

Citizen's Guide to the FY2024/25 Budget



In partnership with



Contents

Foreword	i
Acronyms	ii
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 What is the Citizen’s Guide to the Budget?	1
1.2 Why is the citizen’s Guide to the Budget published?	1
1.3 What is a National Budget?	1
1.4 The Budget Cycle	2
2.0 Economic Performance and Outlook	3
2.1 Economic Performance and outlook	3
2.2 Public Debt	3
3.0 FY 2024/25 Budget Highlights	4
3.1 Government Spending FY2024/25	4
3.2 Sources of Government income FY2024/25	4
3.3 FY2024/25 Programme Budget Allocation	5
4.0 Allocations to key priority areas for FY 2024/25	6
4.1 Wealth Creation Funds	6
4.2 Agro-Industrialisation	8
4.3 Tourism Development	9
4.4 Human Capital Development	10
4.5 Water, Sanitation and Environment Protection	12
4.6 Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services	13
4.7 Oil and Gas	14
4.8 Energy Development	15
4.9 Digital Transformation	16
4.10 Disaster Risk Reduction	16
5.0 Tax Measures FY 2024/25	17
5.1 Excise Duty	17
5.2 Income Tax	17
5.2 Value Added Tax (VAT)	17
Glossary of selected terms	18

Foreword



The financial year (FY) 2024/25 marks the fifth and the last year of implementation of the third National Development Plan (NDP III). The Budget for FY 2024/2025 was guided by the NDP III, and priority interventions pronounced by H.E. the President.

The theme for the FY 2024/25 budget is ‘Full Monetization of the Ugandan Economy through Commercial Agriculture, Industrialization, Expanding and Broadening Services, Digital Transformation and Market Access’.

In a bid to promote transparency, accountability and ease access to relevant information on the Budget, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) in partnership with other government institutions and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), engages in a number of activities during the Budget Month to popularise the budget through dialogues, Radio and TV discussions.

The Citizen’s Guide to the Budget provides a snapshot of the Ushs. 72.137 Tn Budget for FY 2024/25 comprising of Recurrent (Shs. 18.74 Tn), Development (Shs. 15.58 Tn) and Statutory expenditures (Shs. 37.82Tn).

All stakeholders are encouraged to take keen interest in the budget and the opportunities therein by visiting our budget website www.budget.finance.go.ug or calling the toll-free hotline 0800229229.

For God and my Country.


Matia Kasaija (MP)

Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Acronyms

ACF	-	Agricultural Credit Facility
Bn	-	Billion
BTTB	-	Background to The Budget
DUCAR	-	District Urban and Community Access Roads
EACOP	-	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
FY	-	Financial Year
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GKMA	-	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
GoU	-	Government of Uganda
ICT	-	Information Communication and Technology
ICU	-	Intensive Care Unit
IFMS	-	Integrated Financial Management System
LG	-	Local Government
MoFPED	-	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NBFP	-	National Budget Framework Paper
NDP III	-	Third National Development Plan
PBS	-	Programme Budgeting System
PDM	-	Parish Development Model
PwD	-	Persons with Disabilities
SAGE	-	Social Assistance Grant for Elderly Persons
SEGOP	-	Special Assistance Grant for Older Persons
Shs	-	Ugandan Shillings
Tn	-	Trillion
UDB	-	Uganda Development Bank
UGIFT	-	Uganda Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers
URA	-	Uganda Revenue Authority
VAT	-	Value Added Tax

1.0 Introduction

1.1 What is the Citizen's Guide to the Budget?

It is a summary of the National Budget showing priorities, how the Government plans to raise revenue and how the revenue has been allocated to the different programmes.

