



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET 2015/16 FISCAL YEAR

Maintaining Infrastructure Investment and
Promoting Excellence in Public Service Delivery



Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET 2015/16 FISCAL YEAR

**Maintaining Infrastructure Investment and
Promoting Excellence in Public Service Delivery**

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 : INTRODUCTION	1
Chapter 2 : GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS	4
2.1 Global Economic Developments and Prospects.....	4
2.1.1 Global Economic Growth.....	4
2.1.2 World Commodity Prices and Inflation.....	5
2.1.3 International Trade	6
2.1.4 International Finance for Development.....	7
2.2 Regional Economic Developments and Prospects	8
2.2.1 Sub Saharan Africa.....	8
2.2.2 The East African Community and South Sudan	9
Chapter 3 : REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	11
3.1 Trade and Investment.....	11
3.1.1 Customs Union	11
3.1.2 The EAC Common Market.....	13
3.1.3 EAC Monetary Union.....	14
3.1.4 Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)	14
3.1.5 Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)	15
3.2 Infrastructural Development and Competitiveness	15
3.3 Tourism.....	16
Chapter 4 : PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY	17
4.1 Real Sector Developments.....	17
4.1.1 Economic Growth Performance.....	17
4.1.2 GDP Performance by Sector	18
4.1.3 Sectoral Contribution to Employment.....	19
4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments	21
4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework	21
4.2.2 Inflation	22
4.2.3 Interest Rates.....	23
4.2.4 Exchange Rate Developments.....	24
4.2.5 Private Sector Credit	26
4.2.6 Commercial Banks.....	28
4.2.7 Credit Institutions.....	28
4.2.8 Financial Inclusion	29
4.2.9 Capital Markets	30
4.3: Fiscal Sector Developments	31
4.3.1 Government Fiscal Objectives for FY 2014/15.....	31
4.3.2 Overall Fiscal Performance in FY 2014/15	32
4.3.3 Performance of the Resource Envelope in FY 2014/15.....	35
4.3.4 Domestic Revenue Performance in FY 2014/15	36
4.3.5 Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) Performance.....	40
4.3.6 Expenditure Performance in FY 2014/15	42

4.3.7	Financing Outturns for FY 2014/15.....	43
4.4	External Sector Developments	43
4.4.1	The Overall Balance of Payments.....	43
4.4.2	The Current Account.....	45
4.4.3	Capital and Financial Accounts.....	49
Chapter 5 : NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT.....		50
5.1	Introduction	50
5.2	National Development.....	50
5.2.1	Performance of NDP I	50
5.2.2	The Second National Development Plan (NDP II): Unfinished Business	53
5.3	Public Investment Agenda.....	56
Chapter 6 : PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY: SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2015/16 AND THE MEDIUM-TERM.....		60
6.1	Public Governance.....	61
6.1.1	National Defence	61
6.1.2	Law Enforcement	62
6.1.3	Legislation	63
6.1.4	Civil Service Administration	64
6.2	Infrastructure Development	66
6.2.1	Transport.....	66
6.2.2	Energy	71
6.2.3	Information and Communication Technology.....	73
6.3	Wealth Creation and Employment.....	74
6.3.1	Agricultural production and commercialization.....	75
6.3.2	Tourism and Hospitality.....	78
6.3.3	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.....	78
6.4	Human Capital Development	82
6.4.1	Education and Skills Development	83
6.4.2	Healthcare	85
6.4.3	Water and Sanitation	87
6.4.4	Social Development	90
Chapter 7 : MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2015/16 AND THE ... MEDIUM TERM		92
7.1	Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework.....	92
7.2	Macroeconomic Forecast for FY2015/16 and the Medium Term.....	92
7.3	Resource Envelope Projections for FY2015/16 and the Medium Term	93
7.3.1	Domestic Revenue.....	94
7.3.2	External Financing.....	94
7.3.3	Domestic Borrowing	94
7.3.4	Debt Repayments	95
7.4	Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy	95
7.5	Sector Allocations	95

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	Allied Democratic Front
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunities
AHSPR	Annual Health Sector Performance Report
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ASYCUDA	Automated System of Customs Data
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AU	African Union
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BTTB	Background to the Budget
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CBA	Commodity Based Approach
CEPD	Competitiveness Enterprise Development Project
CHEC	China Harbour Engineering Company
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CPA	Country Programmable Aid
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecution
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EAMU	East African Monetary Union
EASF	East African Standard Force
EDP&RD	Economic Development Policy and Research Department
EPAs	Economic Partnerships Agreements
EPC	Engineering-Procurement-Construction
EU	European Union
FTA	Free Trade Area
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGG	Inspector General of Government
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPS	Integrated Personnel and Payroll System
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KIS	Kalangala Infrastructure Services

LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MATIP	Markets and Agriculture Trade Improvement Project
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFN	Most Favorable Nation
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Microfinance Support Centre
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MU	Monetary Union
MUBS	Makerere University Business School
MW	Mega Watts
MWA	Mobile Weather Alerts
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper
NBI	National Backbone Infrastructure
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NCHE	National Council of Higher Education
NDP	National Development Plan
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSBP	One Stop Border Posts
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPIU	Project Preparation and Implementation Unit
PSM	Public Sector Management
PSOs	Peace Support Operations
PSP	Private Service Provider
PSR	Poverty Status Report
PVOC	Pre-export Verification of Conformity
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RIC	Regional Integration Centre
RRH	Regional referral Hospitals
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operative
SADC	Southern Africa Development Cooperation

SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
STEI	Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation
STV	Singer Tourist Visa
TV	Television
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UMI	Uganda Management Institute
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPDF	Uganda People's Defense Force
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPOLET	Universal Post-O'Level Education and Training Program
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UWRSA	Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority
VAT	Value Added Tax
VHTs	Village Health Teams
WSDFs	Water and Sanitation Development Facilities
WTO	World Trade Organization

List of Tables

Table 2.1: Selected Sub-Saharan African Economic Indicators	9
Table 2.2: Selected Economic Indicators	9
Table 4.1: Real GDP growth by economic activity	17
Table 4.2: Sectoral Contribution to GDP and Employment	19
Table 4.3: Average annual private sector credit growth.....	27
Table 4.4: Trends in Market Activity at the USE	30
Table 4.5: Selected Indicators of Central Government Operations.....	33
Table 4.6: Central Government Fiscal Operations 1986 GFS	34
Table 4.7: Budgetary Central Government Operations (GFSM 2001 Framework)	35
Table 4.8: Performance of different tax heads (Shs bn)	37
Table 4.9: Impact of tax measures for FY2014/15 as of March 2015	39
Table 4.10: Disbursement Performance of Loans and Grants (US \$ Millions)	41
Table 4.11: Budgeted and Actual Disbursements by Sector (March, 2015).....	41
Table 4.12: Total Expenditure Including Donor Projects	43
Table 4.13: Balance of Payments Indicators (% of GDP).....	44
Table 4.14: Balance of Payments Summary (millions US\$)	44
Table 4.15: Exports of goods (millions of US\$).....	47
Table 4.16: Imports of Merchandise (millions of US\$)	48
Table 5.1: Facility-Based Maternal Death by Region.....	53
Table 5.2: Key Infrastructure Projects and their Phasing (US\$, Millions).....	58
Table 6.1: International Classification of the Functions of Government	60
Table 6.2: New Roads under Upgrade to Paved Condition.....	67
Table 6.3: New Roads for Upgrade to Tarmac	68
Table 6.4: Roads under Rehabilitation	69
Table 6.5: Road Projects Planned for Rehabilitation.....	69
Table 6.6: Ferries Commissioned over the NDP1 Period.....	70
Table 6.7: Healthcare Services by level.....	85
Table 6.8: Trends in Healthcare seeking behavior and Facility Conditions	86
Table 7.1: Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2014/15 – FY2019/20	93
Table 7.2: Resource projections for FY2015/16 – FY2019/20 (Shs. billion)	93
Table 7.3: Sector allocation for FY 2015/16 (as at April 2015).....	96

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Global Economic Growth.....	5
Figure 2.2: Global Commodity Prices	6
Figure 2.3: Volume of Exports of Goods and Services	7
Figure 3.1: Uganda’s Formal Exports to EAC Partner States.....	12
Figure 3.2: Uganda’s Exports to the European Union.....	15
Figure 4.1: Real Market Price GDP Outturns and Projections	19
Figure 4.2: Distribution of Firms Surveyed by Sector, Size and Location	20
Figure 4.3: Employment Growth by Industrial Sector	20
Figure 4.4: Inflation by Major Groups (Year on Year percent change.....	22
Figure 4.5: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, July 2011 – April 2015.....	23
Figure 4.6: Trend in Key Interest Rates	24
Figure 4.7: Exchange Rate Movements (June 2014=100%)	25
Figure 4.8: EAC Currencies against the US Dollar.....	26
Figure 4.9: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth.....	28
Figure 4.10: The All Share Index (LHS) and Market Cap, Shs trillion (RHS)	31
Figure 4.11: Trends in Revenue Collection (Shs, Bn)	38
Figure 4.12: Monthly Exports by Destination, US\$ Millions.....	46
Figure 5.1: Productivity and Employment Growth by Sector, 2009/10 to 2012/13	51

1

INTRODUCTION

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015/16 is a transition period in many respects. At a global level, it represents the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era as the first international development framework that galvanized global effort to end poverty, and marks the start of a new transformative and more ambitious Post-2015 international development agenda that includes Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The MDGs have been hailed for their clarity and simplicity which helped rally and concentrate efforts and resources of development actors on a common agenda. As a result, global poverty was halved well ahead of the target date of 2015, and significant progress has been registered in most of the other goals as well.

At Continental level, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted Agenda 2063¹ in January 2015 as Africa's continental framework for achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development over the next 50 years. Domestication of the first 10-year implementation plan for Agenda 2063 starts in FY 2015/16. This makes it critical to ensure that the Budget priorities for FY 2015/16 are consistent with the East African Community strategy for delivering on its sub-regional contribution towards implementing Agenda 2063.

On the domestic scene, FY 2015/16 represents a new chapter in the journey towards Vision 2040 as the Country embarks on implementation of the second in six National Development Plans intended to propel the Country into an upper middle-income status. The Second National Development Plan (NDP II) covers the period 2015/16 to 2019/20.

The release of the provisional results of the 2014 National Population and Housing Census in September 2014 and that of the Country's rebased GDP in December 2014 have also shed new light on the Country's understanding of the changes that have taken place over the last decade or so. This new understanding has impacted on Government's perspective of its performance in the past and helped refine some of its development targets and strategies for implementing development programmes in FY 2015/16 and the medium.

NDP I (2010/11 to 2014/15) which has been Government's overarching development planning framework for the last five years has come to an end with a number of milestones achieved: sustained peace and security; an average annual GDP growth rate of 5.4 per cent over its first four years; an increase in nominal per capita GDP from USD 607 in 2008/09 to USD 788 in 2013/14; a further decline in the share of the population living below the national poverty line from 24.5 per cent in 2009/10 to 19.7 percent in 2012/13; and an improvement in life expectancy at birth from 51.5 years in 2009/10 to 58.7 years in 2012.

1 agenda2063.au.int

The Country undoubtedly has unfinished business under both its MDGs and NDP I agenda. The global, regional and national development contexts have also significantly changed since the Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the launch of NDP I in 2010/11. These realities together with the Country's aspirations reflected in Vision 2040 are the fundamental considerations underpinning the Budget theme for FY 2015/16: ***"Maintaining Infrastructure Investment and Promoting Excellence in Public Service Delivery"***.

In FY 2015/16 and the medium term, Government will focus attention on graduating Uganda from the category of Least Development Countries (LDCs) to that of lower Middle Income Countries (MICs) by further raising the Country's GDP per capita to USD 1,033. To attain this goal, the Country has identified and prioritized for progression under NDP II, two of the 5 fundamentals and three of the 9 opportunities spelt out in Vision 2040.

The fundamentals include Infrastructure and Human Capital Development while the opportunities are Agriculture, Tourism and Mining, Oil and Gas (also dubbed ATM).

With regard to the structure and content of this Background to the Budget (BTTB), there is a notable departure from its predecessors. This is on account of a number of legal, institutional and administrative reforms that transpired during FY 2014/15.

First, a new law – the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2015 – which provides for an enhanced framework for managing public finance, accountability and governance for improved public service delivery came into force in February 2015. The PFM Act, 2015 significantly altered the Budget cycle calendar with its requirement for Parliament to approve the National Budget by the end of May. This development implies that the BTTB will no longer be able to serve as a reference document for discussion and approval of National Budget. The role of the BTTB will henceforth be limited to providing an analytical background on the motivational context for the Budget Speech.

The PFM Act, 2015 also requires the National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP) to be presented to Parliament by the end of March. This necessarily implies that the NBFP will be based on performance data for the first two quarters of the Fiscal Year (July to December) as opposed to the first three quarters (July to March) as was the case before. The BTTB will therefore also serve at the time of the Budget Speech, as the primary reference report for the most up to-date information on the performance of the economy and service delivery by Government during the out-going Fiscal Year. Outturn information on the performance of the economy during the current Fiscal Year will be contained in the Annual Economic Performance Report (AEPR) published in the first quarter of the new Fiscal Year by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED).

Secondly, the growing appreciation for the need to better link public spending and service delivery has shifted the analytical focus of sector performance in this BTTB away from an activity and input orientation to one of results and impacts of Government's functions. This BTTB attempts to link the conventional functions of Government with the MTEF sectors of Government and the public services they are expected to deliver. It further analyses how

these expected services from sector line ministries influenced the realization of Government's priorities during FY 2014/15 and prospects for the same in FY 2015/16 and the medium term. The focus on service delivery results and impacts is in line with the anticipated transition to Programme Based Budgeting in FY 2016/17 which will tighten the link between sector budgets and service delivery outcomes.

In terms of the structure of the report, Chapter Two provides a discussion on developments and prospects within the global and regional context as they relate to Uganda. Chapter Three is an assessment of Uganda's participation and performance within its regional and international development cooperation frameworks including the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA). Chapter Four discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2014/15 covering the real, monetary, fiscal and external sectors. It also examines the performance of GDP by activity and its implication for structural transformation. Chapter Five discusses the Country's National development outcomes and priorities, and their implications for public investment. Chapter Six analyses service delivery results and impacts across the Functions of Government in FY 2014/15. Lastly, Chapter Seven provides a summary of the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY 2015/16 and the medium term.

2

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

2.1 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

In 2014, several developing countries experienced not only weak external demand, but also domestic policy tightening, political uncertainties and supply-side constraints. Currently, the global outlook across the major economies is being influenced by a number of factors, namely: soft commodity prices; low interest rates and increasingly divergent monetary policies; and weak global trade. The sharp decline in oil prices since mid-2014 is expected to support global activity, and support oil-importing countries such as Uganda. However, it is likely to dampen growth prospects for oil-exporting countries, with significant regional repercussions. This is mainly because oil receipts contribute substantially to fiscal revenues for the oil exporting economies.

2.1.1 Global Economic Growth

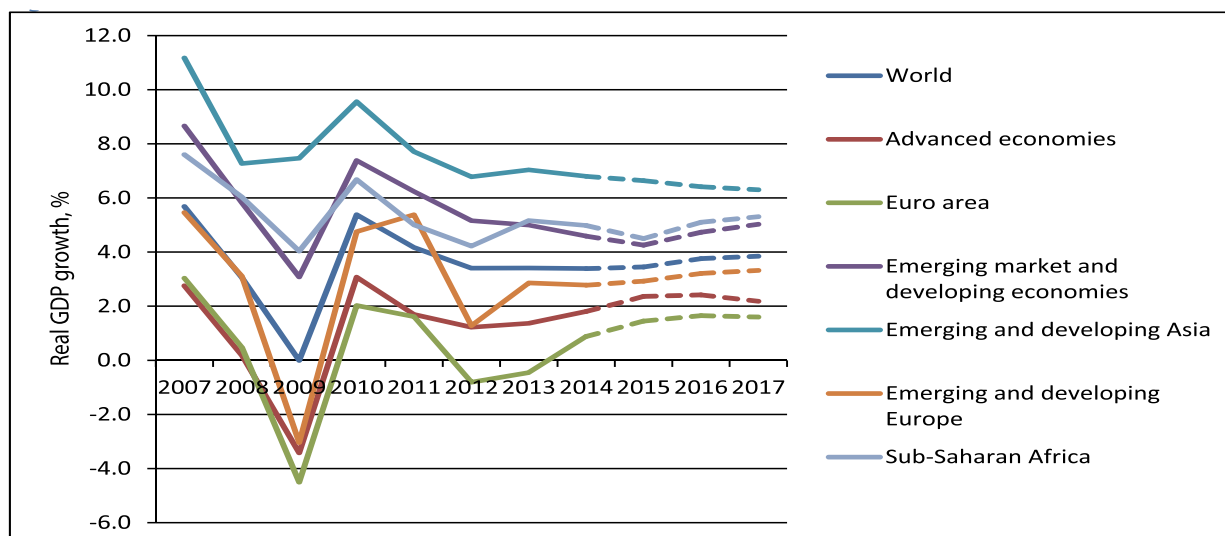
Global growth is expected to rebound from 3.4 percent in 2014 to 3.5 percent in 2015 and to 3.8 percent in 2016², mainly on account of economic recovery in both advanced economies such as the United States of America and emerging markets.

Growth in most emerging market and developing economies is projected to be supported by: a reduction in the temporary setbacks that held back domestic demand and production (including from geopolitical tensions and domestic strife); policy support to increase demand; the gradual lifting of structural impediments to growth; as well as stronger external demand from advanced economies. Improved domestic demand in the global economy will play a critical role in supporting Uganda's growth, particularly through increased exports.

With the exception of 2010, Global growth has remained sluggish across all advanced and developing economies as shown in Fig 2.1 below. This is expected to slow down growth in the least developed countries such as Uganda that are highly dependent on international markets.

² IMF World Economic Outlook report, April 2015

Figure 2.1: Global Economic Growth



Source: IMF, Global Economic Outlook database April 2014

2.1.2 World Commodity Prices and Inflation

The global economy is experiencing a general decline in commodity prices. Whereas oil prices have seen the most dramatic decline, other commodities such as industrial and food products have seen their prices gradually weaken over the last one year. The decline in prices is expected to continue throughout 2015, before beginning a modest turn around in 2016. Continued decline in inflation especially in the Euro Area³ could impact negatively Uganda's growth, as it brings about low export revenue.

Oil prices dropped 55 percent in seven months, from \$108 per barrel in mid-June 2014 to around \$47 in April 2015, and this explains the sharp decline in energy prices as shown in Figure 2.2 below. However, prices have since bounced back reaching US\$ 67 per barrel in May 2015. If the recent bounce back relapses, the World Bank notes that the fall in oil prices could surpass the previous records of a 7-month decline of 67 percent experienced in 1985/86, and a 75 percent drop in 2008. The current oil price pattern is consistent with strong increases in non-OPEC production, particularly the United States of America.

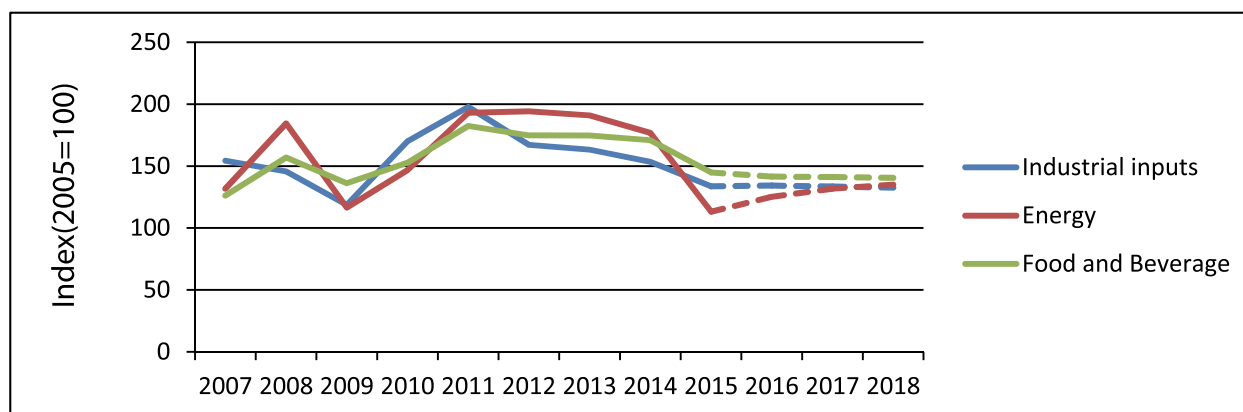
The continued decline in global oil prices may present challenges for the emerging oil and gas sector across the East Africa region, since it is likely to prompt investors in the sector to review their investment decisions. This is likely to negatively affect Uganda's economic prospects in the medium term.

On the other hand, industrial commodity price indices for metals and minerals, and agricultural raw materials experienced consistent declines, of more than 35 percent each, between early 2011 and the end of 2014 and is expected to continue declining in 2015. Prices of several precious metals also declined by 12 percent in 2014, and are expected to decline by a further 3 percent in 2015, mainly on account of: adequate supplies; weak demand in advanced and emerging economies; and a strong U.S. dollar, which have weighed on prices of those commodities.

3 IMF World Economic Outlook Update, January 2015

Food prices are projected to have declined by 4.1 percent in 2014, and a further fall by 7.9 percent is expected in 2015 and to remain broadly unchanged in 2016. This projection reflects favorable harvest conditions for the current year. Inflation remains low in advanced economies, an indication that many of these economies have substantial output gaps, and deflation continues to be a concern. This will continue to negatively affect demand for Uganda’s exports in FY 2015/16, more especially as a low level of inflation brings about increased real interest rates and real wages.

Figure 2.2: Global commodity prices



Source: IMF, Global Economic Outlook database April, 2015

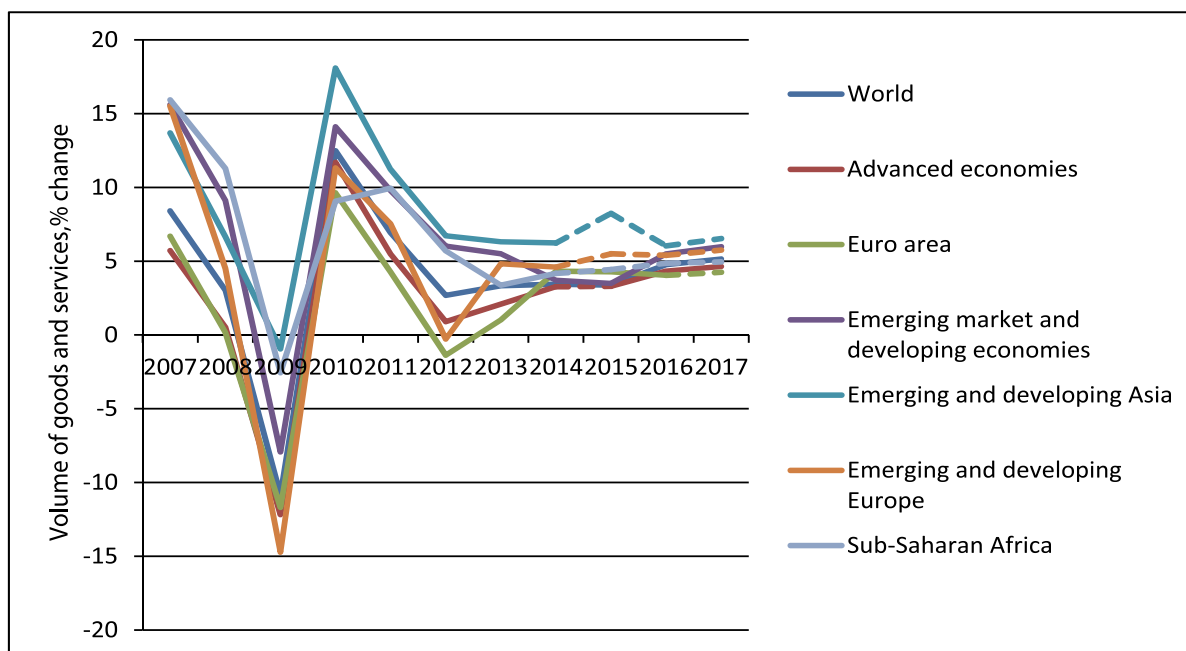
2.1.3 International Trade

Global trade has remained stagnant and has not returned to the pre-2008/09 financial crisis level as indicated in Figure 2.3 below. World Trade Organisation (WTO) has reduced the forecast for World Trade Growth in 2014 to 3.1 percent, down from the 4.7 percent forecast made in April of the same year. Similarly, WTO revised the 2015 estimate from 5.3 percent to 4.0 percent. This revision is attributed to the weaker-than-expected GDP growth and the subdued import demand in the first half of 2014, particularly in natural resource exporting regions such as South and Central America.

The forecast growth in trade for 2015 may also be dampened by further risks associated with uneven global growth and a continued rise in geopolitical tensions. The increased tensions between the European Union and the United States on the one hand and the Russian Federation on the other, over Ukraine, have already resulted in trade sanctions on certain agricultural commodities. According to WTO, the number of products affected by these sanctions could widen, if the crisis persists. Similarly, conflict in the Middle East is increasing uncertainty, and could lead to a spike in oil prices if the security of oil supplies is threatened, and this could consequently increase Uganda’s import bill.

Finally, the challenge to contain the Ebola hemorrhagic fever outbreak in West Africa and any future spread of the disease to other African economies could have major economic implications for the region, and perhaps even beyond the region.

Figure 2.3: Volume of exports of goods and Services



Source: IMF, Global Economic Outlook database April, 2015

2.1.4 International Finance for Development

Donors' contributions measured in terms of Country Programmable Aid (CPA) have been core to development programmes at country and regional levels. It has been a critical vehicle for delivering aid commitments in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is estimated that total CPA in 2013 was USD 101.8 billion, representing an increase of 9 percent from 2012. The increase has been attributed mostly to increased efforts by multilateral agencies and non-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries.

Similarly, DAC members' CPA rose to USD 64.5 billion, representing a 1 percent increase in 2012. This increase combined with a surge in multilateral CPA, which increased by 17 percent in 2012, has halted the decline experienced during the three years of global recession. It has also benefited countries in all income categories.

Recently, there are signs of a shift in overall regional priorities over the medium term. For instance, CPA to Africa grew more rapidly than in other regions from 2012 to 2013 (by +13%)⁴, and this meant that the region maintained its position as the largest CPA recipient. However, current projections indicate there was a slowdown in CPA growth for 2014 and an anticipated decrease from 2015 onwards. Africa's trend in particular is worrying given that about two-thirds of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are projected to receive less aid in 2017 than in 2014. Aid is expected to increase for only a few countries such as Cameroon, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria and Tunisia.

The decrease in total CPA comes at a time when the international community is in the process of generating consensus on the post-2015 development agenda whose focus is on sustainable development. Therefore, the Post-2015 sustainable development agenda will require resources to be mobilized from

⁴ OECD '2014 Global outlook on Aid: Results of the 2014 DAC survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans and Prospects for Improving aid Predictability

a wide range of domestic and international sources including both public and private actors. This means that whereas Official Development Assistance (ODA) will remain a crucial part of international development co-operation, particularly for countries most in need such as Uganda, a much stronger role for finance beyond ODA, including private capital, will be key for supporting economic growth and development.

As a result, the OECD DAC is in the process of modernising its statistical measurement framework to promote incentives for mobilising and catalysing development finance, and to reflect the broader range of funding options available to developing countries like Uganda. It is expected that, once modernized, the system will facilitate and promote greater transparency and accountability of Aid resources.

2.2 Regional Economic Developments and Prospects

2.2.1 Sub Saharan Africa

Growth in sub-Saharan Africa remained robust in 2014 and is expected to remain strong in 2015. On the whole, regional real GDP grew at about 5 percent in 2014. Growth is now projected to decrease to about 4.5 percent in 2015 and to slightly pick up in 2016 at 5.1 percent as indicated in Table 2.1 below. This however, will be highly dependent or driven by sustained investment in infrastructure, buoyancy of the services sectors, and strong agricultural production.

Despite the expectation of high regional growth rates, a number of domestic and external risks could undermine growth in Sub Saharan Africa. The less supportive external environment including the upcoming normalization of monetary policy in the United States; global geopolitical events; and more importantly a more marked slowdown in emerging markets such as China than currently anticipated could trigger a reversal in sentiments towards the sub-Saharan economies, Uganda inclusive.

Whereas economic activity in advanced economies is gradually strengthening, the demand for raw materials is expected to decline, and thus negatively affecting commodity prices. Therefore, a more marked slowdown than is currently expected could immediately impact external positions and fiscal revenues of Sub Saharan economies, Uganda inclusive, and consequently discourage foreign investor interest in regional projects.

Similarly, the domestic risks remain a big threat to the strong growth being experienced in the region. The Ebola outbreak in some of the West African countries such as Liberia has adversely affected economic activity, including, undermining investor confidence, investment decisions, and trade activities throughout the region. In addition, insecurity has continued to undermine domestic economic activity, particularly in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, some parts of Northern Mali, Northern Nigeria, and some parts of Kenya. The continued insecurity and the resultant large-scale displacement of persons are severely disrupting economic activity and livelihoods in Sub Saharan Africa.

Sub Saharan economies are also faced with fiscal vulnerabilities or risks associated with expansionary fiscal policies given the need to finance infrastructure and other development spending. Whereas most countries, including Uganda, have kept public debt ratios relatively stable, continued high growth and favourable global financial market conditions have not been sufficient enough to prevent debt build up and financing difficulties in some economies. This is reflected in the high fiscal deficits driven by rising recurrent expenditures as indicated in Table 2.1 below.

According to IMF, the fiscal vulnerabilities faced by Sub Saharan countries will eventually push those countries into a sharp and unmanageable fiscal adjustment which could lead to adverse effects in the short run and damage to the long-term growth momentum expected in these economies.

Table 2.1: Selected Sub-Saharan African Economic Indicators

	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*	2017*
Real GDP	4.222	5.164	4.982	4.502	5.103	5.312
Inflation	9.366	6.549	6.322	6.604	7.023	6.366
Current account balance/GDP	-1.879	-2.472	-3.309	-4.556	-4.139	-3.761

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook database, April 2015; Note: *Figures for 2015 to 2017 are projections

2.2.2 The East African Community and South Sudan

During the past one decade, the East African Community (EAC) countries have generally experienced impressive economic growth performance, mainly attributed to regional integration. East Africa's economies are expected to continue registering impressive growth during 2015 and 2016 largely on account of sustained investment in national and regional infrastructure and buoyant service and agricultural sectors. According to the International Monetary Fund, real GDP growth in 2015 is expected to pick up across the region, led by Tanzania with 7.2 per cent growth, followed by Rwanda (7 per cent), Kenya (6.9 per cent) and Uganda (5.4 per cent), as shown in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2: Selected Economic Indicators

		2011	2012	2013	2014 ^c	2015*	2016*	2017*
Burundi	Real GDP	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2
	Inflation	9.6	18.2	7.9	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.2
	Current account balance (% of GDP)	-13.6	-17.3	-18.4	-17.6	-13.3	-12.9	-12.4
Kenya	Real GDP	6.1	4.5	5.7	5.3	6.9	7.2	7.1
	Inflation	14.0	9.4	5.7	6.9	5.1	5.0	5.1
	Current account balance (% of GDP)	-9.1	-8.4	-8.7	-9.2	-7.7	-7.4	-6.8
Rwanda	Real GDP	7.5	8.8	4.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5
	Inflation	5.7	6.3	4.2	1.8	2.9	4.4	5.0

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*	2017*
	Current account balance (% of GDP)	-7.5	-11.4	-7.1	-12.0	-10.5	-10.1	-11.0
Tanzania	Real GDP	7.9	5.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
	Inflation	12.7	16.0	7.9	6.1	4.2	4.5	4.5
	Current account balance (% of GDP)	-10.4	-11.6	-10.3	-10.2	-10.0	-9.5	-9.2
Uganda	Real GDP	6.8	2.6	3.9	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.8
	Inflation	18.7	14.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9
	Current account balance (% of GDP)	-10.4	-8.1	-6.4	-7.5	-8.8	-9.0	-8.5

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook database, April 2015; Note: Figures for 2015 to 2017 are projections

EAC growth is expected to be supported by the falling global oil prices, as it will mitigate inflationary pressures in the short term. Despite the threats of terrorism, the region is still more politically stable compared to past years. Peace and security has been restored in most of the countries which is promoting increased production and productivity. This will thus support Uganda and other regional economies to fight poverty and mitigate the increasing unemployment levels.

Despite the strong growth, the overall positive outlook has been recently overshadowed by the spill over effects of the deadly Ebola outbreak in West Africa. This led to dampening of the region's prospects in the tourism, service and aviation sectors arising from the perceived risk to exposure, more especially by tourists from the US, Europe and Australia. In addition to security risks associated with recent terrorist threats and weakening global commodity prices that are likely to reduce export revenues for the region.

The continued conflict in South Sudan is also raising the risk profile for Uganda and the entire EAC region, as investors are likely to base their investment decisions on broader regional dynamics. Growth for South Sudan neighbouring countries especially Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania is projected to decline by 1 percent, if the conflict continues for the next one to five years⁵. The conflict has negatively affected Uganda in a number of ways including a reduction in remittances, military expenditure to maintain peace and security within South Sudan, and a reduction in total export revenue.

⁵ Frontier economics(2015): South Sudan: The Cost of War

3

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Advances in geopolitics, technology, migration and the world economic order highlight the imperative for regional and international cooperation. For Uganda, this cooperation has been most evident in the country's commitment to international and regional development frameworks such as the Millennium Development Goals; to Economic Partnerships Agreements (EPA); and most pronouncedly to Regional Economic Communities particularly the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The country's regional and international cooperation efforts span across a range of areas with the main ones currently being trade and investment; infrastructure; and tourism. Other areas of cooperation include peace and security; and trans-boundary natural resources management. This Chapter of the report limits its discussion to those aspects of cooperation that directly impact on the country's economic performance.

3.1 Trade and Investment

3.1.1 Customs Union

The implementation of the EAC Customs Union protocol has registered significant positive impact with intra-EAC trade growing from US\$2 billion in 2005 to about US\$5.5 billion in 2013. The Single Customs Protocol has been properly implemented in the northern and southern corridors. The northern corridor runs from Mombasa through Kampala to Kigali, while the Southern Corridor runs from Dar es Salaam to Bujumbura and Kigali.

EAC Partner States have implemented the One Stop Border Posts (OSBP). The OSBPs have so far had a great impact in boosting trade facilitation across borders. There has been harmonization of the border control regulations and procedures, which has provided for expeditious and more effective border control mechanisms. The initiative has also reduced the number of stops by consignments at border posts and other transactions by combining border control activities at a single location, thus eliminating the need for multiple customs clearing processes. For instance, it takes between 20 and 30 minutes to clear a large consignment compared to three hours that was the case prior to implementation of the OSBPs. Similarly, it now takes about 10 minutes to clear small-scale traders dealing in goods that qualify under the simplified trade regime.

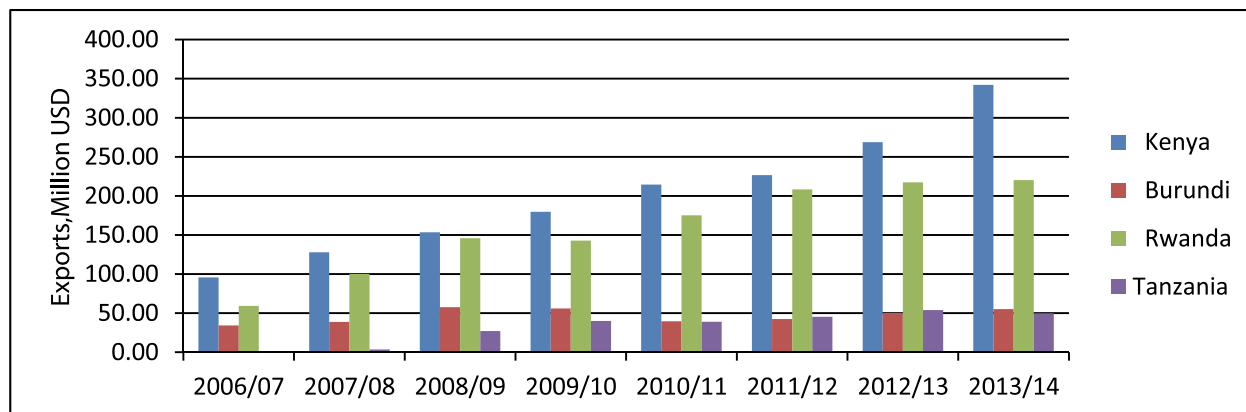
As of end 2014, the implementation of the Single Customs area had brought about a reduction in turnaround time from 18 days to 4 for cargo moving from Mombasa to Kampala, and from 21 days to 6 days for cargo moving from Dar-es-Salam to Kigali. In addition, pilot studies taken on the Central Corridor have so far indicated that movement of cargo from Dar-es-Salam to Kigali and Bujumbura now takes 3 to 4 days, down from over 18 days in the past. Partner States have introduced a 'single window' at Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam, the two main points of entry and exit to the region. An electronic cargo tracking

system was introduced which has meant that documentation has reduced by over 90 percent, as goods are declared once and released from the point of entry. This has been critical in the reduction of business costs and time spent by the business community to move cargo from one point to another.

Some of the EAC economies such as Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania recently rebased their GDP numbers, and the results indicate that the overall size of East African market has grown substantially. The rebased GDP Figures for the three large EAC economies indicate that the combined GDP of the five EAC members currently stands at about USD 134.9 billion USD⁶. This implies that the regional market is now more attractive for both domestic and foreign investors.

The level of exports has continued to rise within EAC and COMESA regional frameworks. For, instance, Uganda formal exports to EAC Partner States have increased by 4 fold, rising from USD 190.3 million in FY 2006/7 to USD 667.5 million in FY 2013/14, with Kenya and Rwanda being major destinations for the country's exports as shown in Figure 3.1 below.

Figure 3.1: Uganda's Formal Exports to EAC Partner States



Source: Bank of Uganda Annual Report FY 2013/14

Uganda's participation in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) has also continued to take root. The 18th summit of the of the COMESA Authority of Heads of State and Government commended Uganda for beginning to implement the COMESA FTA and for depositing its accession instrument to the COMESA Secretariat. The Country is now expected to prepare and present its proposed schedule for the phasing out of the sensitive products.

Uganda's export to the COMESA region amounted to US\$ 1,270.32 in 2013 but contracted to US\$ 1,165 million in 2014, representing an annual decline of 8.3 percent. Intra-COMESA trade on the whole however rose from US \$19.2 billion in 2013 to US \$22 billion in 2014, and is expected to increase to US\$ 25 billion in 2016 on account of the participation of DR Congo, Ethiopia and Uganda.

There are also notably efforts towards the finalization and launch of the EAC-COMESA-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement. Besides the progress on

6 UNECA, The Implications of the GDP Rebasing Exercise for Uganda and the EAC

harmonization of programmes across the three RECs, the tripartite has moved to establish a Project Preparation and Implementation Unit (PPIU) based in Lusaka, Zambia with the responsibility to coordinate manage and monitor Tripartite infrastructure projects in the region.

Under COMESA, over 80 percent of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs)⁷ that were reported through the online system⁸ developed within the tripartite COMESA-East African Community and South African Development Community has been resolved. Over 470 NTBs had been reported on the online system, and as of end March 2015, 385 NTBs had been resolved. About eight categories of NTBs were identified as most restrictive to trade in the region. These include; Government participation in trade and restrictive practices tolerated by governments; lengthy customs and administrative entry procedures; technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures.

Other specific limitations identified included quantitative restrictions and quotas; charges on imports; transport, clearing and forwarding; and issues related to transit clearance; and other procedural restrictions. In fact, the customs and administrative entry procedures lead in the number of NTBs reported at 37 percent, followed by transport, clearing and forwarding with 17 percent and other procedural problems with 15 percent. In total, the three categories account for about 69 percent of the reported NTBs. Once removed, it will propel trade for Uganda and the region at large.

3.1.2 The EAC Common Market

Whereas the Common Market has been in place for the last five years, there has been slow implementation of the Common Market Protocol by the Partner States. The EAC Scorecard 2013 identified at least 63 non-conforming measures in the trade of services and 51 non-tariff barriers affecting trade in goods. Similarly, in terms of capital movement, only 2 of the 20 operations covered by the Common Market Protocol were free of restrictions in all of the EAC Partner States.

Also, there are huge differences in the EAC member countries tax systems including definitions of tax bases. These differences continue to confer unfair tax competition and unequal treatment of tax payers, goods and services. EAC has prioritized the harmonization of the tax regimes in the region to promote coordination of taxation systems and prevent any national tax measures that could negatively affect the functioning of the Common Market.

A number of measures have since been put in place to ensure smooth implementation of the Common Market. For instance, Uganda is in the process of establishing a Regional Integration Centre (RIC) at Busia to promote sharing information on all EAC developments. This facility will not only enable Ugandans to access information on EAC, but will also support cross boarder traders, including those engaged in the informal trade.

⁷ COMESA Summit Bullentin, 25th March 2015

⁸ The online system was developed within the context of the Tripartite Arrangement among COMESA, EAC and SADC, for reporting, monitoring and eliminating NTBs

3.1.3 EAC Monetary Union

With the objective of having a common currency by 2024, EAC member states have all ratified the East Africa Monetary Union (EAMU) Protocol. Ratification of the EAMU Protocol was a key milestone in 2014 for Uganda and other EAC Partner States. The EAMU protocol will be instituted in 2015, and consequently allow partner States to start the process of implementation. The key priority areas as per the Protocol schedule will include the establishment of the EAC Monetary Institute and creation of an institution responsible for surveillance, compliance and enforcement by 2018.

The East African Payment System has already been established to facilitate cross-border transactions and bolster intra-regional trade, without requiring traders to convert from one national currency to another. The payment system is expected to be harmonized by 2018.

3.1.4 Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

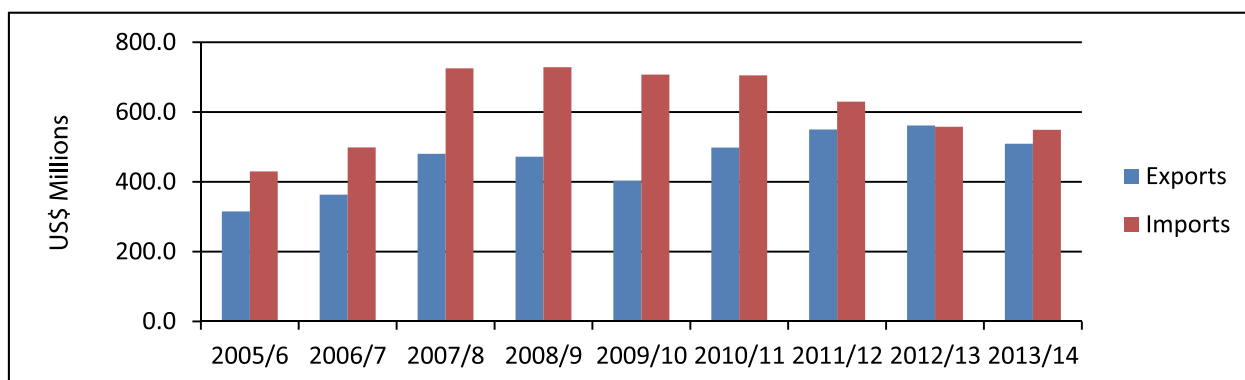
Under the EAC framework, Member States have continued to strengthen their bargaining power for economic opportunities with the International Community for increased market access and exports.

The European Union (EU) and the EAC countries signed a new and comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in October, 2014. The agreement will provide legal certainty for businesses to operate in the region. Under this arrangement, EAC countries will have free and unlimited access to the EU market. In return, the EAC countries committed to ensuring that the share of their duty-free imports increase to about 80 percent in the next 15 years, as a way of complying with the rules of WTO. EAC is also expected to begin comprehensive free trade agreement negotiations with European countries that are not members of the European Union under the umbrella of the European Free Trade Association. It is expected that once the negotiations are finalized, in the next five years, EAC countries will be able to expand exports of agricultural and horticultural products. Uganda and the rest of East Africa need to adequately prepare to fully benefit from this trade arrangement.

In 2013, the total trade between the EU and the East African Community amounted to about €5.8 billion. However, currently EAC countries import more from the EU than they export. As of 2013, EU imported goods worth €2.2 billion from EAC⁹ comprising mainly of coffee, cut flowers, tea, tobacco, fish and vegetables. On the other hand, exports from the EU into the EAC consisting mainly of machinery and mechanical appliances, equipment and parts, vehicles and pharmaceutical products amounted to about €3.5 billion. With the exception of FY 2008/9, Uganda's exports to European Union have been growing, as shown in Figure 3.2, which shows the importance of the EPAs to the country.

9 European Union (EU) Press Release , October 2014

Figure 3.2: Uganda's Exports to the European Union



Source: Bank of Uganda 2015

In addition, EAC Partner States are in the final stage of implementing the World Trade Organisation Trade Facilitation Agreement. This is an opportunity that is expected to widen the market for the regions goods and services. As of end March 2015, all EAC member states had committed to a full participation as a bloc in the WTO trade agreement as required by the WTO. It is expected that once implemented, the protocol will cut down the cost of doing business between the EAC and other economies by about 14.5 percent. This will promote and boost trade and investment in the region.

3.1.5 Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

For close to 15 years now, African countries have been exporting to the United States market under the AGOA trade arrangement. Regional exports under AGOA have more than quadrupled since the program's inception in the year 2000. Under the EAC, Kenya has benefited most from AGOA supported by the East Africa Trade Hub. The Hub has facilitated over \$145 million of Kenya's exports to USA under the arrangement.

Uganda's benefits from AGOA have been limited due to trade constraints such as poor infrastructure, high electricity costs and limited access to credit. It is estimated that the country exported only \$56,000 (Shs.140 million) worth of products (largely apparel and flowers) to the US under the AGOA arrangement in 2013. This is far below the peak of over \$4 million (over Shs.7 billion) of AGOA exports in 2004. Majority of Uganda's exports such as coffee, vanilla, beans, fish, cocoa beans and tea enter the US duty free under the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) program, and therefore not counted as AGOA products.

3.2 Infrastructural Development and Competitiveness

EAC member States have prioritised infrastructural development as critical for accelerating economic growth and development in the region. Planned Core infrastructure projects including railway, energy, ports and harbours, and information and communications technology, among others, are expected to cost the Community at least \$100 billion. As part of the efforts to boost policy integration and to reduce barriers to trade, World Bank provided EAC US\$1.2billion to revive inland waterways on Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria, and to improve handling capacity and efficiency in the Mombasa and Dar es Salaam ports. This is aimed at reducing the pressure on the regional roads.

In addition, as of end 2014, a number of other energy and power agreements among the EAC members were being implemented. For instance, Kenya is now selling close to 30 megawatts of electricity to Rwanda, while Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi are also implementing power projects through the Rusumo hydro-power project.

EAC Partner States are also in the process of establishing regional centres of excellence for infrastructure and transport skills development. This is aimed at enhancing regional capacities in roads, railways, ports, oil and gas, power generation and transmission and contract negotiations and management.

3.3 Tourism

Under the broader regional integration, EAC Partner States have made strides in ensuring that East Africa becomes “a Single Tourist Area” with the introduction and implementation of a Single Tourist Visa (STV). The use of the Single Tourist Visa came into force in 2014 for Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya, while Tanzania and Burundi are in the process of joining the system. This is expected to enhance tourism in the region.

According to Uganda Tourism Board, the number of tourists to Uganda has more than doubled from about 6,000 in 2006 to 1.3 million in 2014. The increment in tourist arrivals is highly attributed to political stability and improved infrastructure in form of roads and air transport. Therefore, with the implementation of the STV, the number of tourists visiting Uganda is expected to increase even further, and this will have positive growth impact on the economy.

4

PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

This Chapter discusses the performance of the domestic economy in FY 2014/15 covering the Real, Monetary, Fiscal and External sectors, and examines the performance of GDP by activity and its implication for structural transformation.

4.1 Real Sector Developments

4.1.1 Economic Growth Performance

The economy is projected to grow at 5.3 percent this financial year, which is above last year's growth of 4.7 percent and above the Sub-Sahara African average of 5 percent. This growth is being driven mainly by the industry and services sectors which are projected to grow at 5.5 percent and 5.7 percent respectively. Agriculture, forestry and fishing are also expected to improve from last year's performance. Table 4.1 shows the trends in GDP growth by sector.

Table 4.1: Real GDP growth by economic activity

REAL MP GDP OUTTURNS AND PROJECTION						
Real MP GDP	Outturns				Projection	
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2%	2.9%	1.1%	1.8%	1.5%	2.3%
Cash crops	-13.6%	-4.0%	12.7%	-1.9%	-0.6%	6.6%
Food crops	5.2%	2.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Livestock	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%
Agriculture Support Services	5.5%	3.2%	-1.9%	-4.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Forestry	6.9%	11.4%	2.2%	11.9%	4.8%	4.6%
Fishing	2.8%	-0.3%	1.7%	3.2%	-3.6%	1.9%
Industry	7.8%	11.4%	3.1%	4.3%	4.3%	5.5%
Mining & quarrying	8.3%	29.3%	-5.6%	11.3%	5.6%	7.8%
Manufacturing	4.5%	7.8%	2.7%	-2.5%	2.8%	4.1%
Electricity supply	15.5%	9.8%	7.4%	9.9%	1.9%	3.6%
Water supply	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%
Construction	12.6%	15.0%	3.9%	10.8%	5.7%	6.6%
Services	5.9%	12.4%	4.9%	4.0%	4.2%	5.7%
Trade and Repairs	0.8%	8.5%	1.4%	1.2%	-0.8%	5.2%
Transportation and Storage	6.5%	8.3%	8.1%	4.0%	3.7%	4.7%
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	15.6%	6.9%	9.3%	5.0%	11.4%	8.2%
Information and Communication	12.6%	24.8%	18.6%	16.8%	11.1%	10.2%
Financial and Insurance Activities	4.6%	19.5%	0.7%	6.0%	-0.7%	-0.5%
Real Estate Activities	4.9%	3.1%	3.9%	5.3%	6.1%	6.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	8.0%	19.0%	-3.5%	0.5%	-0.1%	0.2%
Administrative and Support Service Activities	15.7%	36.1%	-1.4%	-13.8%	-2.4%	-2.4%
Public Administration	17.8%	23.5%	0.4%	-3.8%	4.3%	5.9%
Education	0.7%	9.2%	6.3%	4.7%	6.2%	6.1%
Human Health and Social Work Activities	6.1%	5.2%	5.4%	3.4%	6.1%	6.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	10.6%	8.3%	11.7%	-5.3%	4.6%	4.6%
Other Service Activities	3.9%	3.1%	9.7%	5.9%	6.9%	6.4%
Activities of Households as Employers	4.1%	2.6%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%
Total GDP at market prices	5.2%	9.7%	4.4%	3.3%	4.5%	5.3%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.1.2 GDP Performance by Sector

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is projected to grow at 2.3%, which represents an improvement from 1.5% last financial year. This is mainly on account of increased fishing activities and cash crops production. After a decline in fish stocks in Lake Victoria and other lakes last financial year, the fishing sector is showing signs of recovery this financial year. Exports of fish and its products outside the region are projected to grow by close to 40% this financial year. Also a decline in coffee production this year as a result of unfavorable weather has been compensated for by improvement in other cash crops including cotton, vanilla and flowers.

