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## Foreword

The global financial crises in the late 1990s and late 2000s underscored the importance of reliable and timely debt statistics as a critical element for the early detection of countries' vulnerability. Against this background, the International Community has been promoting guidelines for improving the reliability, quality and timeliness of public sector debt statistics.

In light of the above, the Government of Uganda (GoU), through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) in collaboration with Bank of Uganda (BOU), embarked on the publication of the semi-annual Public Debt Statistical Bulletin (PDSB). This fourth edition of the PDSB presents Uganda's public debt status as at end December 2015.

Production of this bulletin is a fulfilment of the third dimension (the publication of a quality and timely Debt Statistical Bulletin covering central government debt) of the fifteenth Debt Performance Indicator (DPI 15 -Reporting) of the World Bank's Debt Management and Performance Assessment (DEMPA) Framework. It is also in adherence to the reporting framework stipulated in the 2013 Public Debt Management Framework published by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

The Debt Statistical Bulletin is a useful instrument for dissemination of public debt statistics to investors in Government debt instruments, Development Partners (DPs) and the general public. Publication of this bulletin will enhance transparency and accountability for debt management policy and operations.

For God and My Country



Keith Muhakanizi  
PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

## Preface

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) derives its mandate to prepare and publish the semi annual debt statistical bulletin from the Republic of Uganda Public Debt Management Framework 2013. The bulletin is a statistical report covering external and domestic debt and is prepared by the Directorate of Debt and Cash Management at the MoFPED in conjunction with the Bank of Uganda (BOU).


The scope of this bulletin is total Public and Publicly guaranteed debt based on the following objectives,

- a) Produce accurate, comprehensive, consistent, reliable, timely and internationally comparable debt statistics.
- b) Provide the debt status of the country to enhance transparency, accountability and effective debt Management for sustainable economic growth and development.
- c) Disseminate official debt statistics i.e. parameters of external & domestic debt to the general public, government officials, international organizations, investors in debt securities and other stakeholders for research and informed decision making.

However, it should be noted that the bulletin does not encompass any analysis, as the aim is to give the user the liberty of using the data when carrying out their own research. The bulletin is divided into five parts: General information, Macroeconomic Overview, External Debt Statistics, Domestic Debt Statistics and the Glossary of the Debt Terms.

I wish to thank officials from the Debt Management Department (DMD) in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the Statistics Department in the Bank of Uganda, for their tireless contribution towards the production of this fourth edition of the Debt Statistical Bulletin.

For further information or comments regarding the bulletin, contact the Debt Management Department at [DMD@finance.go.ug](mailto:DMD@finance.go.ug).



Isaac Mpoza  
Ag. Director, Debt and Cash Management



## List of Acronyms

BC	Bilateral Creditor
BOU	Bank of Uganda
DD	Domestic Debt
DDCM	Directorate of Debt and Cash Management
DEMPA	Debt Management and Performance Assessment
DMD	Debt Management Department
DMFAS	Debt Management and Financial Analysis System
DOD	Debt Disbursed and Outstanding (Debt Stock)
ED	External Debt
FV	Face Value
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MC	Multilateral Creditor
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
PB	Private Banks

## Currencies

AED	United Arab Emirates Dirham
AFU	African Unit of Accounting
CHF	Swiss Franc
CNY	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
DKK	Danish Krone
EUR	Euro
GBP	British Pound Sterling
IDI	Islamic Dinar
JPY	Japanese Yen
KRW	Korea (South) Won
KWD	Kuwait Dinar
NOK	Norwegian Krone
SAR	Saudi Arabia Riyal
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEK	Swedish Krone
UGX	Uganda Shillings

## **PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2015 stipulates in Part VI section 42 (1) that the Minister for Finance shall be responsible for management of public debt. One of the components of effective debt management under the Debt Management and Performance Assessment (DEMPA) Framework is proper debt recording and reporting to facilitate transparency and accountability. The debt statistical bulletin seeks to address this component.

The Government of Uganda fiscal year runs from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> June of every year. The semi - annual bulletins therefore follow and are produced as at end June and December for any one fiscal year.

### **Scope:**

The scope of this bulletin is as follows,

- i) Central Government external debt
- ii) Government guaranteed external debt
- iii) Non guaranteed external debt, and
- iv) Domestic debt

The central Government external debt refers to all external loans contracted between external creditors and MoFPED, while the Government-guaranteed external debt comprises of loans guaranteed by MoFPED. Domestic debt covers central Government debt in form of Government Treasury Bonds & Treasury Bills.