1.2 Why is the Citizen's Guide to the Budget published?

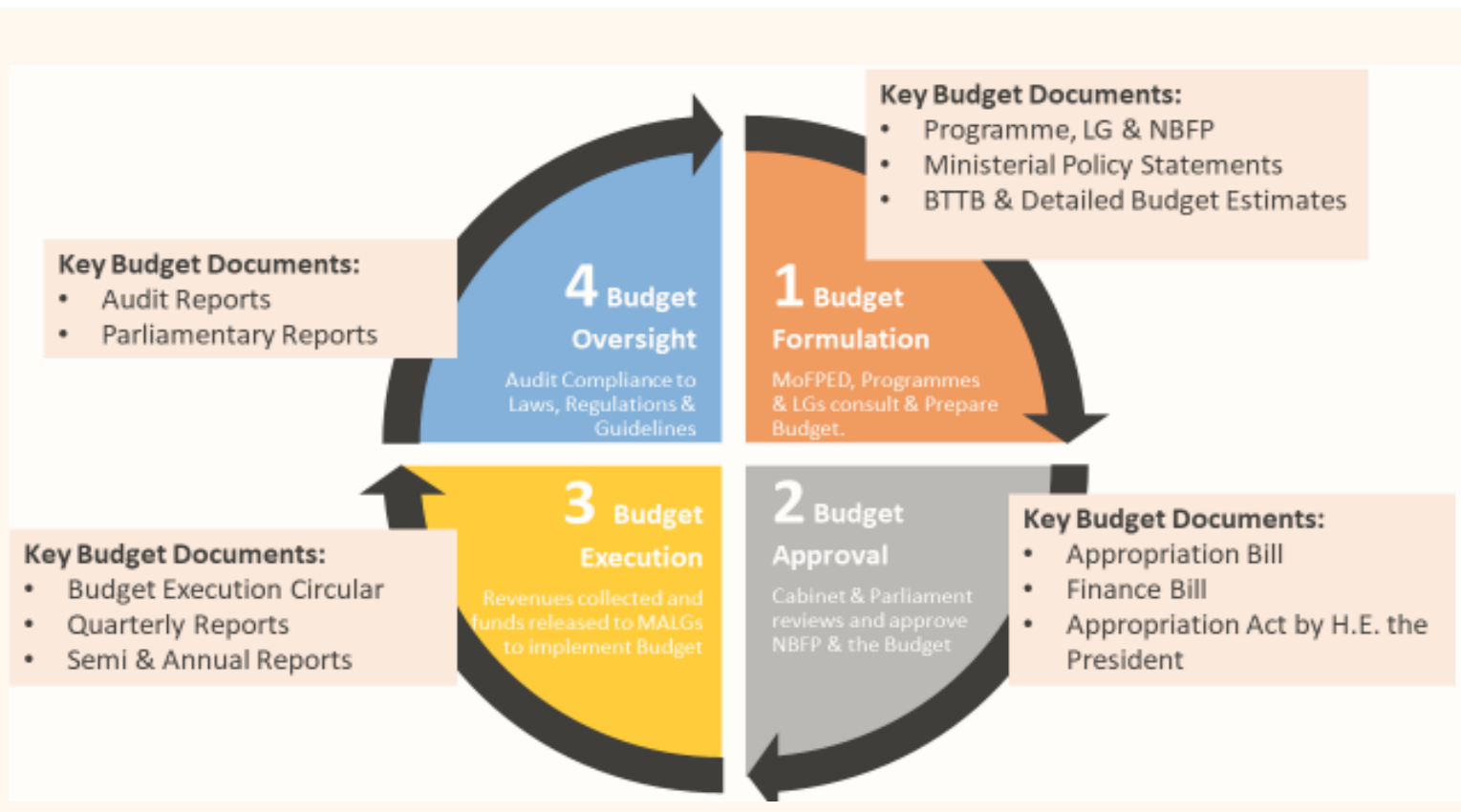
- i. To inform citizens on:
 - a) The government budget priorities for the year and the resources required.
 - b) How the Government intends to raise the resources for financing the budget.
 - c) How the Government allocated the resources to the priorities and will make use of the available resources.
- ii. To enable the citizens, participate actively at all levels and hold the Government responsible and accountable for quality service delivery.

1.3 What is a National Budget?

It is a country's official statement which shows how the Government plans to raise revenue and how these revenues will be allocated and spent every financial year. In April every year, the Finance Minister tables the national budget, whereby he announces government spending at both national and local government level.

1.4 The Budget Cycle

Stages involved in the preparation of the National Budget



2.0 Economic Performance and Outlook

2.1 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK

The economy grew by 6.0% in FY 2023/24 compared with 8.3% in FY 2022/23. In FY 2024/25 the economy is projected to grow at 6.5%. This growth was on account of higher growth in all sectors. Services, agriculture, and industry sectors registered growth rates of 6.6%, 5.1%, and 5.8%, respectively.

The commercial bank lending interest rates for shilling-denominated credit reduced to 17.7% in April 2024 compared to 19.3% in April 2023. Interest rates in the domestic debt market have remained broadly stable averaging at 11.2% on the one-year Government Treasury Bills.

The private sector credit increased to Shs 21.54 trillion in April 2024 from Shs 20.47 trillion in April 2023, an increase of 5.2%. There was also a slight increase in the share of credit going to productive areas of the economy. The share of credit going to agriculture increased slightly to 11.3% by April 2024 compared to 11.1% by April 2023, while the share of credit to manufacturing remained the same at 13.4%.

During the year ending April 2024, Uganda's exports increased by USD 2.534 billion to USD 7.471 billion compared to USD 4.938 billion in April 2023, representing a 34 percent growth. This increase was largely driven by increased exports of gold (75.7%), coffee (21.9%), oil re-exports (21.8%), sim-sim (20.2%), tobacco (10.3%), cotton (6.9%), and light manufactured products (4.9%).

2.2 Public Debt

As at the end of December 2023, Uganda's total public debt stood at Shs 93.38 trillion, equivalent to USD 24.69 billion. Of this amount, external debt was Shs 55.37 trillion equivalent to USD 14.64 billion while domestic debt was Shs 38.01 trillion equivalent to USD 10.05 billion. The public debt is projected at Shs 97.638 trillion, equivalent to USD 25.716 billion by 30th June 2024.