Industry

The industry sector is expected to post a stronger performance than last financial year. Buoyed by stronger growth in construction, electricity supply, manufacturing and mining and quarrying, industry is expected to grow at 5.5 percent compared to 4.3 percent last financial year. After a decline in growth last financial year, mining and quarrying are expected to improve this financial year driven mainly by mining of gold. Gold exports this year are expected to more than double.

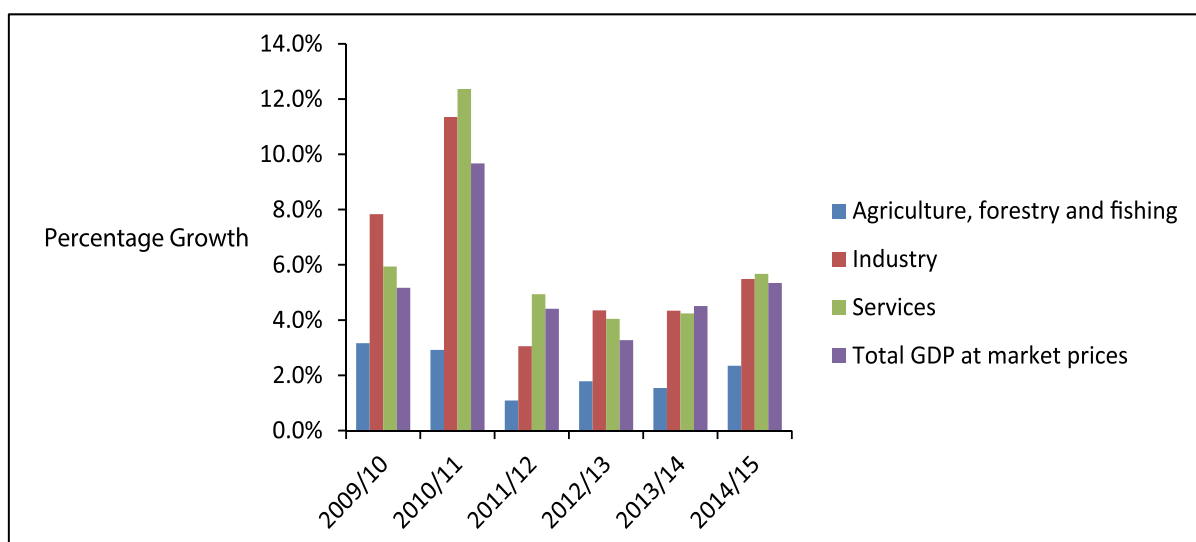
Manufacturing has continued to recover since the decline in FY2012/13. The sector is projected to grow at 4.1 percent up from 2.8 percent last financial year. Manufacturing is being supported by growth in electricity and water supply, which have seen improvements during this financial year. Processing and preservation, pharmaceutical production as well as iron and steel production are the major contributors to this growth.

Construction is also poised to improve further from last financial year. Supported by rebounding of private sector credit, the sector is expected to grow at 6.6 percent up from 5.7 percent last financial year. Residential and commercial construction activities are expected to account for this performance as government construction has not been as vibrant as expected.

Services

Services sector is projected to grow at 5.7 percent compared to 4.2 percent last financial year. The steady increase in trade since the start of the financial year, evidenced by growth of private sector imports of non-oil imports, is expected to boost the services sector. Growth of private sector credit towards trade is also growing by close to 20 percent. Real estate activities were also vibrant in the first half of the financial year. With prospects of a stronger second half, real estate is expected to perform better than last financial year. Figure 4.1 shows sectoral GDP performance.

Figure 4.1: Real Market Price GDP Outturns and Projections



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.1.3 Sectoral Contribution to Employment

Changes in the structure of sectoral GDP in the past two decades have not adequately translated into commensurate change in the labour force structure. Whereas the contribution of services to GDP now stands at almost half of GDP, its contribution to total employment has remained low (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Sectoral Contribution to GDP and Employment

	Agriculture	Services	Industry
Share in GDP (2013/14)*	24.8	47.1	20.6
Share in Total Employment (2013)**	71.9	20.2	4.4

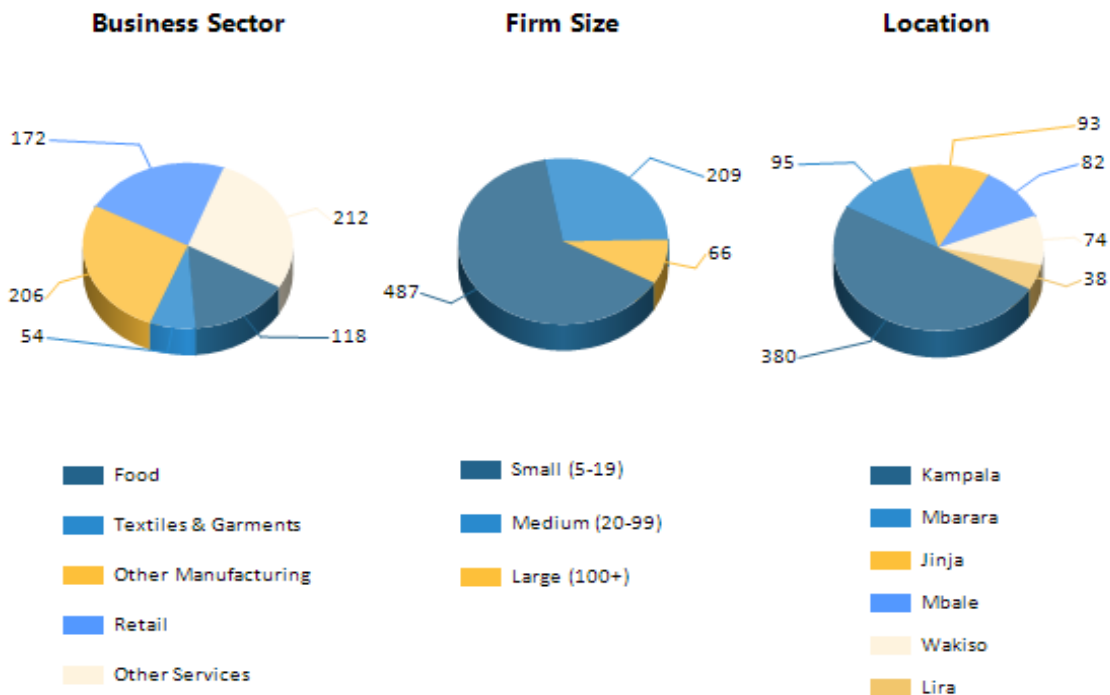
Source: *MFPED, 2015; **ILO (2014/15)

The rate of job creation by business establishments also remains low. The latest Enterprise Survey data for Uganda (January 2013 to July 2014) shows that between 2010 and 2012, formal business establishments in Uganda added jobs at an annual rate of 2 percent, which was one-third of the average 6 percent for low income countries, and one quarter of the annual growth rate a decade ago (2004 and 2006).¹⁰ The majority of persons employed by businesses were found to be casual/unskilled labourers whose contribution to tax revenue is very small. The survey findings further suggest that the Country's GDP pattern largely remains urban-faced and concentrated in the industry and services sectors of the economy (Figure 4.2)¹¹.

¹⁰ 2013 Uganda Enterprise Survey, World Bank

¹¹ The survey covered a representative sample of 762 business establishments of the private sector in 5 of the most active economic regions

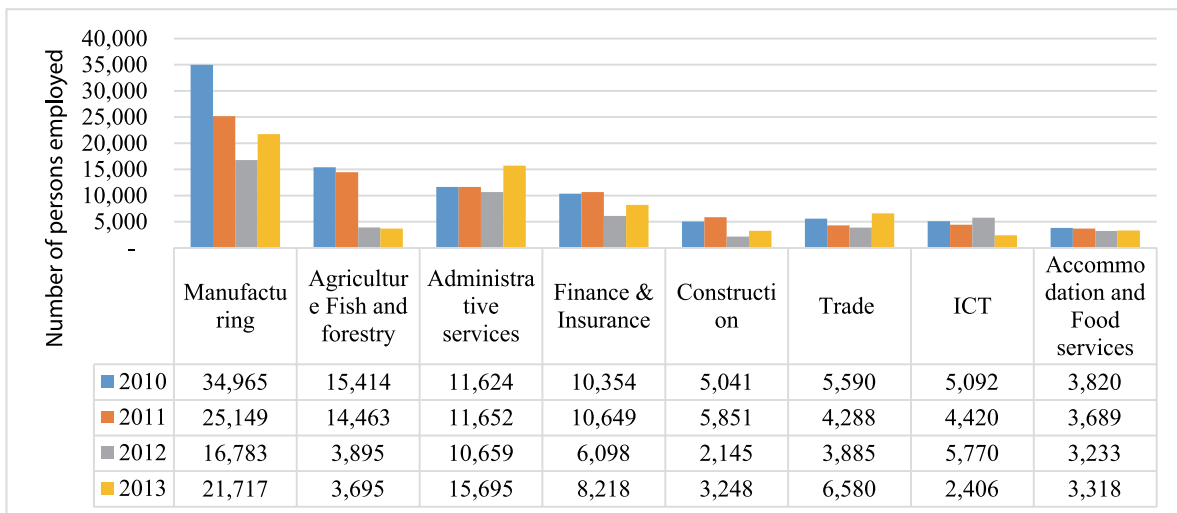
Figure 4.2: Distribution of Firms Surveyed by Sector, Size and Location



Source: World Bank (2014), 2013 Uganda Enterprise Survey

Distribution analysis of employment by industrial sectors of business establishment indicates that business establishments in the manufacturing sector continue to account for the largest share of jobs amongst formal enterprises (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Employment Growth by Industrial Sector



Source: Private Sector Investment Surveys (BoU, UBOS, UIA)

4.2 Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

4.2.1 Monetary Policy Framework

Bank of Uganda (BoU) continued to conduct monetary policy using the Inflation Targeting ‘Lite’ (ITL), a monetary policy framework adopted in July 2011. The BoU sets the Central Bank Rate (CBR) bi-monthly, based on the inflation outlook, the projected output gap¹² as well as other macroeconomic fundamentals, with an aim of maintaining price stability with a medium term core inflation target of 5 percent. Monetary policy is conducted with an aim of steering the 7-day interbank rate towards the CBR, confident that it will impact on the longer term rates, which are deemed to be fundamental for monetary policy transmission into prices and real economy. As such, monetary policy is conducted in the secondary market through the issuance of the Repurchase (REPO) or Reverse Repurchase agreements. BoU may also sell its holdings of Government securities for purposes of managing liquidity for longer periods of time. From June 2014 to March 2015, BoU used both REPO and Reverse REPO to manage short term liquidity and align the 7-day interbank rate with the CBR.

In a bid to support efficiency of monetary policy operations, the Government further recapitalised BOU in FY 2014/15 by Shs. 200 billion, through securities. The BoU continued to issue the recapitalisation securities in the secondary market to supplement the REPO and reverse REPO instruments in liquidity management.

For most of FY2014/15, inflation remained subdued trending below BOU’s 5 percent, core inflation target which was largely on account of the subdued food crop prices due to the good harvests and low imported inflation. BOU’s projections indicated that inflation would trend around its medium term target of 5 percent. However, there were risks to this outlook both from the domestic and external fronts which implied that monetary policy remained largely neutral. The CBR was maintained at 11 percent from June 2014 up till April 2015, when BoU raised the rate by 100 basis points to 12 percent because the inflation forecasts pointed to a faster increase in core inflation above the 5 percent target. The major risks to the inflation outlook are the increasing prices of food crops, as well as the pass through effect of exchange rate depreciation to domestic prices.

Short-term market rates remained largely consistent with the CBR. Interest rates on Government securities maintained an upward trend throughout the financial year, in part reflecting higher inflation expectations. Lending rates remained largely stable at an average of about 21 percent throughout the financial year.

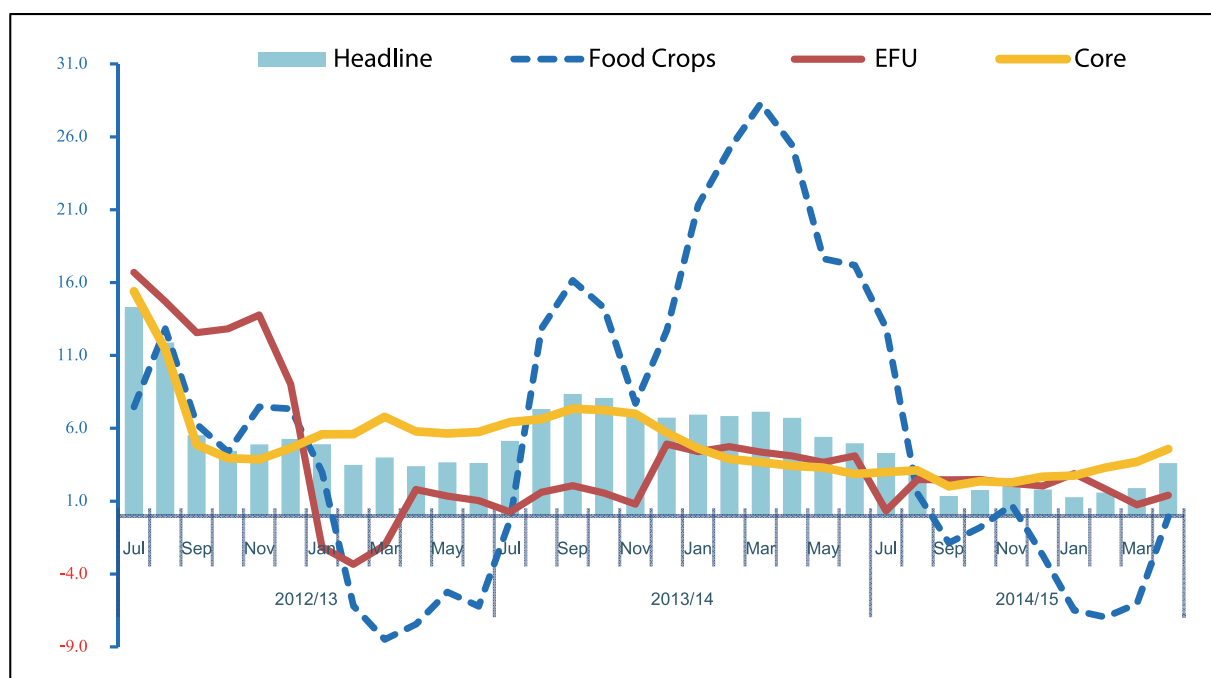
Government remains committed to ensuring that inflation is stable and close to the medium-term target of 5 percent to encourage savings, investments and support economic growth. The BoU will carefully adapt the monetary policy stance to changing economic, domestic and external developments with the aim of maintaining core inflation within its target.

¹² The difference between actual output and the potential output when an economy is producing at full capacity

4.2.2 Inflation

Inflation was subdued during the period July 2014-April 2015. Annual headline inflation for that period averaged 2.2 percent relative to 7.0 percent for July 2013- April 2014. The inflation outturn was significantly below the East African Monetary Union convergence criteria benchmark of 8 percent. Similarly, core inflation remained below the 5 percent medium term target during July 2014-April 2015, averaging at 3.0 percent, and lower than the 5.6 percent average in the same period the previous year (Figure 4.4). The deceleration in inflation was mainly driven by lower food prices.

Figure 4.4: Inflation by Major Groups (Year on Year percent change 2012 -15)



Source: Bank of Uganda

The drop in food prices was as a result of low global food prices coupled with a domestic bumper harvest. Average food inflation dropped to minus 1.0 percent during July 2014-April 2015 from 9.9 percent in the preceding period ending April 2014 and this contributed over 65 percent to the deceleration in headline inflation. The domestic bumper harvest is clearly mirrored in the drop in food crops inflation from 16.4 percent in July 2013-April 2014 to minus 1.0 percent in July 2014-April 2015.

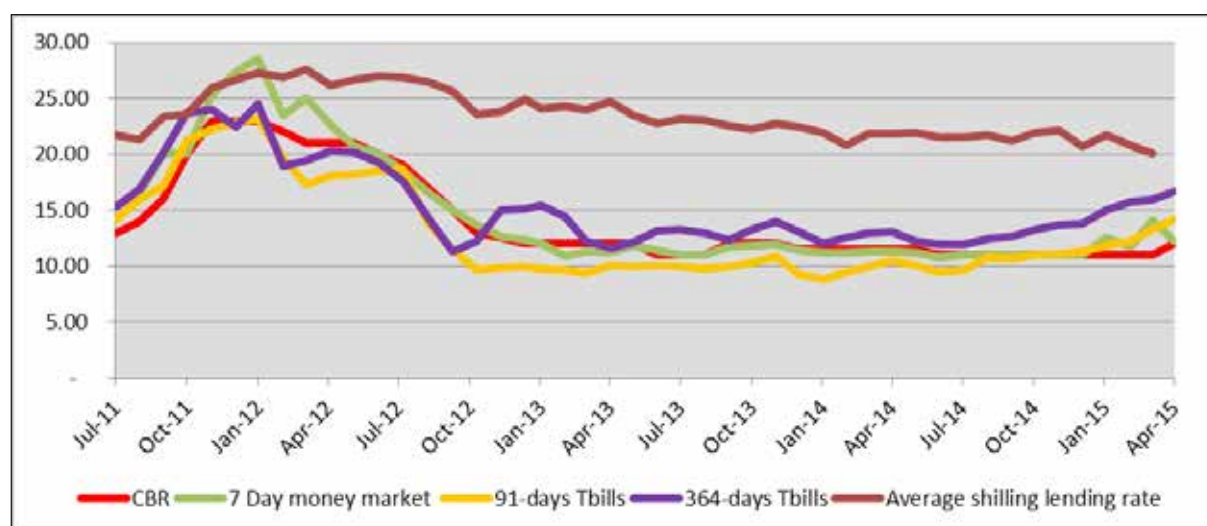
Additional to the low food prices, the lagged impact of the exchange rate appreciation and the drop in international prices through their downward effect on Electricity, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) inflation also contributed to a deceleration in inflation. EFU inflation averaged 1.9 percent during July 2014-April 2015 relative to 2.9 percent in the same period of the preceding year. Furthermore, during the period under review, there was a slack in domestic demand that also contributed to the low inflation albeit to a lesser extent and has been recovering in recent months.

Nonetheless, in the short-run, inflationary pressures are expected to heighten as the Shilling depreciation pressures witnessed since the second quarter of 2014/15 pass through to domestic prices and aggregate demand continues to strengthen. This will however, be moderated by the low food crop prices expected from first season harvests.

4.2.3 Interest Rates

During the first half of the financial year, the weighted average 7-day money market rate, which is the operational target of monetary policy, remained in line with the CBR from 10.8 percent in June 2014 to 11.04 percent in December 2014. In the second half of the year, the weighted average 7-day rate increased but remained within the upper bound of the CBR except in March 2015, when it reached 14.1 percent. This significant rise in money market rates in March was mainly on account of tight liquidity conditions in the domestic money market which were necessary to contain the volatility in the foreign exchange market. The rates however returned to the CBR band in April 2015 as conditions normalized. Figure 4.5 shows the evolution of key interest rates for the period July 2011 to April 2015.

Figure 4.5: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, July 2011 – April 2015



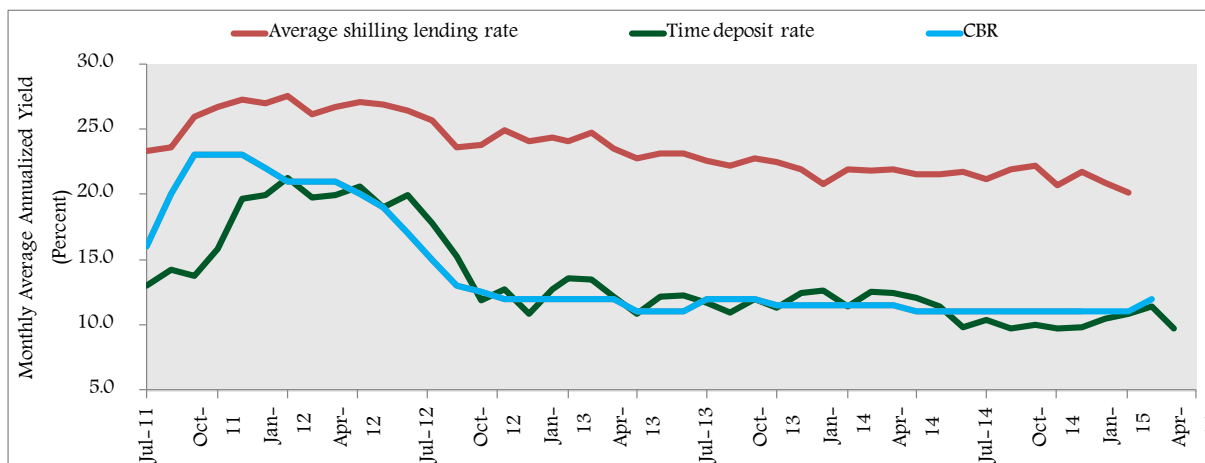
Source: Bank of Uganda

Interest rates on Government securities rose steadily throughout the year, despite the CBR being held constant for most of the period. The 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury bill annualized yields rose from respective rates of 9.5 percent, 11.3 percent and 11.9 percent in June 2014 to 14.2 percent, 15.5 percent and 16.7 percent in April 2015. The yields on Treasury bonds followed a similar trend during the course of the financial year 2014/15 (Figure 4.5). This rise in interest rates on Government securities was largely a result of high inflation expectations on account of depreciation pressures and anticipated higher government borrowing requirement.

The longer-term rates such as the commercial bank lending rate have been fairly stable during FY 2014/15, moving from a weighted average of 20.1 percent in June 2014 to 20.8 percent in March 2015. The second half of the financial year registered lower lending rates owing to increased borrowing by credit worthy customers that resulted into substantial loan disbursement at

preferential rates in some commercial banks. This was complimented by a contraction in non-performing loans observed during the same period, which reduced costs for commercial banks. The weighted average lending rate on foreign currency denominated loans fluctuated between 9.0 percent and 10.8 percent throughout the FY2014/15. Figure 4.6 shows the trend in key interest rates.

Figure 4.6: Trend in Key Interest Rates

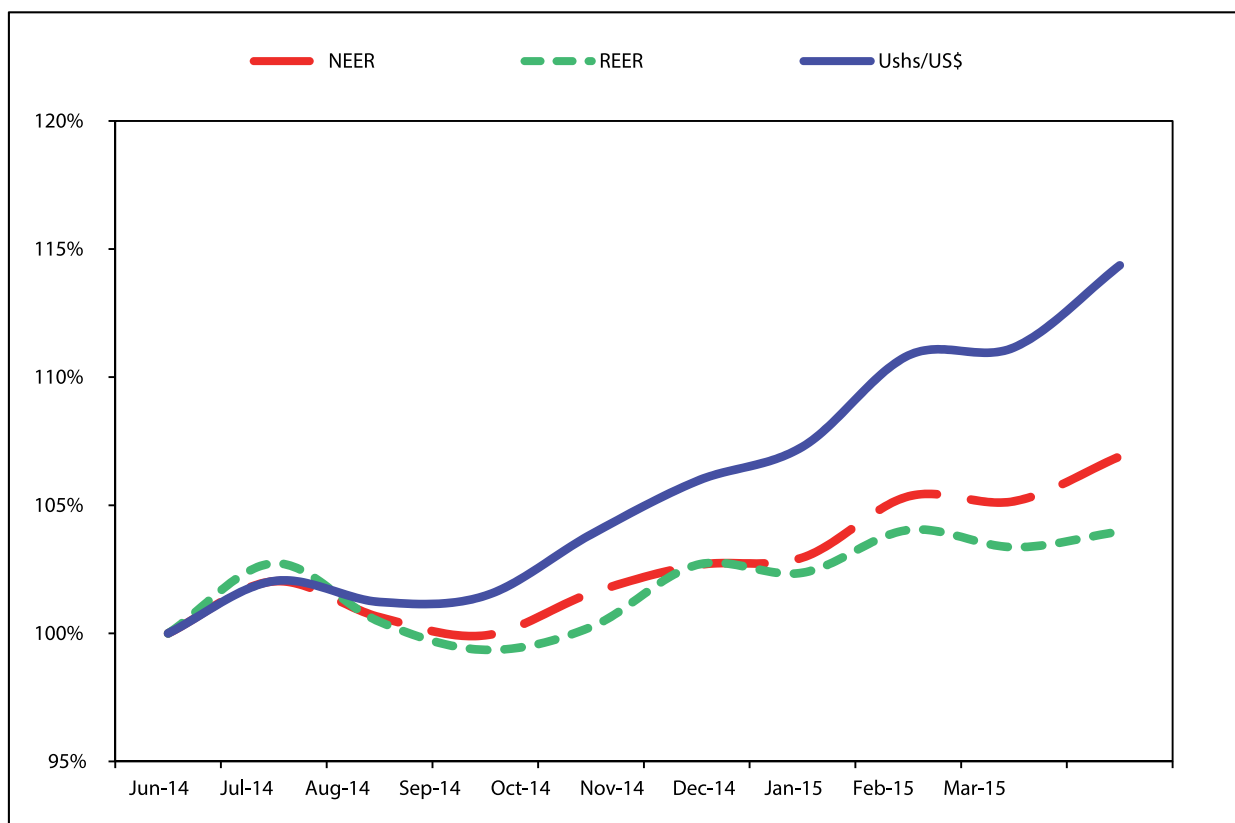


Source: Bank of Uganda

4.2.4 Exchange Rate Developments

The Uganda Shilling has maintained a depreciating trend in FY2014/2015. The average mid-exchange rate has depreciated by 16 percent to Shs. 2,996 per US dollar in April 2015 compared to Shs. 2,581 per US dollar in June 2014. Similarly, the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) which shows the changes in the Uganda Shilling in comparison to our key trading partner currencies also depreciated by 5 percent on an annual basis during FY2014/15. The depreciation has mainly been driven by elevated demand by the corporate sector, a weak external sector and a net outflow of portfolio investments in line with the changing global economic environment, particularly the strengthening of the US dollar. Developments in these indicators are shown in Figure 4.7 below.

Figure 4.7: Exchange Rate Movements (June 2014=100%)

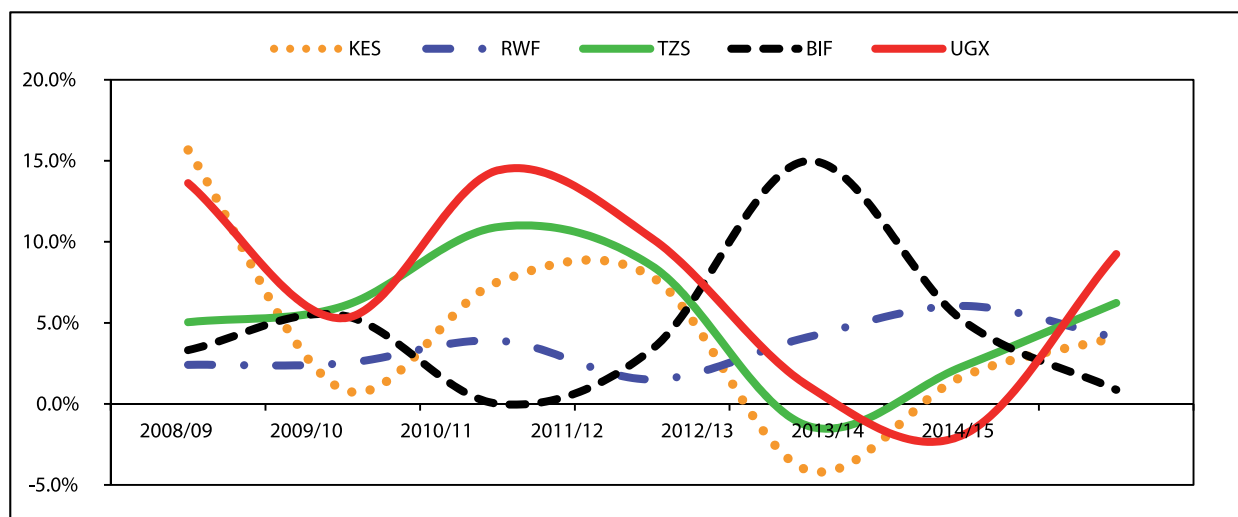


Source: Bank of Uganda

Note; An increase in the exchange rate represents a depreciation of the Uganda Shilling

As shown in Figure 4.8, other EAC currencies except the Burundi and Rwanda Francs have also faced depreciation pressures albeit of a lower magnitude compared to the Uganda Shilling. The depreciation pressures of these currencies are largely due to the global strengthening of the US Dollar, which has appreciated by about 10 percent in FY2014/2015. The US Dollar has been supported by the relative strength of the US economy following improvements in the trade balance due to a boom in US energy production and higher interest rates compared to other advanced economies. In Uganda, the magnitude of depreciation has been larger mostly because of domestic factors such as portfolio outflows. Figure 4.8 shows the trends in the EAC currencies against the US dollar.

Figure 4.8: EAC Currencies against the US Dollar.



Source: Bank of Uganda

4.2.5 Private Sector Credit

Sustainable growth in credit to the private sector promotes investment and growth of the real economy. The total stock of credit to the private sector grew by 13.0 percent from Shs. 9.1 trillion at end June 2014 to Shs. 10.3 trillion at end March 2015. This sustained pickup in growth in private sector credit is a reflection of improved credit worthiness of borrowers and is expected to boost private sector demand and investment. The quality of loan assets has also improved with the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans reducing from 5.8 percent in June 2014 to 4.2 in March 2015. The ratio of lending to deposits increased over FY 2014/15, from 73.0 percent in June 2014 to 81.1 percent in March 2015, in spite of sustained deposit growth (Figure 4.9).

In FY 2014/15, the building, mortgage, construction and real estate, and trade sectors continued to receive the largest shares of private sector credit, at 22.9 percent and 18.9 percent of the total respectively in March 2015. Personal and household loans, which were the fastest growing sector for private sector credit in FY 2013/14, registered an average annual growth of 17.2 percent in the current financial year, down from 33.6 percent previously. The relative tightening in the sector is evidenced by slow growth in the stock of credit to the sector, recorded at 7.7 percent for the 12 months to March 2015. Relative to FY2013/14, there was a pronounced acceleration in credit growth for the Agriculture, Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate, Trade, and Transport and Communication sectors as shown in Table 4.3.

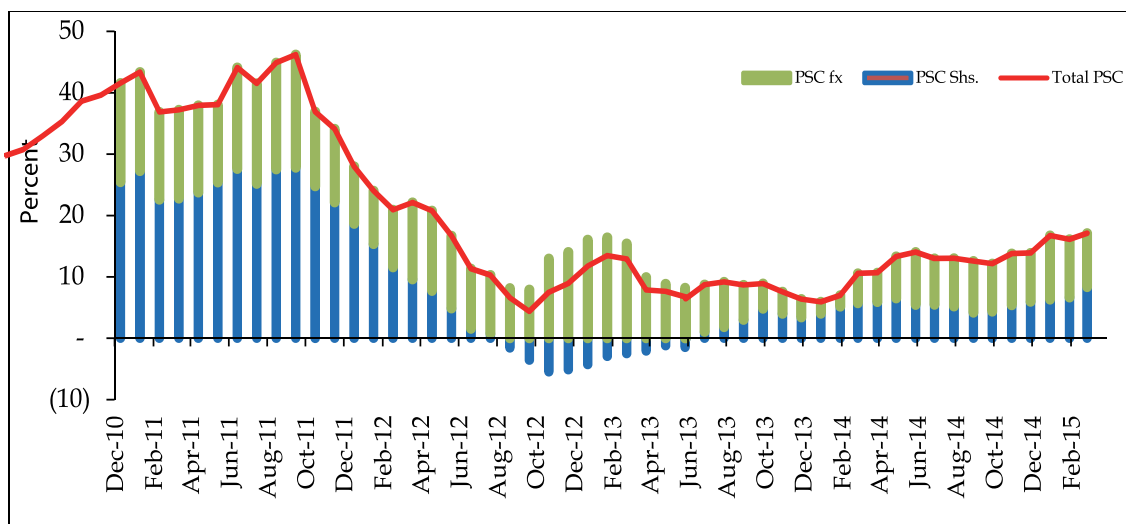
Table 4.3: Average annual private sector credit growth

	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15 ¹
By sector		
Agriculture	29.7	36.8
Manufacturing	8.1	7.0
Trade	3.3	19.8
Transport and Communication	-4.0	6.1
Building, Manufacturing, Construction and Real Estate	3.6	19.6
Personal and Household Loans	33.6	17.2
Other Sectors ²	3.4	-0.5
By currency		
Shilling lending	6.8	9.4
Foreign currency lending	13.6	22.1
By lending institution		
Commercial banks	9.2	14.4
Credit Institutions	26.9	26.5
Microfinance deposit-taking institutions	3.6	3.3
Total credit to private sector	9.3	14.3

Source: Bank of Uganda. Notes: Figures in percent; ¹Average annual growth rate based on performance up to March 2015; ²includes mining and quarrying; electricity and water; business services; community, social and other services.

Growth in foreign currency lending has continued to outstrip Shilling lending growth in FY 2014/15 as shown in Figure 4.9 below. The growth in Shilling lending averaged 22.1 percent on an annual basis in the current financial year, compared to 9.4 percent for Shilling lending. This is an improvement relative to FY 2013/14, where average growth was 6.8 percent for Shilling lending and 13.6 percent for foreign currency lending. In March 2015, foreign currency lending constituted 41.3 percent of total lending. Figure 4.9 shows the contributions to the annual growth in private sector credit.

Figure 4.9: Contributions to Annual Private Sector Credit Growth



Source: Bank of Uganda.

FINANCIAL SECTOR

4.2.6 Commercial Banks

The banking system remained sound and well placed to support the growth of the economy. During the financial year, notable growth was registered in the bank's balance sheets. Their total assets grew by 9.0 percent from 18.6 trillion in June 2014 to 20.3 trillion in March 2015. This growth was mainly driven by lending which grew by 12.4 percent supported by a pick-up in real economic activity during H1 of FY15/16. The bank's asset quality also improved; with the ratio of nonperforming loans (NPL) to total gross loans falling from 5.8 percent in June 2014 to 4.3 percent in March 2015.

The banking system also remained well capitalised with all banks meeting the regulatory capital adequacy requirements. Core capital/Risk weighted assets and Total qualifying capital/Risk weighted assets stood at 20.8 percent and 23.2 percent respectively, well above the minimum requirements of 8 percent and 12 percent respectively. Paid up capital, which is the primary form of capital stood at Shs. 1.3 trillion as at the end of March 2015. The BoU revoked the licence of Global Trust Bank Ltd as a financial institution and ordered up the winding up of its affairs reducing the number of commercial banks to twenty-five (25).

With regard to the legal framework, the process to amend the Financial Institutions Act 2004 to allow for Islamic banking, adoption of some of the Basel III recommendations including additional capital buffers is in advanced stages.

4.2.7 Credit Institutions

Credit institutions remained strong during the period with their total assets increasing by 14.8 percent from Shs. 298 billion at the end of June 2014 to Shs. 342 billion at the end of March 2015; mainly driven by loans and advances. Total loans increased by 18.6 percent from Shs. 166.6 billion to Shs. 197.5 billion over the same period.

At the same time, total deposits increased by 14.8 percent to Shs. 216.1 billion in March 2015. 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. Over the period, total capital grew by 6.3 percent to Shs. 62.5 billion as at end March 2015.

In September 2014, the BoU licensed a new Credit Institution, Top Finance Bank Limited which is expected to start operations soon.

Microfinance Institutions

The overall financial condition of the Tier 3 Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDIs) was rated satisfactory. Total assets of MDIs increased by 21.2 percent from Shs. 292.6 billion in June 2014 to Shs. 354.7 billion in March 2015. The increase in assets was mainly driven by a 20.1 percent increase in net loans from Shs. 177.2 billion in June 2014 to Shs. 212.8 billion in March 2015. Similarly, customer deposits increased by 35.7 percent from Shs. 113.7 billion in June 2014 to Shs. 154.3 billion in March 2015. The large increase in these indicators was partly as a result of the BoU licensing a new MDI, Entrepreneurship Finance Centre which began operations in Q3 2014/15.

All the MDIs maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory requirements of Shs.500 million and complied with the minimum core capital-to-risk-weighted-assets ratio requirement of 15 percent. MDIs' paid up capital grew from Shs. 13.6 billion in June 2014 to Shs. 31.6 billion at the end of March 2015. All MDIs complied with the statutory liquidity requirements during FY2014/15.

4.2.8 Financial Inclusion

Financial Inclusion (FI) continues to play an integral role in the realisation of inclusive and sustainable growth. It is therefore vital for both the economic and social development of a country. The population, whether rural or urban, when faced with limited access to formal financial services will experience difficulty in accumulating savings, effecting formal & personal transfers and accessing credit in some cases; among others. Financial Inclusion activities help to alleviate some of these challenges by closing gaps and ensuring access to and safety of financial resources.

Financial innovations, of which mobile money is a sub component, have created opportunities and access to persons previously excluded from the financial services sector. The FI project is also running a "Know Your Rights" campaign under Financial Consumer Protection, in addition to continued appearances on the radio and television talk show circuit with emphasis on mobile money guidelines that were issued last year. The FI project also translated the Key Facts Documents (KFDs) for loans and deposit products into seven major languages and dispatched these to all Supervised Financial Institutions.

Mobile Money

Government efforts to streamline and register all mobile phone users in the previous financial year allowed higher enrolments of users onto mobile money services especially those run by tele-communication companies. In the eight months to February 2015, registered users of mobile money had increased by 1.23 million to 18.9 million, in comparison to June 2014 enrolments which stood at 17.6 million. Transaction volumes also continue to be impressive, averaging at Shs. 2,063 billion in the FY 2014/15, in comparison to Shs. 1,853 billion during FY 2013/14. This growth is reflective of increased turnover of economic activity.

4.2.9 Capital Markets

Activity in the capital markets increased in FY 2014/15. The stock market registered a turnover of Shs. 264 billion in the quarter to March 2015, up from Shs. 89 billion over the same period the previous year. Table 4.4 shows the trend in market activity at the Uganda Securities Exchange.

All major securities market indicators were in positive territory during the financial year. In the quarter to March 2015, turnover tripled to close at Shs. 264 billion in spite of a reduction in the volume of shares transacted, standing at 1,407.07 million shares in March 2015, compared to 2,130 million shares transacted in the corresponding period during the previous financial year. Market capitalisation rose by 25 percent to Shs. 235 trillion from Shs. 188 trillion reported over the same period in the previous financial year.

Table 4.4: Trends in Market Activity at the USE

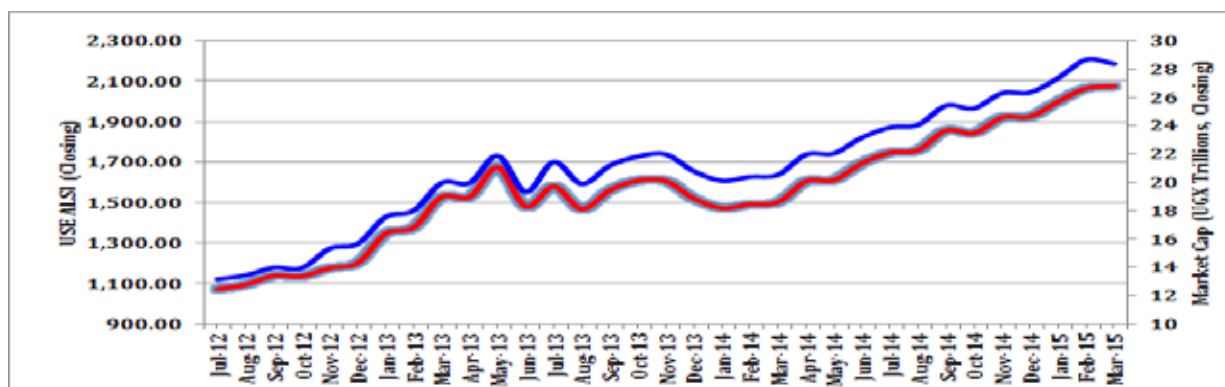
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*	<i>Percentage Annual Change (FY 14/15)</i>
Share Volume (Million)	1,385.52	2,899.23	1,407.07	48.5
Turnover (Billion)	197.60	316.17	263.74	83.4
Market Capitalisation (Trillion)	202.13	255.27	235.63	92.3
USE All Share Index	1,481.38	1,696.84	2,076.39	122.4

*Denotes Activity up to end March 2015

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

The USE All-Share index that tracks share price movements closed higher at 2,076.39 points in March 2015 from the previous close of 1,696.84 points and 1,503.54 points in the respective months of June 2014 and March 2014 as shown Figure 4.10 below. The strong performance at the USE was a result of the prevailing low inflation.

Figure 4.10: The All Share Index (LHS) and Market Cap, Shs trillion (RHS)



Source: Uganda Securities Exchange

Investor Profile

By end March 2015, the existing number of Securities Central Depository (SCD) accounts was 25,793, in comparison to 23,357 a year earlier, an increase of 10 percent on an annual basis. Local individual investors hold 17,267 SCD accounts representing 67 percent of all the SCD accounts.

Legal and Regulatory Issues

During the FY, the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) continued with discussions aimed at establishing a commodities exchange in Uganda. Government has constituted a national taskforce comprised of stakeholders drawn from the Ministries responsible for Finance, Agriculture and Trade. This taskforce, spearheaded by the Ministry of Trade, has the mandate of developing a roadmap for the establishment of commodities exchange in Uganda. Commodity exchanges have evolved from local markets trading physical commodities to high liquidity international markets trading futures and forward contracts. The establishment of a commodities exchange in Uganda will thus be critical in providing a strong foundation for the setting up of a derivatives market at a later date.

CMA commenced the drafting of regulations that will guide the issuance of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS). The limited asset classes available to investors have often been cited as a stumbling block to the growth of Uganda's capital markets. A limited product offering hinders the ability of investors to diversify and minimize the risks of investing. This state of affairs has thus prompted the current process, although still in its preliminary stages, of developing regulations that will guide the issuance and trading in ETFs and REITS. However, the regulations are expected to come into force before the end of the year if not earlier, helping broaden the product offering available to investors in Uganda's capital markets.

4.3 Fiscal Sector Developments

4.3.1 Government Fiscal Objectives for FY 2014/15

Fiscal policy in FY 2014/15 remained consistent with Government's medium term objectives of ensuring accelerated and inclusive economic growth; macroeconomic stability; budget efficiency and debt sustainability.

Central to this agenda was the goal of lowering the cost of doing business and improving the overall competitiveness of the country's economy.

4.3.2 Overall Fiscal Performance in FY 2014/15

The fiscal performance of Government in FY 2014/15 is notably different from the planned course. The overall fiscal deficit for FY 2014/15 is projected at 4.6 per cent of GDP against the 7 percent target that was planned for in the approved Budget. This divergence was occasioned by a range of factors. In general, Government's focus on closing infrastructure gaps in the country continued to influence the overall composition of central government expenditure and external financing in FY 2014/15. Spending under the domestic development budget is projected to rise by 11 percent in FY 2014/15 while donor project spending is projected to reduce by 16 percent.

Specifically, a significant increase in infrastructure spending had been programmed in FY 2014/15 to implement a number of high profile projects, including the Karuma Hydro Power Plant (HPP). There was however, a delay in disbursement of funding for the Karuma HPP from China Exim Bank which contributed to the notable reduction in the overall deficit. Underperformance of the donor component of the development budget was another contributing factor for the reduction in the fiscal deficit. Project support disbursements (other than HPPs) performed at 40 percent of the budgeted Ushs. 2,801.8 billion. Low absorptive capacity of projects in FY 2014/15 translated into delayed disbursements. The overall deficit has also been affected by the rebasing of the GDP from the base year 2002 to 2009/10¹³. GDP is projected to be Ushs. 74,765 billion as of end of June, 2015 compared 68,407 billion in FY 2013/14.

In light of the above factors, the contribution of government expenditure to GDP is accordingly expected to come down from the budget estimate of 22.5 percent to 18.6 percent by end June 2015.

Total revenues and grants in FY 2014/15 are projected to be at 14.2 percent of GDP compared to 15.5 percent at the time of the Budget (Table 4.5). This was on account of lower project support disbursements that are expected to perform at only 54 percent of the budget (Section 4.3.5). URA's revenue collections for FY 2014/15 are projected to match the annual target of Ushs. 9,576.5 billion.

¹³ The GDP estimates for 2008/09 onwards were rebased from the 2002 base year to the new 2009/10 base year, reflecting a contemporary structure of the economy in 2009/10

Table 4.5: Selected Indicators of Central Government Operations

Description	Outturn	Budget	Proj
	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15
Revenue & Grants / GDP	13.0%	15.5%	14.2%
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.9%	13.7%	13.1%
Domestic Revenue / GDP	11.9%	13.7%	13.1%
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	11.7%	13.4%	12.8%
Tax revenue / GDP	11.7%	13.4%	12.8%
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	17.1%	22.3%	18.5%
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	17.1%	22.5%	18.7%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	0.4%	2.0%	1.6%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-2.2%	-5.0%	-3.3%
Primary Balance / GDP	-2.7%	-5.5%	-2.9%
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-5.1%	-8.8%	-5.7%
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.1%	-7.0%	-4.6%
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-2.4%	-3.5%	-3.4%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-0.9%	-2.1%	-2.0%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.4%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	15.7%	25.4%	13.8%
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	2.7%	5.7%	2.6%
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization) / GDP	-1.3%	-3.5%	-1.2%
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-1.7%	-3.9%	-1.5%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oi	40.1%	55.7%	32.6%
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oi	32.1%	44.3%	26.3%
Total public debt / GDP	28.5%	31.5%	30.2%
o/w Domestic debt / GDP	12.2%	12.7%	12.2%
o/w External debt / GDP	16.3%	18.8%	18.0%
<i>Memorandum Items</i>			
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	68,371	71,626	74,765

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 4.6: Central Government Fiscal Operations 1986 GFS

	Outturn 2013/14	Budget 2014/15	Projected 2014/15
Revenues and Grants	8,870.4	11,072.7	10,602.3
Revenues	8,167.9	9,782.0	9,782.0
URA	8,031.0	9,576.5	9,576.5
Non-URA	136.9	205.6	205.6
Oil Revenues	-	-	-
Grants	702.5	1,290.6	820.3
Budget Support	191.4	257.4	260.6
Project Support	511.0	1,033.2	559.7
Expenditure and net Lending	11,682.3	16,101.6	14,007.3
Current Expenditures	6,706.3	7,496.3	7,550.5
Wages and Salaries	2,385.3	2,904.4	2,668.2
Interest Payments	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.9
Domestic	853.4	996.5	1,076.8
External	116.8	86.4	123.1
Other Recurr. Expenditures/1	3,350.9	3,509.0	3,682.3
Development Expenditures	4,936.5	5,997.2	4,898.5
Domestic Development/2	3,065.6	3,322.9	3,228.9
External Development	1,870.9	2,674.2	1,669.7
Net Lending/Repayments	19.4	2,513.2	1,346.0
Domestic Arrears and others	20.0	95.0	212.3
Domestic Balance	(1,526.7)	(3,559.0)	(2,432.5)
Primary Balance	(1,841.7)	(3,946.1)	(2,205.0)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	(3,514.3)	(6,319.6)	(4,225.3)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	(2,811.9)	(5,029.0)	(3,405.0)
Financing:	2,811.9	5,029.0	3,405.0
External Financing (Net)	886.9	2,530.0	861.0
Deposits	-	-	-
Disbursements	1,128.4	2,801.8	1,109.9
Budget Support Loans	0.0	-	-
Project Loans	1,128.4	2,801.8	1,109.9
Armotization	(241.5)	(271.9)	(248.9)
Domestic Financing (Net)	1,650.0	2,499.0	2,544.0
Bank Financing (Net)	643.1	1,506.0	1,476.1
Non-bank Financing (Net)	1,006.9	993.0	1,067.9
Errors and Omissions	274.9	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 4.7: Budgetary Central Government Operations (GFSM 2001 Framework)

Description	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Budget 2014/15	Proj 2014/15
Revenue	7,292.5	7,763.4	8,276.5	8,870.4	11,072.7	10,559.8
Taxes	5,114.2	6,135.9	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,576.5	9,534.0
Grants	890.5	1,129.3	936.2	702.5	1,290.6	820.3
Budget Support	515.5	576.0	198.7	191.4	257.4	260.6
Project Support	375.0	553.3	737.5	511.0	1,033.2	559.7
Oil Revenues	1,192.7	392.3	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	95.1	105.9	190.9	136.9	205.6	205.6
Expenses	7,408.5	7,176.9	7,454.2	8,582.9	9,669.0	9,395.9
Compensation of employees	985.0	1,199.0	1,403.2	1,516.3	1,916.5	1,836.4
Wages and salaries/1	671.4	776.9	892.8	967.4	1,294.4	1,287.8
Allowances/1	237.2	329.6	414.4	414.6	518.9	449.8
Other employee costs/1	76.5	92.5	95.9	134.3	103.2	98.9
Use of goods and services/1	2,715.9	2,001.2	1,708.9	2,159.7	2,451.6	2,418.1
Interest payments	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.9
Domestic	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	996.5	1,076.8
External	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	86.4	123.1
Subsidies	184.0	186.8	29.0	35.7	71.0	71.0
Grants	2,644.7	2,783.0	2,879.3	3,257.4	3,710.4	3,439.8
Local governments	1,505.0	1,588.9	1,763.0	1,971.0	2,346.3	2,113.9
Wage bill	913.6	919.3	1,081.1	1,233.1	1,545.4	1,313.0
Recurrent	236.6	293.7	384.0	384.9	462.4	462.4
Development	354.7	375.9	297.9	352.9	338.4	338.4
Transfers to International organizations	16.2	35.3	29.0	43.1	36.6	36.4
Transfers to Missions abroad	64.4	90.0	64.3	89.6	95.3	103.3
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	115.5	105.7	132.2	154.6	188.6	191.0
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	53.7	68.8	46.7	61.2	68.9	64.3
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	890.0	894.3	844.0	937.9	974.7	931.0
Social benefits (pensions)	203.2	201.1	260.3	228.7	303.4	303.4
Other expenses/1	252.1	202.6	283.7	415.0	133.1	127.2
Gross operating balance	(116.0)	586.4	822.3	287.5	1,403.7	1,163.9
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	1,400.5	1,846.9	2,595.1	3,059.9	3,824.5	3,053.1
Domestic development budget	913.2	894.7	1,250.4	1,773.9	2,066.5	1,972.5
Donor projects	487.2	952.2	1,344.7	1,286.0	1,758.0	1,080.6
Total Outlays	8,809.0	9,023.8	10,049.2	11,642.8	13,493.5	12,449.0
Net borrowing	(1,516.5)	(1,260.4)	(1,772.7)	(2,772.4)	(2,420.8)	(1,889.2)
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	193.8	289.0	409.4	20.0	95.0	212.3
less Net lending for policy purposes	(30.2)	(39.4)	62.9	19.4	2,513.2	1,346.0
Overall deficit including grants	(1,680.0)	(1,510.0)	(2,245.0)	(2,811.9)	(5,029.0)	(3,447.5)
Overall deficit excluding grants	(2,570.5)	(2,639.2)	(3,181.2)	(3,514.3)	(6,319.6)	(4,267.8)
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	(1,680.0)	(1,510.0)	(2,245.0)	(2,811.9)	(5,029.0)	(3,447.5)
Domestic	(1,104.3)	(24.6)	(717.3)	(1,650.0)	(2,499.0)	(2,602.2)
Bank Financing	(421.4)	1,237.7	(498.6)	(643.1)	(1,506.0)	(1,534.3)
Non Bank Financing	(682.9)	(1,262.3)	(218.7)	(1,006.9)	(993.0)	(1,067.9)
External	(724.1)	(1,153.9)	(1,417.9)	(886.9)	(2,530.0)	(845.3)
Net change in financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in Liabilities	724.1	1,153.9	1,417.9	886.9	2,530.0	845.3
Disbursement	878.2	1,356.4	1,627.8	886.9	2,801.8	1,093.3
Project loans	644.8	1,230.8	1,303.4	1,128.4	2,801.8	1,093.3
Import support loans	233.4	125.7	324.4	0.0	-	0.0
Amortization (-)	(146.1)	(192.9)	(199.9)	(229.8)	(247.1)	(234.5)
Payment of foreign debt arrears exceptional fin.	(8.0)	(9.6)	(10.1)	(11.7)	(11.1)	(13.4)
Errors and omissions	148.4	(331.4)	(109.8)	(274.9)	-	0.0

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

4.3.3 Performance of the Resource Envelope in FY 2014/15

The resource envelop for FY 2014/15 is projected to amount to Ushs. 14,007 billion with domestic and external sources accounting for 88 and 12 percent respectively. URA collections are projected to account for 68 percent of the total resource envelop.