### **Data Source & Conversion of Debt Data to the Functional Currency:**

MoFPED and the BOU use the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) to record detailed loan information and produce aggregated data and reports for the public sector debt.

To produce summary tables, the debt data has to be reconciled & converted into a common currency, usually the US dollar or UGX as follows:

- i) To convert stock figures into US dollars or UGX the end period exchange rate is used.
- ii) To convert flow figures into US dollars or UGX the day's exchange rate as day of transaction is used.

### **Exchange Rates**

The exchange rates used for compiling debt data are obtained from the BoU (Daily Transaction Exchange Rates).



## PART II: MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Table 1: Key Macroeconomic Indicators and Public Debt Ratios

	Jun-14	Dec-14	Jun-15	Dec-15
<b>Inflation, (%)</b>				
Headline	2.6	2.2	5.0	8.5
Core	1.9	2.1	5.1	7.6
<b>Exchange Rate (Shs/US\$)</b>				
End of Period	2,599.7	2,773.1	3,301.8	3,377.0
Period Average	2,580.9	2,768.8	3,199.9	3,362.5
<b>Reserves</b>				
Gross foreign exchange reserves (US\$ millions)	3,390.2	3,246.0	2,892.1	2,843.1
Gross foreign exchange reserves (months of imports)	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.0
<b>Fiscal Statistics (Billion Shs)</b>				
Revenue	4,472.9	5,307.9	5,736.9	6,348.4
Expenditure	5,824.4	7,360.9	7,017.8	8,591.8
Deficit	-1,351.5	-2,053.0	-1,280.8	-2,243.4
<b>Total Debt Stock (Billions US\$)</b>				
External Debt Stock (US\$ Billions)	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.88
Domestic Debt Stock (US\$ Billion)	3.2	3.4	3.02	2.92
<b>Total Debt Stock (Billion Shs)</b>				
External Debt Stock (Shs Billion)	11,126.6	11,780.1	14,461.0	16,542.3
Domestic Debt Stock (Shs Billion)	8,374.9	9,372.9	9,968.8	9,848.2
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>				
GDP (Billion Shs)	68,523.0	71,402.0	74,765.0	79,411.7
GDP (Billion US\$)	27.0	27.5	26.4	23.5
<b>Gross Debt Stock / GDP (US\$)</b>				
External Debt Stock / GDP	15.9%	15.5%	19.3%	20.8%
Domestic Debt Stock / GDP	11.9%	12.3%	13.3%	12.4%
<b>Interest Rates (%)</b>				
Central Bank Rate	11.0	11.0	13.0	17.0
Lending Rate	21.4	20.7	22.3	24.6
Time Deposit Rate	9.8	10.5	10.4	17.0
91-Day Treasury Bill (TB)	9.5	11.3	13.8	19.7
182-Day TB	11.3	13.5	15.1	22.8
364-Day TB	11.9	13.8	16.3	22.8
2 Year Treasury Bond	12.8	14.3	16.7	21.5
3 Year	13.5	-	-	-
5 Year	13.8	14.4	16.8	19.5
10 Year	14.0	14.8	17.7	19.3
15 Year	13.3	15.9	17.4	19.2

Source: MoFPED and BOU

1. GDP as at end December 2015 is an estimate
2. Domestic debt is at Cost

**Table 2: Public Debt Cost and Risk Indicators, December 2015**

Risk Indicators		June 2015			December 2015		
		External debt	Domestic debt	Total debt	External debt	Domestic debt	Total debt
Amount (in Trillions of UGX)		14.5	10.0	24.4	16.5	9.8	26.4
Amount (in Billion of USD)		4.4	3.0	7.4	4.9	2.9	7.8
Nominal debt as % GDP		19.3	13.3	32.7	20.8	12.4	33.2
PV as % of GDP		10.2	13.3	23.6	11.5	12.4	23.9
Cost of debt	<i>Interest payment as % GDP</i>	0.20	1.11	1.30	0.23	1.85	2.07
	<i>Weighted Av. IR (%)</i>	1.0	8.3	4.0	1.1	14.9	6.2
Refinancing risk	<i>ATM (years)</i>	18.7	2.8	12.2	17.9	3.3	12.4
	<i>Debt maturing in 1yr (% of total)</i>	1.0	45.3	19.1	1.0	46.6	18.0
	<i>Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)</i>	0.2	6.0	6.2	0.2	5.8	6.0
Interest rate risk	<i>ATR (years)</i>	18.7	2.8	12.2	17.9	3.3	12.4
	<i>Debt refixing in 1yr (% of total)</i>	1.0	45.3	19.1	1.0	46.6	18.0
	<i>Fixed rate debt (% of total)</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FX risk	<i>FX debt (% of total debt)</i>			59.2			62.7
	<i>ST FX debt (% of reserves)</i>			1.5			1.7