Uganda's public debt to GDP was estimated at 46.9% in June 2023 and is projected to end at 47.9% the financial year ending June 2024. This is below the 52.4% threshold provided for in the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility for the financial year 2023/24, and less than 50% of GDP Government policy target for debt sustainability.

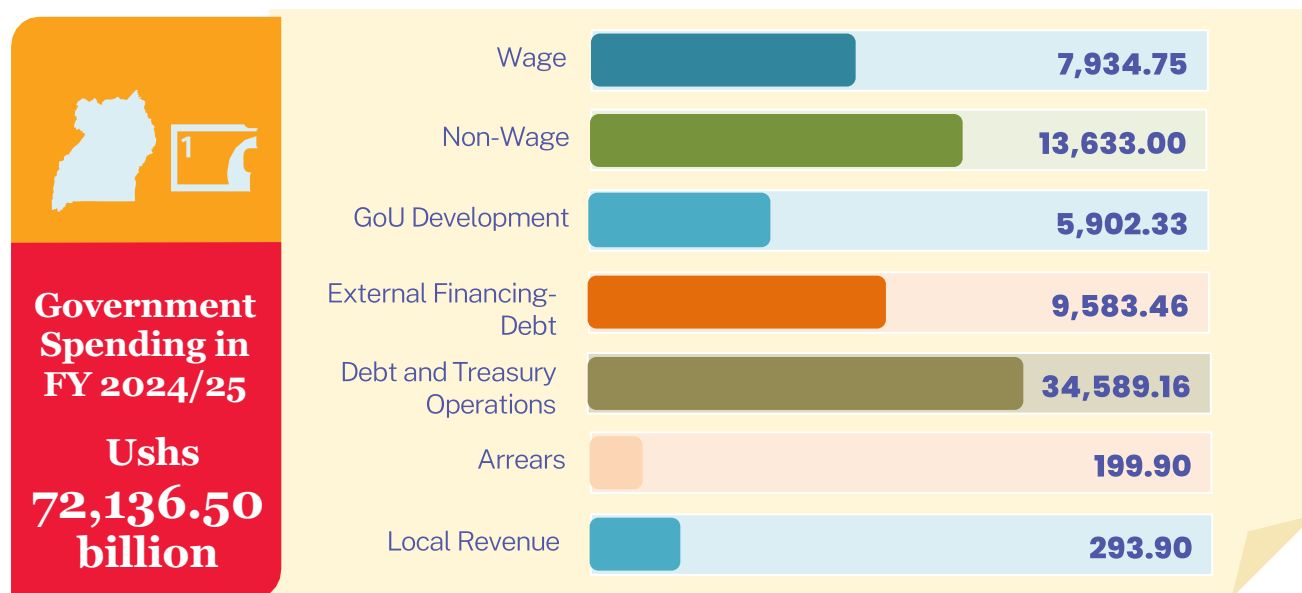


During the year ending April 2024, Uganda's exports increased by USD 2.534 billion

3.0 FY 2024/25 Budget Highlights

The Strategy for FY 2024/25 will prioritize Peace and security, investment in Health, Education, Provision of clean water, the Science Economy, Research and Development, and construction of the Standard Gauge Railway and water transport among others. The Budget for the next FY is **Shs. 72.137 trillion** comprising domestic revenue and external financing.

