Annual Report 2008/2009

Our duties:
- To foster price stability and a sound financial system.
- Upholding international best practice in creating a conducive environment for macroeconomic stability.
- Issue currency notes and coins
- Prudent management of foreign reserves
- Promote a safe, secure and efficient payment system
- Banker to Government

Bank of Uganda

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ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRACA	African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
ALSI	All Share Index
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
Bank	The Central Bank of Uganda
BOP	Balance of Payments
BOU	Bank of Uganda
BSA	Bank Supervision Application
CDS	Central Depository System
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPI	Cost Price Index
CRB	Credit Reference Bureau
CSD	Central Securities Depository
DFD	Development Finance Department
DPF	Deposit Protection Fund
DRS	Disaster Recovery Site
EAC	East African Community
EAPS	East African Payments System
ECCS	Electronic Cheque Clearing System
ECGS	Export Credit Guarantee Scheme
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EFTPOS	Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ERS	Export Refinance Scheme
ERTRF	Energy for Rural Transformation Refinance Scheme
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Fund
EU	European Union
ExCOM	Executive Committee
FDEI	Foreign Direct Equity Investment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FERMS	Foreign Exchange Reserve Management System
FIS	Financial Institutions Statute
FMDP	Financial Markets Development Programme
FPC	Foreign Private Capital
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Gross Domestic Savings
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IDA	International Development Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFEM	Inter-bank Foreign Exchange Market

IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information Technology
LAN	Local Area Network
MAC	Monetary Affairs Committee
MCP	Management Committee on Projects
MCPC	Monetary and Credit Policy Committee
MDI	Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions
MFHP	Monetary and Fiscal policy Harmonization Program
MIS	Management Information System
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning & Economic Development
NBFI	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NIC	National Insurance Corporation
NPSS	National Payment System Secretariat
NPV	Net Present Value
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OMO	Open Market Operations
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PSI	Policy Support Instrument
PSIS	Private Sector Investment Survey
PSPC	Payment System Policy Committee
RBS	Retirement Benefits Scheme
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
Repo	Repurchase Order Agreement
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement System
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SPF	Special Provident Fund
SWIFT	Society for Worldwide Inter-bank Financial Telecommunication
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UNIS	Uganda National Inter-bank Settlement System
USE	Uganda Securities Exchange

REGISTERED ADDRESSES

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS & REGISTERED OFFICE
Plot 37/43
Kampala Road
P. O. Box 7120
Kampala

SOLICITORS
MMAKS
P. O. Box 7166
Kampala

AUDITORS
The Auditor General
Office of the Auditor General
P. O. Box 7083
Kampala

DELEGATED AUDITORS
Ernst & Young
Ernst & Young House
18 Clement Hill Road
P.O. Box 7215
Kampala

1 GOVERNOR'S FOREWORD

Prof Emmanuel Tumusiime Mutebile

The 2008/09 financial year proved especially challenging for macroeconomic management. The Ugandan economy was hit by successive external shocks. The very steep rise in international fuel and food prices, which had begun in the second half of 2007 and peaked in mid 2008, drove up inflation in Uganda, as it did elsewhere in the world. Shortly after international commodity prices peaked, the financial crisis in the advanced economies came to a head, tipping the world economy into the most severe recession since the great depression. The global recession affected the Ugandan economy mainly through the balance of payments, which recorded an overall deficit for the first time since the start of the 2000s.

"The Ugandan economy has already proved remarkably resilient in the face of the global economic crisis, demonstrating both its underlying strength and the importance of the country's macroeconomic policy framework which has ensured macroeconomic stability."

The objectives of the Bank of Uganda are to control core inflation and ensure financial stability. It is not possible for any central bank to prevent large exogenous price shocks, such as the rise in global fuel and food prices in 2008, from affecting domestic inflation. Hence the initial rise in inflation was effectively outside the control of the Bank. Faced with an exogenous shock to inflation, the optimal response of monetary policy is to gradually reduce inflation back to its target level of 5 percent in the medium term. The reduction has to be gradual because a rapid disinflation can only be achieved at the cost of pushing real output below its potential or full capacity level. In the present circumstances, this danger is exacerbated because the global recession has weakened the growth of aggregate demand in the Ugandan economy, mainly through a reduction in net exports and construction demand.

Consequently, the Bank has adjusted its monetary policy strategy, which is based on intermediate targets for the broad money supply, to bring about a gradual reduction in core inflation to the target level of 5 percent in the 2010/11 fiscal year. As a consequence, Annual core inflation, which peaked at 13.7 percent in August 2008, had been reduced to 11.1 percent in June 2009 and further to 10 percent in August 2009.

Unlike many other economies around the world, the global financial crisis had a very limited direct impact on financial sector stability in Uganda. Ugandan banks had little direct exposure to the toxic assets which caused so much havoc in the advanced economies or to failed financial institutions in these economies. Nevertheless, there was some temporary volatility in the foreign exchange markets caused primarily by a sudden outflow of portfolio capital, as a result of which the Bank intervened to provide liquidity to the money market. The Bank also stepped up its monitoring of the financial sector, focusing especially on potential systemic risks and has continued to strengthen its stress testing framework and its risk based supervision of financial institutions.

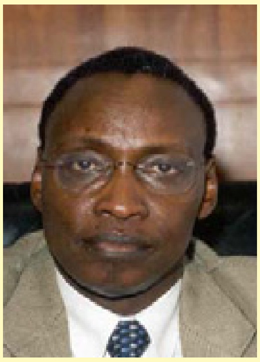
The year ahead will also present many challenges. The outlook for the global economy remains very uncertain. In Uganda, food crop prices have again risen sharply, this time because of drought and high regional demand for food. The Bank's primary monetary policy objective will be to continue the progress already achieved in reducing core inflation towards its long term target while at the same time ensuring that output growth does not fall too far below its potential because of the shocks to aggregate demand arising from the global recession. The Ugandan economy has already proved remarkably resilient in the face of the global economic crisis, demonstrating both its underlying strength and the importance of the country's macroeconomic policy framework which has ensured macroeconomic stability. For example, Uganda's flexible exchange rate played a vital role in enabling the economy to adjust to the large external shock it faced, while the international reserves built up since the 1990s provides a large buffer of resources to support the balance of payments. I am confident that the economy will prove equally resilient in 2009/10 and that we can look forward to both macroeconomic stability and strong economic growth over the medium term.

Prof Emmanuel Tumusiime-Mutebile
Governor

2 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Prof. Emmanuel Tumusiime-Mutebile
Re-appointed 1 January 2006
Governor
Chairman of the Board
Chairman, Executive Committee
Chairman, Payment System Policy Committee
Chairman, Monetary and Credit Policy Committee
Chairman, Board of Trustees of BOU Retirement Benefits Scheme
Chairman, Foreign Exchange Reserve Management Policy Committee

Prof. Mutebile



Mr. C. Manyindo Kassami
Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.
Member of the Finance Committee of the Board.

Mr. Kassami

Prof. J. Waswa Balunywa
Principal, Makerere University Business School
Chairman of the Audit and Governance Committee of the Board.
Member of :
Finance Committee and Staffing Committee of the Board

Prof. Balunywa

Hon. Manzi Tumubweinee
Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board
Member of :
Works Committee
Audit and Governance Committee and
Staffing Committee of the Board

Mr. Tumubweinee

Mrs. Benigna Mukiibi
Chairperson Works Committee
Member of :
Finance Committee,
Staffing Committee and
Audit and Governance Committee of the Board

Mrs. Mukiibi

3 ACTING APPOINTMENTS

3.1 AG DEPUTY GOVERNOR

Mr. Patrick Byabakama Kaberenge was appointed Ag. Deputy Governor with effect from July 1, 2009.

Mr. D.G. Opiokello served as Ag. Deputy Governor with effect from May 1,2006 to June 30, 2009 when he retired from the services of the Bank.

3.2 AG BANK SECRETARY

Mr. George W. Nyeko was appointed Ag. Bank Secretary with effect from July 13, 2009.

Mr. Rweikiza Rweyemamu served as Ag. Bank Secretary up to January 8, 2009.

4 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

Board of Directors

Prof. E. Tumusiime-Mutebile
Governor

Mr. David G. Opiokello
Ag. Deputy Governor

Mr. G.W. Nyeko

Ag Bank Secretary (From Jul 13, 2009)

Board Affairs
Communications
Corporate Services
Legal Counsel

Mr. J. Mubangizi

Executive Director Administration

Human Resources
Medical
Administrative Services
Security

Mr. B. Patrick Kagoro

Executive Director Finance

Accounts
Management Information Systems
Payments & Settlements

Mr. Elias B. Kasozi

Executive Director Operations

Banking
Currency
Financial Markets

Dr. D. A. Kihangire

Ag. Executive Director Research

Research
Trade & External Debt

Mrs. Justine Bagyenda

Executive Director Bank Supervision

Commercial Banking &
Non Banking Financial Institutions

Mr. P. K. Byabakama

Chief Internal Auditor

Internal Audit

5 MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK

5.1 EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Governor: Prof. Emmanuel Tumusiime-Mutebile

Terms of appointment: Serves a 5-year renewable contract. Re-appointed by the President of the Republic of Uganda for another term of five-years with effect from 1st January 2006.

Deputy Governor: Mr. David Opiokello

Ag. Deputy Governor - 1st May 2006 to 30 June 2009

Dr. Martin Brownbridge Economic Adviser to the Governor (Appointed 1 July 2009)

Executive Directors:	Function
Mr. Johnson Mubangizi	Administration
Dr. David A. Kihangire	Research and Policy (Ag.)
Mrs. Justine Bagyenda	Supervision
Mr. Elias B. Kasozi	Operations
Mr. Patrick Kagoro	Finance
Mr. Patrick Byabakama Kaberenge	Chief Internal Auditor (Appointed Acting DG 1 July 2009)
Mr. George W. Nyeko	Bank Secretary (Ag.) since 13 July, 2009
Dr. Polycarp Musinguzi	General Duties, Deputy Governor's Office (Appointed 13 July 2009)

5.2 SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Director/Head of Department	Department
Mr. Joseph Kijjambu	Administrative Services (Ag.)
Mr. John Chemonges	Banking
Mr. Steven Kabugu	Chief Accountant
Mr. Apollo Obbo	Commercial Banking
Mr. Juma Yusuf Walusimbi	Communications
Mr. Emmanuel Kalule	Corporate Strategy
Mrs. Naomi Nasasira	Currency
Mr. Stephen Kaboyo	Financial Markets (Appointed 13 July 2009)
Mrs. Eva MweneBirinda	Human Resources
Ms. Deborah Kabahweza	Internal Audit (Appointed Ag. CIA 1 July 2009)
Mrs. Margaret Kaggwa Kasule	Legal Counsel
Mr. Richard Mayebo	Information Technology
Dr. Tendo Nsereko	Medical
Mr. Elliot Mwebya	Payments and Settlements
Mr. Anthony Opio	Non-Banking Financial Institutions
Mrs. Mary Katarikawe	Research (Ag.)
Dr. Asiimwe Rwekikiga	Security
Mr. Yoweri Wasswa Kajubi	Statistics
Dr. Henry Opondo	General Duties, Deputy Governor's Office (Appointed 13 July 2009)

6 STATEMENT OF VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

6.1 MISSION

The mission of Bank of Uganda is "to foster price stability and a sound financial system".

6.2 VISION

The BOU vision is "upholding international best practice in creating a conducive environment for macroeconomic stability".

6.3 VALUES

The core values of Bank of Uganda are:

6.3.1 COMMITMENT TO SERVING PUBLIC INTEREST

Subject to our statutory obligations, Bank of Uganda is committed to fulfilling the needs of the public. Consequently, we shall:

- Recognize that our calling is to serve the interest of the public;
- Place public interest at the forefront of all actions, subject to our statutory obligations and resource constraints;
- Be mindful of public opinion and perceptions; and
- Be unwavering advocates of public interest in the performance of our duties.

6.3.2 CUSTOMER SERVICE ORIENTATION

Bank of Uganda takes pride in offering the best services to its customers. Consequently, we shall:

- Strive relentlessly to satisfy our internal and external customers;
- Evaluate the quality and quantity of our services; and
- Take corrective action whenever shortcomings occur.

6.3.3 TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Bank of Uganda welcomes public scrutiny of all its actions and subscribes to accountability. Consequently, we shall:

- Open our operations to internal and external scrutiny;
- Create a working environment where honesty, dialogue and debate are encouraged;
- Accept responsibility for our actions; and
- Provide accurate, timely and relevant information to stakeholders.

6.3.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

Bank of Uganda maintains confidentiality in its transactions with customers, employees, and other stakeholders. Consequently, we shall:

- Take all the necessary steps to protect the confidentiality of our customers, employees, and other stakeholders; and
- Never disclose any confidential information except where we are required to do so by law.

6.3.5 ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

Bank of Uganda is committed to upholding professional ethics and integrity in all its activities. Consequently, we shall:

- Enforce zero tolerance for unethical behaviour; and.
- Cherish our integrity.

6.3.6 EQUITY AND FAIRNESS

Bank of Uganda is committed to fair treatment of its customers, employees, and other stakeholders. Consequently, we shall:

- Be impartial in all our decisions;
- Provide equal opportunity to everyone regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, or physical disability;
- Be mindful of the concerns and needs of minority groups;
- Support a fair and impartial hearing to any aggrieved stakeholder; and
- Provide a safe and healthy working environment for all staff.

6.3.7 TEAMWORK

Bank of Uganda is committed to working together within and across the organisation. Consequently, we shall:

- Commit time and other resources to building, maintaining and refining effective teamwork;
- Place our collective goals above our individual goals;
- Encourage participatory decision-making;
- Take collective responsibility for our decisions; and
- Reward teamwork.

6.3.8 LEADERSHIP BY EXAMPLE

Bank of Uganda is committed to practicing what it preaches at both the organizational and individual levels. Consequently, we shall:

- Commit time and other resources to succession planning and to developing managers into leaders that believe in, are committed to, and practice our values;
- Demonstrate our commitment to lead by acting with unwavering resolve to do whatever must be and can be done;
- Be honest, work hard and act with humility;
- Accept responsibility for our actions; and
- Inculcate a culture of delegation.

6.3.9 CONTINUOUS LEARNING AND IMPROVEMENT

Bank of Uganda is committed to continuous learning and performance improvement. Consequently, we shall:

- Provide an environment where learning is encouraged;
- Commit resources to continuous improvement; and
- Reward creativity and innovation.

7 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Bank is committed to the principles of good corporate governance. This requirement is achieved through checks and balances that ensure that the values of transparency, professional and ethical conduct, teamwork, equity and fairness and integrity in all its activities are upheld.

a) The Bank carries out its work through various board and management committees.
b) The Bank's compliance with the principles of good corporate governance is reflected through a properly constituted Board of Directors, Board Committees and management sub-committees as provided for under the objectives of corporate governance.

7.1 REGULATORY PROVISION

The Bank of Uganda Act sections 7 and 10 state that the governing body of the Bank shall be a Board of Directors whose duties are to:

Oversee the general management of the affairs of the Bank;

a) Ensure the functioning of the Bank and the implementations of its functions;
b) Formulate the policies of the Bank;
c) Do anything required to be done by the Bank under the Act; and do anything that is within, or incidental to the functions of the Bank.

7.2 THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors consists of:

a) The Governor who is the Chairman;
b) The Deputy Governor who is the Deputy Chairman;
c) And not more than six non-executive directors.

The Governor, Deputy Governor and the Board of Directors are appointed by the President with the approval of Parliament. The members of Board hold office for a term of five-years but shall be eligible for re-appointment. At least 10 meetings of the Board must be held in one financial year.

8 BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board constituted a number of committees for the effective discharge of its duties. The committees are the Staffing, Finance, Audit, and Works committees.

8.1 STAFFING COMMITTEE

The Staffing Committee consists of the Deputy Governor as Chairman and three non-Executive Directors with the Bank Secretary providing secretarial services. The Executive Director Administration attends the meetings while other senior staff may attend by invitation. The committee considers management proposals for recruitment, promotion, training, discipline and all other relevant staff matters affecting the operations of the Bank before they are presented to the main Board for approval. Although meetings are held quarterly, special meetings may be held depending on the need.

8.2 FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee consists of the Governor[1] as Chairman, the Deputy Governor as Deputy Chairman, the Secretary to the Treasury, and three non-Executive Directors. The Bank Secretary is the secretary to the committee. The Executive Director Finance may attend meetings on invitation. Meetings are held on a quarterly basis but special meetings may be convened when necessary. The Committee reviews the budget presented by the management and reviews performance reports of the Bank against the approved budget, before presentation to the Board. The Committee supervises the Bank's financial discipline by examining financial plans, commitments and budgets presented by management. The Committee also reviews budget performance reports.

8.3 WORKS COMMITTEE

The Works Committee includes the Deputy Governor, three non-executive Directors (one of whom is Chairman). The Bank Secretary is the secretary to the committee. The Executive Director Administration and any other senior staff or consultant may attend meetings on invitation. Meetings are held on a quarterly basis but special meetings may be convened depending on the committee's work programme for the year or to review on-going projects and reports. The terms of reference of the committee are to oversee and monitor construction and major maintenance work projects and office/residential buildings of the Bank, and to screen all proposals for major capital projects, property acquisition

[1] To enhance corporate governance , Mr.Manzi Tumubweinee replaced the Governor as decided in the 288th Board meeting held on 13 July 2007.

and disposals before they are presented to the main Board.

8.4 AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Audit and Governance Committee is made up of four non-executive Directors (one of whom is the Chairman) with the Bank Secretary as the secretary to the committee. The Chief Internal Auditor and a representative of the external auditors attend the Audit and Governance Committee meetings. Meetings are held on a quarterly basis but special meetings can be convened whenever necessary. The terms of reference of the committee are to assist the Board to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities by providing assurances as to the quality and integrity of the financial data and any other data that the Bank provides to the Board, policy makers, regulatory entities, development partners and the public. In addition, the activities are also aimed at providing assurance to the efficiency and effectiveness in utilising Bank resources. The committee also determines the scope of work of the Internal Audit Function. The Internal Audit Charter provides the framework for the operations of the Audit and Governance Committee and enhances the independence from management of the internal audit role within the Bank.

8.5 BANK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

The Bank management has a number of management committees to ensure coordinated policy developments and their implementation after Board approval. The committees engender teamwork and tap expertise throughout the Bank. In addition, there are various sub committees to supplement the work of the main committees.

The management committees are:

8.6 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee (Excom) of management includes the Governor as Chairman, the Deputy Governor as Deputy Chairman, all Executive Directors and the Bank Secretary as its secretary. Senior staff may attend by invitation. Meetings are held on a weekly basis. The terms of reference of the committee are to initiate and propose Bank policies to the Board and its committees. The committee is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of Bank policies as well as the operations of the Bank.

8.7 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Management Committee is composed of the Governor as the Chairman, the Deputy Governor as the Deputy Chairman, all the Executive Directors, all the Directors and Director Human Resources as the Secretary.

The terms of reference for the Committee are:-

- To review general implementation of work programmes;
- To consider implementation of Bank Policies and Management decisions; and
- To receive and consider reports from Departments to ensure the smooth running of the Bank.

8.8 THE STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Strategic Planning Committee's main objective is to formulate Bank of Uganda's strategic plans by integrating short/medium and long term goals for a more effective and efficient delivery of the Bank's Mission. It formulates required action plans, monitors the implementation of these plans and evaluates results to modify the plans where necessary. Much of its work is executed in relevant Sub-Committees that handle major goals that have been approved for implementation. The current five-year Strategic Plan was implemented with effect from July 2003 and a mid-term review was undertaken during 2005/06.

The membership of the Committee consists of the Deputy Governor, as Chairman, all Executive Directors, the Bank Secretary, Legal Counsel and the Director Corporate Services Office as Secretary.

8.9 MONETARY AND CREDIT POLICY COMMITTEE (MCPC)

The Monetary and Credit Policy Committee (MCPC) has the following membership: the Governor (Chairman), the Deputy Governor (Deputy Chairman), all Executive Directors, and the Director Research (secretary). In attendance are the Bank Secretary and the Directors of the following departments; Banking, Commercial Banking, Public Relations, Financial Markets, Trade and External Debt Department, Development Finance and Legal departments. Other senior staff may attend on invitation.

The terms of reference are to:

- Formulate and direct the conduct of monetary policy in order to deliver price stability and support Government objectives for sustainable growth;
- Direct the conduct of the financial markets operations;
- Ensure that liquidity conditions in the money market are consistent with the broad objective of price stability;
- Review developments in the foreign exchange market and formulate policies to promote stability in the market;

- Seek harmonisation and coordination of fiscal policies with monetary policies to support macro economic stability; and to
- Address any other issues that have implications for the stability of the macro-economy, including appraising policy recommendations from the Bank's functions, Government departments and other fora.

The committee meets on a weekly basis to review market developments and to take monetary policy and credit decisions.

8.10 PROCUREMENT AND DISPOSAL COMMITTEE

The Procurement and Disposal Committee comprises the Deputy Governor as Chairman, all the Executive Directors and the Director Administrative Services who acts as secretary. The terms of reference of the committee are to provide standards and procedures for transparent procurement of goods, stores, materials, equipment, construction works and contractors, buildings, capital goods, currency notes and coins, consultants and services and any other matter incidental thereto in pursuance or connected with Bank business in an efficient and cost effective manner. The committee invites tenders publicly through a transparent bid process, evaluates the bids and then awards contracts for the supply of goods and services to successful bidders in line with approved policies, rules and regulations. The committee also disposes of Bank assets in accordance with Bank policy.

8.11 PAYMENT SYSTEM POLICY COMMITTEE

The Payment System Policy Committee (PSPC) consists of the Governor who is Chairman, the Deputy Governor as Alternate Chairman, the Executive Directors of Finance, Research and Operations and the Directors of Information Technology Department (ITD), Research, Banking and Commercial Banking and the Economic Advisor to the Governor. The National Payment System Secretariat (NPSS) acts as secretary to the PSPC. The Bank constituted the PSPC to guide, oversee and direct the payment system development process.

The Bank liaises closely with the members of the Uganda Bankers Association to enable the smooth co-ordination and implementation of new rules, regulations and products in the National Payments system.

8.12 PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Management Committee on Projects (MCP) is made up of the Deputy Governor who is the Chairman, Executive Director Administration, Executive Director Finance, Chief Accountant, Director Administrative Services, and Director ITD. The committee promotes the efficient implementation of all Bank projects. It establishes guidelines for approving projects in the budget, scrutinises projects before acceptance, sets the prioritisation and methodology for the management of each project; evaluates on-going projects; and conducts ex-post evaluation of finished projects.

8.13 RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Risk Management Committee membership is composed of the Deputy Governor as Chairman with Executive Directors, Bank Secretary and Business Continuity and Risk Management Officer (BCRMO) (who also doubles as Secretary) as members. The Committee is charged with the task of developing the BOU Risk Management Programme incorporating the identification of risk exposure and prioritizing them, defining strategies for managing and controlling the risks and communicating the risk management plan to staff. The Committee is also responsible for the formulation and rehearsal of business continuity plans at the Bank as well as monitoring and evaluating the Information Security Policy awareness and programme and Risk Management Policy implementation.

8.14 THE MEDICAL BOARD

The Medical Board comprises seven members who are external consultant doctors with one of them as chairman and the Director Medical Department who is its secretary. The committee advises the Governor on medical policy and treatment of staff outside the country.

8.15 THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE MANAGEMENT POLICY COMMITTEE

The Foreign Exchange Reserve Management Policy Committee’s main role is to oversee the implementation of policies and strategies approved by the Board for Foreign Exchange Reserves Management and review outcome reports. Its membership consists of the Governor as chairman with Deputy Governor serving as alternate chairman; Executive Directors of Research, Operations, Finance and Supervision functions; the economic Advisor to Governor and the Director Financial Markets who also is the Committee’s secretary.

8.16 ENVIRONMENT AT WORK AND REPORTING

The Bank's commitment to fairness to its staff is reflected in the provision of safe and secure premises for Bank staff, workmen's compensation insurance and the provision of good medical facilities. The Bank operates an open staff performance appraisal system and listens to ideas presented by staff through a variety of channels. Members of staff are required to observe a code of conduct set out in the personnel rules, regulations and procedures.

The Bank's commitment to transparency to the public and to all stakeholders is reflected in its regular reporting on monetary and credit policy developments in the economy; the financial sector policies, regulations and developments and annual financial audited statements that present the Bank's financial performance and position.

Corporate governance is further underpinned by regular internal and external management reports derived from the robust management information system that has been established by the Bank.

8.17 EFFECTIVE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Effective Information Management Committee has the following membership; The Deputy Governor (Chairman), all the Executive Directors, Director ITD (Secretary). In attendance are Directors from: Human Resource, Administrative Services, Accounts and BCRMO.

The terms of reference are to:

- Commission, review, approve and monitor the execution of the Bank's Information Technology Strategic Plan.
- Review and approve proposals for standards, methodologies and frameworks to govern the acquisition, usage and management of information systems at the Bank.
- Review and approve major information systems project proposals from user departments.
- Manage the portfolio of approved information systems projects by setting priorities, allocating resources, monitoring progress and ensuring proper project closure.
- Commission post implementation reviews of all completed information system projects.
- Review reports on the usage and management of existing information systems.
- Provide annual reports to BOU's Executive Committee.

9 RISK MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Board of Directors acknowledges its ultimate responsibility for risk management at the Bank. The Board discharges the responsibility by setting up policies, procedures, guidelines and organizational structures to manage risks. The existing risk management policy stipulates that the Bank will systematically and continuously manage risks in its operating environment in order to ensure attainment of its strategic and operational objectives.

The Bank's Risk Management Framework provides the basic domains and organization structure for risk management at the Bank. Specific guidelines are given covering the risk assessment process, control activities, information and communication, and risk monitoring and evaluation.

During the financial year under review, the Bank continued to identify, assess and document all the risks obtaining in its operating environment. A Bank-wide risk profile was reviewed and compiled to document risks existing in all of the key activities of the Bank. The ten key risk types, which the Bank has identified, assessed and managed, are as defined below.

9.1 OPERATIONAL RISK

This is the risk of a loss arising from inadequate or failed internal control processes, people and systems or from external events and/or unforeseen catastrophes.

This is the most prevalent risk and pervades all the Bank departments and operating units with the highest concentration in Banking, Financial Markets, Accounts, Currency, and Medical departments.

The Bank addresses this risk through institution of appropriate internal controls, internal audit processes, and management oversight supported by the current level of information technology at the Bank.

9.2 REPUTATIONAL RISK

This is the risk that the reputation of the Bank may be negatively affected by inappropriate management action, system failure or release of sensitive information to unauthorized persons or the public.

The Bank manages the risk by ensuring that there is transparency in handling all its operations and by ensuring all stakeholders are given appropriate information. The Communications department is provided with sufficient information to disseminate to the public.

9.3 CUSTODIAL RISK

This is the risk that the Bank custodians would not deliver when required to do so or when the Bank could incur a loss in discharging its custodial responsibilities.

The risk is managed through Board approved performance benchmarks, management oversight, and provision of performance reports and adherence to standards and best practices.

9.4 LEGAL RISK

This is the risk that losses will accrue from contracts which are not enforceable or which cannot fully protect the Bank from claims. The risk could also arise from penalties for failure to comply with certain laws, statutes and regulations.

The risk is managed by ensuring compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and by recruitment and retention of qualified legal staff to draft or peruse through contracts and advise the Bank accordingly. External legal consultants are also retained for opinions on a number of issues with high potential for reputational risk.

9.5 CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk (or foreign exchange risk) refers to the loss of the portfolio value or purchasing power due to adverse exchange rate movements.

The risk is managed by setting prudent benchmarks for foreign reserve management with an investment strategy that ensures the portfolio of foreign reserves is hedged against adverse movements in exchange rates.

9.6 LIQUIDITY RISK

This is the risk of being unable to meet financial commitments at the correct time, place and currency without having to liquidate large amounts of assets quickly even when market conditions may not be favorable.

The risk is managed by observing Board approved benchmarks for foreign reserves management with an investment strategy that ensures the portfolio of foreign reserves is sufficiently liquid to meet external debt financing, Government imports and intervention in foreign exchange markets when need arises.

9.7 SETTLEMENT RISK

Settlement risk results from failure of counterparty to settle for any reason other than default due to inability to pay.

The risk is managed by diversification of the investment portfolio and adherence to policy guidelines on counterparty dealing limits.

9.8 INTEREST RATE RISK

This refers to the likelihood that interest rate movements may adversely affect the portfolio return.

The risk is managed by setting and adhering to prudent benchmarks within our investment strategy.

9.9 CREDIT RISK

This is the risk of loss due to the inability or unwillingness of a counter-party to meet its contractual obligations.

The management of credit risk is in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Board. The policy covers identification, measurement, control, as well as regular monitoring and reporting of credit risk. The credit risk management policy covers among other things sovereign risk, instrument risk, (quality and type), counter-party risk, (concentration and credit rating) and overall exposure limits. Counter-party exposure risk is monitored and reviewed monthly and variations are submitted to the Board for approval as and when it becomes necessary.

9.10 BUSINESS CONTINUITY RISK

This is the risk that the Bank will not continue some or all of its operations.

The risk is recognised in all the Bank operations. A disaster recovery site has been set up and is operational. A site for business resumption was identified and the process of equipping it is on going.

10 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

10.1 ESTABLISHMENT

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, Article 161, provides that the Bank of Uganda shall be the Central Bank of Uganda.

Article 162 (1) of the Constitution provides that the Bank shall:

i. Promote and maintain the stability of the value of the currency of Uganda;
ii. Regulate the currency system in the interest of the economic progress of Uganda;
iii. Encourage and promote economic development, and the efficient utilisation of the resources of Uganda through effective and efficient operation of a Banking and credit system; and
iv. Do all such other things not inconsistent with this article, as may be prescribed by law.

Article 162 (2) provides that in performing its functions; the Bank shall conform to the Constitution but shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority.

The Bank of Uganda was established as the Central Bank of Uganda under the Bank of Uganda Act 1966 (subsequently amended to the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap. 51), Laws of Uganda 2000).

The Bank's principal responsibilities are to:

i. Formulate and implement Monetary Policy directed to economic objectives of achieving and maintaining economic stability;
ii. Act as adviser to Government on monetary policy;
iii. Act as financial adviser to Government and manager of the public debt;
iv. Where appropriate, act as agent in financial matters for the Government;
v. Supervise, regulate, control and discipline financial institutions, insurance companies and pension funds institutions;
vi. Issue currency notes and coins;
vii. Maintain external assets reserve; and
viii. Be the Banker to Government and Financial Institutions.

10.2 CAPITAL

Under section 14 of the Bank of Uganda Act, the authorised capital of the Bank shall be thirty billion shillings and shall be subscribed by the Government from time to time. The issued and paid up capital of the Bank shall be a minimum of twenty billion shillings. As at 30 June 2009, the paid up capital of the Bank was Shs. 20 billion.

10.3 GENERAL RESERVE FUND

Section 15 of the Bank of Uganda Act provides that there shall be a General Reserve Fund of the Bank, which shall be determined by the Board from time to time. The Bank may, in consultation with the Minister, transfer funds from the General Reserve Fund to the Capital of the Bank.

10.4 DISTRIBUTION OF THE BANK NET PROFITS AND LOSSES

Under section 16 of the Bank of Uganda Act:-

The net surplus or deficit from the Bank's operations shall be shared by the Bank and the Government in the proportions of 25 percent and 75 percent respectively after making good the authorised capital and reserve fund balance; allowing for expenses of operation; making provision for bad and doubtful debts; providing for depreciation of fixed assets and impairment of financial assets; and contributing to any scheme or fund established under the Bank's Act.

The accounts shall clearly distinguish profits or losses arising from normal operations of the Bank and those arising from exchange fluctuations.

The Board may determine that the whole of the net profit of the Bank be paid into the consolidated fund if, at the end of the financial year, the balance in the general reserve fund is twice or more than the paid up capital of the Bank.

The Bank may, after consultation with the Minister, retain from Government a proportion of the share of net profits payable into the consolidated fund, any amount of money as the Board may determine, in satisfaction of any amounts due to the Bank by Government.

A dividend worth Shs. 40 billion was paid to Government in 2008/09 arising out of the 2007/08 performance.

11 THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

11.1 INTRODUCTION

Successive shocks starting with the surge in global food and oil prices, followed by the financial crisis and the economic recession hit the global economy in the recent past. On account of the openness of the Ugandan economy, analysis of ongoing developments in the domestic economy necessitated a full understanding of the global and regional economic, political and financial developments.

The global economy slid into a severe recession in the fourth quarter of 2008 on account of the financial crisis that began with the housing bubble in the United States of America (USA) and dampened confidence in markets especially in the advanced economies.

11.2 WORLD GROWTH

The World Economic Outlook (WEO, April 2009) estimated the global economy to have slowed down to 3.2 percent growth in 2008 compared to an average growth rate of 5 percent realized for the period 2004-2007. The housing market correction in the USA continued to exacerbate financial stress and this coupled with low consumer and business confidence triggered a sharp decline in demand worldwide. It was, anticipated that this would result in a contraction of the world output by 1.3 percent in 2009 with a recovery expected in early 2010. The slowdown in output turned out to be much more severe in advanced economies which were projected to contract by 3.8 percent in 2009 compared to an average growth rate of 3 percent for the period 2004-2007. Despite the advanced economies being hit hard by adverse financial market turbulence and the continued decline in the housing sector, economic prospects of developing Asia and the middle East were also hit by slowed global trade and housing corrections in some national markets, although economic prospects were expected to achieve positive growth rates of 4.8 and 6.1 percent in 2009 and 2010, from 7.7 percent of 2008. Emerging economies on the other hand contracted by about 4 percent in the last quarter of 2008 on account of trade and financial vulnerabilities especially for East Asia that relies on manufacturing exports as well as CIS countries, which depend on strong capital flows to spur growth.

Although Africa's financial linkages with the advanced economies are relatively weak, the deterioration of the external economic environment due to the financial crisis and slowed global trade impacted negatively on Africa's growth prospects. Slowed economic activity in advanced and emerging economies resulted in lower demand for African exports and impacted negatively on remittances. The worsened credit conditions in the advanced economies culminated in reduced FDI and, in some instances, reversed portfolio flows. Consequently, fiscal and external positions deteriorated. As a result of these developments, Africa's growth was estimated to have slowed to 5.2 percent in 2008 and projected at 2.0 percent in 2009 compared to an average growth of 6.2 percent recorded during the period 2004-2007.

"Inflation in many African countries, including Uganda rose to double digit levels in 2008 for net oil importing countries as a group, up from 7.9 percent in 2007, mainly due to increasing oil, fertilizer and food prices."

11.3 INFLATION

International commodity and oil prices significantly declined during 2008/09 on account of dampened global demand and slowed economic activity. Following the rapid decline in global output and near term prospects, oil prices collapsed from an all time high record of US$143 a barrel in July 2008 to about US$ 38 a barrel by end December 2008, although prices have since stabilized at US$ 40-70 a barrel with occasional shots beyond the range. Demand for oil globally fell by 0.4 million barrels per day (mbd) in 2008, the first time since the early 1980s. Consequently, the decline in food and oil prices presented an opportunity for inflationary pressures to temper gradually in most African countries. For example, inflation as measured by the consumer price index in Sub Saharan Africa was projected to drop to about 10.4 percent and 7 percent in 2009 and 2010, respectively from 11.7 percent in 2008

11.4 FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rapidly rising defaults on subprime mortgage loans in the USA's housing markets which started in 2007 coupled with global imbalances precipitated the financial turmoil in the US into a full blown global financial and economic crisis, around mid 2008.

After showing some level of resilience, many emerging and developing economies began to feel the brunt of the crisis through stress in their foreign exchange markets, stock and sovereign debt markets. Local currencies across Africa and other developing countries came under pressure in the second half of 2008, resulting into sustained depreciation leading to drawdown on foreign reserves. Dwindling capital flows and concerns about external sustainability led to high sovereign debt spreads, especially in Latin America and emerging Europe.

11.5 LIKELY IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL RECESSION AND FINANCIAL CRISIS ON AFRICA

Sub-Saharan African economies have in the recent years registered strong growth rates, mainly due to favorable external conditions and improved domestic policies. Although a few economies in Africa like South Africa were projected to contract, the region as a whole would continue to register positive growth averaging 2.0 percent per annum in 2009 and 3.9 percent in 2010. The limited impact of the global recession on the Sub-region was attributed to diversification of their economies, underscoring the importance of diversification and regional integration in sustaining high economic growth. Sub-Saharan Africa in particular was projected to grow at 1.7 percent in 2009 and expected to register the fastest recovery during 2010, with a growth of close to 4 percent.

Despite the global recession that has hit advanced economies most, the outlook on foreign aid flows is positive, as aid levels are expected to increase further during the next two years and Africa is likely to benefit more than other regions.

Global foreign direct investment flows appear to have reduced moderately by about 10 percent in 2008 and are likely to contract further in the immediate following years as investment in extractive industries is being postponed in many countries. Portfolio investment has also been affected by the global financial crisis, becoming negative in net terms, and causing many countries to drawdown on their international reserves.

Inflation in many African countries, including Uganda rose to double digit levels in 2008 for net oil importing countries as a group, up from 7.9 percent in 2007, mainly due to increasing oil, fertilizer and food prices. The inflationary pressures put macroeconomic stability achieved recently in African countries at risk. . Inflationary pressures have however started receding on account of slowed global inflation resulting from the ongoing economic recession in advanced economies.

12 MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS IN UGANDA

12.1 MONETARY POLICY, OUTTURN AND CHALLENGES

12.1.1 MACROECONOMIC OBJECTIVES & MONETARY POLICY

During 2008/09, monetary policy continued to aim at maintaining low and stable inflation and providing a conducive, environment for financial intermediation. Bank of Uganda continued to use Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of the Central Bank as the interim operating target, but maintained base money as an indicative target for the purposes of controlling inflation. This was to allow the Bank greater flexibility to deal with unanticipated short-term currency inflows and any other shifts in money demand. During the year, broad money (M2) was programmed to expand by 18 percent, while private sector credit was envisaged to grow by 26.4 percent consistent with a desired economic growth of 8 percent and inflation of 5 percent.

The Central Bank continued to maintain a flexible exchange rate policy regime in line with a liberalised current and capital account of the balance of payments. Interventions in the foreign exchange market during the year were only geared towards maintaining stability.

The external current account deficit, excluding grants, was projected to increase to 9.6 percent of GDP, higher than the estimate of 6.2 percent for 2007/08 on account of anticipated deterioration in terms of trade, leading to a widening trade deficit. The international reserves were projected to be at a level equivalent to 5.7 months of imports of goods and services. The fiscal deficit was projected to widen to 7.7 percent of GDP in 2008/09 compared to an estimated outturn of 4.8 percent in 2007/08 on account of the necessity to increase expenditure to address key impediments to sustained growth in particular energy and road infrastructure.

Policy surveillance under the three-year IMF Policy Support Instrument (PSI) continued during the year under review to further provide support to the implementation of policies aimed at maintaining price stability, sustaining economic growth and poverty reduction. Price stability remained the key primary objective of monetary policy.

12.1.2 CHALLENGES FACING MONETARY POLICY MANAGEMENT

Governor Mutebile chairing a Monetary and Credit Policy Committee meeting which is held every Monday

During 2008/09, the economy experienced a number of exogenous shocks which posed challenges to the conduct of monetary policy. The shocks included the high transport costs, robust demand for domestic products particularly food by neighbouring countries and the global economic meltdown resulting in a deterioration in the terms of trade. Furthermore, the economy was faced with the exit of some offshore investors resulting from risk aversion at the onset of the financial market turmoil in the advanced economies leading to the depreciation of the Uganda shilling and decline in the performance of the Uganda Securities Exchange. Monetary policy management necessitated overall tightening to minimise the second round effects of imported inflation and the supply related inflation arising from strong demand for particularly food. The sudden exit of some offshore investors partly caused instability in the foreign exchange market that prompted the central bank to intervene to stabilise the foreign exchange market, but at the same time, remaining mindful of the need to preserve and maintain adequate foreign exchange reserves.

> *"The central bank continued to use Treasury bills and bonds as the main liquidity sterilising instruments. These were supplemented by the daily sales of foreign exchange to the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market."*

Domestic inflation is however heading south on account of reduced international oil and commodity prices as well as a tight monetary policy stance pursued especially in the last half of the year. Annual headline inflation which peaked at 15.8 percent in August 2008, slowed down to 12.0 percent in June 2009.

The shocks not withstanding, real GDP at market prices grew by an estimated 7.0 percent in 2008/09 compared to 9.0 percent growth in 2007/08.

12.1.3 MONETARY POLICY INSTRUMENTS

The central bank continued to use Treasury bills and bonds as the main liquidity sterilising instruments. These were supplemented by the daily sales of foreign exchange to the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM). The Repurchase Agreements (REPOs) continued to serve as a liquidity fine-tuning instrument in intra-auction periods.

In line with the trends in the Treasury bills market and revisions of the margin within the BOU rates, the Rediscount and Bank rates registered a gradual downward trend, particularly in the second half of 2008/09. The reserve requirement ratio remained unchanged at 9.5 percent on the total deposit liabilities.

12.2 DOMESTIC PRICE DEVELOPMENTS INFLATION RATES

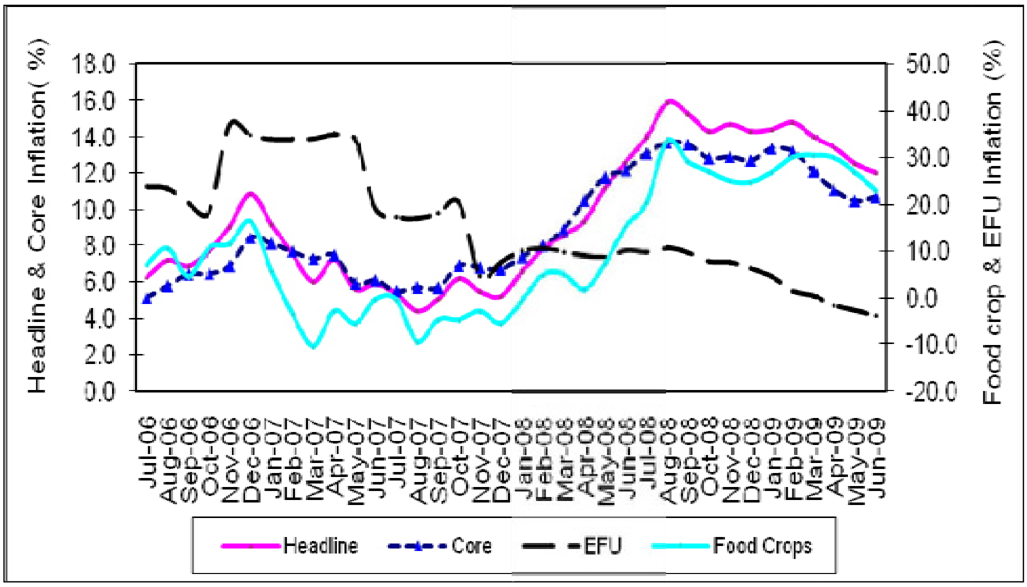
Inflation spiked upwards in 2008 reaching a peak of 15.9 percent in August. However, lower commodity and fuel prices in the midst of the global financial downturn helped contain inflation in the period under review. Nevertheless, food crop inflation remained high in the year 2008/09 mainly on account of high transport costs and robust regional demand for food items particularly from Southern Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo. Annual food crops that remained negative during most of 2007/08 started to rise in April 2008 reaching a peak of 33.7 percent in August 2008. Although food crops inflation declined on an annual basis towards the end of 2008, prices of some food crops started edging up in the second half of

Dr D. Kihangire Asiimwe
Ag. Executive Director Research

2008/09, reflecting continued regional demand and seasonality.