4.3.4 Domestic Revenue Performance in FY 2014/15

The total revenue outturn for FY2014/15 is projected at Shs 9,576.6 consistent with the annual target for the Financial Year. Compared to FY 2013/14, this represents an annual growth rate of 19.24 percent, which is above the average performance of 17 per cent per year for the last three years.

Domestic Taxes

Total income tax is projected to be Shs 3,178.7 billion against a target of Shs 3,119.7 billion, which represents a surplus of Shs 56.7 billion. This performance is mainly attributed to a big surplus in corporation tax which is expected to grow at 40 percent in FY2014/15 compared to an average growth of 18 percent in the previous three years. Corporation tax is expected to register a surplus of Shs 108.5 billion against the target of Shs 597 billion. This is partly a result of an increase in profitability of companies in the banking and construction sectors, improved tax administration efforts through auditing and collection of arrears.

PAYE is expected to register a shortfall of about Shs 77.7 billion due to the biometric data capturing that was undertaken to weed out ghost employees from the Government payroll which led to a decline in PAYE payments from Government by about Shs 40 billion. There has also been a decline in remittances from companies involved in the oil and gas sector due to the end of the exploration activities which led to the laying off of many expatriates.

Withholding tax is expected to register Shs 506.4 billion against a target of Shs 455.9 billion posting a surplus of Shs 50.5 billion for FY2014/15. This is mainly due to growth in government payments, management fees and follow-up on both Central Government and Local Government projects. There has also been an increase in interest from treasury bills and bonds which matured during this period.

Consumption taxes (excise duty and VAT) are expected to underperform with a projected deficit of Shs 70.7 billion in FY2014/15. VAT particularly is expected to register a deficit of Shs 59.7 billion and this is majorly attributed to less than projected revenue collections from the electricity and water sub-sectors that are expected to register Shs 87.5 billion and Shs 9 billion respectively below target by end June 2015 due to increase in offsets resulting from capital investment projects worth USD 100 million and Euros 350 million.

Excise duty is also expected to register a deficit of Shs 11.0 billion for FY 2014/15 mainly attributed to a shift in the production volumes of beer from the rate of 40 percent to 20 percent. This has led to decline in collections from and beer and the outturn is projected at Shs 11 billion below the target of Shs 158.7 billion.

International Trade Taxes

International trade taxes highly contribute to the growth of an economy. These trade taxes comprise of petroleum duty, import duty, excise duty, VAT on imports, withholding tax among others. International trade tax collections are expected to amount 4,277.2 billion against a target of Shs 4,263.0 billion reflecting a surplus of Shs 14.2 billion. This performance is mostly attributed to VAT on imports, which are expected to register a surplus of Shs 69.7 billion.

The increase in import taxes is mainly due to an increase in the volume of VAT-able imports in FY2014/15, coupled with gains from the exchange rate depreciation.

Import duty is expected to register a shortfall of Shs 36.9 billion against the target of Shs 867.7 billion. This is on account of the effects of the operationalization of the COMESA Free Trade Area (FTA). An example is the current influx of imports originating from Egypt that are entering Uganda at an import duty rate of 0 percent.

Petroleum duty is expected to register Shs 1.119.4 billion against the target of Shs 1,119.8 billion for FY2014/15. This is a fairly good performance and is attributed to improved efficiency in collections as a result of enhanced enforcement procedures under the Single Customs Territory. The performance of the different taxes heads is detailed in Table 4.8 below.

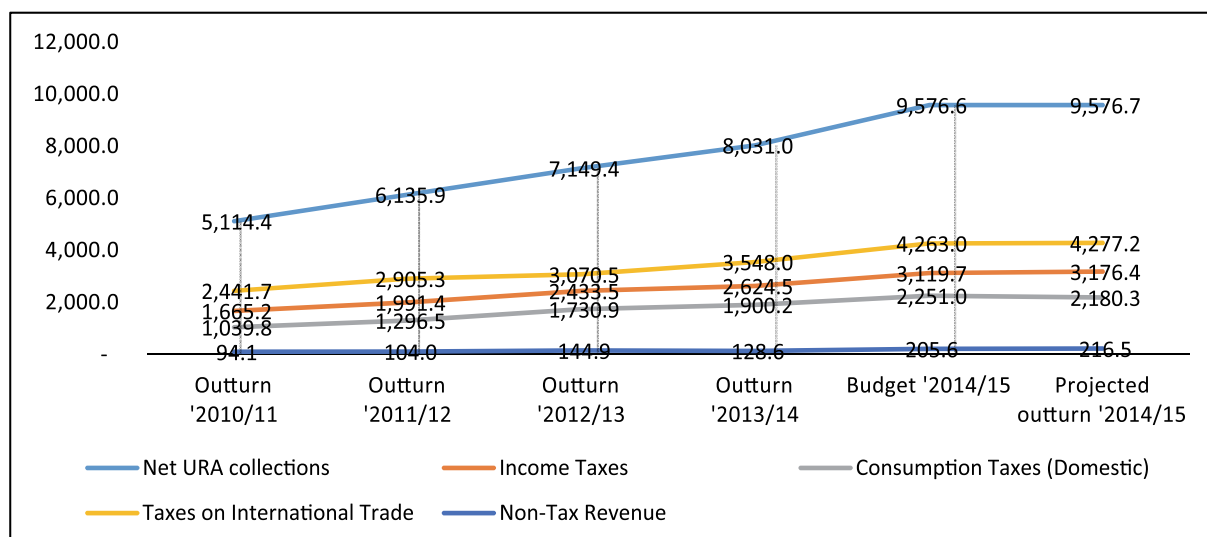
Table 4.8: Performance of different tax heads (Shs bn)

Collections (Shs.bn)	Outturn '2010/11	Outturn '2011/12	Outturn '2012/13	Outturn '2013/14	Budget '2014/15	Projected outturn '2014/15	Variance: Outturn vs Budget	
							Absolute	Percent
Net URA collections	5,114.4	6,135.9	7,149.4	8,031.0	9,576.6	9,576.7	0.1	100%
Income Taxes	1,665.2	1,991.4	2,433.5	2,624.5	3,119.7	3,176.4	56.7	102%
-PAYE	825.6	996.9	1,196.5	1,397.6	1,631.7	1,554.0	-77.7	95%
-Corporate Tax	419.6	553.9	597.6	486.6	597.0	705.6	108.5	118%
-Withholding Tax	274.8	328.9	389.4	406.7	455.9	506.4	50.5	111%
-Others	145.2	111.6	250.0	333.6	435.0	410.4	-24.7	94%
Consumption Taxes (Domestic)	1,039.8	1,296.5	1,730.9	1,900.2	2,251.0	2,180.3	-70.7	97%
-Excise duty	315.6	362.2	451.8	546.3	648.8	637.8	-11.0	98%
-Value Added Tax	724.2	934.3	1,279.1	1,353.9	1,602.2	1,542.5	-59.7	96%
Taxes on International Trade	2,441.7	2,905.3	3,070.5	3,548.0	4,263.0	4,277.2	14.2	100%
-Petroleum duty	728.9	760.9	794.8	984.2	1,119.8	1,119.4	-0.4	100%
-Import duty	447.4	644.5	598.7	747.5	904.6	867.7	-36.9	96%
-Excise duty	141.1	180.7	219.6	226.9	198.3	205.0	6.7	103%
-VAT on Imports	986.5	1,155.6	1,254.5	1,404.5	1,715.3	1,784.9	69.7	104%
-Others	137.8	163.6	202.8	184.9	325.0	300.1	-24.8	92%
Tax Refunds	-143.60	-168.50	-180.70	-188.18	-215.7	-215.6	0.1	100%
Fees and Licenses	111.2	111.2	110.3	146.6	158.7	158.4	-0.3	100%
Government Taxes	0.1	-	-15.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Non-Tax Revenue	94.1	104.0	144.9	128.6	205.6	216.5	10.9	105%
Tax : GDP ratio	13.1%	12.3%	12.9%	11.7%	13.4%	12.9%		96%
Real GDP Growth	7.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	6.2%	5.3%		85%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Figure 4.11 below shows that net URA collections have been increasing steadily. All the major tax heads (income taxes, consumption taxes and international trade taxes) have been growing in tandem with the URA net collections. This can be attributed to both the introduction of new tax revenue measures and strong improvements in tax administration.

Figure 4.11: Trends in Revenue Collection (Shs, Bn)



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Performance of Non-Tax Revenue

Non Tax Revenue is expected to register Shs 216.5 billion against a target of Shs 205.6 billion representing a surplus of Shs 10.9 billion due to improvement in compliance from MDAs. In addition, the migration fees and Non URA NTR are expected to register a strong performance.

The Tax-to-GDP ratio is expected to grow from the rebased value of 11.7 percent in FY2013/14 to 12.9 percent in FY2014/15. This represents a growth of 1.2 percentage points which is over and above the annual policy target of 0.5 percentage points. Key to this growth will be the improvement in tax administration efforts by URA.

Impact of Domestic Revenue Measures in FY2014/15

A number of tax related policy pronouncements were pronounced in the FY2014/15 aimed at generating revenue of Shs 375.9 billion. At the end of June 2015, these policy measures are expected to generate Shs 349 billion, reflecting a shortfall of Shs 26.9 billion. The expected shortfall is partly attributed to the reversal of VAT on cereals grown in Uganda and the removal of excise duty on international calls terminating and originating from East Africa (One Network Area). Table 4.9 provides details on the impact of the different tax measures on domestic revenue performance FY2014/15.

Table 4.9: Impact of tax measures for FY2014/15 as of March 2015

Tax Head	Amendment/New Policy	Expected Annual Revenue (UGX Bn)	Revenue collected end March 2015 (UGX Bn)
VALUE ADDED TAX	Apply VAT at 18% on supply of new computers, desktop printers, computer parts and accessories	16.86	20.6
	Apply 18% VAT on Salt	9.54	7.85
	Apply VAT at 18% on the supply of accommodation in tourist lodges and hotels outside Kampala District	8.59	3.64
	Apply VAT at 18% on the supply of Liquefied Petroleum Gas	8.6	9.6
	Apply VAT at 18% on the supply of Supply of insurance services except life and medical insurance	1.51	27.06
	Apply VAT at 18% on the supply of Cereals, where the cereals are grown , milled or produced in Uganda	7.57	0.69
	Apply VAT at 18% on supply of feeds for poultry and livestock.	4.82	4.49
	Apply VAT at 18% on the supply of machinery, tools and implements suiTable for use only in agriculture	2.08	3.39
	Apply VAT at 18% on the supply of processed milk and milk products	17.9	13.15
	Apply VAT at 18% on supply of packaging materials exclusively used by the dairy industry for packing milk.	1.48	0.98
		Supply of packaging materials to the milling Industry	1.94
	Remove exemption on the supply of specialized vehicles, plants and machinery, feasibility studies, engineering designs, consultancy services and civil works related to hydro-electric power, roads and bridges construction, public water works, agriculture, education and health sectors.	28.92	
	Apply VAT at 18% on printing services for education materials	2.35	
VAT Total		120.11	92.32
EXCISE DUTY	Excise duty on financial services (Bank charges and commissions).	21.82	19.58
	Reinstate Excise duty on sugar to UGX.50 per kilo from the current 25shs per kilo.	7.2	9.07
	Impose Excise Duty of Shs. 200 per litre on Kerosene	14.96	9.87
	Increase excise duty on Petrol by Shs. 50 per litre	26.93	25.5
	Increase excise duty on diesel by Shs. 50	33.06	28.67
	Impose excise Duty on Mobile Money withdraw fees at 10%	16.1	12.50
	Rationalize excise duty on soft- cup Cigar rates to Shs. 35000 per 1000 sticks	2	3
Excise duty- Total		122.07	108.9

Tax Head	Amendment/New Policy	Expected Annual Revenue (UGX Bn)	Revenue collected end March 2015 (UGX Bn)
INCOME TAX	Impose income tax on winnings from sports betting and pool betting houses to withhold tax (15%)	8	6.41
	Separating rental income from business income for non-individuals.	11.34	4.67
	Eliminate Allowances on Eligible Property	53.21	0
	Eliminate the exemption of Income Tax of Education institutions	15.17	1.45
	Revise the presumptive Tax rates threshold and increase the rate from 1% to 3%	8	1.91
	Exemption from tax of interest earned on loans for the purpose of agriculture including farming, forestry, fish farming, bee keeping, animal husbandry or similar operations	25.1	0
	Add capital gains tax on the disposal of commercial property by individuals	5.2	0
Income Tax total		126.02	12.53
INTERNATIONAL TRADE TAXES	Increase duty on Aerosols made from non-pyrethrum based insecticides to 25%	0.9	0.7
	Increase Duty on Towers and lattice masts from 10% to 25%	1.3	1.6
	Increase duty on welding electrodes to 25%	0.4	1.7
	Increase Import duty on Bars and rods of Iron and Steel from 10% to 25% (7213.10.00, 7214.20.00, 7214.99.00)		0.9
	Increase Import duty on Paper weighing 40g/m2 or more but not more than 150g/m2 from 10% to 25% 4802.56.00		0.7
	Increase Import duty on Flat rolled of Iron and Steel from 0% to 10% 7208.90.00		0.7
	Increase Environment levy duty on used clothing to 15%	5.1	9.3
	Levy on exports of unprocessed tobacco of US\$0.2 per kilogram		12.7
Sub total		7.7	30.2
GRAND TOTAL		375.9	243.95

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

4.3.5 Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) Performance

External assistance continues to contribute substantially to the overall resource envelope of the Budget. The approved Budget for FY 2014/15 provided for Official Development Assistance (ODA) worth USD 1,017.94, of which total grants represented 41.7 percent (Table 4.10). The total grant budget of US\$ 424.17 million in FY2014/15 represented a 65.7 percent increase over the previous year. As of end March 2015 however, only 52.7 percent of the approved donor budget had been disbursed with loan disbursement performing higher (55.29 percent) than grants (49.0 per cent).

Table 4.10: Disbursement Performance of Loans and Grants (US \$ Millions)

	Approved Budget FY 2014/15	Outturn as of March 2015	Disbursement Rate (%) as of March 2015
Total Grants	424.17	207.89	49.01
Project support	398.51	168.51	42.29
Budget support	25.66	39.38	153.47
Total Loans	593.77	328.28	55.29
Project support	593.77	328.28	55.29
Budget support	0	0	
TOTAL ODA	1017.94	536.17	52.67

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Total ODA disbursements in FY 2014/15 show a marked improvement over FY 2013/14 with disbursements to some sector already surpassing their approved allocations. The Figures in (Table 4.11) below however indicate a negative relationship between allocations and disbursements in general due to the inherent inefficiencies in implementation arising from poor planning, protracted procurement challenges and poor budgeting. Lands, housing and urban development; health; and agriculture sectors are the most affected sector in this regard.

In terms of the sectoral distribution of ODA, the following sectors accounted for the largest share of total disbursements: works and transport; water and environment; public sector management; and security. ODA disbursement rates in these sectors were however also low despite their comparatively large share of total disbursements.

Table 4.11: Budgeted and Actual Disbursements by Sector (March, 2015)

Sector	Budget (USD m)	Outturn (USD m)	
Accountability	10.79	14.91	138.2
Agriculture	71.14	19.79	27.8
Budget Support	25.66	39.38	153.5
Education	81.35	33.22	40.8
Energy and mineral development	194.98	74.63	38.3
Health	198.27	29.98	15.1
JLOS	0.09	4.55	5055.6
Land housing & urban development	25.96	0.9	3.5
Public administration	4.32	3.75	86.8
Public sector management	67.09	54.26	80.9
Security	94.25	64.65	68.6
Tourism, trade & industries	8.91	4.82	54.1
Water and Environment	55.8	66.53	119.2
Works & Transport	179.32	124.82	69.6

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

To enhance budget credibility and absorptive capacity of spending units over the medium term, Government will continue with implementation of the ongoing PFM reforms. Specific attention will be devoted to improving project readiness for implementation. In addition, institutional capacity for effective planning and implementation of sector investment plans will be enhanced. The new Public Finance Management Act 2015 also provides for sanctions and measures against accounting officers and project coordinators who continuously report low utilisation of externally mobilised resources. These legal provisions will be invoked as appropriate.

4.3.6 Expenditure Performance in FY 2014/15

Total expenditure including domestic arrears and repayments in FY2014/15 is projected at Ushs.14,007 billion (18.6 percent of GDP) compared to the 22.5 percent of GDP that was programmed in the approved budget. The lower than planned expenditure is on account of expenditures on infrastructure projects which is expected to be lower than programmed as funds for the hydro power projects delayed to disburse.

Government expenditure (less Karuma HPP) is projected at Ushs 13,871.8 billion compared to the appropriated budget of Ushs. 16,104.6 billion. Expenditure (less Karuma HPP) is accordingly expected to perform at 98.5% of the Budget Ushs. 13,493.5 billion. Compared to the previous year, total expenditure excluding Karuma was expected to grow by 14.3% emanating from increased allocations to sectors of health, education, energy, accountability and interest costs.

Despite being short of the annual target, expenditure in FY 2014/15 was still higher than in the previous Financial Year by 1.5 percentage points. This is partly explained by Government's recapitalization of Bank of Uganda and its contribution of Ushs.1,096 billion towards the Karuma HPP.

Interest Costs

Interest costs are projected to be Ushs.1,198.7 billion compared to the budget of Ushs.1,082.9 billion. More than two thirds (69 percent) of the increment in interest cost is accounted for by a rise in domestic interest rates driven by speculation around government expenditures following liberalization of interest rates on government debt in FY 2014/15. There were also interest costs carried forward from the previous year which had not been budgeted for. Compared to the previous year, interest costs grew by 23.7percent mainly because domestic financing was expected to grow by 56.7percent.

Investment in Non-Financial Assets

Investment in Non Financial Assets is projected to be Ushs.3,053.1 billion in 2014/15 compared to Ushs. 3,059 billion in 2013/14. The projected outturn in FY 2014/15 is expected to fall short of the budget by 20 percent. This is mainly because donor project disbursements are expected to perform at 61 percent as projects were affected by low absorptive capacity.

Table 4.12: Total Expenditure Including Donor Projects

National Budgetary Framework Sector Classifications	Outturn	Budget	Proj	Composition	
	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15	Performance	Y/Y Growth
Security	1,252.2	1,159.3	1,132.7	97.7%	-9.5%
Roads & Works	2,105.9	2,389.4	2,200.3	92.1%	4.5%
Agriculture	428.5	473.7	465.1	98.2%	8.6%
Education	1,655.1	2,026.6	1,954.3	96.4%	18.1%
Health	803.3	1,281.1	1,081.1	84.4%	34.6%
Water & Environment	389.2	420.5	363.0	86.3%	-6.7%
Justice, Law & Order	916.4	807.6	850.4	105.3%	-7.2%
Accountability	686.1	740.0	1,029.9	139.2%	50.1%
Energy & Minerals	333.1	732.5	539.8	73.7%	62.0%
Tourism, Trade & Industry	57.8	63.9	63.0	98.6%	9.0%
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	96.2	96.6	71.8	74.3%	-25.4%
Social Development	41.8	71.3	71.3	100.0%	70.7%
Information & Communication Technology	50.1	17.0	17.0	100.0%	-66.0%
Public Sector Management	1,168.3	1,191.1	1,238.2	104.0%	6.0%
Public Administration	408.1	554.8	595.2	107.3%	45.9%
Parliament	236.4	331.9	331.9	100.0%	40.4%
Interest Payments Due	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.6	110.8%	23.6%
Domestic Interest	853.4	996.5	1,076.8	108.1%	26.2%
External Interest	116.8	86.4	122.7	142.0%	5.1%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

4.3.7 Financing Outturns for FY 2014/15

The total stock of debt in FY 2014/15 is estimated at 31.5 per cent of GDP with domestic debt amounting to Ushs 9,548 billion (12.7% of GDP). Domestic and external financing in FY 14/15 are projected at 2,585 and 845.3 billion respectively. The cost of serving domestic is projected to increase by 26 percent in FY 2014/15 from Ushs 853.4 billion to Ushs 1,076.8 billion. Issuance of Government securities in FY 2014/15 was solely for fiscal purposes.

4.4 External Sector Developments

4.4.1 The Overall Balance of Payments

Uganda has experienced trade deficits in the last three years which have largely been financed by current transfers (particularly grants to Government and worker remittances) and Foreign Direct Investments inflows in the financial account. The FY2014/15 current account deficit is projected to widen to 8.2 percent of GDP from 7.2 percent recorded in FY2013/14 as shown in Table 4.13 below, largely on account of weak export performance and an increase in service imports.

Table 4.13: Balance of Payments Indicators (% of GDP)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Proj. 2014/15
Exports	13.6	13.6	10.2	10.2
Imports	26.9	23.5	19.0	19.0
Current Account Balance	-10.5	-7.5	-7.2	-8.2
Current Account Balance (Excl. Grants)	-12.5	-9.0	-8.0	-9.4
BOP overall balance	-3.8	-1.6	-1.4	1.2

Source: Bank of Uganda

During the 12-month period ending March 2015, preliminary estimates indicate that the overall balance of payments position was a deficit of US\$ 244.8 million, compared to the surplus of US\$ 287.4 million that was recorded in the previous 12-month period ending March 2014. This resulted in a drawdown of external reserve assets leading to a total external gross reserves position of US\$ 2,821.4 million at end March 2015, sufficient to cover 4.1 months of future imports of goods and services, compared to US\$ 3,328.1 million recorded as at end March 2014 (equivalent to the 5.1 months imports cover). Table 4.14 below summarizes the developments in Uganda's Balance of Payments.

Table 4.14: Balance of Payments Summary (millions US\$)

	Total				Prel.	Total
	Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul - Sep 2014	Oct - Dec 2014	Jan - Mar 2015	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015
A. Current account	-1,958.13	-634.63	-740.79	-193.76	-649.26	-2,218.45
A1. Goods	-2,255.89	-630.95	-609.70	-578.69	-527.92	-2,347.26
a) Exports	2,774.11	674.11	623.25	686.94	717.31	2,701.62
b) Imports	5,030.00	1305.06	1232.96	1265.63	1245.23	5,048.88
A2. Services net	-250.11	-110.58	-319.62	165.93	-135.56	-399.84
a) Inflows	2,482.20	496.47	668.80	737.42	455.37	2,358.06
b) Outflows	2,732.31	607.05	988.43	571.48	590.94	2,757.90
A3. Income Account (net)	-640.64	-176.08	-172.02	-231.50	-250.66	-830.25
a) Inflows	-3.74	8.73	8.55	5.26	3.29	25.84
b) Outflows	636.90	184.81	180.57	236.76	253.95	856.09
A4. Current transfers (net)	1,188.50	282.97	360.56	450.50	264.88	1,358.90
a) Inflows	1,388.46	322.72	413.55	533.87	303.64	1,573.78
b) Outflows	199.96	39.75	52.99	83.37	38.76	214.88
B. Capital account	79.06	17.24	25.86	41.25	12.65	97.00
a) Inflows	79.06	17.24	25.86	41.25	12.65	97.00
b) Outflows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Financial account	-1,658.15	-687.46	-206.69	-598.71	-267.68	-1,760.55
a) Direct investment	-1,145.58	-365.01	-213.94	-279.01	-303.39	-1,161.35

	Total				Prel.	Total
	Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul - Sep 2014	Oct - Dec 2014	Jan - Mar 2015	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015
c) Financial derivatives	-0.91	-0.44	-1.42	0.22	-2.74	-4.37
d) Other investment	-516.03	-304.29	24.06	-339.48	-8.05	-627.76
C. Errors and Omissions	508.31	-12.85	223.19	-182.47	88.21	116.08
D. Overall Balance	-287.39	-57.21	285.04	-263.73	280.73	244.83
E. Reserve position (end period)	3,328.05	3,390.23	3,058.87	3,246.04	2,821.45	2,821.45

Source: Bank of Uganda

4.4.2 The Current Account

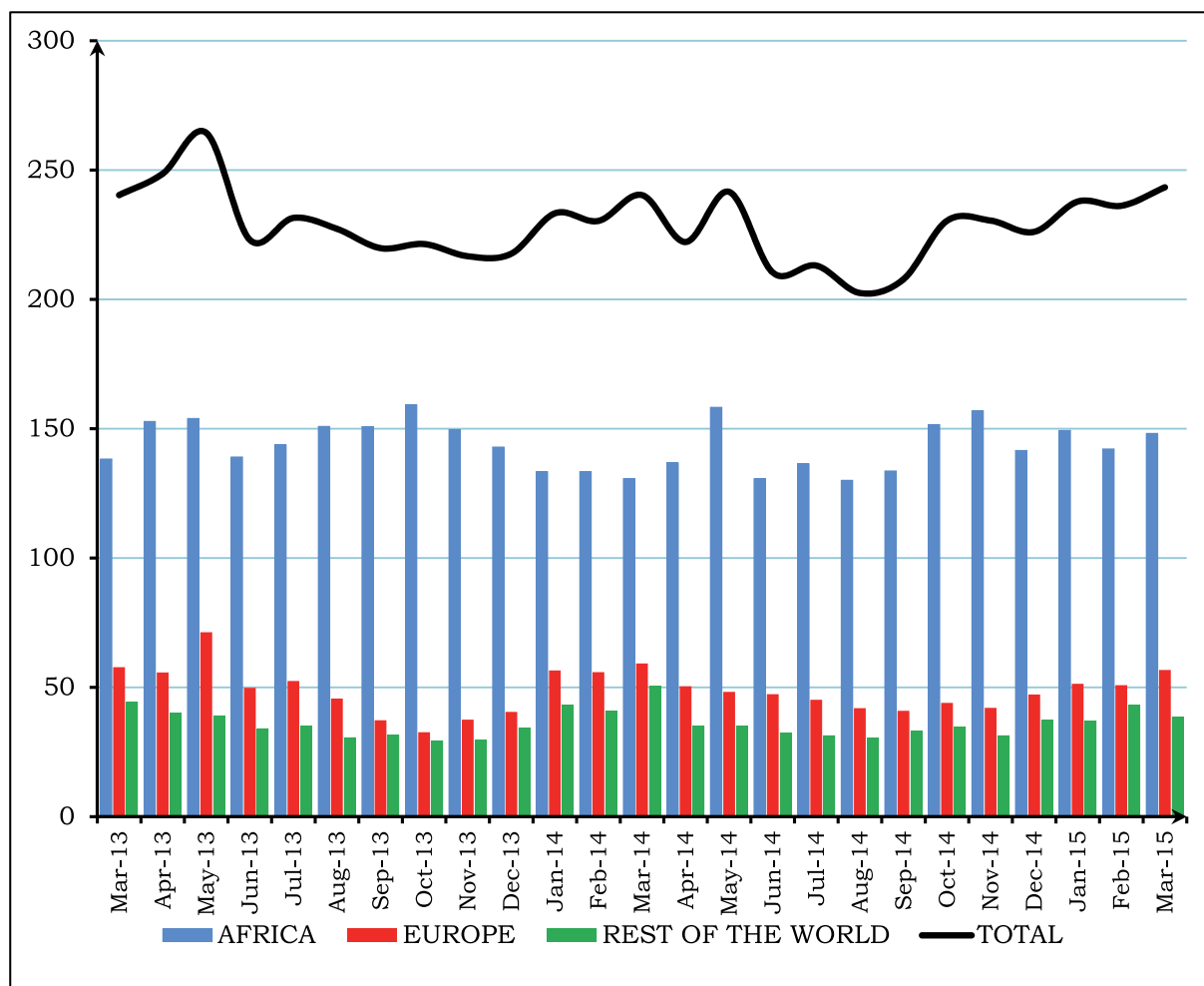
Trade Balance

The deficit on the trade account worsened by 4.1 percent to US\$ 2,347.3 million in the 12 months ending March 2015, from US\$ 2,255.9 million in the 12 months to March 2014. This was mainly driven by lower export earnings, coupled with a marginal increase in import expenditure.

Exports

Total export earnings for the period April 2014 to March 2015 are estimated at US\$ 2,701.6 million, which represents a decline of 2.6 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. This reflects a decline in regional exports, driven by a fall in exports to Rwanda, South Sudan, DR Congo, and a decline in exports to advanced countries particularly to Europe (Figure 4.12). The unrest in South Sudan has exerted further pressure on Uganda's export performance.

Figure 4.12: Monthly Exports by Destination, US\$ Millions



Source: Bank of Uganda

Coffee export receipts during the 12 months to March 2015 decreased by 0.3 percent to US\$414.3 million, compared to the previous 12-month period's performance of US\$415.7 million. The decline was on account of lower volumes exported despite higher average unit prices received on the global market. A total of about 3.3 million (60 kilogram) bags were exported at an average price of US\$2.12 per kilogram in the current period compared to a total of 3.8 million (60 kilogram) bags at an average unit price of US\$1.8 that prevailed in the previous 12-month period ending March 2014.

Formal non-coffee export earnings were estimated at US\$1,823.4 million compared to US\$1,963.3 million realized in the year to March 2014. This decrease was primarily driven by poor performance of tobacco, cotton, cobalt and other exports. On the other hand, export receipts from electricity, fish, maize and oil re-exports improved.

Informal exports amounted to US\$463.9 million, compared to US\$395.1 million in 12 months to March 2014. This 17.4 percent increase was mainly driven by a rise in informal exports to DRC and Kenya. Informal exports accounted for 17.2 percent of total export earnings, up from 14.2 percent in the 12 months to March 2014. Table 4.15 below summarizes export performance.

Table 4.15: Exports of goods (millions of US\$)

	Total				Prel.	Total
	Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul - Sep 2014	Oct - Dec 2014	Jan - Mar 2015	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015
Total Exports	2,774.11	674.11	623.25	686.94	717.31	2,701.62
1. Coffee (Value)	415.74	109.81	97.03	89.94	117.54	414.32
Volume ('000 60-Kg bags)	3.78	0.89	0.79	0.67	0.91	3.27
Average unit value	1.83	2.06	2.05	2.22	2.14	2.12
2. Non-Coffee formal exports	1,963.29	463.73	427.04	467.72	464.88	1,823.36
Electricity	18.80	12.65	9.42	6.46	4.47	33.00
Gold	1.51	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.33
Cotton	26.33	9.19	1.72	1.19	8.91	21.00
Tea	81.31	26.24	19.49	22.40	13.08	81.21
Tobacco	113.54	2.77	5.61	36.60	14.85	59.82
Fish & its prod.(excl. regional)	105.91	23.15	29.64	41.17	32.67	126.63
Hides & skins	72.55	17.52	16.50	17.29	18.12	69.43
Simsim	49.44	6.11	9.00	7.86	23.92	46.88
Maize	34.24	8.10	11.60	13.88	12.23	45.81
Beans	20.09	3.80	9.68	4.44	3.22	21.14
Flowers	58.72	15.78	14.29	11.25	14.80	56.11
Oil re-exports	140.98	34.84	38.49	39.00	33.40	145.73
Cobalt	6.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1,233.45	303.47	261.55	266.10	285.12	1,116.24
3. Informal Exports	395.08	100.58	99.19	129.28	134.89	463.94

Source: Bank of Uganda

Imports

The total value of goods imported increased marginally by 0.4 percent to US\$ 5,048.9 million during the 12 months ended March 2015, from US\$ 5,030.0 million in the previous period. Imports of private consumer goods grew relatively strongly, but this was partially offset by a fall in imports by government, and oil imports. Total formal private sector imports increased by 3.3 percent to US\$ 4,734.2 million, despite a 1.7 percent decline in oil imports and a 17.2 percent fall in manufactured imports such as foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco. Total government imports declined by 38 percent to US\$ 245 million, partly reflecting the decline in project imports of 37.3 percent in the period ending March 2015. Informal imports increased by 31.4 percent to US\$69.7 million in the year that ended March 2015, compared to US\$53.0 million in the previous 12-month period, as illustrated in Table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16: Imports of Merchandise (millions of US\$)

	Total				Preliminary	Total
	Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul - Sep 2014	Oct - Dec 2014	Jan - Mar 2015	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015
Total Imports (fob)	5,030.00	1,305.06	1,232.96	1,265.63	1,245.23	5,048.88
Government Imports	395.06	79.50	42.40	65.36	57.71	244.97
Project	318.62	59.53	38.80	51.97	49.35	199.65
Non-Project	76.44	19.96	3.60	13.39	8.36	45.31
Formal Private Sector Imports	4,581.93	1,209.40	1,175.88	1,178.99	1,169.96	4,734.23
Oil imports	1,025.93	293.26	265.34	246.65	203.66	1,008.90
Non-oil imports	3,556.00	916.14	910.54	932.34	966.30	3,725.33
Estimated Private Sector Imports	53.01	16.17	14.67	21.29	17.55	69.68

Source: Bank of Uganda

Services Account

The services account balance deteriorated by 59.9 percent from a deficit of US\$250.1 million recorded in the year ending March 2014 to a deficit of US\$399.8 million during the 12 months under review. This decline was largely on account of government expenditure on the HPP projects (Karuma and Isimba) amounting to US\$ 338 million made in the second half of 2014, coupled with decreased inflows from travel-related activities (such as tourism), construction services, transport and telecommunications. Construction services inflows decreased by US\$ 21.4 million to US\$ 223 million during the same period. Inflows from transport decreased to US\$ 166.3 million compared to US\$ 220.6 million during the previous period.

Primary Income Account

The deficit on the primary income account worsened by 29.6 percent to US\$830.3 million from US\$ 640.6 million recorded over the previous 12 months, mainly due to increased payment of dividends to non-resident direct investors. Further, interest payments on public debt increased by 21.6 percent to US\$ 55.7 million during the period weighing down on the income account. Other investments income outflows increased by 14.5 percent from US\$ 79.1 million in the previous period to US\$ 90.6 million in the 12 months ended March 2015.

Secondary Income (Current Transfers)

The secondary income account recorded a net surplus of US\$1,358.9 million over the year ended March 2015, which is 14.3 percent more than the US\$1,188.5 million recorded in the previous corresponding period. This is largely on account of higher personal transfers and NGO transfers. Personal (remittances) and NGO transfers increased by 14.2 percent to US\$1,366.6

million, from US\$1,196.7 million recorded in the year ended March 2014. On the other hand, project aid declined from US\$ 109.4 million to US\$95.1 million in the period under review. There was a strong recovery in budget support grants following unusually low inflows during 2013.

4.4.3 Capital and Financial Accounts

The capital account inflows increased to US\$97.0 million in the 12 months to March 2015, from US\$79.1 million during the 12 months to March 2014 mainly on account of higher capital transfers to Government.

The Financial account recorded a surplus of US\$1,760.6 million compared to the surplus of US\$1,658.2 million in the 12 months to March 2014. This improvement was mainly due to direct investment and other investment inflows during the 12 months period to March 2015. In comparison to the same period 12 months earlier, direct investment inflows increased marginally by US\$15.8 million to US\$1,161.4 million at the end of March 2015. The increase in direct investment inflows is mainly attributed to the increase in debt to direct investment enterprises and higher earnings being reinvested back into enterprises.

Other Investment inflows increased by US\$111.7 million to US\$627.6 million over the 12 months period ending March 2015. On the other hand, portfolio investments registered higher net outflows of US\$32.9 million in comparison to net outflows of US\$4.78 million recorded in the 12 month period ending March 2014. This trend may be attributed to the acquisition of foreign assets by residents between April and December 2014 and the exit of offshore investors in the debt securities market in the last three months of the period under review.

5

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT

5.1 Introduction

FY 2015/16 is the start year for implementing the second National Development Plan (NDP II). NDP II takes forward a number of unfinished interventions from NDP I but also introduces a new set of strategic interventions that are consistent with the new and emerging National context.

This Chapter aims to situate Government's investment agenda within the Country's current and prospective development context. It begins by highlighting the development gains over the NDP I period (FY 2009/10 to 2014/15) and the lessons learned therein. This is followed by a brief discussion of the development objectives and priorities over the NDP II period. Finally, it discusses Government's public investment agenda over the NDP II period and its attendant public financial management reforms.

5.2 National Development

5.2.1 Performance of NDP I

The thematic development objectives of NDP I were to raise per capita income to US\$ 850; improve labour productivity and to advance human development outcomes. Latest projections based on the most recent data available indicate that annual GDP growth will average 5.4 percent over the 5-year plan period (2010/11 to 2014/15) against the plan target of 7.2 percent. In the first four years of the plan, per capita income (market prices) rose by 18.5 percent from US\$ 665 in FY 2009/10 to US\$ 788 in FY 2013/14. This positive trend is however projected to encounter a reversal with per capita income declining to US\$ 696 in FY 2014/15 on account of the rapid depreciation of the shilling in the same period.

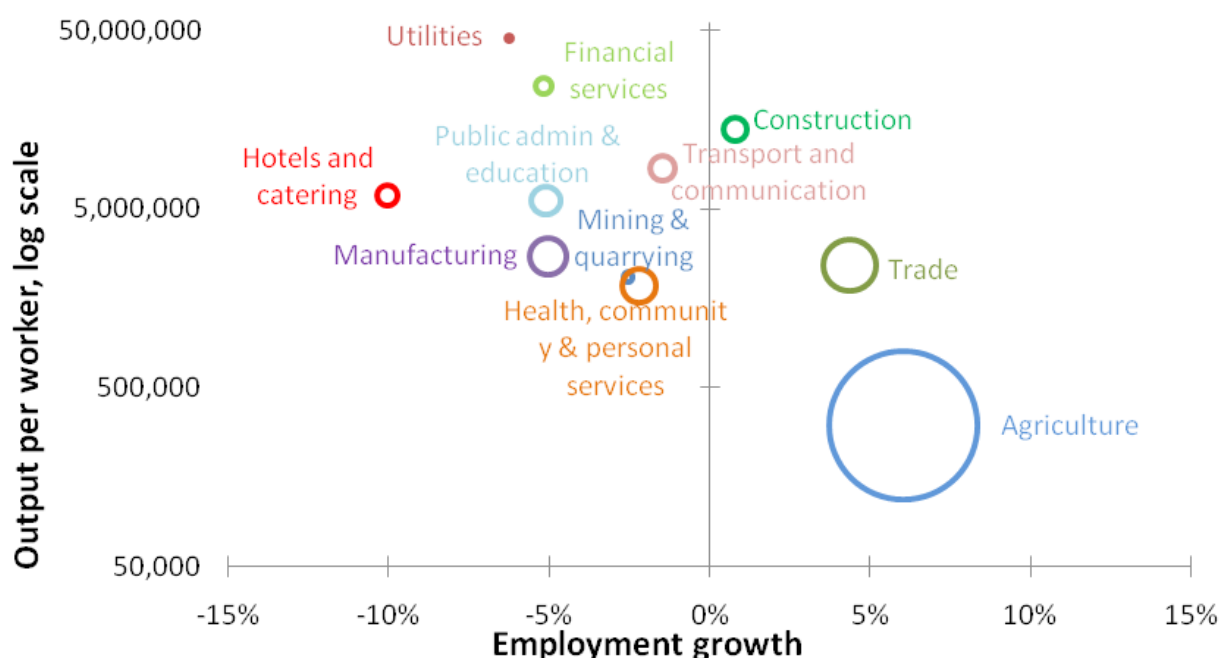
The underperformance of economic growth during NDP I is attributed to a range of factors including poor "Quality at Entry" of core projects and programmes because of the lack of detailed feasibility studies, inadequate technical project preparation and uncoordinated project financing, among others; lack of proper prioritisation and sequencing of development interventions; weak public sector management characterised by low productivity, low enforcement of critical reforms, inappropriate procurement, management and non-compliance with service delivery standards; and inadequate integration and coordination of non-state actors such as the Private sector, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the media, development partners and the academia from planning, implementation and monitoring of Government programmes.

With regard to the second thematic objective, changes in labour productivity generally reflect the extent to which structural change is happening in the economy. The 2009/10 and 2012/13 National Household Surveys are the primary data sources available for evidence on how labour productivity has changed over the NDP I period. Productivity analysis of these datasets shows

an expansion in the number of workers in lower-productivity sectors (e.g. agriculture and trade) and a fall in the number of workers in many of the higher-value activities over the NDP 1 period as indicated in Figure 5.1 below.

Creation of adequate gainful jobs that are in tandem with the growing labour force was one of the key interventions premised to bring about socio-economic transformation and prosperity through wealth creation and poverty reduction under NDP I.¹⁴ Indeed, job creation has been more rapid than in most other African countries. However, the share of the labour force in formal wage employment is still low (9 per cent) with an average annual rate of 5.1 percent between 2001/2 and 2010/11¹⁵ (PSR, 2014). The current unemployment rate of 9.8 per cent remains a significant challenge for the Country's transformation agenda.

Figure 5.1: Productivity and employment growth by sector, 2009/10 to 2012/13



Source: MFPED, PSR 2014

Whereas the relatively strong economic growth registered under NDP I has been accompanied by significant reduction in income poverty, the share of the population with vulnerable incomes remains high. Over 2 out of every 5 people (43%) remain susceptible to falling back below the poverty line income level.¹⁶ The vulnerable group is largely composed of those employed in the agricultural sector that are vulnerable to climatic shocks, pests, plant and animal diseases and price fluctuations; and the low and irregular income earners working mainly in the informal sector.

As far as human development outcomes are concerned, notable improvements have been registered across the board including restoration of peace and security across the country. Income poverty further declined during the plan period, and both service delivery results and impacts registered improvements as summarized in Box 1 below.

14 National Development Plan 2010/11-2014/15, 38

15 The number of wage employees in registered firms increased from 544,723 in 2001/02 to 849,461 in 2010/11

16 The non-poor but insecure are those individuals living in households with consumption expenditure per adult equivalent less than twice the national poverty line.

Box 1: Major Service Delivery Results and Outcomes for NDP I Period

- Life expectancy at birth increased from 51.5 years in 2009/10 to 58.7 years in 2012
- Income poverty reduced to 19.7 per cent in 2012/13 from 24.5 in 2009/10
- The share of the population with access to electricity from the national grid increased from 10 per cent in 2009 to 15 per cent in 2015
- Electricity consumption per capita increased from 69.5 kWh in 2010/11 to 75 kWh¹ in 2013/14
- The transition rate to S.1 increased from 64 per cent in 2009 to 73 in 2013 per cent while that to senior S. 5 has declined 48 per cent to 32 per cent over the same period
- Average annual facility-based maternal deaths have declined from 194 per 100,000 live births in 2010/11 to 146 in 2013/14
- Access² to safe water in rural and urban areas has marginally increased from 65 and 66 per cent in 2009/10 to 2013/14
- The HIV/AIDS annual infection rate fell by 13 per cent (from 160,000 in 2011 to 138,700 in 2014). In babies, the rate fell from 28,000 babies in 2008 to 8,000 babies in 2014.
- National malaria prevalence in children aged 0-59 months dropped by 19 per cent (from 42 percent in 2009 to 19 per cent in 2015)
- Share of the paved roads in the national roads network has increased from 15 per cent (3,050km) in 2010/11 to 19 per cent (over 4,000) in March, 2015.
- Estimated internet users increased by 49% between June 2012 and June 2014 (from 5.7 to 8.5 million). The National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) was extended to a number of districts. By December 2012, a total of 3,270 km of fibre optic cables had been laid out, providing seamless connection to both ends of the country from Malaba to Katuna borders

Source: Various official MDA reports

The 2013 MDG report identified improvement of maternal health (MDG Goal 5) as one of the areas where progress was either slow or stagnant and the country unlikely to meet its targets. Due to lack of current survey data on health outcomes, it is not possible to ascertain how the country has performed against its maternal health targets. The 2011 Uganda Health and Demographic Survey (UDHS) remains the most recent comprehensive survey database for headline health outcome indicators.

There has however been a general decline in average annual facility-based maternal deaths from 194 per 100,000 live births in 2010/11 to 146 in 2013/14. This coupled with the rising proportion of deliveries in health facilities is a strong indication that average maternal mortality is significantly reducing (Table 5.1). The lower than project population growth rate of 3%

per annum revealed by the 2014 provisional census results also points to a declining trend in the National fertility rate¹⁷ and a possible reduction of the maternal risks associated with a woman having a large number of deliveries.

Table 5.1: Facility-Based Maternal Death by Region

Region	FY 2010/2011			FY 2013/2014		
	Live Births in Unit	Maternal Deaths	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Live Births in Unit	Maternal Deaths	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
Central	206,322	433	209.9	222,199	366	164.7
Eastern	168,221	190	112.9	189,504	180	95.0
Northern	137,385	233	169.6	172,697	247	143.0
Western	185,729	313	168.5	199,274	354	177.6
National	697,657	1,169	167.6	783,674	1147	146.4

Source: AHSPR, 2013/14

From the above challenges, Government has learnt lessons that will inform the implementation of NDP II objectives. These lessons include; improving prioritization of interventions/projects and sequence implementation; enhancing technical project preparation to improve absorptive capacity, eliminate time wastage and inefficiency; addressing weak sector wide planning and implementation in order to harness inter-sectoral linkages and realize efficiency gains; nurture positive mindsets and commitment among the leaders, implementers, and the general public for effective plan implementation; and align planning and budgeting processes to ensure efficient and timely implementation.

5.2.2 The Second National Development Plan (NDP II): Unfinished Business and the Way Forward

The theme of NDP II is “**Strengthening Uganda’s Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Inclusive Growth.**” The goal of NDP II is to attain middle income status by 2020 with a per capita income level of USD 1,033. The Plan’s theme is cognizant of the need for promoting inclusive and sustainable development, and is significantly aligned with Agenda 2063 of the African Union. This is in light of the positive macroeconomic growth registered under NDP I but with low employment intensity of the growth process and a slow pace of structural transformation. The Plan accordingly sets forth the following key objectives to be attained during the next 5-year period (2015/16-2019/2020):

- i) Increasing sustainable production, productivity and value addition in key growth opportunities;
- ii) Increasing the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the country’s competitiveness;
- iii) Enhancing human capital development; and
- iv) Strengthening mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery.

¹⁷ From 6.7 children per woman of productive age (15-49 years) in 2006 to 6.2 in 2011

To achieve the above objectives, Government will pursue a number of development strategies including:

- i) Sustaining peace and security;
- ii) Prudential macro-economic management with fiscal expansion for frontloading infrastructure investments;
- iii) Industrialization and export oriented growth through value addition, agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, selected heavy and light manufacturing;
- iv) employment creation through fast tracking skills development and harnessing the demographic dividend;
- v) Appropriate Public Private Partnerships for sustainable development;
- vi) Continued support for private sector development within a quasi-market approach; and
- vii) Strengthening governance mechanisms and structures.

In implementing the above strategies, Government will build on the achievements under NDP I and take into consideration the challenges encountered and lessons learnt during its implementation, notably, the need to align planning and budgeting processes to ensure efficient and timely implementation of national development priorities.

Government's fiscal strategy during the NDP II period is accordingly underpinned by the need to maintain macroeconomic stability and a quest to competitively position Uganda to fully benefit from the EAC Common Market. The continued focus on addressing the infrastructure deficit while consolidating the gains in human capital development remains the key priority over the NDP II period.

NDP II has focused on 3 of the 9 development opportunities outlined in the Vision 2040¹⁸ (Agriculture; Tourism and Mining, Oil and Gas) and prioritised investment in 2 of the 5 fundamentals in Vision 2040 (Infrastructure and Human Capital Development).

Investment in the above opportunities and fundamentals will follow the entire value chain which has guided the identification of priority projects and interventions in these areas. This approach is expected to rally the various players along the value chains while maximizing sectoral linkages and increasing efficiency in resource use.

Infrastructure has been singled out of the six fundamentals because of its continued deficiency despite the delivery progress under NDP I. Inadequate physical infrastructure continues to constrain the productive capacities of Uganda's economy. To improve the country's competitiveness therefore, NDP II has further prioritized investment in strategic infrastructure such as the

¹⁸ The abundant opportunities identified in Vision 2040 include: oil and gas, tourism, minerals, ICT business, abundant labor force, geographical location and trade, water resources, industrialization, and agriculture. The fundamentals that could be strengthened to harness opportunities include: infrastructure (energy, transport, water, oil and gas, and ICT); Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI); land use and management; urbanization; human resource; and peace, security and defense.

Standard Gauge Rail; the oil refinery; energy generation and transmission; ICT; roads; water for production; and improving facilities for air transport.

In addressing the Country's massive public investment need in infrastructure, financing remains a major outstanding challenge. There is need to devise better financing mechanisms to realise the full potential of NDP II. Government has set a target of increasing domestic resource mobilisation effort by 0.5 per cent of GDP per annum. Generating increased budget resources, in real terms, to allocate to primary growth sectors and to public infrastructure investment. This requires Government to enhance domestic revenue mobilisation by expanding the tax base; reforming the structure of the taxation; reducing the size of the informal sector; and improving efficiency in tax collection and compliance. In addition, Government will harness concessional and semi-concessional financing and other development support facilities that are targeted to accelerate investment in infrastructure and human development among others.

The NDP II is also cognisant of a rights-based approach to development. In particular, the Plan is cognizant of the fact that human development is much more than the production of goods and services, or the rise of the national incomes. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential, lead productive and creative lives in line with their needs and interests. Fundamental to expanding human choices, is the need to invest in building human capabilities to live long and health lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to resources for a decent standard of living and ability to participate in, and contribute to societal wellbeing.

The human capital problem manifests itself in an accumulated skills deficit and poor health outcomes especially in the productive age group. The low education and skills level of Uganda's labour force constrains overall production and productivity. About 55 per cent of the total labour force has only primary school education and 16.1 per cent have no formal education¹⁹. In addition, only 3.1 per cent have received post-secondary specialized skills. Beyond that, there is a mismatch between the skills acquired in school and those required in the market place. Poor health outcomes further continue to affect the productivity of Uganda's human capital.