3.1 Government Spending FY 2024/25



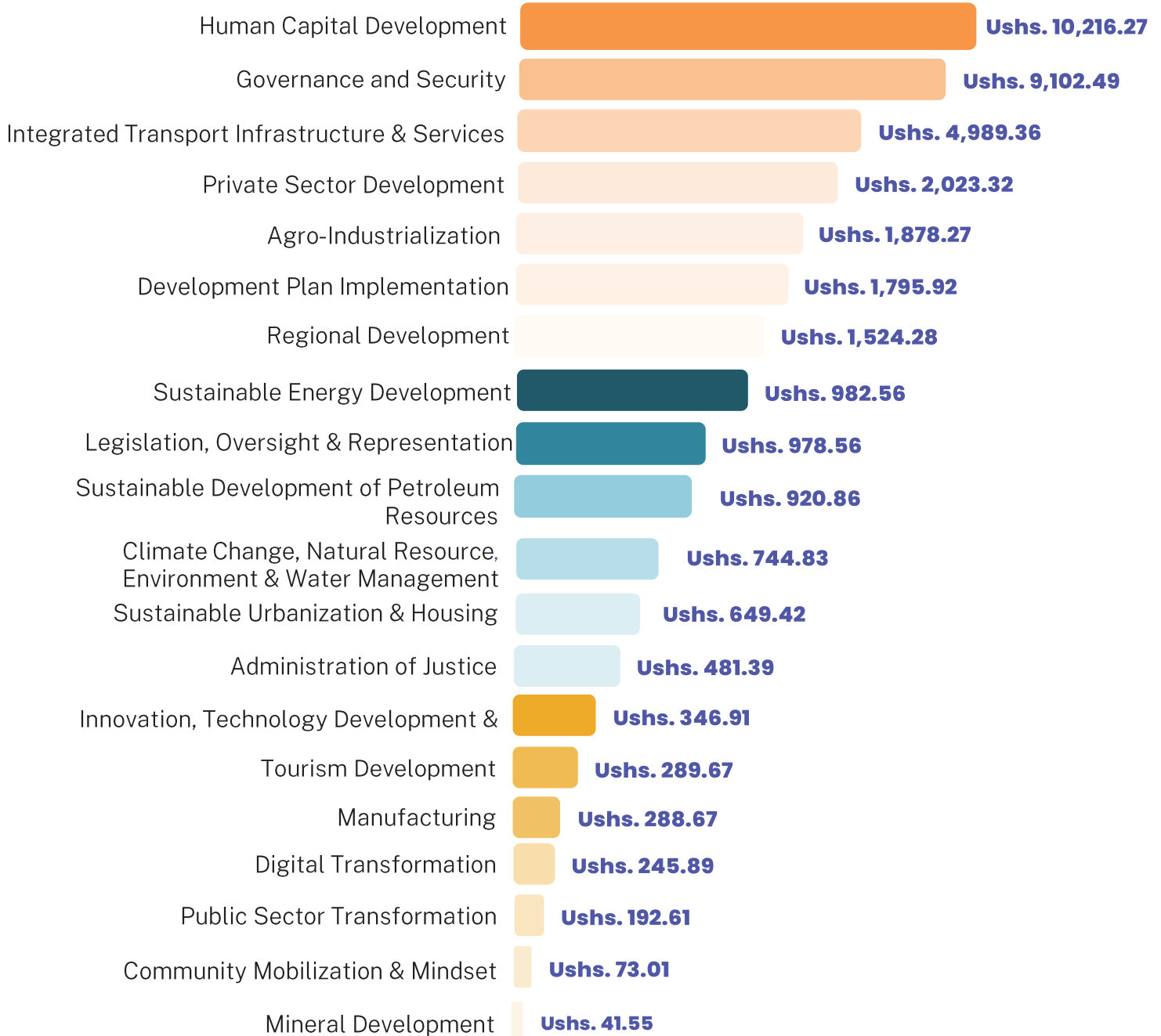
3.2 Sources of Government Income in FY 2024/25 (Shs. Billion)

The approved budget of shs. 72,137 billion will be financed from **Domestic revenue** amounting to **Shs. 31,982 billion** of which (URA) Tax revenue is **Shs. 29,372 billion** and Non-tax revenue is **Shs. 2,069 billion**.

S/N	Source	Amount (Shs Billion)
1	Domestic Revenues	31,981.93
2	Budget Support	1,393.66
3	Petroleum Fund	115.37
4	BOU (Recapitalisation 23/24 and Bonds 24/25)	7,778.53
5	Domestic Financing (Domestic Borrowing)	8,967.96
Sub- Total GoU Resource Envelope		50,237.45
6	Project Support (External Financing)	9,583.46
7	Domestic Refinancing (Roll-over)	12,021.70
8	Local Revenue for Local Governments	293.90
Total Resource Inflows (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)		72,136.50