Source: BOU



## PART III: EXTERNAL DEBT STATISTICS

**Table 3: Semi Annual External Debt Stock by Creditor Type, USD Billion**

Creditor Type	December 2014		June 2015		December 2015	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
<b>Bilateral Creditors (BC)</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>13.98</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>14.49</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>20.74</b>
Non Paris Club	0.51	12.01	0.53	12.24	0.89	18.17
Paris Club	0.08	1.97	0.10	2.26	0.12	2.56
<b>Multilateral Creditors (MC)</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>86.02</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>85.51</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>79.26</b>
Major Multilaterals	3.30	77.64	3.36	77.12	3.47	71.12
Other Multilaterals	0.36	0.08	0.37	8.39	0.40	8.15
<b>Private Bank (PB)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Other Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: MoFPED,

**Table 4: Semi Annual External Debt Stock by Currency Composition, Billion USD**

Currency	December 2014		June 2015		December 2015	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CNY	0.2	4.8	0.2	4.6	0.3	5.2
EUR	0.3	7.8	0.3	6.6	0.4	7.9
JPY	0.2	4.4	0.4	9.7	0.2	4.4
SDR	2.7	62.5	2.7	61.0	2.7	56.3
USD	0.7	15.9	0.6	13.9	1.0	21.5
Others	0.2	4.5	0.2	4.3	0.2	4.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MoFPED

**Table 5: External Debt Portfolio Currencies and Exchange Rates**

Currency	UGX/Currency			Currency/USD		
	December 2014	June 2015	December 2015	December 2014	June 2015	December 2015
United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED)	759.5	903.7	925.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
African Unit of Account (AFU)	4,040.7	4,657.8	4,712.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Swiss Franc (CHF)	2,822.5	3,572.7	3,431.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
China Yuan (CNY)	450.5	536.9	523.5	6.2	6.2	6.5
Danish Krone (DKK)	455.9	496.1	497.0	6.1	6.7	6.8
Euro (EUR)	3,394.1	3,701.4	3,708.4	0.8	0.9	0.9
Pound Sterling (GBP)	4,340.9	5,226.0	5,040.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Islamic Dinar (IDI)	4,040.7	4,657.8	4,712.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Japanese Yen (JPY)	23.4	27.1	28.2	119.4	122.7	120.6
Korea(South) Won (KRW)	2.6	3.0	2.9	1,093.5	1,119.2	1,175.8
Kuwait Dinar (KWD)	9,556.3	10,980.0	11,192.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	376.5	420.0	385.1	7.4	7.9	8.8
Saudi Arabia Riyal (SAR)	743.5	885.1	905.1	3.8	3.8	3.8
Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	4,040.7	4,657.8	4,712.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Swedish Krone (SEK)	360.1	401.7	403.2	7.7	8.3	8.4
Uganda Shillings (UGX)	1.0	1.0	1.0	2,789.8	3,319.4	3,397.9

Source: MoFPED

**Table 6: Semi Annual External Debt Stock by Interest Rate Type, Billion USD**

Interest Rate Type	December 2014	June 2015	December 2015
<b>Fixed Interest Debt</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Bilateral	0.6	0.6	1.0
Multilateral	3.7	3.7	3.9
Private Bank	-	-	-
<b>Variable Interest Debt</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>

Source: MoFPED



**Table 7: Semi Annual Actual External Debt Service, USD Millions**

	July - December 2014				January - June 2015				July - Dec 2015			
	Principal	Interest	Total	%	Principal	Interest	Total	%	Principal	Interest	Total	%
<b>Multilaterals</b>	18.5	18.3	36.8	75.3	15.0	14.6	29.6	72.0	19.0	16.4	35.4	77.5
Major	8.6	15.3	23.9	48.8	8.9	12.8	21.7	52.8	9.2	13.4	22.6	49.4
Other	9.9	3.1	12.9	26.5	6.1	1.7	7.9	19.2	9.9	3.0	12.9	28.1
<b>Bilaterals</b>	7.4	4.7	12.1	24.7	6.7	4.8	11.5	28.0	5.3	5.0	10.3	22.5
Paris Club	1.1	0.2	1.3	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.9
Non Paris Club	6.2	4.5	10.8	22.0	6.0	4.7	10.6	25.9	4.5	4.9	9.4	20.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MoFPED