To address the skills gap and improve the health of the labour force, short, medium and long term interventions will be implemented. In the short term, focus will be on massive skills training programmes targeting the rapid build-up of skills among the youthful labour force. This will target tertiary graduates and primary and secondary school drop-outs. In this regard Government will use a quasi-market approach and partner with the private sector to establish and operationalize regional skills training centers with a particular focus on the prioritised growth areas and manufacturing. In addition, interventions to enhance malaria; HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment; and scaling up maternal health and nutrition will be prioritized. Interventions to reduce adolescent pregnancies and early marriages will also be an area of focus to increase the participation of the female youth in education, skills acquisition and labour market participation.

¹⁹ NDP II (2015/16 to 2020)

Uganda is a youthful population and this calls for the need to harness the demographic dividend. Under NDP II, Government will implement policies aimed at accelerating a rapid decline in fertility rate and ensure the resulting surplus of the labour force is well educated, skilled, healthy and economically engaged in order to reap the demographic dividend. In this regard, emphasis will be put on improving access to family planning services and reforming the education system to increase years of schooling and the quality of education critical for enhancing the level of skills and innovation of the labour force.

In terms of growth opportunities, agriculture is critical because Uganda's economy remains largely agro-based, the sector employs 66 per cent of the labour force and has potential to increase economic benefits through investments in increased productivity and value addition. During this Plan period therefore, agricultural production and productivity will be enhanced through commercialization, mechanization, and increased value addition through agro-processing. Focus will continue to be placed on investment in increasing production and productivity in twelve selected enterprises namely, Cotton, Coffee, Tea, Maize, Rice, Cassava, Beans, Fish, Beef, Milk, Citrus and Bananas along the agricultural value chain.

Government will specifically focus on the following interventions: (i) revamping the single spine agricultural extension system; (ii) investment in agro-processing facilities for coffee, tea, citrus and dairy in partnership with the private sector; and (iii) revitalizing the cooperatives.

Specific areas of investment in the Tourism sector during NDP II will include: aggressive marketing in key source markets focusing on diversification of tourism products within identified sites; establishing centers of excellence in tourism and hospitality training in partnership with the private sector; and investing in ICT and transport infrastructure around tourism sites.

5.3 Public Investment Agenda

Gross fixed capital formation – a measure of the net increase in fixed capital – rose by 30 percent in the first four years of NDP I, from Ushs 10,846 billion in 2009/10 to 14,062 billion in 2013/14 (constant 2009/10 prices). Annual growth rate of gross fixed capital formation peaked at 28.1 per cent of GDP in 2012/13 and averaged 27.54 per cent over the first four years of NDP I (2009/10 to 2013/14). Public investment was the main driver of this increase and accounted for about 27.9 percent²⁰

The NDP I (2010/11-2014/15) identified key binding constraints that needed to be unlocked in order to improve Uganda's business environment, and accelerate economic growth and poverty reduction. As a result, the policy agenda was rebalanced towards long-term issues related to structural change, wealth creation and the productive capacity of the economy. This signaled a broadening of Government's objectives, beyond the narrower focus on extreme poverty which characterized the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). The aim was to harness inter-sector linkages and synergies among economic sectors with a view to promoting productive and sustainable economic growth and achieving better living standards for all Ugandans. This required addressing existing structural bottlenecks in the economy in order to accelerate socio-

²⁰ Uganda Bureau of Statistics

economic transformation. As a result, the NDPI prioritized investment in infrastructure development; strengthening human resource development; facilitating availability and access to critical production inputs; and promotion of science, technology and innovation.

Uganda's strategy of investing in the economy's productive capacities as the main vehicle for achieving inclusive growth and eradicating poverty is already paying dividends. For instance, recent evidence suggests that scaling up public investment in infrastructure to support high-value sectors, has helped decrease poverty directly by, generating jobs to employ poor individuals and indirectly through important inter-sectoral linkages that benefit the poor (PSR, 2014).

This strategy will continue throughout the NDPII period hence the Budget theme for FY 2014/15: "maintaining infrastructure investment and promoting excellence in public service delivery". Public spending is projected to average 21.1 per cent of GDP over the plan period with infrastructure and human capital development accounting for the bulk of it (an average of 51 per cent in FY 2015/16)²¹

The overall cost of NDP II is estimated at Ushs 185.2 trillion with public and private sector contribution of 54 and 46 per cent respectively. On the funding side, tax revenues represent the primary source of public funding for NDP II accounting on average for about 75 per cent of planned public spending over the plan period. Domestic financing (8 per cent), project loans (9 per cent) and grants (3 per cent) are the other major financing sources over the plan period. Average fiscal deficit (less one-off expenditures) for the Plan period is estimated at between 1.6 and 2.7 per cent of GDP.

The scale of project undertakings within Government's investment agenda necessarily implies that their execution will be spread across the entire NDP II period (Table 5.2).

²¹ Share of budgets of MoWT, MEMD, Education and Health

Table 5.2: Key Infrastructure Projects and their Phasing (US\$, Millions)

	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	Total	Average
Karuma and Isimba hydro power plants	773	836	545	217	96			2,467	
Ayago hydro power plant							711	711	
Entebbe airport rehabilitation		81	31	40	40	10		203	
Standard-gauge railway			570	454	452	450		1,926	
Kampala – Jinja highway			90	179	31			300	
Kampala – Mpigi expressway			33	66	99	99	33	330	
Other road projects		130	47	55	113	121	27	494	
Hoima Oil Refinery				202	167	167		535	
Other oil-related infrastructure		100	100	121	230	137		688	
Grid extensions and transmission lines				27	61	95	103	286	
Markets and farm income enhancement			9	26	43	51	34	162	
Total	773	1,147	1,424	1,387	1,332	1,130	908	8,102	1,157
o/w non-concessional borrowing	327	1,141	1,118	1,236	1,205	994	521	6,542	935
o/w domestically financed	446	7	306	151	127	136	386	1,560	223
Total as a % of GDP	2.9%	4.3%	5.0%	4.5%	4.0%	3.1%	2.3%		3.7%
o/w non-concessional borrowing	1.2%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	3.6%	2.7%	1.3%		3.0%
o/w domestically financed	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%		0.7%

Source: NDP II

Besides investments in infrastructural projects and human capital development, Government is also poised to finance a string of on-going and planned reforms to bolster its institutional competencies in driving the Country's competitiveness agenda. These include:

- i) Modernisation of the legal and institutional framework for investment registration, licensing and investor support. This will include among other things the creation and operationalisation of an Investment One-Stop-Centre in FY 2015/16;
- ii) Implementation of the second phase of computerisation of the land registry under a design, supply, install and implementation project arrangement for the National Land Information System. The expected result is a fully integrated physical planning, surveying, valuation, land administration and land registration system;
- iii) Expanded utilisation of the National Security and Information System in facilitating service delivery;
- iv) Strengthening the human resource capacity of the civil service through:
 - a. Activities of the recently inaugurated Civil Service College in Jinja whose mission is to provide quality demand driven & in-service training and support public policy research and innovations for improved performance and service delivery in the Public Service.

- b. Recruitment and filling of critical posts especially in local governments, continuous payroll cleaning and management including the decentralization of Pension and Gratuity payments;
 - c. Enhancing management and supervision at front line service delivery facilities to tackle staff absenteeism and poor stewardship of public facilities and assets.
- v) Furtherance of Public Finance Management reforms by:
- a. Improving coordination in implementation of Government programmes/projects, enhanced monitoring at facility levels and enforcement of performance standards;
 - b. Strengthening Public Investment Management through project preparation, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation;
 - c. Elimination of Salary, Pensions, Gratuity and all other forms of arrears;
 - d. Causing the investigation of all ineligible expenditure and prosecute those involved in financial impropriety;
 - e. Promotion of e-Government and Information Technology in dissemination of budget information through the Budget Information Website and the Toll Free Call Centre, among others, to increase awareness and responsiveness;
 - f. Review of procurement rules and enhancement of contract management.

6

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY: SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2015/16 AND THE MEDIUM-TERM

This Chapter provides an analysis of public service delivery performance across the Functions of Government as defined under the international Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) published by the United Nations Statistical Division. For communication purposes, the services provided under the respective MTEF sectors of the Budget have been mapped against their corresponding Functions of Government, and discussed under four broad themes: public governance; infrastructure development; wealth creation and employment; and human capital development (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: International Classification of the Functions of Government

Function of Government	MTEF Sectors	Discussion Theme
701: General Public Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislature Accountability Public Administration Public Sector Management 	Public Governance
702: Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security 	
703: Public Order and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice, Law and Order 	
704: Economic Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy and Mineral Development; Works and Transport Information and Communication Technology 	Infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Tourism, Trade and Industry 	Wealth Creation and Employment
705: Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands and Housing; 	Human Capital Development
706: Housing and Community Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water, Sanitation and Environment 	
707: Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health 	
709: Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education 	
708: Recreation, Culture and Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Development 	
710: Social Protection		

Source: MFPED

6.1 Public Governance

NDP I identified an enabling environment as the shell that holds together and protects development interventions by both the public and private sectors. It refers to sectors whose services directly impact on the enabling environments as ‘Enabling Sectors’ and defined them as those “sectors and sub-sectors that provide a conducive environment and framework for efficient performance of all sectors of the economy”. The public services provided by these enabling sectors include: national defence; law enforcement; legislation; and civil service administration. This section discusses performance in the delivery of these services during FY 2014/15 and plans for FY 2015/16.

6.1.1 National Defence

In protection of the Country’s territorial integrity and national sovereignty, Government is implementing a range of measures aimed at securing citizens’ lives and property; furthering the modernization of the country’s armed forces; fostering regional and international cooperation; enhancing harmony and understanding between defence forces, civil authorities and the population; supporting civil authority in emergency situations and in cases of disaster; and engaging in productive activities that contribute to National development²². In FY 2014/15:

- i) Government continued with implementation of the armed forces modernization programme. The major elements of the modernization programme include the acquisition of modern weapons; strengthening intelligence information gathering capabilities; staff training and welfare; and enhancing capacity for logistical support;
- ii) Government embarked on the National Identity Card registration exercise in April 13, 2014 under the auspices of the National Security Information System. The exercise was successfully concluded and has seen 15.2 million Ugandans aged above sixteen years register a National Identity Card. National IDs will not only help Government to enhance security measures in the country, but also strengthen tax administrative measures, and service delivery mechanisms;
- iii) At regional level, Uganda has continued to combat external cross border threats. Under the AMISON mission in Somalia, Uganda has sustained pressure on the Al-Shabaab militia, which has prevented them from not only causing more instability within Somalia, but also limited their ability to cross into territories of neighbouring countries. The Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and the Allied Democratic Front (ADF) rebels have all been contained and this has supported production and productivity in Northern and Western parts of the country. This has been achieved through improved cooperation with neighbouring countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo; The Central African Republic and South Sudan. Furthermore, regional security has been boosted by the signing of the Peace and Security Protocol by Eastern Africa countries in February, 2013, in Dar es Salaam. The protocol that was ratified by Partner States in February, 2014 paved way for the ten participating

22 NPA (2010) National Development Plan 2010/11-2014/15

member countries²³ to form an Eastern Africa standby force (EASF), which is one of the five regional forces for Peace Support Operations (PSOs) under the African Union (AU). Creation of this standby force, which was as a result of the AU resolution made 10 years ago, is aimed at promoting sustainable peace, security and stability in the region. In the medium term, the Government through the UPDF and UPF will continue to play a critical role in ensuring that peace and security is strengthened both locally and regionally. This will enhance production, productivity and the country's competitiveness in the region;

- iv) The UPDF expanded its coordination role of NAADS activities, particularly the distribution of farming inputs under Operation Wealth Creation (OWC). A total of 28 million seedlings of tea, 37.6 million seedlings of coffee, 2.8 million orange seedlings, 2 million of cocoa and 3 million of pineapple were distributed to Ugandan farmers during the agriculture planting season. Operation Wealth Creation aims to boost agricultural production in the Country and ensure producers earn household incomes.

In FY 2015/16, Government will work towards consolidating the above initiatives. The UPDF is also set to be actively involved in the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR).

6.1.2 Law Enforcement

An effective law and order system is critical for promoting peace and security in the country. In order to promote the rule of law, Government has made great strides in reforming the judicial system. In FY 2014/15:

- i) The Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) established thirteen regional offices across the country and recruited 95 state attorneys in a bid to deliver timely justice;
- ii) Government through the Uganda Police Force (UPF) continued with its newly adopted community policing strategy by training 3,000 crime preventers from different parts of the country. The strategy is aimed at empowering citizens in different parts of the country in security related matters. Community policing has enabled Government to ensure that security prevails up to lowest level possible in order to support production and productivity;
- iii) The Force passed out and deployed 3, 000 PPCs (870 females) and 500 cadets (190 females). It also conducted recruitment of additional 3,500 recruits whose training is due to commence by the end of FY 2014/15. As a result of these recruitments, the police: population ratio is set to reduce within a period of one year from 1:842 to 1:757 compared to the internationally recommended ratio of 1:500;
- iv) Government through the office of the Inspector General of Government (IGG), continued to promote public accountability by implementing measures aimed at strengthening its strategy for fighting corruption. For instance, through the new anti-corruption strategy, a toll free telephone

23 Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Comoros, Djibouti, Seychelles, Somalia and Sudan

line was installed to enable whistle blowers pass on information to the IGG's office without revealing their identity. Incentives such as awarding a certain percentage of the recovered funds to the whistle blower have been put in place to encourage individuals to provide information on corruption related tendencies in the country. In order to relieve the judicial system of the lengthy prosecutions and to avoid delays and backlog, Government has instituted shorter sentences for corrupt officials who plead guilty before the inspectorate and the courts of law;

- v) The Police investigated 85,707 cases and submitted 20,399 of them to the DPP of which 4,299 convictions were secured as at the end of March 2015;
- vi) Regional presence of Uganda Human Rights Commission expanded from 9 to 16 offices, of which 3 are headed by women.

In the medium term, Government will ensure that an effective and efficient judicial system is established through capacity building and recruitment of the core technical staff.

6.1.3 Legislation

An enabling legal framework is necessary for the realization of national development objectives. It provides development actors the assurance required for them to pursue the objectives and discharge their duties with confidence and security.

As at end March, 2015, Government had drafted and published a total of 14 Bills; 4 Acts; 23 Statutory Instruments, 8 Legal Notices and 09 ordinances.

Some of the Bills drafted and published include:

- i. The Registration of Persons Bill, 2014;
- ii. The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2014;
- iii. The Appropriation Bill, 2014;
- iv. The Local Governments (Amendment) Bill, 2014;
- v. The Uganda Development Corporation Bill, 2014;
- i. The Mental Health Bill, 2014;
- ii. The Toxic Chemical Prohibition Bill, 2015;
- iii. The indigenous and Complementary Medicine Bill, 2015.

A number of bills had also been presented to Parliament for consideration and approval. These include among others:

- a) The Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2015;
- b) The Public Finance Management Bill, 2015;
- c) The Income Tax (Amendment Bill), 2015;
- d) The Business Licenses (Miscellaneous Repeals) Bill, 2015;
- e) The National Biotechnology and Bio-safety Bill, 2012;
- f) The Retirement Benefits Sector Liberalization Bill, 2011.

Parliament on its part considered and passed more than 20 Bills during its 4th Session (June 2014 to 9th April). These Bills include among others the Public Finance Management Bill, 2015 and the Business Licenses (Miscellaneous Repeals) Bill, 2015. The latter Bill eliminates a number of redundant and onerous formalities and licenses under various laws, and it is anticipated that its implementation will improve among others Uganda's attractiveness as an investment destination for foreign investors; the business climate for the local business community and Uganda's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Report by the World Bank.

A number of reforms that are at various stages of formulation were also either initiated or progressed in the course of the FY. These include:

- a) Drafting of the Public Finance Management Regulations, 2015;
- b) The Lotteries and Gambling Bill;
- c) The EAC Double Taxation Agreement;
- d) The Investment Code (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
- e) The Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2014;
- f) The Tier IV Microfinance Bill, 2014;
- g) The Capital Markets Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

6.1.4 Civil Service Administration

Civil service consists of activities of Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) mandated to implement government policies and deliver services to the public. The administration of the country's civil service is coordinated by four line ministries and two agencies within the Public Sector Management (PSM) sector: Ministry of Public Service; Ministry of Local Government; Office of the Prime Minister; Ministry of East African Community Affairs; the National Planning Authority; and Kampala Capital City Authority. The activities of these institutions are supplemented by those of MDAs responsible for political coordination and supervision: Office of the President; State House, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the Electoral Commission.

In FY 2014/15, the following performance milestones were achieved by the PSM and Public Administration sectors in their delivery of public services:

National and Local Government planning

- i) Preparation and approval of the second 5-year National Development Plan (2015/16 to 2019/20);
- ii) Preparation of KCCA Strategic Plan for 2014/15 to 2018/19 commenced and the development of the Kampala Development Cooperation memorandum was finalized;

Provision of support to MDA on implementation of human resource management policies, regulations and systems:

- i) Phase two of the Integrated Personnel and Payroll Management System (IPPS) was rolled out in all 22 Central Ministries and the districts of Bushenyi, Mbale, Mbarara, Mpigi, Masaka and Soroti);
- ii) Construction of the National Records and Archives Centre commenced together with cataloging of files.

Coordination and supervision of the implementation of Government policies and programmes:

Sector performance against their annual policy implementation targets was assessed and reported on in the Government Half-year Performance Report for FY 2014/15. The progressive improvement of government performance in this regard has moved the country's ranking up in the World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment by 0.5 points, from 3.7 point in 2011 to 4.2 points in 2013. Uganda now ranks 9th out of the 39 African countries surveyed.

Promotion and management of commercial diplomacy, regional and international relations:

- i) Opened a mission in Mogadishu, Somalia and championed regional efforts towards lasting solutions to the peace and security in South Sudan and DRC;
- ii) Coordinated activities on the Northern Corridor Integration Projects. These efforts yielded a number of resolutions and agreements in areas of export promotion, investment and international jobs among others. A communiqué on commitment to fast track the 14 regional projects also resulted from the same;
- iii) Facilitated and participated in EAC consultative meetings and negotiations that resulted in the approval of Lake Victoria Environmental Programmes; development of the EAC macroeconomic convergence framework and successful hosting of the EAC-SADC-COMESA Tripartite meeting .

Organisation and supervision of elections and referenda:

- i) Compilation of the National Voter's Register using data collected from the NSIS;
- ii) Conducted five by-elections within Constitutional timeframes and provided voter education to the electorate;

In FY 2015/16, the two sectors (public administration and public sector management) will undertake the following in their delivery of public services:

- i) Monitor and support implementation of NDP II;
- ii) Update the Special Interest Registers and finalise update of the National Voter's registers;

- iii) Conduct National Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Governments elections;
- iv) Continue to promote regional and international peace and security; and to provide protocol, consular and diplomatic services at home and abroad;
- v) Continue construction of Government offices in districts.

6.2 Infrastructure Development

Public spending on infrastructure investments has been on the rise over the NDP I period and is set to continue that way over the medium and long term. Interventions on infrastructure development in FY 2014/15 concentrated on increasing hydropower generation and transmission, paving and maintenance of roads and on firming up Northern Corridor regional projects that facilitate regional integration for execution.

The sectors that have benefited most from this spending increase include the transport, energy, ICT and Oil and Gas sectors. This spending has been motivated by the need to improve productivity and the reach and quality of public services. This section discusses the performance of Government investments in these sectors in FY2014/15 with respect to service delivery.

6.2.1 Transport

Roads

Roads remain the dominant transportation mode in Uganda, accounting for 92 per cent of passenger and cargo traffic in FY 2012/13²⁴. An efficient roads network therefore remains vital for Uganda's development agenda. Quality roads facilitate trade by linking production centers and markets. They also facilitate access to social services by improving household and community access to public facilities and public service providers.

Over the last five years, there has been an increase in both the stock and quality of National roads. The cumulative stock of paved road network increased from 3,050 km in FY2010/11 to over 4,000 km in FY2014/15²⁵. This is equivalent to 19 per cent of the 21,000km of National roads network against the NDP I target of 21percent. UNRA targets to increase the cumulative stock of paved national roads to 5,000km (24%) by the end of FY 2016/17. Whereas UNRA has added 1,200km on the paved national roads network since its founding in 2008, it is bound to slightly miss the target of 1,100km within the 5-year NDP I period. As of 31st March 2015, a total of 879km had been added to the paved road network leaving a deficit of 227km²⁶.

The quality of national paved roads as measured by the proportion of roads in fair to good condition increased over the same period from 67 per cent to 80 per cent and, is expected to improve further to 85 per cent in the medium term. In FY2015/16, the focus will be on improving the share of urban unpaved roads in fair to good condition to 45 per cent, that of urban paved roads to 74 per cent, and that of district roads to 65 per cent.

24 NPA (2015), NDP II

25 UNRA (2015), Roads Magazine, Issue 35

26 Ministerial Policy statement for Works and Transport

There are significant disparities in the state of district and community roads²⁷ across the country. In many districts, the state of roads is generally poor and reported to have been declining. This may be attributed to geo-physical and climatic vagaries which make it extremely costly to maintain roads; reduced funding for road maintenance works; low operational capacity on the side of local Governments (despite the recent equipment provided by Government); and shifting Government policy on road maintenance.

Table 6.2 shows new roads under construction, expansion, and upgrade to tarmac. The construction of the Kampala-Entebbe Express Highway (51km) and the expansion of Kampala Northern Bypass (21km) projects are particularly in-line with the objectives of Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Master Plan of providing an efficient mass-transit route between Kampala and Entebbe as a critical part of Government's overall Kampala-decongestion strategy. The Northern Bypass, which connects to the Kampala-Entebbe expressway, is part of the northern corridor infrastructure development programme of the EAC, which is aimed at easing transport and lowering the cost of doing business in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. Improving power and road network will lower the cost of doing business and attract more private investors into the country.

Table 6.2: New Roads under Upgrade to Paved Condition

Road Project	Percentage completed (March, 2015)
Gulu-Atiak road (74km)	95
Vurra-Arua-Koboko-Oraba (92km)	92
Ishaka-Kagamba (35km)	55
Nakapirirt-Moroto road (93km)	57
Kampala-Entebbe Express Highway (51km)	35
Kamwenge-Fort Portal (65km)	20
Atiak-Nimule (37km)	30
Mbarara-Bypass (40km)	13
Mpigi-Kanoni (64km)	10
Ntungamo-Kakitumba/Mirama Hills (37km)	2.5
Expansion of Kampala Northern Bypass (21km)	3.5
Mukono-Kyetume-Katosi/Kisoga-Nyenga (74km)	5.6
Luuku-Kalangala (66km)	30
Kanoni-Ssembabule-Villa Maria (120km)	N/A
Musiita-Lumino-Busia/ Majanji (104km)	N/A
Acholi Bur -Musingo (86km)	3
Olwiyo-Gulu (70km)	1
Gulu-Acholi Bur (86km)	1

Source: Uganda National Road Authority (UNRA), National Roads Journal, 2015; N/A = No data available – physical works commenced in 2015

²⁷ District roads total around 32,000km while community access roads are estimated at 85,000km

In FY 2014/15, Government carried out various procurement processes for upgrade and construction of the following roads:

Table 6.3: New Roads for Upgrade to Tarmac

S/N	Road Name	KM	Status
1	Kigumba-Masindi-Hoima-Bulima-Kabwoya-Kigumba-Bulima	135	Re-evaluation of bids completed and the revised report submitted to ADB for approval, Bulima-Kabwoya: Re-evaluation of bids completed and the revised report submitted to ADB for approval, Bulima-Kabwoya: Displayed the best evaluated bid which was signed at the end of February 2015.
2	Masaka-Bukakata	41	Evaluation of works bids completed, award and signing of contract waits the outcome of the on-going due diligence on the preferred bidder
3	Design and Build of Mubende-Kakumiro-Kibaale-Kagadi	107	Evaluation of bids was completed but award of contract has been delayed by administration reviews. The third technical re-evaluation has been completed and the contract is expected to be assigned in March 2015.
4	Kyenjojo-Kabwoya	105	Evaluation of bids was completed and the report was submitted to the World Bank for no-objection. The Bank is waiting for parliamentary approval for the loan
5	Rukungiri-Kihihi-Ishasha-Kambuga/Kihihi-Kanungu-Kambuga	112	Prequalification evaluation report was submitted to AfDB for no objection. Bids expected to be issued before end of Feb 2015
6	Tirinyi-Pallisa-Kumi/Kamukoli	11	Procurement ongoing prequalification of contractors was completed; the report was submitted to Islamic Development Bank (IDB) for approval. Bids are expected to be issued by March 2015 and work to commence by July 2015
7	Muyembe-Nakapiripirit	94	The loan for the project was approved by Cabinet and is waiting parliamentary approval. Advance procurement of the contractor will commence in Feb 2015
8	Mbale-Bubulo-Lwakhakha	55	Prequalification evaluation report was submitted to AfDB for no objection. Bids expected to be issued before end of Feb 2015.
9	Zirobwe-Wobulenzi	25	At project preparation
10	Kapchorwa-Suam	73	At project preparation
11	Kayunga-Galiraya	88	At project preparation
12	Kampala flyover project	5	At project preparation
13	Hoima-Butiaba-Wanseko	111	The design was completed. Procurement of the contractor is ongoing
14	Kampala-Jinja Expressway	80	Detailed engineering design completed. Construction will be financed under PPP. Tendering for financing and implementation is expected in April 2015.

Source: UNRA, Roads Magazine, March 2015

Besides the roads undergoing construction and the new ones planned for construction, a number of roads are also being rehabilitated (Table 6.4) or planned for rehabilitation (Table 6.5).

Table 6.4: Roads under Rehabilitation

Road Project	Percentage completed (March, 2015)
Mukono-Kayunga-Njeru (94km)	
Kampala (Busega)-Masaka (51km)	96
Mbale-Soroti (104km)	97
Kawempe-Luwero-Kafu (166km)	95
Mbarara(Buteraniro)-Ntungamo (59km)	90
Ntungamo-Katuna Road (74km)	75
Mukono-Jinja (52km)	80
Kafu-Kiryandongo (43km)	40
Kiryandongo-Kamdini (58km)	10
Kamdini-Gulu (62km)	10
Pakwach-Nebbi (30km)	
Sironko-Namusi-Muyembe (32km)	
Iganga-Tirinyi (102km)	
Nansana-Busunju (47km)	
Iganga-Kaliro (32km)	
Major Bridges under Construction	
New Nile Bridge (6km)	10
Birara Bridge	50
Mitaano and Ntungwe bidges in Kanungu	

Source: UNRA, National Roads Journal, 2015

Table 6.5: Road Projects Planned for Rehabilitation

S/N	Road Project	KM	Implementation Status
1	Kyenjojo-Fortportal	50	Due diligence of contractor ongoing
2	Ishaka-Rugazi-Katunruru	55	Bid evaluation complete
3	Mbale-Nkokonjeru	20	Procurement on-going
4	Fort Portal-Hima-Katunguru	93	Due diligence of contractor ongoing
5	Kampala-Mukono	20	At project preparation

Source: UNRA, National Roads Journal, 2015

Railway Transport

Boosting the volume of passenger and cargo traffic conveyed by rail within the Country is a high priority of Government. Efforts in this regard under NDP I have so far concentrated on improving the reliability and safety of the existing one-meter gauge, and on preparations for the construction of the new Standard Gauge Rail.

The NDP I targeted to raise the share of freight cargo conveyed by rail to 18 per cent by 2014/15. The proportion of freight cargo by rail has increased from 10 per cent in FY2010/11 to 12 per cent in FY2013/14. This is clearly positive progress, although there is still a long way to reach the NDP I target of nearly 18 per cent in 2014/15.

Medium and long-term prospects for the sub-sector are however encouraging following the launch of the construction process of the Standard Gauge Railway line in 2014 under the auspices of the Northern Corridor Infrastructure Projects. More recently, an Engineering-Procurement-Construction (EPC) contract for the development of Eastern and Northern SGR routes was signed between Government and China Harbour Engineering Company (CHEC) in March 2015.

In FY 2015/16, Government will fast-track the ongoing process of developing the Standard Gauge Railway network. Plans are also underway to revive the passenger rail service within the existing network in Greater Kampala under a partnership between KCCA and Rift valley Railways.

Air Transport

There has been significant improvement in the performance of the air transport sub-sector as measured by activity at Entebbe International Airport. Over the last 5 years, the number of domestic and international passengers handled increased by 47 per cent and 85 per cent respectively. The volume of freight cargo grew by 5.8 per cent over the same period. This increase is mainly attributed to growth in investment opportunities and tourist traffic to the country.

The Budget for FY 2015/16 will continue to facilitate on-going sector interventions for improving the quality of air transport, maintenance and operations at Entebbe International Airport and other air transport facilities across the country. Attention will also be geared at fast tracking the development of an airport in Kabale (Hoima) to ease transportation of equipment and labourers to the oil refinery site during construction and operation stages.

Water Transport

NDP II identifies inland water transport as having great potential for the development of an inexpensive, energy-efficient and environmentally friendly transportation system. This is progressively being realized in the country. Over the NDP I period, Government commissioned an additional six water ferries to operate on different Ferry Crossings around the country (Table 6.6). Besides receiving its second ferry, Kalangala Island has also seen its landing sites redeveloped to suit the two new ferries. The tonnage of cargo transported by water has also significantly risen. At the Port Bell boarder post, tonnage increased by 44% (from 66,582 to 96,128) having peaked at 119,880 tonnes in 2014.

Table 6.6: Ferries Commissioned over the NDP1 Period

	Ferry Name	Ferry Crossing
1	Obongi Ferry	Obongi (Moyo) – Sinyanya (Adjumani) across River Nile
2	Laropi Ferry	Laropi (Moyo) – Umi (Adjumani) across River Nile
3	Namasale Ferry	Namasale (Amolatar) – Zengebe (Nakasongola) across Lake Kyoga
4	Mbulamuti Ferry	Kasana (Kayunga) - Bugobero (Kamuli) across River Nile
5	Bukakata Ferries (2)	Bukakata (Masaka) – Luuku (Kalangala) across Lake Victoria

Source: UNRA (2015)

In FY 2014/15, Government initiated procurement of three more ferries: Panyamur – Wanseko ferry (across Lake Albert), Second ferry for Namasale and Sigulu Islands Ferry (Bugiri) across Lake Victoria.

Water transport is also one of the high investment priorities identified under NDP II for boosting the tourism sector. During the NDP II, the following interventions are planned:

- i) Reduction of the cost of water transportation and increasing connectivity through improvement of existing marine infrastructure;
- ii) Increasing the volume of passenger and cargo traffic by marine transport by operationalising the second Namasale ferry, the new Panyimur ferry and for the Sigulu Island;
- iii) Recreating the route from Butiaba to DRC across Lake Albert.

6.2.2 Energy

In FY 2014/15, Government continued its focus on increasing energy supply and access to drive industrialization, enterprise development and better living conditions. Over the last three years, energy indicators have shown a positive performance trend with total installed energy capacity increasing from 778 megawatts in FY2011/12 to 826 megawatts in FY2013/14²⁸. Besides the additional installed capacity that Bujagali (250 MW) and thermal power plants (100 MW) have brought on board, a number of mini-hydro dams under the GET FiT programme²⁹ have also contributed to the increased generation capacity: Buseruka (9MW), Kikagati (16MW), Nyamwamba (14MW), Muzizi (26MW), Nyagak 1 (4.4MW) and Nyagak 3(3.5MW). The GET FiT Program aims to assist East African nations pursue a climate resilient low-carbon development path that contributes to the delivery of growth, poverty reduction and climate change mitigation.

As a result of the above developments and sustained efforts to expand the transmission and distribution power grid, the proportion of the population with access to the national electricity grid has risen from 10 per cent in 2009 to 15 per cent in 2015, but remains below the NDP I target of 20 percent and African average of 24 per cent. Electricity consumption per capita has improved from 69.5kwh in FY2010/11 to 75Kwh in FY2013/14, and the number of connection under UMEME has risen further to 650,000 in 2014 from 530,000 in 2013.

In FY2015/16, Government will continue with construction of Karuma Hydro power Project (600MW); Isimba hydro power project (183MW) and the remaining mini-hydro power projects under the GET FiT framework: Nyamwamba (9.2MW); Siti 1 (5MW); Waki (5MW); Rwimi (5.4MW); Nengo Bridge (7.5MW).

28 Government Annual Performance Report, FY 2013/14
29 Global Energy Transfer Feed in Tariff

Rural Electrification

Government remains committed to increasing access to modern energy services to all Ugandans, particularly those in rural areas. Through the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), the Government plans to achieve a rural electrification rate of at least 26 per cent by 2022 from the current 7 per cent. During FY2013/14, a total of 1,657 km of medium voltage lines (11kV and 33kV) and 806km of Low Voltage distribution lines were constructed. In FY2014/15, 3,279 km of medium voltage lines (11kV and 33kV) and 2,977 km of low voltage distribution lines were constructed.

Government is also increasing investments, mainly in solar-based electricity, to enable the delivery of social services especially where the national grid has not reached. Solar-based electricity is used to support health services through lighting, microscopy and other diagnostic services and the cold chain (storage of immunization doses). It is also applied in pumping for rural water schemes and in schools, and providing lighting and power for science laboratories.

Renewable Energy

Globally, renewable energy is at the centre stage of the development agenda. Renewable energy has potential to reduce global warming emissions, improving public health and environmental quality, providing vast and inexhaustible energy supply, stable energy prices and employment creation among other economic benefits. Government has therefore put emphasis in expanding renewable energy to ensure affordable electricity across the country.

According to the 2014 Climate Scope report, Uganda was ranked 10th out of the 55 countries in the world ranked for attracting clean energy investments, and 3rd on the African continent.³⁰ The report provides a country by country assessment of countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. The report's assessment considers mainly the countries' past, present, and future ability to attract investment for clean energy companies and projects. Clean energy includes bio-fuels, biomass and waste, geothermal, solar, wind and small hydro (up to 50MW). According to the Climate scope index, only South Africa and Kenya are ahead of Uganda in Africa. The country performed highly on Parameter III, which is achieving 75 per cent low-carbon value chains. In addition, the country's non-large hydro clean energy sector attracted \$307m (about sh829b) between 2006 and 2013.

Efficiency measures in the energy sub-sector driven by the Electricity Regulatory Authority are also continuing to payoff. In line with its regulatory bench mark requirements, UMEME has further reduced power losses to 21.3 in 2014 from 24.3 percent in 2013, and nearly 40 percent in 2005. Hitches in the distribution network and illegal connections are the main causes of power losses.

30 The 2014 Climate Scope report

6.2.3 Information and Communication Technology

The ICT sector is key in unlocking binding constraints to structural bottlenecks in the country's socioeconomic transformation and regional competitiveness. Access to efficient and affordable ICT services promotes private sector investment, by significantly reducing the cost of internet services and stimulates the growth of other related sectors in the economy. Enhancing the reach and quality of ICT services across the country is a key objective of the NDP I and public investment in ICT has received additional attention under NDP II.

The latest industry statistics indicate continued growth in the ICT sector. The number of mobile phone subscriptions in the Country rose further from 18.3 million in June 2013 to 19.5 million in June 2014. Over the same period, national tele-density increased from 51.9 per cent to 53.3 per cent³¹. The launch of the Lower Indian Ocean Network (LION 2) undersea cable in 2012 with a design capacity of 1.28Tb/s has helped to increase internet speeds and access. In addition, ICT had improved outreach to peri-urban and rural areas, which has enabled access to banking services through mobile payment and information systems.

In FY2014/15, Government implemented a number of interventions to enhance the potential of ICT in promoting socio-economic transformation and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public service delivery, namely:

- i) Enactment of the Data Protection and Privacy Bill;
- ii) Roll-out of the analogue to digital TV broadcasting infrastructure to cover the whole country;
- iii) Development and implementation of the National Broadband Strategy, with the objective of lowering the cost of internet, promoting e-services and the optimum use of scarce ICT resources such as spectrum;
- iv) Streamlining the management of the National Internet Address system by putting in place mechanisms for managing the 'Country Code Top Level Domain' (.ug ccTLD);
- v) Implementation of start-up activities for the construction of the National ICT Park and Innovation Centre;
- vi) Promotion and support to the operations of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) centres; and
- vii) Provision of an enabling environment to attract more investments in the ICT sector.

As far as the delivery of ICT-enabled public services is concerned, the following undertakings were implemented in FY 2014/15:

- i) Operationalization of the national backbone has started yielding positive results. By January 2015, thirty (30) public agencies had been connected to the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) and were receiving high speed internet bandwidth. This intervention has led to a reduction in Government expenditure to the tune of UGX 5.287 billion per annum. In the coming year, an additional 60 agencies will be connected to further reduce public expenditure on connectivity by UGX 9.347 bn;

31 UCC (2015), MPS 2015/16 and UCC Fact Sheet (2014) – www.ucc.or.ug

- ii) Seven (7) Public Universities have been connected to the NBI to enable access to high speed internet connectivity and facilitate e-learning and research. These are; Gulu University, Mbarara University, Kyambogo University, Busitema University, Makerere University Business School (MUBS), Uganda Management Institute (UMI);
- iii) A total of five (5) MDAs are now being hosted in the NITA-U Data Centre. These are URA, MFPED, FIA, MOICT, and State House. In addition, a co-location service is being offered to one public institution³²;
- iv) Distribution infrastructure for digital TV broadcasting was installed for greater Kampala (including Entebbe, Mukono, Mpigi, Luwero, Mityana and Jinja);
- v) KCCA and Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) in collaboration with UNICEF launched a Mobile Vital Records System (Mobile VRS) that enables the use of mobile phones at community level and internet connected computers at hospital and district level to register births and deaths;
- vi) URSB also commenced issuance of computer generated and secure birth certificates during the launch of its West Nile regional office;
- vii) KCCA implemented an electronic system (eCitie) for offering electronic services to citizens;
- viii) Facilitated the creation of the Uganda BPO Association which currently has about 79 registered companies, employing over 5000 Ugandans. Employment in the sector grew by about 30% over the last one year.

In FY2015/16, the focus will be on promotion of e-Government and fast tracking the finalization of the legal and policy framework with emphasis on the National ICT Policy and other ICT sector policies.

6.3 Wealth Creation and Employment

Increasing job opportunities and boosting household incomes are among the major impact indicators that Government aims to deliver through its various development programmes. The primary growth sectors of NDP I (agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, tourism, mining, oil and gas, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and housing development)³³ are home to many of the direct public interventions through which Government seeks to stimulate job growth and increase household incomes.

Productivity enhancement and value addition is the main strategy that Government is pursuing to create jobs and increase household incomes within the medium term. The measures being implemented in this regard include:

- a) Increasing access to affordable long-term capital financing;
- b) Building efficient input supply and distribution mechanisms;
- c) Dissemination of appropriate technologies;

³² Co-location enables an agency to have its IT equipment such as racks and servers hosted in another agency's data center saving costs of establishing own datacenter with own overhead costs such as utilities

³³ Primary growth sectors are those that directly produce goods and services

- d) Value addition along key commodity value chains;
- e) Infrastructure development, and;
- f) Improving the institutional framework relevant for promotion of production, productivity and value addition in various sectors.

This section accordingly highlights the performance of different primary growth sectors along the above measures.

6.3.1 Agricultural production and commercialization

In order to facilitate the emergence and growth of enterprise agriculture, Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) adopted the Commodity Based Approach (CBA) to increase agricultural production and productivity. Under this approach, investments are channeled to the development of value chains of 12 prioritized commodities namely: maize, beans, rice, bananas, cassava, cattle, meat, fish, coffee, tea, fruits and vegetables.

The degree to which value addition has taken root within the 12 value chains varies significantly from commodity to commodity, with some commodity value chains being more developed than others. This section limits its discussion to performance in the delivery of the public services that are vital for the success of enterprise agriculture namely: advisory services; financial services; bulking, storage and marketing infrastructure; land services; metrological services; and agriculture insurance.

Agriculture Advisory Services

Effective FY2014/15, Government adopted a unified (single spine) agricultural extension system. The extension function has accordingly been transferred from NAADS Secretariat to MAAIF. As part of Government's effort to improve quality and delivery of farming inputs, coordination of NAADS activities by UPDF officers under the auspices of Operation Wealth Creation delivered 28 million seedlings of tea, 37.6 million seedlings of coffee, 28 million tea seedlings, 2.8 million orange seedlings, 2 million of cocoa, 1 million seedlings of mangoes and 3 million of pineapple to Ugandan farmers during the agriculture planting season.

During FY2015/16 and the medium term, Government will continue enhancing production and productivity of the agricultural sector through:

- i) Strengthening on-going efforts on value chain development in line with its agro-industrialization strategy;
- ii) Implementation of the single spine agricultural extension scheme;
- iii) Continued provision of improved agriculture technologies and inputs such as breeding material, planting material and pesticides;
- iv) Supporting agriculture research and development according to farmer's needs;
- v) Promotion of investment in irrigation infrastructure and post-harvest handling;

- vi) Development of markets and others marketing arrangements;
- vii) Improve the business environment to support famers' access to agricultural inputs at affordable prices and quality standards.

Financial Services

The agriculture sector benefits from both private and public funding sources. As of December 2013, private sector credit to the agriculture sector amounted to Ushs 837 billion, accounting for 11 per cent of total bank lending. Most of the agriculture lending is destined for production (42%) and marketing (44%) activities, followed by processing (14%) and leasing (1%). The Agricultural Credit Facility represents one of the Public Private Partnerships benefiting the sector. The number of firms accessing the ACF increased by 64 per cent between June 2012 and June 2014 (from 154 to 253 firms). More than a half of the investments (59 per cent) were in agro-processing machinery for handling tea, maize, cotton and wheat; followed by infrastructure for farm expansion (17 per cent) such as poultry and piggery units and purchase of tractors (14 per cent).

Bulking, Storage and Marketing Services

Recent evidence indicates that grains (cereals, pulses, oil crops etc) constitute the bulk of agricultural commodities produced and delivered to markets by smallholder farmers³⁴. It also reveals that the National capacity grain processing (drying, cleaning and grading) is presently as low as 12 percent and the gain storage capacity, nationally, is only 25 percent of national cereal production output. To address this situation, Government has initiated a range of measures that were at various stages of implementation in FY 2014/15:

- i) In support of retail trade in urban centres, Government constructed 7 markets in urban areas across the country under the Markets and Agriculture Trade Improvement Project (MATIP I) supported with funding from African Development Bank³⁵. An additional 14 markets³⁶ have been identified for construction under the second phase of the project (MATIP II). Under MATIP II, Government will also construct mini-storage facilities; provide five units of first level value addition equipment for cleaning, grading/sorting and de-stoning; establish quality control, management, grading and standardization systems; provide two high level processing facilities for maize; facilitate linkage of produce to agro-processing facilities under the Community Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement Programme (CAIIP); and establish and promote use of market information systems to facilitate trade;
- ii) Government instituted a governing board to oversee and regulate the operations of the Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority (UWRSA), the lead agency for the development of standardised and certified storage facilities of commodities and promotion of structured financing for commodities;

34 The Grain Council of Uganda (2015)

35 Jinja central market, Mbale main market, Mpanga main market in Fort Portal, Hoima central market, Lira central market, Gulu main market and Wandegeya market in Kampala

36 Entebbe, Masaka, Mbarara, Kabale, Arua, Moroto, Soroti, Tororo, Kampala (3 markets), Kasese, Busia, Kitgum and Lugazi.

- iii) Government is in advanced stages on revitalizing the Uganda Commodity Stock Exchange under a revised and more sustainable ownership and management framework.

Land Services

In FY 2014/15, MLHUD gazetted and launched the National Land Policy. This will be the first comprehensive policy on land use management in Uganda, and will streamline the scattered policies and laws on land and natural resources that have previously been in place. Implementation of this policy will begin in FY 2015/16. Progress was equally registered in other legislations on land, including the gazettement of the Land Fund Regulations, drafting of the Landlord-Tenant and Uganda Land Commission Bills. Routine mandated operations of the sector over the FY further yielded:

- i) Registration of 5,112 Mailo land transactions and 1,095 Leasehold land transactions;
- ii) Processing and issuing of 239 Government leases;
- iii) Processing of 10 Government land titles;
- iv) Compensation of 3,774 hectares of land;
- v) Valuation of 4,648 properties;
- vi) Training of Physical Planning Committees from 12 Districts, Municipalities and Town Councils in optimal land use and enforcement of land use regulations;
- vii) Development of draft land use compliance monitoring tool;
- viii) Commencement of preparation of the Albertine Graben Physical Development Plan;
- ix) Trainings of 7 Municipalities³⁷ in modern urban management practices;
- x) Completion of implementation activities for transformation of settlements of Urban Poor in Uganda (TSUPU) in five municipalities³⁸.

Metrological Services

Many farmers in the Country solely rely on rains for their agriculture. According to the latest National Household Panel Survey, the share of households practicing irrigation is as low as 0.54 percent, up from 0.42 per cent in 2011/12³⁹. Access to quality and timely weather and climate services is therefore critical for farm production and productivity. Besides on-going efforts to expand the acreage of land under irrigation, Government has also been implementing measures to strengthening meteorological services, products and use in the agriculture and water sectors. In FY 2014/15, public services provided through Uganda National Metrology Authority in this regard included:

- i) Provision of daily national and city weather forecast as well as Mobile Weather Alerts (MWA);
- ii) Provision of seasonal climate forecast;
- iii) Provision of disaster warnings as a way of protecting life and property.

³⁷ Mbarara, Fort portal, Kabale, Gulu, Masaka, Mbale and Jinja

³⁸ Arua, Mbale, Jinja, Mbarara and Kabale

³⁹ UBoS (2015), UNPS

Agriculture Insurance

The product range of the insurance industry in the country has been growing and has since expanded to include a number of agro products. As of FY 2014/15, 8 insurance providers were underwriting agricultural related loans. The new products introduced in the market in 2013 under agriculture insurance include weather index insurance; multi-peril insurance; greenhouse insurance; and single animal livestock insurance⁴⁰.

6.3.2 Tourism and Hospitality

Uganda is endowed with a variety of tourist attractions. The Country is among other things home to 53.9 per cent of the world's mountain gorillas, 7.8 per cent of the world's mammal species including the unique tree climbing lions and white rhinos, 11 per cent of the world's bird species (1063 bird species), and a variety of butterflies. To this end, tourism has been identified as one of the key sectors with potential to enhance growth, employment and socio-economic transformation of the Country. The sector's contribution to GDP currently stands at about 8 per cent, and tourism receipts amount to over USD 1 billion per annum.

Recognizing the importance of Uganda's tourism sector, Government has developed a number of strategies to enhance the sector's contribution to wealth creation and employment. These include improving accessibility of tourist sites by upgrading and maintenance of road infrastructure, the training of tourism personnel in customer care and management and strong worldwide branding and marketing of Uganda's tourism products. Regarding the branding campaign, recently, the Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) earmarked USD1.5 billion (about shs4.2 trillion) through the World Bank's competitiveness Enterprise Development Project (CEDP) initiative to cover the worldwide branding and marketing campaign. The search is on for competitive firms with competence and knowledge about tourism attractions and the rich biodiversity of Uganda that can market the country. These agencies will be Uganda's representatives in three the regions identified: North America and Canada; United Kingdom and Ireland; and the German speaking countries of Austria, German and Switzerland.

The prevailing peace in the country, particularly in the Northern region and Mid-western Uganda continue to fuel growth in the sector. The number of foreign and domestic tourists entering national parks has increased significantly, from an estimated 190,112 in 2010 to 210,000 in FY 2014/15 and is projected to reach 220,000 in FY2015/16. Current tourist arrivals into Uganda are estimated at 1.4 million, up from 600,000 in 2006. This saw the country's earnings from tourist arrivals reach USD 1.4 million (about Shs 4 trillion) in 2013/14.

The spectrum of public services geared to support the tourism and hospitality industry are detailed in the new Tourism sector strategic plan for the period 2014 to 2019. They include: product and service certification; heritage and wildlife conservation; and information, education and communication services.

40 IRA (2014), 2013 Annual Report

In the medium term, the focus will be advancement of Uganda's tourism domestically and internationally and support to nationwide efforts for improved product and service competitiveness.

6.3.3 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

This section presents developments in the industrial sector in Uganda in FY2014/15. A strong and competitive industrial base is very important for economic growth, employment creation and technological advancement in an economy for growth to be inclusive and sustainable. Uganda was ranked 152 out of the 189 countries surveyed in 2014 in the doing business survey of the World Bank compared to a rank of 150 in 2015. The relative improvement in performance has been associated with the increased cross border trade more especially across the EAC member states. The ranking of the country's relative performance in 2014 was adjusted downwards from 132 to 150 on account of data corrections and changes in methodology used.

Besides providing infrastructure and a stable macroeconomic environment, Government provides a range of other public services in support of trade and industry. These include: business registration; trade and investment licensing; trade and investment facilitation; trade and investment finance; immigration services; and industrial research and innovation support.

Business Registration

Uganda Registration Services Bureaus (URSB) is the Government's agency mandated to handle the functions of the Registrar General's Office under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. URSB is mandated to among others register business names, companies, business documents, and intellectual property.

The functional presence of the Bureau expanded in FY 2014/15 with the opening up of its West Nile Regional office in Arua district in March 2015. West Nile is a renowned trade hub given its geographical proximity to markets in Congo and South Sudan. URSB now has a total of three regional offices, the others being in Gulu and Mbale districts.

In June 2013, Government deployed an electronic licensing portal at URSB to provide information on all licenses required for different business. The savings to businesses from this intervention are estimated at 4.45 per cent of the Ushs. 725.7 billion regulatory and administrative cost established in 2012.

Trade and Investment licensing

Government has devoted effort to the development and promotion of a competitive and export-oriented industrial sector. A range of routine public services are provided by Government in this regard. These services are aimed at promoting improved product competitiveness through strengthening quality assurance and standards development. In FY 2014/15, Government through:

- i) Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) carried out inspection of 52,649 import consignments against a target of 50,000; verified and cleared under the Pre-Export Verification of Conformity (PVOC) scheme 674 consignments of imports; tested 7,888 samples of goods against a

target of 6,000 samples; developed 160 standards against a target of 165, and harmonized 128 standards against the planned 75;

- ii) Uganda Investment Authority licensed 172 investment projects and recommended the sponsoring companies for other secondary permits.

Trade and investment facilitation

As part of Government effort to improve the Country's business climate, Government implemented the following measures in FY 2014/15 in support of entrepreneurs and investors:

- i) Abolished 37 licensing requirements and initiated amendments to laws affecting 307 requirements. The cumulative cost savings from all the business licensing reforms that have so far been implemented since 2012 are estimated at Ushs 188.9 billion (or 26.4% of the original cost)⁴¹;
- ii) Advanced the process of transforming UIA and Uganda Registration Services Bureau into an operational one-stop-centre to efficiently facilitate investors and quicken the business registration process;
- iii) Made trading across borders easier by implementing the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) World electronic system for the submission of exports and imports documents under the auspices of Uganda Revenue Authority;
- iv) Made resolving of insolvency easier by consolidating all provisions related to corporate insolvency in one law, establishing provisions on the administration of companies (reorganization), clarifying standards on the professional qualifications of insolvency practitioners and introducing provisions that allow the avoidance of undervalued transactions.