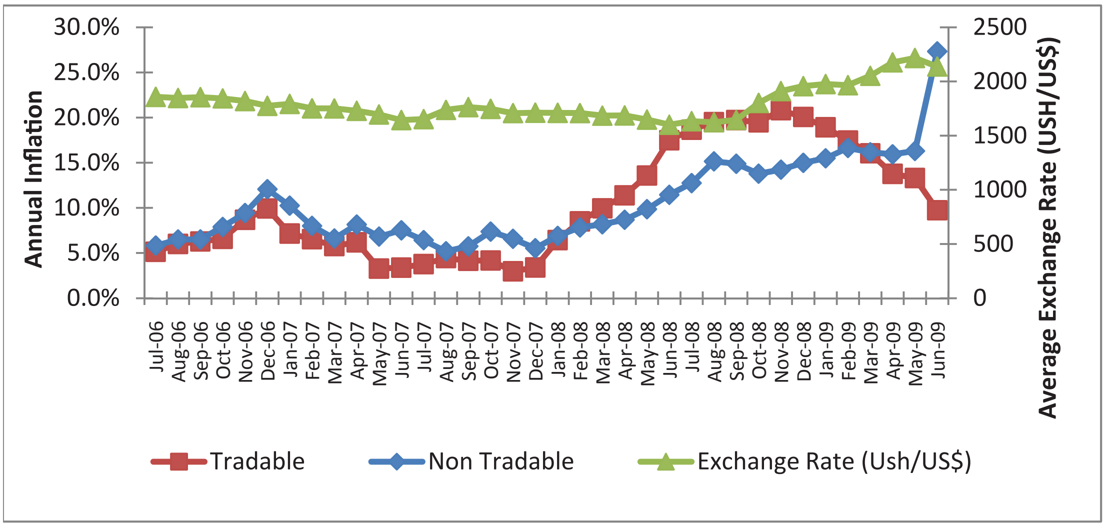
The annual headline inflation, which measures the changes in the general price level, rose from an average of 7.4 percent for the year ending June 2008 to 14.1 percent for the 12 months ended June 2009, mainly on account of high food prices, transport costs and imported inflation. However, the annual headline inflation dropped steadily from August 2008 through to June 2009, due to the reduction in international commodity and petroleum products' prices arising from a slowing global economy.The annual core inflation averaged 12.5 percent for the twelve months to June 2009, up from 8.0 percent in the corresponding period of 2007/08, largely on account of exogenous factors associated with imported inflation from major trading partners. The annual Energy, Fuel, and Utilities (EFU) inflation, however on average fell from 11.6 percent to 4.0 percent, partly reflecting the downward adjustment of fuel prices that followed the decline in world oil prices as a result of the global economic crisis. The developments in the domestic consumer inflation are depicted in Figure 1 and 2. Faced with the above pressures, the Bank of Uganda continued to implement a tight but cautious monetary policy stance that supported the disinflationary process and anchored inflationary expectations.

Figure 1 Annual inflation developments: (JUl 2006 – JUNE 2009)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 2 Tradable and Non-Tradable Inflation July 2006-JUNE 2009



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

12.3 DOMESTIC FINANCIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENTS

During 2008/2009, the conduct of monetary policy remained focused on maintaining price stability, providing a conducive environment for financial intermediation to support a robust private sector led growth. Policy was implemented in a cautious manner to minimize instability in the money and foreign exchange markets. Sterilization of excess liquidity was done through a combination of sales of Treasury bills, Treasury bonds, and foreign exchange in the interbank foreign exchange market (IFEM). In addition, repurchase agreements (repos) were used to manage liquidity in the intra-auction periods.

Regular issues of Treasury bonds of 2-year and 3-year tenors continued to support monetary policy implementation in the period under review. Reflecting the tight monetary policy stance, the average yields-to-maturity on the 2-year and 3-year bonds were 16.7 and 14.9 percent, respectively compared to the respective yields of 13.1 and 13.4 percent recorded in the corresponding period in 2007/08. As at end June 2009, the outstanding stock of Treasury bonds amounted to Shs. 1,361.6 billion.

The effective yields on the 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day Treasury bills in the primary market however, declined to 6.4 percent, 11.0 percent, and 14.0 percent, respectively from the corresponding rates of 8.8 percent, 14.6 percent and 14.9 percent by end-June 2008. Similarly, the discount rates on the 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day

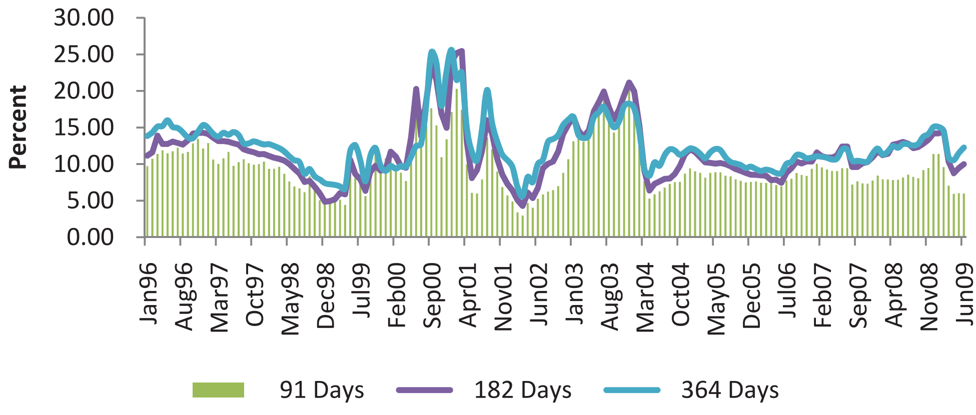
Treasury bills moved from 8.3 percent, 13.2 percent and 13.0 percent at end- June 2008 to 6.2 percent, 10.2 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively by end- June 2009. The lower interest rates partly reflected the adequacy of liquidity at the shorter end of the market and the downward adjustment of the margin within the rediscount rate at the end of the third quarter of 2008/09. Figure 3 depicts the evolution of the Treasury bills effective yield rates

Interest rates in both the primary Treasury bill and Treasury bond markets increased in the first half to December 2008 and early part of 2009 as the monetary authority maintained its efforts to keep the growth of base money within desired levels. This was against the backdrop of commercial banks' increased demand for liquidity as the effects of the global financial crisis unfolded. Nonetheless, this was followed by reduction of the rates on all the Treasury bills, as liquidity conditions eased in the remaining months to June 2009.

12.3.1 DOMESTIC FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

In support of the continued development and stability of the financial system in Uganda, the Bank engaged in activities aimed at enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of the money and capital markets, the payments system as well as the non-Bank financial sub sector. Trading in the secondary market for Treasury bills increased to Shs. 868.7 billion in 2008/09 from Shs. 825.8 billion in 2007/08. Similarly, over the same period, total trading in the secondary market for Treasury bonds amounted to Shs. 956.0 billion compared to Shs798.3 billion in 2007/08. Increased secondary market activities indicated enhanced liquidity of government securities

Figure 3 Treasury bill discount rates



Source: Bank of Uganda

and active participation of foreign portfolio investors as they exited from the domestic money market.

The vertical Repurchase Agreement (Repo) market, capturing the Repo transactions between commercial banks and the central bank continued to be used for short-term liquidity management in the intra auction periods to smoothen liquidity movement along the desired base money path. Repo issues during 2008/09 amounted to Shs. 1,758.8 billion lower than issues of Shs. 2,413.2 billion in the same period in 2007/08. Despite the decreased levels of activity, the weighted interest rates in the vertical REPO market trended upwards, partly reflecting the tight monetary policy stance.

12.3.2 COMMERCIAL BANKS' RATES

Commercial banks' weighted average lending rates on shilling denominated loans remained fairly stable in the range of 19-24 percent in the year under review. With the recent efforts by Bank of Uganda and government in terms of financial sector widening, deepening and development, increased competition, operationalisation of the credit reference bureau and increased financial literacy to deal with information asymmetry in the financial sector, the high interest spreads are expected to head south. Developments in the commercial banks' interest rates are shown in the Table 1.

"Commercial banks' weighted average lending rates on shilling denominated loans remained fairly stable in the range of 19-24 percent in the year under review."

12.3.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

During 2008/09, the Uganda shilling depreciated by 13.8 percent from an average rate of Shs 1,695.5 per US dollar in 2007/08 to Shs. 1,930.0 per US dollar. This

Table 1 Commercial banks' weighted interest rates (% p.a)

Weighted Average	June 2007	June 2008	Sept 2008	Dec 2008	March 2009	June 2009
Lending	19.38	20.18	21.23	19.00	20.97	21.80
Demand deposits	1.20	1.29	1.26	1.45	1.30	1.26
Saving deposits	2.79	2.10	2.06	2.19	2.39	2.36
Time deposits	9.80	10.85	9.08	11.62	8.97	10.72
Spread (lending rate – time rate)	9.58	9.33	12.15	7.38	12.00	11.08

Source: Bank of Uganda

Mr. Gulemye and other Staff in dealing room monitoring Exchange rates movements.

was in contrast to an appreciation of 4.7 percent recorded in 2007/08. The depreciation of the shilling in the period under review was mainly attributed to an increase in demand for foreign currency by the corporate sector and off-shore investors, in addition to the strengthening of the US dollar against major currencies in the international market as a result of the global financial crisis.

The shilling recorded a high rate of depreciation of 11.8 percent in the month of October 2008 to an average rate of Shs 1,838.7 per US dollar. The shilling continued to depreciate in the remaining months of 2008/09 up to a mid rate of Shs. 2,247 per US dollar in the month of May 2009. However, the depreciation trend started reversing towards the end of the financial year more particularly in the month of June 2009 when the shilling appreciated by 4.9 percent from the May 2009 average to a mid rate of Shs. 2,137.2 per US dollar in June 2009.

Actions of the central bank to maintain stability in the inter-bank foreign exchange market (IFEM) resulted into a net sale of US$ 235.2 million in the period under review compared to a net purchase of US$ 74.9 million in the same period in 2007/08. Commercial banks' purchases of foreign exchange from the non bank public declined by 1.6 percent while sales increased by 3.6 percent in comparison to respective increases of 40.8 percent and 43.0 percent in the corresponding period in 2007/08.

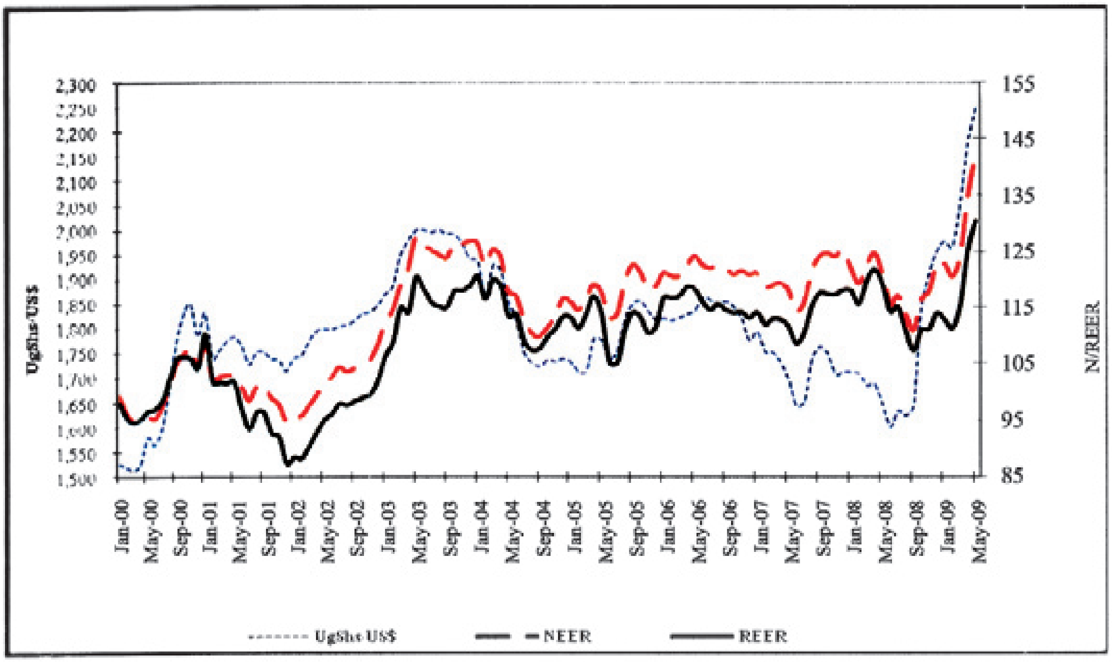
On a bilateral basis, the shilling depreciated by 2.2 percent against the Euro, 22.5 percent against the Japanese Yen, and 16.2 percent against the Chinese Yuan but

Mr. E.B. Kasozi
Executive Director Operations

gained by 13.7 percent against the Pound Sterling, 4.7 percent against the Kenyan Shilling, 17.2 percent against the South African Rand and 16.0 percent against the Pakistan rupee.

The Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) which measures the relative strength (weakness) of the Uganda shilling against a weighted basket of currencies of her major trading partners, appreciated by 2.9 percent compared to a depreciation of 1.0 percent in 2007/08. This appreciation highlights the strengthening of the US dollar against some of our partners' currencies. The Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) appreciated by 3.9 percent in 2008/09 compared to a depreciation of 2.3 percent in 2007/08. The developments in the exchange rates are indicated in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Nominal and the real effective exchange rate



Source: Bank of Uganda.

13 FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The banking sector remained stable and sound, despite the on-going global financial and economic crisis, the banking sector continued to improve in terms of size, number of institutions and outreach during the year 2008/2009 with the licensing of new commercial banks namely, Ecobank Uganda Limited and Equity Bank Uganda Limited, bringing to 7, the total number of new banks licensed since lifting of the moratorium against licensing new banks in 2005. The number of banks in the banking sector therefore, increased to 21 with a total network of 359 branches at the end of March 2009, from 194 branches at the end of December 2007. Bank of Uganda continued to implement measures geared towards strengthening the supervision of financial institutions in order to ensure safety and soundness of the sector.

Ensuring a good customer service

13.2 MONEY AND BANKING

13.2.1 BASE MONEY

By end June 2009, base money, which is composed of commercial banks' deposits at the central bank plus currency issued, had expanded by about 21.0 percent on an annual basis compared to an increase of 30.0 percent, in the corresponding period of 2007/08. This lower growth in base money partly reflects the tight but cautious monetary policy stance implemented during the year under review resulting into a modest increase in net domestic assets and party the slow growth in the net foreign assets of the monetary authorities. Figure 5 shows the trend in base money and other aspects of the monetary authority's balance sheet over the period under review.

13.2.2 MONEY SUPPLY

Money supply, M3 expanded by 24.1 percent over the twelve months to June 2009, on account of both the increase in net foreign assets and the domestic assets of the banking system in 2008/09. Money supply, M2, which comprises of the sum of currency in circulation, private sector's demand, time, and savings deposits, increased by 25.7 percent compared to a growth of 30.3 percent in 2007/08. Currency in circulation, private sector's demand, time and savings deposits grew by 16.0 percent, 20.3 percent, and 38.7 percent in the year ended 2009 relative to respective growth rates of 24.4 percent, 26.5 percent and 39.8 percent in the year ended 2008. The increase in deposits was partly attributed to the deposit mobilisation efforts of the banking sector and partly the increase in the operational banks in the review period.

13.2.3 NET FOREIGN ASSETS

The net foreign assets of the banking system contributed about 50.7 percent of the M3 growth. The foreign reserves of the central bank rose by 16.0 percent from Shs. 4,347.3 billion at end June 2008 to Shs. 5,040.7 billion at end June 2009. In addition, its foreign liabilities increased from Shs. 15.9 billion to Shs. 20.2 during the period under review. The increase in both the foreign reserves and liabilities of the central bank was due to the revaluation gains realised as a result of the depreciation of the Uganda shilling in the period under review. Figure 6 summarizes developments in the monetary aggregates of the banking system over the period.

Figure 5 Evolution of the monetary authority balance sheet

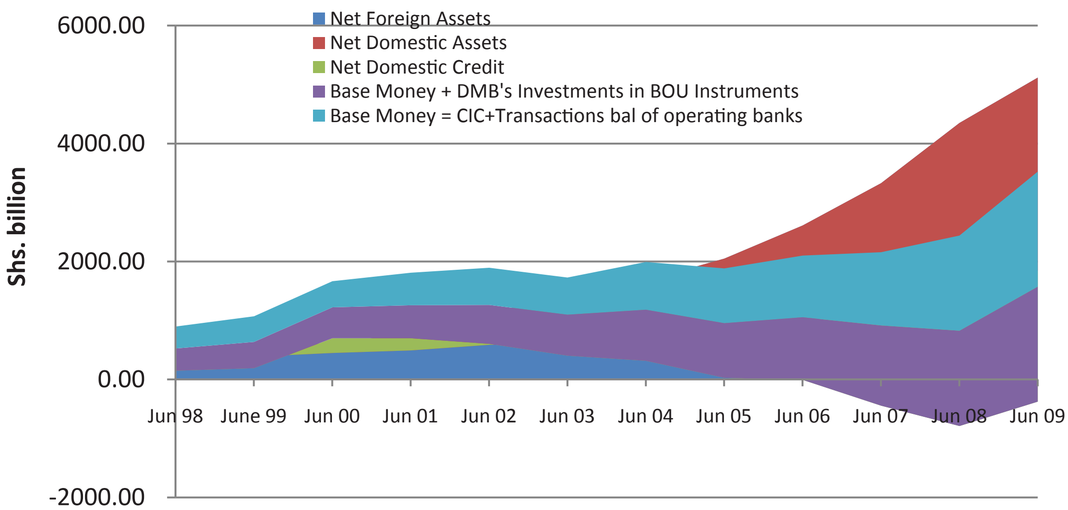
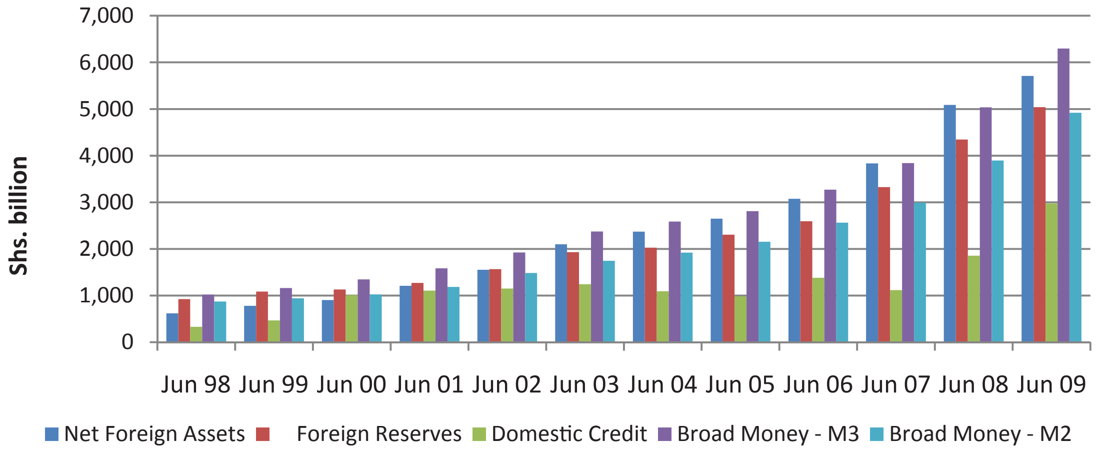


Figure 6 **Monetary survey, June 1998 – June 2009 (Shs. billion)**



Source: Bank of Uganda

13.2.4 NET DOMESTIC ASSETS

Pursuing a clean currency notes policy

The net domestic assets of the banking system, excluding revaluation more than quadrupled compared to a decline of 6.4

percent observed in 2007/08. The increase in NDA was mainly ascribed to the increase in the banking system's claims on the private sector in the review period. The banking system's claims on the private sector grew by 29.1 percent, compared to a growth of 56.1 percent in the previous year. In contrast, the banking system's net claims on the Central Government declined by 24.4 percent compared to an increase of 29.4 percent observed in 2007/08.

13.2.5 FINANCIAL DEPTH

An improvement in financial depth was observed in 2008/09 as portrayed by the financial indicators. The ratio of broad money (M3) to GDP increased to 19.8 percent relative to 18.5 percent in 2007/08 indicating increased importance of money as a medium of exchange in financing the economy's output. The ratio of currency in circulation to broad money (M2A) declined to 25.4 percent in 2008/09 from 27.5 percent in 2007/08 pointing to the diminishing importance of cash for financial transactions, while the ratio of financial savings (which comprise time and savings deposits plus certificates of deposits) to

M2A increased to 39.6 percent in 2008/09 compared to a ratio of 35.9 percent recorded in 2007/08.

13.3 COMMERCIAL BANKS' ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Justine Bagyenda
Executive Director Banks Supervision

13.3.1 ASSETS

Total assets of the banking sector grew by Shs 1716.3 billion or 25.6 percent from Shs 6705.7 billion in June 2008 to Shs 8422.0 billion in June 2009. However, between June 2008 and June 2009, the net foreign assets of commercial banks declined by 20.4 percent relative to an increase of 46.6 percent observed in the corresponding period last year, on account of rise in total foreign liabilities that more than offset the growth in external assets. Conversely, commercial banks' net domestic assets increased by about 24.0 percent mainly due to the growth in the credit extended to the private sector. Private sector credit increased by 29.8 percent in the twelve months to June 2009 relative to a growth of 56.7 percent in the corresponding period of 2008. The modest increase in credit in the period ended June 2009 was due to the increase in the number of licensed commercial banks during the year under review leading to increased competition in the banking sector. The number of operational commercial banks increased from 16 at end June 2008 to 21 at end June 2009. Commercial banks' claims on Central Government increased by 9.5 percent in the period ended June 2009 compared to an increase of 40.9 percent in the year ended June 2008.

13.3.2 OUTSTANDING LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

During 2008/09, commercial banks' stock of outstanding credit to the private sector increased by 29.8 percent relative to a growth of 56.7 percent registered in the corresponding period the previous year. However, there was a mixed picture in the allocation of credit across various sectors of the economy during the year. The sub-sector comprising of 'other services and personal loans/household use (which includes real estates, personal loans and others) continued to account for the largest

Table 2 Outstanding loans and advances by sector

Sector	Jun 07	Jun 08	Jun 09	Jun 07	Jun 08	Jun 09
	Sectoral Analysis of Private Sector Credit			As Percentage of Total Lending		
Agriculture	121.81	197.08	163.11	6.75	8.83	4.5
Manufacturing	257.40	364.09	549.30	14.27	16.30	15.2
Trade	284.50	294.11	746.64	15.78	13.17	20.6
Transport, electricity &	118.71	245.31	233.28	6.58	10.98	6.4
Building & construction	112.58	122.44	414.68	6.24	5.48	11.4
Mining & quarrying	44.00	12.06	10.70	2.44	0.54	0.3
Other services & personal	864.33	998.14	1503.97	47.93	44.69	41.5
Total	1,803.33	2,233.24	3,621.69			

Source: Bank of Uganda

share of total credit from commercial banks at 42.1 percent having declined from 51.5 percent in June 2008. The trade and commerce sub sector accounted for 20.6 percent, while manufacturing accounted for 15.2 percent, up from 12.2 percent and 12.4 percent in June 2008, respectively. The agricultural sector's share in total credit declined from 6.0 percent at end June 2008 to 4.5 percent at end June 2009.

Credit to the trade and commerce sector registered the fastest growth of over 100 percent, followed by credit for personal loans and manufacturing which grew by 87.9 percent and 61.7 percent, respectively while credit to the agricultural sector declined by 1.5 percent. Table 2 shows the outstanding loans and advances, and percentage shares by sectors.

13.3.3 LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

During 2008/09, total deposits held by the non-bank public in the banking system grew by 26.3 percent compared to an increase of 33.9 percent witnessed in 2007/08. The private sector's demand deposits expanded by 20.3 percent, while time and savings deposits increased by 38.7 percent in 2008/09 compared to increases of 26.5 percent and 39.8 percent in 2007/08, respectively. The expansion in demand, and time and savings deposits resulted from continued confidence in the financial system, increased deposit mobilisation efforts by the commercial banks and an increase in the number of licensed commercial banks. Foreign exchange deposits also grew by 18.6 percent in 2008/09 relative to a growth of 36.9 percent in 2007/08. Figure 7 indicates developments in commercial banks' activities.

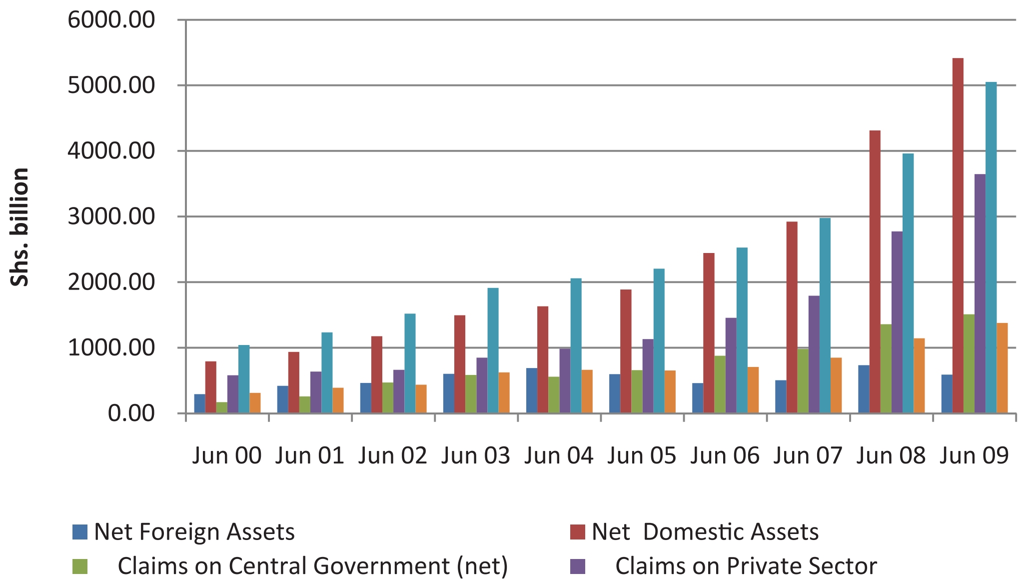
13.4 ACTIVITIES OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

During 2008/09, the overall financial conditions of all credit institutions continued to be rated satisfactory. In addition, Faulu graduated from a microfinance deposit taking status to a credit institution.

13.4.1 ASSETS OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

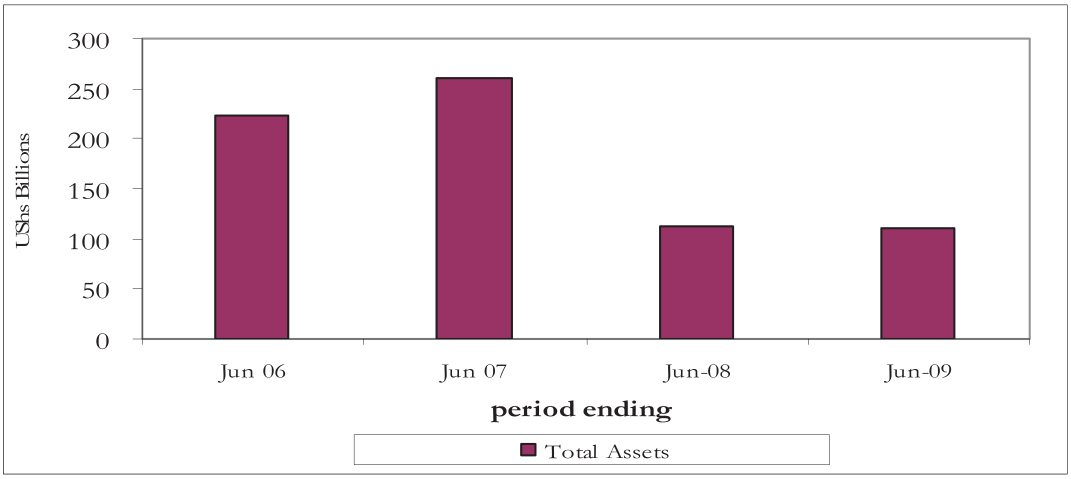
The assets of credit institutions declined by 2.0 percent compared to a drop of 56.8 percent in the previous period, on account of a decline in investments in government securities. Figure 8 below shows the developments in the assets of Credit Institutions.

Figure 7 Selected items of commercial banks' Balance Sheet



Source: Bank of Uganda

Figure 8 Credit Institutions' total assets (Ushs billion)

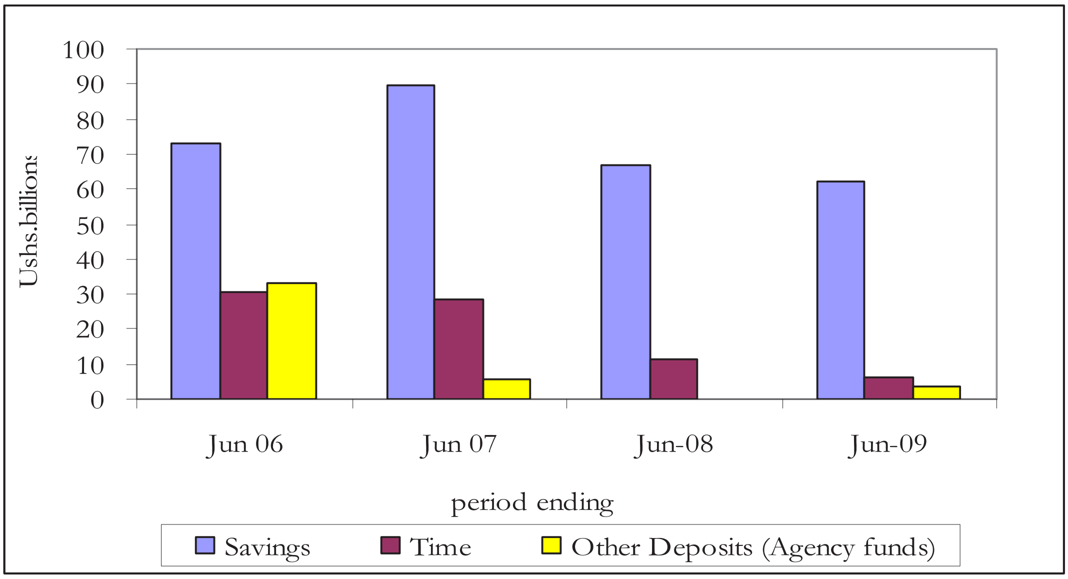


Source: Bank of Uganda

13.4.2 LIABILITIES

During 2008/09, total deposits of the credit institutions decreased by 8.3 percent compared to a decline of 37.5 percent in 2007/08. Of these, total private sector deposits fell by 12.7 percent compared to a 33.5 percent decline observed during the preceding year. The decline in total deposits was mainly due to the decrease in term deposits in 2008/09. Figure 9 shows the developments in the deposits of credit institutions.

Figure 9 Total deposit liabilities of credit institutions



Source: Bank of Uganda

13.4.3 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The stock of outstanding loans and advances to the private sector increased by 26.7 percent in year 2008/09 compared to a decrease of 75.7 percent in 2007/08. The increase was mainly attributed to an increase of Shs. 11.1 billion in unsecured loans. There were no outstanding mortgages by credit institutions during the year ended June 2009 following the accession of Housing Finance, which was heavily involved in this activity to commercial bank status. The trade and commerce sector held the biggest share of loans offered by Credit Institutions, equivalent to 25.4 percent of total loans. Figure 10 shows the developments in the loans and advances of Credit Institutions.

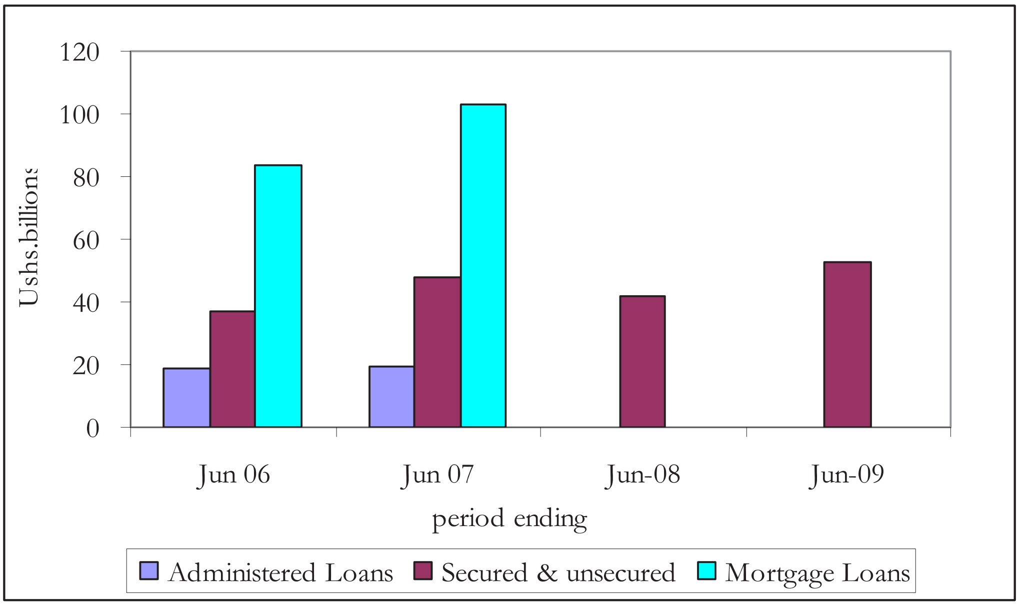
13.4.4 LIQUIDITY

During 2008/09, total liquidity of credit institutions decreased by 20.2 percent compared to a decline of 19.8 percent in 2007/08. This decline in the liquidity of credit institutions occurred as a result of the drop in the balances of credit institutions at commercial banks. Their holdings of government securities too declined by 42.4 percent compared to an increase of 2.1 percent observed in 2007/08.

13.5 MICRO DEPOSIT-TAKING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Bank of Uganda, in line with the Micro Finance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDI) Act, 2003, which provides for the licensing,

Figure 10 Outstanding loans and advances of credit institutions



regulation and supervision of microfinance business in Uganda, continued to carry out sensitization of the public on the legal provisions in the Act during the FY 2008/09. Overall, there was a decline in the activities of MDIs during the period under review as reflected in their assets and liabilities. The decline in the MDI's assets and liabilities was largely attributed to the acquisition of Uganda Microfinance Limited (UML) by Equity Bank of Kenya with effect from January 2009 leaving three MDIs, namely FINCA Uganda Ltd, Pride Microfinance Ltd and Uganda Finance in the MDI subsector.

13.5.1 ASSETS

Total assets of the MDIs in 2008/09 reflected a 35.0 percent decline compared to a growth of 33.1 percent in 2007/08. The decline in total assets was mainly due to the reduction in the number of MDIs in the review period.

13.5.2 LIABILITIES

Total deposits of the MDIs decreased by 24.0 percent in 2008/09 compared to a growth of 46.8 percent in 2007/08. The decline was mainly due to a fall in total private sector deposits of 23.6 percent relative to a 47.6 percent growth observed in 2007/08. The private sector's time deposits fell by 63.7 percent in 2008/09, while savings deposits decreased by 10.2 percent over the same period. There was a decline in total borrowings by MDIs of 62.2 percent in 2008/09 relative to an increase of 56.4 percent in the same period in 2007/08.

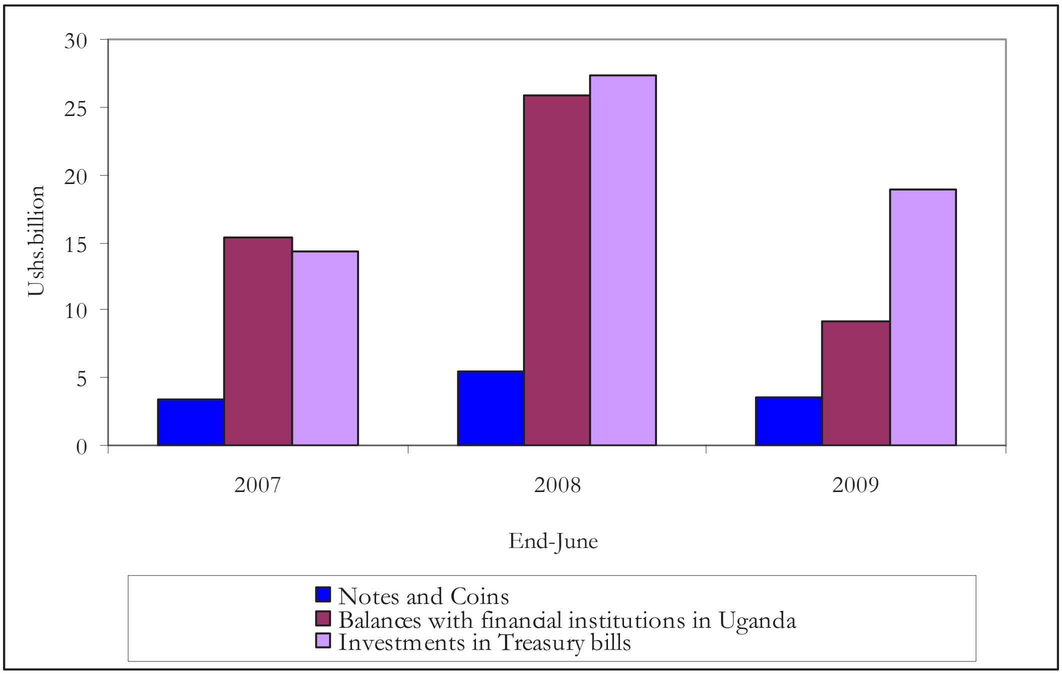
13.5.3 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The stock of outstanding loans and advances fell by 29.4 percent as loans to the trade and commerce sector declined by 29.0 percent. The trade and commerce sector accounted for the biggest share of credit from the MDIs, accounting for 67.5 percent of total outstanding loans by end-June 2009.

13.5.4 LIQUIDITY OF MDI

During 2008/09, the liquidity position of MDIs fell by 46.1 percent compared to an increase of 77.1.0 percent in 2007/08. The balances of MDIs at commercial banks decreased by 64.6 percent compared to an increase of 67.6 percent in 2007/08 while holdings of government securities fell by 30.7 percent. Figure 11 The evolution of liquidity of MDIs (Shs billion) below shows the liquidity position of MDIs. The composition of MDI's liquid assets continued to be dominated by their investment in government securities, followed by their balances in other financial institutions in Uganda.

Figure 11 The evolution of liquidity of MDIs (Shs billion)



Source: Bank of Uganda

14 FISCAL OPERATIONS

14.1 OVERVIEW OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE

The fiscal strategy for the financial year 2008/09 focused on providing increased resources towards infrastructure development to address the most critical growth constraints in the economy. At the same time, Government's overall fiscal strategy remained tight to support the disinflation process. In order to achieve these two objectives, Government implemented efficiency measures like basing expenditure releases on work plans and the establishment of an effective monitoring system in the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development to track and evaluate expenditures against intended outputs/targets; to create the necessary fiscal space to allow increased resources in priority areas.

The provisional resource envelope was above projection on account of the higher than anticipated receipts of budget support and project loans, partly reflecting the effects of the exchange rate depreciation. However, total domestic revenue and grants was below projection, reflecting lower than expected tax collections by the Uganda Revenue Authority. Planned programs and projects were implemented without resource constraints. However, the implementation in some cases was slower than expected, resulting in lower than expected absorption of the funds allocated in the financial year. The shortfall in absorption, which resulted from the delays in the submission of work plans by Government agencies, assisted to offset the potential impact of the resource shortfall on expenditure plans. The substantial increase in budget support and project

Table 3 Selected Indicators of the Central Government Operations

PERCENT	2006/07	2007/08	PROJECTION 2008/09	PROVISIONAL 2008/09
REVENUE & GRANTS/GDP	18.0	15.8	17.3	17.1
DOMESTIC REVENUE/GDP	12.4	12.8	13.1	12.6
DONOR RESOURCES/GDP	1.2	0.9	7.4	8.6
DONOR RESOURCES/TOTAL BUDGET	48.4	26.6	35.9	40.6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE/GDP	18.7	17.3	20.7	21.7
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE/ TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11.9	14.8	46.5	45.2
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE/ TOTAL EXPENDITURE	88.1	85.2	53.5	54.8
BUDGET DEFICIT (INCLUDING GRANTS)/GDP	-0.7	-2.0	-3.4	-4.6
BUDGET DEFICIT (EXCLUDING GRANTS)/GDP	-7.0	-4.6	-7.6	-9.1

Source: Background to the Budget 2009/10 and Macro Department of the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development loans also helped to offset the shortfall in domestic revenue.

For the financial year 2008/09, the resource envelope, which comprises domestic taxes, non-tax revenue, and donor resources, is estimated to have exceeded the projection by 2.7 percent. This was on account of exceptional performance in all the components, except tax revenue. Compared to 2007/08, the resource envelope is estimated to have increased by 45.5 percent, as a result of budget support and project aid, which more than doubled in 2008/09. This led to an increase in the share of the budget financed by donor resources from 26.6 percent in 2007/08 to 40.6 percent, which was above the projection of 35.9 percent. Tax revenue and grants are estimated to have increased in 2008/09 from 15.8 percent of GDP in 2007/08 to 17.1 percent. However, domestic revenue as a ratio of GDP declined slightly from 12.8 percent to 12.6 percent. The performance in tax revenue collections was attributed to lower than anticipated performance in indirect taxes, corporate tax, import duty, petroleum duty, fees and licenses, and excise duty on imports.

Total expenditure, including net lending and domestic arrears payment, was 3.6 percent above projection, and grew by almost 50 percent compared to the previous year's outturn. As a share of GDP, total expenditure increased from 17.3 percent in 2007/08 to 21.7 percent in 2008/09. In response to the need to increase public investment in energy, road construction, and other areas, more resources were devoted to development expenditure, while reducing on government consumption. During 2008/09, development expenditure to total expenditure is estimated to have increased to 45.2 percent from 14.8 percent, while the proportion of recurrent expenditure reduced to 54.8 percent from 85.2 percent. This reflected a shift to public investment in roads, energy, agriculture, health, and education.

14.2 THE BUDGET DEFICIT FINANCING

The provisional budget deficits as a ratio of GDP widened in 2008/09 compared to the projected and previous year's levels. Including grants, the budget deficit widened from 2.0 percent in 2007/08 to 4.6 percent in 2008/09. Excluding grants, the deficit widened from 4.6 percent to 9.1 percent. These developments reflected in part government's investment spending priorities in key areas of the economy to increase productivity and reduce the costs of doing business, as explained above.

Consistent with the national debt strategy and in line with the projection, the fiscal deficit was mainly financed by net borrowing from external sources. About 78.5 percent of the budget deficit is estimated to have been financed from external resources. During the period under review, estimated net external financing was 31.6 percent higher than the projection. This increase was driven mainly by loans for budget support and project aid. The other portion of the deficit of 21.5 percent was financed from domestic sources through both the banking and non-banking systems.

14.3 BUDGET PROSPECTS FOR 2009/10

The Budget strategy for 2009/10 aims at pursuing infrastructure development plans, mindful of the impact of the global recession on domestic and external financing sources. The budget focuses on spending on priority areas, especially roads, energy, and agriculture. Simultaneously, the budget focuses on efforts to increase revenue and spending efficiency, resulting in a relatively lower budget deficit to GDP ratio.

"The Budget strategy for 2009/10 aims at pursuing infrastructure development plans, mindful of the impact of the global recession on domestic and external financing sources."

15 EXTERNAL SECTOR

15.1 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEVELOPMENTS

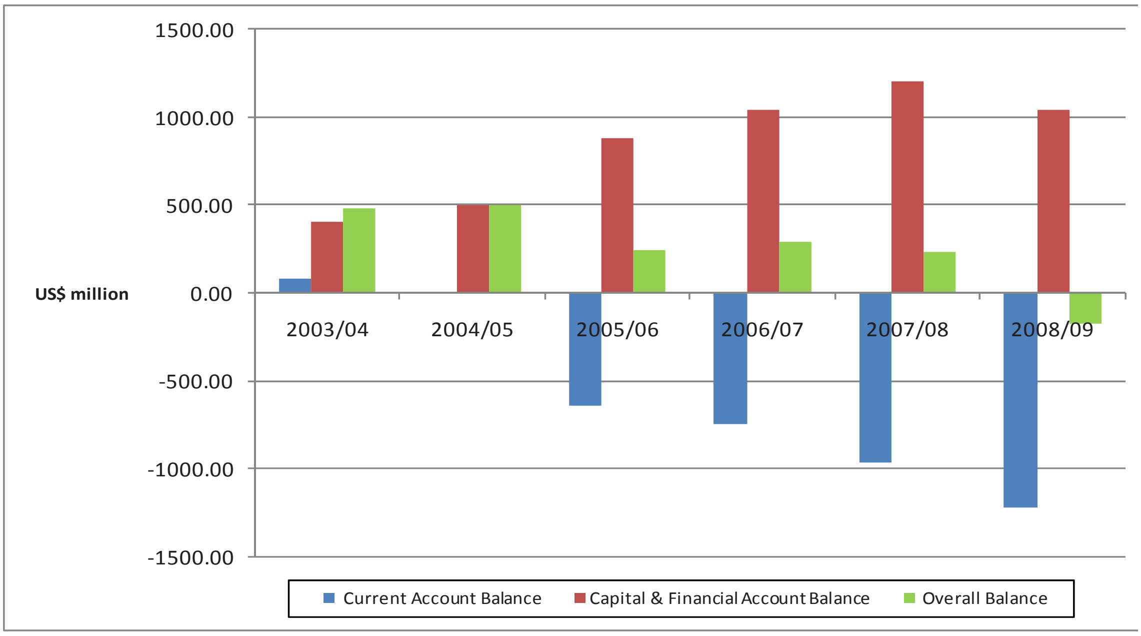
During the financial year 2008/09, the overall balance of payments position deteriorated to a deficit of approximately US$179.5 million from a surplus of US$238.2 million recorded in 2007/08, largely attributed to the worsened position of the current account balance. The deficit on the current account increased to US$1,224.5 million in the period under review from US$964.8 million registered in the previous period as a result of higher private sector imports. The capital and financial account also declined to a surplus of US$1,045.0 million in 2008/09 from a surplus of US$1,203.0 million recorded in 2007/08. The decline in the surplus was mainly attributed to a decrease in portfolio liabilities following exit of offshore investors from the Government securities market.