**Table 8: Semi Annual External Debt Service Projections Based on Commitments at December 2015, Million USD**

Flows	January - June	July - December	Annual Total 2016
<b>Projected Principal Based on Commitment</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>62.7</b>
Bilateral	5.2	11.4	16.6
Multilateral	20.0	26.2	46.1
<b>Projected Interest Based on Commitment</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>61.2</b>
Bilateral	7.9	17.2	25.1
Multilateral	17.0	19.1	36.1
<b>Projected Principal &amp; Interest Based on Commitment</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>123.9</b>
Bilateral	13.1	28.6	41.6
Multilateral	37.0	45.3	82.2

Source: MoFPED



Table 9: Gross Public and Private External Debt Position (Million USD)

	December 2014	June 2015	September 2015
<b>General Government</b>	<b>4,916.3</b>	<b>4,998.6</b>	<b>5,113.8</b>
<b>Short-term (1)</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>81.9</b>
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities (3)	99.1	125.4	81.9
Loans	-	-	-
Trade credit and advances	-	-	-
Other debt liabilities	-	-	-
<b>Long-term (2)</b>	<b>4,817.2</b>	<b>4,873.2</b>	<b>5,031.9</b>
Special drawing rights (allocations)	250.7	242.8	243.1
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	321.6	252.7	198.9
Loans	4,244.9	4,377.7	4,589.9
Trade credit and advances	-	-	-
Other debt liabilities	-	-	-
<b>Central Bank</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	1.7	0.8	0.3
<b>Deposit-Taking Corporations, except the Central Bank</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>786.5</b>	<b>745.0</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>182.9</b>
Currency and deposits	138.5	172.9	182.9
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>566.8</b>	<b>613.6</b>	<b>562.0</b>
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	566.8	613.6	562.0
<b>Other Sectors</b>	<b>1,266.7</b>	<b>1,439.8</b>	<b>1,582.2</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>234.3</b>	<b>243.3</b>	<b>323.0</b>
Loans	130.5	135.6	137.5
Trade credit and advances	103.8	107.7	155.8
Other debt liabilities	-	-	29.7
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1,032.4</b>	<b>1,196.6</b>	<b>1,259.1</b>
Loans	1,032.4	1,196.6	1,148.6
Trade credit and advances	-	-	-
Other debt liabilities	-	-	110.6
<b>Direct Investment: Intercompany Lending</b>	<b>1,943.4</b>	<b>2,131.0</b>	<b>2,212.5</b>
Debt liabilities of direct investment enterprises to direct investors	1,943.4	2,131.0	2,212.5
Debt liabilities of direct investors to direct investment enterprises	-	-	-
Debt liabilities to fellow enterprises	-	-	-
<b>Gross External Debt Position</b>	<b>8,833.5</b>	<b>9,356.8</b>	<b>9,653.7</b>

Source: BOU

- 1) Table 9 is one of WorldBanks' General Data Dissemination Standards (GDDS) debt reporting templates
- 2) Short term and long term are on original maturity basis
- 3) Debt Securities are valued at face value



## PART IV: DOMESTIC DEBT STATISTICS

Table 10: Semi Annual Domestic Debt Stock as at Original Maturity Billion Shillings

Instrument	Maturity	December 2014			June 2015			December 2015		
		Nominal	Face Value	%	Nominal	Face Value	%	Nominal	Face Value	%
	91	77.6	78.3	0.8	118.3	120.1	1.2	93.2	95.8	0.9
Treasury Bills	182	278.6	287.4	3.1	258.2	268.1	2.7	292.7	307.9	2.9
	364	2,668.7	2,840.1	30.3	2,838.4	3,045.2	30.5	2,636.4	2,878.6	27.3
<b>Total Bills</b>		<b>3,024.9</b>	<b>3,205.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>3,214.9</b>	<b>3,433.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>3,022.4</b>	<b>3,282.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>
	2	1,449.0	1,408.3	15.0	1,308.3	1,253.6	12.6	1,555.1	1,497.7	14.2
	3	1,318.5	1,307.7	14.0	1,025.9	1,012.7	10.2	929.9	912.7	8.7
	5	2,083.3	2,069.0	22.1	2,389.2	2,348.9	23.6	2,583.6	2,539.3	24.1
Treasury Bonds	10	1,007.9	1,031.6	11.0	1,342.9	1,339.6	13.4	1,609.7	1,576.3	14.9
	15	365.7	350.7	3.7	591.5	580.7	5.8	749.4	742.9	7.0
<b>Total Bond</b>		<b>6,224.4</b>	<b>6,167.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>6,657.7</b>	<b>6,535.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>7,427.8</b>	<b>7,268.9</b>	<b>68.9</b>
<b>Total Stock</b>		<b>9,249.3</b>	<b>9,372.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,872.6</b>	<b>9,968.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,450.2</b>	<b>10,551.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BOU