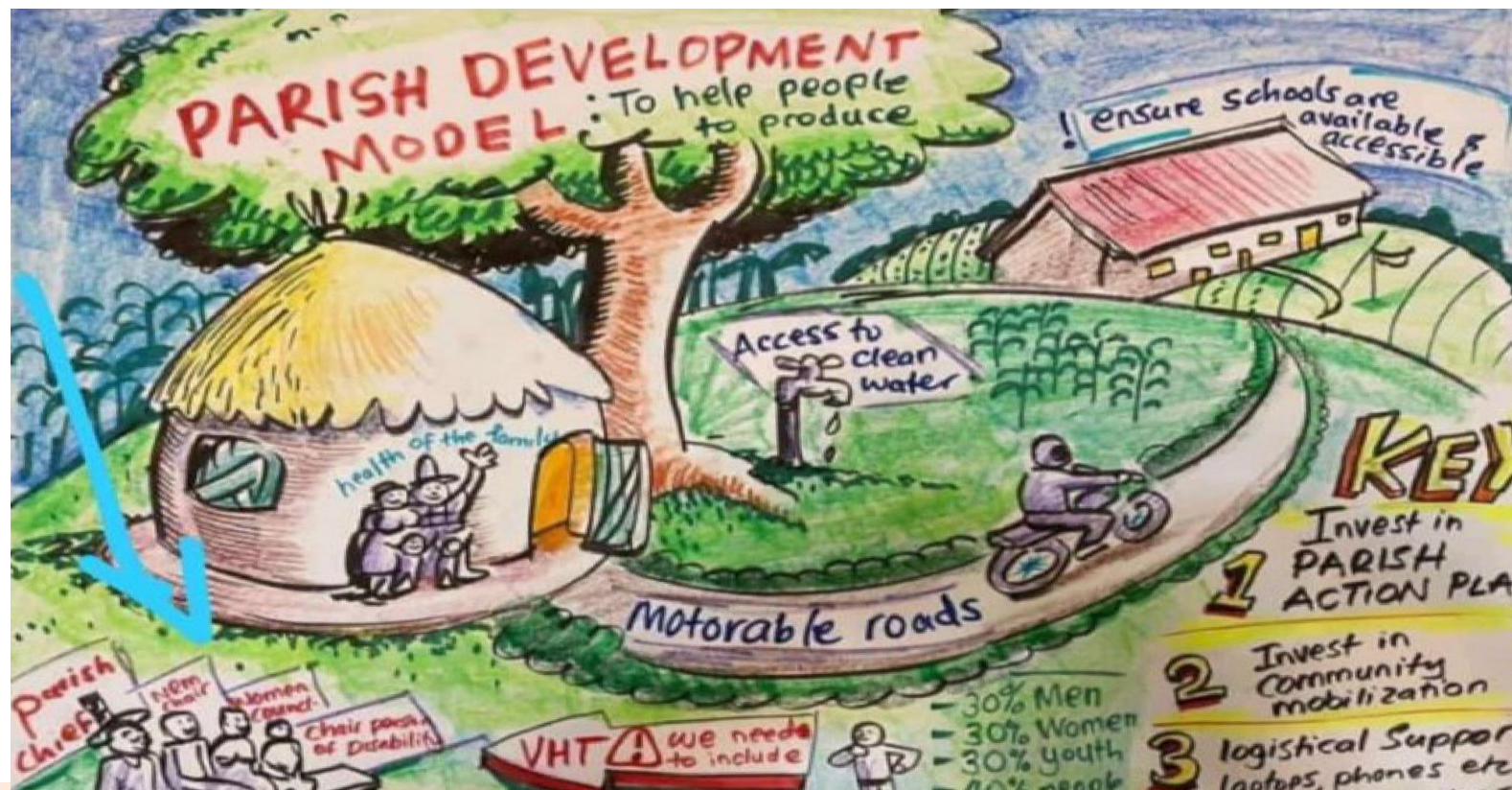
3.3

FY2024/25 Programme Budget Allocations (Shs. Billions)



4.0 Allocations to key priority areas for FY 2024/25

4.1 Wealth Creation Funds



Wealth Funds.

Shs 1.059 trillion

allocated to **Parish Development Model**, which is an additional Shs. 100 billion per parish to benefit more households.

Shs 100 billion

allocated for **Emyooga** to support more Ugandans to create wealth and boost their incomes. To date Government has allocated Shs 480 billion through Emyooga. Out of this, Shs 268 billion has been disbursed to 6,810 Emyooga SACCOs.

Shs 30 billion

Allocated to capitalize the **Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF)** to support commercialization of agriculture through credit guarantee scheme that provides up to 50 percent of the money loaned to farmers. Since 2009, Government has cumulatively disbursed Shs. 860 billion, which has enabled 3,868 agricultural projects in commercial on-farm investment, post-harvest management, agro-processing, and trade in agricultural produce.

Shs. 55 billion

Allocated to further capitalize **Uganda Development Bank (UDB)** with Shs. 55 billion in FY 2024/25. UDB has grown into a formidable bank in assets, providing patient and relatively affordable capital to those adding value to agricultural raw materials, manufacturers, as well as investors in tourism and hospitality, infrastructure, and education. Government is also in the process of acquiring for UDB credit lines worth Shs 1.083 trillion to lend more to wealth creators.



Government has cumulatively disbursed to ACF

Shs.
860
billion

Special Interest Group Funds

Uganda Women
Entrepreneurship
Fund

Shs.
27.9
billion

SAGE for persons aged
80 and above. SEGOP for
persons aged 61-79 to
boost their businesses

Shs.
105.388
billion

GROW Project to
support women
enterprises

Shs.
205.338
billion

Social Projection
Shs.

355.79
billion

4.2 Agro-Industrialisation



**Shs.
1.878
Trillion**
**Allocated for
Agro-
Industrialisation**



Shs. 1.878 trillion allocated to agro-industrialization with increased focus on commercialization and value addition in agriculture. Interventions for FY 2024/25 include:

Support for pest, vector and disease control and prevention. Shs 427.21 billion was provided to **procure and distribute 44 million doses of vaccines against foot and mouth disease.**

Increased investment in **small and large irrigations systems**, particularly solar-powered irrigation

Support to NARO to **roll-out the anti-tick vaccine**, starting with 20 million doses

Investment in **research and genetic development** of selected value chains for animal, fish and crop varieties.

De-risking agriculture through supporting increased production and productivity as well as value addition for all the priority value chains.

More support for **agricultural mechanization.**

4.3 Tourism Development

Shs 289.6 billion allocated for Tourism Development given that tourism has a high return on investment. Interventions for FY 2024/25 include:

Support international and domestic tourism marketing and promotion activities.