The foreign reserves at the Bank of Uganda registered a decrease of US$63.9 million in 2008/09 compared to an increase of US$538.9 million in 2007/08 excluding revaluation changes. As at the end of June 2009, foreign reserves were estimated at 5.1 future months of import cover of goods and services. The developments in the balance of payments are illustrated in Figure 12 below.

15.2 TRADE BALANCE

The trade deficit widened from US$913.5 million in 2007/08 to US$936.3 million in 2008/09 mainly on account of an increase in

Figure 12 Balance of Payments developments (US$ millions)



Source: Bank of Uganda

total imports by 14.6 percent. The developments in the key components of the current account are shown in Figure 13 below.

15.2.1 EXPORTS

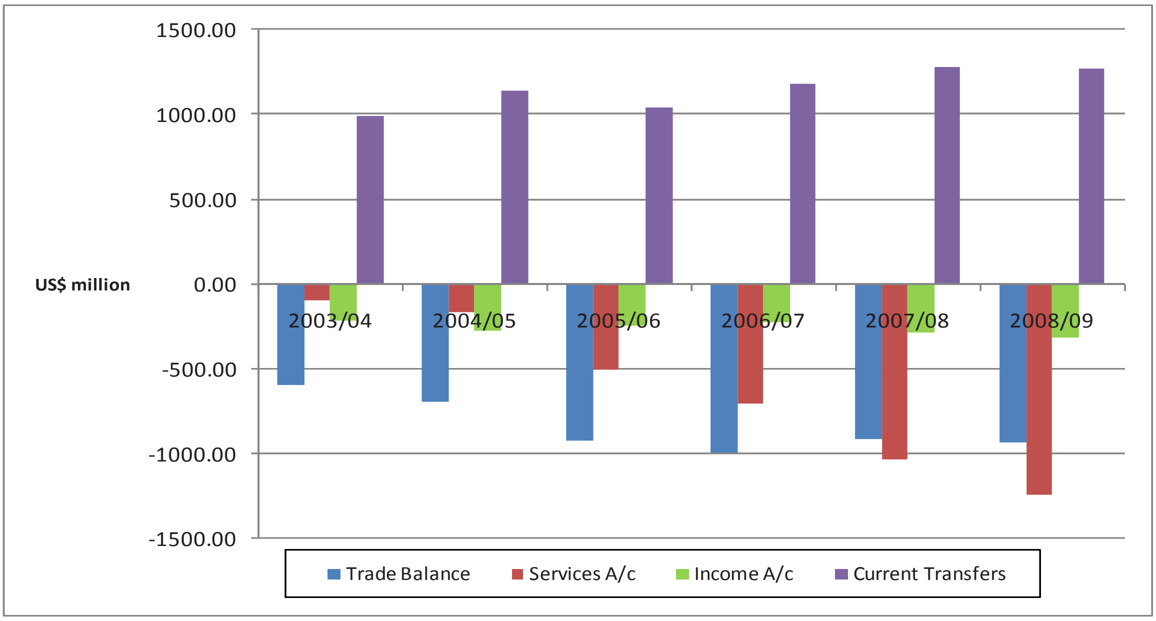
Total export earnings for the period 2008/09 were estimated at US$3,085.3 million. This represents an increase of about 18.9 percent over the previous year. This improvement in export earnings was due to an increase in production. The volume index improved by about 28.5 percent in 2008/09 compared to the last financial year.

Coffee exports were estimated at US$336.4 million in 2008/09, a decrease of about 3.5 percent from US$348.6 million recorded in 2007/08. This decline was on account of a fall of 8.5 percent in the realized average unit price of coffee on the world market. A total of about 3.2 (60 kilogram) million bags were exported at an average price of US$1.75 per kilogram compared to a total of 3.0 (60 kilogram) million bags at an average unit price of US$1.92 recorded in 2007/08.

Non-coffee export earnings registered an increase of 22.3 percent in value terms to US$2,748.9 million in 2008/09 from US$2,247.4 million recorded in the previous year. Notably, receipts from exports of beans more than doubled from US$5.7 million in 2007/08 to US$13.8 million in 2008/09. This was on account of an increase in both export volumes and prices. In addition export earnings from maize, flowers, tea, and electricity increased by about 53.2 percent, 24.5 percent, 7.3 percent and 5.3 percent respectively.

However, there was a reduction in export proceeds from hides and skins, cobalt, and fish and its products (from both regional &

Figure 13 Goods, services, income and current balance



Source: Bank of Uganda

international markets) of 39.5 percent, 15.1 percent and 14.8 percent respectively; due to a drop in international prices. Similarly, gold exports declined by 37.9 percent to US$27.8 million in the year ended June 2009.

15.2.2 IMPORTS

The total import bill (fob) for 2008/09 was estimated at US$4,021.6 million; an increase of about 14.6 percent from US$3,509.5 million that was recorded in 2007/08. The increase was mainly due to a rise in private sector non-oil imports of 17.7 percent. Furthermore, Government imports rose by 12.9 percent from US$176.6 million in 2007/08 to US$199.3 million in 2008/09. However, the private sector oil import bill dropped to about US$537.4 million from US$543.1 million spent in 2007/08 following the fall in oil prices.

15.3 SERVICES ACCOUNT

Over the fiscal year, Uganda remained a net importer of services. Although exports of services increased by 10.7 percent to US$651.0 million in 2008/09 (of which travel contributed the largest proportion of service export receipts accounting for about 68.4 percent); imports of services increased by 16.3 percent to US$1,892.6 million resulting in a wider service account deficit of US$1,241.5 million. The deficit on this account was US$1,038.6 million in 2007/08.

15.4 INCOME ACCOUNT

The deficit on the income account worsened to US$311.7 million in 2008/09 from US$287.1 million recorded in 2007/08, mainly on account on account of FDI outbound payments. Income receipts declined by US$22.8 million (or about 19.7 percent) to US$93.0 in the year under review, mainly on account of a decline in interest earned on bank deposits and BOU reserves.

15.5 CURRENT TRANSFERS

Net current transfers were estimated at US$1,265.1 million in 2008/09 – a slight decline of 0.7 percent compared to the US$1,274.3 million recorded in 2007/08. Estimated private transfer inflows increased by 9.6 percent to US$1,198.9 million in 2008/09, on account of increased workers' remittances. However, inflows to general government reduced by 5.8 percent.

15.6 CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The surplus on the capital and financial account balance in 2008/09 was estimated at US$1,045.0 million compared to US$1,203.0 million recorded in 2007/08; reflecting a decrease of US$158.0 million. The decline was attributed mainly to a decrease in portfolio liabilities following exit of offshore investors in the securities market. Portfolio liabilities reduced to a net outflow of US$108.9 million in 2008/09 from a net inflow of US$78.4 million recorded in the previous financial year.

As a result of the above developments in the current and, capital and financial accounts, the overall balance was estimated at a deficit amounting to about US$179.5 million. In line with these developments, foreign reserves at the Bank of Uganda were estimated to have decreased by about US$63.9 million excluding revaluation changes compared to an increase of US$538.9 million over the same period a year ago.

15.7 EXTERNAL DEBT

During 2008/09, maturities of principal and interest falling due on medium and long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt, including obligations to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), were estimated at US$87.8 million; of which obligations due to the IMF amounted to US$0.05 million. Principal maturities were estimated at US$63.9 million while the balance of US$23.8 million was composed of interest and other charges. Total cash debt service payments on medium and long-term debt (excluding IMF obligations) amounted to US$62.4 million over the financial year 2008/09 compared to US$72.6 million recorded in the previous financial year. The ratio of total debt service (excluding IMF payments), as a percentage of exports of goods and services, improved to 2.5 percent in the period under review as compared to 3.3 percent in 2007/08.

16 REAL SECTOR

16.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH

The economy continued to show robustness and resilience to external shocks in 2008/09. Real gross domestic product is estimated to have grown by 7.0 percent compared to the growth of 9.0 percent in 2007/08. The growth in real GDP, though modest compared to performance in recent years, was maintained mainly on account of the rising services sector that registered a growth of 9.4 percent. Table 4presents the detailed sectoral performance.

Table 4 Trading at the Uganda Securities Exchange

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08[2]	2008/09[3]	Percentage change (%) 2007/08 2008/09
Volume of shares traded (Shs. million)	11	273.9	302.6	158.8	-48
Turnover (Shs. Million)	7,752	48,425	83,398	46,264	-45
Market capitalization (Shs. Billion)[4]	4,369.80	4,569.4	6,206.6	5,631.7	-9
All share Index[5]	875.50	846.76	1026.61	729.80	-29

Source: Capital Markets Authority

16.1.1 AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural sector registered a faster real growth of 2.6 percent in 2008/09 than 1.3 percent of 2007/08. This was due to good performances in the food crops and forestry sub-sectors. The high market prices offered for food crops and the productive engagement of the north and north-eastern parts of Uganda, following the end of the war, partly explain the improved performance of the food sub-sector. However, the sectoral share of agriculture in real GDP continued to slide to 15.1 percent in the year under review compared to 15.7 percent in 2007/08.

16.1.2 SERVICES SECTOR

The services sector, which comprises of wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication, financial services, real estate, other business services, and other personal and community services continued to be the main driver of the economy, accounting for 51.2 percent of GDP in 2008/09. Overall, the services sector grew by 9.4 percent in the year under review compared to 10.2 percent recorded in the preceding year, as a

> *"The economy continued to show robustness and resilience to external shocks in 2008/09."*

[2] data as at April 22, 2008
[3] data as at May 21, 2009
[4] End of period figures
[5] End of period figures

result of the continued public confidence in the financial system, and improved business environment. Financial services in particular grew by 21 percent as efforts of the central bank and other stakeholders to widen, deepen and increase efficiency of the financial sector continued to bear fruit. The transport and communications sub-sector also registered tremendous growth of 20 percent in real terms, partly due to increased licensing of service providers by government. Air transport and support services as well as whole sale and retail trade services continued to fuel the growth of services.

16.1.3 INDUSTRY

Overall, industrial growth slowed during 2008/09 to 3.8 percent from 9.1 percent in 2007/08 as a result of a slowdown in the construction sub-sector. The manufacturing sub-sector grew by 7.2 percent in 2008/09 bearing on increased food processing to meet rising regional demand. Mining and quarrying also registered robust growth of 9.2 percent in real terms, as the drive to exploit natural resources gathered momentum.

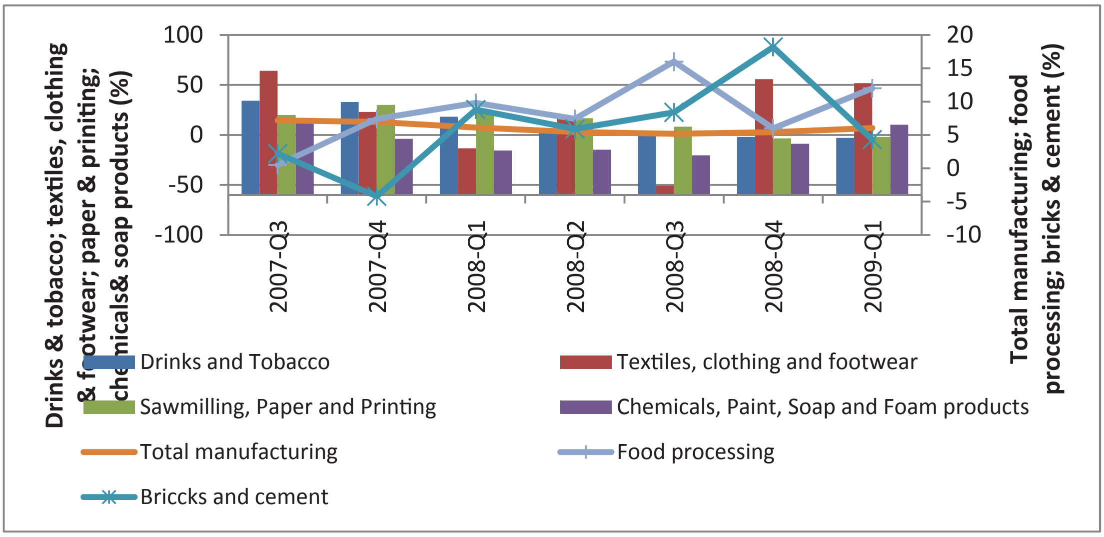
16.2 REAL GDP OUTLOOK

Buoyancy appears to loom very high in the short-term premised mainly on the Government's continued commitment to increase efficiency in public spending so as to increase productivity in the key sectors of the economy. As a result, the economy is projected to grow by 6 percent in real terms in 2009/10.

16.3 INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The index of industrial production for the manufacturing sector in Uganda increased by 3.7 percent to an average index of 156.7 for the first nine months of 2008/09 compared to the corresponding period in 2007/08. The improved performance of the manufacturing sector was on account of strong demand in the regional markets especially for processed foods, building materials like cement and bricks, textiles, clothing and footwear. The food processing index in particular rose by 11.2 percent during the review period, partly explaining the continued robust performance of the Uganda's exports. The Index for bricks and cement increased by 10.2 percent, partly explaining the 2.2 percent real growth of the construction industry in 2008/09, while that for the textile, clothing and footwear sub group grew by 10.3 percent between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Figure 14 shows annual changes in the index of industrial production on a quarterly basis.

Figure 14 Annual changes in index of industrial production



Source: **BOU based on UBOS data**

16.4 ACTIVITIES AT THE UGANDA SECURITIES EXCHANGE

The Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) market did not entirely escape the incipient effects of the global financial market turmoil especially during the first half of the year. Resulting from tendencies of risk aversion by foreign investors and panic sales by some local investors, the all share index (ALSI) at the USE slid by about 29 percent from an average of 1,026.6 in 2007/08 to 729.8 in the year under review. The Ugandan bourse also experienced a decline in volume turnover from Shs. 83 billion in 2007/08 to Shs. 46 billion 2008/09. As a result, market capitalization fell by 9 percent to Shs 5,631.7 billion in 2008/09.

During 2008/09, the New Vision group raised Shs. 28 billion from a rights issue which was oversubscribed by 4 percent, while the government decided to postpone its planned Initial Public Offer (IPO) divesture of 40 percent share holding in National Insurance Corporation (NIC) due to less than favourable conditions in the financial markets. In order to address the issue of financial literacy, the Capital Markets Authority continued to collaborate with the Uganda National Curriculum Development Centre to develop student and teacher training manuals. The training materials for capital markets studies are intended to be used in the revised curriculum for all O' level classes as well as in the teaching of the subject "Entrepreneurship Skills".

During the year under review, the government enacted the Securities Central Depository (SCD) law with a view to enabling electronic clearance and settlement as well as automated securities trading. Automation of securities trading is expected to not only to improve the efficiency of capital markets transactions in Uganda but also the levels of trading.

17 REGIONAL INTEGRATION

17.1 OVERVIEW

The central bank continued to participate in various programmes aimed at consolidating regional integration and harnessing the benefits emanating from the integration process. The long term focus of the bank remained the formation of a single market and a monetary union in the EAC, COMESA and eventually at continental level. Towards this cause, the central bank, in collaboration with other central banks in the region, initiated various programmes aimed at coordinating and harmonising the policy frameworks, strengthening and integrating the financial systems, deepening financial markets, and modernising and integrating the payment systems.

17.2 MONETARY POLICY COORDINATION AND HARMONIZATION

The Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) has registered significant progress in harmonization of statistical frameworks and the coordination of monetary policy operations, which are integral components of the preparatory phase during a transition to a monetary union. Following the MAC directive, the central bank worked closely with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to ensure that Consumer Price Index (CPI) data was adequately disaggregated in line with the agreed EAC benchmarks. The harmonization of definitions, concepts and methodologies of monetary and financial statistics and indicators is also ongoing.

Significant progress was also achieved in coordinating monetary policy actions and harmonising the monetary policy operational framework in the EAC. In line with the MAC decision, the central bank continued to operate a monetary aggregate targeting framework to guide the conduct of monetary policy. Bank of Uganda also continued to pursue a market determined exchange rate policy with interventions strictly restricted to smoothening wide fluctuations in the exchange rate. In order to improve the conduct of monetary policy, Bank of Uganda in collaboration with other EAC central banks adopted a number of measures, which included improvement in daily liquidity forecasting framework, use of appropriate mix of instruments, improved transparency, and frequent communication to the markets.

"The Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) has registered significant progress in harmonization of statistical frameworks and the coordination of monetary policy operations, which are integral components of the preparatory phase during a transition to a monetary union."

17.3 PAYMENTS SYSTEMS

Over the years, the Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) has registered significant achievements in the area of payment system development. Through MAC directives, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania adopted a strategic approach to payment system development, implemented RTGS systems, defined minimum cheque and EFT standards for the region, identified and agreed on laws that should be enacted or amended to effectively support modern payment practices, and implemented many risk management measures to enhance the safety and efficiency of the respective national payment systems.

The risk management measures that have been implemented include the "Failure to Settle" collateral arrangements, collateralisation of Central Bank lending to banks/financial institutions, development of minimum East African cheque standards and the capping of cheque amounts, adoption of SWIFT as the message carrier for both domestic and international transfers and the adoption of internationally recognized standards (EMV and CEPS) for payment cards and electronic money schemes.

In order to facilitate the clearing of cross border payment instruments, the Monetary Affairs Committee has developed the East African Payments Systems (EAPS) technical specifications which are intended to enhance the current Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) systems to accommodate the cross-border payments. The Partner States are currently implementing the EAPS multi-currency system which is expected to go live in 2009/10.

In recognition of the growing importance of internet payments, e-commerce, mobile banking and e-banking schemes, the Monetary Affairs Committee developed the Terms of Reference (ToR) for consultancy on E-commerce/E-banking law. These ToRs were consequently approved by the EAC Council of Ministers and the EAC Secretariat will soon source for a consultant to undertake the study.

The new members, Rwanda and Burundi have each achieved important milestones through the implementation of MAC directives. To date, Rwanda has established a national switch, which ensures interoperability of the national payment system infrastructure, while Burundi is undertaking the National Payment and Settlement System stock taking exercise and is expected to set up a framework to cater for large value payments including Government payments.

17.4 FINANCIAL SECTOR SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE

Financial integration requires strong legal and regulatory frameworks for the financial system in all participating countries since the fragility of the financial system in any one country poses a threat to the integrity of the financial system in the region as a whole. In order to promote financial integration and a robust regional financial system, it is important that the supervisory and regulatory framework be strengthened. It is in this context that the EAC Monetary Affairs Committee has explored modalities for strengthening the regulatory framework, coordinating the surveillance of the financial systems and harmonizing the legal and regulatory frameworks.

The specific areas where success has been achieved in the EAC include the coordination of the development of the anti-money laundering (AML) legislation; adoption of risk based supervision; promotion of credit reference bureaus; strengthened the regulations on risk management and provisioning leading; strengthening of commercial courts; and the promotion of Basel II, a framework that seeks to align banks' capital adequacy to their risk profile.

17.5 FINANCIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT

Financial Markets are increasingly playing a key role in providing avenues for investment opportunities to short and long-term savers, government financing, enhancing transmission mechanisms to facilitate monetary policy implementation and promotion of financial sector stability. MAC has been instrumental in developing and fostering financial markets integration in the EAC. In order to consolidate the achievements and address impediments that still exist in the financial markets, the MAC recognized the need to have an integrated approach towards markets development in the region. In this regard, all Partner States embraced the strategy of formulating Five-Year Financial Markets Development Plans. Significant progress has been achieved in various areas of financial markets in the region, despite different levels of markets development. The achievements have provided a solid

"Financial Markets are increasingly playing a key role in providing avenues for investment opportunities to short and long-term savers, government financing, enhancing transmission mechanisms to facilitate monetary policy implementation and promotion of financial sector stability."

foundation for markets integration, including among others, reduction in transaction costs and risks, as well as efficient allocation of resources in the region.

17.6 MONETARY UNION INITIATIVES

Following the Decision of the 6th Extra-ordinary Summit of the EAC Heads of State, the EAC Secretariat convened an Extra-ordinary Meeting of Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) of central bank Governors. The objective of this meeting was to develop a strategic framework for fast tracking the Monetary Union. The EAC central bank Governors recommended that in order to fast track a monetary union, there is need for a comprehensive study, which will among other issues develop a strategic framework for fast tracking a monetary union in the EAC. This recommendation was consequently submitted to the Council of Ministers, which made a decision for a comprehensive study for developing a strategic framework for fast tracking a Monetary Union in the EAC.

The EAC Secretariat secured funding for this study from the Development Partners and has commissioned the European Central Bank (ECB) in collaboration with national experts from the EAC central banks to undertake the study. This study, which is expected to be concluded by January 2010, will assess the current state of preparedness of each Partner State for the monetary Union, develop appropriate macroeconomic convergence criteria, and design the legal and institutional framework for the EAC Monetary Union. It will also design the operational structure of the EAC Monetary Union, draft Monetary Union agreements and protocol and recommend an institutional mechanism for monitoring and enforcing compliance with the convergence criteria among the Partner States.

17.7 OTHER INITIATIVES

At the global level, the EAC is negotiating an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU). Negotiations of a framework on the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) were concluded in November 2007. Once concluded, the EAC-EU EPA will guarantee duty free and quota free access of goods originating from the EAC countries to the EU market. Similarly, the EAC countries will have to gradually open their markets to goods from the EU over a 25-year period. After a 15-year period, about 80 percent of exports from the EU, mainly of strategic nature such as industrial inputs, spare parts and other capital goods would enter the EAC market duty-free. However, about 20 percent of EAC trade, contained in a regional exclusion list of sensitive products will be excluded from market liberalization requirements. The EU has also agreed to address the development needs associated with the EPA in order to promote sustained growth, strengthen regional integration and foster structural transformation and competitiveness to increase production, supply constraints and value addition in the EAC.

"The EAC central bank Governors recommended that in order to fast track a monetary union, there is need for a comprehensive study, which will among other issues develop a strategic framework for fast tracking a monetary union in the EAC."

The EAC and COMESA are also involved in several negotiations with individual countries such as China, India and Japan on mechanisms and strategies for fostering local development and trade through development of national and regional infrastructure.

18 DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NATIONAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN 2008/9

During the 2008/09 Financial Year, BOU made significant strides in the development and modernization of the national payment system. The main developments included the upgrade of the RTGS system from a client-based to a web-based system, and ongoing implementation of the COMESA Regional Payment and Settlement System (REPSS), Government Payment System and the East African Payment System (EAPS).

We also embarked on the procurement process for a new, robust, off-the-shelf Central Securities Depository (CSD) System, and we traversed the country on a publicity campaign to promote the utilization of the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) method in making payments, including school/tuition fees.

18.1 RTGS SYSTEM UPGRADE

It is more than four years since Uganda's RTGS System, the **Uganda National Interbank Settlement System (UNISS)**, was implemented in February 2005. It was a client-based system, using SWIFT as the message carrier. From the outset, all banks were and are still connected to UNISS. Since the implementation of the RTGS system, several technological developments, coupled with new business requirements have led to newer versions with more enhanced functionality.

In 2008, BOU embarked on the upgrade of the client-based RTGS system Version 3.0

which was implemented in 2005 to a web-based Version 5.03. The new system is more flexible in terms of access (can be

Exchange of payment Instruments in progress in the clearing House securely accessed from any PC with internet connectivity) and its functionality is richer and more user-friendly than version 3.0. It has an advanced and dynamic security system that ensures data and transaction integrity and confidentiality. The upgraded system is also cheaper with regard to hardware requirements and maintenance as participant institutions no longer need to acquire their own servers, but instead process transactions through centralised servers at the Bank of Uganda.

"We also embarked on the procurement process for a new, robust, off-the-shelf Central Securities Depository (CSD) System, and we traversed the country on a publicity campaign to promote the utilization of the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) method in making payments."

Mr. Elliot Mwebya: *Spearheading developments in payment systems*

The upgraded RTGS system went live on 10^{th} August 2009. Non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) are now eligible to participate in the RTGS system, and indeed Post Bank is already connected to the system.

18.2 RTGS UTILISATION

During 2008/2009 Financial Year, utilisation of the RTGS systems grew by 40.2 % with a peak in October 2008. During the peak period, approximately 20,060 transactions, with a total value UGX 5.0 Trillion were processed through the system.

Increase in RTGS utilization can be attributed to capping of cheque amounts to Shs20 million that was implemented in July 2007, and increased appreciation of the benefits of the system by the business community, general public, commercial banks and other financial institutions.

18.3 COMESA REPPS

During 2008/9 Financial Year, BOU continued with implementation of the COMESA REPPS system, which is a multicurrency payment system for COMESA countries, transacting in US Dollars, Euros and British Pound Sterling. Payment instructions are originated by participating banks, through their respective central bank to the COMESA Clearing House which is located in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The net clearing obligations derived by the COMESA Clearing House are transmitted to the Central Bank of Mauritius for settlement. All participating central banks are expected to open settlement accounts at the Central Bank of Mauritius.

It is anticipated that the system will reduce the settlement period for foreign exchange payments in the region that were previously being settled through correspondent banks overseas, some of which have significant time differences with the COMESA region. Efficiency in settlement should enhance trade among the COMESA member states.

18.4 EAST AFRICAN PAYMENT SYSTEM (EAPS)

During 2008/2009 Financial Year, BOU continued with the implementation of the East African Payment System (EAPS), a multi-currency cross border system that links, via SWIFT, the RTGS systems of the East African countries so as to facilitate safe and efficient transfer of monetary value within the region.

Only currencies of the East African Community states will be used in making payments. Implementation of the project is in advanced stages and the system is expected to go live in the fourth quarter of 2009.

18.5 LOCAL CLEARING OF ITEMS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

BOU implemented local foreign currency clearing on 1st July 2009. Local clearing of items (both cheques and EFTs) denominated in foreign currency, but drawn on banks domiciled in Uganda, is expected to reduce the collection cycle for the same instruments that until recently, were being cleared through overseas correspondent banks, or amongst a club of four local banks.

18.6 CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORY

Following a decision to acquire a new Central Securities Depository (CSD), BOU sent out Requests for Proposal and several bids have since been received. The process of evaluating bids to select the successful bidder is currently underway. The new system will, among others, have front office (dealing/auction) and back office (custody/settlement) functionality. It must also be technically robust, reliable, secure and resilient, with detailed audit trail capabilities and sound business continuity arrangements.

18.7 OTHER DEVELOPMENTS: EFTS, CHEQUE SYSTEM.

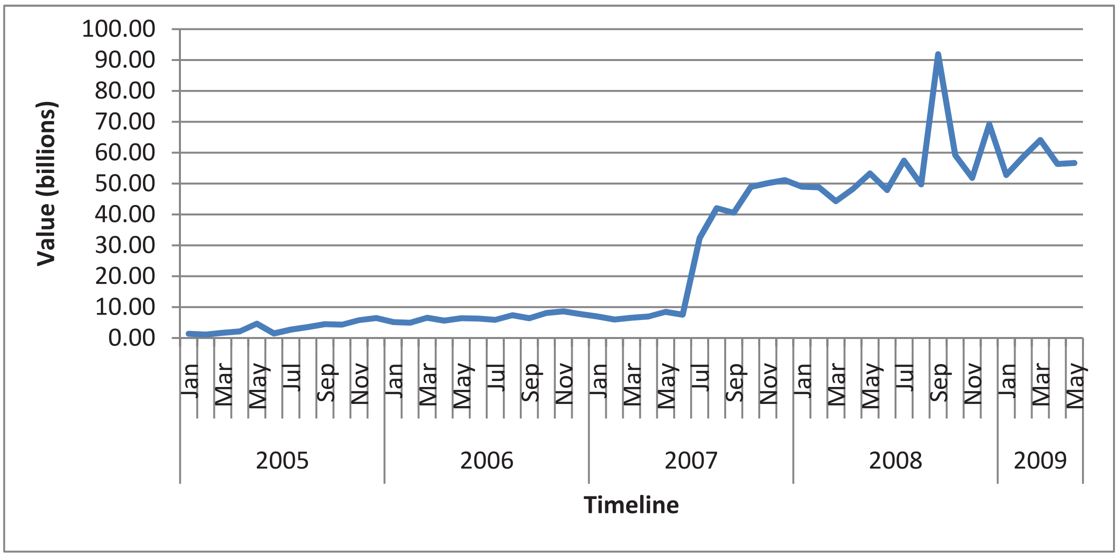
18.7.1 EFTS

Utilization of the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) system has remained generally stable since it shot up in 2007, when a cheque limit of Sh.20milllion was introduced. During 2008/09, EFT debits peaked in September 08.

The main drivers responsible for EFT growth include a Government decision to stop cheque payments and adopt the EFT and RTGS methods, use of EFT to effect Government salary payments, and the implementation and promotion of school/tuition payments using the EFT system.

18.7.2 CHEQUES

Figure 15 EFT Debit Payments by value 2005/09



The value of cheques cleared dropped by approximately 10% from UGX.407.60 billion in July 2008 to UGX.376.8 Billion in April 2009. Cheque usage has continued to decline on the whole after the steep drop in July 2007, which was largely due to the capping of cheque amounts to UGX 20 million and the subsequent decision by the Ministry of Finance to stop using a cheque as a payment method with effect from July 2007.

The drop in cheque volumes and values is also due to sensitization of the public (by BOU) about the risks of paper-based payment instruments, including forgeries and long clearing cycles. BOU continues to encourage the public to use safer and more efficient payment methods such as EFTs and the RTGS system in making payments.

18.8 EXPANDING ACCESS TO MODERN PAYMENT SERVICES

During 2008/09 Financial Year, Bank of Uganda allowed Non Bank Financial Institutions (e.g. credit institutions and micro-finance deposit taking institutions (MDIs)) to participate in the RTGS system, with a view to enhancing accessibility to modern, safer and more efficient financial and payment services by the rural and upcountry population.

18.9 GOVERNMENT PAYMENT SYSTEM

Implementation of a Government payment system that is expected to streamline both the payment and revenue collection processes of the public sector is currently underway. When the system becomes operational, Government will be able to securely and electronically initiate payment instructions to Bank of Uganda through the EFT or RTGS channels. The Accountant General will have a facility to support online and real-time account monitoring of Government balances at the BoU.

It should be possible to transfer tax collections from commercial banks to BoU in real time. URA will have on-line and real-time access to tax collections and should be able implement STP capabilities with their back office systems so as to improve service delivery.

18.10 CONCLUSION

In the 2009/10 Financial Year, the development of the national payment system will continue. The Government payment system, East African Payment System and COMESA Regional Payment and Settlement System are expected to be implemented. The Central Securities Depository should be operational by the third quarter of 2010.

In view of the increasing use of electronic banking, mobile payments and internet banking, a consultant will be recruited to develop a comprehensive and regulatory framework for e-banking, mobile payments and internet banking.

19 FINANCIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENTS

19.1 DOMESTIC MARKETS DEVELOPMENTS

During the year 2008/2009, the issuance of government securities continued to be guided by the monetary policy considerations as well as market development as a secondary objective.

19.2 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

As at end June 2009, the total stock of treasury bills stood at Shs 1,244.4 billion whereas Treasury bond stock stood at Shs 1,361.6 billion.

19.3 TREASURY BILLS

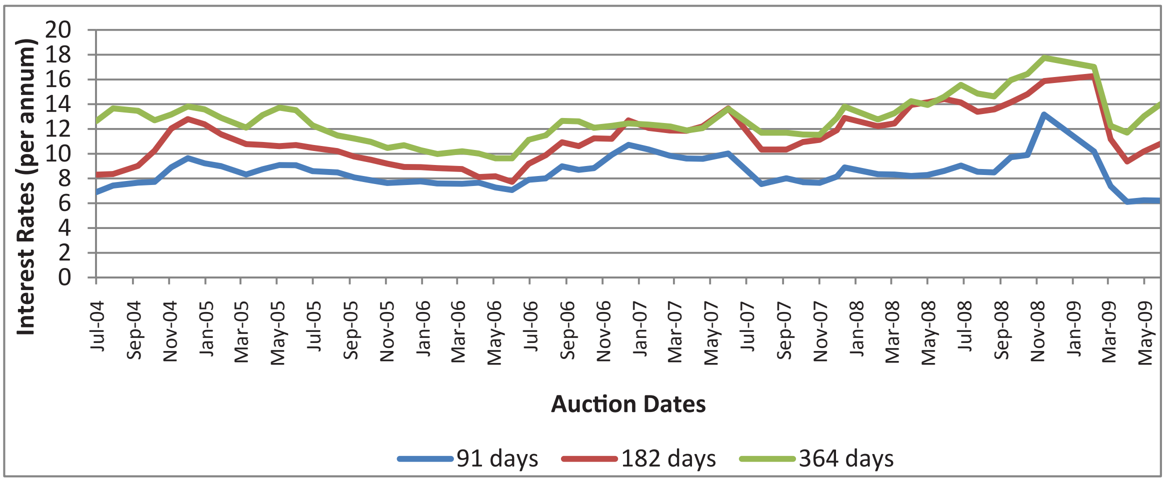
By end June 2009, the effective yields on the 91-, 182-, and 364-day Treasury bills stood at 6.405, 11.038 and 14.032 percent, respectively, compared to the corresponding rates of 8.801, 14.584 and 14.896 percent by end-June 2008. Similarly, the discount rates on the 91-, 182-, and 364-day Treasury bills moved from 8.347, 13.162 and 12.968 percent, to 6.161, 10.202 and 12.308 percent, respectively by end-June 2009.

19.4 TREASURY BONDS

The average yields to maturity on the 2- and 3-year bonds increased from 13.7 and 13.8 percent respectively at end-June 2008 to 18.5 and 14.2 percent respectively at end-June 2009. There were no new issuances in the 5- and 10-year bonds in 2008/09.

Interest rates decreased across the maturity spectrum due to reduced offers in the primary market from Shs 2,647.5 billion issued in 2007/08 to Shs 2,047.6 billion issued in 2008/09. The decreased activity was due to Bank of Uganda's efforts to

Figure 16 Tresury bill efective yield rates (Jul 04 – Jun 09)



Source: Bank of Uganda

stabilize both the foreign exchange inter-bank and domestic money market rates by suspending some of the auctions in the third quarter of 2008/09.

19.5 SECONDARY MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

During the period under review, trading in the secondary market for Treasury bills decreased from Shs 828.8 billion as at end-June 2008 to Shs 716.1 billion as at end-June 2009. Over the same period, trading in Treasury bonds increased from Shs 805.6 billion in 2007/08 to Shs 955.6 billion in 2008/09. Offshore investors were the major players in the secondary market on the sale side as they swiftly offloaded their securities to meet liquidity requirements triggered by the global financial crisis in the second quarter of 2008/09.

19.6 THE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (REPO) MARKET

The Repo market used for short-term liquidity management registered total sales volume of Shs 1,708.8 billion compared to sales of Shs 2,413.2 billion in 2007/08. The decreased activity was due to Bank of Uganda's monetary policy easing in response to its global development. As a consequence, the weighted interest rate from the Repo market gradually decreased throughout the period. However, primary dealer commercial banks maintained an active participation in the repo market during this period.

19.7 FINANCIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A five year Financial Markets Development Plan (FMDP) was launched in September 2008 under the auspices of the Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) of the East African Community as a common financial markets development approach in the region.

The objective of the FMDP was to address major weaknesses in the financial markets by taking an all inclusive and comprehensive approach.

19.8 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

During the period under review, the shilling depreciated by 29.05% from Shs 1,624.96 at the beginning of July 2008 to Shs. 2,074.61 as at end 30 June 2009. This depreciation was largely attributed to the global financial crisis that led to the exit of offshore investors from the Uganda Government Securities market. In order to smoothen out wide swings in the exchange rate during this period, the Bank of Uganda intervened and sold a US$ 141.50 million on a net basis.

19.9 RESERVES MANAGEMENT

The period under review was characterized by a global recession brought about by the turmoil in the financial markets that led to a tightening of lending conditions. Higher borrowing costs and tighter credit conditions coupled with the increase in uncertainty provoked a global flight to quality, caused firms to cut back on investment expenditures and households to cut back on spending. This rapid increase in precautionary saving led to a sharp decline in global investment, production, trade and GDP during the 4th quarter of 2008, a trend that continued in the 1st quarter of 2009.

Due to the global crisis, Central Banks in the G7 countries cut interest rates to 1% and below to stimulate their economies. This significantly affected Bank of Uganda's return from the money market position of the external reserves.

During the year, the BOU continued to manage foreign exchange reserves in line with the objective of capital preservation, liquidity and reasonable and consistent return. The foreign exchange reserves management policy framework, approved by the Board, guided the operations.

The externally managed portfolio market value moved from US$240.22M at the beginning of July 2008 to US$257.04M at the end of June 2009 registering an annual increase of 7.01 percent.

"During the year, the BOU continued to manage foreign exchange reserves in line with the objective of capital preservation, liquidity and reasonable and consistent return."

The internally managed market value moved from USD 2,367 million at beginning of July 2008 to 2,099 million at the end of June 2009, registering an annual decline of 12%. This decline was partly attributed to a fall in income from this portfolio as a result of a significant reduction in interest rates in UK, Euro zone and US where the portfolio is held. Central Banks in these economies tried to address the effects of the global financial crisis by cutting interest rates from between 6% and 5% to between 1% and 0.5%.

20 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION OPERATIONS

Ms. Deborah Kabahweza
Ag. Chief Internal Auditor

Internal Audit Function provides independent assurance and consulting services to the Board and Management of the Bank. The Function reviews and evaluates internal control systems, governance and risk management processes for efficient utilization of resources and attainment of set objectives.

In financial year 2008/2009, the Bank adopted the Balanced Scorecard approach in the preparation and implementation of the Strategic Plan SP-2013. Consequently the Internal Audit Function work plan 2008/9 was drawn to cover the Customer, Financial, Internal processes and Sustainability perspectives. It had a total of 44 tasks covering 15 strategic objectives of the SP2013. Overall, 41 tasks were completed in the year 2008/9. In addition to these, 12 other tasks outside the work-plan were performed as requested by Management.

Compliance, financial, systems and investigative audits were conducted in Banking, Currency, Commercial Banking, Non-Bank Financial Institutions, Accounts, Statistics and Financial Markets, Administrative Services, Communications and Security departments.

System audits involved documentation and evaluation of databases and application controls of systems such as the On-line Currency processing, Central Depository System (CDS), Integrated Financial System (IFS), Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS), Electronic Funds Transfer System (EFT), Foreign Exchange Management System (FERMS), SWIFT and the Integrated Security System (ISS).

In line with the IMF Safeguards Assessment guidelines, Internal Audit executed quarterly reviews of the reconciliation between the Monetary Authority Balance sheet and the BOU Balance sheet. Follow-up of management implementation of External and Internal auditors' recommendations was conducted on quarterly basis.

Overall, there was adequate assurance that the Bank's internal control system was sound and operating as designed safeguard Bank assets and achieve set objectives.

21 FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

21.1 BACKGROUND

The Financial Framework for the Bank is to assist the Bank management to manage its resources more efficiently, to provide more timely management information and to maintain the timeliness of the Bank's payment instruments.

Mr. Patrick Kagoro
Executive Director Finance

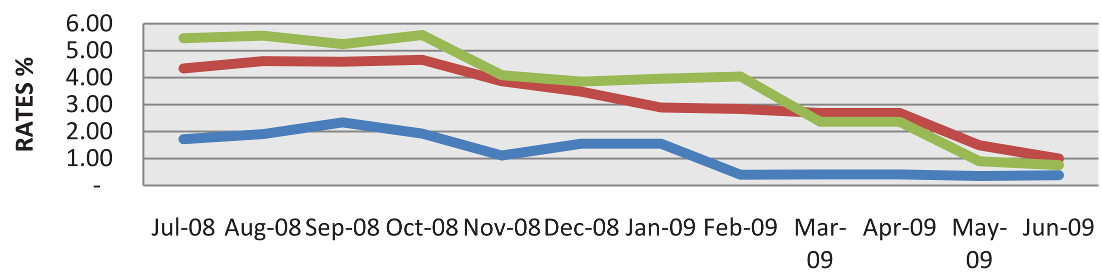
21.2 INCOME & EXPENDITURE

21.2.1 INCOME

During the year, the Bank recorded an interest income of Shs 114,804 million; a decrease of 41 percent compared to Shs 195,207 million in 2007/08. Out of the total interest income for the year, Shs 95,680 million was earned from short term investments and deposits with foreign commercial institutions that are internally managed by the Bank, while Shs 15,172 million was earned from investments managed by the Bank's appointed Fund Managers. Income from local sources such as interest on short term money deposits and on staff loans and advances realized Shs 1,961 million and Shs 1,991 million respectively. Interest income from foreign investments accounted for 97 percent while local income accounted for 3 percent.

The unfavorable performance is attributable to a drop of interest rates on

Figure 17 Trend in foreign interest rates



	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09
USD	1.72	1.91	2.34	1.93	1.11	1.55	1.55	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.35	0.38
EURO	4.34	4.61	4.59	4.66	3.87	3.48	2.89	2.84	2.69	2.69	1.49	1.00
GBP	5.46	5.56	5.24	5.58	4.09	3.85	3.96	4.04	2.36	2.36	0.90	0.75

investments of foreign reserves on the international markets. The effective interest rates for the USD, GBP, and the Euro declined to 0.25 percent, 0.7 percent and 1 percent during the financial year from 1.7 percent, 4.3 percent, and 5.4 percent respectively in 2007/08. The Figure 17 shows the global trends in interest rates

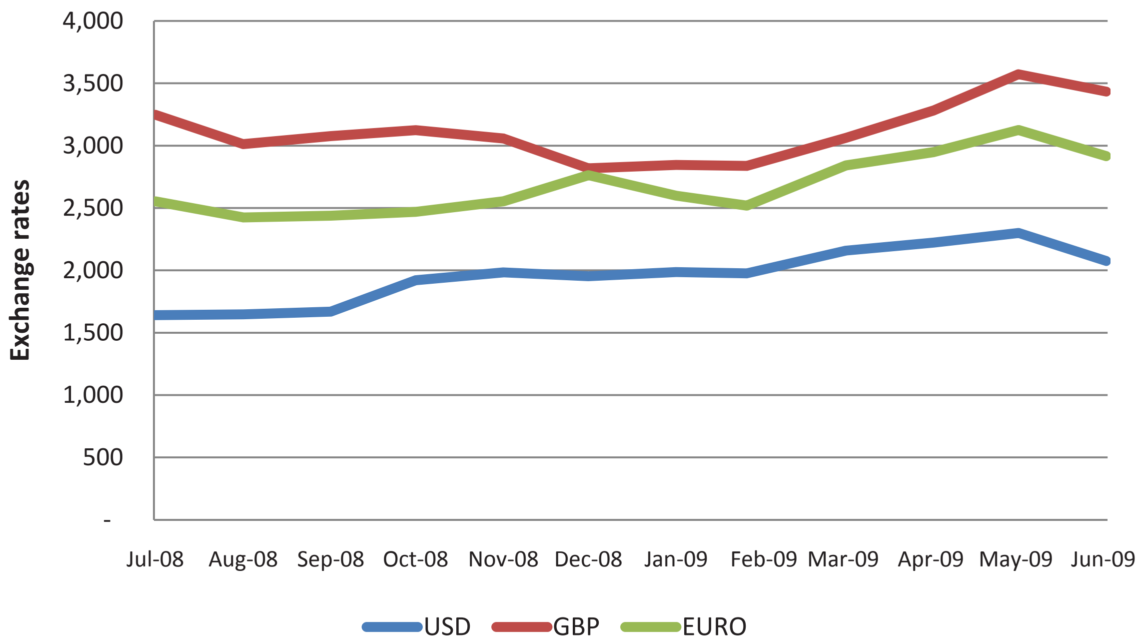
The unfavorable performance is further attributed to a reduction in foreign exchange reserves which decreased by 10 percent from US$ 2,608 million in June 2008 to US$ 2,357 million by June 2009 due to the global economic and financial crisis. The Bank took a conscious decision to protect its foreign assets by moving investments from institutions that were distressed to institutions that were either guaranteed by sovereign states or nationalized. This resulted into a decline in income from foreign investments.

During the year, the Bank earned income from commissions, discounts and other local sources amounting to Shs 29,603 million which relatively remained at last years levels.

Interest expenses relate to interest paid to International Monetary Fund (IMF) being charges on Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocations to the Government of Uganda as regularly advised by IMF. The interest decreased from Shs 2,116 million to Shs 1,279 million in 2008/09 due to write off of some debts by IMF. Commissions and other expenses of Shs 2,109 million comprise of reserve management fees paid to external fund managers and training costs related to reserves management.