Table 11: Semi Annual Stock of Government Securities at Face Value by Holder, Billion Shillings

	December 2014		June 2015		December 2015	
	FV	%	FV	%	FV	%
<b>Treasury Bonds</b>	<b>6,167.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>6,535.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>7,268.9</b>	<b>68.9</b>
Bank of Uganda	267.4	2.9	430.5	4.32	630.5	6.0
Other Depository Corporations	2,045.0	21.8	1,814.0	18.20	1,767.4	16.8
Offshore Investors	891.9	9.5	750.6	7.53	777.8	7.4
Others	2,962.8	31.6	3,540.4	35.51	4,093.3	38.8
<b>Treasury Bills</b>	<b>3,205.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>3,433.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>3,282.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Bank of Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Depository Corporations	2,542.6	27.1	2,634.6	26.4	2,486.7	23.6
Offshore Investors	274.9	2.9	397.9	4.0	306.4	2.9
Others	388.3	4.1	400.9	4.0	489.1	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,372.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,968.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,551.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>o/w Bank</b>	<b>4,855.0</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>4,879.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>4,884.5</b>	<b>46.3</b>
<b>o/w Non-Bank</b>	<b>4,517.9</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>5,089.8</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>5,666.6</b>	<b>53.7</b>

Source: BOU

**Table 12: Semi Annual Domestic Debt Service, Billion Shillings**

Maturity	July - December 2014			January - June 2015			July-December 2015		
	Discount	Interest	Coupon Redemption	Discount	Interest	Coupon Redemption	Discount	Interest	Coupon Redemption
Treasury Bills	91	4.0	- 153.0	4.3	-	166.1	9.6	-	257.7
	182	33.2	- 346.5	25.3	-	424.7	18.0	-	250.0
	364	116.3	- 1,099.4	138.4	-	884.1	175.3	-	1,342.6
<b>Total Bills</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,598.9</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,474.9</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,850.4</b>
Treasury Bonds	2	20.8	66.6 375.4	20.0	79.8	259.2	2.5	79.1	177.5
	3	38.7	83.2 249.2	45.8	73.5	151.3	3.7	58.4	96.3
	5	7.6	104.2 100.0	-	122.1	82.4	-1.2	160.6	171.2
	10	-	46.3 -	-	59.1 -	-	-	91.0 -	-
	15	-	13.8 -	-	23.5 -	-	-	58.4 -	-
<b>Total Bonds</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>314.0</b>	<b>724.6</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>357.9</b>	<b>492.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>447.5</b>	<b>445.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>220.6</b>	<b>314.0</b>	<b>2,323.5</b>	<b>233.7</b>	<b>357.9</b>	<b>1,967.8</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>447.5</b>	<b>2,295.4</b>

Source: BOU

**Table 13: Domestic Debt Issuances December 2015, Billion Shillings**

Maturity	January- June 2015				July - December 2015			
	Cost	Interest	Face Value	% FV	Cost	Interest	Face Value	% FV
Treasury Bills	91	193	6.1 199.1	6.3	232.9	10.0	242.9	7.9
	182	250	18 268.1	8.5	280.2	27.6	307.9	10.0
	364	1316.4	210.8 1527.3		1113.0	238.3	1351.3	43.8
<b>Total Bills</b>	<b>1759.5</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1994.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>1626.1</b>	<b>276.0</b>	<b>1902.1</b>	<b>61.6</b>
Treasury Bonds	2	245.3	-4.6 240.7	7.6	423.3	0.8	424.1	13.7
	3	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	385.3	-5.4 379.9	12	356.0	4.4	360.4	11.7
	10	309	-1 308	9.8	231.8	4.9	236.7	7.7
	15	218.9	11.1 230	7.3	162.4	-0.1	162.3	5.3
<b>Total Bonds</b>	<b>1158.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1158.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>1145.8</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>1183.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>
<b>Total Issuances</b>	<b>2,918.0</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>3153.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2771.9</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>3085.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: BOU



**Table 14: Central Government Domestic Debt by Interest Rate (End Period, Annualised Primary Market Yields)**

		December 14	June 15	December 15
	91	11.3	13.8	19.7
<b>Treasury Bills</b>	182	13.5	15.1	22.8
	364	13.8	16.3	22.8
	2	14.3	16.7	21.5
	3	-	-	-
<b>Treasury Bonds</b>	5	14.4	16.8	19.5
	10	14.8	17.7	19.3
	15	15.9	17.4	19.2