Trade and investment finance

In addition to driving the financial inclusion and financial deepening agenda within the financial sector, Government is also involved in the direct delivery of financial services through its Rural Financial Services Strategy. Government, through:

- i) **Microfinance Support Centre (MSC)**: facilitates legally established enterprises within the different value chains with access to affordable, sustainable and convenient financial and business development services. Through its 12 zonal offices across the country, the Centre had disbursed a total of 212 loans worth Ushs 28.66 billion as at end March 2015, bringing its cumulative disbursement (wholesale and retail) since 2001 when it began operations to 2,963 loans (Ushs. 191.8 billion);
- ii) **Post Bank**: serves populations in the middle and bottom end of the financial market in over 47 districts through its 35 branches that are supported by 9 mobile banking vans. The Bank and its partners⁴² commenced lending to enterprises engaged in the agriculture value chain; provision of renewal energy and delivery of water and sanitation services. In 2014, the Banks balance sheet crossed the Ushs 200 billion mark;

⁴¹ MFPED (2015), CICS Reform Update note

⁴² Mercy Corps; Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company; Rural Electrification Agency and Water Org

- iii) **Pride Microfinance**: provide financial solutions to micro, small, medium, and upscale entrepreneurs in rural and urban areas, through sustainable operations that promote social and economic growth of customers.

In order to improve financial accessibility in the country, government of Uganda and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) signed a US\$29 million loan agreement to finance the Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas (PROFIRA) in FY 2014/15⁴³. The aim of the project is to sustainably increase access to and use of financial services by rural population. It will lead to an increase in agricultural income through enhanced use of improved inputs and help about 576,000 financially excluded rural households, especially women and young people, to improve their economic activities and livelihoods. With a total cost of \$36.6million, the project is co-financed with \$4.9 million contribution from the Government of Uganda and \$1.4 million contribution from the beneficiaries themselves.

Immigration Services

In exercise of its function of National citizenship and immigration control, the MoIA:

- i) Processed and issued 6,719 work permits out of a total of 7,994 work permit applications that it received;
- ii) Processed 120 appeals against denied work permits within the lead time of one week;
- iii) Operationalised one-stop-border operations in Malaba, Busia and Cyanika border posts;
- iv) Successfully prosecuted 36 offenders of immigration laws and deported total of 386 people;
- v) Received 62, 915 passport applications and issued 61,338 passport

Industrial and Technology Development

Government has and will continue to promote value addition to Uganda's industrial products by providing the necessary tools and infrastructure to enhance industrial science, and promote quality standards and technology. Between 2010 and 2014, a total of 160 research projects were undertaken to add value to locally produced products, more especially fruits, Irish potatoes, peanuts, banana, honey, millet, soya, mushrooms and dairy products.

Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI) and Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST) have been at the centre of National efforts to facilitate the integration of Science, Technology and Innovation within the country's industrialization drive. In FY 2014/15, UIRI:

- i) Initiated test production of a fruit juice plant at Nabusanke and is soon to commission the Arua fruit juice facility;

⁴³ Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas (PROFIRA)

- ii) Submitted a Vaccine Product Dossier to NDA for marketing approval and received clearance to deploy the vaccine on the market;
- iii) Established a multifaceted instrumentation division to facilitate electronic product development as well as capability for local maintenance and repair of electronic equipment;
- iv) Played an instrumental in operationalisation of satellite value addition projects in various parts of the country;
- v) Offered its incubates the opportunity to develop and commercialise well-packaged quality products such as Justjoy Juice, Mega Fresh Milk, Nile Coffee, Nzori Juice, Amagara Skin Care cosmetics products etc.

UNCST on its part awarded 20 research grants to innovators for product development and commercialization, and initiated the development process of the Master Plan for the Namanve Science Park.

In FY 2015/16, additional satellite technological centres will be established under UIRI and the national research ethics system will be reviewed among other routine operations.

6.4 Human Capital Development

Human capital development is one of the key fundamentals that need to be strengthened to accelerate the country's transformation and harness the demographic dividend. The availability of appropriate and adequate human capital facilitates increase in production, productivity and technological growth thus making it one of the key endogenous drivers of economic growth.

Provisional results of 2014 Population and Housing Census put Uganda's population at 34.9 million people signifying a lower population growth rate (3 percent) than previously estimated (3.2 percent)⁴⁴. This decline in population growth rate is confirmation that fertility rates in Uganda peaked and have started falling, a phenomenon generally associated with economic modernization and national development. The National population is projected to reach 35.8 million people in 2015 (of which 56.7percent are under 18 years old). This population represents the Country's most important resource. Government recognizes that Uganda's prospects for realizing Vision 2040 will be shaped by how well and how fast living standards improve and opportunities expand for this population.

Government's interventions in the development of Uganda's human resource are currently framed around the following National level objectives of NDP I: increasing access to quality social services; promoting science, technology, innovation and ICT for competitiveness; and enhancing human capital development. Government's progress in the realization of these objectives is assessed against the Country's national progress in improving:

- i) Literacy levels, life expectancy at birth, infant and maternal health, access to safe water and sanitation, and the reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases and HIV/AIDS;

⁴⁴ UBOS (2014)

- ii) The share of the skilled labour force, institutional capacity to deliver training in skills requirement of the labour market and Uganda's positioning as a centre of educational excellence; and
- iii) Institutional capacity for Research and Development and Innovation, technological content of exports, and ICT utilization capacities.

In view of the above, Government has prioritized the delivery of particular public services under its five MTEF sectors whose functions directly impact on human development outcomes (Education; Health; Water, Sanitation and Environment; Lands and Housing; and Social Development).

6.4.1 Education and Skills Development

The essence of the education and training function of Government is to spur learning and skills development. The key public services provided by Government to this end accordingly include: school teaching; vocational training; teacher training and development; and research.

Performance in the delivery of the above services in FY 2014/15 is discussed below along the threefold objectives of the education sector under NDP I:

- i) **Improve effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of education services:** Teacher presence in class, the competence levels of teaching staff, and the frequency of school inspections are among the key indicators in the results framework for this objective. The activities funded by Government in this connection in FY 2014/15 were training of 300 caregivers/nursery teachers; induction of newly promoted head teachers; training of 256 education managers, inspectors and instructors; inspection of 900 secondary schools, 20 PTCs and 224 BTVET institutions⁴⁵;
- ii) **Improve equitable access to education:** student enrolment; payment of capitation fees; construction of education facilities; and distribution of learning materials are the key public services directed at the realization of this objective. The delivery of these services yielded a 0.3percent, 1 percent and 1.7 percent enrolment increase at primary, secondary and tertiary education levels respectively between 2013 and 2014. Enrollment in the 118 BTVET institutions however reduced by 2.4 percent over the same period (from 16,658 students in 2013 to 16, 251 in 2014).

A number of related development initiatives were also implemented under this priority area during FY 2014/15, notably:

- a) Construction of Technical Institutions in 32 of the 56 target district in line with its policy of having at least one Technical Institution in every district. Development Partners are also supporting similar projects in 24 districts including Kampala;
- b) Construction of three-block storied medical laboratories at Mulago paramedical school;
- c) Construction of Kigumba co-operative college and Gulu school of clinical officers;
- d) Construction of a vocational wing at Mbale School for the deaf through extension of 3-phase electric line to the school to enable running of the machines.

⁴⁵ Education (2015), MPS FY 2015/16

The total number of enrolled students in the tertiary education sub-sector increased from 198,066 in FY 2012/13 to 201,376 in FY 2013/14⁴⁶. Mbarara University is expanding to include a new campus at Kihumuro with completion works on the Faculty of Applied Sciences already in advanced stages.

- iii) **Improve the quality and relevance of education at all levels:** Under the primary sub-sector, PLE pass rates together with literacy and numeracy competencies at P.3 and P.6 levels are the main indicators of how the education system is performing. There was a marginal decline of 0.3 percent in the PLE pass rate between 2012 and 2013 (from 88.4 percent to 88.1percent). At P.3 level, the share of pupils rated proficient in literacy improved by 2.4 percent between 2012 and 2013. The share of numerate P.3 pupils reached 69.8 percent in 2013. At P.6 level, the share of literate pupils declined by 1.6 percent (from 40.8 percent in 2012 to 40.15 percent in 2013) and that of numerate pupils also declined by 8.4 percent (from 45.25 in 2012 to 41.45 in 2013).

Within the BTVET sub-sector, Government has advanced its collaboration with private training providers. The BTVET Act of 2008 is being amended to ensure equal representation between the public and private sector. Nakawa Vocational Training Institute has signed an MoU with four private entities on an internship framework geared towards improving the quality of skills of its graduates⁴⁷. Health Training Institutions are also following suit. Forty training institutions have so far signed up for a similar arrangement with health centres of repute. Government has supported over 300 Private Service Providers (PSP) to expand and foster a market-led expansion of BTVET supply under the Non-Formal Skills Training Programme, and benefiting 60,764 unemployed youth.

In the tertiary education sub-sector, the number of programmes accredited by the NCHE now totals 108 for both Government and private tertiary institutions.

In order to improve the quality of education and also support Skills Development, the budget strategy for FY 2015/16 will prioritise the following:

- i) Better facilitation of the UPE, USE and UPOLET programmes by increasing funding to the Capitation and School Facilities Grants;
- ii) Continue with the procurement and distribution of instruction materials and teaching aids for UPE, USE and UPOLET such as text books and charts;
- iii) Improving the quality of education infrastructure through construction and equipping of classrooms, staff houses, latrines, science and computer laboratories as well as providing software to government secondary schools that received computers;
- iv) Enhancing vocational and skills development by strengthening the Skilling Uganda Project, supporting digital and science and staffing of the newly constructed technical schools;

46 MoES (2014), ESSAR 2013/2014

47 The private entities include Toyota Uganda, Nile Breweries, Sasakawa Global 2000 and Uganda Manufacturers Association

- v) Strengthening the Student Loan Scheme to increase access to tertiary education with emphasis on the critical skills;
- vi) Maintaining support to the Teachers SACCO in order to increase access to affordable financial and credit facilities;
- vii) Strengthen the monitoring and supervision system at school/ institutional level and regular cleaning of the payroll to address the challenges of staff absenteeism, “ghost” staff and pupils; and
- viii) Enhancing the pay for Public University Lecturers.

6.4.2 Healthcare

The range of public services delivered by Government in the health sector is wide and typically clustered based on the level of care i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare (Table 6.7). All three levels of health care benefit from the following complementary services: ambulance services; blood transfusion services; laboratory and imaging services; diseases surveillance; pharmaceutical services.

Table 6.7: Healthcare Services by level

Primary Healthcare	Secondary Healthcare	Tertiary Healthcare
Community (HC I) to Health Centre IV	General Hospital	Regional Referral Hospital (RRH) & National Referral Hospital (NRH)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Immunization b. Antenatal care c. Natal care d. Postnatal care e. Family planning f. Disease screening g. Health education h. Monitoring of child health i. Nutritional services j. Essential drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clinical services b. Surgery c. Obstetric and Gynecological services (complications) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Major surgery b. Specialized medicine c. Mental healthcare

Source: MFPEd

Aggregate routine data on the delivery of the above services is scanty making it difficult to comprehensively assess annual performance in the delivery of these public services. Healthcare conditions and seeking behavior trends however point to a significant improvement in the overall performance of the health sector (Table 6.8).

The sustained recruitment and staff welfare improvements in the sector have seen staffing conditions continually improve. Overall, the share of approved post filled by trained personnel increased by 13% over the NDP I period and almost four out of every five villages (78%) in the country now have trained Village Health Teams (VHTs)⁴⁸. The improvement in staffing conditions is however marked by significant rural-urban disparities. Staffing disparities are also pronounced between the 14 Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH) with Arua RRH being staffed at 108% and Moroto RHH at 41percent.

48 MoH (2014) Annual Health Sector Performance Report (FY 2013/14)

Table 6.8: Trends in Healthcare seeking behavior and Facility conditions

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Status	Target (2014/15)	Performance (2014/15)
Immunization coverage (%): (DPT ₃)		98 (2013/14)	-	97
HCs with approved posts filled by trained health workers (%)	56 (2009)		75	-
Proportion of deliveries in health facilities (percent)	33 (2009)	57 (2013/14)	60	57
Approved posts filled by trained health workers (%)	56 (2010/11)	63 (2012/13)	75	69
Proportion of Health facilities without stock outs any 6 tracer medicines (%)	21 (2009)	53 (2012/13)	-	60
Proportion of villages with trained VHT (%)	-	55 (2012/13)		
Proportion of HC IVs that are functional (percent):		(2012/13)		
C/S	-	36		
Blood transfusion	-	27		

Source: BTTB 2014/15; Health Sector BFP, FY 2015/16; AHSPR 2014/15

The following are among the notable capital developments that whose implementation commenced during FY 2014/15:

- i) Renovation of Mulago National Referral hospital;
- ii) Construction of nine hospitals: Iganga, Nakaseke, Kiryandongo, Anaka, Moyo, Nebbi, Entebbe and Moroto Regional Referral Hospital;
- iii) Construction of Kawempe, Kiruddu, Kawolo, Kayunga and Yumbe hospitals;
- iv) Construction of the modern women's (maternal and neonatal) hospitals;
- v) Rehabilitation of Kapchowa, Bundibugyo, Kiboga and Adjumani general hospital;
- vi) Construction and rehabilitation of medical buildings, administration and staff housing in all the 14 regional referral hospitals;
- vii) MoH is evaluating bids for renovation of 26 HC IVs.

An additional 13 hospitals are programmed for renovation under the Uganda Health Sector Strengthening Project of the World Bank⁴⁹.

In FY 2015/16 and over the medium term, Government will sustain many of the above initiatives and implement new and additional measures as outlined below:

- i) Commence construction and supervision of the Central Vaccine Store and UNEPI offices in Butabika. New vaccines for children under one year will be introduced into routine immunization as well as conduct country-wide mass measles campaign in all children aged between 6 months and 5 years;

⁴⁹ Apac, Itojo, Buwenge, Kitgum, Masindi, Bukwo, Bugiri, Pallisa, Abim, Kitagata and Atutur hospitals

- ii) Pursue a policy of rationalizing use of medicines to streamline and minimize stock outages due to irrational prescription and issuance of limited stocks. It will also undertake further improvements in the supply chain management for essential medicines, vaccines and other health supplies using improved and innovative strategies in supply system. In addition, implementation of the last mile service delivery strategy in distribution of essential medicines and health supplies will be continued, and efforts will be directed at achieving 100% embossment of medicines and health supplies;
- iii) Continue with its recruitment efforts to fill critical positions such as mid-wives. This will be complemented with staff motivational measures including provision of decent housing. Performance-based financing and greater monitoring of staff presence at station will also be implemented. In addition, the revision and approval of the community health workers strategy will be finalized.

Most of the capital investment over the medium term will remain geared towards health systems strengthening and development. This will be done with a view towards improving the functionality of existing facilities, adequately equipping facilities with medical equipment, advancing the effectiveness of the referral system and accelerating gains in maternal reproductive health indicators.

6.4.3 Water and Sanitation

Government interventions in the water and sanitation sector have sought to increase access to safe water and ensure adequate water for human consumption and water for production. This is because of the fact that improved access to safe water; environmental sanitation and hygiene education constitute critical components for human capital development.

The main public services Government provides under the water and sanitation sector include rural water supply; urban water supply and sanitation; water resource management; and environment and natural resource management

Rural Water Supply

This is achieved through construction, rehabilitation and expansion of water and sanitation facilities in rural and urban growth centres. These facilities are wide ranging and include among others piped water schemes, borehole drilling, gravity flow schemes and sewerage facilities in urban centres. Sustained investments in development and maintenance of these facilities over the years have translated into the following impacts:

- i) Between 2005/06 and 2013/14, safe water coverage in rural areas improved from 61 percent to 65 percent, and sanitation coverage from 51 per cent to 70 per cent;
- ii) Access to hand washing facilities improved at household (rural) and school level to 31 and 45 per cent respectively in FY2013/14;
- iii) The pupil: latrine stance ratio improved from 70:1 in FY 2012/13 to 50:1 in FY 2013/14;

- iv) Safe water coverage in small towns increased from 55 per cent in FY 2011/12 to 60 per cent in FY 2013/14. This was as a result of completion of new construction works under the Water and Sanitation Development Facilities (WSDFs) arrangements instituted by the MWE over the last 3 years.

Sanitation coverage however remains low mainly on account of low priority setting among some rural communities and local governments, inappropriate toilet technologies and weak supply and enforcement mechanisms. There have been many efforts to educate the populace and increase the demand for improved sanitation services, but with limited progress. In addition, utilization of the sanitation services remains a major challenge.

In FY2014/15, MWE constructed 8 piped water schemes in various Rural Growth Centres; finalized rehabilitation and extension of Bunyaruguru large Gravity Flow Scheme (GFS) and commenced construction of Manafwa/Tororo GFS which has extended safe water access to an additional 8,500 people. Under the emergency floods programme, 180 hand pump boreholes (deep wells) were rehabilitated in North Eastern region; 81 new deep wells (boreholes) were drilled and fitted with hand pumps; and 400 rain water harvesting tanks were installed in Bushenyi and Isingiro districts. Construction of water supply schemes in Ntungamo, Rakai, Nebbi & Mpigi were completed extending safe water access to an additional 25,460 people. Good progress was also made on completion of piped water supply systems in 12 towns of included Ntwetwe (Kyankwanzi), Zirombwe (Luwero), Bweyale (Kiryandongo), Kaabong, Karenga, Abim, Bukedea, Kyempene, Kikagati, Matete, Kahunge, Kabuga, Rutokye, Kinoni-Mbarara, Kazo, Kakyanga, Lyantonde, AgwengPaidha and Omugo.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Safe water coverage in the large towns now stands at 77 percent. National coverage of piped sewerage is estimated at 6 per cent but is expected to reach 15 per cent upon completion on on-going expansion of the sewerage network around Kampala. Urban residents not connected to the sewerage network rely on on-site sanitation facilities.

In 2014/15, the sector constructed 10 new piped water supply systems in western region, creating new service facilities for over 100,000 people. This involved construction of a new distribution/service pipe length of 186.7km, 45 public stand posts and at least 1,151 new household connections. It also finalized the restoration of major components of 8 town piped water supply schemes. The main outlet from Naguru reservoir to Ntinda trading centre was upgraded. An online booster system was also installed for the water supply mains at Gayaza road/northern by-pass round-about areas and its capacity expanded.

Water Resource Management

To ensure a sustainable supply of water for domestic and commercial use requires water sources to be strategically managed and developed. Government's efforts to this end in FY 2014/15 included the following:

- i) Water quality assurance: upgrade of the water quality testing laboratory progressed to 60% completion; and installation of Oil and Gas monitoring equipment progressed to 90% completion;
- ii) Water resource mapping: preparation of ground water maps for the ten districts of Manafwa, Namutumba, Kabale, Kisoro, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Rubirizi, Sheema, Luuka was advanced to 60% completion level; and sitting for 6 new Ground Water stations were completed in Albert and Upper Nile Water Management Zones;
- iii) Compliance monitoring and enforcement: inspections for compliance with conditions for water use permits were undertaken for 279 permit holders; 147 rural point sources and 7 wastewater discharges were monitored for compliance with drinking water standards; 609 water and wastewater samples were received and analysed;
- iv) Water use and demand assessment: this was conducted for the Georgian basins in the Albert Water Management Zone.

Environment and Natural Resource Management

The specific public services delivered by Government in this regard include forestry support services; metrological and climate monitoring services; and wetland ecosystem conservation and management services.

In FY 2013/14, performance in the delivery of the above services was as follows:

- i) Rapid assessment for demarcation of 100 km of the boundaries of 5 critical wetlands for the districts of Dokolo, Kisoro, Pallisa, Hoima and Luwero was completed;
- ii) Sensitization was done in Wakisi and Njeru trading Centres of Buikwe district for restoration of 20 hectares of the degraded section of River Nile, 6 Wetland Management Plans were developed for the districts of Arua, Masindi, Mukono, Iganga, Kaliro and Bulambuli;
- iii) Concepts papers for development and Operationalization of Wetland Management Plans for Murchison falls, Lake Mburo and Rwenzori Mountain RAMSAR site wetlands were finalized.

In FY 2015/16 and the rest of the NDP II period, Government targets to:

- i) Increase wetland ecosystem coverage from 10.9 percent in FY2013/14 to 12 percent in FY2019/20;
- ii) Increase the percentage of forest cover from 14 percent in FY2012/13 to 18 percent in FY2019/2020;
- iii) Increase automation of climate monitoring network from 10 percent in FY 2014/15 to 40 percent in FY 2019/2020;
- iv) Ensure 20 per cent increment in National coordination and monitoring of the implementation of international standards and commitments, as well as of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and its implementation strategy in FY2019/2020;
- v) Enhance environmental compliance from 70 percent in 2013/14 to 90 percent in 2019/2020.

6.4.4 Social Development

The goal of Government in the social development sector is to advance social inclusion and empowerment through promotion of employment and productivity, positive cultural values, rights of vulnerable groups and gender responsive development. The main public services that Government provides to this effect include employment training, institutional childcare, inspection and certification of workplaces for occupation health and safety, administration of social grants,

In FY 2014/15, Government:

- i. Advanced education loans to 1,201 needy students through its Higher Education Students Financing Board. Of 1,201 students who successfully secured loans, 5 were in the special needs category;
- ii. Processed 2,788 project proposals worth Ushs 19,6 billion under its Youth Livelihood Programme. The technical and financial supported provided under the processed projects had benefited a total of 36,144 youth as of December 2014. The projects spread across the following sectors: agriculture 1,398 (50.3%); trade 634 (21.7%); vocational skills 226 (9.0%); services 208 (8.1%); industry 176 (5.6%); agro-industry 68 (2.6%); ICT 34 (1.4%); agro-forestry 29 (1.0%) and creative industry;
- iii. Trained a total of 10,267 members (41.4 per cent female) of the Youth Project Management Committees, Youth Procurement Committees, and Social Accountability Committee members;
- iv. Licensed 10 labour recruitment agencies and externalised a total of 4,160 Ugandan migrant workers. The Government of South Sudan under the UNDP/IGAD Regional Initiative Project received 60 public servants on three year contract from our receiving countries – Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates;
- v. Instituted an Alternative Care Framework for children. The Framework aims at delivering and facilitating access to appropriate alternative care options for children deprived of parental care with emphasis on the family as a first line of response and community responsibility for the upbringing of vulnerable children; thereby reducing institutionalization of children;
- vi. Responded to 2,106 of the 3,502 child abuse report cases it received through its newly activated Uganda Child Helpline toll free number (116) – a partnership product between MGLSD and UNICEF. The other 1,187 were deferred and are still under investigation;
- vii. Trained over 600 Youth with Disabilities in its Vocational Rehabilitation centres located in Wakiso (Lweza, Kireka), Mbarara (Ruti), Jinja (Mpumudde) district. The trained youth join groups in their communities to benefit from other Government Development Programs;
- viii. Inspected 267 workplaces; processed 200 cases of reported violation of labour standards in work places;; assessed 1,220 workplaces for compliance with the Safety and Health Standards; inspected 196 workplaces and equipment for Safety and Health Standards; monitored 15 Recruitment Companies;

- ix. Administered cash grants to 110,334 Senior Citizens and Vulnerable Families Households in 6,040 villages located across 141 sub counties and town councils in 15 pilot districts. The districts include Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Apac, Kole, Katakwi, Kaberamaido, Moroto, Napak, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Nebbi, Zombo and Yumbe. Over Shs2.75Bn is delivered directly to the beneficiaries every month through MTN Uganda's Mobile Money Service. Each beneficiary receives US\$ 25, 000 every month.

In FY 2015/16, Governments plans to:

- i. Continue with pursuing aggressive programmes for job creation to absorb youth who are ready for the job market.
Enhancing human resource capacity to provide a conducive environment for labour employment and productivity;
- ii. Strengthen the Operations of the Industrial Court by facilitating court judges with transport;
- iii. Expand the Social Assistance Grant to cover 126,334 beneficiaries;
- iv. Finalize the Programme plan of Intervention for the National Social Protection Policy;
- v. Implement the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme to reduce vulnerability in income by the women;
- vi. Train over 650 Youth with Disabilities in the Vocational;
- vii. Strengthen the performance of its labour externalisation functions through regulatory reform.

7

MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK FOR FY 2015/16 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

7.1 Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy Framework

Government's overarching macroeconomic goal for next financial year is to maintain macroeconomic stability and accelerate economic growth towards the medium term target of 7 percent per annum. Growth will be supported by a large increase in public investment while overall fiscal policy will remain prudent and consistent with debt sustainability. Government's macroeconomic management will continue to ensure low and stable inflation; a healthy private sector; a real exchange rate compatible with a competitive external sector; and an appropriate buffer of foreign exchange reserves.

The fiscal policy framework for FY2015/16 incorporates a number of new infrastructure projects which are necessary to enhance regional integration, prepare for oil production, improve the business environment, and create employment opportunities. In the face of declining donor support, Government will increasingly borrow from external sources on semi- and non-concessional terms; continue to issue government securities for fiscal policy purposes; and expand the number of Public Private Partnership agreements.

Government will ensure that non-concessional external debt financing is only used for infrastructure projects with high fixed costs, but also a high rate of return, which will enable the easy repayment of debt in the future. In addition, projects will be phased in a manner consistent with debt sustainability and the absorptive capacity of the economy. Recent Government reforms in public finance management and the new PFM Act will guarantee the efficient use of resources for the intended purposes and reduce delays in the procurement and execution of projects.

7.2 Macroeconomic Forecast for FY2015/16 and the Medium Term

Growth is expected to strengthen further in the medium term, bolstered by a scaling up of public investments and a continued recovery of the private sector, supported by an expansion in private sector credit. Growth projections for FY2015/16 and FY2016/17 are 5.8 percent and 5.9 percent respectively. Uganda's external trade and investment will be supported by an upturn in emerging market economies and a continued recovery of advanced economies. Enhanced regional integration in form of joint-infrastructure projects; economic and financial convergence in preparation for the EAC Monetary Union; and acceleration in implementation of the Common Market will reduce the time and money costs of cross-border trade and investment, and help to facilitate growth and employment in the region.

In the medium term, growth is projected to approach 7 percent per annum due to the stimulatory impact of new public investment projects and a recovery in private sector growth. Once completed, the new infrastructure will enhance the productive capacity and potential output of the economy.

Annual inflation remained subdued during FY2014/15, on account of a bumper harvest and lower food crop prices. Consequently, headline inflation

is projected to average 2.7 percent. However, lower food crop prices were countered by strong exchange rate depreciation pressures during the second half of FY2014/15. Next financial year, the inflation outlook is on the upside, as the US dollar continues to strengthen against other global currencies. As a result, headline inflation is projected to rise to an average of 5.5 percent in FY2015/16 and further to 5.8% during FY2016/17. Table 7.1 below shows the medium term macroeconomic assumptions.

Table 7.1: Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2014/15 – FY2019/20

	2014/15 Proj.	2015/16 Proj.	2016/17 Proj.	2017/18 Proj.	2018/19 Proj.	2019/20 Proj.
Real GDP Growth	5.0%	5.8%	5.9%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%
Nominal GDP (Shs. Billion)	74,765	83,596	92,668	102,782	114,129	126,925
Average Annual Headline Inflation	2.7%	5.5%	5.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

7.3 Resource Envelope Projections for FY2015/16 and the Medium Term

Resources available for Government budget expenditures are obtained from domestic tax and non-tax revenue, donor grants, concessional and non-concessional external borrowing and domestic financing (including domestic debt issuance), less resources required for domestic and external debt repayments.

Table 7.2 below shows the resource projections for FY2015/16 and the medium term. The GOU resource envelope (excluding externally financed projects) for next financial year is Shs. 17,570.8 billion. This is projected to increase to Shs. 21,146.9 billion at the end of the MTEF period, largely reflecting an increase in domestic resource mobilisation.

Table 7.2: Resource projections for FY2015/16 – FY2019/20 (Shs. billion)

	Budget	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
1 Domestic Resources	11,264.4	12,952.4	14,879.7	17,092.1	19,642.0
Tax revenues	10,993.4	12,642.2	14,508.2	16,692.1	19,187.0
Non tax revenues	271.0	310.2	371.5	400.0	455.0
2 Budget Support	51.3	53.1	28.8	29.4	30.1
Grants	51.3	53.1	28.8	29.4	30.1
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Project Support	5,597.8	5,671.1	7,189.6	6,171.5	4,501.1
Grants	1,045.5	587.0	455.2	272.6	256.1
Loans	4,552.3	5,084.1	6,734.4	5,898.9	4,245.0
4 Domestic Financing	6,427.1	2,239.3	1,642.4	2,040.9	1,813.7
5 Total Resource Inflows	23,340.6	20,915.9	23,740.5	25,333.9	25,986.9
6 External Debt Repayments	-172.0	-157.7	-224.3	-245.5	-338.9
8 Total Resource Inflows Less Debt Repayments	23,168.6	20,758.2	23,516.2	25,088.4	25,648.0
9 Externally Financed Projects	5,597.8	5,671.1	7,189.6	6,171.5	4,501.1
10 GoU Resource Env. Excl donor projects	17,570.8	15,087.1	16,326.6	18,916.9	21,146.9

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

7.3.1 Domestic Revenue

Domestic resources are expected to increase to Shs. 11,264.4 billion in FY2015/16. Tax revenues are projected at Shs. 10,993.4, representing a 14.8 percent increase compared to the expected outturn of Shs. 9,577.6 billion this financial year, and translating into a 0.5 percentage point annual increase in the tax-to-GDP ratio. Tax revenue is expected to reach Shs. 19,187 billion by FY2019/20, indicating a tax-to-GDP ratio of 14.9 percent.

Enhanced domestic resource mobilisation will be achieved through a combination of modest increases in tax rates, efficiency improvements in tax administration, and the streamlining of exemptions and tax incentives that have outlived their usefulness. The comprehensive tax policy package and URA's compliance programme for FY2014/15 yielded significant gains, contributing to an expected 1 percentage point increase in the tax-to-GDP ratio.

In FY2015/16, Government will focus on widening the tax base to ensure that all taxable Ugandans, businesses and sectors contribute to national development. Government plans to undertake sensitisation activities to increase awareness of existing tax regimes, and enhance enforcement measures such as introducing comprehensive audits and using the National Identification Project and Business Registration Database to extend taxation to the informal sector.

7.3.2 External Financing

Budget support in the form of grants is expected to amount to US\$ 16.6 million in FY2015/16. This represents a decline compared to the US\$ 40.2 projected for this financial year and the US\$ 181.9 million disbursed in FY2012/13. Budget support is projected to decline to US\$ 8.8 million in FY2017/18, which in part reflects the increasing shift away by development partners from budget to project support. Project grants are projected to total US\$ 336.6 million in FY2015/16, compared to the US\$ 198.6 expected this financial year.

Concessional (with a grant element of over 35 percent) project loans are expected to total US\$ 424.9 million next financial year. Due to the limited availability and conditionality of project grants and concessional loans, additional resources are required to finance Government's infrastructure investment projects. Government therefore plans to start borrowing on non-concessional terms to finance high return public investment projects. In FY2015/16 it is expected that US\$ 928.7 million will be borrowed on non-concessional terms. 75 percent of this amount will go towards financing the Karuma and Isimba hydropower projects.

7.3.3 Domestic Borrowing

Government intends to issue Shs. 1,384 billion in securities for fiscal policy purposes in FY2015/16, roughly the same as the level issued this financial year. These resources will help to finance Government's infrastructure projects. Government will cut back relatively expensive domestic borrowing as a larger share of the deficit will be financed by external loans over the medium term, reducing the fiscal burden of interest payments.

7.3.4 Debt Repayments

Amortisation of external debt is expected to be Shs. 172 billion in FY2015/16. Domestic debt repayments are projected to be Shs. 4,787 billion. These principal maturities will be rolled over through additional domestic debt issuances equal to the same amount (which is budget neutral).

7.4 Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy

The medium-term fiscal strategy will be centered on securing sufficient financing to execute Government's national development plans – particularly the core projects of the NDP II – at the same time as ensuring macroeconomic stability, strong economic growth and sound public finances. This will be achieved through the use of new and innovative financing mechanisms – such as Public Private Partnership arrangements, semi- and non-concessional loans and domestic borrowing – to support additional resources from enhanced domestic revenue mobilisation.

External borrowing on commercial terms will be restricted to financing projects with a rate of return greater than the interest rate charged, so that public debt is easily paid down in the medium to long term. In order to ensure infrastructure investment remains within the absorptive capacity of the economy, Government plans to phase projects over a long time period.

Over the medium term, the planned scale up in public investment will contribute to a temporary increase in the fiscal deficit, which is expected to peak at 7.6 percent of GDP in FY2017/18. The fiscal deficit for FY2015/16 is projected at 6.6 percent of GDP, compared to 4.5 percent of GDP this financial year. This increase largely reflects increased Government expenditures related to the Karuma and Isimba hydro-power projects.

The fiscal deficit is projected to gradually decline post FY2017/18, reaching 4.4 percent by the end of the MTEF period. Higher fiscal deficits in the short term will enable investment to increase the economy's long-term productive capacity and growth potential – this will facilitate a steady decline in the debt-to-GDP ratio and fiscal deficit. Fiscal space is also expected to expand by at least 0.5 percent of GDP each year through a combination of increased domestic revenue and lower growth of current expenditure.

7.5 Sector Allocations

The budget in FY 2015/16 is aligned to the priorities outlined in the Second National Development Plan and the Vision 2040. Allocations to works and transport, energy and mineral development will increase to facilitate investment in productive infrastructures and the preparation for oil production. In light of heightened terror threats and conflicts within the region, the resources devoted to security sector will also increase.

Allocations to education and health will slightly decline driven by a small reduction in donor projects – when external financing is excluded, the budget for the education and health sectors actually increase, reflecting Government's continued commitment to investing in poverty alleviating sector. The projected sector allocations for the FY 2015/16 budget are provided in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Sector allocation for FY 2015/16 (as at April 2015)

	Allocations (Shs. Billion)		Share of Budget (%)	
	Approved Budget	Projected Budget	Approved Budget	Projected Budget
	FY2014/15	FY2015/16	FY2014/15	FY2015/16
Security	1,159.29	1,632.9	7.7	8.9
Roads	2,389.37	3,328.8	15.9	18.2
Agriculture	473.73	480.0	3.2	2.6
Education	2,026.63	2,029.1	13.5	11.1
Health	1,281.14	1,270.8	8.5	6.9
Water	420.45	547.3	2.8	3.0
Justice/law and order	807.60	1,051.3	5.4	5.7
Accountability	1,188.47	1,005.5	7.9	5.5
Energy and mineral development	1,829.39	2,826.4	12.2	15.4
Tourism, trade and industry	63.88	81.2	0.4	0.4
Lands housing and urban development	96.62	164.8	0.6	0.9
Social development	71.30	90.2	0.5	0.5
Information and communication technology	17.01	66.7	0.1	0.4
Public sector management	1,191.03	948.1	7.9	5.2
Public administration	554.84	761.0	3.7	4.2
Legislature	331.92	371.3	2.2	2.0
Interest payments	1,082.87	1,656.2	7.2	9.0
	14,985.55	18,311.4	100.0	100

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

APPENDIXES

Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents		
Table no.	Title	Page no.
Real sector		
1	Summary of GDP and per capita GPD at market prices	A:3
2a	Value added by economic activity at current prices: calendar years	A:4
2b	Expenditure on GDP at current market prices: calendar years	A:4
2c	Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for Selected Activities at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years	A:5
3a	Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, calendar years	A:6
3b	Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) prices: calendar years	A:6
3c	Monetary and Non-monetary Value Added For Selected Activities at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years	A:7
4a	Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant prices, Calendar years	A:8
4b	Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant prices- , calendar years	A:8
4c	Percentage growth rates for Monetary and non-monetary Value Added of Selected Activities at constant(2009) prices , calendar year	A:9
5a	Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, calendar years	A:10
5b	Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, calendar years	A:10
5c	Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, calendar years	A:11
6a	Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), calendar years	A:12
6b	Implicit price deflators for expenditure on GDP- (2009=100), calendar years	A:12
6c	Implicit price deflators Monetary and non-monetary value added (2009=100), calendar years	A:13
7a	Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years	A:14
7b	Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years	A:14
7c	Monetary and Non-monetary Valued Added for Selected Activities at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years	A:15
8a	Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years	A:16
8b	Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years	A:16
8c	Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for selected Activities at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years	A:17
9a	Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, fiscal years	A:18
9b	Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) price, fiscal years	A:18
9c	Percentage growth rates for Monetary and non-monetary value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, fiscal years	A:19
10a	Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years	A:20
10b	Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years	A:20
10c	Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, fiscal years	A:21
11a	Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), fiscal years	A:22
11b	Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2009=100), fiscal years	A:22
11c	Implicit price deflator for Monetary and non-monetary value added (2009=100), fiscal years	A:23

Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents		
Table no.	Title	Page no.
Real sector (cont'd)		
12	Composite Consumer Price Index	A:24
13	Composite Consumer Price Index by major groups	A:25
14	Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2011– 2015, (July – Sept. 2004=100)	A:26
15	Index of Production, Manufacturing	A:27
16	Production and procurement of principal agricultural products	A:28
External sector		
17	Value of non-traditional exports	A:29
18	Volume of non-traditional exports	A:30
19	Balance of payments	A:31
Fiscal sector		
20	Selected macro-economic indicators	A:32
21	Overall Fiscal Operations (GFSM 1986 framework)	A:33
22	Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)	A:34
23	Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects	A:35
24	Expenditure Excluding Domestic Arrears by National Budgetary Framework Sector Classifications	A:35
25	Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays by function (GFSM 2001 framework)	A:36
26	Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations	A:37
27	Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays	A:37
28a	Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure	A:38
28b	Function classification of central government recurrent expenditures by percentage	A:38
29a	Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditures	A:39
29b	Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditures by percentage	A:39
30a	Function classification of central government development expenditure	A:40
30b	Function classification of central government development expenditure by percentage	A:40
31a	Economic classification of central government development expenditure	A:41
31b	Economic classification of central government development expenditure by percentage	A:41
32a	Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure	A:42
32b	Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure by percentage	A:43
33a	Function classification of local government expenditure 2010/11- 2014/15	A:44
33b	Function classification of local government expenditure 2010/11- 2014/15 by percentage	A:44
34a	Function classification of urban authorities expenditure	A:45
34b	Function classification of urban authorities expenditure by percentage	A:45
35a	Function classification of district administrations expenditure	A:46
35b	Function classification of district administrations expenditure by percentage	A:46
36	Medium term expenditure frame work	A:47
37	Outstanding Uganda public external debt by creditor	A:56
38	Uganda external debt service payments by creditor	A:57
Monetary sector		
39	Depository Corporations Survey	A:58
40	Structure of interest rates	A:59
41	Foreign Exchange rates, US Dollar	A:60
Additional tables		
42	Mid year rural-urban population projections	A:61
43	Census and projected mid-year population by region and district	A:62

Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2010 - 2014

	Gross Domestic Product			Per capita GDP		
	GDP, Bill. shs.	Growth rate		Per capita GDP, shs	Growth rate	
	Current price	Constant 2009/10 price	Constant 2009 price	Current price	Constant 2009/10 price	Constant 2009/10 price
Calendar year						
2008	30,826	37,029	-	1,062,164	1,275,912	-
2009	38,419	40,017	8.1	1,284,201	1,337,622	4.8
2010	42,870	43,085	7.7	1,390,455	1,397,436	4.5
2011	54,705	46,024	6.8	1,722,097	1,448,820	3.7
2012	61,142	47,233	2.6	1,868,572	1,443,503	-0.4
2013	66,132	49,571	4.9	1,962,604	1,471,119	1.9
2014	72,127	52,044	5.0	2,078,287	1,499,618	1.9
Fiscal year						
2008/09	34,504	38,933	-	1,171,042	1,321,382	-
2009/10	40,946	40,946	5.2	1,348,297	1,348,297	2.0
2010/11	47,078	44,907	9.7	1,504,377	1,435,021	6.4
2011/12	59,420	46,888	4.4	1,843,130	1,454,410	1.4
2012/13	63,905	48,422	3.3	1,924,630	1,458,334	0.3
2013/14	68,371	50,649	4.6	1,999,834	1,481,459	1.6
2014/15	74,765	53,177	5.0	2,122,721	1,509,807	1.9

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at market prices	42,870	54,705	61,142	66,132	72,127
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,399	14,488	15,909	16,480	17,787
Cash crops	909	1,326	1,021	1,029	1,248
Food crops	5,174	7,674	8,045	8,053	8,941
Livestock	1,895	2,259	2,914	3,026	3,061
Agriculture Support Services	13	22	22	25	26
Forestry	1,733	2,306	2,976	3,219	3,253
Fishing	675	901	930	1,129	1,258
Industry	8,098	11,651	12,594	13,579	14,570
Mining & quarrying	402	448	597	546	519
Manufacturing	4,051	6,034	6,134	6,448	6,690
Electricity	346	351	588	583	611
Water	805	875	991	1,031	1,226
Construction	2,493	3,943	4,285	4,971	5,524
Services	21,239	24,864	28,416	31,136	34,102
Trade and Repairs	5,735	8,332	8,782	9,093	9,013
Transportation and Storage	1,095	1,313	1,649	1,860	1,919
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,037	1,372	1,614	1,955	2,241
Information and Communication	2,411	1,367	1,780	2,107	2,345
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,036	1,434	1,662	1,721	2,050
Real Estate Activities	2,032	1,945	2,285	2,705	3,076
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,500	1,728	1,915	1,766	1,822
Administrative and Support Service Activities	766	946	969	977	1,223
Public Administration	1,380	1,626	1,802	1,892	2,120
Education	2,204	2,514	3,163	3,687	4,256
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,289	1,391	1,702	2,141	2,676
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	134	156	176	199	215
Other Service Activities	416	518	658	753	841
Activities of Households as Employers	204	221	259	281	303
Adjustments	3,134	3,702	4,224	4,936	5,668
Taxes on products	3,134	3,702	4,224	4,936	5,668

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at market prices	42,870	54,705	61,142	66,132	72,127
Final Consumption Expenditure	37,855	47,542	50,830	54,262	61,702
General Government Final Consumption Exp	4,968	5,717	4,973	5,373	6,478
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	744	831	1,001	1,156	1,336
Household Final Consumption Exp	32,143	40,994	44,856	47,733	53,888
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10,806	14,871	17,145	17,957	18,360
Dwellings	2,740	3,942	4,343	4,871	5,269
Other Buildings	3,749	5,391	6,014	6,693	7,367
Other Structures	553	803	875	950	1,010
Transport Equipment	971	1,408	1,485	1,556	1,484
ICT Equipment	417	714	571	760	509
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,246	2,436	3,636	2,881	2,454
Biological Resources	56	82	99	127	138
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	74	96	121	118	127
Changes in Inventories	129	187	228	301	328
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0	1	0	0	0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-5,920	-7,896	-7,061	-6,388	-8,264
Exports	7,556	10,871	12,315	13,374	12,032
Goods	4,702	6,361	7,023	7,325	7,085
Services	2,854	4,510	5,292	6,049	4,947
Less Imports	13,476	18,767	19,376	19,762	20,296
Goods	9,545	12,620	13,169	12,863	13,217
Services	3,932	6,147	6,207	6,899	7,079
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 2c: Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for Selected Activities at current prices,
Bill. Shs, Calendar years**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total GDP at market prices	42,870	54,705	61,142	66,132	72,127
Monetary	37,548	47,769	53,123	57,616	62,603
Non-monetary	5,322	6,936	8,019	8,516	9,524
Total Agriculture	10,399	14,488	15,909	16,480	17,787
Monetary	7,385	10,217	10,976	11,502	12,294
Non-monetary	3,015	4,271	4,932	4,979	5,493
Food crops	5,174	7,674	8,045	8,053	8,941
Monetary	2,879	4,339	4,343	4,348	4,759
Non-monetary	2,295	3,335	3,702	3,706	4,182
Livestock	1,895	2,259	2,914	3,026	3,061
Monetary	1,637	1,942	2,493	2,600	2,613
Non-monetary	258	317	420	426	448
Forestry	1,733	2,306	2,976	3,219	3,253
Monetary	1,316	1,749	2,233	2,457	2,486
Non-monetary	417	557	743	762	766
Fishing	675	901	930	1,129	1,258
Monetary	630	839	863	1,044	1,163
Non-monetary	45	62	67	84	95
Construction	2,493	3,943	4,285	4,971	5,524
Monetary	2,426	3,867	4,201	4,888	5,446
Non-monetary	68	76	84	83	78
Real estate activities	2,032	1,945	2,285	2,705	3,076
Monetary rents	562	289	313	361	401
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,470	1,657	1,971	2,344	2,675

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at market prices	43,085	46,024	47,233	49,571	52,044
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,932	11,153	11,135	11,497	11,873
Cash crops	752	840	798	856	881
Food crops	6,025	6,027	5,878	5,952	6,182
Livestock	1,879	1,924	1,968	2,020	2,077
Agriculture Support Services	13	13	12	12	12
Forestry	1,679	1,763	1,871	2,052	2,125
Fishing	584	587	609	605	597
Industry	7,690	8,496	8,593	8,959	9,612
Mining & quarrying	517	582	621	636	719
Manufacturing	3,607	3,827	3,782	3,804	4,041
Electricity	369	382	453	451	477
Water	792	841	893	950	1,008
Construction	2,406	2,864	2,845	3,118	3,369
Services	21,347	22,881	23,732	25,160	26,220
Trade and Repairs	5,523	5,846	5,801	5,864	5,961
Transportation and Storage	1,116	1,209	1,271	1,327	1,376
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	956	1,060	1,111	1,184	1,159
Information and Communication	2,786	2,925	3,633	4,429	4,421
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,037	1,145	1,141	1,191	1,391
Real Estate Activities	2,225	2,308	2,405	2,551	2,715
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,464	1,566	1,541	1,503	1,525
Administrative and Support Service Activities	753	882	777	726	859
Public Administration	1,354	1,503	1,438	1,405	1,489
Education	2,110	2,292	2,399	2,576	2,722
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,263	1,334	1,380	1,521	1,665
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	132	146	141	148	151
Other Service Activities	403	436	464	497	543
Activities of Households as Employers	224	228	233	238	244
Adjustments	3,116	3,494	3,772	3,955	4,339
Taxes on products	3,116	3,494	3,772	3,955	4,339

Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at Market Prices	43,085	46,024	47,233	49,571	52,044
Final Consumption Expenditure	37,700	40,068	39,573	40,939	44,848
General Government Final Consumption Exp	4,881	5,169	3,882	3,944	4,533
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	727	753	775	802	833
Household Final Consumption Exp	32,091	34,145	34,915	36,193	39,482
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	10,656	12,176	12,596	12,982	13,239
Dwellings	2,719	3,253	3,215	3,552	3,833
Other Buildings	3,705	4,397	4,391	4,827	5,251
Other Structures	542	647	635	674	714
Transport Equipment	947	1,151	1,088	1,111	1,071
ICT Equipment	409	584	432	575	392
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,199	1,988	2,666	2,058	1,773
Biological Resources	55	59	61	78	83
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	81	95	108	107	122
Changes in Inventories	126	137	142	186	197
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	5	9	6	4	2
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-5,401	-6,365	-5,083	-4,540	-6,242
Exports	7,486	7,787	8,771	9,645	7,898
Goods	4,703	4,461	5,000	5,386	4,668
Services	2,782	3,326	3,770	4,259	3,230
Less Imports	12,887	14,152	13,854	14,186	14,140
Goods	9,129	9,432	9,313	8,987	8,588
Services	3,758	4,720	4,541	5,198	5,553
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 3c: Monetary and Non-monetary Value Added For Selected Activities at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total GDP at market prices	43,085	46,024	47,233	49,571	52,044
Monetary	37,472	40,322	41,310	43,406	45,688
Non-monetary	5,613	5,702	5,924	6,165	6,356
Total Agriculture	10,932	11,153	11,135	11,497	11,873
Monetary	7,501	7,750	7,649	7,914	8,260
Non-monetary	3,431	3,403	3,486	3,583	3,613
Food crops	6,025	6,027	5,878	5,952	6,182
Monetary	3,286	3,323	3,105	3,099	3,315
Non-monetary	2,739	2,704	2,773	2,853	2,867
Livestock	1,879	1,924	1,968	2,020	2,077
Monetary	1,624	1,664	1,700	1,742	1,789
Non-monetary	255	260	268	278	288
Forestry	1,679	1,763	1,871	2,052	2,125
Monetary	1,281	1,364	1,467	1,643	1,711
Non-monetary	398	399	403	408	414
Fishing	584	587	609	605	597
Monetary	545	547	568	562	553
Non-monetary	39	40	41	43	44
Construction	2,406	2,864	2,845	3,118	3,369
Monetary	2,338	2,796	2,775	3,048	3,297
Non-monetary	67	68	69	70	72
Real estate activities	2,225	2,308	2,405	2,551	2,715
Monetary rents	822	843	861	910	965
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,402	1,465	1,543	1,641	1,751

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant prices, calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at market prices	7.7	6.8	2.6	4.9	5.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.6	2.0	-0.2	3.2	3.3
Cash crops	-10.7	11.7	-5.1	7.3	2.9
Food crops	3.1	0.0	-2.5	1.3	3.9
Livestock	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8
Agriculture Support Services	4.2	0.9	-5.8	-0.4	0.0
Forestry	8.9	5.0	6.1	9.7	3.6
Fishing	2.1	0.5	3.8	-0.7	-1.3
Industry	6.8	10.5	1.1	4.3	7.3
Mining & quarrying	19.2	12.6	6.7	2.5	12.9
Manufacturing	5.8	6.1	-1.2	0.6	6.2
Electricity	12.0	3.4	18.6	-0.5	5.8
Water	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.1
Construction	5.3	19.1	-0.7	9.6	8.0
Services	11.2	7.2	3.7	6.0	4.2
Trade and Repairs	4.6	5.9	-0.8	1.1	1.7
Transportation and Storage	9.0	8.3	5.1	4.4	3.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	11.8	10.9	4.8	6.6	-2.1
Information and Communication	32.5	5.0	24.2	21.9	-0.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	11.1	10.4	-0.4	4.4	16.7
Real Estate Activities	3.6	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	17.1	6.9	-1.6	-2.5	1.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	32.5	17.1	-12.0	-6.6	18.5
Public Administration	23.7	10.9	-4.3	-2.3	6.0
Education	4.1	8.6	4.7	7.4	5.6
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.5	5.6	3.4	10.3	9.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	17.6	10.7	-3.4	4.8	1.7
Other Service Activities	1.9	8.2	6.3	7.1	9.4
Activities of Households as Employers	3.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.6
Adjustments	5.2	12.1	8.0	4.8	9.7
Taxes on products	5.2	12.1	8.0	4.8	9.7