The Bank recorded a net interest and commission income of Shs 141,019 million in 2008/09 down from Shs 221,426 million realized in 2007/08. The Bank revalued the financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and this resulted in to a non cash inflow translation gain of Shs. 767,335 million compared to Shs. 99,876 million recorded 2007/2008. The translation gains/losses are included in the income statement to comply with International Accounting Standard 21 of the IFRS. Consequently the net operating income amounted to Shs 908,354 million during the year compared to Shs 321,302 million in 2007/08. During the year, the Uganda shilling depreciated against United States Dollar by 36 percent moving to Shs 2,075 as at 30th June 2009 from Shs 1,624 at the beginning of July 2008. A depreciation of the shilling results in recording translation gains while an appreciation results into a translation loss. Figure 18 shows the trend in exchange rates during the period July 08 to June 09.

Figure 18 Trend in Exchange Rates



21.2.2 EXPENDITURE

The Bank's total operating expenditure outturn for the year amounted to Shs 138,134 million compared to Shs 128,090 million in 2007/08, an increase of 8 percent. General and administration costs increased from Shs 68,774 million in 2007/08 to Shs 90,763 million in 2008/09. Staff costs increased by 24 percent due to increase in staff salaries and retirement benefit costs. Other administration costs increased by 59 percent mainly due to intervention costs as a result of the depreciation of the Uganda Shilling against the foreign currencies. Currency costs amounted to Shs. 30,967 million during the year compared to Shs 23,212 million in 2007/08, an increase of 33 percent. The increase is mainly attributed to the issue of new currency notes of smaller denominations to replace the old notes, following the clean up exercise of currency in circulation during the year. In addition, there was an increase in the issue of notes into circulation due to the depreciation of the local unit against the foreign currencies. Financial and professional charges comprise of consultancy costs, legal expenses, fair valuation of staff loans and software maintenance fees. Financial and professional charges increased from Shs 3,388 million in 2007/08 to Shs 7,580 million in 2008/09 mainly due to fair valuation of staff loans as well as software support and maintenance fees. Provision for impairment of loans and advances decreased from Shs 10,836 million in 2007/08 to Shs 762 million in 2008/09. Depreciation decreased by 56 percent from Shs 18,248 million in 2007/08 to Shs 8,062 million in 2008/09. Work in progress done in 2007/08 increased the estimated economic life of the building and hence a reduced depreciation charge for the year. In addition the Bank is in the process of converting all leasehold land to freehold; as a result amortization of leasehold properties ceased effective 1 July 2008.

21.2.3 OPERATING RESULTS

Overall, the Bank registered an operating surplus of Shs 770,220 million in 2008/09 compared to Shs 193,212 million in 2007/08. The Bank of Uganda Act requires the Bank to distinguish between profit/loss arising from exchange rate fluctuations and income arising from normal operations. Out of this surplus, Shs 767,335 million relates to foreign exchange translation gains leaving a net operating surplus of Shs 2,885 million. Figure 19 below depicts the total operating income/loss and actual net surplus before translation gains/losses over the period 2004/05 to 2008/09. The trends in the income and expenditure patterns for the years 2004/05 to 2008/09 are given in Table 5 while Figure 20 shows trends in the total income, total operating expenditure and the surplus over the same period. Figure 21 below shows the ratio of total expenditure (before translation gains /losses) to total income over the period from 2004/05 to 2008/09.

Figure 19 Operating results before exchange losses/gains

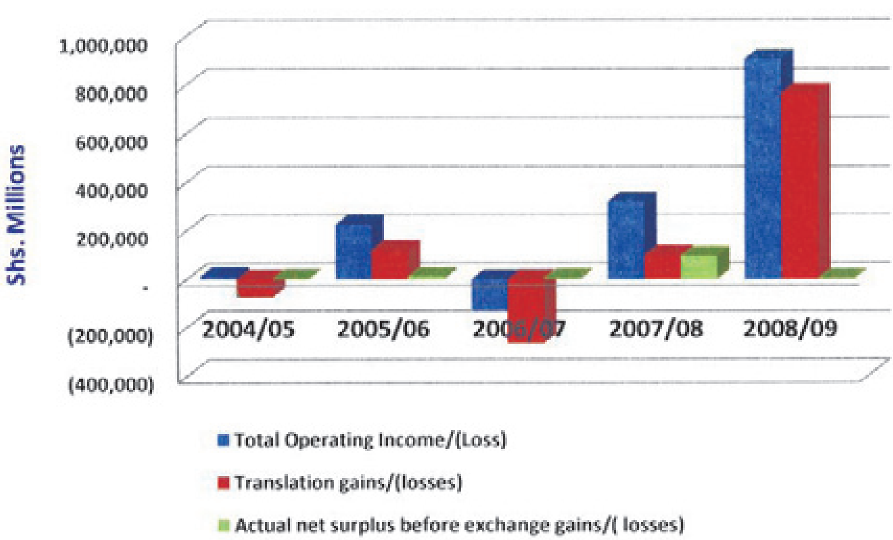


Table 5 Income and expenditure trends (million of shillings)

	Actual 2004/05	Actual 2005/06	Actual 2006/07	Actual 2007/08	Actual 2008/09	Budget 2009/10
Income						
Interest Income	72,413	95,849	118,536	195,207	114,804	43,725
Interest Expense (IMF charges)	(3,372)	(3,490)	(3,220)	(2,116)	(1,279)	(500)
Net Interest Income	69,041	92,359	115,316	193,091	113,525	43,225
Commissions & Discounts	18,952	14,715	23,738	29,533	29,603	15,227
Commissions & other Expenses	(1,388)	(1,479)	(1,786)	(1,198)	(2,109)	(2,500)
Net Commissions & Discounts	17,564	13,236	21,952	28,335	27,494	12,727
Net Interest Income & Commissio	86,605	105,595	137,268	221,426	141,019	55,952
Translation Gains/(Losses)	(75,047)	120,235	(266,789)	99,876	767,335	-
Total Operating Income/(Loss)	11,558	225,830	(129,521)	321,302	908,354	55,952
Expenditure						
General & Administration Costs	(53,080)	(58,870)	(85,445)	(72,407)	(90,763)	(74,354)
Currency costs	(11,719)	(13,832)	(16,168)	(23,212)	(30,967)	(15,491)
Provision for Impairment Costs	(1,453)	(6,868)	(19,276)	(10,836)	(762)	-
Financial & Professional Charges	(2,027)	(1,712)	(1,464)	(3,388)	(7,580)	(11,973)
Depreciation	(15,036)	(13,930)	(9,840)	(18,247)	(8,062)	(7,600)
Total Operating Expenditure	(83,315)	(95,212)	(132,193)	(128,090)	(138,134)	(109,418)
Surplus/ (Deficit) of Income over E	(71,757)	130,618	(261,714)	193,212	770,220	(53,466)
Less: Un realized exchange gains/	(75,047)	120,235	(266,789)	99,876	767,335	-
Actual net (deficit)/surplus before	3,290	10,383	5,075	93,336	2,885	(53,466)
Capital Expenditure	16,066	12,169	10,723	27,522	18,970	23,188

21.3 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Figure 20 Income and expenditure trends

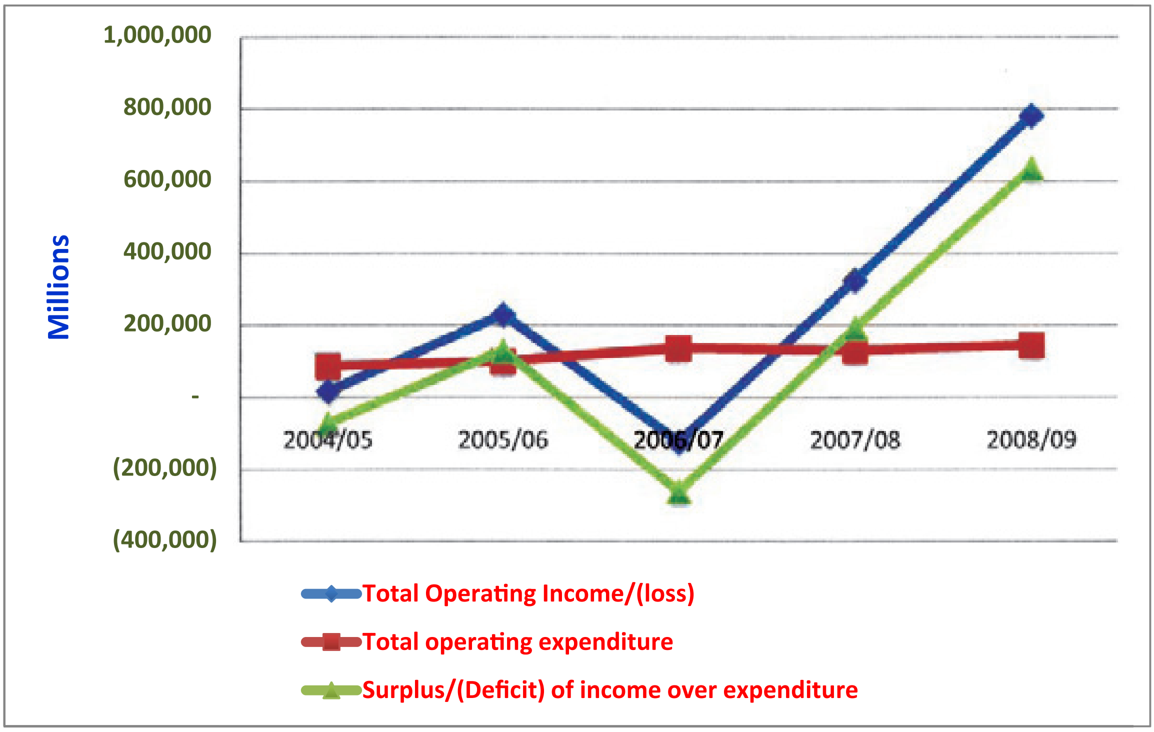
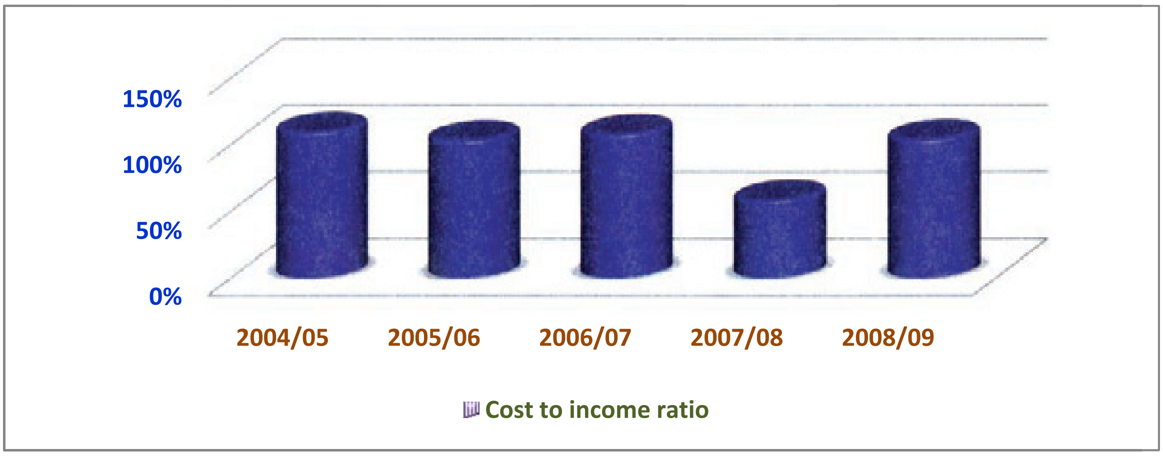


Figure 21 Trend of total cost to income ratio



Capital expenditure for the year ended 2008/09 totaled to Shs 18,970 million compared to Shs 25,741 million in 2007/08. Shs 7,913 million was spent on IT related projects representing 42 percent of the total capital expenditure. The major IT projects in this category comprise of Banking Application, Perago Pay, Document Conversion and Retrieval Systems.

Building works and renovations amounted to Shs 4,088 million constituting 22 percent of the total capital expenditure. The major expenses under this category were the construction of Mbale Currency Centre at

Shs. 2,598 million. The Bank also incurred Shs. 619 million on renovation of the building at Plot 45 Kampala Road, in addition to Shs 257 million for roof repairs and cladding maintenance at Plot 37/43 Kampala Road and fire extinguishing system at the Disaster Recovery Site.

The trends in capital expenditure patterns are shown in the bar chart in Figure 22 while the distribution of capital expenditure for 2008/09 is shown in the pie chart in Figure 23.

21.3.1 2009/10 APPROVED BUDGET

The Bank projects to earn a total income of Shs 59billion during the financial year 2009/10. The recurrent expenditure for the financial year 2009/10 is projected at Shs 104 billion before depreciation and IMF charges.

The capital budget is projected at Shs 23 billion in 2009/10. An amount of Shs 8,679 million will be spent on IT related projects (banking application), Shs 7,835 million on building works (upgrade of lifts in the new building, upgrade of drainage, Summit view residence and construction of Kabale and Masaka currency centers), Shs 2,196 million on office equipment and Shs 3,378 million on plant and equipment (air conditioners) during the financial year 2009/10.

The Bank's approved capital budget for 2009/10 is depicted in Figure 24 while the approved recurrent budget for 2009/10 is depicted in Table 5.

Figure 22 Capital expenditure trends

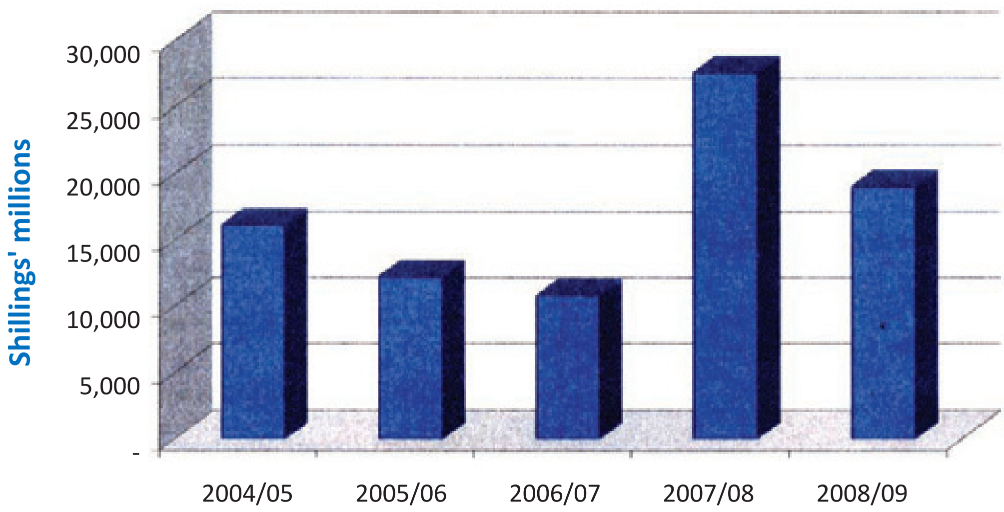


Figure 23 Actual capital expenditure 2008/09

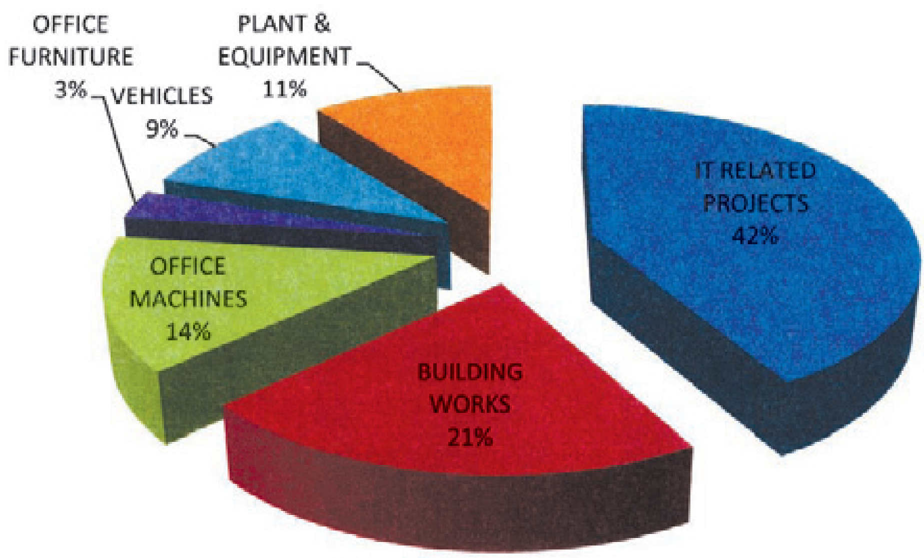
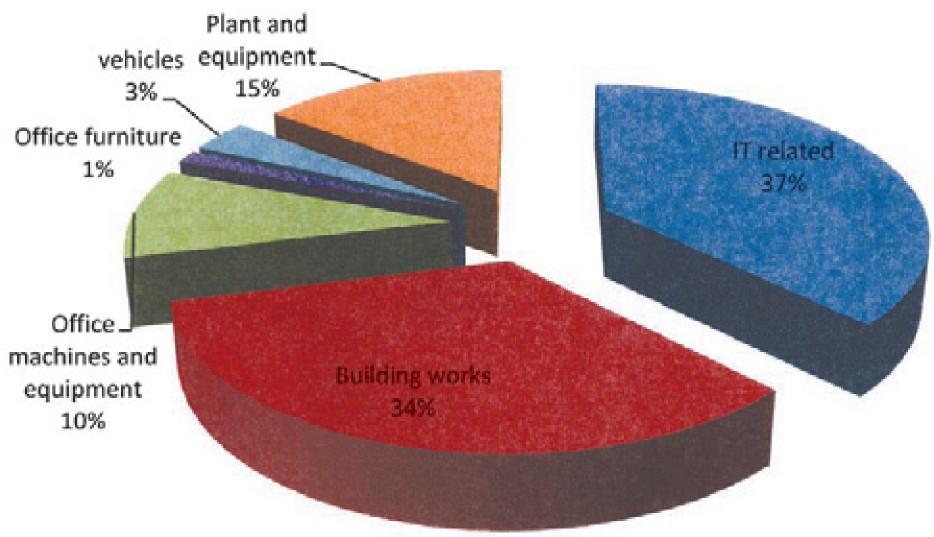


Figure 24 **Approved capital budget 2009/10**



21.4 ASSETS

The Bank's total assets increased by 22 percent from Shs.7,297,711 million as at 30 June 2008 to Shs.8,884,488 million as at 30 June 2009. The total assets comprise of both foreign and domestic assets of which foreign monetary assets account for 64 percent while the balance is domestic assets.

21.4.1 FOREIGN ASSETS

During the year ended 30 June 2009, the foreign assets increased by 17 percent from Shs.4,879,659 million as at 30 June 2008 to Shs.5,724,014 million. This increase in foreign assets in local shilling terms is largely explained by the depreciation of the Uganda shilling against the United States Dollars (30 June 2009: Shs.2,075/USD vs 30 June 2008: Shs. 1,697/USD). In addition, cash held with foreign institutions increased by over 250 percent from Shs.42,622 million as at 30 June 2008 to Shs.152,499 million as at 30 June 2009. The unanticipated increase in non earning assets (cash and cash equivalents) during the FY/2008/09 is largely attributed to the events following the global financial crisis. The Bank took a conscious decision to move investments from all those institutions that were distressed after the shocks of the global financial turmoil, to institutions that were either guaranteed by the sovereign states or were nationalized, in order to protect the foreign reserves. The Bank invests in external financial instruments, which include short term deposits, Treasury bills and repurchase agreements.

Overall, the Bank's foreign reserves in terms of US dollars reduced by 9.5percent from USD 2,607 million as at 30 June 2008 to USD 2,357 million as at 30 June 2009. The reduction in foreign reserves is explained by the Bank's intervention initiatives, which were aimed at stabilizing the foreign exchange rate movements and also in enhancing the resilience of the financial sector, to the effects of the international financial melt down. This reduction is also partly explained by withdrawal from the economy of offshore investors in Government securities coupled with marked decline in remittances from Ugandans abroad and transfers from Non Governmental Organisations. The Bank has been considering different investment products without compromising on its core principles of capital preservation, safety and liquidity concerns. There was an increased demand for foreign exchange to finance Government purchases.

21.4.2 DOMESTIC ASSETS

The Bank's holdings in domestic assets as at 30 June 2009 increased by 31% to Shs.3,160,474 million (30 June 2008: Shs.2,414,421 million), an increase of Shs.746,053 million. Loans and advances to government, which accounts for 81% of domestic assets, increased by 35% from Shs. 1,909,445 million as at 30 June 2008 to Shs. 2,574,965 million as at 30 June 2009. The balance on Uganda Consolidated Fund Account (UCF) account increased by 53% from Shs.1,439,185 million as at 30th June 2008 to Shs.2,202,197 million as at 30 June 2009, an increase of Shs.763,011 million.

The increased balance on the Uganda consolidated Fund Account (UCF) is offset by the increase of Shs.530,022millions in Government deposits, as a result of increases in taxes and donor flows on account of project accounts.

Loans and advances to Commercial Banks increased by 17% (shs.23,422 million) from Shs.134,708 million as at 30th June 2008 to Shs.158,130 million as at 30th June 2009. During the year, the Bank disbursed loans to Financial Institutions to promote the Energy sector, under the Energy for Rural Transformation project, funded by the World Bank. Disbursement of new loans under the project ceased in February 2009.

Mrs. Joyce Kiberu and other accounts staff ensuring accurate accounts records

21.5 LIABILITIES

The Bank's liabilities are categorized into foreign liabilities and domestic liabilities.

21.5.1 FOREIGN LIABILITIES

Foreign liabilities comprise of the IMF Quota of SDR.180.5 million and SDR allocation of SDR.29.4 million. As at 30th June 2009, the Uganda Shilling equivalent of the IMF Quota, increased by 18% percent (Shs.102,062million)from Shs.573,042 million as at 30th June 2008 to Shs. 675,198 million as at 30th June 2009. This increase is explained by the depreciation of the Uganda shilling against the SDR (30 June 2009: Shs.3,216/SDR vs 30 June 2008: Shs.2,649/SDR). The depreciation of the local unit means more shillings on translation hence the increase.

In response to the global economic crisis, the IMF has approved a general allocation of SDR 133.8 million to Uganda with effect from September 2009. This will increase Uganda's Quota to SDR 314.3 million from SDR 180.5 million. In addition, the fund has approved a special one time allocation of SDR 9.9 million which increases Uganda's Special Allocation to

SDR 39.3 million from SDR 29.4 million. This is also effective 9 September 2009.

21.5.2 DOMESTIC LIABILITIES

Overall, domestic liabilities increased by 12 percent (Shs.756,541 million) from Shs.6,333,062 million as at 30 June 2008 to Shs.7,089 ,603 million as at 30 June 2009.

Domestic liabilities comprise of Government Deposits, which account for 70 percent, Currency-in-circulation at 21 percent and the balance represents deposits from financial institutions.

The increase in domestic liabilities is largely explained by increase in Government deposits, arising from tax collections and increased donor inflows. Currency in circulation increased by 19 percent to Shs 1,468,641 million in June 2009 compared to Shs. 1,229,940 million as at June 2008. Currency in circulation increased in support of increased economic activity causing a high demand in the local unit.

During the year 7 new Commercial Banks were licensed, leading to an increase in Commercial Bank deposits.

21.6 SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS

The cumulative shareholders' funds increased by 189 percent (Shs.731,806 million) from Shs.387,881 million as at 30 June 2008 to Shs.1,119,687 million as at 30 June 2009. This rise in shareholders funds is largely attributed to translation gains of Shs.767,335 million.

Earnings under the Earmarked Funds increased by Shs 1,585 million while a net surplus of Shs.2,885 million was transferred to BOU revenue reserves.

22 DIRECTORS' REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Directors are pleased to present their report for the year ended 30 June 2009. The report of the performance of the Bank fulfils the provisions of the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap. 51) Laws of Uganda, which require the Bank to make a report on its activities and operations during the proceeding year, within three months after the end of each financial year.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Bank of Uganda is the central Bank of Uganda. The principal function of the Bank is to formulate and implement monetary policy directed to economic objectives of achieving and maintaining price stability and to ensure that the financial sector is stable and sound. The financial sector is a mechanism through which the monetary policy is implemented. In addition the Bank fosters a sound stable and efficient payment system. Other than the other function of being banker and adviser to government, the Bank issues currency notes and coins as dictated by economic requirements.

OPERATING FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Directors present the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 as set out on pages 84 to 130 of this report. The Bank made a net surplus of Shs 2,885 million compared to Shs 93,336 million in 2007/08. The lower surplus in 2008/09 is attributed to the events following the economic global crisis during the year which saw the interest rates plummeting to below 1 percent compared to an average of 2 percent on USD investments before the global financial crisis. Reserve holdings decreased from USD 2.6 billion as at 30 June 2008 to USD 2.35 billion as at close of the financial year. The net operating income for the year was Shs 908,354 million, compared to Shs 321,302 million registered in 2007/08. The wide swings are caused by depreciation of the Uganda shilling when translating the foreign denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at period end foreign exchange rates. In line with the BOU Act, the net surplus is further analysed in the income statement to distinguish between profits/losses arising from exchange rate fluctuations and those arising from normal operations. The net distributable surplus for the financial year 2008/09 was Shs 2,885 million after adjusting for a non cash flow translation gain of Shs 767,335 million.

The major source of the Bank's income continues to be interest earned on foreign reserve investments, and foreign exchange trading.

DIVIDEND

Following the global economic decline during the year and the uncertainty of the future income, the Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend to government.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:

E. Tumusiime-Mutebile (Prof.)	-Chairman
C. Manyindo Kassami	-Member (re-appointed on 6 June 2007)
J. Waswa Balunywa (Prof.)	-Member (re- appointed on 5 June 2007)
B. Mukiibi	-Member (appointed 5 June 2007)
M. Tumubweinee	-Member (appointed 5 June 2007)

None of the Directors had any financial interests in the Bank at any time during the year.

AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 43 of the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap. 51) Laws of Uganda the financial statements shall be audited once every year by the Auditor General or an auditor appointed by him to act on his behalf. For the year ended 30 June 2009, Messrs Ernst & Young, Certified Public Accountants were appointed to act on behalf of the Auditor General.

By order of the Board

GW Nyeko

Ag. Bank Secretary

24 September 2009

23 STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors, according to the Bank of Uganda Act, are responsible for general management of the affairs of the Bank, among other duties. They are therefore required to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results for that year. Directors should also ensure that the Bank keeps proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Bank. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements set out on pages 84 to 130 which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Bank as at 30 June 2009 and of its net surplus for the year ended on that date. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Bank will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

CHAIRMAN

24 September 2009

DIRECTOR

24 September 2009

24 REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT

Under the terms of section 43 of the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap 51), I am required to audit the accounts of the Bank. In accordance with the provisions of the same Act, I appointed M/s Ernst & Young, Certified Public Accountants, to audit the accounts of the Bank on my behalf and report to me so as to enable me report to Parliament in accordance with Article 163 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BANK OF UGANDA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

The financial statements of the Bank of Uganda which comprise the balance sheet at 30th June 2009, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set on pages 84 to 130 have been audited.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

As stated on page 81 the Bank's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap. 51), Laws of Uganda 2000. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility of the Auditor is to express an independent opinion on these financial statements based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that the Auditor complies with ethical requirements and plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the Auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

The audit evidence that was obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an opinion.

OPINION

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Bank of Uganda at 30 June 2009 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

All the information and explanations which were considered necessary for purposes of the audit were obtained.

In my opinion, proper books of account have been kept and the financial statements which are in agreement therewith, comply with the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap. 51), Laws of Uganda 2000.

John F. S. Muwanga
AUDITOR GENERAL
KAMPALA
24 September 2009

25 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25.1 INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Notes	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
		Ushs (millions)	Ushs (millions)
Operating income			
Interest income	3	114,804	195,207
Interest expense	4	(1,279)	(2,116)
Net interest income		**113,525**	**193,091**
Commissions & discounts	5	29,603	29,533
Commissions & other expenses	6	(2,109)	(1,198)
Net commissions & discounts		**27,494**	**28,335**
Net interest income & commissions		**141,019**	**221,426**
Foreign exchange revaluation gain	7	767,335	99,876
Net operating income		**908,354**	**321,302**
Less: Other expenses			
General & administration costs	8	(90,763)	(72,407)
Currency costs	10	(30,967)	(23,212)
Impairment of loans & advances	11	(762)	(10,836)
Financial and professional charges	12	(7,580)	(3,388)
Depreciation	21	(8,062)	(18,247)
		(138,134)	**(128,090)**
Net surplus		**770,220**	**193,212**
Surplus for the year		770,220	193,212
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)		(763,928)	(96,964)
Unrealised (gain)-revaluation of investments		(3,407)	(2,912)
Net surplus available for distribution		**2,885**	**93,336**
Proposed dividend to government		**-**	**40,000**

25.2 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

		30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
		Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Foreign assets	Note		
Cash and cash equivalents	14	152,499	42,622
Investments at fair value through profit & loss	15 (a)	4,456,639	3,967,983
Investments held for trading	15 (b)	533,327	390,336
Investments available for sale	15 (c)	1,008	650
Assets held with IMF	16	580,541	478,067
Total foreign assets		**5,724,014**	**4,879,658**
Domestic assets			
Investments in treasury bills	17	200,000	200,000
Loans and advances to government	18	2,574,965	1,909,445
Loans and advances to commercial banks	19	158,130	134,708
Staff loans	20	12,328	12,873
Employee benefits	29	736	-
Property, plant and equipment	21	113,834	101,089
Leasehold Land	22	17,637	17,466
Other assets	23	82,844	38,840
Total domestic assets		**3,160,474**	**2,414,421**
Total assets		**8,884,488**	**7,294,079**
Liabilities			
Foreign liabilities			
IMF obligations	16	675,104	573,042
Other foreign liabilities	24	94	94
Total foreign liabilities		**675,198**	**573,136**
Domestic liabilities			
Currency in circulation	25	1,468,641	1,229,940
Deposits - Government	26	4,910,331	4,446,858
Deposits - Commercial banks	27	506,238	461,882
International bank for reconstruction & dev't (IBRD)	28	2,249	2,249
Employee benefits	29	-	2,534
Other liabilities	30	202,144	189,599
Total domestic liabilities		**7,089,603**	**6,333,062**
Total liabilities		**7,764,801**	**6,906,198**
Equity			
Share Capital	31	20,000	20,000
Reserves	32	1,080,615	310,395
Dividend Payable to Government		-	40,000
Earmarked funds	33	19,072	17,486
Total Equity		**1,119,687**	**387,881**
Total liabilities & equity		**8,884,488**	**7,294,079**

The financial statements on pages 84 to 130 were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 September 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:

Chairman

Director

Director

25.3 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Asset revaluation reserve	Revenue reserve	General reserve	Dividend paid to government	Totals
	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)
At 1 July 2007	20,000	24,524	100,428	7,175		152,127
Distributable surplus for the Year			93,336			93,336
Unrealised foreign exchange gains			96,964			96,964
Surplus on Revaluation		25,056				25,056
Revaluation surplus release		(378)	378			-
Unrealised gain on revaluation of Investments			2,912			2,912
Transfer to General Reserve			(13,000)	13,000		-
Proposed Dividend			(40,000)		40,000	-
At 30 June 2008	20,000	49,202	241,018	20,175	40,000	370,395
At 1 July 2008	20,000	49,202	241,018	20,175	40,000	370,395
Distributable surplus for the Year			2,885			2,885
Unrealised foreign exchange gains			763,928			763,928
Revaluation surplus release		(891)	891			-
Unrealised gain on revaluation of Investments			3,407			3,407
Transfer to General Reserve			-	-		-
Paid Dividend			-		(40,000)	(40,000)
						-
At 30 June 2009	20,000	48,311	1,012,129	20,175	-	1,100,615

GENERAL RESERVE FUND

According to Section 16(1) of the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap. 51), Laws of Uganda 2000, the Bank is required to maintain a General Reserve Fund and the amount maintained in this account is determined by the Board from time to time. There were no reviews done during the year.

ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE

The capital reserve fund account represents the balance of property, plant and equipment revaluation surpluses or deficits.

REVENUE RESERVE

The movement in revenue reserve represents the net Surplus or deficit transferred from the Income statement.

25.4 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the purpose of this statement, cash refers to foreign currency assets defined as cash and cash equivalents.

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Surplus for the year	770,220	193,212
Depreciation	8,062	18,247
Write back of amortisation of leasehold land	(167)	235
Write down of impaired assets	-	73
Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	(184)	(114)
Increase in earmarked funds	1,586	337
	779,517	**211,990**
Foreign Assets		
(Increase) in investments at fair value through profit & loss	(488,656)	(1,052,028)
(Increase) in investments held for trading	(142,991)	(33,633)
(Increase) in investments available for sale	(358)	(9)
(Increase) in assets held with IMF	(102,474)	(39,810)
Increase in total foreign assets	**(734,479)**	**(1,125,480)**
Domestic Assets		
Decrease in investments in treasury bills	-	-
(Increase) in loans and advances to government	(665,520)	(447,426)
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances to commercial banks	(23,422)	25,227
Decrease/(increase) in staff loans	545	(1,111)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(44,004)	185
Increase in total domestic assets	**(732,401)**	**(423,125)**
Increase in total assets	**(1,466,880)**	**(1,548,605)**
Foreign liabilities		
Increase in IMF obligations	102,062	63,398
Increase in other foreign liabilities	-	-
Decrease in total foreign liabilities	**102,062**	**63,398**
Domestic Liabilities		
Increase in currency in circulation	238,701	248,910
Increase in deposits - Government	463,473	1,023,117
Increase in deposits - Commercial banks	44,356	12,031
(Decrease) in employee benefits	(3,270)	(292)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	12,545	(454,116)
Decrease in total domestic liabilities	**755,805**	**829,650**
Decrease in total liabilities	**857,867**	**893,048**
Net Cashflow from Operating Activities	**170,504**	**(443,567)**
Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	193	136
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	(20,820)	(27,522)
Net Cashflow from Investing Activities	**(20,627)**	**(27,386)**
Financing Activities:		
Transfer to Government (dividends)	(40,000)	-
Net Cashflow from Financing Activities	**(40,000)**	**-**
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**109,877**	**(470,953)**
Add: Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	42,622	513,575
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 30 June 2009	**152,499**	**42,622**

26 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Bank of Uganda is the Central Bank of Uganda as established under the Bank of Uganda Act 1966 as amended by the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap.51) Laws of Uganda 2000. Also the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, Article 161, provides that the Bank of Uganda shall be the Central Bank of Uganda and therefore the Reporting Entity.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

I. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment and the carrying amounts of available for sale investments at fair value and impaired assets at their recoverable amounts.

II. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in accordance with the Bank of Uganda Act.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the Board to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates.

The Board identifies all significant accounting policies and those that involve high judgment as documented in note 43.

III. CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Ugandan shillings, in accordance with section 18 of the Bank of Uganda Act (Cap.51) Laws of Uganda 2000.

IV. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Income is recognized in the period in which it is earned.

a. *Interest*

Interest income and expense are recognized in the income statement respectively for all interest bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective yield method based on the actual purchase price. Interest income includes coupons earned from fixed income investments, trading securities and accrued discount and premium on treasury bills and other discounted securities.

b. *Commission income*

Fees and commission income is recognised on an accrual basis when the service is provided.

c. *Other income*

Other income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest and foreign exchange differences.

V. RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability of another enterprise.

Management determines the appropriate classification of its financial instruments at the time of purchase and re-evaluates its portfolio on a regular basis to ensure that all financial instruments are appropriately classified.

a. *Recognition*

Financial instruments are initially recognized when the Bank becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

The five different types of financial instruments held by the Bank are;

i. Financial instruments held to maturity

Financial Instruments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity where the Bank has a positive intent and ability to hold to maturity other than loans and receivables which are measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments and Loans and advances are recognised on the date they are transferred to the Bank.

ii. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

The Bank recognises financial assets as held for trading assets on the date it commits to purchase the assets. Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. Financial Instruments which are classified as held for trading are held principally for purposes of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealers margin, and are measured at fair value. Gains and losses resulting from changes in fair values are recognised in the income statement.

iii. Available-For-Sale Financial Instruments

These are equity Financial Instruments which are not loans and receivables originated by the Bank; or those held to maturity; or financial assets held for trading, and are measured at their fair value or at cost less provision for impairment losses where fair value is not easily determinable. Gains are transferred directly to an investment revaluation reserve. Losses that offset previous increases are charged to the revaluation reserve and any excess thereafter is charged to the Income statement.

iv. Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are advances made by the Bank, including staff loans and advances. Loans and receivables are initially measured at the fair value and subsequently at amortized cost. Amortized cost represents the amounts at which the financial instruments were measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments plus or minus the cumulative amortization of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and minus any write down for impairment or uncollectabillity. Loans and advances offered at concessionary rates of interest (below the market rates) are accordingly adjusted to the market rates using appropriate discount rates. The difference between the market adjusted value and transaction value is recognized as a deferred staff expense and charged to the income statement over the lives of the loans.

The Bank provides loan facilities to staff to help them acquire or improve property and purchase motor vehicles. Staff are also eligible to obtain advances for various purposes. Building and property improvement loans given to staff out of the sinking fund are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The fair value gain or loss on initial recognition accrues to the fund. This fund is reflected as an earmarked fund but the loans are included as receivables of the Bank.

v. Derivatives:

Currency swap that requires initial exchange of different currencies of equal fair value is accounted for as a derivative. Derivatives, which comprise forward foreign exchange contracts and swaps, are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. The fair value is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date or appropriate pricing models. The Bank has no derivatives which qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised immediately in the income statement.

A financial asset or liability at fair value through profit or loss is a financial asset or liability that meets either of the following conditions;

1. it is classified as held for trading, if:
    - acquired or incurred principally for purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
    - part of a portfolio of identified financial instrument that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
    - a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument)
2. Upon initial recognition, it is designated by the Bank as at fair value through profit or loss.

b. *Measurement*

i. Initial Measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus, for all financial assets except those carried at fair value through profit & loss, transaction costs.

ii. Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition all trading instruments and all available-for-sale assets are measured at fair value, except that any instrument that does not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is stated at cost, including transaction costs, less impairment losses.

The determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets.

For all other financial instruments fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, the discounted cash flow method, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, and valuation models. The Bank uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments like currency swaps. For these financial instruments, inputs into models are market observable.

All non-trading financial liabilities, Loans and advances and held-to-maturity assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment losses. Amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Premiums and discounts, including initial transaction costs, are included in the carrying amount of the related instrument and amortised based on the effective interest rate of the instrument.

Amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

Gains and losses arising from change in the fair value of available-for-sale assets and trading instruments are recognised in the equity reserve and income statement respectively.

c. *Derecognition*

A financial asset is derecognised when the Bank loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset. This occurs when the rights are realised, expire or are surrendered. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished.

Available-for-sale assets and assets held for trading that are sold are derecognised and corresponding receivables from the buyer for the payment are recognised as of the date the bank commits to sell the assets. The Bank uses the specific identification method to determine the gain or loss on derecognition.

Held-to-maturity investments and Loans and advances are derecognised on the date they are transferred by the Bank.

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-to-maturity, fair value through profit or loss, or available-for-sale

VI. IMPAIRMENT

The carrying amounts of the Bank's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indications exist, the assets recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

a. *Financial Assets*

The recoverable amount of the Bank's receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate, i.e. the effective interest rate computed at the initial recognition of these assets.

An impairment loss in respect of receivables carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in the recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

b. *Non Financial Assets*

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. For an asset that does not generate independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generated unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets' carrying amounts do not exceed the carrying amounts that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss has been recognized.

VII. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Freehold land and buildings are subsequently shown at their market values, based on valuations by external independent valuers. The Bank revalues land and buildings after every five years. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation are credited to revaluation reserves. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against revaluation reserve while all other decreases are charged to the income statement. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are taken into account in determining operating surplus. All assets are carried at cost or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The release of the revaluation surplus to the revenue reserve is set to coincide with the useful life of the asset.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off their cost or revalued amount of such assets to their residual values over the estimated useful lives.

The Bank is in the process of converting leasehold land to freehold in accordance with the Ugandan Land Act. On this basis, the risks and rewards of ownership of the leasehold land are hence considered to substantially be with the Bank, and the Leasehold land is carried at revalued amounts and not amortised. Buildings on leasehold land are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of 50 years or the lease period. Management and the directors review the residual value and useful life of an asset at the year end and any change in accounting estimate is recorded through the income statement. Other assets are depreciated over the term of their estimated useful lives at the following principal annual rates:

Buildings on freehold land	2%
Computers, vehicles and plant and machinery	25%
Bullion Vans	10%
Furniture and equipment	20%
Notes processing machines	10%

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction (capital work in progress) is not depreciated. Upon completion of a project, the accumulated cost is transferred to an appropriate asset category where it is depreciated according to the policy set out above.

VIII. LEASE HOLD LAND

Leases, where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Over the years management has noted that all risks and rewards from use of leasehold land accrued to Bank of Uganda. Considering substance over form principle, the Bank has considered these assets as finance lease. The Bank has also embarked on the process of converting leasehold properties to freehold and ceased the amortization of leasehold properties from 1 July 2008.

IX. CONSUMABLE STORES STOCKS

Consumable stores stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provisions are made for all obsolete stock.

X. CURRENCY PRINTING COSTS

Currency note printing and coin minting costs incurred are deferred and only charged to the income statement in the year the currency is issued. The deferred amount is recognised in the balance sheet as a prepayment and represents un-issued currency stocks.

XI. CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

The exclusive rights of national currency issue are vested with the Bank of Uganda. Currency in circulation comprises Bank notes and coins issued by the Bank of Uganda.

XII. DEMONETISATION OF CURRENCY

Demonetisation is the process of revoking the legality of designated issues of notes or coins. The Bank may demonetise any of its Bank notes and coins on payment of the face value under section 24 (3) of the Bank of Uganda Act provided that a notice of not less than fifteen days is given in the official gazette. The value of demonetised currency notes and coins that is not returned to the Central Bank is recognised as income in the income statement and the liability to the public is extinguished.

XIII. PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

XIV. BORROWINGS

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

XV. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash comprises of foreign currency held in Banking Office and demand deposits held with foreign Banks. Cash equivalents comprise of short term highly liquid investments and term deposits that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk in changes in value. The short-term highly liquid investments include balances with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

XVI. REPURCHASE AND SALE AGREEMENT

A securities repurchase agreement (Repos) is an arrangement involving the sale, for cash, of securities at a specified price with a commitment to repurchase the same or similar securities at a fixed price either on a specified future date or at maturity. The Repos continue to be recognised in the balance sheet and are measured in accordance with the policies for non-trading investments. The liability for amounts received under these agreements is included in amounts due to Banks and other financial institutions. The difference between sales and repurchase price is treated as interest expenditure and is recognised in the Income statement using the effective yield method.

XVII. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Financial Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Uganda shillings at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Uganda shillings at the exchange rate ruling at the date of each transaction. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with through the income statement in the year in which they arise. The Bank's functional and reporting currency is Uganda Shillings.

XVIII.EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Wages, salaries, employer's National Social Security Fund (NSSF) contributions and gratuity are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees and recognised in the income statement. Short term compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. The expected costs of the accumulating compensated absences is calculated in accordance with the Bank's leave commutation formula to determine the additional amount the Bank would have to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date.

XIX. BANK OF UGANDA RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEME

The Bank of Uganda Retirement Benefit Scheme which was established under an irrevocable trust in 1995 is governed by the Board's appointed trustees. The scheme is a Defined Benefit Scheme where the employee contributes 2 percent of the total pensionable pay and the Bank (employer) contributes the balance required to reach the level recommended by the Actuaries. Currently the Bank contributes 25.8 percent of the employees' total pensionable pay.

The scheme provides pension benefits to eligible members based on the number of years of service and final pensionable pay. The scheme's assets are held in a separate fund administered by trustees and contributions are charged to the income statement so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives in the Bank.

The Bank's net obligation in respect to the plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods;

that benefit is discounted to determine the present value and fair value of the plan assets is deducted. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Where the calculation results in a benefit to the Bank, the recognized asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognized actuarial losses and past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan. Actuarial gains and losses are charged to the income statement over the remaining lives of employees participating in the scheme.

XX. OFFSETTING

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

XXI. TAXES

According to the Finance Act 2003, the Bank is exempt from payment of income tax in respect of its functions as defined by the Act.

XXII. COMPARATIVES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

XXIII. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standards and interpretations effective in 2008

In 2008, the following new and revised standards and interpretations became effective for the first time but have not had an impact on the Bank's financial statements:

- IFRIC 11-IFRS 2-Group and Treasury share transactions
- IFRIC 12-Service Concession Arrangements
- IFRIC 14- IAS 19-The limit on defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interactions
- IFRI 13 Customer Reality Programmes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008.
- IAS 39 Financial instruments: recognition and measurement and IFRS 7 financial instruments: Disclosures – reclassification of financial assets (amended).