Source: BOU

## PART V: GLOSSARY OF DEBT AND RELATED TERMS

<b>Agency</b>	An agency in a <i>creditor economy</i> that provides insurance, guarantees, or loans for the export of goods and services.
<b>Amortization</b>	The repayment of the principal amount of a loan spread out over a period of time.
<b>Amortization Schedule</b>	The schedule for the repayment of principal and payment of interest on an ongoing basis.
<b>Arrears</b>	Amounts that are both unpaid and past the due date for payment
<b>Average time to Maturity</b>	This is a measurement of the weighted time to maturity of all the principal payments in the portfolio. (See maturity)
<b>Average time to Refixing</b>	This is a measure of the average time until all the principal payments in the debt portfolio become subject to a new interest rate.
<b>Bills</b>	These are securities (usually short term) that give holders the unconditional rights to receive stated fixed sums on a specified date.
<b>Bilateral Creditor</b>	A type of creditor in the context of external debt. Official Bilateral creditors include governments and their agencies, autonomous public bodies or official export credit agencies.
<b>Borrower (debtor)</b>	The organization or the entity defined as such in the loan contract which usually is responsible for servicing the debt.
<b>Bullet Repayment</b>	The repayment of principal in a single payment at the maturity of the debt.
<b>Commercial Interest Reference Rates (CIRR)</b>	A set of currency-specific interest rates for major OECD countries.
<b>Commitment:</b>	An obligation to furnish resource of a given amount under specified financial terms and conditions.
<b>Commitment Charge (fee)</b>	Charge or fee made for holding available the undisbursed balance of a loan commitment
<b>Concessional Loans</b>	These are loans extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. Concessionality is achieved either through interest rates below those available on the market or by longer <i>grace periods</i> , or a combination of these. Concessional loans typically have long grace periods.
<b>Credit</b>	An amount for which there is a specific obligation of repayment.
<b>Creditor</b>	The organization or entity that provides money or resources and to whom payment is owed under the terms of a loan agreement. It's an entity with a financial claim on another entity.



<b>Creditor Country</b>	The country in which the creditor resides.
<b>Currency of denomination</b>	The unit of account in which amounts of indebtedness are expressed in the general/loan agreement.
<b>Currency of Reporting</b>	The unit of account in which amounts are reported either to the compiling agency and/or to an international agency compiling debt statistics.
<b>Currency of Settlement</b>	The currency of settlement is determined by the currency in which the values of the flows and positions are settled. It is important for international liquidity and measurement of potential foreign exchange drains. The currency of settlement may be different from the currency of denomination. Using a currency of settlement that is different from the currency of denomination simply means that a currency conversion is involved each time a settlement occurs.
<b>Debt</b>	All Liabilities that are debt instruments
<b>Debt Conversion</b>	The exchange of debt for a non debt liability, such as equity, or for counterpart funds can be used to finance a particular project or policy.
<b>Debt Default</b>	Failure to meet a debt obligation payment, either <i>principal</i> or <i>interest</i> .
<b>Debt Disbursed and outstanding</b>	The amount that has been disbursed from a loan commitment but has not yet been repaid or forgiven.
<b>Debt Instrument(s)</b>	These are financial claims that require payments of interest and or/principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future.
<b>Debt Prepayment</b>	This consist of a repurchase, or early payment, of debt at conditions that are agreed between the debtor and the creditor
<b>Debt Refinancing</b>	Debt refinancing involves the replacement of an existing debt instrument or instruments including any arrears with a new debt instrument or instruments.
<b>Debt Service</b>	Refers to payments in respect of both <i>principal</i> and <i>interest</i> . Actual debt service is the set of payments actually made to satisfy a debt obligation, including principal, interest, and any late payment fees. Scheduled debt service is the set of payments, including principal and interest, which is required be made through the life of the debt.
<b>Debt-Service (-to-Exports) Ratio</b>	The ratio of debt service ( <i>interest</i> and <i>principal</i> payments due) during a year, expressed as a percentage of exports (typically of goods and services) for that year. Forward-looking debt-service ratios require some forecast

of export. This ratio is considered to be a key indicator of an economy's debt burden.