Table 4b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant prices- , calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at market prices	7.7	6.8	2.6	4.9	5.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	11.3	6.3	-1.2	3.5	9.5
General Government Final Consumption Exp	42.0	5.9	-24.9	1.6	14.9
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.8
Household Final Consumption Exp	8.0	6.4	2.3	3.7	9.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	5.2	14.3	3.5	3.1	2.0
Dwellings	6.2	19.7	-1.2	10.5	7.9
Other Buildings	5.5	18.7	-0.1	9.9	8.8
Other Structures	1.1	19.5	-1.9	6.1	5.9
Transport Equipment	12.7	21.6	-5.5	2.1	-3.5
ICT Equipment	-22.7	42.8	-25.9	33.0	-31.8
Other Machinery & Equipment	9.1	-9.6	34.1	-22.8	-13.9
Biological Resources	-6.1	8.4	2.8	28.5	5.4
Research and Development	8.9	6.4	1.3	3.5	1.3
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	9.7	18.2	12.8	-0.6	14.4
Changes in Inventories	-5.4	8.3	3.5	31.0	6.0
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-94.3	89.8	-33.5	-32.8	-41.7
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	29.2	17.8	-20.1	-10.7	37.5
Exports	6.5	4.0	12.6	10.0	-18.1
Goods	-3.6	-5.1	12.1	7.7	-13.3
Services	29.4	19.5	13.4	13.0	-24.2
Less Imports	15.0	9.8	-2.1	2.4	-0.3
Goods	10.8	3.3	-1.3	-3.5	-4.4
Services	26.5	25.6	-3.8	14.5	6.8
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4c: Percentage growth rates for Monetary and non-monetary Value Added of Selected Activities at constant(2009) prices , calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total GDP at market prices	7.7	6.8	2.6	4.9	5.0
Monetary	6.4	6.9	2.1	4.8	4.7
Non-monetary	4.3	1.6	3.1	4.1	3.9
Total Agriculture	2.1	1.5	-1.4	1.9	2.8
Monetary	1.6	2.8	-2.7	1.3	3.0
Non-monetary	2.8	-1.0	1.1	3.0	2.2
Food crops	3.1	0.0	-2.5	1.3	3.9
Monetary	2.7	1.1	-5.2	-0.1	5.4
Non-monetary	2.7	-1.3	0.9	2.9	2.1
Livestock	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8
Monetary	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.7
Non-monetary	3.0	1.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Forestry	8.9	5.0	6.1	9.7	3.6
Monetary	0.5	6.4	7.6	12.0	4.1
Non-monetary	3.0	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.4
Fishing	2.1	0.5	3.8	-0.7	-1.3
Monetary	3.0	0.3	3.8	-7.5	5.3
Non-monetary	3.9	2.7	3.8	4.0	2.2
Construction	5.3	19.1	-0.7	9.6	8.0
Monetary	9.1	19.5	-0.7	9.9	9.1
Non-monetary	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	3.6	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.4
Monetary rents	3.5	2.5	2.2	5.6	6.0
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.1	4.5	5.3	6.3	6.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.3	26.5	26.0	24.9	24.7
Cash crops	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.7
Food crops	12.1	14.0	13.2	12.2	12.4
Livestock	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.2
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.5
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Industry	18.9	21.3	20.6	20.5	20.2
Mining & quarrying	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	9.4	11.0	10.0	9.8	9.3
Electricity	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
Water	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Construction	5.8	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.7
Services	49.5	45.5	46.5	47.1	47.3
Trade and Repairs	13.4	15.2	14.4	13.7	12.5
Transportation and Storage	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.1
Information and Communication	5.6	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8
Real Estate Activities	4.7	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
Public Administration	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Education	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Service Activities	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
Activities of Households as Employers	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Adjustments	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.9
Taxes on products	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.9

Table 5b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	88.3	86.9	83.1	82.1	85.5
General Government Final Consumption Exp	11.6	10.5	8.1	8.1	9.0
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9
Household Final Consumption Exp	75.0	74.9	73.4	72.2	74.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	25.2	27.2	28.0	27.2	25.5
Dwellings	6.4	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.3
Other Buildings	8.7	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.2
Other Structures	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transport Equipment	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1
ICT Equipment	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7
Other Machinery and Equipment	5.2	4.5	5.9	4.4	3.4
Biological Resources	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Changes in Inventories	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-13.8	-14.4	-11.5	-9.7	-11.5
Exports	17.6	19.9	20.1	20.2	16.7
Goods	11.0	11.6	11.5	11.1	9.8
Services	6.7	8.2	8.7	9.1	6.9
Less Imports	31.4	34.3	31.7	29.9	28.1
Goods	22.3	23.1	21.5	19.5	18.3
Services	9.2	11.2	10.2	10.4	9.8
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5c: Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monetary	87.6	87.3	86.9	87.1	86.8
Non-monetary	12.4	12.7	13.1	12.9	13.2
Total Agriculture	18.6	20.6	19.6	18.3	18.4
Monetary	12.7	13.9	12.9	12.1	12.0
Non-monetary	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.4
Food crops	12.1	14.0	13.2	12.2	12.4
Monetary	6.7	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.6
Non-monetary	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.8
Livestock	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.2
Monetary	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.6
Non-monetary	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Forestry	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.5
Monetary	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.4
Non-monetary	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Monetary	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	5.8	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.7
Monetary	5.7	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.6
Non-monetary	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	4.7	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.3
Monetary rents	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 6a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at market prices	99.5	118.9	129.4	133.4	138.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95.1	129.9	142.9	143.3	149.8
Cash crops	120.9	157.9	128.0	120.2	141.7
Food crops	85.9	127.3	136.9	135.3	144.6
Livestock	100.9	117.4	148.0	149.8	147.4
Agriculture Support Services	106.9	172.4	187.8	208.9	221.9
Forestry	103.2	130.8	159.1	156.9	153.1
Fishing	115.5	153.5	152.6	186.5	210.8
Industry	105.3	137.1	146.6	151.6	151.6
Mining & quarrying	77.8	77.0	96.2	85.9	72.2
Manufacturing	112.3	157.7	162.2	169.5	165.6
Electricity	93.7	92.0	129.8	129.4	128.1
Water	101.7	104.0	110.9	108.5	121.6
Construction	103.6	137.6	150.6	159.4	164.0
Services	99.5	108.7	119.7	123.8	130.1
Trade and Repairs	103.8	142.5	151.4	155.1	151.2
Transportation and Storage	98.1	108.6	129.8	140.2	139.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	108.5	129.4	145.3	165.1	193.3
Information and Communication	86.5	46.7	49.0	47.6	53.0
Financial and Insurance Activities	99.8	125.2	145.7	144.5	147.4
Real Estate Activities	91.3	84.3	95.0	106.0	113.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	102.4	110.3	124.3	117.5	119.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	101.6	107.3	124.8	134.6	142.3
Public Administration	101.9	108.2	125.4	134.7	142.4
Education	104.5	109.7	131.9	143.1	156.4
Human Health and Social Work Activities	102.1	104.3	123.3	140.7	160.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	101.5	107.0	124.6	134.6	142.6
Other Service Activities	103.2	118.7	141.9	151.6	154.8
Activities of Households as Employers	91.1	97.0	111.3	118.2	124.4
Adjustments	100.6	106.0	112.0	124.8	130.6
Taxes on products	100.6	106.0	112.0	124.8	130.6

Table 6b: Implicit price deflators for expenditure on GDP- (2009=100), calendar years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at Market Prices	99.5	118.9	129.4	133.4	138.6
Final Consumption Expenditure	100	119	128	132.5	138
General Government Final Consumption Exp	102	111	128	136.2	143
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	102	110	129	144.1	160
Household Final Consumption Exp	100	120	128	131.9	136
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	101	122	136	138.3	139
Dwellings	101	121	135	137.2	137
Other Buildings	101	123	137	138.6	140
Other Structures	102	124	138	140.9	141
Transport Equipment	103	122	137	140.1	139
ICT Equipment	102	122	132	132.3	130
Other Machinery and Equipment	102	123	136	140.0	138
Biological Resources	102	138	162	162.5	167
Research and Development	102	108	126	135.0	142
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	92	101	112	110.3	104
Changes in Inventories	102	136	160	162.0	167
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	6	7	8	8.1	9
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	110	124	139	140.7	132
Exports	101	140	140	138.7	152
Goods	100.0	142.6	140.5	136.0	151.8
Services	102.6	135.6	140.4	142.0	153.1
Less Imports	104.6	132.6	139.9	139.3	143.5
Goods	104.6	133.8	141.4	143.1	153.9
Services	104.6	130.2	136.7	132.7	127.5
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 6c: Implicit price deflators Monetary and non-monetary value added (2009=100),
calendar years**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total GDP at market prices	99.5	118.9	129.4	133.4	138.6
Monetary	100.2	119.7	130.3	133.5	137.7
Non-monetary	94.8	121.6	135.4	138.1	149.8
Total Agriculture	92.2	128.1	138.6	137.1	145.0
Monetary	95.8	130.5	140.3	140.0	144.0
Non-monetary	85.5	123.3	137.9	132.6	146.8
Food crops	85.9	127.3	136.9	135.3	144.6
Monetary	87.6	130.3	139.6	139.8	143.6
Non-monetary	83.8	123.3	133.5	129.9	145.9
Livestock	100.9	117.4	148.0	149.8	147.4
Monetary	100.8	116.7	146.7	149.3	146.1
Non-monetary	101.3	122.2	156.6	153.1	155.3
Forestry	103.2	130.8	159.1	156.9	153.1
Monetary	102.8	128.2	152.2	149.5	145.3
Non-monetary	104.8	139.5	184.3	186.6	185.1
Fishing	115.5	153.5	152.6	186.5	210.8
Monetary	115.6	153.4	152.0	198.9	210.4
Non-monetary	114.7	154.4	160.4	195.4	215.8
Construction	103.6	137.6	150.6	159.4	164.0
Monetary	103.7	138.3	151.4	160.4	164.9
Non-monetary	100.5	110.7	120.4	117.2	109.0
Real estate activities	91.3	84.3	95.0	106.0	113.3
Monetary rents	68.3	35.6	36.2	39.5	41.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	104.8	113.1	127.7	142.8	152.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 7a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at market prices	47,078	59,420	63,905	68,371	74,765
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,649	15,737	16,144	16,941	17,943
Cash crops	1,111	1,214	1,101	979	1,336
Food crops	5,875	8,031	7,897	8,520	8,755
Livestock	1,981	2,703	2,968	3,025	3,285
Agriculture Support Services	16	23	24	25	25
Forestry	1,871	2,814	3,169	3,200	3,220
Fishing	794	953	986	1,193	1,323
Industry	9,586	12,633	13,267	14,083	14,794
Mining & quarrying	423	562	549	582	509
Manufacturing	4,815	6,473	6,400	6,395	6,853
Electricity	358	463	584	595	623
Water	839	917	983	1,159	1,278
Construction	3,151	4,217	4,751	5,351	5,531
Services	22,458	27,017	29,925	32,154	35,748
Trade and Repairs	6,752	8,920	9,069	8,918	9,120
Transportation and Storage	1,163	1,486	1,774	1,886	1,910
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,204	1,489	1,781	2,199	2,358
Information and Communication	1,775	1,573	1,935	2,078	2,613
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,200	1,619	1,694	1,735	2,059
Real Estate Activities	1,831	2,106	2,499	2,886	3,252
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,636	1,809	1,853	1,830	2,004
Administrative and Support Service Activities	880	984	947	989	1,389
Public Administration	1,529	1,745	1,866	1,923	2,283
Education	2,359	2,769	3,436	3,987	4,549
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,355	1,494	1,910	2,432	2,811
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	137	173	184	206	220
Other Service Activities	441	604	711	792	864
Activities of Households as Employers	195	246	267	295	315
Adjustments	3,385	4,033	4,569	5,193	6,281
Taxes on products	3,385	4,033	4,569	5,193	6,281

Table 7b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at Market Prices	47,078	59,420	63,905	68,371	74,765
Final Consumption Expenditure	41,234	50,995	52,457	56,421	64,872
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,994	4,860	5,095	5,877	7,067
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	783	894	1,093	1,238	1,401
Household Final Consumption Exp	34,456	45,242	46,269	49,305	56,405
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	12,680	15,843	17,749	18,548	18,442
Dwellings	3,297	4,246	4,505	5,193	5,252
Other Buildings	4,555	5,839	6,272	7,095	7,241
Other Structures	644	845	915	1,020	1,025
Transport Equipment	1,230	1,374	1,565	1,603	1,372
ICT Equipment	580	672	617	639	488
Other Machinery and Equipment	2,223	2,659	3,645	2,744	2,795
Biological Resources	65	94	113	132	141
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	86	113	117	121	128
Changes in Inventories	149	215	264	313	334
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0	1	0	0	0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-6,985	-7,634	-6,566	-6,911	-8,883
Exports	8,915	11,959	12,938	12,588	13,040
Goods	5,351	6,794	7,547	6,868	7,718
Services	3,564	5,165	5,391	5,719	5,322
Less Imports	15,900	19,592	19,504	19,499	21,923
Goods	10,868	13,389	13,038	12,878	14,155
Services	5,032	6,203	6,465	6,620	7,768
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 7c: Monetary and Non-monetary Valued Added for Selected Activities at current prices,
Bill shs. Fiscal years**

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total GDP at market prices	47,078	59,420	63,905	68,371	74,765
Monetary	41,248	51,809	55,752	59,271	66,016
Non-monetary	5,830	7,611	8,153	9,101	8,749
Total Agriculture	11,649	15,737	16,144	16,941	17,943
Monetary	8,289	10,986	11,322	11,632	13,422
Non-monetary	3,360	4,751	4,822	5,310	4,521
Food crops	5,875	8,031	7,897	8,520	8,755
Monetary	3,269	4,448	4,331	4,480	5,588
Non-monetary	2,607	3,583	3,566	4,039	3,167
Livestock	1,981	2,703	2,968	3,025	3,285
Monetary	1,712	2,312	2,540	2,597	2,802
Non-monetary	268	391	428	427	483
Forestry	1,871	2,814	3,169	3,200	3,220
Monetary	1,439	2,104	2,412	2,448	2,447
Non-monetary	432	710	756	752	773
Fishing	794	953	986	1,193	1,323
Monetary	741	886	915	1,101	1,224
Non-monetary	53	67	71	91	99
Construction	3,151	4,217	4,751	5,351	5,531
Monetary	3,082	4,135	4,669	5,271	5,456
Non-monetary	69	83	83	80	75
Real estate activities	1,831	2,106	2,499	2,886	3,252
Monetary rents	279	300	341	376	410
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,553	1,807	2,158	2,510	2,842

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at market prices	44,907	46,888	48,422	50,649	53,177
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,045	11,165	11,364	11,539	12,047
Cash crops	753	849	832	827	900
Food crops	6,040	5,975	5,910	5,960	6,340
Livestock	1,902	1,944	1,993	2,048	2,106
Agriculture Support Services	13	12	12	12	13
Forestry	1,753	1,791	2,003	2,100	2,083
Fishing	585	595	614	592	606
Industry	8,267	8,519	8,890	9,275	9,867
Mining & quarrying	600	566	631	666	738
Manufacturing	3,753	3,854	3,759	3,863	4,237
Electricity	383	412	453	461	484
Water	816	866	921	979	1,036
Construction	2,715	2,821	3,127	3,306	3,372
Services	22,318	23,419	24,366	25,443	26,601
Trade and Repairs	5,749	5,831	5,899	5,851	5,910
Transportation and Storage	1,157	1,250	1,301	1,348	1,385
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	998	1,092	1,146	1,276	1,285
Information and Communication	2,826	3,353	3,917	4,350	4,414
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,123	1,130	1,198	1,190	1,363
Real Estate Activities	2,263	2,352	2,477	2,628	2,794
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,575	1,519	1,527	1,526	1,416
Administrative and Support Service Activities	857	846	729	711	953
Public Administration	1,482	1,488	1,432	1,384	1,566
Education	2,218	2,358	2,470	2,647	2,867
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,295	1,365	1,413	1,628	1,693
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	134	150	142	148	150
Other Service Activities	414	454	481	514	558
Activities of Households as Employers	226	230	235	241	247
Adjustments	3,278	3,785	3,802	4,391	4,662
Taxes on products	3,278	3,785	3,802	4,391	4,662

Table 8b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at Market Prices	44,907	46,888	48,422	50,649	53,177
Final Consumption Expenditure	39,089	40,670	40,544	41,373	46,634
General Government Final Consumption Exp	5,730	4,012	3,845	4,202	4,885
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	740	758	788	818	854
Household Final Consumption Exp	32,619	35,900	35,911	36,353	40,894
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	11,708	11,870	12,941	13,398	13,392
Dwellings	3,069	3,205	3,312	3,783	3,856
Other Buildings	4,208	4,345	4,552	5,095	5,220
Other Structures	591	623	657	723	726
Transport Equipment	1,125	1,032	1,133	1,149	990
ICT Equipment	524	512	466	486	373
Other Machinery & Equipment	2,041	1,992	2,645	1,968	2,018
Biological Resources	56	60	70	80	83
Research and Development	1	1	1	1	1
Mineral & Petroleum Exploration	94	100	106	113	126
Changes in Inventories	129	139	164	192	197
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	7	7	5	2	3
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-6,027	-5,798	-5,231	-4,316	-7,049
Exports	7,400	8,436	9,005	9,007	8,333
Goods	4,378	4,744	5,216	5,065	4,924
Services	3,023	3,692	3,788	3,942	3,409
Less Imports	13,427	14,234	14,236	13,323	15,382
Goods	9,170	9,643	9,404	8,368	9,138
Services	4,258	4,591	4,831	4,955	6,244
Statistical Discrepancy	1,719	807	2	-913	2,059

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 8c: Monetary and non-monetary Value Added for selected Activities at constant (2009) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total GDP at market prices	44,907	46,888	48,422	50,649	53,177
Monetary	39,077	39,278	40,269	41,548	44,428
Non-monetary	5,830	7,611	8,153	9,101	8,749
Total Agriculture	11,045	11,165	11,364	11,539	12,047
Monetary	7,620	7,748	7,875	7,981	9,758
Non-monetary	3,425	3,418	3,489	3,558	2,290
Food crops	6,040	5,975	5,910	5,960	6,340
Monetary	3,310	3,262	3,142	3,139	4,800
Non-monetary	2,729	2,712	2,768	2,820	1,541
Livestock	1,902	1,944	1,993	2,048	2,106
Monetary	1,645	1,680	1,720	1,765	1,817
Non-monetary	257	264	273	283	288
Forestry	1,753	1,791	2,003	2,100	2,083
Monetary	1,354	1,390	1,598	1,688	1,667
Non-monetary	399	401	406	411	416
Fishing	585	595	614	592	606
Monetary	546	554	572	548	561
Non-monetary	39	41	42	44	45
Construction	2,715	2,821	3,127	3,306	3,372
Monetary	2,647	2,753	3,057	3,235	3,300
Non-monetary	68	69	70	71	72
Real estate activities	2,263	2,352	2,477	2,628	2,794
Monetary rents	831	850	887	933	986
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,432	1,502	1,590	1,695	1,808

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9a: Percentage growth rates for Value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at market prices	9.7	4.4	3.3	4.6	5.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	4.4
Cash crops	-4.0	12.7	-1.9	-0.6	8.7
Food crops	2.1	-1.1	-1.1	0.8	6.4
Livestock	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8
Agriculture Support Services	3.2	-1.9	-4.0	0.1	11.1
Forestry	11.4	2.2	11.9	4.8	-0.8
Fishing	-0.3	1.7	3.2	-3.6	2.3
Industry	11.4	3.1	4.3	4.3	6.4
Mining & quarrying	29.3	-5.6	11.3	5.6	10.8
Manufacturing	7.8	2.7	-2.5	2.8	9.7
Electricity	9.8	7.4	9.9	1.9	5.1
Water	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.8
Construction	15.0	3.9	10.8	5.7	2.0
Services	12.4	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.6
Trade and Repairs	8.5	1.4	1.2	-0.8	1.0
Transportation and Storage	8.3	8.1	4.0	3.7	2.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	6.9	9.3	5.0	11.4	0.7
Information and Communication	24.8	18.6	16.8	11.1	1.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	19.5	0.7	6.0	-0.7	14.5
Real Estate Activities	3.1	3.9	5.3	6.1	6.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	19.0	-3.5	0.5	-0.1	-7.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	36.1	-1.4	-13.8	-2.4	34.0
Public Administration	23.5	0.4	-3.8	-3.4	13.2
Education	9.2	6.3	4.7	7.2	8.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5.2	5.4	3.4	15.3	4.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	8.3	11.7	-5.3	4.6	1.3
Other Service Activities	3.1	9.7	5.9	6.9	8.5
Activities of Households as Employers	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8
Adjustments	11.9	15.5	0.5	15.5	6.2
Taxes on products	11.9	15.5	0.5	15.5	6.2

Table 9b: Percentage growth rates for Expenditure on GDP at constant (2009) prices, fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at Market Prices	9.7	4.4	3.3	4.6	5.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	11.2	4.0	-0.3	2.0	12.7
General Government Final Consumption Exp	45.8	-30.0	-4.2	9.3	16.3
NPISH Final Consumption Exp	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.8	4.5
Household Final Consumption Exp	6.9	10.1	0.0	1.2	12.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	13.3	1.4	9.0	3.5	0.0
Dwellings	17.1	4.5	3.3	14.2	1.9
Other Buildings	14.8	3.2	4.8	11.9	2.5
Other Structures	7.4	5.6	5.4	10.1	0.4
Transport Equipment	41.7	-8.3	9.7	1.4	-13.8
ICT Equipment	17.0	-2.3	-9.1	4.4	-23.2
Other Machinery and Equipment	-3.8	-2.4	32.8	-25.6	2.5
Biological Resources	-2.4	7.3	16.2	15.5	2.7
Research and Development	13.5	-1.5	2.9	6.2	-0.9
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	21.9	6.4	6.8	5.8	11.5
Changes in Inventories	-1.8	7.3	18.2	16.8	3.0
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	65.8	-0.2	-32.6	-57.8	25.6
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	28.4	-3.8	-9.8	-17.5	63.3
Exports	5.5	14.0	6.7	0.0	-7.5
Goods	-6.5	8.4	10.0	-2.9	-2.8
Services	29.6	22.2	2.6	4.1	-13.5
Less Imports	14.7	6.0	0.0	-6.4	15.5
Goods	9.6	5.2	-2.5	-11.0	9.2
Services	27.5	7.8	5.2	2.5	26.0
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 9c: Percentage growth rate for Monetary and non-monetary value added by economic activity at constant (2009) prices, fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total GDP at market prices	9.7	4.4	3.3	4.6	5.0
Monetary	7.4	2.3	-0.5	1.0	22.7
Non-monetary	2.3	2.2	3.8	3.6	-17.7
Total Agriculture	1.6	0.8	-0.4	1.2	5.8
Monetary	2.0	1.5	-1.7	0.7	31.1
Non-monetary	0.7	-0.3	2.2	2.1	-41.1
Food crops	2.1	-1.1	-1.1	0.8	6.4
Monetary	3.3	-1.5	-3.7	-0.1	52.9
Non-monetary	0.7	-0.6	2.0	1.9	-45.4
Livestock	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8
Monetary	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.0
Non-monetary	1.5	2.7	3.6	3.6	1.8
Forestry	11.4	2.2	11.9	4.8	-0.8
Monetary	14.9	2.7	15.0	5.7	-1.3
Non-monetary	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.1
Fishing	-0.3	1.7	3.2	-3.6	2.3
Monetary	-0.5	1.5	3.1	-4.1	2.2
Non-monetary	2.4	3.9	3.8	2.7	3.6
Construction	15.0	3.9	10.8	5.7	2.0
Monetary	15.4	4.0	11.0	5.8	2.0
Non-monetary	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Real estate activities	3.1	3.9	5.3	6.1	6.3
Monetary rents	1.6	2.3	4.3	5.2	5.7
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.0	4.9	5.8	6.6	6.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 10a: Percentage share for Value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.7	26.5	25.3	24.8	24.0
Cash crops	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.8
Food crops	12.5	13.5	12.4	12.5	11.7
Livestock	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.3
Fishing	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Industry	20.4	21.3	20.8	20.6	19.8
Mining & quarrying	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Manufacturing	10.2	10.9	10.0	9.4	9.2
Electricity	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Water	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Construction	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.8	7.4
Services	47.7	45.5	46.8	47.0	47.8
Trade and Repairs	14.3	15.0	14.2	13.0	12.2
Transportation and Storage	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2
Information and Communication	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8
Real Estate Activities	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9
Public Administration	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1
Education	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.8	6.1
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Service Activities	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Activities of Households as Employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Adjustments	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.6	8.4
Taxes on products	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.6	8.4

Table 10b: Percentage share for Expenditure on GDP at current prices, fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Final Consumption Expenditure	87.6	85.8	82.1	82.5	86.8
General Government FCE	12.7	8.2	8.0	8.6	9.5
NPISH FCE	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Household FCE	73.2	76.1	72.4	72.1	75.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	26.9	26.7	27.8	27.1	24.7
Dwellings	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.0
Other Buildings	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.4	9.7
Other Structures	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Transport Equipment	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.8
ICT Equipment	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Other Machinery and Equipment	4.7	4.5	5.7	4.0	3.7
Biological Resources	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Changes in Inventories	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-14.8	-12.8	-10.3	-10.1	-11.9
Exports	18.9	20.1	20.2	18.4	17.4
Goods	11.4	11.4	11.8	10.0	10.3
Services	7.6	8.7	8.4	8.4	7.1
Less Imports	33.8	33.0	30.5	28.5	29.3
Goods	23.1	22.5	20.4	18.8	18.9
Services	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.7	10.4
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 10c: Percentage share for Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices, fiscal years
fiscal years**

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monetary	87.6	87.2	87.2	86.7	88.2
Non-monetary	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.3	11.8
Total Agriculture	19.0	20.1	18.7	18.4	18.0
Monetary	12.9	13.4	12.5	11.8	13.1
Non-monetary	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.6	4.9
Food crops	12.5	13.5	12.4	12.5	11.8
Monetary	6.9	7.5	6.8	6.6	7.5
Non-monetary	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.9	4.3
Livestock	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4
Monetary	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8
Non-monetary	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Forestry	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.3
Monetary	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.3
Non-monetary	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Fishing	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Monetary	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.8	7.4
Monetary	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.3
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.4
Monetary rents	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 11a: Implicit price deflators for Value added by economic activity (2009=100), fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at market prices	104.8	126.7	132.0	135.0	140.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105.5	140.9	142.1	146.8	148.9
Cash crops	147.6	143.1	132.3	118.3	148.5
Food crops	97.3	134.4	133.6	142.9	138.1
Livestock	104.1	139.0	148.9	147.6	156.0
Agriculture Support Services	127.3	185.7	198.6	214.4	187.1
Forestry	106.7	157.1	158.2	152.4	154.6
Fishing	135.8	160.1	160.6	201.6	218.5
Industry	116.0	148.3	149.2	151.8	149.9
Mining & quarrying	70.6	99.3	87.0	87.5	69.0
Manufacturing	128.3	168.0	170.3	165.5	161.8
Electricity	93.3	112.5	129.0	129.1	128.7
Water	102.9	105.9	106.7	118.4	123.3
Construction	116.1	149.5	152.0	161.9	164.0
Services	100.6	115.4	122.8	126.4	134.4
Trade and Repairs	117.5	153.0	153.7	152.4	154.3
Transportation and Storage	100.5	118.9	136.4	139.8	137.9
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	120.6	136.5	155.5	172.3	183.5
Information and Communication	62.8	46.9	49.4	47.8	59.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	106.9	143.2	141.4	145.8	151.0
Real Estate Activities	80.9	89.5	100.9	109.8	116.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	103.9	119.1	121.3	119.9	141.6
Administrative and Support Service Activities	102.6	116.3	130.0	139.0	145.8
Public Administration	103.1	117.3	130.3	139.0	145.8
Education	106.4	117.4	139.1	150.6	158.7
Human Health and Social Work Activities	104.6	109.4	135.2	149.4	166.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	102.4	115.7	129.9	139.0	146.3
Other Service Activities	106.6	132.9	147.9	153.9	154.9
Activities of Households as Employers	86.2	107.0	113.8	122.4	127.1
Adjustments	103.3	106.6	120.2	118.2	134.7
Taxes on products	103.3	106.6	120.2	118.2	134.7

Table 11b: Implicit price deflators for Expenditure on GDP (2009=100), fiscal years

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GDP at Market Prices	104.8	126.7	132.0	135.0	140.8
Final Consumption Expenditure	105.5	125.4	129.4	136.4	139.3
General Government FCE	104.6	121.1	132.5	139.9	144.6
NPISH FCE	105.9	118.0	138.7	151.4	164.0
Household FCE	105.6	126.0	128.8	135.6	138.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	108.3	133.5	137.2	138.4	137.7
Dwellings	107.4	132.5	136.0	137.3	136.2
Other Buildings	108.2	134.4	137.8	139.2	138.7
Other Structures	109.0	135.6	139.3	141.0	141.1
Transport Equipment	109.3	133.2	138.2	139.5	138.5
ICT Equipment	110.6	131.2	132.4	131.5	130.7
Other Machinery and Equipment	108.9	133.5	137.8	139.5	138.5
Biological Resources	115.6	156.2	161.9	163.8	170.3
Research and Development	103.2	117.5	130.4	139.1	145.9
Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	92.2	113.3	109.6	107.5	101.7
Changes in Inventories	114.8	154.5	160.8	163.5	169.2
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	109.1	131.2	138.7	148.1	151.1
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	115.9	131.7	125.5	160.1	126.0
Exports	120.5	141.8	143.7	139.8	156.5
Goods	122.2	143.2	144.7	135.6	156.7
Services	117.9	139.9	142.3	145.1	156.1
Less Imports	118.4	137.6	137.0	146.4	142.5
Goods	118.5	138.8	138.6	153.9	154.9
Services	118.2	135.1	133.8	133.6	124.4
Statistical Discrepancy					

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 11c: Implicit price deflator for Monetary and non-monetary value added (2009=100),
fiscal years**

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total GDP at market prices	104.8	126.7	132.0	135.0	140.6
Monetary	105.3	128.0	132.5	135.0	137.6
Non-monetary	103.0	131.6	135.8	146.4	171.0
Total Agriculture	103.1	136.3	137.0	141.7	143.1
Monetary	106.7	137.7	140.0	140.5	129.4
Non-monetary	96.3	133.5	131.3	143.9	199.6
Food crops	97.3	134.4	133.6	142.9	138.1
Monetary	98.7	136.4	137.8	142.7	116.4
Non-monetary	95.5	132.1	128.9	143.2	205.5
Livestock	104.1	139.0	148.9	147.6	156.0
Monetary	104.1	137.6	147.7	147.1	154.2
Non-monetary	104.4	148.3	156.4	150.8	167.6
Forestry	106.7	157.1	158.2	152.4	154.6
Monetary	106.3	151.3	151.0	145.0	146.8
Non-monetary	108.2	177.2	186.5	182.7	185.7
Fishing	135.8	160.1	160.6	201.6	218.5
Monetary	135.8	159.8	160.1	200.9	218.4
Non-monetary	136	165	169	210	220
Construction	116.1	149.5	152.0	161.9	164.0
Monetary	116.4	150.2	152.7	162.9	165.3
Non-monetary	102	120	118	113	104
Real estate activities	80.9	89.5	100.9	109.8	116.4
Monetary rents	33.5	35.3	38.4	40.3	41.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	108	120	136	148	157

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2011- 2015 (Base 2005/06=100)

	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent, Fuel & utilities	H.hold and personal goods	Transport and communication	Education	Health ,entert. & Others	All items index	Monthly % change	Annual change
Weights	27.2	4.7	4.4	14.8	4.5	12.8	14.7	16.8	100.0		
Calendar year											
2011	218.9	153.8	164.5	177.4	181.7	117.6	141.9	164.6	172.3		18.7
2012	237.6	179.1	191.1	214.2	210.3	133.7	164.1	190.6	196.4		14.0
2013	246.0	201.8	199.7	224.8	219.1	139.7	174.9	207.4	207.2		5.5
2014	257.2	203.0	209.2	231.3	223.8	145.5	183.5	220.2	216.1		4.3
Financial year											
2010/11	183.9	138.6	139.4	159.3	159.9	115.0	135.2	151.0	153.4		6.5
2011/12	237.3	171.2	189.4	202.2	201.2	128.6	152.0	179.8	189.5		23.5
2012/13	235.8	190.5	190.1	219.4	215.0	136.4	171.0	199.2	200.2		5.6
2013/14	258.2	203.1	205.7	227.5	221.5	142.6	179.8	214.2	213.6		6.7
Monthly											
2012 Jan	228.4	174.0	201.4	212.3	204.3	133.3	147.5	183.9	189.9	0.1	25.6
Feb	233.5	175.1	201.0	215.7	206.7	131.4	158.7	184.8	193.4	1.8	25.7
Mar	236.2	175.9	198.8	214.2	207.7	131.8	158.8	184.9	194.1	0.4	21.1
Apr	249.1	176.7	197.8	213.7	208.7	132.4	158.6	187.4	198.0	2.0	20.0
May	248.9	179.8	193.7	210.1	210.0	132.1	158.7	190.2	197.9	-0.1	18.6
June	240.7	180.3	185.8	209.9	211.4	132.1	168.0	189.6	197.0	-0.4	18.0
July	231.8	180.0	182.4	215.0	211.6	132.9	167.7	190.4	195.3	-0.9	14.3
Aug	234.8	179.0	181.7	216.1	212.2	132.4	168.0	191.2	196.2	0.5	11.9
Sept	237.2	178.1	182.9	215.3	213.0	133.3	170.7	194.3	197.8	0.8	5.5
Oct	238.1	181.6	184.0	216.7	212.3	133.4	170.7	194.7	198.3	0.3	4.4
Nov	238.6	181.2	190.8	215.9	212.8	136.2	170.8	196.7	199.4	0.6	4.9
Dec	234.0	187.6	192.6	215.3	213.4	143.0	170.8	199.3	199.8	0.2	5.3
2013 Jan	228.4	194.9	192.5	220.5	215.3	136.6	170.8	202.1	199.2	-0.3	4.9
Feb	228.8	197.1	191.3	224.2	215.8	136.7	171.6	202.9	200.2	0.5	3.5
Mar	234.0	200.6	193.1	222.3	217.0	138.0	171.9	203.5	201.9	0.9	4.0
Apr	242.8	200.9	195.7	224.0	218.9	138.0	171.8	204.2	204.7	1.4	3.4
May	243.6	201.9	196.6	223.5	219.0	137.5	171.4	205.5	205.1	0.2	3.7
June	237.3	202.5	197.1	223.4	218.7	138.6	175.2	205.7	204.1	-0.5	3.6
July	238.2	203.5	197.8	227.6	219.7	138.2	175.2	206.7	205.3	0.6	5.1
Aug	256.1	203.8	199.1	227.4	219.9	141.2	175.0	207.5	210.6	2.6	7.3
Sept	264.9	204.2	202.5	227.8	220.8	141.1	178.8	211.5	214.4	1.8	8.4
Oct	264.1	203.9	208.2	225.7	220.8	142.5	178.9	211.6	214.4	0.0	8.1
Nov	257.9	204.9	210.1	226.0	221.2	142.0	178.9	212.7	212.9	-0.7	6.8
Dec	255.4	204.0	213.0	225.5	222.5	145.6	179.0	215.2	213.2	0.1	6.7
2014 Jan	253.6	201.5	211.9	227.2	222.2	143.4	179.2	217.3	213.1	-0.1	6.9
Feb	254.0	202.4	208.9	229.2	221.3	143.5	182.1	216.8	213.8	0.4	6.8
Mar	263.8	202.7	203.5	229.2	222.0	144.0	182.1	216.8	216.3	1.1	7.1
Apr	272.5	202.5	204.8	228.4	222.0	144.4	181.8	216.5	218.5	1.0	6.7
May	263.7	201.5	205.7	227.4	222.7	142.9	181.8	219.1	216.2	-1.0	5.4
June	254.4	202.6	202.9	228.4	223.0	142.8	185.2	218.6	214.3	-0.9	5.0
July	250.2	203.9	203.8	231.4	224.5	143.0	185.2	219.2	214.1	-0.1	4.3
Aug	255.7	204.0	208.3	231.8	225.0	147.8	185.4	221.0	216.6	1.1	2.8
Sept	257.6	203.8	211.3	232.8	225.5	148.0	185.1	221.6	217.3	0.3	1.4
Oct	257.0	204.3	213.9	237.5	225.5	148.0	185.1	223.5	218.1	0.4	1.8
Nov	253.7	203.0	216.2	236.3	226.2	148.2	184.5	224.8	217.3	-0.4	2.1
Dec	250.5	203.3	218.9	235.3	226.2	150.0	184.2	227.0	217.0	-0.1	1.8
2015 Jan	245.4	205.4	218.5	235.4	226.8	148.3	184.6	227.9	215.8	-0.6	1.3
Feb	246.4	205.4	219.1	237.5	227.6	148.1	190.2	227.3	217.2	0.7	1.6
Mar	258.1	205.5	222.7	237.3	228.1	147.6	190.3	227.9	220.4	1.5	1.9
Apr	278.4	204.8	226.7	236.1	228.0	147.6	190.2	231.2	226.4	2.7	3.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 13: Composite CPI by major groups, 2010- 2015 (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				
Calendar year								
2010	156.4	151.1	142.8	145.2	1.5	1.2	4.8	4.0
2011	201.9	166.7	167.5	172.3	29.1	10.3	17.3	18.7
2012	221.5	192.6	192.1	196.4	9.7	15.5	14.7	14.0
2013	227.3	193.9	204.2	207.2	2.6	0.6	6.3	5.5
2014	252.5	199.9	210.5	216.1	11.1	3.1	3.1	4.3
Financial year								
2010/11	176.9	158.1	149.0	153.4	8.0	6.0	6.3	6.5
2011/12	213.7	181.3	185.6	189.5	20.8	14.6	24.6	23.5
2012/13	215.6	192.1	197.7	200.2	0.9	6.0	6.5	5.6
2013/14	250.9	197.9	207.8	213.6	16.4	3.0	5.1	6.7
Monthly								
2012 Jan	196.2	193.3	188.5	189.9	13.5	23.5	28.1	25.6
Feb	210.7	195.3	190.2	193.4	21.4	23.1	26.7	25.7
Mar	224.5	194.4	188.7	194.1	10.1	20.2	23.6	21.1
Apr	241.5	187.2	191.0	198.0	9.1	14.3	22.8	20.0
May	237.9	188.3	191.3	197.9	8.0	14.5	21.2	18.6
June	225.9	187.7	192.3	197.0	11.3	12.9	19.6	18.0
July	212.5	197.1	191.9	195.3	7.5	16.7	15.4	14.3
Aug	217.5	194.4	192.3	196.2	12.8	14.7	11.4	11.9
Sep	222.6	193.9	193.3	197.8	6.3	12.6	4.9	5.5
Oct	223.9	194.9	193.8	198.3	4.4	12.8	4.0	4.4
Nov	227.3	196.5	194.6	199.4	7.5	13.8	3.9	4.9
Dec	217.1	188.5	197.3	199.8	7.3	9.0	4.6	5.3
2013 Jan	202.1	189.2	199.0	199.2	3.0	-2.1	5.6	4.9
Feb	197.7	188.8	200.8	200.2	-6.2	-3.3	5.6	3.5
Mar	205.4	190.4	201.5	201.9	-8.5	-2.0	6.8	4.0
Apr	223.5	190.6	202.0	204.7	-7.4	1.8	5.8	3.4
May	225.4	190.8	202.1	205.1	-5.2	1.3	5.6	3.7
June	211.9	189.7	203.3	204.1	-6.2	1.0	5.8	3.6
July	211.9	197.6	204.2	205.3	-0.3	0.3	6.4	5.1
Aug	245.4	197.6	205.1	210.6	12.9	1.6	6.6	7.3
Sep	258.6	197.9	207.5	214.4	16.2	2.1	7.3	8.4
Oct	255.8	198.0	207.9	214.4	14.3	1.6	7.2	8.1
Nov	244.8	198.1	208.2	212.9	7.7	0.8	7.0	6.8
Dec	244.7	197.8	208.5	213.2	12.7	4.9	5.7	6.7
2014 Jan	245.2	197.5	208.2	213.1	21.3	4.4	4.6	6.9
Feb	247.4	197.8	208.7	213.8	25.2	4.7	3.9	6.8
Mar	263.6	198.7	208.9	216.3	28.3	4.4	3.7	7.1
Apr	280.3	198.4	208.9	218.5	25.4	4.1	3.4	6.7
May	265.2	197.8	208.8	216.2	17.6	3.7	3.3	5.4
June	248.3	197.5	209.1	214.3	17.2	4.1	2.9	5.0
July	239.1	198.2	210.3	214.1	12.9	0.3	3.0	4.3
Aug	249.2	202.4	211.4	216.6	1.5	2.5	3.1	2.8
Sep	253.7	202.7	211.7	217.3	-1.9	2.5	2.0	1.4
Oct	253.8	202.9	212.8	218.1	-0.8	2.5	2.4	1.8
Nov	246.6	202.5	212.9	217.3	0.8	2.2	2.3	2.1
Dec	238.0	201.8	214.1	217.0	-2.7	2.0	2.7	1.8
2015 Jan	229.3	203.2	214.0	215.8	-6.5	2.9	2.7	1.3
Feb	230.2	201.4	215.6	217.2	-7.0	1.8	3.3	1.6
Mar	247.6	200.2	216.7	220.4	-6.0	0.8	3.7	1.9
Apr	280.1	201.2	218.5	226.4	-0.1	1.4	4.6	3.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 14: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2011– 2015, (July – Sept. 2004=100)

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellaneous	(C	
	Weight	41.9	18.5	4.2	4.8	10.6	6.8	9.1	4.1	100.0	
Calendar year											
	2011	292.5	211.1	207.9	199.2	215.7	186.9	209.0	187.4	239.9	
	2012	303.7	219.0	301.1	204.1	224.5	208.8	219.3	209.2	253.2	
	2013	304.7	239.3	302.8	199.2	231.3	205.5	214.7	214.1	255.8	
	2014	300.2	237.1	316.6	221.9	220.6	205.4	206.7	214.7	254.4	
Fiscal Year											
	2010/11	244.3	191.1	138.7	178.0	186.5	168.6	183.9	168.9	206.0	
	2011/12	310.0	223.3	285.7	209.0	226.6	203.2	221.8	203.3	256.4	
	2012/13	307.1	228.7	297.5	200.7	227.9	209.7	217.5	211.9	255.6	
	2013/14	300.2	240.1	309.4	206.8	227.6	201.0	210.9	214.4	254.2	
Monthly											
	2012	Jan	308.1	228.5	304.7	205.1	225.2	203.8	219.9	205.5	256.8
		Feb	295.7	212.3	302.9	204.3	224.6	203.6	218.8	205.8	248.4
		Mar	291.9	222.2	302.6	206.0	227.3	207.5	220.7	206.0	249.7
		Apr	300.4	221.5	305.1	207.3	227.5	207.4	218.5	206.6	252.9
		May	301.7	216.3	306.2	208.7	225.4	210.9	221.1	208.9	253.6
		Jun	305.6	214.7	306.4	209.3	225.4	210.4	220.3	210.8	254.8
		Jul	302.2	223.8	298.1	207.6	223.5	210.9	218.9	211.3	253.4
		Aug	302.9	219.1	296.5	207.8	224.4	211.2	219.2	211.3	252.9
		Sep	307.8	207.8	296.7	197.5	222.1	211.3	219.2	211.3	251.7
		Oct	308.2	212.1	297.6	198.2	222.1	209.3	218.4	210.9	252.6
		Nov	310.5	228.9	298.6	198.7	222.9	210.2	218.9	210.9	257.1
		Dec	309.0	220.3	298.1	199.3	223.7	209.5	218.0	211.2	254.7
	2013	Jan	304.6	244.0	296.5	200.1	238.1	209.8	217.8	211.2	258.4
		Feb	306.5	235.9	297.6	200.0	233.3	209.7	216.5	212.5	256.9
		Mar	307.2	236.6	297.5	199.8	232.8	209.8	216.1	212.5	
		Apr	310.4	237.0	297.3	199.6	230.5	208.7	215.5	212.7	257.7
		May	309.0	234.5	298.0	199.8	230.8	208.1	215.5	212.7	256.7
		Jun	307.5	244.9	298.0	200.0	230.9	207.7	215.9	214.4	258.2
		Jul	309.7	252.0	301.7	198.2	231.4	207.7	216.6	214.4	260.0
		Aug	309.1	258.4	310.1	198.6	232.4	207.4	215.4	215.6	261.2
		Sep	304.9	228.2	310.0	198.6	232.0	205.1	212.3	216.0	253.1
		Oct	297.8	226.6	309.1	198.7	228.2	200.0	212.0	215.7	249.6
		Nov	292.8	227.0	309.0	197.8	228.0	195.6	211.8	215.7	247.3
		Dec	297.5	246.0	308.9	199.1	227.8	196.1	210.5	215.7	253.2
	2014	Jan	293.7	234.4	307.9	212.9	229.1	197.1	210.4	216.3	251.6
		Feb	294.0	229.0	307.7	212.1	227.7	198.7	210.1	216.3	250.5
		Mar	296.7	252.7	308.2	212.7	229.5	200.2	210.8	216.3	256.9
		Apr	302.4	243.3	311.1	215.7	224.4	199.7	209.0	211.1	256.6
		May	298.7	240.2	314.4	218.2	218.3	202.7	209.0	209.2	254.0
		Jun	304.4	243.8	314.8	218.7	221.8	202.2	202.6	210.9	256.9
		Jul	305.2	248.5	315.2	219.1	218.7	207.5	203.9	211.5	258.2
		Aug	305.0	237.6	315.0	218.7	218.2	207.3	203.6	211.4	256.0
		Sep	302.8	226.4	324.0	232.9	213.3	210.9	204.7	218.0	253.1
		Oct	302.5	228.6	324.5	233.4	214.3	213.0	205.5	218.2	253.7
		Nov	302.3	230.6	328.4	233.9	215.5	212.8	205.6	218.3	254.3
		Dec	295.0	229.7	328.2	234.4	216.8	212.4	205.1	218.8	251.1
	2015	Jan	295.7	232.6	328.2	235.0	215.9	214.9	206.1	218.9	252.1
		Feb	293.6	228.2	329.2	236.1	210.3	209.7	205.9	227.3	249.6
		Mar	294.6	230.5	326.8	237.4	211.1	214.6	207.1	227.5	251.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 15: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2010-2015

	Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellaneous	
Weight	400.2	201.4	42.5	35.3	96.6	75.2	82.8	66.1	1000.0
Calendar year									
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
2012	158.4	266.4	192.1	234.4	209.3	239.9	140.0	152.7	193.4
2013	175.2	261.3	138.8	248.9	207.2	251.2	148.7	161.3	199.3
2014	210.9	288.1	116.3	221.9	214.2	243.7	155.8	186.2	219.4
Fiscal Year									
2010/11	158.8	235.3	213.1	229.2	232.8	232.0	150.9	156.0	190.8
2011/12	139.4	262.7	196.5	209.5	217.9	245.3	137.9	157.5	185.7
2012/13	174.9	263.3	149.1	251.7	204.3	244.2	147.1	150.0	198.4
2013/14	188.1	274.3	117.8	231.0	202.2	244.3	150.2	174.9	205.5
Monthly									
2012									
Jan	144.4	268.4	234.4	229.8	242.9	254.2	128.5	172.3	194.5
Feb	120.2	258.3	288.1	215.2	218.9	221.0	129.8	158.7	179.0
Mar	145.0	292.8	362.6	230.8	236.6	241.6	132.3	146.8	202.2
Apr	148.5	262.8	274.6	208.1	198.3	229.8	119.7	136.2	186.7
May	180.3	238.0	244.9	259.3	208.3	232.5	137.7	152.7	198.7
Jun	168.6	249.9	222.2	224.7	199.3	261.4	131.4	170.6	196.2
Jul	185.4	274.4	112.2	215.2	201.6	246.0	149.3	158.8	202.6
Aug	179.0	207.1	111.7	221.7	210.8	254.5	161.3	173.0	190.2
Sep	157.0	253.5	122.4	204.9	194.9	222.9	157.6	151.7	185.0
Oct	144.5	261.8	122.0	332.2	193.7	238.4	157.0	146.0	186.7
Nov	164.2	256.0	94.2	233.8	215.7	234.2	148.7	137.2	189.3
Dec	164.0	373.8	115.9	236.9	190.4	242.9	126.9	127.9	209.8
2013									
Jan	174.1	257.6	151.1	240.1	210.3	239.5	143.5	161.2	197.3
Feb	160.3	256.8	203.3	259.0	209.7	243.3	140.6	148.4	193.6
Mar	161.3	306.5	200.4	235.3	194.8	256.3	145.1	143.3	202.7
Apr	196.3	238.3	180.5	262.1	211.2	246.1	148.1	156.1	204.9
May	221.0	219.6	199.5	329.4	224.2	257.9	150.1	149.5	216.1
Jun	192.3	254.3	176.2	250.0	194.0	249.0	137.3	147.2	203.0
Jul	164.4	236.9	127.7	261.8	215.3	276.6	164.3	190.0	195.9
Aug	151.4	236.3	72.9	242.9	222.5	272.8	152.7	178.3	186.2
Sep	159.8	248.8	61.3	231.6	201.9	242.9	150.2	162.5	185.8
Oct	168.9	252.7	116.1	224.9	178.9	245.0	156.7	185.7	192.3
Nov	168.2	240.2	68.6	228.0	192.5	237.8	157.3	175.2	187.7
Dec	184.3	388.2	108.5	221.8	230.6	247.4	138.5	138.5	225.8
2014									
Jan	194.7	277.7	125.9	231.6	212.7	240.5	148.0	178.3	210.0
Feb	185.7	272.1	153.0	237.5	205.3	227.9	147.4	198.1	206.3
Mar	216.7	310.2	188.7	213.9	195.3	243.6	158.0	191.8	227.7
Apr	237.4	292.0	145.1	227.3	190.1	232.1	134.8	159.0	225.5
May	218.6	255.0	115.1	241.5	208.1	229.4	139.3	172.4	212.5
Jun	206.6	281.6	130.5	208.6	173.2	236.2	155.3	169.0	210.8
Jul	192.0	281.8	93.2	226.2	225.4	252.8	164.1	192.8	212.6
Aug	209.4	274.8	78.0	227.9	226.6	249.6	167.4	224.8	219.9
Sep	204.3	264.8	96.7	207.5	213.2	219.5	164.5	199.0	210.4
Oct	210.8	254.7	69.4	220.0	228.1	236.4	166.9	195.2	212.9
Nov	230.0	284.6	78.1	199.0	247.7	279.7	166.7	193.9	231.3
Dec	224.3	408.3	121.8	221.7	245.0	277.0	157.6	160.2	253.1
2015									
Jan	205.3	295.3	155.5	228.9	261.4	285.9	195.2	183.5	231.3
Feb	183.4	284.0	174.6	208.4	241.2	295.3	169.3	196.8	217.9
Mar	190.1	327.4	195.0	238.0	235.3	349.4	184.4	181.2	234.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 16: Production and procurement and exports of principal agricultural products, 2010 - 2015

	Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco		
	Procurement	Exports		Production	Exports		Exports		Exports		
	tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$	
Calendar year											
2010	166,925	159,433	283,891	49,182	54,555	68,263	11,891	19,919	32,373	68,662	
2011	189,671	188,623	466,659	54,178	55,650	72,126	25,587	86,011	28,402	53,981	
2012	186,125	161,656	372,166	57,939	52,277	73,902	43,258	74,898	20,993	69,844	
2013	222,895	220,546	425,407	60,971	61,971	85,589	18,671	31,686	33,719	120,201	
2014	211,872	206,831	410,064	65,373	60,296	84,739	12,674	21,918	25,461	66,018	
Fiscal year											
2009/10	174,862	164,618	262,130	41,320	52,757	71,072	9,406	17,503	37,694	72,043	
2010/11	169,897	166,750	370,297	52,286	52,017	63,900	24,741	83,010	24,921	57,549	
2011/12	188,201	182,249	444,209	53,484	53,186	71,610	42,490	76,895	29,602	58,087	
2012/13	219,783	202,341	422,351	64,371	61,598	86,090	21,903	36,215	21,971	82,771	
2013/14	225,905	219,193	404,005	61,002	59,167	83,237	12,518	22,007	30,028	96,308	
Monthly											
2012	Jan	13,711	13,588	33,707	5,125	5,463	7,450	5,183	9,314	1,992	7,036
	Feb	15,302	14,659	36,163	2,489	3,296	4,223	6,438	11,438	1,896	6,207
	Mar	11,506	11,256	30,183	2,270	2,780	2,968	9,274	16,278	1,730	5,680
	Apr	8,821	8,473	21,865	4,644	3,126	3,714	7,152	12,485	677	3,214
	May	17,122	15,153	35,772	6,460	4,766	8,360	5,423	9,159	1,143	4,327
	Jun	19,938	16,503	36,619	5,007	4,588	6,415	4,873	8,700	2,809	7,575
	Jul	23,957	18,380	40,528	4,947	5,332	7,139	886	1,331	2,710	8,798
	Aug	20,414	13,989	31,548	4,679	3,858	6,449	914	1,409	2,024	6,014
	Sep	15,918	10,620	23,492	4,787	4,080	5,790	921	1,274	1,385	3,349
	Oct	11,019	11,207	23,341	5,741	4,949	6,666	1,511	2,364	1,852	4,616
	Nov	13,822	13,404	28,817	6,261	5,196	7,962	450	804	1,633	7,696
	Dec	14,596	14,424	30,132	5,528	4,842	6,767	233	341	1,142	5,334
2013	Jan	21,331	20,733	42,623	6,052	6,304	8,751	1,833	2,909	1,581	7,670
	Feb	19,525	20,686	42,290	4,431	5,022	6,910	3,632	5,863	1,774	9,125
	Mar	18,061	18,677	38,041	4,075	4,201	5,255	3,649	6,090	1,683	6,669
	Apr	15,090	14,925	30,502	6,336	5,728	7,869	3,735	6,479	3,724	15,353
	May	22,812	23,627	48,267	6,450	6,628	9,314	2,841	5,032	1,647	5,897
	Jun	23,237	21,669	42,770	5,084	5,457	7,219	1,298	2,317	816	2,250
	Jul	25,741	23,713	45,074	3,731	4,465	6,396	727	1,296	972	3,330
	Aug	21,852	19,100	35,937	2,988	2,850	4,008	148	284	2,089	7,440
	Sep	16,217	13,458	24,992	4,336	3,996	5,615	60	105	4,098	14,036
	Oct	10,805	12,633	22,738	6,376	6,167	8,628	684	1,203	5,079	18,951
	Nov	14,120	15,846	26,710	5,730	5,614	7,885	-	-	5,016	16,774
	Dec	14,102	15,479	25,463	5,381	5,538	7,740	65	108	5,241	12,706
2014	Jan	18,015	23,491	38,882	5,600	5,714	7,808	1,023	1,785	2,669	7,651
	Feb	21,783	21,290	35,533	3,046	3,528	4,626	1,349	2,419	1,267	4,614
	Mar	23,120	20,905	38,872	3,610	3,233	4,304	3,193	5,575	2,111	7,156
	Apr	15,147	20,201	41,072	7,153	4,667	6,718	2,587	4,454	672	2,442
	May	22,818	17,200	35,910	7,228	7,484	10,721	1,022	1,847	439	590
	Jun	22,185	15,877	32,823	5,821	5,910	8,789	1,660	2,930	377	617
	Jul	18,619	18,858	37,862	5,528	5,231	7,310	696	1,225	570	663
	Aug	16,873	16,082	32,469	4,588	4,087	5,788	100	177	985	2,852
	Sep	13,787	12,475	26,701	5,311	4,461	6,548	206	318	1,747	2,405
	Oct	10,231	13,766	30,669	6,405	5,334	7,503	2	2	6,903	18,160
	Nov	13,989	13,197	29,494	5,527	5,674	7,611	79	121	5,776	15,547
	Dec	15,306	13,488	29,778	5,556	4,972	7,014	756	1,065	1,948	3,319
2015	Jan	19,693	18,650	39,700	3,286	4,639	6,238	1,651	2,318	2,036	5,755
	Feb	18,604	17,429	36,903	1,287	2,946	4,018	1,968	2,617	2,158	6,232
	Mar	16,817	18,705	40,936	376	2,335	3,065	3,001	3,941	1,269	2,856
	Apr				219						

Note: 2015 figures are provisional

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

Table 18: Volume of non-traditional exports, 2011 - 2015

		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 &
Calendar year													
	2011	21,552	89,246	35,920	3,436	17,936	70,791	22,635	87,738	163	65,524	112,637	
	2012	22,928	174,965	30,357	4,297	19,664	73,505	23,484	99,345	199	74,006	128,087	
	2013	20,087	122,107	37,785	4,364	26,352	79,540	30,714	105,242	48	92,526	123,977	
	2014	17,596	134,903	39,483	3,935	25,720	85,299	33,533	167,731	5	96,730	136,326	
Fiscal year													
	2009/10	23,967	119,569	27,336	3,974	15,956	51,523	6,916	81,669	1,328	52,880	88,802	
	2010/11	22,246	113,028	31,956	3,440	17,993	61,874	19,434	80,328	190	57,202	98,627	
	2011/12	22,039	136,529	28,477	4,032	17,711	72,706	23,171	93,149	243	67,771	120,190	
	2012/13	22,234	166,271	42,284	4,255	23,794	79,972	24,464	102,592	104	85,353	124,757	
	2013/14	17,783	104,553	33,813	4,143	26,744	79,567	32,989	142,850	8	93,208	129,408	
Monthly													
	2012 Jan	2,109	6,184	788	301	1,673	8,071	1,912	6,464	21	5,088	10,530	6,069
	Feb	2,134	12,659	1,328	336	2,085	6,657	2,114	7,756	18	4,971	10,844	6,353
	Mar	1,944	22,378	1,141	409	2,283	5,094	2,272	7,881	21	5,194	11,186	12,246
	Apr	1,559	12,630	1,637	289	1,563	5,298	2,106	8,839	32	5,593	11,238	15,423
	May	1,875	15,202	1,348	455	1,738	5,974	2,825	8,047	25	6,302	9,888	22,978
	Jun	1,770	14,799	1,620	384	1,618	6,138	2,519	7,820	20	5,850	9,753	23,269
	Jul	1,808	8,736	9,108	334	511	6,107	2,004	9,758	8	7,738	10,993	14,199
	Aug	1,788	16,591	2,888	453	1,043	6,400	1,519	9,124	13	7,992	11,451	16,622
	Sep	1,686	27,817	1,261	354	606	6,378	2,024	8,826	8	6,896	10,919	12,608
	Oct	2,113	13,010	2,250	409	1,605	6,601	2,145	7,586	0	6,262	11,034	7,662
	Nov	2,089	18,678	4,752	345	2,017	5,660	1,749	7,583	33	6,499	9,934	11,513
	Dec	2,052	6,282	2,238	229	2,921	5,127	294	9,662	0	5,620	10,319	
	2013 Jan	1,955	15,763	7,257	329	3,093	10,228	2,237	8,379	2	5,175	10,267	11,5
	Feb	1,854	17,942	3,858	366	2,555	7,570	2,588	7,731	6	6,546	9,039	10,101
	Mar	1,815	9,336	1,845	385	2,053	5,790	2,090	8,379	28	7,730	9,859	14,415
	Apr	1,637	8,270	1,318	251	2,656	7,679	2,893	7,769	3	8,435	10,161	14,546
	May	1,916	13,287	1,217	393	1,760	6,556	3,079	8,675	4	8,495	10,867	9,206
	Jun	1,521	10,559	4,292	408	2,973	5,877	1,842	9,120	0	7,966	9,916	7,982
	Jul	1,478	9,654	4,729	378	939	5,411	3,333	10,186	4	8,769	10,429	7,702
	Aug	1,522	17,700	1,510	395	1,263	6,137	2,784	10,583	0	8,263	10,544	10,324
	Sep	1,410	6,178	942	393	1,217	6,130	2,730	8,540	0	8,411	9,768	8,621
	Oct	1,625	8,107	1,555	405	1,280	6,636	2,815	8,663	0	8,733	10,492	9,318
	Nov	1,763	2,299	7,790	332	2,005	6,250	2,613	7,977	0	7,278	10,738	10,330
	Dec	1,593	3,011	1,470	330	4,556	5,276	1,709	9,239	0	6,726	11,898	10,749
	2014 Jan	1,677	8,325	2,442	361	3,151	7,263	3,833	8,988	-	5,953	12,556	7,313
	Feb	1,507	9,948	2,358	409	3,509	8,076	2,855	7,901	-	7,085	10,241	10,687
	Mar	1,404	9,690	4,135	349	2,873	7,699	3,103	15,088	-	7,165	11,124	10,437
	Apr	1,232	10,300	1,727	343	2,125	7,501	2,592	16,609	1	6,948	10,026	9,920
	May	1,302	8,931	1,364	427	2,217	6,217	2,356	24,922	-	8,237	10,431	8,852
	Jun	1,271	10,409	3,788	23	1,605	6,971	2,264	14,155	2	9,639	11,161	8,976
	Jul	1,416	12,005	6,698	356	2,008	6,596	1,948	14,796	1	8,902	11,447	13,700
	Aug	1,301	15,707	5,400	287	761	7,087	2,050	14,000	1	9,328	12,047	12,668
	Sep	1,320	15,435	3,121	357	1,038	7,973	3,628	17,252	-	9,596	11,575	8,539
	Oct	1,754	13,210	2,710	383	1,552	7,352	3,411	13,834	1	8,467	12,171	9,483
	Nov	1,712	11,718	2,891	357	2,618	6,009	2,865	10,242	0	8,140	11,205	8,437
	Dec	1,702	9,225	2,847	284	2,260	6,555	2,627	9,946	-	7,270	12,343	9,495
	2015 Jan	1,422	9,537	3,388	249	2,491	5,379	2,664	10,240	50	7,763	10,292	8,350
	Feb	1,382	7,709	1,814	430	2,223	6,809	2,716	9,322	-	9,600	8,803	9,983
	Mar	1,380	6,852	2,010	357	2,869	7,533	3,532	10,561	-	8,846	10,174	9,997

Note: Export quantities for 2015 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 19: Balance of payments (million US\$), 2010/11 - 2014/15

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014		
					Q1	Q2	Q3
Current account	-1,742.2	-2,041.3	-1,604.2	-1,910.0	-862.7	-442.3	-630
Credit	5,711.3	6,357.8	6,658.7	6,762.5	1,585.8	1,713.4	1,457.6
Debit	7,453.4	8,399.1	8,262.9	8,672.5	2,448.5	2,155.7	2,087.7
Goods and services	-3,000.6	-2,985.1	-2,538.5	-2,465.1	-1,051.3	-657	
Goods	-2,373.3	-2,581.1	-2,123.0	-2,331.7	-602.5	-558.5	-546.1
Services	-627.3	-404.0	-415.5	-133.4	-448.8	-99.2	-147.0
Credit	1,530.1	2,023.8	2,081.1	2,657.6	517.9	466.0	441.8
Debit	2,157.4	2,427.8	2,496.6	2,791.0	966.7	565.2	588.8
Primary income	-331.8	-470.7	-538.6	-639.4	-172.0	-235.1	-208.0
Secondary income	1,590.3	1,414.5	1,472.9	1,194.5	360.6	450.5	271.0
Capital account	0.0	17.6	32.7	91.0	25.9	41.3	12.6
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	-1,742.2	-2,023.7	-1,571.5	-1,818.9	-836.9	-401.0	-617.4
Financial account							
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	-801.0	-2,150.6	-1,487.7	-1,911.8	-206.7	-596.0	-152.9
Direct investment	-706.4	-1,243.9	-939.9	-1,224.8	-213.9	-279.0	-246.5
Net acquisition of financial assets	12.7	17.2	-0.4	-23.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	719.1	1,261.1	939.4	1,201.5	214.0	279.1	246.5
Equity and investment fund shares	410.5	926.3	706.1	991.9	160.3	241.8	201.1
Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	266.8	742.7	596.8	647.5	90.6	103.3	96.9
Debt instruments	308.6	334.8	233.3	209.6	53.7	37.2	45.5
Portfolio investment	-2.1	-264.7	46.5	-4.8	-15.4	19.6	107.1
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.1	-1.1	75.7	209.7	32.3	31.9	41.6
Net incurrence of liabilities	2.2	263.6	29.2	214.5	47.7	12.3	-65.5
Other investment	-95.3	-629.7	-593.6	-681.0	24.1	-336.7	-10.7
Other equity	0.0	-19.9	-11.6	-10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	567.2	97.9	223.7	-191.6	98.3	-245.6	162.6
Net acquisition of financial assets	582.1	105.2	222.7	-141.9	78.5	-178.8	202.3
Net incurrence of liabilities	14.8	7.3	-1.0	49.7	-19.9	66.8	39.7
Loans	-629.9	-710.4	-821.4	-503.3	-81.4	-47.2	-180.3
Net acquisition of financial assets	-236.7	40.3	-93.5	3.5	-20.4	10.0	39.4
Net incurrence of liabilities	393.1	750.6	727.8	506.7	61.0	57.2	219.6
Trade credit and advances	10.5	5.4	15.4	23.8	7.1	-43.9	7.0
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	-10.5	-5.4	-15.4	-23.8	-7.1	43.9	-7.0
Net errors and omissions	335.2	619.7	421.8	285.6	345.2	68.8	166.6
Overall Balance	606.0	-746.6	-338.0	-378.5	285.0	-263.7	298.0

Estimates based on BPM6

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 20: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2009/10 - 2014/15 (Ratio as a Percentage)

Description	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Budget 2014/15	Proje 20
Revenue & Grants / GDP	12.7	15.5	13.1	13.0	13.0	15.5	
Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP	10.5	13.6	11.2	11.5	11.9	13.7	
Domestic Revenue / GDP	10.5	11.1	10.5	11.5	11.9	13.7	
Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP	10.3	10.9	10.3	11.2	11.7	13.4	
Tax revenue / GDP	10.3	8.3	9.7	11.2	11.7	13.4	
Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.5	18.6	15.1	16.4	17.0	22.3	
Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP	16.7	19.1	15.6	16.5	17.1	22.5	
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	-1.2	-0.2	1.0	1.3	0.4	2.0	
Domestic Balance / GDP	-3.8	-3.1	-1.4	-1.4	-2.2	-5.0	
Primary Balance / GDP	-3.1	-2.7	-1.5	-2.1	-2.7	-5.5	
Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP	-6.1	-5.5	-4.4	-5.0	-5.1	-8.8	
Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP	-4.0	-3.6	-2.5	-3.5	-4.1	-7.0	
Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.7	-2.3	0.0	-1.1	-2.4	-3.5	
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	-1.9	-0.9	2.1	-0.8	-0.9		
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving)	0.2	-1.5	-2.1	-0.3	-1.5		
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears)	26.1	19.7	26.8	24.4	15.7	25.4	
Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.0	2.7	5.	
External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less amortization) / GDP	-1.9	-1.5	-1.9	-2.2	-1.3	-3.5	
External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP	-2.2	-1.9	-2.3	-2.5	-1.6	-3.9	
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl grants and Oil)	55.8	52.3	89.8	72.5	40.1	55.7	
Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl grants and Oil)	36.6	34.2	51.4	51.2	32.1	44.3	
Capital Formation / Total Budget	15.9	15.6	19.8	24.8	26.2	28.1	
Expenses / Total Budget	82.9	82.3	77.1	71.3	73.6	71.2	
Consumption / Total Budget	40.7	43.9	36.5	32.5	35.0	33.1	
Memorandum Items							
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)	40,946	47,078	59,420	63,905	68,407	71,626	

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 21: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2009/10 -2014/15 (GFSM 1986), billion shillings

	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Budget 2014/15	Projected 2014/15
Revenues and Grants	5,183.1	7,292.5	7,763.4	8,277.0	8,870.4	11,072.7	10,602.3
Revenues	4,319.5	6,402.0	6,634.1	7,340.9	8,167.9	9,782.0	9,782.0
URA	4,205.7	5,114.2	6,135.9	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,576.5	9,576.5
Non-URA	113.9	95.1	105.9	191.4	136.9	205.6	205.6
Oil Revenues	-	1,192.7	392.3	-	-	-	-
Grants	863.6	890.5	1,129.3	936.2	702.5	1,290.6	820.3
Budget Support	467.3	515.5	576.0	198.7	191.4	257.4	260.6
Project Support	396.3	375.0	553.3	737.5	511.0	1,033.2	559.7
Expenditure and net Lending	6,831.1	8,972.5	9,273.4	10,521.5	11,682.3	16,101.6	14,007.3
Current Expenditures	4,307.1	5,958.0	5,420.9	5,812.3	6,706.3	7,496.3	7,550.5
Wages and Salaries	1,308.4	1,659.5	1,831.8	2,160.5	2,385.3	2,904.4	2,668.2
Interest Payments	385.1	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.9
Domestic	327.2	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	996.5	
External	57.9	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	86.4	
Other Recurr. Expenditures ¹	2,613.6	3,875.0	2,985.9	2,762.1	3,350.9	3,509.0	3,682.3
Development Expenditures	2,478.4	2,850.9	3,602.9	4,236.9	4,936.5	5,997.2	4,898.5
Domestic Development ²	1,591.4	1,808.9	1,901.5	2,073.8	3,065.6	3,322.9	3,228.9
External Development	887.0	1,042.0	1,701.4	2,163.1	1,870.9	2,674.2	1,669.7
Net Lending/Repayments	-36.7	-30.2	-39.4	409.4	19.4	2,513.2	1,346.0
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	82.3	193.8	289.0	62.9	20.0	95.0	212.3
Domestic Balance	-1,566.6	-1,453.1	-849.2	-916.3	-1,526.7	-3,559.0	-2,
Primary Balance	-1,262.8	-1,256.5	-906.7	-1,354.7	-1,841.7	-3,946.1	-2
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	-2,511.6	-2,570.5	-2,639.2	-3,180.6	-3,514.3	-6,319.6	-4,225.3
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	-1,648.0	-1,680.0	-1,510.0	-2,244.4	-2,811.9	-5,029.0	-3,405.0
Financing:	1,648.0	1,680.0	1,510.0	2,244.4	2,811.9	5,029.0	3,405.0
External Financing (Net)	758.3	724.1	1,153.9	1,417.9	886.9	2,530.0	861.0
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	919.9	878.2	1,356.4	1,627.8	1,128.4	2,801.8	1,109.9
Armatization	-161.67	-154.04	-202.49	-209.92	-241.45	-271.86	-248.91
Domestic Financing (Net)	701.5	1,104.3	24.6	717.3	1,650.0	2,499.0	2,544.0
Bank Financing (Net)	763.81	421.41	-1237.68	498.64	643.12	1506.01	
Non-bank Financing (Net)	-62.28	682.90	1262.29	218.70	1006.93	993.00	
Errors and Omissions	188.2	-148.4	331.4	109.2	274.87	-	-

Note: ¹ Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector.

² Excludes exceptional spending reclassified as current spending.

Salaries, Other recurr and domestic development include transfers to other levels of government including Local Governments and extra-budgetary institutions.

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 22: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

Description	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Budget 2014/15	Projection 2014/15
Revenue	5,183.1	7,292.5	7,763.4	8,276.5	8,870.4	11,072.7	10,602.3
Taxes	4,205.7	5,114.2	6,135.9	7,149.5	8,031.0	9,576.5	9,576.5
Grants	863.6	890.5	1,129.3	936.2	702.5	1,290.6	820.3
Budget Support	467.3	515.5	576.0	198.7	191.4	257.4	260.6
Project Support	396.3	375.0	553.3	737.5	511.0	1,033.2	559.7
Oil Revenues	0.0	1,192.7	392.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other revenue	113.9	95.1	105.9	190.9	136.9	205.6	205.6
Expenses	5,694.2	7,408.5	7,176.9	7,454.2	8,593.9	9,669.0	9,395.9
Compensation of employees	706.1	985.0	1,199.0	1,403.2	1,516.3	1,916.5	
Wages and salaries ¹	545.6	671.4	776.9	892.8	967.4	1,294.4	1,287.8
Allowances ¹	143.1	237.2	329.6	414.4	414.6	518.9	449.8
Other employee costs ¹	17.4	76.5	92.5	95.9	134.3	103.2	98.9
Use of goods and services ¹	1,874.1	2,715.9	2,001.2	1,708.9	2,159.7	2,451.6	2,418.1
Interest payments	385.1	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.9
Domestic	327.2	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	996.5	1,076.8
External	57.9	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	86.4	123.1
Subsidies	87.4	184.0	186.8	29.0	35.7	71.0	71.0
Grants	2,201.1	2,644.7	2,783.0	2,879.3	3,268.3	3,710.4	3,439.8
Local governments	1,299.6	1,505.0	1,588.9	1,763.0	1,971.0	2,346.3	2
Wage bill	707.4	913.6	919.3	1,081.1	1,233.1	1,545.4	1,313.0
Recurrent	276.4	236.6	293.7	384.0	384.9	462.4	462.4
Development	315.8	354.7	375.9	297.9	352.9	338.4	338.4
Transfers to International organizations	14.2	16.2	35.3	29.0	54.1	36.6	36.4
Transfers to Missions abroad	54.7	64.4	90.0	64.3	89.6	95.3	103.3
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	96.9	115.5	105.7	132.2	154.6	188.6	
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	46.4	53.7	68.8	46.7	61.2	68.9	64.3
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	689.3	890.0	894.3	844.0	937.9	974.7	931.0
Social benefits (pensions)	222.4	203.2	201.1	260.3	228.7	303.4	303.4
Other expenses ¹	218.1	252.1	202.6	283.7	415.0	133.1	127.2
Gross operating balance	-511.1	-116.0	586.4	822.3	276.5	1,403.7	1,206.0
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	1,091.3	1,400.5	1,846.9	2,595.1	3,059.9	3,824.5	3,053.1
Domestic development budget	714.6	913.2	894.7	1,250.4	1,773.9	2,066.5	
Donor projects	376.7	487.2	952.2	1,344.7	1,286.0	1,758.0	1,080.6
Total Outlays	6,785.5	8,809.0	9,023.8	10,049.2	11,653.8	13,493.5	12,440.0
Net borrowing	-1,602.3	-1,516.5	-1,260.4	-1,772.7	-2,783.4	-2,420.8	-
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	82.3	193.8	289.0	409.4	20.0	95.0	212.3
Net lending for policy purposes)	-36.7	-30.2	-39.4	62.9	19.4	2,513.2	
Overall deficit excluding grants	-1,648.0	-1,680.0	-1,510.0	-3,181.2	-2,822.8	-5,029.0	-3,405.0
Overall deficit including grants	-2,511.6	-2,570.5	-2,639.2	-2,245.0	-3,525.3	-6,319.6	-4,225.3
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	-1,648.0	-1,680.0	-1,510.0	-2,245.0	-3,525.3	-5,029.0	-3,405.0
Domestic	-701.5	-1,104.3	-24.6	-717.3	-1,650.0	-2,499.0	-2,544.0
Bank Financing	-763.8	-421.4	1,237.7	-498.6	-643.1	-1,506.0	
Non Bank Financing	62.3	-682.9	-1,262.3	-218.7	-1,006.9	-993.0	
External	-758.3	-724.1	-1,153.9	-1,417.9	-886.9	-2,530.0	-861.0
Net change in financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Net change in Liabilities	758.3	724.1	1,153.9	1,417.9	886.9	2,530.0	861.0
Disbursement	919.9	878.2	1,356.4	1,627.8	886.9	2,801.8	1,109.9
Project loans	684.3	644.8	1,230.8	1,303.4	1,128.4	2,801.8	1,109.9
Import support loans	235.6	233.4	125.7	324.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortization (-)	-135.2	-146.1	-192.9	-199.9	-229.8	-260.8	-235.5
Payment of foreign debt arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
exceptional fin.	-26.5	-8.0	-9.6	-10.1	-11.7	-11.1	
Errors and omissions	-188.2	148.4	-331.4	-109.8	285.8	-	

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

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 23: Expenditure including Donor Projects by National Budgetary Framework
Sector Classifications, 2009/10 - 2014/15 (billion shillings)**

	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Budget 2014/15	Projection 2014/15
Security	1,035.5	1,807.9	1,171.6	979.5	1,252.2	1,159.3	1,132.7
Roads & Works	857.5	884.9	1,296.5	1,719.1	2,105.9	2,389.4	2,200.3
Agriculture	288.3	347.6	348.4	354.3	428.5	473.7	465.1
Education	928.5	1,148.9	1,248.0	1,456.6	1,655.1	2,026.6	1,954.3
Health	585.9	663.3	684.3	1,073.4	803.3	1,281.1	1,081.1
Water & Environment	138.5	131.3	204.8	317.5	389.2	420.5	363.0
Justice, Law & Order	446.6	784.2	604.2	594.1	916.4	807.6	850.4
Accountability	396.8	409.1	413.7	581.0	686.1	740.0	
Energy & Minerals	394.5	591.5	493.6	250.9	333.1	732.5	539.8
Tourism, Trade & Industry	52.9	35.6	69.1	64.5	57.8	63.9	63.0
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	19.5	14.0	49.7	27.7	96.2	96.6	71.8
Social Development	27.1	25.3	36.7	28.6	41.8	71.3	71.3
Information & Communication Technology	7.3	19.5	14.1	13.8	50.1	17.0	17.0
Public Sector Management	790.4	868.2	1,170.2	1,100.8	1,168.3	1,191.1	1,238.2
Public Administration	311.9	495.8	360.7	365.6	408.1	554.8	595.2
Parliament	119.2	158.2	254.9	232.1	236.4	331.9	331.9
Interest Payments Due	385.1	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.6
Domestic Interest	327.2	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	996.5	
External Interest	57.9	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	86.4	
Total Centre	5,100.7	6,885.4	6,834.0	7,404.7	8,678.2	10,064.3	9,735.4
Total Local Government Programmes	1,299.6	1,500.0	1,586.5	1,754.8	1,950.6	2,346.3	2,322.8
Total Interest	385.1	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.6
Grand total	6,785.5	8,809.0	9,023.8	10,049.2	11,598.5	13,493.5	13,257.7

Note: Includes recurrent, domestic development and external development

**Table 24: Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects, 2009/10 - 2014/15
(billion shillings)**

	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Budget 2014/15	Projection 2014/15
Security	996.8	1,627.1	1,003.1	749.0	977.3	906.0	974.5
Roads & Works	775.7	741.7	832.4	1,191.0	1,784.5	1,886.0	1,886.0
Agriculture	233.7	276.9	266.2	263.6	335.7	344.4	384.4
Education	900.1	1,093.2	1,170.2	1,338.1	1,463.0	1,794.0	1,809.1
Health	415.7	564.1	591.0	616.0	670.8	748.6	748.6
Water & Environment	118.6	122.1	139.8	166.5	227.8	264.7	265.7
Justice, Law & Order	443.3	771.3	596.8	573.7	916.2	806.8	849.8
Accountability	335.4	330.9	377.4	499.3	637.7	708.2	
Energy & Minerals	143.7	364.7	338.3	116.7	176.6	219.5	219.5
Tourism, Trade & Industry	50.5	34.8	46.6	64.5	54.4	60.7	61.0
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	19.5	14.0	24.9	24.4	27.6	30.4	30.4
Social Development	26.8	24.2	34.0	28.4	41.8	71.3	71.3
Information & Communication Technology	6.5	15.6	12.8	13.8	14.6	17.0	17.0
Public Sector Management	618.8	708.8	670.7	753.8	829.4	938.7	
Public Administration	309.3	495.8	360.1	365.4	407.8	554.8	595.2
Parliament	119.1	158.2	254.9	232.1	236.4	331.9	331.9
Interest Payments Due	385.1	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.6
Domestic Interest	327.2	348.1	514.7	788.5	853.4	996.5	
External Interest	57.9	75.4	88.6	101.2	116.8	86.4	
Total Centre	4,213.8	5,843.4	5,132.7	5,241.6	6,851.2	7,452.7	8,104.9
Total Local Government Programmes	1,299.6	1,500.0	1,586.5	1,754.8	1,950.6	2,283.6	2,283.6
Total Interest	385.1	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,082.9	1,199.6
Grand total	5,898.5	7,766.9	7,322.4	7,886.1	9,771.9	10,819.1	11,588.0

Note: Excludes external development

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 25: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework)⁵
2010/11 - 2014/15 (billion shillings)**

	Outturn 2010/11	Outturn 2011/12	Outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2013/14	Budget 2014/15	Projection 2014/15
Total Outlays	8,809.3	9,023.8	10,049.2	11,642.8	13,496.6	13,260.9
General public services	1,970.0	1,986.5	2,512.2	2,803.1	3,199.0	3,693.0
Public debt transactions	423.5	603.3	889.7	970.1	1,073.2	116.7
Transfers of general character between levels of government	228.2	215.1	217.1	243.8	369.9	369.9
Defense	1,807.9	1,171.6	979.5	1,259.2	1,159.5	1,159.5
Public order and safety	799.6	627.2	617.8	851.4	853.2	869.3
Economic affairs	1,913.7	2,526.6	2,613.3	3,248.3	3,948.7	3,557.5
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	37.4	103.1	50.5	48.1	113.9	113.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	323.0	310.8	465.9	524.5	503.2	494.6
Fuel and Energy	588.7	472.6	266.1	315.1	704.9	512.2
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	3.2	22.4	13.4	27.6	22.4	22.4
Transport	850.3	1,508.0	1,695.6	2,108.2	2,294.7	2,105.6
Communication	18.2	14.1	13.8	50.1	24.5	24.5
Environmental protection	13.3	50.3	62.5	92.5	71.7	71.7
Housing and community amenities	125.9	234.1	256.8	417.8	392.2	309.8
Health	664.7	718.1	1,075.2	827.4	1,289.9	1,089.8
Outpatient services	4.5	22.7	7.9	7.8	8.9	8.9
Hospital services	130.9	158.8	130.9	200.9	277.5	77.5
Public health services	297.1	231.1	217.5	272.7	342.8	342.8
Recreation, culture and religion	5.5	5.5	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.0
Education	1,151.4	1,229.6	1,454.0	1,631.9	2,074.0	2,001.7
Pre-primary and primary education	627.2	640.6	674.6	757.1	1,002.1	1,002.1
Secondary education	255.6	266.2	323.7	501.5	460.1	387.7
Tertiary education	217.5	154.8	276.2	249.1	361.1	361.1
Social protection	357.3	474.4	470.7	503.7	500.4	500.4

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

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 26: Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations ⁶, 2007/08 - 2011/12
(billion shillings)

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

Note:⁶ includes districts, municipalities and town councils

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 27: Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays ⁷, 2007/08 - 2011/12
(billion shillings)

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

Note:⁷ includes districts, municipalities and town councils

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 28a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure
2010/11 - 2014/15 (million shillings)**

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved estimates
					2014/15
General Public Administration	1,970,652	1,858,816	2,075,632	2,053,380	2,801,147
Defence	649,371	681,762	661,971	701,723	805,546
Public Order and Safety Affairs	472,729	450,504	496,535	574,743	607,015
Education	281,656	270,157	285,124	286,174	325,740
Health	295,915	313,478	337,347	352,674	379,074
Community and Social services					
Water	4,372	5,458	6,452	2,950	2,751
Other community and social services	52,516	37,098	71,484	332,367	364,731
Economic services					
Agriculture	54,174	62,803	63,317	87,639	87,515
Roads	311,817	299,473	274,595	394,148	472,485
Other economic services	43,516	42,010	46,071	69,933	94,316
Total	4,136,716	4,021,559	4,318,529	4,855,731	5,940,318

Transfers from Treasury to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are excluded

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 28b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure
2010/11 - 2014/15 (by percentage)**

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved estimates
					2014/15
General Public Administration	47.6	46.2	48.1	42.3	47.2
Defence	15.7	17.0	15.3	14.5	13.6
Public Order and Safety Affairs	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.8	10.2
Education	6.8	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.5
Health	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.4
Community and Social services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other community and social services	1.3	0.9	1.7	6.8	6.1
Economic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5
Roads	7.5	7.4	6.4	8.1	8.0
Other economic services	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	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 2010/11 - 2014/15
(million shillings)

Economic classification	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved estimates 2014/15
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	819,011	925,353	1,084,010	1,085,842	1,389,838
Allowances	291,409	316,183	311,287	266,325	341,955
Travel Abroad	41,374	47,977	49,086	99,373	109,081
Travel In Land	102,209	102,067	88,323	58,906	54,764
Other Goods and Services	1,211,440	1,047,514	1,056,745	1,319,843	1,378,031
Domestic Arrears	67,408	-	41,133	-	0
Depreciation		63			
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	69,852	95,170	44,385	51,325	61,626
Pension and Gratuity	328,191	212,627	278,081	304,898	304,021
Interest^(iv)					
Domestic	306,100	453,647	722,471	812,865	996,472
Abroad	77,400	83,798	86,423	94,449	86,400
Subsidies	184,000	186,768	29,021	35,730	108
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	305,396	322,008	314,003	491,463	1,039,726
Local Organizations	31,701	3,010	770	653	783
Households ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	3,236	42,991	60,168	5,857	6,922
Abroad	135,270	35,036	28,411	41,603	34,586
Other Transfers NEC	162,720	147,347	124,213	186,598	136,006
Total	4,136,716	4,021,559	4,318,529	4,855,731	5,940,318

Note: (i) Figures from 2010/11 to 2013/14 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 2010/11 to 2013/14 represent interest accrued for that period.

Table 29b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2010/11 - 2014/15
(by percentage)

Economic classification	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved estimates 2014/15
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	19.8	23.0	25.1	22.4	23.4
Allowances	7.0	7.9	7.2	5.5	5.8
Travel Abroad	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.8
Travel In Land	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.2	0.9
Other Goods and Services	29.3	26.0	24.5	27.2	23.2
Domestic Arrears	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	-	0.0	-	-	-
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.0
Pension and Gratuity	7.9	5.3	6.4	6.3	5.1
Interest Payments					
Domestic	7.4	11.3	16.7	16.7	16.8
Abroad	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5
Subsidies	4.4	4.6	0.7	0.7	0.0
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	7.4	8.0	7.3	10.1	17.5
Local Organizations	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.1
Abroad	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6
Other Transfers NEC	3.9	3.7	2.9	3.8	2.3
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
2010/11 - 2014/15 (million shillings)**

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved Estimates 2014/15
General Public Administration	465,296	289,977	261,454	464,996	517,646
Defence	1,420,944	311,238	107,407	81,402	104,639
Public Order and Safety Affairs	180,955	130,715	123,134	120,356	133,016
Education	84,398	65,984	60,879	78,033	110,363
Health	69,851	50,654	41,986	42,276	53,941
Community and Social services					
Water	52,806	56,514	93,604	71,089	108,921
Other community and social services	62,324	64,437	108,845	169,275	192,413
Economic services					
Agriculture	98,235	96,492	90,702	118,040	211,266
Roads	294,936	501,835	861,020	1,315,897	1,379,879
Other economic services	340,453	1,059,222	186,771	269,271	1,377,318
Total	3,070,197	2,627,068	1,935,802	2,730,634	4,189,402

Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 30b: Function classification of central government development expenditure
2010/11 - 2014/15 (percentage)**

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved Estimates 2014/15
General Public Administration	15.2	11.0	13.5	17.0	12.4
Defence	46.3	11.8	5.5	3.0	2.5
Public Order and Safety Affairs	5.9	5.0	6.4	4.4	3.2
Education	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.6
Health	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.3
Community and Social services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	1.7	2.2	4.8	2.6	2.6
Other community and social services	2.0	2.5	5.6	6.2	4.6
Economic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture	3.2	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.0
Roads	9.6	19.1	44.5	48.2	32.9
Other economic services	11.1	40.3	9.6	9.9	32.9
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
2010/11 - 2014/15 (million shillings)**

Economic classification	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved estimate 2014/15
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	21,777	27,011	39,280	53,099	59,128
Wages and Salaries	31,422	35,811	43,268	112,691	115,326
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	720	1,264	1,503	1,808	4,903
Pension and Gratuity	8	964	1,354	2,723	8,381
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	133,154	136,117	179,593	205,140	1,351,354
Roads & Bridges	231,362	403,810	690,978	922,352	1,038,826
Transport Equipment	79,442	52,150	36,424	71,184	93,239
Machinery & Equipment	168,000	164,985	199,149	189,933	212,831
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	37,823	49,365	83,909	282,276	259,441
Other fixed assets	38,577	604,093	156,028	149,712	153,252
Mineral and energy resource	-	-	-	-	1,690
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	289,745	-	12,802	-	-
Taxes	169,539	207,312	115,506	81,610	56,316
Transfers	290,306	512,182	222,276	188,271	255,643
Other Goods & Services	1,578,330	432,003	153,731	469,835	579,066
Total	3,070,197	2,627,068	1,935,802	2,730,634	4,189,402

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 31b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure
2010/11 - 2014/15 (percentage share)**

Economic classification	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved estimate 2014/15
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	0.7	1.0	2.0	1.9	1
Wages and Salaries	1.0	1.4	2.2	4.1	2
Employer Contributions					
Social Security Schemes	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
Pension and Gratuity	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	4.3	5.2	9.3	7.5	32
Roads & Bridges	7.5	15.4	35.7	33.8	24
Transport Equipment	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.6	2
Machinery & Equipment	5.5	6.3	10.3	7.0	5
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	1.2	1.9	4.3	10.3	6
Other fixed assets	1.3	23.0	8.1	5.5	3
Mineral and energy resource	-	-	-	-	0
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	9.4	-	0.7	-	-
Taxes	5.5	7.9	6.0	3.0	1
Transfers	9.5	19.5	11.5	6.9	6
Other Goods & Services	51.4	16.4	7.9	17.2	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 32a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2010/11 - 2014/15 (million shillings)

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved es
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; & other General Services	64,599	56,051	60,531	19,707	3,426
Financial & Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	39,048	31,836	36,663	25,100	31,872
External Affairs	844	481,074	217	234	-
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	-	184,928	223,286	228,349	253,244
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	-	5,636	18,359	156	251
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	-	-
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	14,058	86,945	-	-	20,090
Secondary Education	287	332,112	131,373	156,439	77,330
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	18,616	32,513	3,233	22,068	93,242
National Health Service training colleges	-	-	1,806	-	-
University Education	1,712	15,077	522	3,604	33,330
Education NEC	13,109	1,609	91	-	630
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	26,076	123,372	417,073	32,590	381,240
Health Affairs and Services	11,480	40,183	1,691	97,761	151,262
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	-	20,354	-	14,596	13,000
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	210,950	158,430	154,661	146,070	502,
Mining and Mineral Resources	14,684	13,497	5,991	-	-
Agriculture Support services	44,990	10,584	87,352	13,568	27,416
Agricultural Research Services	21,533	-	-	62,220	110,667
Agriculture NEC	6,148	101,175	163,199	-	-
Road Maintenance and Construction	171,198	615,223	517,476	351,228	480,808
Transport	3,452	-	-	-	-
Other Economic Affairs NEC	73,895	70,730	97,455	82,547	33,026
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	19,786	18,615	41,091	43,765	24,784
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	-	34,505	26,106	105,506	60,832
Community Development	5,885	144,159	67,727	168,137	247,600
Water Supply	559	36,183	36,350	159,127	119,922
Total	762,909	1,802,418	2,092,252	1,732,771	2,666,265

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 32b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2010/11 - 2014/15, (percentage share)

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Approved estimates 2014/15
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	8.5	3.1	2.9	1.1	0.1
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	5.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2
External Affairs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	-
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	-	10.3	10.7	13.2	9.5
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	-	0.3	0.9	0	0
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	-	-	-	-
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	1.8	4.8	-	-	0.8
Secondary Education	0.0	0.0	6.3	9	2.9
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	2.4	1.8	0.2	1.3	3.5
National Health Service training colleges	-	-	0.1	-	-
University Education	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.3
Education NEC	1.7	0.1	0.0	-	0
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	3.4	6.8	19.9	1.9	14.3
Health Affairs and Services	1.5	2.2	0.1	5.6	5.7
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	-	1.1	-	0.8	0.5
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	27.7	8.8	7.4	8.4	18.8
Mining and Mineral Resources	1.9	0.7	0.3	-	-
Agriculture Support services	5.9	0.6	4.2	0.8	1.0
Agricultural Research Services	2.8	-	-	3.6	4.2
Agriculture NEC	0.8	5.6	7.8	-	-
Road Maintenance and Construction	22.4	34.1	24.7	20.3	18.0
Transport	0.5	-	-	-	-
Other Economic Affairs NEC	9.7	3.9	4.7	4.8	1.2
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	2.6	1	2	2.5	0.9
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	-	1.9	1.2	6.1	2.3
Community Development	0.8	8	3.2	9.7	9.3
Water Supply	0.1	2	1.7	9.2	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 33a: Function classification of local government expenditure
2010/11- 2014/15 (million shillings),**

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Provisional 2014/15
General Public Administration	362,338	328,663	347,472	370,132	414,548
Public Order and safety Affairs	1,112	816	1,061	828	927
Education	604,280	710,662	874,323	943,485	1,056,703
Health	189,692	228,563	250,904	280,610	314,283
Community and Social services					
Water	33,210	26,440	19,037	22,001	24,641
Other Community and Social Services	30,141	36,752	43,867	50,902	57,010
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	134,392	138,186	140,451	161,431	180,803
Roads	80,781	66,514	75,920	77,979	87,336
Other Economic affairs and services	1,013	2,119	3,072	4,706	5,271
Total	1,436,959	1,538,715	1,756,107	1,912,074	2,141,523

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
2010/11- 2014/15 (by percentage)**

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Provisional 2014/15
General Public Administration	25.2	21.4	19.8	19.4	19.4
Public Order and safety Affairs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Education	42.1	46.2	49.8	49.3	49.3
Health	13.2	14.9	14.3	14.7	14.7
Community and Social services					
Water	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other Community and Social Services	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.4	8.4
Roads	5.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1
Other Economic affairs and services	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 34a: Function classification of urban authorities expenditure
2010/11- 2014/15 (million shillings)**

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Revised 2013/14	Provisional 2014/15
General Public Administration	101,069	52,230	54,564	54,846	66,364
Public Order and Safety Affairs	1,007	692	901	678	820
Education	51,440	55,562	67,308	72,184	87,342
Health	20,802	12,425	15,138	16,227	19,634
Community and Social services					
Water	25	275	356	880	1,065
Other Community and Social Services	6,466	3,225	4,350	5,157	6,240
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	4,276	3,778	4,641	4,847	5,865
Roads	24,449	9,727	12,739	12,491	15,114
Other Economic affairs and services	491	215	153	197	239
Total	210,027	138,130	160,150	167,507	202,684

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

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

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

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 34b: Function classification of urban authorities expenditure
2010/11- 2014/15 (percentage share)**

Function	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Revised 2013/14	Provisional 2014/15
General Public Administration	48.1	37.8	34.1	32.7	32.7
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Education	24.5	40.2	42.0	43.1	43.1
Health	9.9	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.7
Community and Social services					-
Water	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Other Community and Social Services	3.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.1
Economic Affairs and services					-
Agriculture	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Roads	11.6	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.5
Other Economic affairs and services	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 35a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2010/11
(million shillings)**

Function Classification	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Provisional 2014/15
General Public Administration	261,269	276,433	292,908	315,286	353,121
Public Order and Safety Affairs	105	124	160	150	168
Education	552,840	655,100	807,015	871,302	975,858
Health	168,890	216,138	235,766	264,383	296,109
Community and Social services					
Water	33,185	26,165	18,681	21,121	23,655
Other community and social services	23,676	33,527	39,517	45,745	51,234
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	130,116	134,408	135,810	156,583	175,373
Roads	56,332	56,787	63,181	65,488	73,346
Other economic affairs and services	522	1,904	2,919	4,508	5,049
Total	1,226,935	1,400,585	1,595,957	1,744,566	1,953,914

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, 2010/11
(percentage share)**

Function Classification	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Provisional 2014/15
General Public Administration	21.3	19.7	18.4	18.1	18.1
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	45.1	46.8	50.6	49.9	49.9
Health	13.8	15.4	14.8	15.2	15.2
Community and Social services					
Water	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other community and social services	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	10.6	9.6	8.5	9.0	9.0
Roads	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8
Other economic services	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2014/15 - 2019/2020

Sector/vote	FY 2014/15 Approved Budget										FY 2015/16 Budget Projections									
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic devt	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic devt	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External Financing	Donor Project	Domestic devt	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project				
Water and environment																				
019 Water	5.36	1.99	162.88	155.80	170.22	326.02	5.36	20.82	183.45	233.28	209.63	442.90								
019 Environment	-	1.85	9.34	-	11.19	11.19	-	1.85	17.34	-	19.19	19.19								
157 National Forestry Authority	5.40	0.13	0.93	-	6.46	6.46	5.40	0.13	2.22	-	7.75	7.75								
150 National Environment Management Authority	3.78	4.22	1.05	-	9.05	9.05	3.78	4.22	1.23	-	9.22	9.22								
501-850 District Water Conditional Grant	-	2.50	60.37	-	62.88	62.88	-	2.50	60.37	-	62.88	62.88								
501-850 District Natural Resources Conditional Grant	-	2.85	-	-	2.85	2.85	-	3.35	-	-	3.35	3.35								
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	-	-	0.01	0.01								
Sub-total Water and environment	14.53	15.56	234.57	155.80	264.66	420.45	14.53	34.89	264.61	233.28	314.03	547.31								
Justice/law and order																				
007 Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	4.35	-	-	4.35	4.35	-	9.35	-	-	9.35	9.35								
007 Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	4.16	7.02	23.61	0.25	34.78	35.04	4.25	21.88	32.21	-	58.34	58.34								
007 Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	0.60	-	-	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	-	-	0.60	0.60								
009 Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.34	7.53	1.03	-	10.90	10.90	2.43	8.84	2.11	-	13.38	13.38								
101 Judiciary (Statutory)	24.88	52.63	5.95	0.58	83.46	84.04	25.88	60.73	6.71	-	93.32	93.32								
105 Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	2.40	4.79	0.20	-	7.39	7.39	4.15	5.54	0.24	-	9.92	9.92								
106 Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	3.59	5.97	0.14	-	9.70	9.70	5.59	7.41	0.74	-	13.74	13.74								
109 Law development Centre	3.02	1.50	0.87	-	5.40	5.40	3.02	1.50	0.87	-	6.18	6.18								
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	5.97	2.74	-	-	8.72	8.72	7.06	6.66	-	-	13.72	13.72								
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	2.80	7.56	108.89	-	119.25	119.25	4.11	10.48	131.67	-	146.26	146.26								
133 DPP	5.93	9.96	5.98	-	21.87	21.87	5.93	14.57	7.93	-	28.43	28.43								
144 Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	194.07	137.22	71.66	-	402.95	402.95	194.89	231.22	101.66	-	527.77	527.77								
145 Uganda Prisons	39.10	44.94	10.19	-	94.22	94.22	45.86	60.48	20.73	-	127.06	127.06								
148 Judicial Service Commission	1.47	1.47	0.24	-	3.18	3.18	0.78	2.16	0.27	-	3.21	3.21								
Sub-total Justice/law and order	289.74	288.28	228.76	0.83	806.77	807.60	304.72	441.41	305.15	-	1,051.28	1,051.28								
Accountability																				
008 MFPPED	4.36	75.08	159.55	26.29	238.99	265.28	4.36	110.36	366.31	94.67	481.03	575.70								
103 Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	16.76	16.45	2.93	1.98	36.14	38.12	17.76	17.82	3.14	1.30	38.72	40.02								
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.55	3.67	1.21	-	5.43	5.43	0.48	4.67	0.21	-	5.36	5.36								
130 Treasury Operations	-	455.03	-	-	455.03	455.03	-	7.14	-	-	7.14	7.14								
131 Audit (Statutory)	19.59	20.96	10.82	-	51.37	51.37	19.59	22.29	4.94	-	46.82	46.82								
141 URA	107.13	84.09	40.50	3.60	231.72	235.32	107.13	84.09	45.66	1.65	236.88	236.88								
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	8.63	12.38	90.55	-	111.56	111.56	8.63	23.31	33.60	-	65.54	65.54								
153 PPDA	3.68	4.79	2.22	-	10.69	10.69	3.68	4.79	2.26	-	10.72	10.72								
501-850 District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	15.24	-	-	15.24	15.24	-	15.24	-	-	15.24	15.24								
122 KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.43	-	-	0.43	0.43	-	0.43	-	-	0.43	0.43								
Sub-total Accountability	160.70	688.11	307.78	31.87	1,156.59	1,188.47	161.62	290.14	456.12	97.62	907.89	1,005.51								
Energy and mineral development																				
017 Energy and Minerals	4.06	4.24	1,291.10	468.60	1,299.41	1,788.01	4.06	5.35	307.88	2,449.83	317.29	2,767.11								
123 Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	-	16.98	16.98	44.40	16.98	61.38	-	47.40	11.90	-	47.40	59.31								
Sub-total Energy and mineral dev't	4.06	4.24	1,308.08	513.00	1,316.39	1,829.39	4.06	5.35	355.28	2,461.73	364.69	2,826.42								
Tourism, trade and industry																				
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.16	6.92	6.53	3.15	15.61	18.76	2.16	8.68	11.85	0.78	22.70	23.47								
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.33	7.73	2.77	-	11.84	11.84	1.33	9.29	8.77	-	19.40	19.40								
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	5.76	3.48	8.32	-	12.53	12.53	5.76	3.48	3.28	-	12.53	12.53								
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	4.40	1.52	8.32	-	14.24	14.24	3.72	2.20	8.32	-	14.24	14.24								
117 Uganda Tourism Board	1.16	4.89	0.55	-	6.40	6.40	1.86	8.99	0.55	-	11.40	11.40								
501-850 District Trade and Commercial Services	-	0.11	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	0.11	-	-	0.11	0.11								
Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	14.82	24.45	21.46	3.15	60.73	63.88	14.83	32.76	32.78	0.78	80.38	81.16								

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) : billion shillings, 2014/15 - 2019/2020