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2009, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

IFRS 8-Operating Segments

This interpretation is required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 but is not expected to have a significant impact on the activities of the bank.

IAS 23-Revised-Borrowing Costs

This interpretation is required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 but is not expected to have a significant impact on the activities of the Bank.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (as revised in 2007) supersedes IAS 1 presentation of financial statements (as revised in 2003 and amended in 2005).

The revised IAS 1 introduces new terminology throughout IFRSs and is required to be applied for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009, but earlier application is permitted.

The revised standard also separates owner and non-owner changes in equity. The statement of changes in equity will include only details of transactions with owners, with non-owner changes presented as a single line. In addition, the standard introduces the statement of comprehensive income: it presents all items of recognised income and expense, either in one single statement, or in two linked statements. The Bank is still evaluating whether it will have one or two statements.

IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (amended in 2008) supersedes IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (as revised in 2003).

The amended IAS 27 is required to be applied from 1 July 2009, but earlier application is permitted. It is not expected to have an impact on the Bank.

Other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective include:

- IFRS 2 Share Based Payments (Revised) effective 1 January 2009
- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 27R Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
- IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (amended) and IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements-Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation
- IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (amended)-Eligible Hedged Items
- Improvements to IFRS; including changes to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures; IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors; IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period, etc.
- IFRIC 15 Agreement for the Construction of Real Estate
- IFRIC 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation

They will be effective for the bank's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The Bank has not early adopted any of them.

Management has assessed the relevance of the new standards and interpretations, and amendments to existing standards with respect to the Bank's operations and concluded that they will not have an impact on the Bank's financial statements, other than for the amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements as indicated above.

3. INTEREST INCOME

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	**U Shs(m)**
Short term deposits with foreign banks	90,823	116,317
Investments in treasury bills with foreign banks	4,857	58,813
Operating income-externally managed funds-strategic fixed	15,172	17,478
Interest on short term money market deposits (local)	1,961	2,007
Demand loans & staff advances (local)	1,991	592
	114,804	**195,207**

4. INTEREST EXPENSES

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	**U Shs(m)**
Interest paid to IMF (Sdr allocation charges)	1,279	2,116
	1,279	**2,116**

The above expense represents interest expense /charges on SDR allocation to Uganda as regularly advised by IMF.

5. COMMISSIONS, DISCOUNTS AND OTHER INCOME

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Income from foreign exchange trading	15,387	16,465
Commissions & discounts- domestic	1,060	1,296
Disposal of vehicles	160	43
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	24	71
Licence and cheque fees	302	314
Sale of receipt books	325	293
Sale of currency	9	15
Rental income	271	194
BOU courier	-	68
Real time gross & national interbank settlement systems	602	526
Fines, penalties & hire of bullion vans	100	10
Write back of amounts previously written off/provisions*	5,600	4,290
Provision adjustment for cost of currency	-	2,864
Fair value change on swap	-	10
Un-utilised provision	1,454	1,036
Write back of Retirement Benefit Obligation	3,269	296
Other income	1,040	1,742
	29,603	**29,533**

*The balance comprises of write-back of prior provisions of closed banks following recoveries from the liquidator of Greenland Bank (UShs. 3,631 million), ICB (UShs. 561 million), over provisions; CFF UShs 500 million, Promissory note UShs 908 million and other write back of expense provisions.

6. COMMISSIONS & OTHER EXPENSES

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Reserve management fees and other charges	2,109	1,198
	2,109	**1,198**

7. FOREIGN EXCHANGE REVALUATION GAIN

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments	3,407	2,912
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	763,928	96,964
	767,335	**99,876**

The unrealized foreign exchange gain arises from translation of foreign currency transactions and revaluation of foreign currency assets and liabilities to Uganda Shillings at the balance sheet date.

The following exchange rates for major currencies have been used to convert foreign currency financial assets and liabilities to Uganda Shillings for reporting purposes as at year end;

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
US Dollars	2,074.61	1,624.96
Euro	2,916.49	2,559.32
GBP	3,433.06	3,235.95
SDR	3,216.29	2,648.57

8. GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION COSTS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Staff cost (note 9)	66,742	53,681
Audit fees	137	85
Other proffesional fees	-	40
Amortization of operating lease	-	235
Communication expenses	2,433	2,069
Water & electricity	543	506
Ground rates & buildings insurance	815	573
Repairs & maintainance.- premises & equip.	2,948	2,650
Motor vehicle expenses	1,734	1,816
Travel costs	3,490	2,134
Corporate contributions	3,167	2,576
Publicity & public awareness costs	1,728	1,369
Printing & stationery	1,427	1,535
Inspection costs	541	397
General & Administration Costs	443	-
Furniture & equip repairs	474	475
Office expenses-uniforms	175	157
J Mubiru memorial lecture	92	73
Intervention loss in forex market	3,451	1,787
Directors' fees and emoluments	423	249
	90,763	**72,407**

9. STAFF COST

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Salaries,wages & allowances	42,295	33,371
NSSF- contribution & provision	3,166	1,723
Staff pension fund - contributions	4,337	4,722
Gratuity	2,492	2,380
Death in service insurance	770	700
Staff welfare including medical	4,536	3,649
Training	9,146	7,136
	66,742	**53,681**

The average number of persons employed during the year was 1,004 (2008: 965). The analysis is shown below;

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	No of StaffNo	of Staff
Governor	1	1
Deputy Governor	1	1
Executive Directors	8	8
Directors	19	18
Other	975	937
	1,004	**965**

10.CURRENCY COSTS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Notes printing	25,623	17,562
Coins minting	2,405	3,324
Stock movement	562	318
Currency accessories	743	557
Currency machine maintenance	1,000	1,039
Cheque printing	61	67
Bullion van maintenance	573	345
	30,967	**23,212**

11.IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS & ADVANCES

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)
Receivable from government	-	9,644
Interest receivable	-	106
Other	762	1,086
	762	**10,836**

12.FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL CHARGES

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Consultancy costs	1,469	798
Litigation fees & legal damages	266	432
Staff loans fair valuation	3,804	879
RTGS	16	25
Valuers' fees	3	3
Liquidation expenses	9	9
Software license & maintenance	2,013	1,242
	7,580	**3,388**

13.NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR

The surplus for the year has been stated after charging/(crediting):

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Audit fees	137	85
Directors' emoluments	351	163
Directors' fees	72	86
Depreciation	8,062	18,247
Amortisation of prepaid operating lease rentals	-	235
Staff cost (note 9)	66,742	53,681
Litigation fees & legal damages	266	432
Other income	(1,040)	(1,742)

14.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Foreign currency held in banking	881	648
Cash from external financial institutions	151,618	41,974
	152,499	**42,622**

Foreign cash held in banking relates to foreign cash balances that were held in the banking hall as at year end.

Cash from external financial institutions relates to cash balances held with external financial institutions.

15.INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

		30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
		Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
(a)	**At fair value through profit & loss**		
	Special drawing rights holdings	19	164
	Term deposits with external institutions	3,681,274	2,541,613
	Treasury bills investments	414,816	1,288,247
	Repurchase agreements	196,880	67,439
	Foreign cash collateral	101,412	21,771
	World bank one year deposit	62,238	48,749
		4,456,639	**3,967,983**
(b)	**Held for trading**		
	Externally managed funds - caretaker	96,685	70,727
	Externally managed funds - strategic fixed income	436,642	319,609
		533,327	**390,336**
(c)	**Investments available for sale**		
	At 1 July	650	641
	Currency translation	358	9
	At 30 June	**1,008**	**650**

(a) At fair value through profit and loss:

The Bank invests in financial instruments with low risk/highly rated financial institutions. These investments include term deposits, treasury bills and repurchase agreements and the investments are carried at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy.

Foreign cash collateral is in respect of irrevocable commitments under import letters of credit or facilities granted to the Bank and Uganda Government. Special Drawing Rights (SDR) holdings are holdings of IMF units of currency. The World Bank one year deposit is recallable at a short notice.

(b) Held for trading:

Investments held for trading represents foreign denominated assets managed by appointed fund managers, Strategic Fixed Income, and a caretaker fund manager, respectively.

The externally managed fund portfolio of Financial Instruments is classified as “Held for Trading” and is stated at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Bank’s externally managed portfolio of investments is denominated in US dollars as the base currency.

(c) Available for sale investment:

The investment in African Export Import (Afrexim) Bank is in respect of 100 Class A equity shares at a par value of US $ 400,000. While the investment is classified as available for sale, its fair value is not reliably determinable due to the lack of quoted market prices or other information based on which a fair value estimate can be derived. Accordingly, the investment is stated at cost, adjusted for currency revaluation and there has been no indication of any impairment in line with the accounting policy on impairment in Note v (c) The performance trends in Afrexim's financial statements reflect a profitability position and dividends being declared hence in the opinion of the Board there is no indication of impairment. The Board believes that the carrying amounts approximate the fair value as at 30 June 2009.

16.ASSETS HELD AND OBLIGATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
Assets	**Ushs (m)**	**Ushs (m)**
International monetary fund quota (SDR180.5million)	580,541	478,067
	580,541	**478,067**
Liabilities		
IMF quota	580,541	495,185
Special drawing rights allocation	94,563	77,857
	675,104	**573,042**

The International Monetary Fund Quota refers to the Uganda Government total membership capital subscription to the International Monetary Fund. The Quota is stated at its historic cost and reported in Uganda Shillings at the year-end exchange rates. Translation gains/losses are transferred directly to the income statement.

The liabilities relate to loans obtained from International Monetary Fund by Government and managed on behalf of Government by the Bank at interest rates determined by the Fund as advised from time to time. The liabilities and assets are not secured by collateral and the repayment terms are not fixed.

17.INVESTMENTS IN TREASURY BILLS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	**Ushs (m)**
Treasury bills for repos (zero coupon)	200,000	200,000
	200,000	**200,000**

Zero Coupon Treasury bills represent a loan originated by the Bank to Government of Uganda so as to provide a pool of instruments to the Bank for fine tuning of liquidity in the market through the issue of vertical repurchase (repos) agreements with primary dealer Commercial Banks. These are zero coupon and thus amortized cost is the cost amount. As at 30 June 2009 there were no Repos outstanding.

18.LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Government ministries	95,925	300,987
Government project accounts	1,015	5,970
Uganda consolidated fund	2,202,197	1,439,185
Other government capital	161,249	137,792
Deferred government expenditure	21,091	21,091
Special loan to government (Gulf Stream, Defence)	103,362	29,283
Provision for impairment losses	(9,874)	(24,863)
Total	**2,574,965**	**1,909,445**
Provision for impairment losses;		
At 1 July	(24,863)	(19,509)
Additional provisions	-	(9,644)
Write off of provisions	14,989	4,290
At 30 June	**(9,874)**	**(24,863)**

The Bank grants temporary advances to the Government and local governments in respect of temporary deficiencies in revenue as provided for in BOU Act (Part I (3) memorandum of understanding between the Bank and the Government).

The special loan to government relates to an advance to government for procurement of the Presidential Aircraft with the interest rate, maturity date and repayment terms agreed between Ministry of Finance and the Bank. Due to the temporary nature of these loans and advances, there is no interest charged and thus their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

19.LOANS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Overdrawn current accounts - closed banks (i)	-	22,843
Short term loans to commercial banks	40,000	-
Mid-term loans through DFD to commercial banks (ii)	113,887	153,904
Swap receivable - due from financial institutions	6,483	4,833
Insurance Companies	19	-
Loans to parastatals	359	4,104
	160,748	**185,684**
Less: provision for impairment loss	(2,618)	(50,976)
Net loans and advances	**158,130**	**134,708**
Provision for impairment loss:		
At 1 July	(50,976)	(50,981)
Write-back of provision on written off loans	48,358	-
Write-offs	-	5
At 30 June	**(2,618)**	**(50,976)**

I. OVERDRAWN CURRENT ACCOUNTS – CLOSED BANKS

The Board approved a write-off of Shs 22,843 million for all overdrawn current accounts with closed banks.

II. SHORT TERM LOANS TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

The Bank offers short term loans to commercial banks in Uganda. As at close of 30 June 2009, one commercial bank had borrowed Shs 40,000 million.

III. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LOANS TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

The Bank manages various lines of credit on behalf of Government and other donors and international institutions. Provisions represent loans made through closed Banks and development institutions.

The loans to commercial Banks are measured at amortized cost. The interest rates charged on these loans range from 4 to 12 percent on Uganda shilling loans and 3 to 5 percent for foreign currency denominated loans with loan maturity terms of between 5 to 12 years. During the year Shs 2,588 million was disbursed to Energy for Rural Transformation projects through the respective accredited financial institutions. The securities held on these loans are in terms of promissory notes from participating commercial banks. The Bank has the option to recover the loan directly from the account of the respective commercial bank in the event of default. As at 30 June 2009, the loans were performing as per the agreements and there were no signs of impairment noted.

20.STAFF LOANS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Staff loans, advances and imprest to staff	5,517	6,287
Staff building loans	4,190	4,861
Staff loans, advances at fair value	**9,707**	**11,148**
Deffered staff Cost	3,315	2,985
Staff loans, advances at cost	**13,022**	**14,133**
Provision for impairment (see below)	(694)	(1,260)
	12,328	**12,873**
Provision for impairment:		
Adjustment	(1,260)	(1,263)
Additional provision during the year	-	(47)
Recoveries/write back of provisions	566	50
At 30 June	**(694)**	**(1,260)**

As is commonly done by Central Banks, the Bank provides loans and advances to staff at interest rates below the market rates. The rates range from 3 percent to 6 percent, depending on the loan type. The loans and advances have maturity terms ranging between 3 months and 20 years, depending on whether staff are on permanent and pensionable terms. The loans and advances have been marked to market and the fair value adjustment is deferred over the loan repayment periods. Apart from the house loans which are secured by mortgages, salary advances are not secured. However there is an undertaking by the staff that in the event of default the Bank can recover the outstanding balance from the retirement benefits. All mortgages are covered by an insurance policy of an amount that is twice the outstanding loan balances.

21.PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Work- In-Progress	Totals
	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	U Shs (m)	**U Shs (m)**
Cost or Valuation								
As at 1 July 2007	2,200	55,184	50,013	4,514	19,391	11,064	3,812	**146,178**
Additions	161	2,490	18,232	322	2,405	761	3,019	**27,390**
Revaluation Surplus	2,812	1,058	-	-	-	-	-	**3,870**
Reclassification	-	(100)	100	-	1,006	-	(1,006)	**-**
Disposals	-	-	-	(56)	(485)	(130)	-	**(671)**
As at 1 July 2008	5,173	58,632	68,345	4,780	22,317	11,695	5,825	**176,767**
Additions	-	3,769	3,077	585	5,625	1,518	6,246	**20,820**
Revaluation Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Reclassification	-	5,650	-	-	-	175	(5,825)	**-**
Disposals	-	-	(240)	(24)	(521)	(1,141)	-	**(1,926)**
As at 30th June 2009	5,173	68,051	71,182	5,341	27,421	12,247	6,246	**195,661**
Depreciation								
As at 1 July 2007	-	6,562	37,268	3,968	12,540	7,582	-	**67,920**
Charge for the year		3,382	8,750	106	4,677	1,332		**18,247**
Transfer to revaluation reserve	-	(9,840)			-		-	**(9,840)**
Disposals		-	-	(46)	(473)	(130)	-	**(649)**
Impaired assets written down	-		-	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at 1 July 2008	-	104	46,018	4,028	16,744	8,784	-	**75,678**
Charge for the year		1,203	2,706	293	2,759	1,101		**8,062**
Transfer to revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-		-	**-**
Disposals		-	(236)	(23)	(513)	(1,141)	-	**(1,913)**
As at 30th June 2009	-	1,307	48,488	4,298	18,990	8,744	-	**81,827**
Net Book Value								
As at 30th June 2009	5,173	66,744	22,694	1,043	8,431	3,503	6,246	**113,834**
As at 30th June 2008	5,173	58,528	22,327	752	5,573	2,911	5,825	**101,089**

The last valuation was conducted as at 30 June 2008 by independent and certified professional valuers, Bageine & Company. The above revaluation figures have been extracted from the valuation report dated 18 July 2008. The valuation was based on market values defined as the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arms length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

The bank revalues its land and buildings after every 5 years.

Capital work-in-progress represents continuing works on the Mbale Currency Centre. Items disposed were in respect of vehicles and furniture, which had a nil book value. All gains on disposal are credited directly to the income statement.

22. LEASEHOLD LAND

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Cost:		
At 1 July	**17,633**	**7,225**
Additions	-	59
Revaluation surplus	-	10,349
Adjustment	4	-
At 30 June	**17,637**	**17,633**
Amortisation:		
At 1 July	**167**	**929**
Amortisation for the year	(52)	235
Adjustment	(115)	-
Transfer to reserves	-	(997)
At 30 June	**-**	**167**
Net book value	**17,637**	**17,466**

Leasehold land relates to all land for office space and residential premises under the current lease agreements. The Bank has embarked on a process of converting of all leasehold properties to freehold. The leasehold land valued at Shs 17,637 million will be classified as freehold after conversion. Consequently amortization of these assets ceased 1 July 2008.

23.OTHER ASSETS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Consumable store stock	1,635	1,323
Prepayments & accrued income	23,868	17,041
Derivative asset	12	61
Currency prepayment (***)	57,682	20,292
Receivable from government of Uganda	3,904	3,904
Sundry debtors	27	566
Provisions for impairment losses	(4,284)	(4,347)
	82,844	**38,840**
Provisions for impairment losses:		
At 1 July	(4,347)	(4,390)
Write off during the year	63	43
At 30 June	**(4,284)**	**(4,347)**

The derivative asset arises out of a currency swap arrangement of USD 3 million entered between Bank of Uganda and a commercial bank. The derivative asset is reported at its fair value.

*** Currency prepayment relates to currency printing and minting costs for note and coins not yet issued into circulation in accordance with the Bank's accounting policy.

24.OTHER FOREIGN LIABILITIES

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Multi-lateral investment guarantee agency	38	38
IDA subscription	56	56
	94	**94**

The balance represents the Government of Uganda obligations in terms of subscriptions to the international agencies.

25.CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Notes	1,389,264	1,145,125
Coins	81,837	85,802
Cash held in banking	(2,384)	(911)
Office imprest	(76)	(76)
	1,468,641	**1,229,940**

Currency in circulation represents notes and coins issued by Bank of Uganda as at 30 June 2009 while cash held in Banking relates to cashiers' cash on hand as at year end.

26.GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Government income accounts	69	5,642
Government deposit forex accounts	6,975	10,914
Government deposit letters of credit accounts	60,243	30,082
Government ministries accounts	994,039	879,375
Government projects accounts	961,172	448,234
Special diversiture revolving fund	18	18
Government of Uganda managed funds through DFD	166,051	185,816
IMF accounts	19,297	15,891
Government capital accounts	2,702,467	2,870,886
	4,910,331	**4,446,858**

As a banker to Government, BOU maintains government accounts. The accounts maintained relate to government ministries and the government projects. The above deposit balances represent the amounts outstanding on these government accounts as at 30 June 2009. The bank does not pay interests on these accounts and the deposits are payable on demand. Included in the Government Capital Accounts are Treasury bills and Treasury Bonds held at the Bank. The securities are re-discountable at the Bank rediscount rate.

Being a banker to Government, the Bank does not pay interest on the deposits, therefore the carrying amount approximates their fair value.

27.COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Current accounts by commercial banks	481,640	388,600
Cash recovered from closed commercial banks	166	14,407
Collection from closed banks loans	18,208	54,076
Swap payable due to financial institutions	6,224	4,799
	506,238	**461,882**

Current accounts relates to the cash balances held by the commercial banks with Bank of Uganda in line with statutory obligations. The Bank does not pay interest on these account balances. Additionally, as a statutory obligation, the Bank is the custodian of monetary policy. As at 30 June 2009, the Bank had re-entered into a currency SWAP arrangement amounting to USD 3 million with one of the commercial Banks. During the year the liquidation activities for closed banks were concluded and distributions effected.

The Bank does not pay interest on deposits from commercial banks, therefore the carrying amount approximates their fair value.

28.INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
International bank for reconstruction & dev't (IBRD) at cost	2,249	2,249
	2,249	**2,249**

The IBRD balance relates to notes substituted as government of Uganda's national currency subscription to IBRD capital stock and now held in IBRD's securities custody account with the Bank of Uganda as a depository. As at 30 June 2009 total obligation was Shs 4,352 million a shortfall of Shs. 2,103 million is due for payment by Government of Uganda.

29.RECOGNISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

The Bank employees are eligible for retirement benefits under a defined benefit plan provided through a separate funded arrangement. The liability in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date minus the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains/losses. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method every 3 years. The Last actuarial review and valuation was carried out by Callund Consulting Limited as at 30 June 2008.

The Actuarial certification includes two pension arrangements; the Bank of Uganda Retirement Benefits Scheme (RBS) and the Bank of Uganda Special Provident Fund (SPF) for financing pensions, under court order, in respect of a defined group of 73 VTS (Voluntary Termination of Service) ex-employees, who left service as at 31 December 1994. The certification also includes post-retirement healthcare provisions for which pensioners of the RBS and SPF are eligible. For accounting purposes a consolidated actuarial certification was given.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs (m)	**U Shs (m)**
Present value of defined benefit obligations	80,978	73,837
Fair value of plan assets	(62,985)	(61,901)
Present value of unfunded benefits obligation	**17,993**	**11,936**
Unrecognised actuarial gain/ (loss)	(18,735)	(9,406)
Unrecognised transitional loss	-	-
	(742)	**2,530**
Adjustment on GL	6	4
(Receivable)/Payable	**(736)**	**2,534**

During the year the Bank's net receivable in respect to the plan was calculated by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are charged to the income statement over the remaining lives of employees participating in the scheme in accordance with the Bank's accounting policy.

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs (m)	**U Shs (m)**
Current Service cost	374	2,655
Interest cost	5,121	4,929
Expected return on Plan assets	(4,427)	(3,684)
Net actuarial (Gains) Losses Recognised in the Year	**169**	**766**
Total included in staff Costs	1,237	4,666
Employer Contribution	(4,506)	(4,962)
P & L Charge	**(3,269)**	**(296)**

The principle actuarial assumptions in real terms are as follows:

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
Discount rate	7%	2%
Expected return on plan assets	7%	2%
Future salary increase	6%	1%
Future pension increase	5%	0%

30.OTHER LIABILITIES

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Deposits from other institutions	310	454
Uninvested pension fund cash	4,017	8,685
Deposit protection fund	26,834	87
Accounts payable	10,244	12,034
Other creditors	91,379	26,446
IMF debt relief	68,188	96,637
UCBL sales proceeds	3,412	25,406
Provision for UCBL excluded liabilities	1,359	1,359
Provision for NSSF	3,258	18,334
Govt ministries EFT salary clearing accounts	(9,754)	77
Govt ministries EFT cash clearing accounts	2,897	80
	202,144	**189,599**

Uninvested pension fund cash relates to the Bank's contribution in respect of staff retirement benefits scheme that has not been invested.

The Bank manages and controls the Deposit Protection Fund (DPF) in accordance with section 108-111 of the Financial Institutions Act 2004 (FIA). The DPF is a self-accounting fund and is audited separately by an independent firm of Auditors. The balance on the account represents an amount due from the Bank to the DPF.

Included in other creditors in the prior year are foreign exchange reserve management transactions pending settlement and relating to investments. As at 30 June 2009 there were no such transactions pending.

During the financial year 2005/06, Government benefited from IMF debt relief of SDR87.7million (Shs.231billion) under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), the relief is being gradually released to the Uganda Consolidated Fund (UCF) account according to the earlier agreed amortization schedule between government and IMF. The relief is not reflected within government deposits as per agreed monetary programmes between Government of Uganda and IMF.

UCBL SALES PROCEEDS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
UCBL net sale proceeds due to government	26,818	26,818
Payments to government	(21,994)	
Provision for excluded liabilities	(1,412)	(1,412)
	3,412	**25,406**

The Bank completed the resolution of Uganda Commercial Bank Ltd (UCBL) on 21 February 2003 with the sale of the majority shares (80 percent) to Standard Bank Investment Corporation (Stanbic) through its subsidiary Stanbic (U) Ltd. Under the sale agreement, the Bank, on behalf of the shareholders, undertook to fulfill certain warranties, such as the payment of retrenchment costs for up to five hundred staff. During the year Shs. 22billion was paid to Government following the expiry of the warranty conditions. The provision for excluded liabilities of Shs. 1,412 million has been set aside to cover other incidentals.

Provision for NSSF relates to arrears on prior years contributions

31.AUTHORISED AND ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Authorised		
30,000,000,000 of ushs 1.00 each	30,000	30,000
Issued and fully paid		
20,000,000,000 of ushs 1.00 each	20,000	20,000

The Bank of Uganda Act (Cap. 51), Laws of Uganda 2000 is the law that establishes the Bank with the authorized capital of 30 billion. Currently Shs. 20 billion is issued and fully paid.

32.RESERVES

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
Asset revaluation reserve	48,311	49,202
Revenue reserve	1,012,129	241,018
General reserve	20,175	20,175
	1,080,615	**310,395**

33.EARMARKED FUNDS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	Ushs (m)	Ushs (m)
At 1 July	9,185	14,845
Repayment/borrowing - EFF capital movement	3,046	-
Transfer EFF to UDBL	(4,412)	-
Income net of expenses	16	98
	7,835	**14,943**
Provision on EFF loans	-	(5,758)
At 30 June	**7,835**	**9,185**
Accumulated staff building loan fund	11,237	8,301
	19,072	**17,486**

I. EARMARKED DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Earmarked funds represent amounts set aside from reserves by the Bank for purposes of financing development projects through accredited financial institutions.

II. EARMARKED BUILDING LOAN FUND

The Bank setup a staff building revolving fund for the purpose of providing building loans to staff in order to facilitate ownership of homes. Although this fund is reflected as an earmarked fund, the loans are included as receivables of the Bank. The Bank set up a revolving fund out of its reserves. The interest on loans accrues to the staff building loan fund and all loan losses and provisions are borne by the fund. The fund is managed internally. The loans are discounted at adjusted market interest rates to account for the concessionary element. The abridged balance sheet of the fund is as given below.

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
Assets	**Ushs (m)**	**Ushs (m)**
Loans to staff at cost	7,250	7,597
Fair value adjustment	(2,631)	(2,505)
Loans to staff at fair value/cost	**4,619**	**5,092**
Cash with BOU	6,618	3,209
	11,237	**8,301**
Represented by:		
Capital fund	8,301	8,062
Interest income	2,936	239
	11,237	**8,301**

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingent liabilities and commitments, some of which are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties, arise in the normal course of business, including contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees and indemnities in connection with liquidity support operations.

III. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The bank is a litigant in various cases for breach of contract arising in the normal course of business amounting to Ushs 970 million (2008: Ushs 2,310 million). The directors are of the view that the bank has a high chance of success against the plaintiffs and none of the cases individually or in aggregate would have a significant impact on the banks operations.

IV. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

As at 30 June 2009, the Bank's capital commitments in respect of plant and equipment, office machine and equipment and building works amounted to Shs. 4,255 million compared to Shs. 2,946 million in 2008.

35.FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank is involved in policy-orientated activities. Therefore, the Bank's risk management framework differs from the risk management frameworks for most other financial institutions. The main financial risks to which the Bank is exposed include credit risk, foreign exchange risk, and interest rate risk. In the management of foreign reserves, minimizing liquidity risk is the prime consideration in order to maintain an effective foreign exchange intervention capability. Profiles for managing interest rate, credit, foreign currency, and liquidity are noted. Like most other central banks, the nature of the Bank's operations creates exposures to a range of operational risks and reputational risks.

The Board seeks to ensure that strong and effective risk management and control systems are in place for assessing, monitoring, and managing risk exposure. The Foreign Exchange Reserve Management Policy Committee (FERMPC), comprising the Governor and senior management, is responsible for advising on the monitoring and management of the business strategy, risks, and performance of all balance sheet-related activities. This review includes the appropriateness of risk-return tradeoffs underlying the business strategy and portfolio structure. Specialist staff conduct the Bank's foreign currency reserves management, and foreign exchange dealing operations in accordance with a clearly defined Reserves Management Policy/Framework, including limits and delegated authorities set by the Governor. The policy is subject to regular review by FERMPC.

The majority of the Bank's financial risks arise from the foreign reserves management and financial market operations of the Financial Markets Department. Within this department, a Risk Unit is responsible for maintaining the Bank's financial risk management framework. A separate department of the Bank (financial services Group) operates independent risk reporting system that monitor and report compliance with various risk limits and policies.

The Internal Audit function reports to the Governor and the Audit and Governance Committee of the Board of Directors on internal audit and related issues. A risk-based framework, which evaluates key business risks and internal controls, is used to determine the extent and frequency of internal audits conducted. All Bank departments are subject to periodic internal audit review.

The Bank insures all property, plant and equipment. Auditing arrangements are overseen by an Audit and Governance Committee comprising four of the Bank's non-executive directors, which meets regularly to monitor the financial reporting and audit function within the Bank. The Committee reviews the internal audit function and has direct access to the external auditor. The Committee reports to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The overall risk management framework is designed to strongly encourage the sound and prudent management of the Banks' risks. The Bank seeks to ensure the risk management framework is consistent with financial market best practice.

The Bank has exposure to the following risks:

- Operational Risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Currency risks

Below is a summary of information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital.

I. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss in both financial and non-financial terms resulting from human error and the failure of internal processes and systems.

MANAGEMENT OF OPERATIONAL RISK

Managing operational risk in the Bank is seen as an integral part of the day-today operations and management, which include explicit consideration of both the opportunities and the risks of all business activities.

Operational risk management includes Bank-wide corporate policies that describe the standard of conduct required of staff, a number of mandated generic requirements (e.g. A project management template), and specific internal control system designed around the particular characteristics of various Bank activities.

Compliance with corporate policies, generic requirements, and departmental internal control systems are managed by:

- An induction programme for new employees that makes them aware of the requirements;
- A quarterly management affirmation by each Head of Department that corporate policies and departmental internal control systems have been complied with;
- Requirements for regular reconciliations and monitoring of transactions;
- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties;
- Risk mitigation including insurance where this is effective;
- Training and professional development; and
- An active internal audit function.

The above policies and procedures for managing operational risk are reinforced by the requirement to promptly report all important unexpected issues, and to provide them with an opportunity to give immediate advice.

II. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Banks loans and advances to customers and other banks and investment securities.

a. *MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT RISK*

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for management of credit risk to the senior management. Senior management oversight over credit risk includes;

- Establishing authorization structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorization limits are allocated to the respective members of senior management. Large facilities require approval by the Board, Governor, Deputy Governor and Executive Directors as appropriate.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and by issuer, credit rating band, market liquidity and country.
- Using advice, guidance and specialist skills to promote best practice.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on trading securities is managed independently, but reported as a component of market risk exposure.

b. *IMPAIRED LOANS AND SECURITIES*

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/securities agreement(s).

c. *PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED LOANS*

Loans and securities where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the state of collection of amounts owed to the Bank.

d. *ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT*

The Bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures.

e. *WRITE OFF POLICY*

The Bank writes off a loan/security balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Bank determines that the loans/securities are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower/ issuer's financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance standardized loans, charge off decisions generally are based on a product specific past due status.

Set below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) amounts of individually impaired assets.

Table 6 Credit Risk Profile

Loans and Advances	Government		Commercial Banks		Staff loans	
In millions of shillings	30-Jun-09	30-Jun-08	30-Jun-09	30-Jun-08	30-Jun-09	30-Jun-08
Carrying Amount	2,574,965	1,909,445	158,130	134,708	12,328	12,873
Individually Impaired:						
Government ministries	9,874	24,863	-	-	-	-
Closed commercial banks	-	-	2,618	50,976	-	-
Staff loans	-	-	-	-	694	1,260
Gross Amount	9,874	24,863	2,618	50,976	694	1,260
Allowance for impairment	(9,874)	(24,863)	(2,618)	(50,976)	(694)	(1,260
Carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collectively impaired:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-		
Carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired:						
Low-fair risk	2,574,965	1,909,445	-	-	-	-
Watch list	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	2,574,965	1,909,445	-	-	-	-
Past due comprises:						
30 - 60 days	-	11	-	-	-	-
60 - 90 days	-	1,589	-	-	-	-
90 - 180 days	-	1,240	-	-	-	-
180 days+	2,574,965	1,906,605	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	2,574,965	1,909,445	-	-	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired:						
Carrying amount	-	-	158,130	134,708	12,328	12,873
Total carrying amount	2,574,965	1,909,445	158,130	134,708	12,328	12,873

36. MATURITY ANALYSIS (LIQUIDITY RISK)

Liquidity Risk is the risk that an entity may not be able to accommodate decreases in liabilities or to fund increases in assets in full at the time that a commitment or transaction is due for settlement.

MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK

The bank's approach of managing liquidity is to ensure that as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation.

The bank then maintains a portfolio of short term liquid assets largely made up of short term liquid investment securities to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained as a whole.

The Bank does face liquidity risk in respect of assets and liabilities as shown in the table below.

Table 7 Liquidity profile

	30-Jun-2009	0-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	Above 9 Months
	TOTAL				
	Ushs (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)
Foreign assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	152,499	152,499			
Investments at fair value through profit & loss	4,456,639	4,430,108		26,531	
Investments held for trading	533,327	533,327			
Investments available for sale	1,008	1,008			
Assets held with IMF	580,541				580,541
Total foreign assets	**5,724,014**	**5,116,942**	**-**	**26,531**	**580,541**
Domestic assets	-				
Investments in treasury bills	200,000				200,000
Loans and advances to government	2,574,965	2,574,965			
Loans and advances to commercial banks	158,130				158,130
Staff loans	12,328				12,328
Employee benefits	736				736
Property, plant and equipment	113,834				113,834
Leasehold Land	17,637				17,637
Other assets	82,844	82,844			
Total domestic assets	**3,160,474**	**2,657,809**	**-**	**-**	**502,665**
Total assets	**8,884,488**	**7,774,751**	**-**	**26,531**	**1,083,206**
Foreign liabilities					
IMF obligations	675,104				675,104
Other foreign liabilities	94				94
Total foreign liabilities	**675,198**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**675,198**
Domestic liabilities					
Currency in circulation	1,468,641	1,468,641			
Deposits - Government	4,910,331	4,910,331			
Deposits - Commercial banks	506,238	506,238			
International bank for reconstruction & dev't (IBRD)	2,249	2,249			
Employee benefits	-				-
Other liabilities	202,144	202,144			
Total domestic liabilities	**7,089,603**	**7,089,603**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total liabilities	**7,764,801**	**7,089,603**	**-**	**-**	**675,198**
Equity					-
Share Capital	20,000				20,000
Reserves	1,080,615				1,080,615
Dividend Payable to Government					
Earmarked funds	19,072				19,072
Total Equity	**1,119,687**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,119,687**
Total liabilities & equity	**8,884,488**	**7,089,603**	**-**	**-**	**1,794,885**
Net liquidity gap	**30-Jun-2009**	**685,148**	**-**	**26,531**	**(711,679)**
Net liquidity gap	**30-Jun-2008**	**(7,184)**	**-**	**26,531**	**(19,348)**

37.MATURITY ANALYSIS (INTEREST RATE RISK)

Interest rate risk is a risk that changes in interest rates and credit spreads will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

Changes in market interest rates have a direct effect on the contractually determined cash flows associated with specific financial assets and financial liabilities, whose interest rates are periodically reset to market, as well as the fair value of other instruments on which the interest rates are fixed throughout the period of the contract.

MANAGEMENT OF INTEREST RATE RISK

The objective of interest rate risk management is to manage and control interest rate risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on risk.

The Bank separates its exposure to interest rate risk between the internally managed portfolio and the externally managed portfolio. The externally managed portfolio is held by the fund managers.

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rates risk. Included in the table are the Bank's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts categorized by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

Table 8 Interest rate risk profile

	30-Jun-2009	0-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	> 9 Months	Non-Interest Bearing
	TOTAL					
	Ushs (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)
Foreign assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	152,499	152,499				
Investments at fair value through profit & loss	4,456,639	4,430,108		26,531		
Investments held for trading	533,327	533,327				
Investments available for sale	1,008	1,008				
Assets held with IMF	580,541				580,541	
Total foreign assets	**5,724,014**	**5,116,942**	**-**	**26,531**	**580,541**	**-**
Domestic assets						
Investments in treasury bills	200,000					200,000
Loans and advances to government	2,574,965					2,574,965
Loans and advances to commercial banks	158,130				158,130	
Staff loans	12,328					12,328
Employee benefits	736				736	
Property, plant and equipment	113,834					113,834
Lease hold Land	17,637					17,637
Other assets	82,844					82,844
Total domestic assets	**3,160,474**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**158,866**	**3,001,608**
Total assets	**8,884,488**	**5,116,942**	**-**	**26,531**	**739,407**	**3,001,608**
Foreign liabilities						
IMF obligations	675,104				-	675,104
Other foreign liabilities	94					94
Total foreign liabilities	**675,198**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**675,198**
Domestic liabilities						
Currency in circulation	1,468,641					1,468,641
Deposits - Government	4,910,331					4,910,331
Deposits - Commercial banks	506,238					506,238
International bank for reconstruction & dev't (IBRD)	2,249					2,249
Employee benefits	-					-
Other liabilities	202,144					202,144
Total domestic liabilities	**7,089,603**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,089,603**
Total liabilities	**7,764,801**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,764,801**
Equity						
Capital	20,000					20,000
Reserves	1,080,615					1,080,615
Dividend Payable to Government						
Earmarked funds	19,072					19,072
Total Equity	**1,119,687**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,119,687**
Total liabilities & Equity	**8,884,488**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,884,488**
On balance Sheet interest Sensitivity Gap	**30-Jun-2009**	**5,116,942**	**-**	**26,531**	**739,407**	**(5,882,880)**
On balance Sheet interest Sensitivity Gap	**30-Jun-2008**	**4,375,060**	**-**	**26,531**	**612,775**	**(5,014,366)**

INTEREST RATE RISK SENSITIVITY

The Bank has not carried out an interest risk sensitivity analysis due to the fact the monetary financial instruments not carried at fair value through profit or loss have fixed interest rates hence there would be no effect of changes in the interest rates that could affect the Bank's performance.

38. CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk is a risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the Bank's income or value of its holdings of financial instruments.

MANAGEMENT OF CURRENCY RISK

The Bank has an investment committee that offers oversight over this risk that regularly meets to review and monitor developments in the respective currency markets.

The Bank has monetary Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which consists mainly of pound sterling, US Dollar, SDRs and Euro. The table below shows the distribution of the currencies.

Table 9 Currency risk profile

	TOTAL	UGX	USD	GBP	EURO	SDR
	Ushs (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)	Ushs. (m)
Foreign assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	152,499	-	15,464	110,713	26,322	
Investments at fair value through profit & loss	4,456,639		1,653,606	1,247,859	1,555,174	
Investments held for trading	533,327		533,327			
Investments available for sale	1,008		1,008			
Assets held with IMF	580,541					580,541
Total foreign assets	**5,724,014**	**-**	**2,203,405**	**1,358,572**	**1,581,496**	**580,541**
Domestic assets						
Investments in treasury bills	200,000	200,000				
Loans and advances to government	2,574,965	2,574,965				
Loans and advances to commercial banks	158,130	158,130				
Staff loans	12,328	12,328				
Employee benefits	736	736				
Property, plant and equipment	113,834	113,834				
Lease hold Land	17,637	17,637				
Other assets	82,844	82,844				
Total domestic assets	**3,160,474**	**3,160,474**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total assets	**8,884,488**	**3,160,474**	**2,203,405**	**1,358,572**	**1,581,496**	**580,541**
Foreign liabilities						
IMF obligations	675,104					675,104
Other foreign liabilities	94		94			
Total foreign liabilities	**675,198**	**-**	**94**	**-**	**-**	**675,104**
Domestic liabilities						
Currency in circulation	1,468,641	1,468,641				
Deposits - Government	4,910,331	4,910,331				
Deposits - Commercial banks	506,238	506,238				
International bank for reconstruction & dev't (IBRD)	2,249	2,249				
Employee benefits	-	-				
Other liabilities	202,144	202,144				
Total domestic liabilities	**7,089,603**	**7,089,603**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total liabilities	**7,764,801**	**7,089,603**	**94**	**-**	**-**	**675,104**
Equity						
Capital	20,000	20,000				
Reserves	1,080,615	1,080,615				
Dividend Payable to Government						
Earmarked funds	19,072	19,072				
Total Equity	**1,119,687**	**1,119,687**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total liabilities & equity	**8,884,488**	**8,209,290**	**94**	**-**	**-**	**675,104**
Net foreign currency position	**30-Jun-2009**	**(5,048,816)**	**2,203,311**	**1,358,572**	**1,581,496**	**(94,563)**

39.EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILLITIES

The effective interest rates of the principal financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 were in the following ranges.

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	%	%
Assets		
Government securities	0.01	7.00
Deposits		
USD	0.24	0.25
GBP	0.32	1.00
Euro	0.64	2.00

40.FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair value of the Bank's other financial assets and liabilities approximate the respective carrying amounts, due to the generally short periods to contractual repricing or maturity dates as set out above. Fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate based upon the borrowing rate that directors expect would be available to the Bank at the balance sheet date.

41.CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the bank complies with capital requirements of the Bank of Uganda, Act (Cap 51), Laws of Uganda, 2000.

In implementing capital requirements, the Bank maintains a General Reserve Fund which is determined by the board from time to time. The bank may, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, transfer funds from the General Reserve Fund to the capital of the Bank. However, the Bank has not considered it necessary to transfer funds from the General Reserve Fund to the capital of the Bank

42.RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the course of its operations, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties which include the Government of Uganda, the ultimate shareholder of the Bank and the Deposit Protection Fund.

I. LOANS TO DIRECTORS

The Bank extended a loan of Shs. 45 million to the Governor to purchase a car. As at end of year the outstanding amount on the loan was Shs.27 million. No other loan was given to Directors who are members of the Board.

II. LOANS TO EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
At 1 July	319	359
Advanced during the year	184	136
Repayments	(212)	(176)
At 30 June	**291**	**319**

The Bank extends soft loan facilities to Executive Directors, the Governor and Deputy Governor in accordance with Bank policy. The advances are given at preferential rates determined by the Board of Directors.

III. DIRECTORS EMOLUMENTS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Directors' fees and emoluments	423	249
Remuneration:		
Governor and Deputy Governor	710	573
	1,133	**822**

IV. SENIOR MANAGEMENT EMOLUMENTS

	30-Jun-2009	30-Jun-2008
	U Shs(m)	U Shs(m)
Executive management	1,138	975
	1,138	**975**

V. GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Transactions entered into with the Government include;

- Banking Services
- Management of issue and redemption of securities at a commission
- Foreign currency denominated debt settlement

The Bank manages the Deposit Protection Fund (DPF) in accordance with Sections 108 and 109 of the Finance Institutions Act 2004 and investments are made by a Fund Manager. Cash at hand as at 30 June 2009 amounted to Shs 26,826 million. In addition, the Bank manages the Insurance

Companies Fund which amounted to Shs 8 million. The Bank also manages an in-house Retirement Benefits Scheme of which cash at hand was Shs 4,017 million.

43.USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

I. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES

The Bank regularly reviews its assets and makes judgments in determining whether an impairment loss should be recognized in respect of observable data that may impact on future estimated cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

II. TAXES

The Bank is subject to various government taxes under the Ugandan tax laws. Significant estimates and judgements are required in determining the provision for taxes on certain transactions. For these transactions, the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income statement.

III. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Where the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet can not be determined from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including discounted cash flows models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

IV. PENSION OBLIGATION

The cost of the defined benefit employee benefit plan is determined using an actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long term nature of this plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. See Note 29 for the assumptions used.

V. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Bank follows the guidance of IAS 39 on classifying non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held-to-maturity. This classification requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such assets to maturity. If the Bank fails to keep these assets to maturity other than for the specific circumstances – for example, selling an insignificant amount close to maturity – it will be required to classify the entire class as available-for-sale.