<b>Debtor Economy</b>	The economy in which the debtor resides.
<b>Deep Discount Bond</b>	These are long term securities that require periodic coupon payments during the life of the instrument but the amount is substantially below the market rate of interest at issuance.
<b>Disbursed Loans</b>	The amount that has been disbursed from a loan but has not yet been repaid or forgiven.
<b>Domestic Currency</b>	Domestic currency is that which is legal tender in the economy and issued by the monetary authority for that economy, i.e., either that of an individual economy or, in a currency union, to which the economy belongs. All other currencies are foreign currencies.
<b>Domestic Debt</b>	Debt liabilities owed by residents to residents of the same economy
<b>Export Credit</b>	A loan extended to finance a specific purchase of goods or services from within the <i>creditor economy</i> . Export credits extended by the supplier of goods— such as when the importer of goods and services is allowed to defer payment—are known as <i>supplier's credits</i> ; export credits extended by a financial institution, or an <i>export credit agency</i> in the exporting economy are known as <i>buyer's credits</i>
<b>External Debt</b>	At any given time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of <i>interest</i> and/or <i>principal</i> by the <i>debtor</i> at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to non residents by residents of an economy.
<b>Face Value</b>	Face value is the undiscounted amount of principal to be paid to the holder at maturity (e.g., the redemption amount of a bond).
<b>Foreign Currency</b>	Foreign currency is a currency other than the domestic currency (See domestic currency)
<b>Foreign Debt</b>	Same as External Debt
<b>Fixed Interest Rate</b>	A rate of interest that is defined in absolute terms at the time of the loan agreement.
<b>Grace Period</b>	The grace period for <i>principal</i> is the period from the date of signature of the loan or the issue of the financial instrument to the first repayment of principal.
<b>Grant Element</b>	The measure of concessionality of a loan, calculated as the difference between the face value of the loan and the sum of the discounted future <i>debt service</i> payments to be made by the borrower expressed as percentage of the face value of the loan.



**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

Essentially, the sum of the gross value added of all resident producer units plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes on products, less subsidies products, that is not included in the valuation of output.

**Institutional Unit**

An institutional unit is defined in the *2008 SNA* as “an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities”

**Interest**

This is a form of investment income that is receivable by the owner of financial assets for putting such assets and other resources at the disposal of another institutional unit.

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)**

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was set up as an intergovernmental financial institution in 1946 as a result of the Bretton Woods Accord. It is the original agency of the *World Bank Group* and is commonly referred to as the World Bank (see also *World Bank Group*).

**International Development Association (IDA)**

IDA, established in 1960, is the concessional lending arm of the *World Bank Group*. IDA provides low- income developing countries ( economies) with long- term loans on highly concessional terms: typically a ten-year grace period, a 40-year repayment period, and only a small servicing charge.

**International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

Following the Bretton Woods Accords and established in 1945, the IMF is a cooperative intergovernmental monetary and financial institution with 187 member countries. Its main purpose is to promote international monetary cooperation so to facilitate the growth of international trade and economic activity more generally. The IMF provides financial resources to enable its members to correct payments imbalances without resorting to trade and payments restrictions.

**Issue Price**

It is the price at which the investors buy the debt securities when first issued.

**Line of Credit**

An agreement that creates a facility under which one unit can borrow credit from another up to a specified ceiling usually over a specified period of time. Lines of credit provide a guarantee that funds will be available, but no financial asset/liability exists until funds are actually advanced.

<b>Loan</b>	A financial instrument that is created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor and receives a non negotiable document as evidence of the asset
<b>London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)</b>	LIBOR is a reference rate for the international banking markets and is commonly the basis on which lending margins is fixed. Thus, an original loan agreement or a <i>rescheduling agreement</i> may set the <i>interest</i> rate to the borrower at six-month dollar LIBOR plus 1.5 percent, with semi annual adjustments for changes in the LIBOR rate.
<b>Maturity (Defined and Undefined)</b>	Defined maturity refers to a finite time (fixed) period at the end of which the financial instrument will cease to exist and the principal is repaid with inter- est. Undefined maturity refers to the absence of a contractual maturity. Undefined maturity deposits include demand deposits, checking interest accounts, savings accounts, and money market accounts. Other examples of undefined maturity debt instruments are perpetual bonds.
<b>Multilateral Creditors</b>	These creditors are multilateral financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank, as well as other multilateral development banks.
<b>Net Present Value (NPV) of Debt</b>	The nominal amount outstanding minus the sum of all future <i>debt-service</i> obligations ( <i>interest</i> and <i>principal</i> ) on existing debt discounted at an interest rate different from the contracted rate.
<b>Nominal Value</b>	The nominal value of a <i>debt instrument</i> is the amount that at any moment in time the <i>debtor</i> owes to the <i>creditor</i> at that moment; this value is typically established by reference to the terms of a contract the debtor and creditor. The nominal value of a debt instrument the value of the debt at creation, and any subsequent economic flows, such as transactions (e.g., repayment of <i>principal</i> ), valuation changes
<b>Official Creditor</b>	Official creditors are international organizations, governments and government agencies including official monetary institutions.
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA):</b>	Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount).
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loans</b>	Loans with a maturity of over one year meeting criteria set out in the definition of ODA, provided by governments or official agencies and for which repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind.
<b>Original Maturity</b>	The period of time from when the financial asset/liability was created to its final maturity date.