Sector/vote	FY 2014/15 Approved Budget						FY 2015/16 Budget Projections					
	Total incl.			Total excl.			Total incl.			Total excl.		
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Project
Lands, housing and urban development												
012				16.79	8.01	24.79	3.39	13.65	38.57	25.05	55.60	80.65
156				13.64	-	13.64	0.30	0.59	14.79	-	15.68	15.68
501-850				58.18	58.18	58.18	-	-	-	68.42	-	68.42
				30.43	66.19	96.62	3.69	14.24	53.36	93.47	71.29	164.75
Social development												
018				60.79	-	60.79	2.38	26.98	49.24	-	78.60	78.60
124				3.20	0.30	3.20	2.52	1.38	0.36	-	4.26	4.26
501-850				1.58	-	1.58	-	-	-	-	1.58	1.58
501-850				4.44	-	4.44	-	-	-	-	4.44	4.44
501-851				1.13	-	1.13	-	-	-	-	1.13	1.13
122				0.17	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.17
				71.30	41.32	71.30	4.89	35.67	49.60	-	90.17	90.17
Information and communication technology												
020				6.21	-	6.21	0.94	6.51	1.15	-	8.60	8.60
126				10.80	1.83	10.80	5.96	3.72	4.19	44.25	13.88	58.13
				17.01	2.80	17.01	6.91	10.23	5.34	44.25	22.48	66.73
Public sector management												
003				124.59	60.83	185.42	2.50	46.09	75.45	20.46	124.03	144.49
005				3.00	-	3.00	-	2.80	0.20	-	3.00	3.00
005				19.91	-	19.91	3.95	24.02	6.88	-	34.85	34.85
005				286.74	-	286.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
011				7.20	6.25	13.45	6.74	8.87	36.48	84.92	52.10	137.01
021				20.25	0.40	20.25	0.84	25.91	0.54	-	27.29	27.29
108				14.61	0.41	14.61	5.76	9.94	0.41	-	16.10	16.10
146				4.94	0.70	4.94	1.50	3.35	0.70	-	5.56	5.56
147				4.53	0.27	4.53	1.12	3.49	0.67	-	5.28	5.28
501-850				57.30	-	57.30	27.96	23.36	51.32	-	51.32	51.32
501-850				235.56	-	235.56	153.33	81.96	-	-	235.29	235.29
501-850				70.01	-	70.01	-	-	70.01	-	70.01	70.01
501-850				3.59	-	3.59	-	-	-	-	3.59	3.59
501-850				30.44	-	30.44	-	-	-	-	30.44	30.44
501-850				0.20	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
501-850				-	-	-	-	-	6.17	-	6.17	6.17
122				34.33	-	34.33	127.93	127.93	5.10	-	127.93	127.93
				938.57	252.45	1,191.03	227.79	412.31	202.61	105.37	842.70	948.08
Public administration												
001				38.85	-	38.85	13.96	40.57	5.25	-	59.78	59.78
002				249.84	-	249.84	10.58	228.36	18.34	-	257.28	257.28
006				19.90	-	19.90	4.15	23.18	0.83	-	28.17	28.17
100				0.40	-	0.40	0.52	-	-	-	0.52	0.52
102				150.58	0.11	150.58	8.30	242.72	44.56	-	295.58	295.58
201-231				95.26	-	95.26	16.42	87.28	15.93	-	119.62	119.62
				554.84	37.13	554.84	53.92	622.11	84.92	-	760.96	760.96
Legislature												
104				331.92	-	331.92	74.04	282.37	14.89	-	371.30	371.30
				331.92	39.21	331.92	74.04	282.37	14.89	-	371.30	371.30
Interest payments due												
				996.47	-	996.47	-	1,370.53	-	-	1,370.53	1,370.53
				86.40	-	86.40	-	285.66	-	-	285.66	285.66
				1,082.87	-	1,082.87	-	1,656.19	-	-	1,656.19	1,656.19
Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)												
				1,291.49	2,609.08	7,562.52	1,291.49	2,609.08	3,719.75	5,523.35	7,858.86	13,382.21
				1,291.49	2,609.08	7,562.52	1,291.49	2,609.08	3,719.75	5,523.35	7,858.86	13,382.21

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2014/15 - 2019/2020

Sector/vote	FY 2016/17 Budget Projections						FY 2017/18 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurring	Domestic dev't	Total incl.		Total excl.	Wage	Non-Wage Recurring	Domestic dev't	Total incl.		Total excl.
				External Financing	External Financing					External Financing	External Financing	
Water and environment												
019 Water	5.62	23.94	216.47	155.90	246.04	401.94	5.90	12.90	251.11	83.95	269.91	353.86
019 Environment	-	2.13	20.46	-	22.59	22.59	-	2.28	23.74	-	26.01	26.01
157 National Forestry Authority	5.67	0.15	2.61	-	8.44	8.44	5.95	0.16	3.03	-	9.15	9.15
150 National Environment Management Authority	3.96	4.85	1.45	-	10.27	10.27	4.16	5.19	1.68	-	11.04	11.04
501-850 District Water Conditional Grant	-	2.88	71.24	-	74.12	74.12	-	3.08	82.64	-	85.72	85.72
501-850 District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	3.86	-	-	3.86	3.86	-	4.13	-	-	4.13	4.13
501-850 District Sanitation and Hygiene Grant	-	2.30	-	-	2.30	2.30	-	5.89	-	-	5.89	5.89
122 KCCA Water, Env. & Sanitation Grant	-	0.01	0.01	155.90	367.62	523.52	16.02	33.64	362.20	83.95	411.86	495.81
Sub-total Water and environment	15.26	40.12	312.24	155.90	367.62	523.52	16.02	33.64	362.20	83.95	411.86	495.81
Justice/law and order												
007 Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	10.75	-	-	10.75	10.75	-	12.36	-	-	12.36	12.36
007 Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	4.46	25.16	38.01	-	67.63	67.63	4.68	26.92	44.10	-	75.70	75.70
007 Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	0.69	-	-	0.69	0.69	-	0.74	-	-	0.74	0.74
009 Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.56	10.16	2.49	-	15.21	15.21	2.68	10.87	0.27	-	13.83	13.83
101 Judiciary (Statutory)	27.17	69.84	6.71	-	103.72	103.72	8.57	74.73	3.03	-	86.34	86.34
105 Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.36	6.37	0.24	-	10.96	10.96	1.27	6.81	0.61	-	8.70	8.70
106 Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	5.87	8.52	0.74	-	15.13	15.13	1.40	9.12	0.89	-	11.41	11.41
109 Law development Centre	3.99	1.72	1.03	-	6.75	6.75	4.19	1.85	1.20	-	7.24	7.24
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.41	7.66	-	-	15.07	15.07	7.78	8.19	-	-	15.97	15.97
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.31	12.05	155.38	-	171.74	171.74	1.35	12.90	180.24	-	194.49	194.49
133 DPP	6.23	16.76	9.36	-	32.34	32.34	6.54	17.93	24.47	-	24.47	24.47
144 Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	204.63	265.90	119.96	-	590.50	590.50	214.86	284.51	139.16	-	638.53	638.53
145 Uganda Prisons	48.15	69.55	24.46	-	142.16	142.16	50.56	74.42	28.37	-	153.35	153.35
148 Judicial Service Commission	0.82	2.48	0.32	-	3.62	3.62	1.40	2.66	12.50	-	16.55	16.55
Sub-total Justice/law and order	319.96	507.62	358.70	-	1,186.27	1,186.27	305.29	544.01	410.37	-	1,259.67	1,259.67
Accountability												
008 MIPED	4.57	126.91	432.25	96.97	563.74	660.71	4.80	135.80	501.41	16.39	642.01	658.39
103 Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	18.65	20.49	3.14	-	42.28	42.28	19.58	21.92	3.14	-	44.65	44.65
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.50	5.37	0.25	-	6.12	6.12	0.53	5.74	0.29	-	6.56	6.56
130 Treasury Operations	-	8.21	-	-	8.21	8.21	-	8.79	-	-	8.79	8.79
131 Audit (Statutory)	20.57	25.64	5.83	-	52.03	52.03	21.59	27.43	6.76	-	55.79	55.79
141 URA	112.49	96.70	53.88	1.71	263.07	264.78	118.11	103.47	62.50	-	284.09	284.09
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	9.06	26.81	39.65	-	75.52	75.52	9.51	45.99	4.05	-	84.19	84.19
153 PPDA	3.86	5.51	2.66	-	12.03	12.03	4.05	5.89	3.09	-	13.04	13.04
501-850 District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	17.53	-	-	17.53	17.53	-	18.75	-	-	18.75	18.75
122 KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.50	-	96.68	1,041.03	1,139.70	178.19	357.02	623.19	16.39	1,158.39	1,174.78
Sub-total Accountability	169.71	333.66	537.66	96.68	1,041.03	1,139.70	178.19	357.02	623.19	16.39	1,158.39	1,174.78
Energy and mineral development												
017 Energy and Minerals	4.27	6.15	363.29	1,826.84	373.71	2,200.55	4.48	6.58	421.42	1,170.71	432.48	1,603.19
123 Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	-	55.94	419.23	0.95	56.89	56.89	-	64.89	486.31	-	64.89	64.89
Sub-total Energy and mineral development	4.27	6.15	419.23	1,827.79	429.65	2,257.43	4.48	6.58	486.31	1,170.71	497.37	1,668.07
Tourism, trade and industry												
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.27	9.99	13.99	-	26.24	26.24	2.38	10.68	16.23	-	29.29	29.29
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.40	10.69	10.35	-	22.44	22.44	1.47	11.44	12.01	-	24.92	24.92
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.05	4.01	3.87	-	13.93	13.93	6.36	4.29	4.49	-	15.13	15.13
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	3.91	2.53	9.82	-	16.25	16.25	4.10	2.70	11.39	-	18.20	18.20
117 Uganda Tourism Board	1.95	10.34	0.65	-	12.95	12.95	2.05	11.07	0.76	-	13.87	13.87
501-850 District Trade and Commercial Services	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.13
Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	15.57	37.68	38.68	-	91.94	91.94	16.35	40.31	44.87	-	101.54	101.54

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shillings, 2014/15 - 2019/2020

Sector/vote	FY 2016/17 Budget Projections						FY 2017/18 Budget Projections						
	Total incl.			Total excl.			Total incl.			Total excl.			
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing	
Lands, housing and urban development													
012 Lands, Housing and Urban development	3.56	15.70	45.51	93.32	64.76	158.09	3.73	16.79	52.79	68.93	73.32	142.25	
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.31	0.68	17.45	99.10	18.45	99.10	0.33	0.73	20.24	-	21.30	21.30	
501-850 USMID Grant													
Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	3.87	16.38	62.96	192.42	83.21	275.63	4.06	17.52	73.04	68.93	94.63	163.56	
Social development													
018 Gender, Labour and Social development	2.50	31.02	58.11	-	91.62	91.62	2.62	33.19	67.40	-	103.22	103.22	
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	2.64	1.59	0.43	-	4.66	4.66	2.78	1.70	0.50	-	4.97	4.97	
501-850 District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	1.81	-	-	1.81	1.81	-	1.94	-	-	1.94	1.94	
501-850 District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grant	-	5.10	-	-	5.10	5.10	-	5.46	-	-	5.46	5.46	
501-851 Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	-	1.30	-	-	1.30	1.30	-	1.39	-	-	1.39	1.39	
122 KCCA Social Development Grant	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.21	-	-	0.21	0.21	
Sub-total Social development	5.14	41.02	58.53	-	104.69	104.69	5.40	43.89	67.90	-	117.19	117.19	
Information and communication technology													
020 Information and Communication Technology	0.99	7.49	1.35	-	9.83	9.83	1.04	8.01	1.57	-	10.62	10.62	
126 National Information Technology Authority (NITA-U)	6.26	4.28	4.95	-	15.49	15.49	6.58	4.58	5.74	-	16.89	16.89	
Sub-total Information & communication technology	7.25	11.76	6.30	-	25.32	25.32	7.61	12.59	7.31	-	27.51	27.51	
Public sector management													
003 Office of the Prime Minister	2.62	53.00	89.03	14.25	144.65	158.90	2.75	56.71	103.28	-	162.74	162.74	
003 Information and National Guidance	-	3.22	0.24	-	3.46	3.46	-	3.45	0.27	-	3.72	3.72	
005 Public Service	4.14	27.62	8.12	-	39.88	39.88	4.35	29.56	9.42	-	43.32	43.32	
005 Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)													
011 Local Government	7.08	10.20	43.05	77.18	60.33	137.51	7.43	10.92	49.93	136.14	68.29	204.43	
021 East African Affairs	0.88	29.79	0.63	-	31.31	31.31	0.93	31.88	0.74	-	33.54	33.54	
108 National Planning Authority (Statutory)	6.04	11.44	0.41	-	17.88	17.88	6.35	12.24	0.41	-	18.99	18.99	
146 Public Service Commission	1.58	3.85	0.83	-	6.26	6.26	1.23	32.75	-	-	79.80	79.80	
147 Local Govt Finance Comm	1.17	4.02	0.79	-	5.98	5.98	1.23	28.75	0.61	-	30.59	30.59	
501-850 Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	29.36	26.87	-	-	56.23	56.23	30.83	28.75	-	-	59.58	59.58	
501-850 Unconditional Grant (District)	160.99	94.26	-	-	255.25	255.25	169.04	100.85	-	-	269.90	269.90	
501-850 Local Government development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	82.61	-	82.61	82.61	-	95.83	-	-	95.83	95.83	
501-850 District Equalisation Grant	-	4.13	-	-	4.13	4.13	-	4.42	-	-	4.42	4.42	
501-850 Hardship Allowance	-	35.01	-	-	35.01	35.01	-	37.46	-	-	37.46	37.46	
501-850 Local Governments - iPPS Costs	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	
501-850 Conditional Grant to LRDP	-	7.28	-	-	7.28	7.28	-	8.45	-	-	8.45	8.45	
501-850 LG-Pensions and Gratuity	25.30	23.39	6.02	-	54.71	54.71	26.57	25.03	6.98	-	58.57	58.57	
122 Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	239.18	454.93	239.00	91.44	933.11	1,024.55	286.52	530.89	275.91	136.14	1,103.32	1,239.46	
Public administration													
001 Office of the President (excl E&I)	14.65	46.66	6.20	-	67.51	67.51	15.39	49.92	7.19	-	72.50	72.50	
002 State House	11.11	262.62	21.64	-	295.37	295.37	11.66	281.00	25.11	-	317.77	317.77	
006 Foreign Affairs	4.36	26.66	0.98	-	32.00	32.00	4.58	28.53	1.14	-	34.25	34.25	
100 Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.55	-	-	-	0.55	0.55	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.57	
102 Electoral Commission (Statutory)	8.71	279.13	44.56	-	332.40	332.40	9.15	298.66	44.56	-	352.38	352.38	
201-231 Missions Abroad	17.24	100.37	18.80	-	136.40	136.40	18.10	107.40	21.81	-	147.30	147.30	
Sub-total Public administration	56.62	715.43	92.19	-	864.23	864.23	59.45	765.51	99.81	-	924.76	924.76	
Legislature													
104 Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	77.74	324.73	14.89	-	417.36	417.36	81.63	347.46	14.89	-	443.98	443.98	
Sub-total Legislature	77.74	324.73	14.89	-	417.36	417.36	81.63	347.46	14.89	-	443.98	443.98	
Interest payment due													
Domestic Interest	-	1,446.66	-	-	1,446.66	1,446.66	-	1,425.46	-	-	1,425.46	1,425.46	
External Interest	-	296.94	-	-	296.94	296.94	-	309.05	-	-	309.05	309.05	
Sub-total Interest payments	-	1,743.60	-	-	1,743.60	1,743.60	-	1,734.51	-	-	1,734.51	1,734.51	
Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)													
Total Centre	1,356.06	3,261.98	4,389.30	4,622.59	9,007.35	13,629.94	1,441.93	3,440.58	5,171.22	3,366.53	10,053.73	13,420.27	
Total Local Government Programmes	1,511.60	1,206.44	308.52	99.10	3,026.56	3,125.65	1,588.65	1,291.25	357.89	-	3,237.79	3,237.79	

Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shillings, 2014/15 - 2019/2020

Sector/vote	FY 2018/19 Budget Projections						FY 2019/20 Budget Projections					
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl.		Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total incl.	
					Donor Project	Project					Donor Project	Project
Water and environment												
019 Water	6.20	15.22	313.89	-	335.31	335.31	6.51	16.74	401.78	-	425.03	425.03
019 Environment	-	2.69	29.67	-	32.36	32.36	-	2.95	37.98	-	40.93	40.93
157 National Forestry Authority	6.25	0.19	3.79	-	10.24	10.24	6.56	0.21	4.85	-	11.63	11.63
150 National Environment Management Authority	4.37	6.13	2.10	-	12.60	12.60	4.59	6.74	2.69	-	14.02	14.02
501-850 District Water Conditional Grant	-	3.64	106.30	-	106.93	106.93	-	4.00	132.22	-	136.22	136.22
501-850 District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	4.87	-	-	4.87	4.87	-	5.36	-	-	5.36	5.36
501-850 District Sanitation and Hygiene Grant	-	6.95	-	-	6.95	6.95	-	7.65	-	-	7.65	7.65
122 KCCA Water, Env. & Sanitation Grant	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02
Sub-total Water and environment	16.82	39.70	452.75	-	509.27	509.27	17.66	43.67	579.52	-	640.85	640.85
Justice/Law and order												
007 Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	14.59	-	-	14.59	14.59	-	16.05	-	-	16.05	16.05
007 Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	4.92	31.77	55.12	-	91.80	91.80	5.16	34.94	70.55	-	110.66	110.66
007 Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	0.87	-	-	0.87	0.87	-	0.96	-	-	0.96	0.96
009 Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.82	12.83	0.34	-	15.99	15.99	2.96	14.11	0.44	-	17.51	17.51
101 Judiciary (Statutory)	9.00	88.18	8.39	-	105.57	105.57	9.45	97.00	10.74	-	117.19	117.19
105 Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	1.33	8.04	0.76	-	10.14	10.14	1.40	8.84	0.98	-	11.22	11.22
106 Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	1.47	10.76	1.12	-	13.34	13.34	1.54	11.83	1.43	-	14.80	14.80
109 Law development Centre	4.40	2.18	1.49	-	8.08	8.08	4.62	2.40	1.91	-	8.93	8.93
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.17	9.67	-	-	17.84	17.84	8.58	10.63	-	-	19.21	19.21
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	1.42	15.22	225.30	-	241.93	241.93	1.49	16.74	288.38	-	306.61	306.61
133 DPP	6.87	21.16	-	-	28.02	28.02	7.21	23.27	-	-	30.48	30.48
144 Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	225.61	335.73	173.95	-	735.28	735.28	236.89	369.30	222.65	-	828.84	828.84
145 Uganda Prisons	53.08	87.81	35.47	-	176.37	176.37	55.74	96.60	45.40	-	197.73	197.73
148 Judicial Service Commission	1.47	3.14	15.62	-	20.23	20.23	1.54	3.45	20.00	-	24.99	24.99
Sub-total Justice/Law and order	320.56	641.93	517.56	-	1,480.05	1,480.05	336.59	706.13	662.47	-	1,705.19	1,705.19
Accountability												
008 MFPEED	5.04	160.24	626.76	16.68	792.04	808.72	5.30	176.27	802.25	-	983.81	983.81
103 Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	20.56	25.87	3.93	-	50.36	50.36	21.59	28.45	5.03	-	55.07	55.07
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.56	6.78	0.36	-	7.69	7.69	0.58	7.45	0.46	-	8.50	8.50
130 Treasury Operations	-	10.37	-	-	10.37	10.37	-	11.41	-	-	11.41	11.41
131 Audit (Statutory)	22.67	32.37	8.45	-	63.49	63.49	23.81	35.60	10.82	-	70.23	70.23
141 URA	124.02	122.10	78.13	-	324.24	324.24	130.22	134.31	100.00	-	364.53	364.53
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	9.99	33.85	57.49	-	101.33	101.33	10.49	37.23	73.59	-	121.31	121.31
153 PPDA	4.26	6.95	3.86	-	15.07	15.07	4.47	7.65	4.94	-	17.06	17.06
501-850 District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	22.13	-	-	22.13	22.13	-	24.34	-	-	24.34	24.34
122 KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.63	-	-	0.63	0.63	-	0.69	-	-	0.69	0.69
Sub-total Accountability	187.10	421.28	778.98	16.68	1,387.36	1,404.04	196.46	463.41	997.10	-	1,656.96	1,656.96
Energy and mineral development												
017 Energy and Minerals	4.70	7.77	526.78	461.48	539.25	1,000.73	4.94	8.54	674.28	60.85	687.76	748.60
123 Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	-	-	81.11	-	81.11	81.11	-	-	103.82	-	103.82	103.82
Sub-total Energy and mineral development	4.70	7.77	607.88	461.48	620.35	1,081.84	4.94	8.54	778.09	60.85	791.57	852.42
Tourism, trade and industry												
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.50	12.61	20.28	-	35.39	35.39	2.63	13.87	25.96	-	42.46	42.46
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.54	13.50	15.01	-	30.05	30.05	1.62	14.84	19.22	-	35.68	35.68
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.67	5.06	5.61	-	17.34	17.34	7.01	5.56	7.18	-	19.75	19.75
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	4.31	3.19	14.24	-	21.74	21.74	4.52	3.51	18.23	-	26.26	26.26
117 Uganda Tourism Board	2.15	13.06	0.95	-	16.15	16.15	2.26	14.37	1.21	-	17.83	17.83
501-850 District Trade and Commercial Services	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.17
Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	17.17	47.57	56.09	-	120.83	120.83	18.03	52.33	71.80	-	142.16	142.16

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shillings, 2014/15 - 2019/2020

Sector/vote	FY 2018/19 Budget Projections						FY 2019/20 Budget Projections					
	Total excl.			Total incl.			Total excl.			Total incl.		
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	External Financing	External Financing	External Financing
Lands, housing and urban development												
012 Lands, Housing and Urban development	3.92	19.82	65.99	103.54	89.73	193.27	4.12	21.80	84.47	110.38	110.38	
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.35	0.86	25.30	-	26.51	26.51	0.36	0.95	32.39	33.70	33.70	
501-850 USMID Grant												
Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	4.27	20.68	91.30	103.54	116.24	219.78	4.48	22.75	116.86	144.09	144.09	
Social development												
018 Gender, Labour and Social Development	2.75	39.17	84.25	126.17	126.17	126.17	2.89	43.09	107.84	153.82	153.82	
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	2.91	2.00	0.62	5.54	5.54	5.54	3.06	2.20	0.79	6.06	6.06	
501-850 District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	2.29	-	2.29	2.29	2.29	-	2.52	-	2.52	2.52	
501-850 District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grant	-	6.44	-	6.44	6.44	6.44	-	7.09	-	7.09	7.09	
501-851 Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	-	1.64	-	1.64	1.64	1.64	-	1.80	-	1.80	1.80	
122 KCCA Social Development Grant	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	0.27	-	0.27	0.27	
Sub-total Social development	5.87	51.79	84.87	142.33	142.33	142.33	5.95	56.97	108.64	171.56	171.56	
Information and communication technology												
020 Information and Communication Technology	1.09	9.45	1.96	12.51	12.51	12.51	1.15	10.40	2.51	14.06	14.06	
126 National Information Technology Authority (NITA-U)	6.90	5.40	7.17	19.48	19.48	19.48	7.25	5.94	9.18	22.37	22.37	
Sub-total Information & communication technology	8.00	14.85	9.14	31.99	31.99	31.99	8.40	16.34	11.69	36.43	36.43	
Public sector management												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	2.89	66.92	129.10	198.90	198.90	198.90	3.03	73.61	165.24	241.88	241.88	
003 Information and National Guidance	-	4.07	0.34	4.41	4.41	4.41	-	4.47	0.44	4.91	4.91	
005 Public Service	4.57	34.87	11.77	51.21	51.21	51.21	4.80	36.36	15.07	58.23	58.23	
005 Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)												
011 Local Government	7.81	12.88	62.42	51.46	83.11	134.57	8.20	14.17	79.90	102.26	102.26	
021 East African Affairs	0.97	37.62	0.92	39.51	39.51	39.51	1.02	41.38	1.18	43.58	43.58	
108 National Planning Authority (Statutory)	6.66	14.44	0.51	21.61	21.61	21.61	7.00	15.88	0.65	23.53	23.53	
146 Public Service Commission	49.40	38.65	-	88.04	88.04	88.04	51.87	42.51	-	94.38	94.38	
147 Local Gov't Finance Comm	1.30	33.92	0.76	35.98	35.98	35.98	1.36	37.32	0.98	39.65	39.65	
501-850 Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	32.37	33.92	-	66.29	66.29	66.29	33.99	37.32	-	71.30	71.30	
501-850 Unconditional Grant (District)	177.49	119.01	-	296.50	296.50	296.50	186.37	130.91	-	317.28	317.28	
501-850 Local Government development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	119.78	119.78	119.78	119.78	-	153.32	-	153.32	153.32	
501-850 District Equalisation Grant	-	5.22	-	5.22	5.22	5.22	-	5.74	-	5.74	5.74	
501-850 Hardship Allowance	-	44.20	-	44.20	44.20	44.20	-	48.62	-	48.62	48.62	
501-850 Local Governments - IPPS Costs	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.22	-	-	0.22	0.22	
501-850 Conditional Grant to LRDP	10.56	-	-	10.56	10.56	10.56	-	-	-	-	-	
501-850 LG - Pensions and Gratuity	27.89	29.53	8.72	127.93	127.93	127.93	29.29	32.49	11.16	140.72	140.72	
122 Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	311.35	603.38	344.89	51.46	1,259.62	1,311.08	326.92	663.72	427.94	1,418.58	1,418.58	
Sub-total Public sector management	311.35	603.38	344.89	51.46	1,259.62	1,311.08	326.92	663.72	427.94	1,418.58	1,418.58	
Public administration												
001 Office of the President (excl E&I)	16.16	58.91	8.99	84.05	84.05	84.05	16.96	64.80	11.50	93.27	93.27	
002 State House	12.24	331.58	31.38	375.21	375.21	375.21	12.86	364.74	40.17	417.76	417.76	
006 Foreign Affairs	4.81	33.66	1.43	39.89	39.89	39.89	5.05	37.03	1.82	43.90	43.90	
100 Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.60	-	-	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.63	-	-	0.63	0.63	
102 Electoral Commission (Statutory)	9.61	352.42	55.71	417.74	417.74	417.74	10.09	387.67	71.30	469.06	469.06	
201-231 Missions Abroad	19.00	126.73	27.26	172.99	172.99	172.99	19.95	139.40	34.89	194.24	194.24	
Sub-total Public administration	62.42	903.30	124.76	1,090.48	1,090.48	1,090.48	65.54	993.63	159.69	1,218.86	1,218.86	
Legislature												
104 Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	85.71	410.00	18.61	514.33	514.33	514.33	90.00	451.00	23.82	564.82	564.82	
Sub-total Legislature	85.71	410.00	18.61	514.33	514.33	514.33	90.00	451.00	23.82	564.82	564.82	
Interest payment due												
Domestic Interest	-	1,425.46	-	1,425.46	1,425.46	1,425.46	-	1,568.01	-	1,568.01	1,568.01	
External Interest	-	309.05	-	309.05	309.05	309.05	-	339.96	-	339.96	339.96	
Sub-total Interest payments	-	1,734.51	-	1,734.51	1,734.51	1,734.51	-	1,907.97	-	1,907.97	1,907.97	
Pensions and Gratuity (Statutory)												
Total Expenditure	4,454.03	4,079.04	6,464.03	4,676.48	4,300.06	4,377.45	4,650.73	4,476.70	6,779.06	4,476.80	4,476.80	

Table 37: Outstanding Uganda public external debt by creditor, million US dollars, 2012/13 - 2014/15

Creditor Category	Amount Outstanding			Of which Arrears			Outstanding as % of Total		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank (ADB)	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.0	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
African Dev Fund (ADF)	747.2	894.1	894.0	0.0	-	-	19.5%	20.8%	21.0%
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	20.0	19.6	20.8	0.0	-	-	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
East African Dev Bank (EADB)	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0%	-	-
European Dev Fund (EDF)	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
European Investment Bank (EIB)	29.9	25.2	27.9	0.0	-	-	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD)	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Int Dev Association (IDA)	2,243.5	2,508.3	2,413.7	0.0	-	-	58.7%	58.5%	56.8%
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	182.9	201.1	189.8	0.0	-	-	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	4.5	2.8	0.8	0.0	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	11.6	12.9	15.5	0.0	0.6	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Opec Fund	15.1	14.5	24.2	0.0	-	-	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	70.3	71.1	59.9	0.0	-	-	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%
Total multilateral creditors	3,326.2	3,750.4	3,649.3	0.0	0.6	-	87.0%	87.5%	85.9%
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, P.R. of	307.5	330.4	392.8	-	-	-	8.0%	7.7%	9.2%
Nigeria	16.8	17.1	17.3	16.8	17.1	17.3	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
India	6.4	3.2	0.0	-	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	24.0	23.0	22.0	-	-	-	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	8.5	8.3	8.1	-	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Tanzania, Un. Rep. of	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
United Arab Emirates	6.6	1.6	0.0	6.6	-	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	4.5	4.7	11.3	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Total non-Paris club bilateral creditors	432.4	446.5	509.7	81.6	75.4	75.6	11.3%	10.4%	12.0%
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	12.4	11.7	8.9	-	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
France	3.9	8.2	9.7	-	-	-	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	34.6	56.8	70.7	-	-	-	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	15.7	15.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Paris club	66.6	91.7	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%
Commercial non banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loan category²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total³	3,825.2	4,288.6	4,248.2	81.6	76.0	75.6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

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

(3) Small discrepancies 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 including Debt Relief, (US Million Dollars) 2012/13 - 2014/15

	Principal ¹			Interest ²			Total			21 pre	Percentage	
	2012/13 pre-Relief	2013/14 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief	2012/13 pre-Relief	2013/14 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief	2012/13 pre-Relief	2013/14 pre-Relief	2014/15 pre-Relief			
Multilateral creditors												
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	13.0	14.8	14.7	10.4	11.3	11.7	23.5	26.1	26.4			
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0			0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
European Investment Bank (EIB)	10.5	10.6	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	11.0	11.0	6.1	5.		
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) ⁵	0.0			0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Int Dev Association (IDA)	114.7	121.4	124.1	35.4	36.6	36.6	150.8	158.0	160.7			
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	4.7	3.2	3.3	1.4	0.9	2.6	6.7	4.1	5.9	3.1%	1.8%	
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Opec Fund	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Shelter Afrique	0.0			0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nordic Dev Fund	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Total Multilateral creditors	146.8	154.6	153.4	48.6	50.5	52.6	196.7	205.1	206.0			
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors												
Abu Dhabi	0.0	1.6		0.0	1.0		0.00	2.53	0.00	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Burundi	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China, P.R. of	2.8	6.7	8.4	5.9	8.3	8.9	8.72	15.03	17.23	4.0%	6.4%	7.4%
Cuba	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
India	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.39	1.16	0.94	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Libya	0.0	0.0		0.0			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.44	-0.16	-0.18	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Tanzania	0.0			0.0			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Korea	0.0			0.0			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Korea	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.33	0.14	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	0.0			0.0			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors	4.7	9.6	9.3	6.1	9.3	8.8	10.9	18.9	18.1			
Paris club bilateral creditors ⁶												
Austria	1.11	1.61	1.53	0.24	0.35	0.19	1.79	1.96	1.72	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
France	0.55	0.97	1.12	0.56	0.31	0.46	1.34	1.28	1.58	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Germany	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.04	0.24	0.06	0.17	0.39	0.22	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Italy	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.15	1.18	1.20	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Japan	3.75	3.69	3.13	0.40	0.34	0.26	4.16	4.03	3.39	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%
Spain	0.67	0.67		0.03			0.70	0.67	0.00	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0.43	0.52	0.60	0.50	0.48	0.43	0.93	0.99	1.03	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
United States	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sweden	0.12	0.00		0.01	0.03		0.13	0.03	0.00	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Norway	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Israel	0.23	0.27	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.26	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total Paris club bilateral creditors	7.3	8.2	7.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	11.1	11.3	9.9			
Commercial non banks	-0.03			0.00			0.00	0.00				
Commercial banks	0.00			0.04			0.04	0.00				
Other loan category ³	0.00	0.21		0.00			0.00	0.21	0.00			
Grand total ⁴	158.78	172.61	169.91	57.81	62.89	64.10	218.69	235.50	234.01	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

(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 40: Structure of interest rates 2011-2015

	Bank of Uganda		Treasury Bills			Commercial Banks shilling denominated				
	Rediscount rate	Commercial Banks	91 Days	182 Days	364 Days	Deposit Rates (Weighted Average)	Demand Deposits	Savings Deposits	Time Deposits	
Calendar Year										
2011	17.8	18.8	13.3	13.7	13.6	2.6	1.2	2.3	13.3	21.8
2012	22.0	23.0	14.2	15.4	14.7	3.3	1.5	3.2	16.8	26.2
2013	14.8	15.8	9.4	11.5	11.6	2.9	1.7	2.9	12.1	23.3
2014	14.2	15.2	9.6	11.1	11.3	3.1	1.8	2.7	10.8	21.6
Fiscal Year										
2011/12	23.9	24.9	17.0	17.5	16.9	3.3	1.3	2.8	18.4	25.3
2012/13	16.9	17.9	10.3	12.4	12.0	2.9	1.6	3.1	13.0	24.6
2013/14	14.5	15.5	9.3	11.1	11.3	3.2	1.8	2.8	11.7	22.2
Monthly										
2011 Jan	12.1	13.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	2.2	1.2	2.3	8.0	20.1
Feb	12.9	13.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	2.0	1.2	2.4	10.0	19.6
Mar	12.3	13.3	8.6	9.2	9.1	2.1	1.2	2.4	9.7	20.0
Apr	12.1	13.1	8.8	10.0	9.7	2.2	1.2	2.4	10.8	20.0
May	13.7	14.7	10.4	11.0	11.0	2.0	1.2	2.3	10.4	19.9
Jun	15.7	16.7	12.1	12.4	12.6	2.6	1.1	2.3	11.0	19.9
Jul	16.0	17.0	13.1	13.5	13.3	2.8	1.2	2.3	13.0	21.7
Aug	17.0	18.0	14.5	14.4	14.5	4.3	1.2	2.3	14.2	21.3
Sep	21.0	22.0	15.6	16.0	16.8	2.5	1.2	2.4	13.7	23.3
Oct	25.0	26.0	18.8	18.9	19.2	2.4	1.2	2.4	15.8	23.5
Nov	28.0	29.0	19.6	20.2	19.3	3.1	1.3	2.4	19.7	26.0
Dec	28.0	29.0	20.1	20.1	18.3	3.3	1.2	2.3	23.9	26.7
2012 Jan	27.0	28.0	20.3	21.0	19.7	3.4	1.3	3.2	21.2	27.3
Feb	26.0	27.0	17.6	16.8	16.0	3.3	1.3	3.2	19.8	26.8
Mar	25.0	26.0	15.7	16.8	16.2	3.4	1.4	3.3	20.0	27.6
Apr	25.0	26.0	16.3	17.4	16.9	3.7	1.6	3.3	20.6	26.1
May	25.0	26.0	16.4	17.5	16.8	3.5	1.4	3.3	19.0	26.7
Jun	24.0	25.0	16.7	17.1	16.1	3.5	1.3	3.3	19.9	27.0
Jul	23.0	24.0	16.7	16.4	14.9	3.6	1.4	3.3	17.8	26.9
Aug	21.0	22.0	12.7	13.5	12.5	3.6	1.6	3.2	15.2	26.4
Sep	19.0	20.0	10.7	10.8	10.2	3.1	1.7	3.1	11.9	25.7
Oct	17.0	18.0	9.1	11.4	10.9	3.0	1.6	3.1	12.7	24.9
Nov	16.5	17.5	9.3	13.5	13.1	2.9	1.7	3.2	10.8	23.7
Dec	16.0	17.0	9.4	13.2	13.2	2.6	1.6	3.2	12.7	24.8
2013 Jan	16.0	17.0	9.2	13.6	13.4	2.8	1.6	3.3	13.5	24.2
Feb	15.0	16.0	9.1	13.3	12.6	2.6	1.5	2.3	13.5	24.3
Mar	15.0	16.0	8.8	11.2	10.9	2.8	1.6	3.2	12.1	24.0
Apr	15.0	16.0	9.5	10.3	10.4	2.8	1.6	3.2	10.8	24.6
May	15.0	16.0	9.4	10.3	10.8	2.9	1.6	3.1	12.2	23.5
Jun	14.0	15.0	9.5	11.0	11.6	2.6	1.5	3.1	12.3	22.7
Jul	14.0	15.0	9.4	10.7	11.7	2.9	1.7	3.3	11.7	23.1
Aug	14.0	15.0	9.2	10.6	11.5	2.9	1.7	3.3	10.9	23.1
Sep	15.0	16.0	9.4	10.9	11.0	3.0	1.7	3.3	12.0	22.5
Oct	15.0	16.0	9.7	11.4	11.7	2.6	1.6	2.3	11.3	22.2
Nov	15.0	16.0	10.2	12.6	12.3	2.9	1.7	2.4	12.5	22.7
Dec	14.5	15.5	8.8	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.3	2.5	12.6	22.4
2014 Jan	14.5	15.5	8.4	10.7	10.7	3.9	2.2	3.1	11.4	21.9
Feb	14.5	15.5	8.9	11.0	11.1	4.6	2.0	3.4	12.5	20.8
Mar	14.5	15.5	9.4	11.3	11.5	3.1	1.9	2.5	12.4	21.9
Apr	14.5	15.5	9.9	11.3	11.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	12.1	21.8
May	14.5	15.5	9.5	10.8	10.9	3.0	1.7	2.3	11.4	21.9
Jun	14.0	15.0	8.9	10.4	10.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	9.8	21.5
Jul	14.0	15.0	9.1	10.3	10.7	2.8	1.7	2.3	10.4	21.6
Aug	14.0	15.0	10.1	10.5	11.1	2.5	1.6	2.3	9.7	21.7
Sep	14.0	15.0	10.0	10.9	11.2	2.5	1.8	2.4	10.0	21.2
Oct	14.0	15.0	10.3	11.6	11.7	2.5	1.7	2.5	9.7	21.9
Nov	14.0	15.0	10.4	12.2	12.0	2.8	1.7	3.6	9.8	22.1
Dec	14.0	15.0	10.6	12.3	12.1	3.0	1.6	3.2	10.5	20.7
2015 Jan	14.0	15.0	11.0	12.9	13.1	2.9	1.7	3.3	10.8	21.7
Feb	14.0	15.0	11.4	13.3	13.6	3.4	1.6	2.9	11.4	20.8
Mar	14.0	15.0	12.3	13.5	13.8	2.9	1.4	2.9	9.8	20.1

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates
(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 41: Foreign Exchange Rates 2010 - 2014 (Uganda Shillings per US\$)

Bureau Weighted Average

		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
2011		2,509.01	2,522.73	2,515.87	2,522.75
2012		2,493.89	2,504.29	2,499.09	2,504.56
2013		2,578.46	2,586.96	2,582.71	2,586.89
2014		2,590.19	2,599.30	2,594.75	2,599.79
Financial Year					
2010/11		2,315.90	2,324.95	2,320.43	2,323.43
2011/12		2,541.81	2,557.94	2,549.87	2,557.15
2012/13		2,580.33	2,589.22	2,584.78	2,591.12
2013/14		2,531.06	2,539.29	2,535.17	2,538.03
Monthly					
2011	Jan	2,323.64	2,330.42	2,327.03	2,332.47
	Feb	2,328.38	2,333.10	2,330.74	2,341.93
	Mar	2,383.02	2,403.94	2,393.48	2,393.31
	Apr	2,362.46	2,367.13	2,364.80	2,367.59
	May	2,381.39	2,392.35	2,386.87	2,387.68
	Jun	2,453.60	2,456.56	2,455.08	2,461.04
	Jul	2,575.07	2,578.04	2,576.56	2,587.23
	Aug	2,750.97	2,765.83	2,758.40	2,753.23
	Sep	2,795.01	2,802.88	2,798.95	2,814.02
	Oct	2,793.62	2,807.07	2,800.35	2,805.37
	Nov	2,515.92	2,588.65	2,552.29	2,582.18
	Dec	2,444.99	2,446.84	2,445.92	2,446.91
2012	Jan	2,402.37	2,410.12	2,406.25	2,414.19
	Feb	2,327.57	2,350.05	2,338.81	2,327.97
	Mar	2,464.71	2,477.85	2,471.28	2,485.02
	Apr	2,495.06	2,503.41	2,499.24	2,506.21
	May	2,464.63	2,479.21	2,471.92	2,479.05
	Jun	2,471.78	2,485.29	2,478.54	2,484.36
	Jul	2,468.50	2,474.22	2,471.36	2,474.18
	Aug	2,484.52	2,490.67	2,487.60	2,492.04
	Sep	2,505.75	2,511.93	2,508.84	2,515.88
	Oct	2,570.15	2,576.88	2,573.52	2,579.43
	Nov	2,608.44	2,617.96	2,613.20	2,622.95
	Dec	2,663.19	2,673.91	2,668.55	2,673.48
2013	Jan	2,672.50	2,681.87	2,677.19	2,683.79
	Feb	2,644.79	2,656.03	2,650.41	2,657.55
	Mar	2,627.11	2,636.40	2,631.76	2,636.89
	Apr	2,570.81	2,575.86	2,573.34	2,578.01
	May	2,562.56	2,583.18	2,572.87	2,586.11
	Jun	2,585.66	2,591.74	2,588.70	2,593.08
	Jul	2,582.48	2,590.27	2,586.38	2,588.90
	Aug	2,573.03	2,579.33	2,576.18	2,578.87
	Sep	2,564.69	2,572.00	2,568.35	2,568.86
	Oct	2,530.13	2,537.22	2,533.67	2,534.39
	Nov	2,519.63	2,525.55	2,522.59	2,523.27
	Dec	2,508.06	2,514.13	2,511.10	2,512.94
2014	Jan	2,495.07	2,500.98	2,498.03	2,499.90
	Feb	2,448.88	2,473.55	2,461.22	2,471.96
	Mar	2,528.20	2,535.08	2,531.64	2,534.22
	Apr	2,523.24	2,530.63	2,526.93	2,529.79
	May	2,525.49	2,532.59	2,529.04	2,532.39
	Jun	2,573.79	2,580.13	2,576.96	2,580.86
	Jul	2,625.55	2,633.64	2,629.60	2,633.52
	Aug	2,595.33	2,606.29	2,600.81	2,612.50
	Sep	2,614.49	2,619.55	2,617.02	2,618.80
	Oct	2,668.66	2,678.23	2,673.44	2,680.51
	Nov	2,726.37	2,734.27	2,730.32	2,734.22
	Dec	2,757.27	2,766.64	2,761.96	2,768.79
2015	Jan	2,847.21	2,856.74	2,851.98	2,860.71
	Feb	2,860.00	2,868.91	2,864.46	2,868.85
	Mar	2,937.82	2,952.14	2,944.98	2,951.74

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: Census Population by Residence and 2015-2016 Midyear Population Estimate

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1969	634,952	8,900,099	9,535,051
1980	938,287	11,697,892	12,636,179
1991	1,889,622	14,782,083	16,671,705
2002	2,921,981	21,305,316	24,227,297
2014*	6,426,013	28,430,800	34,856,813
2015	6,588,100	29,168,700	35,756,800
2016	6,777,800	30,082,900	36,860,700

Note: The 2014 shows provisional figures from National Population Housing Census 2014. The figures for 1969, 1980 and 1991 are as per the 1991 definition while those for 2002 and 2014* are as per the 2014 definition of urban areas. The urban population of 2014 excludes the population enumerated in Town Boards.*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43: Census Population (1991 and 2002) by Region and District and Projected (2014, 2015 and 2016) Mid Year Population

District/ Region	Census Population				
	1991	2002	2014*	2015	2016
Central					
Buikwe	250,511	329,858	436,406	444,600	454,200
Bukomansimbi	126,549	139,556	151,075	151,800	152,400
Butambala	74,062	86,755	100,471	101,400	102,500
Buvuma	18,482	42,483	89,960	94,700	100,700
Gomba	119,550	133,264	160,075	162,000	164,100
Kalangala	16,371	34,766	53,406	54,900	56,900
Kalungu	152,028	160,684	184,131	185,700	187,500
Kampala	774,241	1,189,142	1,516,210	1,541,000	1,568,900
Kayunga	236,177	294,613	370,210	375,800	382,200
Kiboga	98,153	108,897	148,606	151,700	155,400
Kyakwanzi	43,454	120,575	214,057	222,500	233,000
Luwero	255,390	341,317	458,158	467,200	477,900
Lwengo	212,554	242,252	275,450	277,600	280,100
Lyantonde	53,100	66,039	94,573	96,800	99,600
Masaka	203,566	228,170	296,649	301,800	307,900
Mityana	223,527	266,108	331,266	336,000	341,500
Mpigi	157,368	187,771	251,512	256,400	262,200
Mubende	277,449	423,422	688,819	711,900	739,900
Mukono	319,434	423,052	599,817	613,900	630,900
Nakaseke	93,804	137,278	197,703	202,600	208,500
Nakasongola	100,497	127,064	181,863	186,200	191,600
Rakai	330,401	404,326	518,008	526,500	536,400
Ssembabule	144,039	180,045	252,994	258,800	265,700
Wakiso	562,887	907,988	2,007,700	2,120,100	2,260,900
Sub Total	4,843,594	6,575,425	9,579,119	9,841,900	10,160,900
Western					
Buhweju	55,534	82,881	124,044	127,400	131,600
Buliisa	47,709	63,363	113,569	118,200	123,800
Bundibugyo	92,311	158,909	224,145	229,400	235,500
Bushenyi	160,982	205,671	235,621	237,600	239,800
Hoima	197,851	343,618	573,903	594,200	619,000
Ibanda	148,029	198,635	248,083	251,700	255,900
Isingiro	226,365	316,025	492,116	507,100	525,100
Kabale	417,218	458,318	534,160	539,300	545,200
Kabarole	299,573	356,914	474,216	483,200	493,800
Kamwenge	201,654	263,730	421,470	435,100	451,500
Kanungu	160,708	204,732	252,075	255,500	259,400
Kasese	343,601	523,033	702,029	715,800	732,200
Kibaale	220,261	405,882	788,714	825,300	870,700
Kiruhura	140,946	212,219	328,544	338,300	350,200
Kiryandongo	83,405	187,707	268,188	274,700	282,400
Kisoro	186,681	220,312	287,179	292,200	298,100
Kyegegwa	63,547	110,925	277,379	295,400	318,300
Kyenjojo	182,026	266,246	423,991	437,500	454,000
Masindi	129,682	208,420	292,951	299,700	307,700
Mbarara	267,457	361,477	474,144	482,700	492,800
Mitooma	134,251	160,802	185,519	187,100	189,100
Ntoroko	24,255	51,069	66,422	67,600	68,900
Ntungamo	305,199	379,987	489,323	497,500	507,100
Rubirizi	75,361	101,804	129,283	131,300	133,700
Rukungiri	230,072	275,162	320,567	323,600	327,200
Sheema	153,009	180,234	211,720	213,900	216,300
Sub Total	4,547,687	6,298,075	8,939,355	9,161,300	9,429,300

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (1991 and 2002) by Region and District, and Projected (2014, 2015 and 2016) Mid Year Population

District/ Region	Census Population				
	1991	2002	2014*	2015	2016
Northern					
Abim	47,572	51,803	109,039	114,800	121,900
Adjumani	96,264	202,290	232,813	234,800	237,100
Agago	100,659	184,018	227,486	230,600	234,300
Alebtong	112,584	163,047	225,327	230,200	236,100
Amolatar	68,473	96,189	146,904	151,100	156,300
Amudat	11,336	63,572	111,758	116,100	121,500
Amuru	88,692	135,723	190,516	194,900	200,100
Apac	162,192	249,656	368,786	378,600	390,400
Arua	368,214	559,075	785,189	803,200	824,600
Dokolo	84,978	129,385	182,579	186,800	191,900
Gulu	211,788	298,527	443,733	455,700	470,100
Kaabong	91,236	202,758	169,274	172,600	176,600
Kitgum	104,557	167,030	204,012	206,600	209,700
Koboko	62,337	129,148	208,163	215,000	223,300
Kole	115,259	165,922	241,878	248,100	255,500
Kotido	57,198	122,541	178,909	183,500	189,000
Lamwo	71,030	115,345	134,050	135,300	136,700
Lira	191,473	290,601	410,516	420,100	431,500
Maracha	107,596	145,705	186,176	189,200	192,700
Moroto	59,149	77,243	104,539	106,600	109,200
Moyo	79,381	194,778	137,489	140,000	143,000
Nakapiripirit	66,248	90,922	169,691	177,100	186,200
Napak	37,684	112,697	145,219	147,600	150,500
Nebbi	185,551	266,312	385,220	394,900	406,400
Nwoya	37,947	41,010	128,094	138,600	152,100
Otuke	43,457	62,018	105,617	109,500	114,300
Oyam	177,053	268,415	388,011	397,700	409,300
Pader	80,938	142,320	183,723	186,800	190,500
Yumbe	99,794	251,784	485,582	507,900	535,600
Zombo	131,315	169,048	240,368	246,100	252,900
Sub Total	3,151,955	5,148,882	7,230,661	7,420,000	7,649,300

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (1991, 2002, 2014) by Region and District and Projected (2015 and 2016) Mid Year Population

Region	Census Population			Mid Year Projected Population	
	1991	2002	2014*	2015	2016
Eastern					
Amuria	69,353	180,022	270,601	278,100	287,200
Budaka	100,348	136,489	208,439	214,500	221,700
Bududa	79,218	123,103	211,683	219,600	229,300
Bugiri	171,269	237,441	390,076	403,400	419,700
Bukedea	75,272	122,433	188,918	194,500	201,300
Bukwo	30,692	48,952	89,253	93,000	97,600
Bulambuli	64,576	97,273	177,322	184,800	193,900
Busia	163,597	225,008	325,527	333,600	343,500
Butaleja	106,678	157,489	245,873	253,400	262,400
Buyende	130,775	191,266	320,468	331,900	345,800
Iganga	235,348	355,473	506,388	518,500	533,000
Jinja	289,476	387,573	468,256	473,900	480,500
Kaberamaido	81,535	131,650	213,374	220,400	229,100
Kaliro	105,122	154,667	236,927	243,800	252,100
Kamuli	249,317	361,399	490,255	500,200	512,100
Kapchorwa	48,667	74,268	104,580	106,900	109,900
Katakwi	75,244	118,928	165,553	169,200	173,600
Kibuku	91,216	128,219	202,630	209,000	216,700
Kumi	102,030	165,365	258,073	265,900	275,400
Kween	37,343	67,171	95,623	97,900	100,600
Luuka	130,408	185,526	241,453	245,700	250,600
Manafwa	178,528	262,566	352,864	359,800	368,000
Mayuge	216,849	324,674	479,172	491,900	507,000
Mbale	240,929	332,571	492,804	505,900	521,800
Namayingo	68,038	174,954	223,229	226,800	231,000
Namutumba	123,871	167,691	253,260	260,400	268,900
Ngora	59,392	101,867	142,487	145,700	149,500
Pallisa	166,092	255,870	386,074	396,900	409,900
Serere	90,386	176,479	283,630	292,900	304,100
Sironko	147,729	185,819	246,636	251,300	256,800
Soroti	113,872	193,310	297,154	305,900	316,400
Tororo	285,299	379,399	526,378	537,900	551,800
Sub Total	4,128,469	6,204,915	9,094,960	9,333,600	9,621,200
Uganda	16,671,705	24,227,297	34,856,813*	35,756,800	36,860,700

Note: 2014 are provisional Results from the National Population Housing Census 2014 and 2015 and 2016 are estimates
The 2014 district totals do not add up to national figure because results under conflict areas are not included by 12,718*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Designed and Printed by:



NOT FOR SALE

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
Plot 2-12 Apollo Kaggwa Road
P.O. Box 8147, Kampala Uganda
www.finance.go.ug