27 LIST OF STATISTICAL APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix 1: Macroeconomic Indicators

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Real Sector								
GDP at Market Prices (current 2002 prices), shs billion	10,907.0	12,438.0	13,972.0	16,026.0	18,172.0	21,187.0	24,709.0	29,824.0
GDP at Market Prices (constant 2002 prices), shs billion	11,493.0	12,237.0	13,070.0	13,897.0	15,396.0	16,691.0	18,202.0	19,469.0
Real GDP growth (Annual Change %)	8.5	6.5	6.8	6.3	10.8	8.4	9.0	7.0
Industrial Production, Annual % Change (Base:97/98 = 100)	7.15	4.35	5.70	9.58	3.11	…	…	…
Industrial Production, Annual % Change (Base:2002 = 100)			2.33	8.18	7.56	6.25	9.56	…
Prices								
Annual Inflation, (%)								
End of Period (Base 2005/06)	-2.53	10.20	0.85	10.74	7.37	5.91	12.56	12.34
Period Average (Base 2005/06)	-2.0	5.7	5.0	8.0	6.6	7.4	7.4	14.1
Exchange Rate (shs/US$)								
End of Period (e.o.p)	1,797.17	2,002.81	1,788.76	1,740.25	1,862.30	1,590.13	1,619.48	2,142.45
Period Average (p.a.)	1,754.56	1,882.86	1,934.88	1,737.69	1,825.15	1,780.00	1,696.45	1,911.20
Interest Rates(% p.a., e.o.p)								
Bank Rate	8.33	19.58	12.87	15.77	13.76	16.60	16.24	10.66
Rediscount Rate	7.33	18.58	11.87	14.77	12.76	15.60	15.24	9.66
Reference Rate	5.33	18.12	6.17	9.07	7.06	9.91	8.31	6.19
Lending Rate	17.57	18.34	20.88	18.07	18.60	19.38	20.18	22.20
91 - day Treasury Bill Rate	5.26	17.69	6.29	8.87	6.95	9.43	8.17	7.86
Financial Sector								
Money Supply, M3 (Shs billion)	1,925.40	2,373.38	2,587.26	2,811.11	3,271.60	3,842.02	5,062.87	6,273.06
Money Supply, M2 (Shs billion)	1,490.59	1,749.19	1,924.88	2,157.86	2,520.18	2,993.95	3,901.65	4,845.41
Base Money (Shs billion)	661.64	696.13	867.09	928.33	1,061.11	1,360.13	1,614.49	1,961.61
M2 growth (% p.a.)	25.2	17.5	10.2	12.1	18.9	16.8	30.3	26.1
M3 growth (% p.a.)	22.2	23.4	8.3	8.7	16.4	17.4	31.8	24.4
CIC/M2 (%)	27.4	26.4	27.5	28.1	29.1	28.8	27.5	25.3
Growth in money demand (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
M2 Velocity	18.8	20.1	19.6	18.5	18.9	19.7	27.8	32.2
M3 Velocity	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.2	14.5	15.4	21.4	24.9
Private Sector Credit (shs. billion)	661.66	848.60	1,009.98	1,150.23	1,475.47	1,812.93	2,830.50	3,654.65
External Sector								
Exports, US$ millions	474.04	507.91	670.92	886.34	1,042.47	1,499.89	2,596.01	3,085.28
o/w Coffee	85.25	105.47	114.13	144.53	173.37	228.52	348.63	336.39
Imports (goods), US$ millions	-1,065.63	-1,128.69	-1,269.77	-1,584.62	-1,968.97	-2,495.16	-3,509.50	-4,021.59
Current account balance (excluding grants)	-795.59	-804.94	-614.94	-785.79	-1,102.45	-1,289.34	-1,391.42	-1,645.40
Current account balance (including grants)	-307.98	-345.67	79.87	0.60	-342.83	-749.71	-964.82	-1,224.47
Overall Balance, US$ millions	107.91	7.69	481.84	495.93	238.71	287.31	238.17	-179.52
Debt Service ratio, incl IMF	24.63	26.60	24.14	20.78	26.24	6.12	4.05	2.96
Total External Reserves (US $ million)	872.90	964.16	1,134.52	1,325.58	1,393.30	2,090.82	2,684.45	2,477.45
Reserve cover (months of future imports of goods & services)	6.25	6.80	6.28	5.36	4.56	5.05	6.33	5.11
Macro-economic Linkages								
M1/GDP (%)	9.40	9.54	9.54	9.14	9.39	9.40	10.12	9.99
M2/GDP (%)	13.67	14.06	13.78	13.46	14.11	14.13	15.79	16.50
Private sector credit/GDP (%)	6.07	6.82	7.23	7.18	8.12	8.56	11.46	12.25
Exports to GDP (%)	7.6	7.7	9.3	9.6	10.5	12.6	17.8	19.4
Imports to GDP (%)	-16.2	-17.1	-17.6	-17.2	-19.8	-21.0	-24.1	-25.3
Current A/C balance as a percentage of GDP	-5.0	-4.4	1.1	0.0	-6.4	-6.3	-6.6	-7.8
Current A/C balance (excluding grants) as a percentage of GDP	-12.8	-12.2	-8.5	-8.5	-11.1	-10.8	-9.6	-10.3
Fiscal Deficit (Excluding Grants) to GDP (%)	7.39	7.0	-10.4	-8.7	-7.1	-7.0	-4.6	6.2

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 2: Gross Domestic Product by economic activity at current prices (billion Shs.]

Industry	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	**2,540**	**3,050**	**3,329**	**4,025**	**4,377**	**4,720**	**5,238**	**7,055**
Cash crops	196	264	296	283	348	399	557	532
Food crops	1,475	1,860	1,968	2,479	2,628	2,666	2,747	4,091
Livestock	203	222	247	282	293	323	393	544
Forestry	397	432	499	553	611	735	882	1,038
Fishing	269	272	319	427	497	597	659	850
Industry	**2,485**	**2,822**	**3,205**	**3,774**	**4,146**	**5,313**	**6,326**	**7,214**
Mining & quarrying	**32**	**37**	**39**	**52**	**47**	**65**	**73**	**85**
Manufacturing	**797**	**878**	**978**	**1,125**	**1,291**	**1,509**	**1,796**	**2,238**
Formal	558	614	698	819	945	1,098	1,323	1,677
Informal	239	264	279	306	346	411	473	561
Electricity supply	**153**	**169**	**195**	**225**	**264**	**423**	**492**	**513**
Water supply	**263**	**285**	**314**	**352**	**424**	**529**	**624**	**717**
Construction	**1,240**	**1,453**	**1,679**	**2,020**	**2,119**	**2,612**	**3,341**	**3,661**
Services	**5,175**	**5,791**	**6,626**	**7,273**	**8,580**	**9,960**	**11,686**	**13,827**
Wholesale & Retail Trade; repairs	1,151	1,317	1,475	1,662	2,010	2,411	2,962	3,627
Hotels & Restaurants	506	527	593	663	757	887	1,040	1,257
Transport/communication	**528**	**615**	**739**	**832**	**1,047**	**1,315**	**1,662**	**2,028**
Road, rail & water transport	326	347	385	415	484	539	687	791
Air transport & Support. Services	61	66	79	98	117	140	196	217
Posts & telecommunications	141	202	275	319	447	637	779	1,020
Financial services	250	292	415	409	475	581	794	1,042
Real estate activities	873	972	1,065	1,170	1,289	1,438	1,635	1,852
Other business services	168	187	209	238	283	337	413	480
Public administration & defence	500	531	600	595	725	707	827	875
Education	814	901	1,028	1,133	1,315	1,507	1,490	1,659
Health	194	231	241	259	301	317	306	337
Other personal & community services	192	216	261	313	378	461	557	669
Adjustments	**706**	**776**	**812**	**954**	**1,070**	**1,194**	**1,458**	**1,729**
FISM	-148	-175	-260	-254	-301	-362	-453	-597
Taxes on products	854	951	1,072	1,209	1,371	1,555	1,911	2,326
Total GDP at market Prices	**10,907**	**12,438**	**13,972**	**16,026**	**18,172**	**21,187**	**24,709**	**29,824**
Percapita GDP (Shs.)	**453,151**	**500,516**	**544,529**	**604,859**	**664,269**	**750,039**	**847,166**	**990,314**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 3: Gross Domestic Product by economic activity at constant (2002) prices, billion Shs.

Industry	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	**2,652**	**2,709**	**2,752**	**2,808**	**2,821**	**2,824**	**2,863**	**2,936**
Cash crops	235	242	260	246	220	232	253	257
Food crops	1,539	1,573	1,550	1,547	1,545	1,531	1,567	1,613
Livestock	209	217	227	234	237	244	252	259
Forestry	390	411	423	451	469	478	492	508
Fishing	278	266	292	331	350	339	299	299
Industry	**2,524**	**2,763**	**2,984**	**3,329**	**3,820**	**4,186**	**4,566**	**4,742**
Mining & quarrying	**32**	**36**	**37**	**46**	**49**	**59**	**61**	**66**
Manufacturing	**818.4**	**855**	**909**	**994**	**1,067**	**1,127**	**1,213**	**1,300**
Formal	571	598	647	724	780	817	893	967
Informal	**247**	**257**	**261**	**271**	**287**	**310**	**320**	**333**
Electricity supply	157	**163**	**175**	**179**	**167**	**161**	**169**	**176**
water supply	270	**281**	**293**	**304**	**311**	**322**	**335**	**349**
Construction	**1,246**	**1,428**	**1,571**	**1,805**	**2,225**	**2,517**	**2,789**	**2,851**
Services	**5,544**	**5,952**	**6,419**	**6,815**	**7,644**	**8,259**	**9,104**	**9,963**
Wholesale & Retail Trade; repairs	1,472	1,547	1,645	1,762	1,978	2,183	2,504	2,696
Hotels & Restaurants	492	532	582	620	675	751	831	897
Transport/communication	**525**	**604**	**700**	**768**	**900**	**1,060**	**1,285**	**1,542**
Road, rail & water transport	325	343	374	399	450	493	595	669
Air transport & Support. Services	61	64	73	87	93	106	125	126
Posts & telecommunications	140	197	253	283	357	461	565	747
Financial services	224	254	254	287	378	333	413	500
Real estate activities	937	988	1,043	1,100	1,161	1,227	1,296	1,369
Other business services	170	183	196	214	241	267	305	332
Public administration & defence	503	521	561	531	615	577	653	684
Education	826	886	966	1,009	1,104	1,220	1,141	1,196
Health	198	225	227	240	271	278	264	286
Other personal & community services	195	211	245	282	322	365	412	462
Adjustments	**757**	**814**	**915**	**946**	**1,112**	**1,421**	**1,670**	**1,829**
FISM	-123	-137	-93	-129	-173	-150	-173	-198
Taxes on products	879	951	1,008	1,075	1,285	1,571	1,843	2,027
Total GDP at market Prices	**11,476**	**12,237**	**13,070**	**13,897**	**15,396**	**16,691**	**18,202**	**19,469**
Percapita GDP (Shs.)	**477499**	**492,412**	**509,354**	**524,538**	**562,792**	**590,904**	**624,068**	**646,477**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 4: Gross Domestic Product by economic activity at constant (2002) prices.

(percent of total GDP).

Industry	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	**23.1**	**22.1**	**21.1**	**20.2**	**18.3**	**22.3**	**21.2**	**23.7**
Cash crops	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.8
Food crops	13.4	12.9	11.9	11.1	10.0	12.6	11.1	13.7
Livestock	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
Forestry	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.5
Fishing	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.9
Industry	**22.0**	**22.6**	**22.8**	**24.0**	**24.8**	**25.1**	**25.6**	**24.2**
Mining & quarrying	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Manufacturing	**7.1**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**7.2**	**6.9**	**7.1**	**7.3**	**7.5**
Formal	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6
Informal	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**
Electricity supply	**1.37**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.7**
Water supply	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.4**
Construction	**10.9**	**11.7**	**12.0**	**13.0**	**14.4**	**13.2**	**13.5**	**12.3**
Services	**48.3**	**48.6**	**49.1**	**49.0**	**49.6**	**47.0**	**47.3**	**46.4**
Wholesale & Retail Trade; repairs	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.4	12.0	12.2
Hotels & Restaurants	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
Transport/communication	**4.6**	**4.9**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**5.8**	**6.2**	**6.7**	**6.8**
Road, rail & water transport	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.7
Air transport & Support. Services	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**
Posts & telecommunications	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.4
Financial services	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5
Real estate activities	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.6	6.2
Other business services	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Public administration & defence	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.3	2.9
Education	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.0	5.6
Health	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1
Other personal & community services	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Adjustments	**6.6**	**6.7**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**7.2**	**5.6**	**5.9**	**5.8**
FISM	**-1.1**	**-1.1**	**-0.7**	**-0.9**	**-1.1**	**-1.7**	**-1.8**	**-2.0**
Taxes on products	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.3	7.3	7.7	7.8
Total GDP at market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 5: Gross Domestic Product by economic activity at constant (2002) prices.

(percentage growth rates)

Industry	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	**7.1**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**2.6**
Cash crops	12.5	3.2	7.3	-5.5	-10.6	5.4	9.0	1.7
Food crops	5.7	2.2	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	2.4	2.9
Livestock	4.0	3.5	4.7	3.0	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	6.8	5.2	3.1	6.5	4.1	2.0	2.8	3.3
Fishing	13.8	-4.3	9.6	13.5	5.6	-3.0	-11.8	-0.1
Industry	**7.4**	**9.5**	**8.0**	**11.6**	**14.7**	**9.6**	**9.1**	**3.8**
Mining & quarrying	**12.2**	**12.8**	**1.7**	**27.2**	**6.1**	**19.4**	**3.0**	**9.2**
Manufacturing	**6.7**	**4.4**	**6.3**	**9.5**	**7.3**	**5.6**	**7.6**	**7.2**
Formal	7.7	4.6	8.3	11.8	7.8	4.9	9.2	8.3
Informal	4.5	4.0	1.7	3.6	6.0	7.7	3.3	4.0
Electricity supply	**-1.7**	**3.7**	**7.7**	**2.1**	**-6.5**	**-4.0**	**5.4**	**4.2**
water supply	**3.0**	**3.9**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**2.4**	**3.5**	**3.8**	**4.1**
Construction	**10.1**	**14.6**	**10.0**	**14.9**	**23.2**	**13.2**	**10.8**	**2.2**
Services	**11.0**	**7.4**	**7.9**	**6.2**	**12.2**	**8.0**	**10.2**	**9.4**
Wholesale & Retail Trade; repairs	7.4	5.1	6.3	7.2	12.3	10.4	14.7	7.6
Hotels & Restaurants	2.8	8.2	9.5	6.5	8.7	11.3	10.7	7.9
Transport/communication	**17.8**	**14.9**	**15.8**	**9.8**	**17.1**	**17.7**	**21.3**	**20.0**
Road, rail & water transport	6.0	5.6	8.9	6.7	12.8	9.5	20.8	12.4
Air transport & Support. Services	0.5	5.8	13.8	19.4	6.9	13.8	17.8	1.3
Posts & telecommunications	76.5	40.4	28.6	11.8	26.2	29.1	22.6	32.2
Financial services	32.6	13.2	0.0	13.0	31.7	-11.9	24.1	21.1
Real estate activities	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7
Other business services	11.6	7.6	7.0	9.2	12.5	10.6	14.3	8.8
Public administration & defence	20.4	3.6	7.7	-5.4	15.8	-6.3	13.3	4.7
Education	14.2	7.2	9.1	4.4	9.4	10.6	-6.5	4.8
Health	18.0	13.7	0.9	5.6	12.9	2.7	-4.8	8.1
Other personal & community services	8.5	8.5	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.4	12.8	12.3
Adjustments	**1.1**	**7.6**	**12.4**	**3.4**	**17.6**	**27.9**	**17.5**	**9.5**
FISM	96.6	11.6	-32.3	39.2	34.2	-13.8	15.9	14.3
Taxes on products	8.4	8.1	6.0	6.7	19.5	22.3	17.3	9.9
GDP at market prices	**8.6**	**6.6**	**6.8**	**6.3**	**10.8**	**8.4**	**9.0**	**7.0**
Percapita GDP (Shs.)	**5.1**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**7.3**	**5.0**	**5.6**	**3.6**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 6a: Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, (billion shs.)

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total GDP at Market Prices	**10,907**	**12,438**	**13,972**	**16,026**	**18,172**	**21,187**	**24,708**	**29,824**
Final consumption expenditure	**10,217**	**11,546**	**12,424**	**14,144**	**16,707**	**18,998**	**21,556**	**26,977**
Household final consumption expenditure	8,396	9,587	10,291	11,818	14,139	16,303	18,835	23,963
Government final consumption expenditure	1,820	1,959	2,133	2,326	2,568	2,695	2,721	3,014
Gross capital formation	**2,192**	**2,611**	**3,095**	**3,588**	**3,848**	**5,012**	**5,639**	**6,547**
Fixed capital formation	2,164	2,574	3,064	3,564	3,810	4,967	5,583	6,476
Changes in inventories	28	37	31	25	37	45	56	71
Net exports	**-1,502**	**-1,719**	**-1,546**	**-1,707**	**-2,382**	**-2,824**	**-2,487**	**-3,700**
Exports	1,216	1,417	1,951	2,276	2,782	3,543	5,346	6,345
Goods, fob	832	960	1,295	1,542	1,903	2,696	4,397	5,257
Services	384	457	655	734	878	848	949	1,088
Less Imports	**-2,717**	**-3,136**	**-3,497**	**-3,983**	**-5,164**	**-6,367**	**-7,833**	**-10,045**
Goods, fob	-1,762	-2,130	-2,455	-2,754	-3,594	-4,463	-5,944	-7,734
Services	-955	-1,005	-1,042	-1,229	-1,569	-1,904	-1,889	-2,311

Appendix 6b: Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at constant (2002) prices, (billion shs.)

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total GDP at Market Prices	**11,476**	**12,237**	**13,070**	**13,897**	**15,396**	**16,691**	**18,202**	**19,469**
Final consumption expenditure	**10,823**	**11,258**	**11,558**	**12,164**	**13,512**	**14,601**	**15,194**	**16,774**
Household final consumption expenditure	8,993	9,335	9,564	10,088	11,334	12,403	13,044	14,418
Government final consumption expenditure	1,830	1,923	1,994	2,077	2,178	2,198	2,150	2,356
Gross capital formation	**2,214**	**2,514**	**2,780**	**3,127**	**3,763**	**4,359**	**4,641**	**5,064**
Fixed capital formation	2,186	2,477	2,752	3,107	3,733	4,326	4,607	5,030
Changes in inventories	28	37	28	20	30	33	34	34
Net exports	**-1,562**	**-1,535**	**-1,269**	**-1,393**	**-1,879**	**-2,269**	**-1,633**	**-2,369**
Exports	1,239	1,280	1,583	1,817	1,958	2,196	3,661	4,145
Goods, fob	845	871	1,048	1,256	1,352	1,662	3,029	3,478
Services	394	409	535	562	607	535	632	668
Less Imports	**-2,801**	**-2,815**	**-2,852**	**-3,211**	**-3,837**	**-4,465**	**-5,294**	**-6,514**
Goods, fob	-1,814	-1,900	-1,994	-2,202	-2,639	-3,092	-3,984	-4,981
Services	-986	-915	-858	-1,008	-1,198	-1,373	-1,310	-1,533

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 7: Balance of Payments (million US$)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
A: Current Account Balance (A1+A2+A3)	**-362.33**	**-349.03**	**-328.85**	**-314.35**	**-298.06**	**-137.27**	**-60.83**	**-151.00**	**-712.55**	**-900.77**	**-1,399.38**
A1. Goods Account(Trade Balance)	-488.87	-444.78	-472.95	-508.20	-573.76	-643.56	-667.63	-728.55	-1,027.94	-959.15	-1,278.34
a) Total Exports (fob)	510.20	485.76	440.90	467.24	478.17	573.70	759.12	1,017.01	1,187.64	1,999.03	2,703.46
Coffee	294.97	274.35	125.39	97.63	96.63	99.11	123.14	171.69	190.26	266.65	398.12
b) Total Imports (fob)	-999.07	-930.53	-913.85	-975.44	-1,051.93	-1,217.26	-1,426.75	-1,745.57	-2,215.58	-2,958.18	-3,981.80
Government Imports	-204.98	-188.54	-171.66	-125.25	-136.99	-165.20	-158.56	-147.59	-86.33	-120.12	-201.17
Project imports	-167.56	-139.59	-100.18	-101.48	-105.86	-128.58	-118.57	-94.03	-43.53	-64.40	-80.03
Non-Project imports	-37.42	-48.95	-71.49	-23.77	-31.13	-36.62	-39.98	-53.56	-42.79	-55.73	-121.14
Private Sector Imports	-593.55	-528.48	-658.89	-741.49	-815.31	-1,004.97	-1,241.72	-1,542.97	-2,046.29	-2,790.26	-3,719.26
Oil imports	-82.64	-97.08	-133.07	-133.33	-121.91	-136.74	-146.00	-210.09	-359.40	-441.05	-641.48
Other Imports	-200.53	-213.51	-83.30	-108.71	-99.63	-47.10	-26.48	-55.00	-82.96	-47.79	-61.37
A2. Services and Income	**-351.72**	**-379.52**	**-387.17**	**-453.95**	**-456.87**	**-330.33**	**-458.87**	**-523.37**	**-858.01**	**-1,118.04**	**-1,406.43**
Services Account (net)	-259.17	-255.82	-231.89	-288.68	-333.07	-187.12	-165.78	-274.27	-618.94	-869.29	-1,118.10
Inflows	180.85	196.03	208.30	216.92	224.68	259.41	362.26	501.78	483.77	538.77	722.97
Outflows	-440.02	-451.85	-440.18	-505.60	-557.75	-446.53	-528.04	-776.04	-1,102.72	-1,408.07	-1,841.08
Income Account (net)	-92.55	-123.70	-155.28	-165.27	-123.80	-143.21	-293.09	-249.10	-239.07	-248.74	-288.33
Inflows	49.20	36.53	53.09	37.47	24.16	27.56	35.67	49.82	71.85	97.06	130.24
Outflows	-141.75	-160.23	-208.37	-202.74	-147.96	-170.78	-328.76	-298.92	-310.92	-345.80	-418.57
A3. Current Transfers	**479.87**	**476.97**	**531.27**	**647.81**	**732.56**	**836.62**	**1,065.67**	**1,100.92**	**1,173.40**	**1,176.42**	**1,285.39**
Inflows	744.27	646.23	778.32	951.99	1,089.53	973.47	1,207.34	1,245.75	1,358.90	1,379.63	1,610.97
Government Inflows	522.99	417.52	526.31	480.94	489.85	534.50	744.64	662.76	615.63	391.50	379.78
Grant Disbursements	522.99	417.52	497.70	425.78	426.28	473.54	680.81	598.45	557.67	322.90	332.83
BOP Support	146.99	101.77	203.66	121.09	153.60	202.91	391.52	307.60	434.57	206.43	173.69
Project Aid	376.00	315.75	294.04	304.69	272.68	270.64	289.29	290.85	123.10	116.47	159.14
HIPC Assistance	0.00	0.00	28.61	55.16	63.57	60.96	63.83	64.31	57.96	68.60	46.95
Private Transfers	221.28	228.71	252.01	471.05	599.68	438.97	462.70	582.99	743.27	988.13	1,231.20
Remittances	-264.40	-169.26	186.49	348.57	422.58	298.79	310.53	321.81	411.00	451.57	723.52
Other (BOU)	1.99	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other (NGOs, IAAs, Insurance, etc)	57.02	58.76	65.52	122.47	177.10	140.19	152.17	261.18	332.27	536.55	507.68
Outflows	-264.40	-169.26	-247.05	-304.18	-356.97	-136.85	-141.67	-144.83	-185.50	-203.21	-325.58
B. Capital and Financial Account Balance (B1+B2)	**331.88**	**267.06**	**357.64**	**453.30**	**214.69**	**352.63**	**498.47**	**549.88**	**886.32**	**1,332.90**	**1,098.85**
B1. Capital Account (Transfers)	35.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,554.91	0.00	0.00
B2. Financial Account; excluding financing items	296.22	267.06	357.64	453.30	214.69	352.63	498.47	549.88	-2,668.60	1,332.90	1,098.85
Direct Investment	132.63	140.25	180.81	151.50	184.65	202.19	295.42	379.81	644.26	733.03	787.89
Portfolio Investment	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	1.92	16.02	6.22	-13.36	21.65	44.92	-27.48
Financuial Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36	6.89
Other Investments	163.59	126.82	176.58	301.80	28.12	134.42	196.83	183.43	-3,334.52	553.59	331.56
Assets	-35.97	-4.01	-37.06	29.38	-59.11	-185.85	34.71	52.71	-45.11	26.21	54.79
Liabilities	199.56	130.83	213.64	272.43	87.23	320.27	162.12	130.73	-3,289.40	527.38	276.77
C. Overall Balance (A+B)	**-28.84**	**-80.27**	**28.79**	**138.95**	**-83.38**	**215.36**	**437.64**	**398.88**	**173.77**	**432.13**	**-300.53**
D. Financing Items	**28.84**	**81.97**	**-28.79**	**-138.95**	**83.38**	**-215.36**	**-437.64**	**-398.88**	**-173.77**	**-432.13**	**300.53**
Monetary Authorities	**28.84**	**81.97**	**-28.79**	**-138.95**	**83.38**	**-215.36**	**-437.64**	**-398.88**	**-173.77**	**-432.13**	**300.53**
Reserve Assets 1/	-93.27	-23.35	-53.25	-161.61	101.15	-75.71	-166.25	-91.59	-404.06	-748.51	2.24
Use of IMF Credit(Net)	-12.03	-15.13	-37.52	-28.95	-32.87	-42.53	-52.64	-42.65	-123.91	0.00	0.00
Purchases	50.35	34.92	11.57	12.09	1.98	5.77	2.92	2.92	2.90	0.00	0.00
Repurchases	62.38	50.06	49.09	41.04	34.85	48.31	55.56	45.57	126.81	0.00	0.00
Exceptional Financing	37.14	72.60	61.54	33.19	17.30	9.93	10.34	-27.86	-28.26	-18.62	-13.80
Current maturities	47.64	72.60	43.04	3.89	3.62	3.74	3.68	-29.77	-25.18	-13.89	-8.45
Rescheduling	0.00	0.00	1.18	1.74	3.86	3.39	2.98	-24.11	-23.03	-13.63	-15.21
Cancellation	8.15	26.41	31.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accumulation of Arreas 2/	39.49	46.19	10.45	2.15	-0.24	0.35	0.70	-5.66	-2.16	-0.26	6.76
Old Arrears	42.52	20.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rescheduling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cancellation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other forms of Forgiveness	42.52	20.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears settlement 3/	-53.02	-20.38	-3.35	-0.71	-13.02	-7.86	-0.29	0.00	-5.02	-6.45	-5.35
Other (BOU short-term borrowing net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other (Deferred Debt Payment to countires not accepted HIPC terms)	0.00	0.00	21.85	30.01	26.70	14.05	6.95	1.91	1.94	1.72	0.00
Errors and Omissions	**97.00**	**47.85**	**0.43**	**18.42**	**-2.20**	**-107.05**	**-229.08**	**-236.78**	**382.46**	**335.00**	**312.09**
Memorandum items:											
Exchange Rate (shs per US$, end of period)	1,362.69	1,506.04	1,766.68	1,727.40	1,852.57	1,935.32	1,738.59	1,816.86	1,741.44	1,697.34	1,949.18
Exchange Rate (shs per US$, period average)	1,240.22	1,455.59	1,644.47	1,755.66	1,797.00	1,963.68	1,810.77	1,780.67	1,831.45	1,723.49	1,720.44
Total Goods and Non-Factor Service exports	687.33	677.55	649.19	684.16	702.85	833.11	1,121.38	1,518.79	1,671.41	2,537.80	3,426.43
Nominal GDP at Market prices (Ug.Shs billion))	7,852.79	8,744.28	10,030.46	11,132.05	11,989.65	13,843.25	15,271.32	17,877.94	20,166.19	23,351.00	28,340.00
GDP at Market prices (US$ Million)	6,331.76	6,007.40	6,099.51	6,340.67	6,672.03	7,049.71	8,434.03	10,032.34	11,011.04	13,548.66	16,472.49
Exports as a % of GDP	8.06	8.09	7.23	7.37	7.17	8.14	9.00	10.14	10.79	14.75	16.41
Imports as a % of GDP	-15.78	-15.49	-14.98	-15.38	-15.77	-17.27	-16.92	-17.40	-20.12	-21.83	-24.17
Current Account Balance (Excluding Grants)	-885.32	-766.55	-855.16	-795.29	-787.91	-671.77	-805.48	-813.76	-1,328.18	-1,292.27	-1,777.25
Current Account Balance as a percentage of GDP	-5.72	-5.81	-5.39	-4.96	-4.47	-1.95	-0.72	-1.51	-6.47	-6.65	-8.48
Current Account Balance (Excl. Grants) as a %age of GDP	-13.98	-12.76	-14.02	-12.54	-11.81	-9.53	-9.55	-8.11	-12.06	-9.54	-10.79
BOP overall balance as a percentage of GDP	-0.48	-1.36	0.47	2.19	-1.25	3.05	5.19	3.98	1.58	3.19	-1.81
Total external Debt Stock (end of period)	3,492.00	3,580.00	3,404.78	3,654.08	3,961.44	4,485.59	4,753.79	4,347.11	1,617.36	1,590.28	1,818.64
o/w External arrears	242.40	242.40	207.98	328.28	333.55	332.44	353.09	113.70	100.33	90.35	87.77
Total Debt Stock (end of period) as a %age of GDP	55.15	59.59	55.82	57.63	59.37	63.63	56.36	43.33	14.69	11.74	11.04
Debt Service (maturities excl. IMF) as a %age of exports	44.18	51.36	55.22	51.29	51.32	43.19	36.96	30.04	21.02	9.48	6.95
Debt Service (maturities excl. IMF) as a %age of export of Goods and Services.	32.80	35.98	37.15	34.88	34.80	29.77	25.02	20.11	14.79	7.45	5.43
Debt Service (maturities excl. IMF) as a percentage of GDP	1.79	1.98	0.56	1.09	1.38	1.36	1.30	1.33	1.06	0.75	0.55
Debt Service (maturities incl. IMF) as a %age of exports	70.27	74.01	78.58	69.49	66.72	60.56	51.94	39.36	45.07	9.51	6.95
Debt Service (maturities incl. IMF) as a %age of export of Goods and Services.	52.16	52.03	52.98	47.30	45.18	41.73	35.15	11.92	14.60	4.03	2.67
Debt Service (maturities incl. IMF) as a percentage of GDP	2.84	2.88	1.40	1.76	1.92	2.07	1.97	1.80	2.22	0.75	0.56
Total external reserves (end of period) in months of imports of goods & services	6.25	6.74	6.52	7.32	6.72	6.60	6.23	4.86	4.98	5.27	4.69
Debt Stock to Exports ratio (%)	684.44	736.99	772.24	782.06	828.46	781.87	626.22	427.44	136.18	79.55	67.27

Notes:

1/ sign(-): increase in reserves, sign(+): decrease in reserves.

2/ sign(-): arrears reduction, sign(+): accumulation of arrears out of current maturities.

3/ Includes settlement through exceptional financing and by cash.

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 8: Balance of Payments (million US$)

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
A: Current Account Balance (A1+A2+A3)	**-451.13**	**-416.13**	**-277.29**	**-309.91**	**-293.67**	**79.87**	**0.60**	**-641.99**	**-749.71**	**-964.82**	**-1,224.47**
A1. Goods Account(Trade Balance)	-446.73	-477.42	-493.08	-534.26	-618.83	-598.84	-698.28	-926.50	-995.27	-913.49	-936.31
a) Total Exports (fob)	549.14	444.67	448.22	470.04	507.82	670.92	886.34	1,042.47	1,499.89	2,596.01	3,085.28
Coffee	306.74	186.87	109.64	85.25	105.47	114.13	144.53	173.37	228.52	348.63	336.39
b) Total Imports (fob)	-995.87	-922.09	-941.30	-1,004.30	-1,126.65	-1,269.77	-1,584.62	-1,968.97	-2,495.16	-3,509.50	-4,021.59
Government Imports	-217.11	-190.03	-121.93	-135.45	-139.99	-160.82	-157.84	-119.53	-93.88	-176.56	-199.32
Project imports	-164.30	-114.88	-89.60	-110.84	-105.36	-121.90	-116.33	-67.31	-42.28	-95.20	-84.71
Non-Project imports	-52.81	-75.14	-32.32	-24.62	-34.62	-38.92	-41.51	-52.21	-51.61	-81.37	-114.61
Private Sector Imports	-558.37	-568.92	-737.70	-753.57	-906.91	-1,088.17	-1,385.97	-1,772.90	-2,339.23	-3,280.40	-3,760.34
Oil imports	-90.00	-119.35	-136.13	-123.23	-134.41	-139.16	-157.59	-290.43	-403.04	-543.08	-537.43
Other Imports	-220.39	-163.15	-81.67	-115.28	-79.75	-20.77	-40.81	-76.54	-62.04	-52.53	-61.92
A2. Services and Income	**-380.81**	**-387.16**	**-417.33**	**-459.28**	**-445.10**	**-314.10**	**-437.51**	**-752.78**	**-932.93**	**-1,325.66**	**-1,553.29**
Services Account (net)	-273.11	-247.30	-236.61	-325.28	-307.96	-99.38	-165.68	-504.05	-704.36	-1,038.55	-1,241.54
Inflows	186.00	198.80	213.79	218.81	240.22	332.77	415.65	493.84	501.88	588.21	651.01
Outflows	-459.11	-446.10	-450.40	-544.09	-548.19	-432.16	-581.33	-997.89	-1,206.24	-1,626.76	-1,892.55
Income Account (net)	-107.70	-139.86	-180.72	-134.00	-137.13	-214.71	-271.83	-248.73	-228.57	-287.11	-311.74
Inflows	47.24	42.09	46.15	29.47	20.26	40.04	42.01	53.48	87.93	115.70	92.95
Outflows	-154.94	-181.95	-226.86	-163.47	-157.39	-254.76	-313.84	-302.22	-316.50	-402.82	-404.69
A3. Current Transfers	**541.93**	**448.45**	**633.11**	**683.63**	**770.25**	**992.81**	**1,136.39**	**1,037.29**	**1,178.49**	**1,274.33**	**1,265.13**
Inflows	541.93	724.54	809.25	1,077.92	970.10	1,126.50	1,279.61	1,236.33	1,324.79	1,520.19	1,600.78
Government Inflows	438.46	366.79	537.43	485.67	511.27	694.81	786.38	460.46	539.63	426.60	401.96
Grant Disbursements	438.46	366.79	483.00	425.94	447.90	633.19	721.71	402.05	462.38	379.01	357.66
BOP Support	63.96	109.79	151.92	147.63	180.85	358.97	402.31	219.07	359.02	232.19	222.95
Project Aid	374.50	257.00	331.08	278.31	267.05	274.23	319.40	182.99	103.35	146.81	134.71
HIPC Assistance	0.00	0.00	54.43	59.73	63.37	61.62	64.67	58.40	77.25	47.59	44.30
Private Transfers	103.47	357.75	271.83	592.25	458.83	431.69	493.23	775.87	785.17	1,093.59	1,198.82
Remittances	73.69	264.17	201.15	438.26	309.71	289.35	316.44	441.08	325.11	546.36	745.85
Other (BOU)	3.89	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other (NGOs, IAAs, Insurance, etc)	25.89	92.82	70.67	153.98	149.12	142.34	176.78	334.79	460.05	547.23	452.96
Outflows	-165.52	-276.09	-176.14	-394.29	-199.84	-133.69	-143.22	-199.03	-146.30	-245.86	-335.65
B. Capital and Financial Account Balance (B1+B2)	**330.47**	**307.69**	**276.14**	**417.82**	**301.36**	**401.97**	**495.33**	**880.70**	**1,037.02**	**1,202.99**	**1,044.95**
B1. Capital Account (Transfers)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.81	3,428.10	0.00	0.00
B2. Financial Account; excluding financing items	330.47	307.69	276.14	417.82	301.36	401.97	495.33	753.89	-2,391.08	1,202.99	1,044.95
Direct Investment	145.27	176.55	133.39	190.13	185.60	248.80	337.61	512.04	694.09	778.43	736.47
Portfolio Investment	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.75	-0.22	7.76	11.46	-5.58	77.58	66.30	-108.95
Financial Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	-0.12	6.35
Other Investments	185.20	130.90	142.75	226.95	115.98	145.41	146.25	247.43	-3,163.27	358.38	411.08
Assets	-4.98	1.20	-13.19	-10.14	-152.30	-44.60	5.42	109.22	-155.37	81.50	17.53
Liabilities	190.18	129.70	155.94	237.09	268.28	190.01	140.84	138.22	-3,007.90	276.88	393.56
C. Overall Balance (A+B)	**-120.66**	**-108.44**	**-1.15**	**107.91**	**7.69**	**481.84**	**495.93**	**238.71**	**287.31**	**238.17**	**-179.52**
D. Financing Items	**120.66**	**108.44**	**1.15**	**-107.91**	**-7.69**	**-481.84**	**-495.93**	**-238.71**	**-287.31**	**-238.17**	**179.52**
Monetary Authorities	**33.63**	**102.90**	**-16.47**	**-106.27**	**-52.33**	**-182.99**	**-229.42**	**-198.23**	**-703.85**	**-562.99**	**44.96**
Reserve Assets 1/	10.18	40.58	-33.30	-98.11	-30.92	-143.37	-182.18	-24.14	-682.48	-538.93	63.94
Use of IMF Credit(Net)	-34.22	-15.54	-20.86	-32.94	-41.76	-48.85	-51.68	-138.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchases	23.27	34.92	23.66	0.00	1.98	5.77	2.92	5.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repurchases	57.49	50.46	44.52	32.94	43.74	54.63	54.60	144.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exceptional Financing	57.67	77.86	37.69	24.78	20.36	9.24	4.44	-35.30	-21.37	-24.07	-18.98
Current maturities	68.17	79.97	7.07	2.63	2.56	5.01	2.80	-32.19	-23.31	-13.98	-15.31
Rescheduling	0.00	0.00	2.34	2.75	3.32	3.39	2.80	-24.37	-23.05	-15.38	-15.31
Cancellation	15.33	50.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accumulation of Arreas 2/	52.84	29.33	4.73	-0.12	-0.77	1.62	0.00	-7.82	-0.26	1.40	-0.01
Old Arrears	20.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rescheduling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cancellation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other forms of Forgiveness	20.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears settlement 3/	-30.88	-2.11	-1.95	-7.41	-5.62	-7.86	-0.29	-5.02	0.00	-11.80	-3.66
Other (BOU short-term borrowing net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other (Deferred Debt Payment to countires not accepted HIPC terms)	0.00	0.00	32.57	29.56	23.41	12.09	1.93	1.91	1.94	1.72	0.00
Errors and Omissions	**87.03**	**5.54**	**17.62**	**-1.64**	**44.63**	**-298.86**	**-266.51**	**-40.48**	**416.54**	**324.82**	**134.56**
Memorandum items:											
Exchange Rate (shs per US$, end of period)	1,452.56	1,571.7	1,723.8	1,797.2	2,002.8	1,788.8	1,740.25	1,862.30	1,590.13	1,619.48	2,064.08
Average exchange rate (UShs per 1 US$)	1,362.03	1,512.78	1,762.92	1,754.56	1,882.86	1,934.88	1,737.69	1,825.15	1,780.00	1,696.45	1,930.03
Total Goods and Non-Factor Service exports	731.21	643.47	662.01	688.85	748.05	1,003.70	1,301.99	1,536.31	2,001.77	3,184.22	3,736.28
Nominal GDP at Market prices (Ug.Shs billion))	8,202.74	9,364.32	10,296.37	10,906.81	12,438.18	13,972.35	16,025.51	18,172.35	21,187.00	24,709.00	29,824.00
GDP at Market prices (US $ Million)	6,022.45	6,190.15	5,840.53	6,216.26	6,605.99	7,221.39	9,214.24	9,957.99	11,902.81	14,565.09	15,916.13
Exports as a % of GDP	9.12	7.18	7.67	7.56	7.69	9.29	9.62	10.47	12.60	17.82	19.38
Imports as a % of GDP	-16.54	-14.90	-16.12	-16.16	-17.05	-17.58	-17.20	-19.77	-20.96	-24.10	-25.27
Current Account Balance (Excluding Grants)	-891.25	-782.92	-814.72	-795.59	-804.94	-614.94	-785.79	-1,102.45	-1,289.34	-1,391.42	-1,645.40
Current Account Balance as a percentage of GDP	-7.52	-6.72	-4.75	-4.99	-4.45	1.11	0.01	-6.45	-6.30	-6.62	-7.81
Current Account Balance (Excl. Grants) as a %age of GDP	-14.80	-12.65	-13.95	-12.80	-12.18	-8.52	-8.53	-11.07	-10.83	-9.55	-10.34
BOP overall balance as a percentage of GDP	-2.03	-1.75	-0.02	1.74	0.12	6.67	5.38	2.40	2.41	1.64	-1.25
Total external Debt Stock (end of period)	3,499.60	3,580.00	3,395.20	3,825.21	4,215.52	4,464.92	4,416.30	4,464.38	1,466.83	1,686.99	1,942.70
o/w External arrears	241.50	185.40	199.21	333.86	321.76	342.82	206.67	99.60	101.77	88.70	87.99
Total Debt Stock (end of period) as a %age of GDP	58.11	57.83	58.13	61.54	63.81	61.83	47.93	44.83	12.32	11.58	12.21
Debt Service (maturities excl. IMF) as a %age of exports	20.95	27.74	15.20	17.28	17.73	15.75	14.46	12.28	6.10	4.04	2.96
Debt Service (maturities excl. IMF) as a %age of export of Goods and Services.	15.73	19.17	10.29	11.79	12.03	10.53	9.85	8.33	4.57	3.29	2.45
Debt Service (maturities excl. IMF) as a percentage of GDP	1.91	1.99	1.17	1.31	1.36	1.46	1.39	1.29	0.77	0.72	0.57
Debt Service (maturities incl. IMF) as a %age of exports	32.31	39.76	25.48	24.63	26.60	24.14	20.78	26.24	6.12	4.05	2.96
Debt Service (maturities incl. IMF) as a %age of export of Goods and Services.	24.27	27.48	17.25	16.81	18.06	16.14	14.15	17.80	4.58	3.30	2.45
Debt Service (maturities incl. IMF) as a percentage of GDP	1.10	1.09	1.96	1.86	2.04	2.24	2.00	2.75	0.77	0.72	0.57
Total external reserves (end of period) in months of imports of goods & services	6.56	6.20	5.72	6.25	6.80	6.28	5.36	4.56	5.05	6.33	5.11
Debt Stock to Exports ratio (%)	637.29	805.09	757.48	813.80	830.12	665.49	498.26	428.25	97.80	64.98	62.97
Total Aid to GDP (%)	12.36	9.56	11.12	11.45	11.29	11.41	9.68	5.53	7.83	3.45	3.57

Notes:

1/ sign(-): increase in reserves, sign(+): decrease in reserves.

2/ sign(-): arrears reduction, sign(+): accumulation of arrears out of current maturities.

3/ Includes settlement through exceptional financing and by cash.