Modernize our tourism products to make them more competitive. These include completion of the pier and related infrastructure at the Source of the Nile; upgrading the Uganda Museum; construction of 8,000 metres of climbing ladders and boardwalks on the Rwenzori Mountains to make hiking safer

Continue with the grading, supervision and classification of tourism facilities to enhance the quality of services and ensure adherence to the required global standards.

Complete the upgrade of the Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute infrastructure to make it an International Centre of Excellence for training and skills development in tourism and hospitality; and

Enhance the conservation of Uganda's 22 Wildlife Protected Areas with a focus on the mitigation of human wildlife conflicts. Government will construct an additional 150 kms of electric fence and maintain the existing 106-km fence; carry out boundary surveillance through more than 13,904 patrols; uproot invasive species and construct four (4) water dams in protected areas



**Promoting
Tourism
FY2024/25**

**Shs.
289.6
Billion**



4.4 Human Capital Development



**Shs.
10.072
Trillion
Allocated for Human Capital
Development**

Health Sub Programme

Shs 4.688 trillion

provided for FY 2024/25 to further enhance the health of Ugandans. Priorities for FY 2024/25 include:

Disease Prevention & Health

Education. Government will promote and implementation of interventions for the disease prevention and health education initiatives against communicable, non-communicable and neglected tropical diseases and injuries.

Hospital Infrastructure

Government will, rehabilitate and equip dilapidated hospitals across the country including in the Kampala Metropolitan Area.

Specialized Healthcare

Government will rehabilitate and construct more health infrastructure and provide medical equipment to improve quality of care and provision of specialized healthcare. These include, among others: the Uganda Cancer Institute and Regional Cancer Centers; the Uganda Heart Institute, Intensive Care Units and an imaging center for referral hospitals.

Essential Medicines

An additional Shs. 100 billion is allocated for provision of essential medicines.

Welfare of Health Workers

Government to provide more wage allocations to facilitate the recruitment of staff for the upgraded HC IIIs to improve the welfare of health workers including medical interns and doctors designated as Senior House Officers.

Education Sub Programme



**Improving
Education
FY2024/25**

**Shs.
4.847
Trillion**

Shs 4.847

trillion provided in FY 2024/25 to further improve the quality of education, and the following are among the priorities

New Curriculum Government to support the new curriculum for S1-S4 students.

Student Loans Government to provide loans to 5,192 degree and 1,125 diploma students who are on the Government-funded loan scheme, both continuing students and new beneficiaries.

Secondary Education Expansion

Government will commence construction of 60 secondary schools and expansion of 61 existing secondary schools under the Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project.

Seed Secondary Schools 111 seed secondary schools to be operationalized and 27 seed secondary schools to be completed under the Uganda Inter- Governmental Fiscal Transfers (UGIFT).

Equitable Access to University Education

Government will take over of Bunyoro and Busoga Universities for inclusive and equitable access to university education.

4.5 Water, Sanitation and Environment Protection



**Climate Change,
Natural
Resources,
Environment and
Water
Shs.
744.83
billion**

In FY 2024/25, clean water coverage will increase to 70 percent and 85 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively. In the rural areas, the target is to reduce the distance to the nearest source of clean and safe water for human and animal consumption to less than one kilometer while in urban areas to less than 500 metres. The following are among the priorities for FY 2024/25:

Construction of **52 large solar-powered water supply systems in 19 districts** that are currently at less than 50 percent water coverage in Agago, Yumbe, Amudat, Kaabong, Bulambuli, Buvuma, Buyende, Namayingo, Rakai, Nakaseke, Sembabule, Kibaale, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Mubende, Lyantonde, Kakumiro, Kassanda and Kisoro.

Construction of **15 solar-powered water supply systems in the Rural Growth Centres** in Lwentulege, Bugwara, Kabamba, Ki-koora, Mwitazinge, Lugala, Kitenga, Bukizibu/Bumwena, Igwaya, Kidera, Bugomolwa, Kitonge-Nakasero, Kikonge, Kasese and Lubaali.

Complete construction of **31 town water supply systems and sanitation facilities** in Bulangira, Kanapa, Aligoi, Opengate Kawo, Karago, Nyakashaka, Buikwe, Bundibugyo, Kapchorwa, Kamuli, Namasale, Kaliro-Namungalwe, Butaleja-Busolwe, Buda-ka-Kadama-Tirinyi-Kibuku, Kyankwanzi, Butemba, Ngoma, Lunya, Palabek-Kal (Lamwo), Obongo, Lamwo, Rhino Camp, Arra/Dufile, Amuru, Kole, Alangi, Zeu, Kakingol, Iriiri, and Lorengacora.

Construction of **17 rural water supply systems in the refugee-hosting districts** of Adjumani, Lamwo, Madi Okollo, Moyo, Terego, and Yumbe.

Increase Water for production storage capacity for commercial farmers **from 52.6 million cubic metres to 76.8 million cubic metres.**

4.6 Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services



**Maintaining
and building
transport
infrastructure**

**Shs.
4.989
Trillion**

Government will focus on maintenance of the roads built, building new strategic roads, accelerated rehabilitation of the Meter Gauge Railway, and commencement of construction of the Standard Gauge Railway.