**Paris Club Paris Club**

An informal group of creditor governments that has met regularly in Paris since 1956 to provide debt treatment to countries experiencing payment difficulties; the French treasury provides the secretariat. Creditors reschedule a debtor country's public debts as part of the international support provided to an economy that is experiencing debt-servicing difficulties and is pursuing an

**Present Value (PV)**

The present value (PV) is the discounted sum of all future *debt service* at a given rate of *interest*. If the rate of interest is the contractual rate of the debt, by construction, the *present value* equals the *nominal value*, whereas if the rate of interest is the market interest rate, then the present value equals the market value of the debt.

**Present Value of Debt-to-Exports Ratio (PV/X)**

*Present value* (PV) of debt as a percentage of exports (usually of goods and services) (X). In the context of the Paris Club and *HIPC Initiative*, sometimes present value is mis described as *net present value* (NPV).

**Principal**

the provision of economic value by the *creditor*, or the creation of debt creation of debt liabilities through other means, establishes a principal liability for the debtor, which, until extinguished, may change in value over time. For *debt instruments* alone, for the use of the principal, *interest* can, and usually does, accrue on the principal amount, increasing its value.

**Principal Outstanding**

The amount of principal disbursed and not repaid.

**Principal Repayment**

The payments which are made against the *drawn* and outstanding amount of the loan

**Private Creditors**

These are neither governments nor public sector agencies. Private financial institutions, and manufacturers, exporters and other suppliers of goods that have a financial claim.

**Public Sector:**

The public sector includes the general government, monetary authorities, and those entities in the banking and other sectors that are public corporations.

**Public Sector Debt**

Total public sector debt consists of all debt liabilities of resident public sector units to other residents and non residents.

**Public Sector External Debt**

Total public sector external debt consists of all debt liabilities of resident public sector units to non residents.

**Public Debt**

The debt obligation of the public sector.

<b>Public External Debt</b>	The external debt obligation of the public sector.
<b>Publicly Guaranteed Debt</b>	The external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.
<b>Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS)</b>	The Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS) database, jointly developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund brings together detailed external debt data of Countries that Subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and of countries that participate in the IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS).
<b>Redemption Price</b>	It is the amount to be paid by the issuer to the holder at maturity.
<b>Remaining (Residual) Maturity</b>	The period of time until debt payments fall due. In the <i>Guide</i> , it is recommended that short-term remaining maturity of outstanding <i>external debt</i> be measured by adding the value of outstanding short-term external debt (original maturity) to the value of outstanding long-term external debt (original maturity) due to be paid in one year or less. These data include all arrears.
<b>Short-Term Debt</b>	Debt that has maturity of one year or less. Maturity can be defined either on an original or remaining basis (see also <i>Original Maturity</i> and <i>Remaining Maturity</i> ).
<b>Spread (Margin):</b>	A percentage to be added to some defined base interest rate, such as LIBOR , to determine the rate of interest to be used for a loan.
<b>Sovereign Debt</b>	Sovereign debt is often used by financial markets and fiscal analysts as debt that has been contracted by the national government. Unlike grouping of the public sector, which is based on institutional units, "sovereign" is defined on a functional basis. Normally "sovereign issuer" of debt is the government (usually national or federal) that de facto exercises primary authority over a recognized jurisdiction whose debt are being considered. Consequently, sovereign debt is debt that has been legally contracted by the national government.
<b>Stock of Debt</b>	The amount outstanding as of a moment of time.
<b>Stock Figures</b>	The value of financial assets and liabilities outstanding at a particular point in time.
<b>Supplier's Credit</b>	A financing arrangement under which an exporter extends credit to the buyer.



<b>Treasury Bills</b>	Negotiable securities issued by the government. In general these are short term obligations issued with maturity of one year or less. They are traded on a discount bases.
<b>Treasury Bonds</b>	Longer Term Securities compared to Treasury Bills. Usually more than a year
<b>Undisbursed</b>	Funds committed by the creditor but not yet drawn by the borrower.
<b>Yield-to-Maturity</b>	The yield-to-maturity rate is the rate at which the present value of future interest and principal payments, i.e., all future cash flows from the bond, equals the price of the bond.