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 9: Composition of Exports (Value in million US$)

		1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Coffee	**Value**	306.740	186.870	109.644	85.254	105.473	114.129	144.527	173.373	228.518	348.629	336.394
	Volume, 60-Kg bags	3.747	3.039	2.840	3.156	2.993	2.552	2.520	2.102	2.536	3.028	3.195
	Unit Value	1.364	1.025	0.643	0.450	0.587	0.745	0.956	1.375	1.502	1.919	1.755
Non-Coffee	**Value**	**242.399**	**251.798**	**338.580**	**384.788**	**395.631**	**496.591**	**601.031**	**656.229**	**968.599**	**1,112.559**	**1,146.678**
Electricity	Value	12.270	13.761	16.668	13.940	15.473	12.639	8.252	4.684	6.312	11.190	11.777
	Volume(gigawatts)	0.000	209.887	224.859	195.509	251.058	198.597	131.049	52.171	56.625	67.446	72.700
	Unit value	0.000	0.066	0.074	0.071	0.062	0.064	0.063	0.090	0.111	0.166	0.162
Gold	Value	27.946	39.393	58.487	56.668	48.184	58.487	71.326	101.554	116.142	44.852	27.836
Cotton	Value	10.827	22.499	14.079	18.000	16.880	42.836	41.343	12.857	19.673	19.904	20.110
	Volume ('000 mtons)	8.637	21.435	12.144	22.500	16.361	29.565	42.132	11.673	15.849	11.874	20.034
	Unit value (US $/kg)	1.254	1.050	1.159	0.800	1.032	1.449	0.981	1.101	1.241	1.676	1.004
Tea	Value	22.668	31.876	35.933	26.851	29.455	39.250	33.130	25.605	45.944	46.757	50.165
	Volume ('000 mtons)	21.641	23.957	28.091	30.301	31.136	36.179	34.008	27.118	41.115	44.430	48.269
	Unit value (US $/kg)	1.047	1.331	1.279	0.886	0.946	1.085	0.974	0.944	1.117	1.052	1.039
Tobacco	Value	22.863	22.432	27.644	32.270	39.891	36.160	36.205	30.632	46.737	64.488	62.635
	Volume ('000 mtons)	10.593	10.309	12.772	17.622	23.478	24.914	28.632	22.116	19.610	26.885	26.286
	Unit value (US $/kg)	2.158	2.176	2.164	1.831	1.699	1.451	1.264	1.385	2.383	2.399	2.383
Fish & its Products	Value	47.568	18.643	50.112	80.848	83.783	88.815	121.220	147.043	140.667	126.589	111.467
	Volume ('000 mtons)	16.292	9.816	22.313	27.375	24.128	29.138	37.836	38.616	35.642	27.992	23.550
	Unit value (US $/kg)	2.920	1.899	2.246	2.953	3.472	3.048	3.204	3.808	3.947	4.522	4.733
Hides & Skins	Value	6.613	6.147	22.700	19.649	4.182	5.860	6.377	7.333	14.694	13.829	8.372
	Volume ('000 mtons)	11.410	8.292	17.847	23.293	15.672	22.650	23.780	25.361	25.985	18.768	13.880
	Unit value (US $/kg)	0.580	0.741	1.272	0.844	0.267	0.259	0.268	0.289	0.565	0.737	0.603
Simsim	Value	1.342	0.825	0.657	0.468	1.550	3.382	3.067	5.515	3.950	13.869	13.242
	Volume ('000 mtons)	2.283	1.050	1.490	1.307	4.927	5.384	4.453	9.515	5.024	10.747	12.159
	Unit value (US $/kg)	0.588	0.786	0.441	0.358	0.315	0.628	0.689	0.580	0.786	1.291	1.089
Maize	Value	5.888	4.010	6.134	13.068	8.163	18.759	13.293	23.728	27.938	17.961	27.513
	Volume ('000 mtons)	26.770	11.740	29.586	89.973	33.823	97.636	52.489	119.455	115.379	83.857	102.582
	Unit value (US $/kg)	0.229	0.342	0.207	0.145	0.241	0.192	0.253	0.199	0.242	0.214	0.268
Beans	Value	4.620	4.818	2.041	1.449	5.491	4.866	4.327	8.280	5.778	5.709	13.775
	Volume ('000 mtons)	7.689	12.167	14.423	4.101	19.240	17.259	14.171	30.699	15.539	20.767	40.465
	Unit value (US $/kg)	0.601	0.396	0.142	0.353	0.285	0.282	0.305	0.270	0.372	0.275	0.340
Flowers	Value	7.199	8.290	13.221	15.907	17.040	27.157	31.705	32.668	32.609	38.983	48.537
	Volume ('000 mtons)	0.000	2.177	3.472	4.288	4.737	6.053	6.677	7.176	6.823	6.299	6.725
	Unit value (US $/kg)	0.000	3.808	3.808	3.709	3.597	4.486	4.749	4.552	4.779	6.189	7.218
Oil re-exports	Value	11.799	7.901	11.116	7.251	11.690	34.317	33.051	29.613	40.966	23.697	3.415
Cobalt	Value	0.000	7.336	12.784	10.945	1.916	2.686	13.703	19.423	16.575	18.944	16.076
	Volume ('000 mtons)	0.000	248.877	533.102	674.490	139.320	101.540	518.770	741.690	658.880	717.610	625.591
	Unit value (US $/kg)	0.000	29.476	23.980	16.227	13.753	26.453	26.414	26.187	25.156	26.399	25.697
Others Exports	Value	60.796	57.716	50.468	60.794	84.284	121.377	184.032	207.294	450.614	665.787	731.758
Informal Exports	**Value**	**0.000**	**21.231**	**10.078**	**3.994**	**6.364**	**37.556**	**133.336**	**201.747**	**298.588**	**1,146.048**	**1,602.203**
Total Value Exports		**549.139**	**459.899**	**458.302**	**474.036**	**507.468**	**648.276**	**878.894**	**1,031.350**	**1,495.705**	**2,607.236**	**3,085.275**

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 10: Composition of Imports (million US$)

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Animal & Animal Products	8.129	6.439	5.143	40.222	9.555	9.077	10.008	8.374	11.673	15.591	16.956
Vegetable Products, Animal, Beverages, Fats & Oil	108.446	94.461	87.755	179.850	147.135	181.353	238.629	256.369	299.296	370.821	405.697
Prepared Foodstuff, Beverages & Tobacco	39.263	41.098	41.656	39.829	33.078	44.589	51.131	67.215	111.340	142.353	183.509
Mineral Products (excluding Petroleum products)	43.505	34.892	30.686	40.836	64.560	71.742	94.866	144.433	177.962	245.095	391.337
Petroleum Products	106.065	143.025	163.560	146.092	160.966	166.661	190.867	347.822	482.687	650.397	643.629
Chemical & Related Products	115.667	89.564	101.673	114.180	135.487	165.930	186.357	240.208	289.199	355.205	445.466
Plastics, Rubber & Related Products	56.227	49.727	45.885	54.687	59.307	76.177	106.989	117.051	151.879	191.699	192.331
Wood & Wood Products	42.232	41.681	44.609	51.144	52.644	66.422	94.735	96.654	92.739	126.544	157.058
Textile & Textile Products	66.063	59.017	48.336	67.828	69.845	76.794	89.653	96.878	130.258	142.437	146.112
Miscelanneous Manufactured Articles	51.863	46.300	37.892	46.511	61.087	80.442	89.158	102.102	142.442	172.702	186.656
Base Metals and their Products	88.100	73.524	75.404	81.081	96.956	110.468	166.976	178.271	213.201	339.222	431.683
Machinery Equipments, Vehicles & Accessories	329.047	256.659	248.014	288.388	326.702	383.005	478.199	528.234	718.378	1,137.014	1,226.567
Arms, Ammunitions & Accessories	0.103	0.136	0.214	0.447	0.078	0.285	0.043	0.074	0.138	0.057	0.090
Electricity	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.607	3.232	18.108	15.079	7.569
Total	**1,054.711**	**936.522**	**930.828**	**1,151.095**	**1,217.400**	**1,432.945**	**1,798.218**	**2,186.917**	**2,839.301**	**3,904.216**	**4,434.660**

Notes:

1. This data is compiled based on the harmonised coding system.

2. Data compiled on a cif basis

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 11: Direction of Trade (Exports, million US$).

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
European Union	**358.502**	**367.819**	**480.320**	**313.251**	**326.864**	**410.307**	**538.511**
United Kingdom	185.023	193.529	249.230	17.252	20.681	22.564	39.306
Belgium	20.779	10.627	26.431	32.630	36.151	38.791	38.893
France	4.710	4.314	20.034	37.800	36.175	30.009	28.837
Italy	5.105	3.372	2.402	2.387	6.237	3.245	4.715
Germany	10.447	7.050	8.058	17.784	19.133	23.451	8.726
Portugal	0.370	1.808	1.226	1.506	4.277	2.341	3.252
Spain	8.736	3.783	6.287	8.755	4.773	8.677	2.478
Sweden	0.131	0.648	0.130	0.188	0.348	0.152	0.078
Netherlands	47.486	41.683	49.895	59.589	57.418	63.517	89.109
Denmark	1.746	0.368	0.152	0.911	0.307	1.305	1.552
Austria	1.746	0.368	0.152	0.037	0.137	0.052	0.071
Others	72.223	100.269	116.323	134.412	141.227	216.203	321.494
Rest of Europe	**34.185**	**35.109**	**70.286**	**39.438**	**18.987**	**17.425**	**23.869**
Bulgaria	0.000	0.000	0.106	0.021	0.020	0.000	0.000
Norway	1.090	0.199	0.173	0.299	0.531	0.694	1.094
Switzerland	29.506	29.046	60.707	36.373	14.469	13.617	21.245
Turkey	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.370	0.917	2.493	0.548
Poland	1.322	3.519	0.767	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.514
Other	2.267	2.345	8.533	2.351	3.050	0.621	0.468
The Americas	**21.145**	**42.163**	**36.118**	**40.129**	**19.193**	**21.698**	**13.740**
USA	9.826	12.013	15.062	18.810	14.042	14.311	9.494
Canada	0.854	1.951	2.818	2.054	1.901	2.882	1.095
Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.000
Brazil	0.010	0.018	0.089	0.024	0.000	1.772	0.139
Argentina	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.011	0.010	0.016	0.000
Other	10.455	28.175	18.149	19.225	3.235	2.713	3.012
Middle East	**16.950**	**36.846**	**37.207**	**88.906**	**200.146**	**189.680**	**152.852**
Bahrain	8.475	18.423	37.207	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.082
Israel	1.860	5.087	1.167	2.844	10.306	8.515	6.925
Saudi Arabia	0.075	0.356	4.755	0.014	0.009	0.114	2.228
United Arab Emirates	5.372	12.331	27.746	85.166	187.839	177.933	141.102
Jordan	0.548	0.000	0.000	0.237	0.597	0.649	0.730
Other	0.620	0.649	3.539	0.645	1.395	2.467	1.785
Asia	**41.548**	**41.240**	**37.491**	**35.893**	**41.846**	**63.685**	**75.564**
India	0.156	1.129	0.998	0.912	1.682	3.207	14.235
Japan	12.403	9.547	5.704	4.943	3.952	5.257	5.091
Malaysia	12.403	9.547	5.704	0.081	0.448	0.641	0.643
China	1.148	0.674	2.468	5.726	6.214	13.294	10.113
Thailand	0.067	0.009	0.003	0.121	0.004	0.182	0.004
Singapore	1.443	7.456	9.096	10.626	9.797	16.069	18.734
Pakistan	0.517	0.216	0.187	0.841	1.334	3.564	0.245
Korea (Rep)	0.040	0.820	0.836	0.543	0.907	0.921	1.008
Indonesia	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.122	0.067	1.075	0.000
Vietnam	0.003	0.070	0.096	0.540	3.420	6.420	6.115
Taiwan	0.138	0.498	0.142	0.038	0.095	0.168	0.025
Hongkong	13.226	11.274	12.257	11.400	11.784	10.180	15.436
Other	13.226	11.274	12.257	1.753	2.142	2.707	3.915
Comesa	**100.626**	**128.441**	**168.186**	**247.290**	**272.340**	**533.762**	**753.231**
Ethiopia	0.218	0.158	0.581	0.224	0.157	0.223	0.176
Kenya	60.301	73.036	66.224	68.847	66.057	111.865	159.140
Malawi	0.020	0.414	0.219	0.074	0.075	0.074	0.113
Namibia	0.008	0.000	0.007	0.003	0.000	0.009	0.017
Mauritius	0.000	0.792	0.855	1.052	1.160	0.779	0.148
Zambia	3.088	0.247	0.086	0.290	0.107	0.119	0.095
Swaziland	0.040	0.035	0.684	0.050	0.010	0.018	0.091
Burundi	0.040	0.035	0.684	21.038	20.757	42.732	46.718
Rwanda	13.119	20.609	22.770	31.274	30.520	83.305	136.951
Madagascar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.007	0.012	0.000
Tanzania	5.515	5.291	11.493	7.288	4.260	0.000	18.936
Sudan	4.917	10.161	18.032	32.089	89.716	158.197	249.575
Egypt	1.273	2.057	2.316	3.544	4.179	2.845	2.135
Congo (D.R.)	9.908	15.272	27.129	59.612	44.818	101.283	129.663
Other	2.179	0.334	17.106	21.903	10.517	32.301	9.473
Rest of Africa	**60.095**	**64.371**	**74.487**	**20.629**	**23.192**	**57.751**	**44.112**
South Africa	51.072	48.002	47.960	10.103	12.376	10.268	13.306
Nigeria	0.127	0.111	0.178	0.155	0.069	0.074	0.366
Other	8.896	16.258	26.349	10.371	10.747	47.409	30.440
Unclassified	**6.707**	**17.136**	**10.236**	**17.663**	**41.239**	**42.991**	**6.225**
Australia	4.249	8.122	3.161	3.741	7.281	2.687	1.818
Iceland	0.000	0.101	0.000	0.210	0.239	3.069	0.042
Other	2.458	8.913	7.075	13.712	33.719	37.235	4.365
Total	**639.758**	**733.125**	**914.331**	**803.199**	**943.807**	**1,337.299**	**1,608.104**

Note: Figures exclude Informal Cross Border Trade figures

Source: Uganda Revenue Authority and Uganda Coffee Development Authority

Appendix 12: Direction of Trade (Imports (c.i.f) , million US$).

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
European Union	**239.892**	**264.928**	**327.245**	**401.428**	**516.481**	**749.321**	**886.490**
Germany	34.757	40.388	37.349	49.368	72.576	82.842	84.154
United Kingdom	71.165	88.779	90.898	98.191	124.477	121.681	139.648
Ireland	1.644	3.623	7.019	5.388	6.378	6.661	14.570
Belgium	26.483	22.657	38.658	34.198	36.263	48.254	53.178
France	12.139	18.336	33.158	35.114	60.977	103.991	182.258
Italy	42.287	23.088	20.286	49.072	33.602	48.346	87.941
Portugal	0.090	0.274	0.067	0.141	1.185	0.550	1.184
Spain	6.112	16.297	7.575	5.789	5.625	19.768	12.421
Sweden	10.665	8.842	37.240	22.505	28.258	100.787	99.317
Netherlands	20.468	25.592	36.102	47.419	71.120	62.106	75.107
Denmark	9.025	11.232	8.837	23.276	15.049	41.053	45.135
Austria	3.662	1.661	1.372	1.867	2.026	8.303	6.250
Other	1.395	4.159	8.684	29.095	58.945	104.979	85.327
Rest of Europe	**14.461**	**11.926**	**22.624**	**27.708**	**83.028**	**70.415**	**165.323**
Romania	0.234	0.437	0.107	0.062	1.834	0.031	0.059
Norway	1.977	1.270	3.488	1.789	1.422	7.311	51.832
Poland	0.140	0.193	0.787	0.000	0.344	0.000	0.603
Switzerland	9.526	8.155	11.193	7.984	35.767	27.148	23.280
Other	2.584	1.871	7.049	17.873	43.661	35.925	89.549
The Americas	**49.119**	**94.479**	**138.448**	**144.540**	**112.524**	**163.315**	**220.708**
Argentina	0.514	3.824	17.271	25.804	2.317	18.806	47.442
USA	37.094	77.603	96.679	83.287	92.299	101.360	140.083
Canada	7.199	8.646	16.289	27.712	7.751	26.180	25.653
Mexico	0.029	0.166	0.036	0.118	0.059	0.027	0.083
Brazil	2.018	3.448	7.435	6.604	8.950	8.496	5.593
Other	2.265	0.792	0.738	1.015	1.148	8.446	1.854
Middle East	**78.676**	**105.975**	**118.248**	**208.080**	**485.016**	**590.966**	**792.556**
Bahrain	0.011	0.178	0.482	22.810	82.344	60.040	51.497
Israel	1.809	4.170	8.821	16.798	10.335	11.578	13.836
Saudi Arabia	8.636	12.490	19.544	23.277	52.147	49.297	124.166
United Arab Emirates	64.687	76.570	79.477	135.192	324.623	429.732	546.942
Jordan	0.078	0.175	0.210	0.340	1.206	0.629	1.340
Other	3.455	12.392	9.714	9.663	14.361	39.690	54.775
Asia	**318.733**	**387.319**	**495.501**	**543.981**	**749.469**	**1,211.339**	**1,573.430**
Hongkong	18.675	16.011	13.216	15.313	20.024	41.256	47.007
Korea (Rep)	5.102	6.550	11.801	16.265	26.334	29.761	47.265
Singapore	6.307	12.369	12.045	9.936	37.981	61.021	94.870
Malaysia	32.075	38.120	66.517	45.306	48.961	64.316	146.792
Indonesia	3.408	4.007	6.832	13.093	11.695	16.472	27.820
India	73.814	99.892	119.902	132.405	189.418	353.050	486.155
Pakistan	10.819	19.018	11.967	10.643	8.835	21.311	18.625
Japan	106.120	94.287	122.759	150.430	177.095	249.175	271.566
Thailand	6.591	9.699	14.649	15.119	16.726	32.282	27.455
Taiwan	2.983	2.379	2.551	3.154	4.845	13.237	10.376
China	44.782	70.962	100.362	111.674	141.630	278.061	366.742
Bangladesh	1.006	0.830	1.015	1.759	1.019	1.734	2.096
Vietnam	6.651	7.630	10.864	11.796	11.300	5.835	8.943
Other	0.400	5.565	1.021	7.088	53.606	43.828	17.718
Comesa	**360.615**	**392.226**	**442.113**	**561.327**	**490.494**	**543.369**	**675.021**
Ethiopia	0.198	0.062	0.178	0.346	0.215	0.144	1.075
Kenya	332.681	355.910	390.251	491.679	411.479	451.202	531.104
Zimbabwe	0.705	0.860	0.901	0.840	0.382	0.873	1.135
Swaziland	7.748	10.324	14.680	17.967	27.328	25.419	24.437
Burundi	0.629	0.226	0.071	0.168	0.017	0.787	0.938
Rwanda	1.792	0.545	0.683	0.537	0.520	1.652	3.427
Madagascar	0.039	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.028
Tanzania	8.357	12.046	15.526	10.311	12.895	0.000	17.974
Zambia	0.792	0.212	0.478	0.834	0.980	1.570	0.973
Egypt	4.917	6.040	9.501	14.640	15.939	27.235	38.106
Congo (D.R.C)	1.178	1.917	2.443	3.099	0.124	0.118	1.464
Other	1.579	4.082	7.401	20.903	20.615	31.866	54.360
Rest of Africa	**100.102**	**103.072**	**150.914**	**149.029**	**177.853**	**216.805**	**321.414**
South Africa	89.911	99.165	147.573	145.014	174.042	212.546	307.324
Nigeria	1.046	2.196	1.035	0.621	0.278	1.373	0.925
Other	9.145	1.711	2.306	3.394	3.533	2.886	13.165
Unclassified	**30.876**	**38.955**	**32.479**	**17.763**	**16.852**	**6.750**	**34.504**
Australia	26.775	31.761	32.151	16.970	16.597	6.048	6.285
USSR	1.200	1.469	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.099
Other	2.901	5.725	0.328	0.793	0.255	0.702	28.120
Total	**1,192.474**	**1,398.880**	**1,727.572**	**2,053.856**	**2,631.717**	**3,552.280**	**4,669.446**

Source: Uganda Revenue Authority and Uganda Coffee Development Authority

Appendix 13: Central Government Recurrent Revenue (million shs.)

Revenue collection (Uhs billion)	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 Budget
Net URA collection (excluding Govt taxes & refunds)	2,231	2,625	3,161	3,851
	605	**727**	**862**	**1,020**
Direct domestic taxes	**605**	**727**	**862**	**1,020**
PAYE	308	369	451	515
Corporate tax	182	195	213	283
Withholing tax	93	116	128	139
Others	22	48	69	84
	512	597	699	904
Indirect domestic taxes	**512**	**597**	**699**	**904**
Excise duty	159	185	218	272
Value added tax	353	413	481	632
	1,123	1,314	1,641	1,909
Taxes on International trade	**1,125**	**1,314**	**1,631**	**1,914**
o/w Petroleum duty	383	403	510	594
o/w Import duty	225	259	308	403
o/w Excise duty	25	65	80	128
o/w VAT on imports	429	512	666	697
Others	**61**	**75**	**78**	**87**
Tax refund	**-66**	**-96**	**-96**	**-96**
Fees & licences	**75**	**84**	**63**	**109**
Government taxes	**17**	**30**	**46**	**30**
Non - tax revenue	**16**	**25**	**31**	**36**
	72	**89**	**108**	**74**
Memorandum items	**2,303**	**2,714**	**3,270**	**3,925**
Tax revenue/GDP (percent)	**11.9**	**12.4**	**15.1**	**12.0**

Note: Tax revenue excludes Government taxes, tax refunds, fees and licenses, and Non-Tax revenue.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Appendix 14: Economic Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure (million shs.)

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Government Consumption:	**492,608**	**526,489**	**623,633**	**779,150**	**764,993**	**741,670**	**991,315**	**972,515**	**1,246,283**	**1,372,588**	**1,658,298**	**1,789,155**
Goods and Services	231,990	198,079	217,398	257,651	274,945	263,786	404,869	421,007	550,187	614,891	844,103	817,753
Wage arrears/wage bill contigency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,060	20,666
Salaries and Wages	215,210	197,410	247,531	278,235	299,017	335,603	341,197	384,656	462,275	477,752	569,120	623,625
Indirect Taxes	...	69,305	64,361	79,668	127,308	113,348	75,517	127,504	181,093	192,651	179,496	187,197
Domestic Arrears	45,408	61,695	94,343	163,596	63,723	28,933	169,732	39,348	52,728	87,294	57,519	139,914
Financial Transactions:	**145,289**	**302,760**	**122,311**	**86,723**	**144,749**	**320,800**	**1,981,188**	**367,135**	**260,731**	**193,274**	**9,753**	**506,437**
Interest on External Debt	39,955	123,780	34,409	23,414	4,228	71,000	62,280	61,400	…	…	…	53,250
Interest on Domestic Debt	20,046	18,828	17,970	24,431	93,173	73,600	185,950	156,510	110,918	169,653	…	325,842
Repayment of External Debt	84,148	98,912	68,932	37,613	45,705	176,200	380,469	149,203	149,800	…	…	127,270
Repayment of Domestic Debt	...	60,000	...	...	88	...	...	…	…	…	…	…
Depreciation of Financial Assets	1,140	1,240	1,000	1,265	1,555	...	64	22	13	23,621	9,753	75
Current Transfers to:	**60,463**	**98,169**	**114,209**	**131,980**	**283,821**	**184,280**	**13,550**	**137,370**	**122,070**	**262,113**	**404,630**	**333,276**
Education Institutions	17,762	20,822	26,923	22,432	31,404	29,140	2,544	9,750	…	…	…	…
Transfer to Local Authorities	1,180	1,269	1,305	614	464	600	...	…	…	…	…	…
International Organisations	2,494	5,199	4,210	4,689	4,157	4,561	2,832	4,263	8,688	9,908	12,522	9,230
Repayment of Domestic Debt	2,685	18,112	4,989	4,227	3,550	2,806	102	3,380	…	6,523	17,251	8,292
Depreciation of Financial Assets	3,314	2,666	5,450	3,620	4,123	4,253	514	7,108	1,774	9,140	989	932
Autonomous Institutions	1,566	2,462	7,091	7,957	2,370	7,583	…	…	…	…	…	…
Other Contributions	26	14,365	390	231	5,181	5,243	…	…	…	…	…	…
Pensions & Graduity	22,191	17,943	37,099	41,188	58,981	65,688	2,087	77,797	103,346	131,669	282,640	221,402
Research Projects	283	245	6,521	452	1,432	1,882	47	…	…	…	…	…
Participation in Other Programmes	1,740	5,727	6,999	9,420	28,009	32,600	79	5,736	…	…	…	…
Employment Costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…
Poverty Action Fund (PAF)	...	...	1,813	3,560	4,946	15,766	5,345	...	...	…	…	…
Retrenchment Costs	32	1,250	...	1,715	3,119	1,113	…	475	187	178	128	145
EAAC Compersation	774	1,997	1,946	24,302	23,460	...	0	...	8,075	...	...	...
Other Transfers	6,416	6,112	8,938	7,573	5,751	11,345	...	28,861	...	96,984	89,913	93,275
Other Expenditure	...	...	535	...	106,874	1,700	...	...	...	0	0	...
Total	**698,360**	**927,418**	**860,153**	**997,853**	**1,193,563**	**1,246,750**	**2,986,053**	**1,477,020**	**1,629,084**	**1,820,264**	**2,070,494**	**2,628,868**

Notes:

1) Figures from 1997/98 to 2006/07 are actual and include Statutory expenditure.

2) Salaries and wages include Autonomous Wage Subvention.

3) Transfers from Central Government to decentralised districts and urban administration are not included.

4) Other transfers to persons in money given directly for personal use or assistance for medical, funeral etc

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 15: Functional Classification of Central Government Recurrent Expenditure (million shs.)

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 budget est
General Public Administration	195,942	137,397	194,800	335,102	301,080	225,716	307,689	257,731	410,176	712,816	764,363	1,089,029
Defence Affairs and Services	138,214	226,542	223,029	224,421	235,335	254,834	312,967	361,150	376,354	392,882	439,821	530,738
Public Order and Safety Affairs	74,163	76,947	93,472	103,499	109,531	132,684	136,609	158,241	188,192	232,742	260,719	298,936
Education Affairs and Services	72,036	84,976	127,364	115,750	124,864	115,268	124,288	123,781	123,612	267,307	266,748	244,637
Health Affairs and Services	29,592	25,168	26,396	40,904	57,659	76,653	75,806	77,748	86,501	71,771	113,378	175,437
Community Social Services	7,721	7,421	15,958	15,638	9,285	11,458	10,452	9,887	10,581	24,901	40,028	26,813
Agriculture, Veterinary, Forestry, etc.	5,635	7,283	6,613	7,736	7,941	8,968	6,715	10,708	15,077	22,617	38,008	33,537
Road Transport Affairs & Services	9,309	11,942	16,075	16,683	22,123	24,292	19,226	21,794	28,560	72,719	114,201	152,721
Other Economic Affairs & Services	10,002	13,076	9,036	10,364	12,971	13,875	9,091	11,319	27,203	22,510	33,227	77,022
Interest on External Public Debt	39,955	123,780	34,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on Domestic Public Debt	20,046	18,826	17,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repayment of Domestic Public Debt	...	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repayment of External Public Debt	84,148	98,912	68,932	85,458	142,734	320,800	1,981,123	367,113	260,718	...	...	...
Civil Service Pensions & Gratuties	10,792	10,021	24,153	17,996	42,298	58,966	2,087	77,548	102,110	...	...	...
Compesation to former employees of EAC	774	1,997	1,946	24,302	127,742	3,236	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transfers to International Organisations except EAC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Transfers	...	21,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employment costs	32	1,250	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total	**698,361**	**927,416**	**860,153**	**997,853**	**1,193,563**	**1,246,750**	**2,986,053**	**1,477,020**	**1,629,084**	**1,820,265**	**2,070,493**	**2,628,870**

Notes:

i) Data for 1997/08 are approved estimates, other years are actual and include statutory expenditure.

ii) Includes expenditure of two Non-Profit organisations; Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and Uganda National Examination's Board (UNEB).

iii) In 1999/2000 and 2000/2001, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is also included as a Non-Profit organisation.

iv) Transfers exclude transfers to decentralised districts and urban administrations.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 16: Economic Classification of Central Government Development Expenditure (million shs.)

												Budget
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Consultants	1,335	1,987	3,787	9,043	12,701	14,132	16,849	13,894	9,738	13,802	16,186	31,680
Wages & Salaries	9,809	11,902	19,400	17,224	22,186	25,360	20,378	17,268	22,442	22,331	28,964	31,724
Parastatal Bodies	5,776	7,028	7,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Building & Construction	18,923	43,525	46,496	43,284	49,576	64,562	51,083	50,464	93,185	180,760	121,820	110,761
Roads	22,596	29,012	50,409	59,891	72,404	67,059	76,760	178,022	76,171	41,495	68,135	427,828
Transport Equipment	6,425	8,229	13,280	19,865	25,609	24,333	31,568	32,708	115,960	31,863	25,926	35,165
Machinery & Equipment	10,623	23,637	3,165	15,355	19,336	21,963	18,823	97,198	17,830	18,564	17,022	49,722
Purchase and/or Improvement of Land	...	...	...	8,359	9,229	10,676	32,873	7,718	6,388	7,602	10,667	26,706
Other Fixed Assets	...	...	12,667	21,104	18,535	23,103	7,616	...	...	...	...	...
Breeding Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entadikwa Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrears	14,503	7,033	25,774	11,186	9,235	9,833	6,132	3,525	7,302	15,105	-	19,195
Taxes	34,958	48,767	57,762	61,634	78,462	111,216	113,887	0	…	180,795	2,403	392,292
Other Goods & Services	19,271	31,636	53,161	55,350	90,867	84,392	98,158	88,903	96,538	216,064	377,691	466,119
Total	**144,219**	**212,756**	**293,232**	**322,295**	**408,140**	**456,629**	**474,127**	**489,700**	**445,554**	**728,381**	**668,814**	**1,591,192**

Notes:

i) Transfers from treasury districts and Urban Aadministrations are not included.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 17: Functional Classification of Government Development Expenditure (million shs.)

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
General Government	36,571	31,722	45,085	47,262	78,070	79,740	81,638	85,033	102,726	138,178	123,075	195,127
Defence	11,399	7,628	7,487	9,803	8,533	12,491	17,128	17,407	10,628	14,512	24,936	32,661
Public Order and Safety	3,646	8,994	9,072	14,196	14,307	24,915	27,406	25,135	27,664	29,854	29,380	38,200
Education Services	10,448	51,856	44,951	45,444	56,576	47,633	44,038	42,532	22,354	36,648	45,943	61,113
Health Affairs & Services	7,944	15,771	26,084	19,396	22,469	34,995	54,011	35,190	29,458	42,743	29,401	59,055
Community & Social Services	14,689	5,519	18,748	4,455	9,037	20,855	16,737	38,602	47,673	22,323	59,552	41,651
Economic Services	59,523	17,803	19,901	14,027	20,288	44,758	39,747	10,430	57,646	323,069	242,056	556,976
Entandikwa Credit Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	6,763	17,445	28,437	38,266	42,525	29,907	18,286	32,094	26,860	25,695	41,816
Roads	...	52,880	87,510	122,192	133,370	120,354	133,232	191,396	99,937	72,320	59,881	526,388
Water	...	13,820	16,949	17,084	27,224	28,363	30,280	25,690	15,374	21,875	29,543	38,304
Total	**144,219**	**212,756**	**293,232**	**322,295**	**408,140**	**456,629**	**474,124**	**489,701**	**445,554**	**728,382**	**669,462**	**1,591,291**

Notes:

i) Figures upto 2007/08 are actuals.

ii) Expenditure excludes Donor funded development component.

ii) Includes Taxes and Arreas

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 18: Central Government Budgetary Operations (million shs.)

	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Budget 2008/09
Revenue	**3,810.29**	**3,897.62**	**11,837.80**
Taxes	**2,625.82**	**3,161.10**	**3,850.70**
Grants	**1,087.79**	**650.79**	**7,883.20**
Budget Support	733.22	475.23	494.90
Project Support	354.57	175.56	7,388.30
Other revenue	96.68	85.73	103.90
Expenses	**3,487.99**	**3,736.31**	**4,677.71**
Employee costs	414.77	470.56	531.87
o/w Wages and salaries	371.24	417.24	486.00
o/w Allowances	42.26	44.19	45.74
o/w Other employ costs	1.26	9.13	0.12
Purchase of googs and services	995.03	1,034.14	1,439.58
Interest payable	236.34	309.41	379.05
Domestic	197.52	271.37	325.80
External	38.82	38.04	53.25
Subsidies	207.62	87.41	92.00
Grants	**1,535.56**	**1,740.39**	**2,052.88**
Local Governments	12,500.00	10,800.00	10,800.00
Wage bills	598.59	631.59	670.89
Recurrent	186.52	219.14	323.44
Development	163.49	173.17	237.60
Transfers to International organisations	12.48	13.46	11.97
Transfers to missions abroad	29.78	38.27	33.08
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	70.81	80.55	87.25
Transfers to district referral hospitals	24.72	27.84	43.61
Transfers to other agencies	449.17	556.37	645.04
Social benefits (recurrent pensions)	78.58	78.50	78.51
Other expenses	20.09	15.91	103.83
Gross operating balance	322.31	161.31	510.09
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	**468.99**	**529.27**	**1,189.28**
Domestic development budget	171.21	262.64	650.28
Donor projects	297.78	266.63	539.00
Total outlays	**3,956.97**	**4,265.58**	**5,866.99**
Net borrowing	-146.68	-367.96	-679.19
Less domestic arreas repayments	150.50	284.12	302.60
Less Net lending for policy purposes	101.10	-162.89	-39.90
Overall deficit (excluding Grants)	**-1,486.07**	**-1,139.99**	**-2,175.09**
Overall balance (Including Grants)	-398.28	-489.20	-941.89
Change in net financial worth (Financing)	**-398.28**	**-489.20**	**-941.89**
Domestic Financing	261.80	234.55	-305.79
Bank Financing net (+) Saving (-) Drawdown	618.82	210.69	-125.83
Non-bank Financing (Net)	-357.02	23.86	-179.96
External Financing (net	-679.71	-622.49	-636.10
Net change in financial Assets		-207.00	
Net change in Liabilities	**679.71**	**415.49**	**636.10**
Disbursment	**826.68**	**524.82**	**763.30**
Project loans	356.72	520.69	585.30
Budget support loans	469.97	4.13	178.00
Amortization (-)	-103.63	-86.67	-93.90
Payment of foreign debt arrears	-5.70	0.00	0.00
Excptional financing	-37.61	-22.66	-33.30
Errors and ommissions	**19.63**	**-101.26**	**-**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Appendix 19: Domestic Public Debt (million Shs., end period)

		Jan03	Feb03	Mar03	Apr03	May03	Jun03	Jul03	Aug03	Sep03
A:	**Bank of Uganda**									
	Ways & Means Advances 1/	(85,744.0)	34,613.0	42,620	125,510	291,485	-194,816	-107,935	-97,259	-80,933
	Treasury Bills 2/	193,177.0	174,440.0	159,873	127,777	152,025	154,305	135,229	125,263	119,315
	Treasury Bonds									
	Sub - Total	**107,433.0**	**209,053.0**	**202,493**	**253,287**	**443,510**	**-40,512**	**27,294**	**28,005**	**38,382**
B:	**Commercial Banks**									
	Treasury Bills	900,129.0	859,853.2	850,050	923,224	888,813	880,805	875,838	911,788	931,218
	Treasury Bonds									
	Less Government Deposits 3/	2,214.4	2,589.3	1,478	1,583	1,461	4,697	4,697	4,581	4,718
	Sub - Total	**897,914.6**	**857,263.9**	**848,572**	**921,641**	**887,352**	**876,108**	**871,141**	**907,207**	**926,500**
	Total Net Claims on Govt. (A+B)	**1,005,347.6**	**1,066,316.9**	**1,051,065**	**1,174,928**	**1,330,862**	**835,596**	**898,435**	**935,211**	**964,882**
C:	**Non - Banking System**									
	Treasury Bills	123,124.3	119,000.2	128,567	135,118	139,063	167,488	166,412	175,318	181,202
	Treasury Bonds									
	Sub - Total	**123,124.3**	**119,000.2**	**128,567**	**135,118**	**139,063**	**167,488**	**166,412**	**175,318**	**181,202**
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	**1128471.905**	**1185317.135**	**1,179,631**	**1,310,046**	**1,469,925**	**1,003,083**	**1,064,847**	**1,110,529**	**1,146,084**

		Oct03	Nov03	Dec03	Jan04	Feb04	Mar04	Apr04	May04	Jun04	Jul04
A:	**Bank of Uganda**										
	Ways & Means Advances 1/	-92,774	-60,929	-217,665	-195,744	-165,354	(166,875)	(168,438)	(337,802)	(489,593)	(430,493)
	Treasury Bills 2/	124,901	137,914	133,899	147,183	139,395	132,665	119,531	19,551	215,810	225,241
	Treasury Bonds										
	Sub - Total	**32,127**	**76,985**	**-83,766**	**-48,561**	**-25,959**	**-34,210**	**-48,908**	**-318,251**	**-273,782**	**-205,253**
B:	**Commercial Banks**										
	Treasury Bills	976,770	992,480	968,986	915,804	888,947	896,732	857,988	844,785	819,037	788,062
	Treasury Bonds				12,369	23,415	23,415	23,415	25,551	85,388	106,316
	Less Government Deposits 3/	2,535	2,478	2,304	2,045	1,510	23,009	226,419	201,452	22,757	871,804
	Sub - Total	**974,235**	**990,003**	**966,682**	**926,128**	**910,852**	**897,137**	**654,983**	**668,884**	**881,668**	**22,573**
	Total Net Claims on Govt. (A+B)	**1,006,363**	**1,066,988**	**882,916**	**877,567**	**884,893**	**862,927**	**606,076**	**350,633**	**607,886**	**-182,679**
C:	**Non - Banking System**										
	Treasury Bills	215,597	220,106	237,129	259,103	268,794	249,195	246,329	237,390	213,117	189,588
	Treasury Bonds				4,235	10,752	29,270	29,270	40,126	43,151	49,291
	Sub - Total	**215,597**	**220,106**	**237,129**	**263,338**	**279,546**	**278,465**	**275,600**	**277,515**	**256,268**	**238,879**
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	**1,221,959**	**1,287,094**	**1,120,045**	**1,140,904**	**1,164,439**	**1,141,392**	**881,675**	**628,148**	**864,153**	**56,200**

Note:
1/ Data for Ways & Means in brackets implies a credit balance with Bank of Uganda as at end of month.
2/ Includes own investments and/or rediscounts.
3/ Government Deposits include only Central Govt. Deposits, project accounts and URA collections.

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 19: Domestic Public Debt (million Shs., end period) -Cont'd

	Aug04	Sep04	Oct04	Nov04	Dec04	Jan05	Feb05	Mar05	Apr05	May05	Jun05	Jul05	Aug05	Sep05	Oct05	Nov05	Dec05	Jan06	Feb06
A: **Bank of Uganda**																			
Ways & Means Advances 1/	(476,357)	(464,322)	(464,226)	(448,477)	(622,028)	(533,451)	(464,898)	(402,834)	(495,514)	(733,251)	(674,327)	(631,540)	(728,095)	(668,349)	(764,905)	(649,748)	(833,218)	(940,398)	(932,369)
Treasury Bills 2/	218,666	215,166	217,274	213,758	214,454	211,949	211,275	211,251	222,911	224,160	220,615	213,199	213,579	213,266	225,356	226,612	251,566	494,422	218,222
Treasury Bonds																	40,000	40,000	40,000
Sub - Total	**-257,691**	**-249,156**	**-246,952**	**-234,719**	**-407,574**	**-321,502**	**-253,623**	**-191,583**	**-272,603**	**-509,091**	**-453,712**	**-418,340**	**-514,516**	**-455,084**	**-539,549**	**-423,136**	**-541,652**	**-405,976**	**-674,147**
B: **Commercial Banks**																			
Treasury Bills	806,456	822,863	820,912	791,922	752,545	740,778	756,306	805,228	766,486	747,634	707,979	688,334	724,421	668,770	649,994	634,260	648,653	590,875	742,927
Treasury Bonds	122,406	141,717	161,766	190,208	208,640	225,587	248,813	277,910	282,262	296,979	307,711	316,128	327,049	337,391	337,391	362,720	366,525	371,397	387,554
Less Government Deposits 3/	870,432	879,792	899,411	958,962	938,521	328,826	275,124	308,684	277,673	284,293	315,406	274,415	223,943	267,076	185,213	203,433	176,868	129,154	134,685
Sub - Total	**58,430**	**84,788**	**83,267**	**23,168**	**22,664**	**637,539**	**729,994**	**774,453**	**771,075**	**760,321**	**700,284**	**730,047**	**827,526**	**739,084**	**802,172**	**793,546**	**838,310**	**833,117**	**995,796**
Total Net Claims on Govt. (A+B)	**-199,261**	**-164,369**	**-163,685**	**-211,551**	**-384,909**	**316,036**	**476,371**	**582,871**	**498,472**	**251,230**	**246,572**	**311,707**	**313,011**	**284,000**	**262,623**	**370,410**	**296,657**	**427,141**	**321,650**
C: **Non - Banking System**																			
Treasury Bills	209,754	210,829	217,708	200,156	209,021	210,409	212,554	218,641	213,792	215,734	211,926	215,489	219,665	211,236	215,942	222,467	192,235	199,170	201,088
Treasury Bonds	49,615	54,279	60,436	75,439	82,716	93,367	102,938	106,899	124,203	126,348	134,046	147,571	158,897	166,202	184,089	214,477	224,904	243,814	250,473
Sub - Total	**259,369**	**265,108**	**278,143**	**275,595**	**291,737**	**303,776**	**315,491**	**325,540**	**337,995**	**342,082**	**345,972**	**363,061**	**378,562**	**377,438**	**400,032**	**436,944**	**417,139**	**442,984**	**451,560**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**60,108**	**100,739**	**114,458**	**64,044**	**-93,173**	**619,812**	**791,863**	**908,411**	**836,468**	**593,311**	**592,544**	**674,767**	**691,573**	**661,438**	**662,655**	**807,354**	**713,796**	**870,125**	**773,210**

Note:

1/ Data for Ways & Means in brackets implies a credit balance with Bank of Uganda as at end of month.

2/ Includes own investments and/or rediscounts.

3/ Government Deposits include only Central Govt. Deposits, project accounts and URA collections.

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 19: Domestic Public Debt (million Shs., end period) -Cont'd

		Mar06	Apr06	May06	Jun06	Sep06	Dec06	Mar07	Jun07	Sep07	Dec07	Mar08	Jun08	Sep08	Dec08	Mar09	Jun09
A:	**Bank of Uganda**																
	Ways & Means Advances 1/	(945,704)	(932,584)	(932,584)	(1,306,068)	(1,139,455)	(1,357,964)	(1,472,006)	(1,687,974)	(1,983,340)	(2,301)	(2,521)	(2,301)	(2,251)	(2,020)	(2,188)	(2,217)
	Treasury Bills 2/	347,861	195,566	277,062	350,466	213,151	231,957	104,040	109,736	184,048	254,707	359,544	310,512	230,295	283,885	226,078	281,623
	Treasury Bonds	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000				31,609	23,508	29,841	26,299	33,435	35,107	42,087	33,571	40,967
	Sub - Total	**-557,843**	**-697,018**	**-615,522**	**-915,602**	**-926,304**	**-1,126,007**	**-1,367,966**	**-1,546,629**	**-1,775,784**	**282,247**	**383,322**	**341,647**	**263,151**	**323,952**	**257,460**	**320,373**
B:	**Commercial Banks**																
	Treasury Bills	577,042	742,415	686,448	615,133	651,021	608,772	777,671	828,312	778,815	729,503	834,349	700,828	735,088	756,284	776,501	922,716
	Treasury Bonds	387,554	407,460	407,460	415,344	398,187	431,241	389,396	451,277	600,565	759,613	720,176	837,317	825,387	851,292	762,978	883,828
	Less Government Deposits 3/	147,838	0	#REF!	140,882	109,761	182,533	125,641	1,090,937	1,200,193	1,400,056	1,487,003	1,481,652	1,499,490	1,532,557	1,376,853	1,648,567
	Sub - Total	**816,759**	**1,149,875**	**#REF!**	**889,595**	**1,158,970**	**1,222,546**	**1,292,708**	**188,651**	**179,187**	**89,060**	**67,523**	**56,494**	**60,986**	**75,019**	**162,626**	**157,976**
	Total Net Claims on Govt. (A+B)	**258,916**	**452,857**	**#REF!**	**-26,007**	**232,666**	**96,539**	**-75,258**	**-1,357,978**	**-1,596,597**	**371,307**	**450,844**	**398,141**	**324,137**	**398,971**	**420,085**	**478,349**
C:	**Non - Banking System**																
	Treasury Bills	199,412	204,350	194,487	195,479	206,289	201,157	234,695	402,303	449,535	544,246	514,051	506,967	492,164	327,778	365,368	240,103
	Treasury Bonds	250,473	259,327	259,327	268,985	374,979	471,925	466,676	533,088	604,852	537,505	582,467	613,683	609,688	471,856	434,677	436,792
	Sub - Total	**449,884**	**463,676**	**453,813**	**464,463**	**581,268**	**673,082**	**701,371**	**935,391**	**1,054,387**	**1,081,751**	**1,096,519**	**1,120,650**	**1,101,853**	**799,634**	**800,045**	**676,895**
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	**708,800**	**916,533**	**#REF!**	**438,456**	**813,933**	**769,621**	**626,113**	**-422,587**	**-542,210**	**1,453,058**	**1,547,363**	**1,518,791**	**1,425,989**	**1,198,605**	**1,220,130**	**1,155,244**

Note:

1/ Data for Ways & Means in brackets implies a credit balance with Bank of Uganda as at end of month.

2/ Includes own investments and/or rediscounts.

3/ Government Deposits include only Central Govt. Deposits, project accounts and URA collections.