Expand Tarmac (306Km)

Government will Tarmac an additional 306 Km of roads under the ongoing projects

Complete Road upgrades (210km)

Government will complete the upgrading of 210 km of the following roads: Muyembe-Nakapiripirit (92 km) and 25 km of service roads; Kira- Matugga Road and improvement of 5 junctions (21 km); Tororo-Busia Road (26 km) and Mayuge and Busia Town Roads (18 km).

Complete road construction (43.2Km)

Government will complete the construction of 20.2 km of Kayunga-Nabuganyi Road; and Kakiri-Masulita-Mawale Road (23 km).

New Construction /upgrade (643Km)

Government will commence the upgrade/ construction of 643 km of the following road projects: Kisoro-Lake Bunyonyi Road and Kisoro-Mgahinga National Park Headquarters Road (33.2 km); Koboko-Yumbe-Moyo (105 km); Yumbe-Ure Road (23.6 km); Kitgum-Kidepo (116 km); Namagumba-Budadiri-Nalugugu Road (39 km); Katine-Ochero Road (69.3 km) and 2.9 km of town roads in Kaberamaido and Kalaki towns.

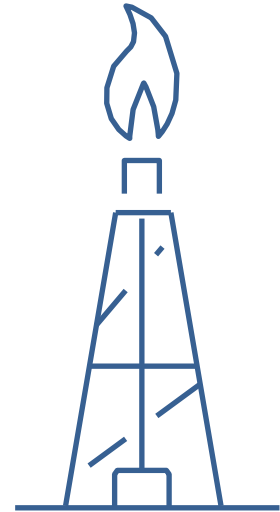
Upgrade 16.9km Bitumen

Standard Roads Government will upgrade to Bitumen Standard (tarmac) 16.9 km of roads in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), and Gomba District.

4.7 Oil and Gas

Uganda is progressing steadily towards the first oil production in FY 2025/26., **Shs 920.86 billion** was allocated for the oil and gas sector to prioritize the following interventions:

- i. Development of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) hub in Tanga.
- ii. Continued construction of the EACOP including the necessary infrastructure to facilitate adherence to high quality environmental standards.
- iii. Procurement and dissemination of the 57,000 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders to promote clean cooking.
- iv. Establishment of the Petroleum Geoscience Laboratory; and,
- v. Equity contribution for the Refinery Project.



Allocation to
Oil and Gas
Shs.
920.8
billion

4.8 Energy Development



Allocation
to Energy
Development
Shs.
982.56
Billion

For Energy Development, Government will undertake the following in FY 2024/25

Clean Energy Increase

access to clean energy by supporting clean cooking technologies.

5 Micro-Grid Power Plants

Development of five (5) micro-grid power plants using wind and solar hybrids in Karamoja.

Quality of Power Supply

Improve the quality of power supply through the systematic operation and maintenance of existing power infrastructure.

Grid Expansion Increase access to electricity through grid expansion and connectivity projects.

8,400MW Nuclear Power Plant

Commence preparatory activities for the 8,400MW Nuclear Power Plant in Buyende District.

Transmission & Distribution

Investment more in the construction of transmission and distribution networks targeting load centers to promote value addition.

4.9 Digital Transformation

Shs 246 billion provided in FY 2024/25 to continue developing the ICT and digital transformation through the following interventions:

- i. Further expansion of internet connectivity and digital infrastructure across the country.
- ii. Continue the rollout of digital services across Government to improve efficiency of service delivery, transparency and accountability.
- iii. Leverage Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and ICT to create employment opportunities for young people.
- iv. Digital skilling to increase adoption of the digital services; and,
- v. Cyber security, data protection and privacy.



**Developing
ICT
Shs.
246
Billion**

4.10 Disaster Risk Reduction

During FY 2023/24, the Government supported 53,930 households with relief food and non-food items such across the country. Shs 18.1 billion plus a Contingency Fund of Shs 169 billion allocated in FY 2024/25 year to support disaster response and management including:

- i. Operationalise the National Disaster Risk Management Plan.
- ii. Support **50,000 households with food and non-food items** across the country.
- iii. Provide funds to **Uganda Red Cross Society to support disaster victims.**
- iv. Support the **resettlement of 1,000 households** that were displaced by landslides and floods in the Elgon Region including the districts of Bududa, Manafwa, Bulambuli, Namisindwa and Sironko.



**Contingency
fund to
support
disaster
responses
Shs.
169
Billion**

5.0 Tax Measures FY 2024/25

5.1 Excise Duty

- i. Imposed excise duty on powdered beer at Shs 1,000 per kilogram.
- ii. Imposed excise duty at a rate of 0.5 percent of the value of withdrawals of money from other platforms other than mobile money. This does not apply to withdrawals from agent banking or banking halls;
- iii. Increased excise duty on petrol by Shs 100 per litre;
- iv. Increased excise duty on diesel by Shs 100 per litre;
- v. Increased excise duty on imported wines from 80 percent or Shs 8,000 per litre to 100 percent or Shs 10,000 whichever is higher.
- vi. Imposed excise duty on adhesives, grout, white cement and lime. The objective is to align the tax treatment of these products with that of cement.

5.2 Income Tax

- i. Exempted investors from tax capital gains arising from the sale of holdings in private equity or venture capital funds regulated by the Capital Markets Authority. The intention is to incentivize private equity or venture capital investments in Uganda;
- ii. Introduced provided tax holidays on the income of a person who manufactures and fabricates electric motor vehicles, electric motorcycles, electric batteries and electric vehicle charging equipment, as well as the income of a person who develops, establishes or operates a medical facility or hospital facility;
- iii. Extended the waiver of penalties and interest on arrears outstanding by June 2023. This waiver will apply when the taxpayer pays between July and December 2024; and
- iv. Introduced a 10 percent withholding tax on commission paid to the banking agents and fintech agents (payment service providers).

5.3 Value Added Tax (VAT)

Under VAT, the supply of electric motorcycles, vehicles manufactured or fabricated in Uganda and their respective charging stations and batteries for electric motorbikes, charging stations and related services are exempt from tax. The objective is to facilitate the growth of e-mobility and affordability of electric cars and motorcycles and protect the environment. Starting FY 2024/25, the provision of taxable goods/ services by an employer to an employee will attract VAT

Glossary of selected terms

Appropriation Act: This authorizes Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies to allocate and spend funds on selected programmes and projects.

Approved Budget: This is the appropriated budget and statutory expenditure by the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda, for a financial year from 1st July to 30th June.

Budget: This is an estimation of revenue and expenditure for a specified future period of time usually a year.

Chart of Accounts: This is a complete list of items against which budgets allocations are made and appropriated through the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS). This forms the basis of the detailed Budget Estimates.

Concessional loans: These are loans extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. The concessionality can be achieved either through interest rates below those on the market or by grace periods, or a combination of these. Concessional loans usually have long grace periods. These are usually provided by multilateral agencies e.g World Bank.

Development Partner: This is a country that offers assistance in the form of funds, machinery, experts and several others to another country.

Domestic Financing: This is the amount of money raised by the Government, in local currency and from its own residents mostly through the commercial banks and issuing Government securities.

Economic Growth: This is increase in the amount of goods and services produced in a country over a period of time, usually one year. Economic growth is measured using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

External Financing (External Fin.): This refers to the category of expenditure that was previously referred to as donor in the budget documents. The change in name is to ensure conformity in the international nomenclature.

GoU: This refers to the category of expenditure on domestic development funded by the Government of Uganda.

Grants: These are non-payable funds or products disbursed by one party, often a Government Department, Cooperation, Foundation or Trust. These are provided mostly by bi-lateral development partners.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): This is the monetary value of all finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis.

IFMS: The Integrated Financial Management System is an IT based accounting system that manages spending, payment processing, budgeting and reporting for Governments and other entities.

Inflation: This is a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a given period of time.

Investment (capital purchases): These relate to the purchase of capital assets in the chart of accounts.

Item: These are the lowest operational level of the budget and represent and represent the resources necessary to carry out activities e.g staff salaries, travel inland, printing and stationery etc.

MTEF: This is an annual plan that shows the amount of money that the Government intends to spend in the next five years.

Non-Tax Revenue: This is revenue from other sources apart from taxes collected and sent to the consolidated fund. These include fees and licenses.

Programme Based Budgeting (PBB): This is the practice of developing budgets based on the relationship between programme funding levels and expected results from that programme.

Programme Budgeting System (PBS): This is an online budgeting system used by all government institutions for budget preparation, reporting and execution of. It enables MALGs to link financial budgets to results (outputs/outcomes)

Public Debt: This is the debt owed by a central Government.

Project: These represent the result or set of activities implemented by the vote which contribute to the achievement of the set objectives. They primarily involve capital purchases and maybe financed by the Government of Uganda and Development Partners e.g Emergency constructions of primary school classrooms.

Programmes: This represents a result or set of activities implemented by the vote which contribute to the achievement of set objectives. These are recurrent in nature.

Release: Central Government transfer of funds to MDAs (including supplementary schedule) from the consolidated fund.

Trade Deficit: This is an economic measure of a negative balance of trade in which a country's imports exceed the exports. A trade deficit represents an outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets.

Taxes: These are financial charges or other levies imposed upon a taxpayer (an individual or legal entity) by a state or the functional equivalent of the state to fund various public expenditures. In Uganda, tax revenues are collected by URA these include income tax, VAT, excise duty, custom duties among others.

Vote: These are institutions (Ministries, Departments, Agencies and the Local Governments) which are the basis for accountability e.g Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Service etc.



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

P. O. Box 8147, Kampala, Uganda

Tel: +256 414 707000 |

Toll-free hotline: 0800 229 229

www.finance.go.ug |

Twitter: @mofpedU

Facebook: @MoFPED