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 20: Government Securities Outstanding by Holder (million shs., at end of period)

	Mar-06	Jun-06	Sep-06	Dec06	Mar-07	Jun-07	Sep-07	Dec07	Mar-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Dec08	Mar-09	Jun09
Government Stocks	**684,846.4**	**734,847.1**	**793,166.0**	**903,166.0**	**856,072.3**	**953,082.5**	**1,123,082.5**	**1,256,678.3**	**1,276,678.4**	**1,484,435.0**	**1,256,678.3**	**1,365,235.4**	**1,231,225.1**	**1,361,586.2**
Bank of Uganda	26,219.7	27,371.4	27,782.0	28,764.1	30,468.3	31,609.3	23,507.5	29,840.5	26,298.9	33,435.2	42,087.4	42,087.4	33,570.5	40,966.9
Commercial Banks	376,840.1	389,791.3	420,914.8	454,615.9	406,449.1	451,277.0	600,565.3	759,613.4	720,176.2	837,317.1	904,111.7	851,292.1	762,977.9	883,827.6
Insurance Companies 1/	43,450.2	48,283.1	57,341.6	94,115.4	106,959.1	147,073.0	230,751.4	343,312.0	387,856.6	476,917.5	274,540.2	327,459.8	188,055.8	175,164.9
Others 2/	238,336.4	269,401.3	287,127.6	325,670.6	312,195.8	323,123.2	268,258.3	123,912.4	142,346.7	136,765.2	144,496.1	144,396.1	246,620.9	261,626.8
Treasury Bills	**1,124,314.6**	**1,161,077.5**	**1,070,461.0**	**1,041,885.5**	**1,116,405.8**	**1,340,350.2**	**1,412,398.2**	**1,528,456.3**	**1,707,944.6**	**1,518,307.9**	**1,528,456.3**	**1,367,946.6**	**1,367,946.6**	**1,444,441.7**
Bank of Uganda	347,860.7	350,465.6	213,151.0	231,957.0	104,040.4	109,735.8	184,048.3	254,707.2	359,544.1	310,512.1	279,644.0	283,884.5	226,077.5	281,622.8
Commercial Banks	577,042.4	615,133.1	651,021.0	608,772.0	777,670.8	828,311.7	778,814.6	729,503.3	834,349.3	700,828.4	764,026.9	756,284.1	776,501.1	922,715.6
Insurance Companies 1/	49,814.9	47,042.1	42,951.6	52,511.2	113,635.1	240,815.1	325,187.4	397,940.5	361,772.7	354,408.5	174,011.3	177,179.5	111,868.5	90,045.6
Others 2/	149,596.6	148,436.7	163,337.4	148,645.3	121,059.5	161,487.6	124,347.9	146,305.3	152,278.5	152,558.9	142,996.5	150,598.5	253,499.5	150,057.7
Total	**1,809,161.0**	**1,895,924.6**	**1,863,627.0**	**1,945,051.5**	**1,972,478.1**	**2,293,432.7**	**2,535,480.7**	**2,785,134.6**	**2,984,623.0**	**3,002,742.9**	**2,785,134.6**	**2,733,182.0**	**2,599,171.7**	**2,806,027.9**
Banks	1,327,962.9	1,382,761.4	1,312,868.8	1,324,109.0	1,318,628.6	1,420,933.8	1,586,935.7	1,773,664.4	1,940,368.5	1,882,092.8	1,773,664.4	1,933,548.1	1,799,127.0	2,129,132.9
Non-Banks	481,198.1	513,163.2	550,758.2	620,942.5	653,849.5	872,498.9	948,545.0	1,011,470.2	1,044,254.5	1,120,650.1	1,011,470.2	799,633.9	800,044.7	676,895.0

1/ Includes Credit Institutions.
2/ Includes Social Security Fund, Government creditors & others.

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 21: Monetary Survey (billion shs.)

	Jun-95	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
Net Foreign Assets	**41.36**	**147.36**	**352.46**	**618.57**	**782.24**	**906.29**	**1,210.95**	**1,552.64**	**2,101.30**	**2,370.54**	**2,648.01**	**3,073.61**	**3,835.39**	**5,090.74**	**5,708.69**
Monetary Authority (net)	-38.45	72.23	231.68	452.05	585.02	614.79	792.31	1,090.59	1,500.50	1,680.47	2,050.84	2,613.98	3,330.93	4,351.02	5,119.65
Foreign Reserves	374.95	507.95	663.86	924.60	1,086.62	1,130.70	1,273.47	1,568.78	1,931.07	2,029.39	2,306.78	2,594.73	3,324.67	4,347.33	5,040.67
Commercial Bank (net)	79.82	75.13	120.78	166.52	197.22	291.49	418.65	462.06	600.79	690.07	597.17	459.63	504.46	739.71	589.04
Domestic Credit	**188.59**	**306.09**	**318.76**	**330.81**	**467.74**	**1,012.39**	**1,106.82**	**1,151.38**	**1,246.13**	**1,092.16**	**982.04**	**1,382.28**	**1,116.36**	**1,913.60**	**2,974.80**
Claims on Central Government (net)	-95.54	-65.16	-61.36	-128.52	-127.90	414.59	460.63	482.04	390.36	68.23	-176.31	-112.74	-731.55	-946.62	-717.16
Claims on Parastatals (crop fin, barter)	26.40	26.43	27.05	27.50	48.22	16.37	10.28	6.90	6.58	13.59	8.09	19.45	34.64	29.63	37.27
Claims on Local Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	1.02	0.98	0.79	0.59	0.36	0.03	0.10	0.35	0.09	0.04
Claims on the Private Sector	257.74	344.82	353.06	431.83	546.34	580.41	634.93	661.66	848.60	1,009.98	1,150.23	1,475.47	1,812.93	2,830.50	3,654.65
Crop Finance	50.09	57.10	62.59	58.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Loans/shgs loans to resident private sector	207.65	287.72	290.47	373.30	484.80	493.20	517.28	506.83	658.80	795.10	849.68	1,038.62	1,356.34	2,116.70	2,829.59
Forex loans to residents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.54	87.22	117.65	154.83	189.80	214.88	300.55	436.85	456.59	713.80	825.06
Other Items (net)	341.58	230.62	137.88	70.58	-89.46	-571.55	-734.12	-778.65	-974.05	-875.44	-818.93	-1,184.29	-1,109.73	-1,941.47	-2,385.90
Revaluation	354.30	328.40	304.33	246.59	194.44	-47.23	-98.03	-162.27	-331.10	-443.77	-525.76	-633.45	-483.70	-486.66	-304.21
Other (net)	-12.36	-96.90	-175.01	-186.30	-316.83	-570.63	-675.23	-674.96	-794.75	-472.20	-340.88	-642.37	-737.40	-1,593.32	-2,201.09
Reporting Error	-0.35	-0.88	8.56	10.30	32.92	46.32	39.15	58.57	151.80	40.52	47.71	91.53	111.37	138.52	119.41
NDA (NET OF REVALUATION)	**175.88**	**208.31**	**152.30**	**154.80**	**183.84**	**488.07**	**470.74**	**535.00**	**603.17**	**660.48**	**688.87**	**831.44**	**490.33**	**458.80**	**893.11**
Broad Money - M3	571.54	684.06	809.10	1,019.96	1,160.54	1,347.17	1,583.68	1,925.40	2,373.38	2,587.26	2,811.11	3,271.60	3,842.02	5,062.87	6,297.59
Foreign Exchange Accounts	67.11	75.02	103.53	146.91	207.82	310.84	390.24	434.81	624.19	662.38	653.25	706.64	848.07	1,161.23	1,376.91
Broad Money - M2 A	504.43	609.04	705.57	873.05	952.73	1,036.33	1,193.44	1,490.59	1,749.19	1,924.88	2,157.86	2,564.96	2,993.95	3,901.65	4,920.68
Certificates of Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.08	10.82	7.87	5.82	4.00	2.02	1.98	1.23	0.05	0.00	0.00
Broad Money - M2	504.43	609.04	705.57	873.05	941.64	1,025.51	1,185.57	1,484.77	1,745.19	1,922.85	2,155.89	2,563.74	2,993.90	3,901.65	4,920.68
Currency In Circulation	169.50	210.26	220.84	239.50	284.65	306.67	350.16	407.22	461.38	529.29	605.06	744.89	863.62	1,074.02	1,245.43
Private Demand Deposits	206.28	220.74	263.92	324.91	360.09	413.05	482.88	617.49	725.14	803.98	860.15	961.53	1,127.96	1,426.90	1,732.74
Private Time and Savings Deposits	128.64	178.04	220.81	308.64	296.90	305.80	352.53	460.06	558.67	589.59	690.68	857.31	1,002.33	1,400.72	1,942.51
Total private deposits (incl CDs)	402.04	473.80	588.26	780.46	875.89	1,040.51	1,233.52	1,528.27	1,927.07	2,057.97	2,206.05	2,526.71	2,978.40	3,988.85	5,052.16
								1,024.71	1,186.52	1,333.27	1,465.21	1,706.43	1,991.57	2,500.92	2,978.17
Memorandum Items															
Change Relative to Jun (%)															
M3	27.37	19.69	18.28	26.06	13.78	16.08	17.56	21.58	23.27	9.01	8.65	16.38	17.44	31.78	24.39
M2A	25.30	20.74	15.85	23.74	9.13	8.78	15.16	24.90	17.35	10.04	12.10	18.87	16.72	30.32	26.12
M2	25.30	20.74	15.85	23.74	7.86	8.91	15.61	25.24	17.54	10.18	12.12	18.92	16.78	30.32	26.12

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 22: Monetary Authority Balance Sheet (billion shs.)

	Jun-95	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
Net Foreign Assets	**-38.5**	**72.2**	**231.7**	**452.0**	**585.0**	**614.8**	**792.3**	**1,090.6**	**1,500.5**	**1,680.5**	**2,050.8**	**2,614.0**	**3,330.9**	**4,351.0**	**5,119.7**
External Assets	378.0	513.3	666.9	927.6	1,098.0	1,147.4	1,299.9	1,581.2	1,990.4	2,049.1	2,324.4	2,633.6	3,347.7	4,369.2	5,142.2
o/w Foreign Reserves	375.0	507.9	663.9	924.6	1,086.6	1,130.7	1,273.5	1,568.8	1,931.1	2,029.4	2,306.8	2,594.7	3,324.7	4,347.3	5,040.7
Foreign Liabilities	416.5	441.1	435.2	475.6	512.9	532.6	507.6	490.6	489.9	368.7	273.5	19.6	16.8	18.2	22.6
o/w Use of Fund Resources	413.7	436.2	433.5	474.0	510.0	528.5	503.5	486.4	485.0	364.7	270.4	16.5	14.5	15.9	20.2
Net Domestic Assets	**316.7**	**209.1**	**93.9**	**-81.3**	**-195.3**	**-162.4**	**-296.6**	**-501.4**	**-904.9**	**-899.2**	**-1,209.2**	**-1,648.4**	**-2,084.2**	**-2,836.6**	**-3,276.9**
Net Domestic Credit	**-24.3**	**-31.5**	**-118.7**	**-221.6**	**-197.0**	**249.2**	**-296.6**	**16.7**	**-190.8**	**-463.8**	**-812.0**	**-969.6**	**-1,688.0**	**-2,300.5**	**-2,216.8**
Claims on Government (net)	-50.7	-57.9	-145.7	-249.1	-225.0	245.2	203.0	12.7	-194.8	-489.6	-833.4	-991.2	-1,712.7	-2,325.9	-2,226.4
Government Advances (adjusted)	719.6	788.2	819.6	936.9	1,125.6	1,115.0	1,697.2	1,312.5	1,543.4	1,220.6	1,070.9	1,360.6	1,481.5	1,829.8	2,516.6
Investment, Government Securities	0.8	62.2	61.9	62.0	64.8	70.2	62.2	124.7	127.2	200.0	200.5	232.6	200.0	275.2	238.8
Government Administered Fund A	0.8	62.2	61.9	62.0	64.8	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.6	159.1	215.7	167.9	185.8	158.7
Government Deposits	771.0	908.3	1,027.3	1,248.0	1,415.4	940.0	1,556.5	1,424.6	1,865.4	1,769.6	1,945.7	2,368.8	3,226.3	4,245.1	4,823.0
Claims on parastatals(barter, crop fin	26.4	26.4	27.1	27.5	28.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	4.2	4.1	2.2
Claims on Private Sector (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	20.1	20.8	20.5	21.3	7.4
o/w Development Finance Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	20.1	20.8	20.5	0.0	0.0
Claims on Commercial Banks	1.9	-0.8	6.1	7.9	57.6	71.0	63.9	72.5	100.5	85.8	86.7	95.5	113.4	100.0	7.4
Other Items, Net	**341.0**	**240.6**	**212.6**	**140.3**	**1.6**	**-411.6**	**-503.9**	**-518.1**	**-714.1**	**-435.5**	**-397.3**	**-678.8**	**-396.3**	**-536.0**	**-1,060.1**
Other Assets	52.8	58.6	56.7	62.3	97.4	94.0	96.3	123.8	124.7	171.5	139.8	175.8	281.3	369.6	475.4
Other Liabilities	-292.2	-189.8	-164.0	-90.4	94.2	500.5	600.6	629.8	840.2	606.9	537.1	854.6	677.5	905.7	1,535.6
o/w Revaluation	-17.2	11.5	23.3	125.5	306.4	86.6	91.9	188.2	338.8	444.0	519.1	640.5	447.5	432.8	446.6
o/w Currency Revaluation IMF	-341.4	-345.4	-333.0	-381.4	-512.2	-47.8	2.9	-27.0	0.3	-3.7	0.5	-0.2	1.4	17.1	22.4
o/w MDRI Funds														96.6	68.2
Base Money + DMB's Investments in B(	280.2	280.5	331.7	378.6	447.3	523.5	559.6	661.6	696.1	867.1	928.3	1,061.1	1,360.1	1,614.5	1,950.4
Base Money = CIC+Transactions bal of	280.2	280.5	331.7	373.1	432.5	442.4	549.6	630.0	630.6	809.9	928.3	1,046.1	1,242.5	1,614.5	1,950.4
Currency Outside BoU	187.0	229.2	245.9	269.8	317.2	335.5	386.7	447.9	520.3	605.3	698.6	837.7	981.1	1,230.0	1,468.7
Commercial Bank Deposits	93.2	51.3	85.8	103.3	128.5	141.5	210.4	235.1	162.7	264.9	295.6	278.2	330.6	457.1	500.4
Transaction bal of operating banks	93.2	51.3	85.8	103.3	115.3	106.9	162.9	182.1	110.4	204.6	229.7	208.4	261.4	384.5	481.6
Commercial Banks Investment in BoU I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	31.6	65.5	57.2	0.0	15.0	117.6	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to Commercial banks (PNs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	14.9	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum Items															
Change Relative to Jun (%)															
Base Money	35.1	0.1	18.3	12.5	15.9	2.3	24.2	14.6	0.1	28.4	14.6	12.7	18.8	29.9	20.8
Commercial Bank deposits	56.4	-44.9	67.1	20.4	24.4	10.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transaction balances of operating bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.42	*11.80*	*-39.39*	85.4	12.3	-9.3	25.5	47.1	25.3

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 23: Commercial Bank Balance Sheet (billion shs.)

	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
Net Foreign Assets	**75.13**	**120.78**	**166.52**	**197.22**	**291.49**	**418.65**	**472.14**	**615.86**	**690.07**	**597.17**	**459.63**	**504.46**	**739.71**	**589.04**
External Assets	134.76	165.73	254.05	271.99	364.68	498.39	551.10	702.20	789.76	719.34	632.31	711.65	989.12	1,145.21
Foreign Liabilities	59.63	44.95	87.53	74.76	73.19	79.75	78.96	86.34	99.69	122.17	172.68	207.19	249.41	556.17
o/w External Accounts	12.91	11.00	15.77	12.78	10.98	16.69	19.08	35.32	37.09	51.98	64.09	53.69	50.72	16.11
o/w Shillings deposits of non-residents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	2.72	2.23	5.25	6.15	16.86	15.59	42.88	28.11	33.67	33.65
Net Domestic Assets	**356.46**	**462.51**	**582.74**	**697.23**	**792.01**	**936.15**	**1,175.40**	**1,495.79**	**1,631.92**	**1,887.54**	**2,444.70**	**2,921.83**	**4,370.13**	**5,414.86**
Claims on Central Government (net)	-7.25	84.39	120.59	97.08	169.36	257.66	469.37	585.18	557.82	657.10	878.51	981.10	1,379.30	1,509.19
Advances	0.83	1.06	2.41	0.42	0.02	0.00	0.54	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	16.06	0.00
Government Securities	66.33	150.61	185.69	209.34	320.27	479.79	720.76	754.46	876.82	972.51	1,019.39	1,090.94	1,481.65	1,648.57
Government Deposits	74.42	67.28	67.51	112.68	150.93	222.13	251.93	173.97	319.00	315.41	140.88	109.99	118.41	139.38
Claims on Parastatals	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.20	12.39	6.02	2.86	2.55	11.69	6.77	18.56	30.43	25.52	35.05
Claims on Local Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	1.02	0.98	0.79	0.59	0.36	0.03	0.10	0.35	0.09	0.04
Claims on Private Sector	344.82	353.06	431.83	546.34	580.41	634.93	661.66	848.60	986.03	1,130.12	1,454.69	1,792.47	2,809.22	3,647.29
Crop Finance	57.10	62.59	58.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Loans/shgs loans to resident private sector	287.72	290.47	373.30	484.80	493.20	517.28	506.83	658.80	771.16	829.57	1,017.84	1,335.87	2,095.41	2,822.24
Forex lending to resident private sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.54	87.22	117.65	154.83	189.80	214.88	300.55	436.85	456.59	713.80	825.06
Cash in Vaults	18.90	25.07	30.33	32.53	28.83	36.57	40.72	58.88	76.00	93.52	92.84	117.49	156.00	223.28
Net Claims on Bank of Uganda	51.26	88.25	111.17	105.44	163.31	148.12	199.84	227.20	216.48	190.72	219.40	376.97	422.96	493.43
Balances with Bank of Uganda	58.98	93.19	116.19	117.20	112.38	159.91	188.54	182.00	269.65	294.05	297.95	348.88	495.40	570.36
Borrowing at Bank of Uganda	7.71	4.94	10.49	26.64	24.57	21.80	20.30	20.30	40.12	35.76	41.92	38.91	40.08	39.06
BOU Administered Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.21	67.57	51.63	50.60	32.36	37.87
Investment in Bank of Uganda Instruments (REPO)	0.00	0.00	5.47	14.89	32.23	10.00	31.60	65.50	57.15	0.00	15.00	117.60	0.00	0.00
BOU PNs to Standard, UCB &CERUDEB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Items, Net	**-9.05**	**-83.29**	**-79.97**	**-124.01**	**-206.30**	**-269.40**	**-319.12**	**-411.78**	**-480.49**	**-469.38**	**-597.02**	**-824.86**	**-1,543.95**	**-1,445.17**
Other Assets	159.61	135.71	177.02	188.32	242.95	268.36	320.35	314.00	247.89	341.31	375.37	468.43	546.76	850.33
Other Liabilities	167.83	217.94	254.58	312.33	449.25	537.76	639.46	725.78	728.39	810.69	972.38	1,293.29	2,090.71	2,295.50
o/w Interbank Claims (net)	-10.63	-16.10	-24.03	-18.82	-26.67	-62.38	-19.76	-39.09	-6.70	48.55	56.48	129.44	283.87	132.59
o/w Revaluation	5.48	5.43	9.34	11.33	8.42	3.25	1.06	-8.03	3.45	6.22	-6.89	34.83	36.70	-164.79
Residual	-0.83	-1.06	-2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Domestic Assets, NDA (net of revaluation)	**321.62**	**435.77**	**562.08**	**685.90**	**783.58**	**932.91**	**1,174.33**	**1,503.82**	**1,628.47**	**1,881.32**	**2,451.59**	**2,887.00**	**4,333.43**	**5,579.65**
Deposit Liabilities to the Non-Bank Public	**473.80**	**588.26**	**780.46**	**875.89**	**1,040.51**	**1,233.52**	**1,528.27**	**1,927.07**	**2,057.97**	**2,206.05**	**2,526.71**	**2,978.40**	**3,988.85**	**5,052.16**
Foreign Exchange Accounts	75.02	103.53	146.91	207.82	310.84	390.24	444.90	639.26	662.38	653.25	706.64	848.07	1,161.23	1,376.91
Shilling deposits	398.78	484.73	633.55	668.07	729.67	843.28	1,083.37	1,287.81	1,395.59	1,552.80	1,820.07	2,130.33	2,827.63	3,675.25
Demand Deposits	220.74	263.92	324.91	360.09	413.05	482.88	617.49	725.14	803.98	860.15	961.53	1,127.96	1,426.90	1,732.74
Time and Savings Deposits	178.04	220.81	308.64	296.90	305.80	352.53	460.06	558.67	589.59	690.68	857.31	1,002.33	1,400.72	1,942.51
Certificates of Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.08	10.82	7.87	5.82	4.00	2.02	1.98	1.23	0.05	0.00	0.00
Memorandum Item														
NPA/Total Credit to Private Sector	0.45	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.08	1.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00
Lending ratio: shgs since June 1999 (PSC/shgs dep)	0.67	0.59	0.59	0.63	0.56	0.51	0.39	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.52	0.59	0.71	0.74
Lending ratio: forex (PSC/forex deposits)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.36	0.55	0.50	0.58	0.59

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 24: Foreign Assets and Liabilities (million US$).

	Jun-95	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
Monetary Authority															
External Assets	391.40	484.81	624.74	752.96	755.89	730.07	754.07	879.81	993.81	1,145.56	1,335.64	1,414.16	2,105.32	2,697.9	2,491.3
o/w Foreign Reserves	388.20	479.73	621.89	750.49	748.07	719.44	738.74	872.93	964.18	1,134.52	1,325.55	1,393.30	2,090.82	2,684.4	2,442.1
Foreign Liabilities	431.21	416.59	407.70	386.04	353.13	338.89	294.45	272.97	244.61	206.10	157.17	10.53	10.57	11.2	10.9
o/w Use of Fund Resources	428.29	411.96	406.11	384.70	351.10	336.27	292.06	270.68	242.15	203.91	155.41	8.88	9.09	9.8	9.8
Commercial Banks															
Foreign Assets	126.80	127.27	155.25	206.21	187.25	232.04	289.12	306.65	350.61	441.51	413.36	339.53	447.54	610.8	554.8
Foreign Liabilities	19.96	26.48	19.15	54.30	51.47	46.57	46.26	49.55	50.63	55.73	70.20	92.73	130.30	154.0	269.5
o/w External Accounts	9.48	12.19	10.30	12.80	8.80	6.99	9.68	10.62	17.64	20.74	29.87	34.42	33.77	31.3	7.8
o/w Non-resident sh deposits	...	...	...	...	4.61	3.64	1.29	2.92	3.07	9.42	8.96	23.02	17.68	20.8	16.3
Domestic (Forex) Liabilities	88.83	83.44	105.98	129.52	159.30	213.19	262.69	270.25	329.22	420.36	447.60	385.44	537.13	717.5	667.3
Foreign Exchange Accounts	69.48	70.85	96.98	119.24	143.07	197.78	226.38	241.94	311.66	370.30	375.38	379.45	533.34	717.0	667.1
Project Accounts	19.34	12.59	9.00	10.28	16.23	15.41	36.31	28.31	17.56	50.06	72.22	6.00	3.80	0.5	0.2
Domestic (Forex) Assets - lending to private sector	...	...	...	...	42.36	55.49	68.25	86.15	94.77	120.13	172.71	234.58	287.14	440.8	399.7
Memo Items															
DMB - Foreign Currency Accounts	98.31	95.63	116.28	142.32	168.10	220.18	272.37	280.87	346.86	441.10	477.47	419.86	570.90	748.8	675.1
DMB - Net Assets subject to Revaluation	18.01	17.35	30.13	22.39	-23.52	-27.72	-19.83	-13.15	-29.25	-34.58	-104.45	-138.64	-219.89	-260.7	-381.9
Use of Fund Resources (SDR m)	273.01	285.54	292.56	288.91	262.83	251.46	234.46	203.45	172.86	139.07	106.69	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.0
Change in DMBs' forex holdings	0.18	6.39	4.91	11.28	-36.91	0.00	18.65	26.21	13.86	12.48	-0.63	0.00	-69.24	-34.3	43.1
Exchange Rate - Sh/$ (end of period)	965.86	1,058.82	1,067.49	1,232.00	1,452.56	1,571.65	1,723.84	1,797.15	2,002.81	1,788.76	1,740.25	1,862.30	1,590.13	1,619.5	2,064.1
Exchange Rate - Sh/SDR	1,515.20	1,527.60	1,481.83	1,640.51	1,940.43	2,101.74	2,147.30	2,391.04	2,805.66	2,622.72	2,534.87	2,755.02	2,409.95	2,645.6	3,371.9

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 25: Monetary Survey Key Ratios and Growth Rates

	Jun-95	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
Foreign Exchange Accounts/M3	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22
CIC/M3	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20
Demand Deposits/M3	0.36	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28
Time and Savings Deposits/M3	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.31
Money Multiplier (M3/Base Money)	2.04	2.44	2.44	2.73	2.68	3.05	2.88	3.07	3.79	3.19	3.03	3.13	3.09	3.14	3.23
Money Multiplier (M2/Base Money)	1.80	2.17	2.13	2.34	2.18	2.32	2.16	2.36	2.77	2.37	2.32	2.45	2.41	2.42	2.52
Money Multiplier (M2A/Base Money)	1.80	2.17	2.13	2.34	2.20	2.34	2.17	2.37	2.77	2.38	2.32	2.45	2.41	2.42	2.52
CIC/M2	0.34	0.35	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.25
CIC/M2A	0.34	0.35	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.25
Demand Deposits/M2	0.41	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.35
Demand Deposits/M2A	0.41	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.35
Time and Savings Deposits/M2	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.39
Time and Savings Deposits/M2A	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.39
M2/M3	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.73	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.78
M2A/M3	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.73	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.78
Time and Savings Deposits/Total Deposits (%)	38.41	44.65	45.55	48.72	45.19	42.54	42.20	42.69	43.52	42.31	44.54	47.13	47.05	49.54	52.85
Demand Deposits/Total Deposits (%)	61.59	55.35	54.45	51.28	41.64	40.11	39.40	40.56	37.71	39.11	39.03	38.07	37.87	35.77	34.30
Forex deposits/M3	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22
Vulnerability, M3/Reserves	1.52	1.35	1.22	1.10	1.07	1.19	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.27	1.22	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.25
Vulnerability, M2/Reserves	1.35	1.20	1.06	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.91	0.95	0.94	0.99	0.90	0.90	0.98
Claims on Government (billion shs, net); change relative to June	-95.20	30.38	3.80	-67.16	0.62	542.49	46.05	21.41	-91.68	-322.14	-244.54	63.57	-618.82	-215.07	229.46
Share of Government in Domestic Credit (%)	-58.48	-24.09	-21.13	-41.74	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Share of Private sector in Domestic Credit (%)	158.48	124.09	121.13	141.74	-27.34	40.95	41.62	41.87	31.33	6.25	-17.95	-8.16	-65.53	-49.47	-24.11
Share of credit to other public institutions (%)	...	...	...	...	116.80	57.33	57.37	57.47	68.10	92.48	117.13	106.74	162.40	147.91	122.85
Year on Year growth in M3	27.37	19.69	18.28	26.06	13.78	16.08	17.56	22.21	23.40	8.32	8.65	16.38	17.44	31.78	24.39
Year on Year growth in M2	33.62	25.70	18.54	23.74	7.86	8.91	15.61	25.24	17.54	10.18	12.12	18.92	16.78	30.32	26.12
Year on Year growth in M2A	33.62	25.70	18.54	23.74	9.13	8.78	15.16	24.90	17.35	10.04	12.10	18.87	16.72	30.32	26.12
Year on Year Growth in Base Money	11.25	-4.59	4.81	12.49	15.91	2.29	24.25	14.63	0.09	28.43	14.62	12.69	18.78	29.94	20.80
Year on Year Growth in private sector credit (DMB level)	24.03	34.75	10.01	26.76	26.52	6.24	9.39	4.21	28.25	16.20	14.61	20.99	23.22	56.72	29.83
Year on Year Growth in private sector credit (Monetary Survey)	23.67	30.74	9.70	24.10	26.52	6.24	9.39	4.21	28.25	19.02	13.89	20.69	22.89	56.13	29.12

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 26: Commercial Banks' Forex Denominated Loans and Advances to the Private Sector

	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
Agriculture	**16,568**	**15,349**	**19,274**	**35,701**	**28,734**	**40,020**	**56,900**	**72,012**	**52,135**	**74,078**	**102,236**
Production	3,430	3,471	6,279	6,816	6,384	20,189	19,236	29,872	14,229	14,928	40,217
Crop Finance	13,138	11,878	12,995	28,885	22,350	19,831	37,664	42,141	37,906	59,150	62,019
Manufacturing	**14,979**	**26,053**	**43,816**	**10,649**	**35,362**	**37,850**	**60,505**	**104,579**	**62,606**	**147,891**	**341,671**
Foods, Beverages,Tobacco	855	9,390	21,779	3,286	9,010	5,222	28,454	50,385	26,890	40,679	175,788
Leather/Textiles	1,240	120	12,275	100	2,467	6,052	4,666	7,537	0	800	5,469
Furniture and household	3,498	15	0	277	16	151	805	1,901	1,184	1,494	5,085
Chemical, pharmacy and rubber products	8,983	14,711	9,297	1,265	8,791	13,996	2,121	1,020	5,593	841	21,341
Metal products and machinery	387	437	154	450	0	235	1,288	405	262	9,747	37,508
Building and construction material	0	165	312	3,471	1,255	394	3,385	21,832	13,135	17,071	28,194
Others	17	1,214	0	1,800	13,823	11,799	19,786	21,499	15,542	77,260	68,287
Trade & Other Services	**9,389**	**20,947**	**20,073**	**63,013**	**78,271**	**43,281**	**55,121**	**76,073**	**75,905**	**89,171**	**541,275**
Wholesale (imports + exports)	7,045	20,356	18,988	58,704	74,188	37,174	45,882	46,378	51,242	37,463	173,177
o/w Imports	6,384	19,108	18,971	22,899	30,265	34,353	45,875	45,984	46,293	28,970	167,304
Exports (Non Agric; pdcts)	661	1,249	17	35,805	43,924	2,821	7	394	4,950	8,493	5,874
Retail	2,344	591	1,085	4,309	4,082	6,107	9,238	29,696	24,663	51,708	368,098
Transport, Electricity & Water	**8,216**	**9,018**	**2,645**	**6,626**	**5,843**	**9,689**	**18,119**	**30,149**	**20,863**	**61,284**	**191,337**
Transport	8,216	9,018	2,645	6,626	5,843	9,689	16,269	29,649	18,326	38,363	170,642
Electricity & Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,849	500	2,538	22,921	20,694
Building and Construction	**3,791**	**5,074**	**3,775**	**6,156**	**2,831**	**5,412**	**9,356**	**16,649**	**21,648**	**19,940**	**346,841**
Mining and Quarrying	**1,478**	**1,940**	**1,683**	**2,896**	**1,458**	**820**	**537**	**20**	**26,742**	**3,798**	**8,610**
Personal Loans									**19,895**	**28,156**	**95,180**
Other Services									**184,977**	**283,152**	**146,010**
Real Estate									29,727	48,627	63,317
Other banking institutions									0	377	1,092
Non-bank financial institutions									0	1,809	1,082
Bills of Exchange									1,090	832	873
Others (Services and Others)									154,160	231,507	79,645
Total	54,421	78,381	91,266	125,041	152,499	137,072	200,537	299,483	464,772	719,648	826,944

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 27: Commercial Bank's Shilling Denominated Loans and Advances to the Private Sector

(million shs at end of period)

	Jun-95	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09
Agriculture	**53,940**	**60,886**	**71,255**	**64,701**	**75,284**	**47,352**	**34,499**	**37,169**	**53,876**	**70,590**	**57,151**	**63,583**	**69,676**	**91,495**	**102,236**
Production	3,849	3,782	4,525	9,314	9,558	8,433	10,268	12,259	20,659	22,207	50,104	24,395	33,807	47,824	40,217
Crop Finance	50,091	57,103	66,730	55,387	65,727	38,919	24,231	24,910	33,216	48,384	7,047	39,188	35,868	43,672	62,019
Manufacturing	**53,952**	**104,031**	**78,017**	**94,657**	**153,126**	**156,918**	**180,716**	**175,179**	**166,480**	**168,444**	**168,065**	**135,746**	**194,799**	**191,820**	**341,671**
Foods, Beverages,Tobacco	22,568	37,135	50,411	61,071	102,581	107,955	123,494	116,767	104,927	105,993	99,885	76,883	80,462	76,503	175,788
Leather/Textiles	2,533	1,696	2,023	2,323	4,119	3,341	5,917	2,100	2,182	5,319	9,671	2,654	15,169	8,502	5,469
Furniture and household	2,178	4,090	3,705	5,617	9,202	2,451	5,278	3,688	664	2,593	4,559	9,534	8,159	5,050	5,085
Chemical, pharmacy and rubber products	1,729	2,472	3,748	4,654	6,486	13,933	17,833	12,625	13,520	12,020	15,108	11,712	12,135	5,934	21,341
Metal products and machinery	3,990	5,795	4,533	8,027	4,522	5,387	4,368	5,459	2,282	10,970	9,931	7,287	13,111	7,406	37,508
Building and construction material	6,403	10,940	2,931	5,169	10,128	10,269	11,309	18,342	28,986	17,797	14,491	12,744	31,189	29,948	28,194
Others	14,552	41,902	10,666	7,796	16,089	13,581	12,516	16,199	13,920	13,752	14,420	14,933	34,574	58,477	68,287
Trade & Other Services	**107,318**	**133,172**	**163,895**	**195,084**	**229,694**	**238,845**	**241,772**	**246,603**	**369,396**	**444,239**	**525,726**	**705,422**	**208,596**	**246,998**	**541,275**
Wholesale (imports + exports)	44,511	66,638	75,054	91,122	82,468	94,094	89,066	77,589	95,831	95,379	58,108	42,171	52,146	73,699	173,177
o/w Imports (Consumer goods)	42,472	62,827	70,431	82,516	81,473	92,289	84,850	72,674	87,957	86,106	53,240	41,307	51,562	59,586	167,304
Exports (Non Agric; pdcts)	2,039	3,811	4,622	8,606	995	1,805	4,215	4,915	7,874	9,273	4,868	864	583	14,112	5,874
Retail	34,767	24,769	28,163	32,957	41,146	33,978	31,044	32,458	37,104	37,818	46,135	119,930	156,450	173,300	368,098
Transport, Electricity & Water	**8,268**	**11,270**	**10,297**	**12,165**	**18,729**	**27,231**	**31,434**	**23,134**	**48,165**	**71,077**	**49,712**	**64,293**	**97,845**	**151,329**	**191,337**
Transport	8,124	10,764	9,866	11,569	18,260	27,062	31,401	23,130	47,692	70,926	49,465	63,223	93,808	150,819	170,642
Electricity & Water	143	507	431	596	469	169	33	4	473	151	247	1,070	4,037	510	20,694
Building and Construction	**15,489**	**19,115**	**15,076**	**19,462**	**25,560**	**23,243**	**20,528**	**16,993**	**23,050**	**27,519**	**29,347**	**66,382**	**90,936**	**246,893**	**346,841**
Mining and Quarrying	**343**	**276**	**309**	**890**	**59**	**189**	**873**	**402**	**474**	**96**	**126**	**730**	**17,266**	**5,899**	**8,610**
Personal Loans													**306,349**	**394,220**	**699,058**
Other Services													**376,845**	**776,927**	**563,721**
Real Estate													62,019	103,541	117,399
Other banking institutions													23,856	9,233	11,582
Non-bank financial institutions													13,924	15,112	13,916
Bills of Exchange													412	8	2,135
Others (Services and Others)													276,634	649,032	418,689
Total	239,310	328,751	338,848	386,959	502,452	493,777	509,821	499,480	661,441	781,965	830,126	1,036,155	1,362,311	2,120,925	2,794,749

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 28: Commercial Bank Activities (billion shs.)

	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Mar-09	Jun-09
Liabilities													
Total Deposits	664.75	858.64	971.86	1,201.38	1,255.42	1,725.75	2,290.24	2,397.92	5,416.40	6,324.07	8,333.85	10,012.61	10,567.57
Private Demand Deposits	263.92	324.90	360.09	413.05	392.90	617.49	803.98	860.15	1,820.07	2,130.33	2,827.63	3,422.46	3,675.25
Private Time & Savings Deposits	220.81	308.60	296.88	316.61	344.29	460.06	589.59	690.68	961.53	1,127.96	1,426.90	1,677.20	1,732.74
Foreign Exchange deposits	103.53	146.90	207.82	310.84	374.37	434.81	662.38	653.25	2,526.71	2,978.40	3,988.85	4,788.66	5,052.16
Government Deposits	57.68	54.85	89.11	126.71	132.36	192.64	229.46	189.72	105.48	86.72	85.77	123.48	104.21
Inter bank deposits (excluding own)	18.82	23.39	17.97	34.16	11.51	12.34	4.83	4.12	2.61	0.66	4.70	0.81	3.23
Foreign Liabilities	20.44	66.90	74.76	73.19	70.91	89.04	99.69	123.61	632.31	711.65	989.12	1,041.64	1,145.21
Borrowing at Bank of Uganda	4.94	10.50	26.64	24.57	20.89	20.29	40.12	40.12	297.95	348.88	495.40	506.27	570.36
Items in Transit	-0.44	36.23	51.35	79.22	54.06	40.12	5.98	4.29	3.17	0.39	0.03	0.46	0.03
Capital and Reserves	67.09	91.91	49.76	87.28	91.24	230.08	229.87	199.56	300.46	447.17	693.70	1,131.38	1,036.34
Other Liabilities	209.07	198.50	282.21	335.88	420.90	490.76	730.19	910.13	-2,647.77	-3,012.61	-3,806.40	-4,690.20	-4,897.50
Total Liabilities	**965.86**	**1,262.68**	**1,456.59**	**1,801.51**	**1,913.43**	**2,596.04**	**3,396.09**	**3,675.64**	**4,002.52**	**4,819.55**	**6,705.70**	**8,002.16**	**8,422.02**
Assets													
Cash held	25.07	30.30	32.53	28.83	30.77	40.72	214.88	300.55	436.85	456.59	713.80	814.61	825.06
Balances with Bank of Uganda	88.64	111.11	113.35	108.53	117.68	188.48	269.65	294.05	297.85	348.88	495.40	506.27	570.36
Foreign Assets	165.73	254.10	271.99	364.68	434.72	551.10	690.07	596.83	459.63	504.46	739.71	559.92	589.04
Government Securities	150.61	185.70	209.34	320.27	366.87	720.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	16.06	0.05	0.00
Advances and Discounts	355.71	434.21	566.96	592.82	624.10	665.06	997.73	1,136.89	1,473.25	1,823.04	2,850.80	3,644.67	3,682.35
Investments in Stocks and Shares	4.25	11.74	1.09	8.75	8.71	10.86	10.99	4.84	5.35	46.47	11.60	74.47	67.03
Other Assets	175.85	235.52	261.34	377.64	330.57	419.07	1,212.77	1,342.48	1,329.59	1,639.95	1,878.32	2,402.17	2,688.19
Total Assets	**965.86**	**1,262.68**	**1,456.59**	**1,801.51**	**1,913.43**	**2,596.05**	**3,396.09**	**3,675.64**	**4,002.52**	**4,819.55**	**6,705.70**	**8,002.16**	**8,422.02**

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 29: Structure of Interest Rates (annual percentage)

	Mar-04	Jun-04	Sep-04	Dec-04	Mar-05	Jun-05	Sep-05	Dec-05	Mar-06	Jun-06	Sep06	Dec06	Mar-07	Jun-07	Sep07	Dec07	Mar08	Jun-08	Sep08	Dec08	Mar-09	Jun-09
Bank of Uganda																						
Ways and Means	7.68	6.29	7.52	9.41	8.16	8.87	7.93	7.56	7.43	6.95	8.78	9.34	9.27	9.43	7.63	7.31	7.92	8.17	8.07	11.39	7.05	5.99
Rediscount rate	14.81	11.87	13.27	15.15	14.02	14.77	13.93	13.37	13.27	12.76	14.45	15.30	15.45	15.60	13.76	13.39	13.99	15.24	15.18	11.71	11.71	9.59
Bank rate to Commercial Banks	15.81	12.87	14.27	16.15	15.02	15.77	14.93	14.37	14.27	13.76	15.45	16.30	16.45	16.602	14.761	14.393	14.989	16.243	16.18	12.71	12.71	10.59
Treasury Bills																						
91 Days	7.68	6.29	7.52	9.41	8.16	8.87	7.93	7.56	7.43	6.95	8.78	9.34	9.27	9.43	7.63	7.31	7.92	8.17	8.07	11.39	7.05	5.99
182 Days	9.07	7.63	8.63	12.02	10.23	10.16	9.32	8.55	8.39	7.45	10.35	10.34	10.92	12.41	9.60	10.28	11.39	13.03	12.34	14.20	10.30	10.01
273 Days	9.14	9.74	12.16	12.86	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	… …	…	…	…	
364 Days	9.35	9.78	11.88	12.14	10.81	11.91	10.10	9.66	9.25	8.78	11.24	10.92	10.87	11.99	10.47	10.34	11.72	12.75	12.77	15.08	10.92	12.27
Commercial Banks (Weighted Average)																						
Local Currency																						
Deposit Rates	2.10	1.54	1.48	1.97	1.45	2.40	2.55	2.66	2.58	2.55	2.79	2.74	2.54	2.79	1.53	1.73	2.42	2.72	1.92	2.47	2.21	2.39
Demand deposits	1.32	1.14	1.11	1.23	1.12	1.08	1.21	1.18	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.20	1.29	1.31	1.40	1.29	1.26	1.45	1.30	1.26
Savings deposits	2.12	2.14	1.76	1.76	1.94	1.77	1.97	1.92	2.00	2.02	2.12	2.02	2.08	2.79	2.60	2.70	2.59	2.10	2.06	2.19	2.39	2.36
Time Deposits	6.94	5.29	8.64	8.49	8.21	10.17	10.03	7.85	8.43	7.57	9.98	9.12	9.26	9.80	9.00	10.08	9.98	10.85	9.08	11.62	8.97	10.72
Lending Rates	22.12	20.88	19.55	18.80	20.63	18.07	19.18	19.37	18.86	18.60	19.18	18.91	19.17	19.38	18.98	18.20	20.08	20.18	21.23	19.00	20.97	21.80
Foreign Currency																						
Deposit Rates	0.99	1.04	1.01	0.98	1.04	1.03	1.28	1.18	1.30	1.25	1.42	1.46	1.47	1.61	1.85	1.79	1.63	1.36	1.23	1.32	1.44	1.17
Demand deposits	0.96	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.03	1.03	1.16	1.17	1.27	1.16	1.21	1.21	1.42	1.31	1.14	0.99	1.19	1.05	1.05	1.01
Savings deposits	1.66	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.53	1.53	1.49	1.48	0.98	0.99	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.38	1.59	1.51
Time Deposits	1.51	2.73	3.88	3.98	2.69	3.00	5.34	3.51	4.35	2.86	4.71	5.25	4.97	6.22	3.98	3.74	3.92	4.31	3.84	3.72	2.10	3.93
Lending Rates	9.11	6.74	9.25	9.07	9.17	8.46	7.80	7.15	9.98	9.92	9.47	9.23	9.72	9.19	10.88	10.02	9.68	9.56	9.38	8.49	10.69	10.37

Note: Beginning March 2005, Bank of Uganda discontinued the issue of the 273 day paper in order to enhance the capacity of the treasury bill to handle more larger trades.

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 30: Foreign exchange rates (shs. per US$)

Year/Month	Bureau Weighted Average Buying Rate	Bureau Weighted Average Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER, 2000 = 100)	Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER, 2000 = 100)
Calendar Year Average						
1995	963.35	988.56	975.96	968.65	81.58	90.35
1996	1,043.31	1,065.19	1,054.25	1,045.36	81.24	85.64
1997	1,073.67	1,095.86	1,084.76	1,083.01	79.97	84.26
1998	1,230.23	1,245.62	1,237.93	1,240.22	86.44	88.11
1999	1,448.23	1,467.52	1,457.88	1,455.59	95.15	93.33
2000	1,636.29	1,656.95	1,646.62	1,644.47	100.00	100.00
2001	1,742.62	1,767.69	1,755.15	1,755.66	101.08	97.73
2002	1,790.54	1,802.66	1,796.60	1,797.00	101.99	95.48
2003	1,955.76	1,970.59	1,963.17	1,963.68	122.78	115.28
2004	1,801.42	1,821.75	1,811.59	1,810.77	117.25	113.34
2005	1,775.71	1,782.67	1,779.19	1,780.67	117.48	111.55
2006	1,822.86	1,829.26	1,826.06	1,831.45	121.60	115.69
2007	1,710.52	1,721.51	1,716.01	1,723.49	120.33	113.93
2008	1,704.58	1,715.48	1,710.03	1,720.44	118.57	114.75
Fiscal Year Average						
1995/96	1,009.29	1,034.20	1,021.74	1,011.77	80.56	86.42
1996/97	1,049.80	1,073.42	1,061.61	1,058.08	81.56	85.75
1997/98	1,139.70	1,159.19	1,149.45	1,149.65	81.10	84.16
1998/99	1,351.53	1,372.30	1,361.91	1,362.03	92.79	92.54
1999/00	1,508.39	1,523.44	1,515.92	1,512.78	95.64	94.83
2000/01	1,748.22	1,776.68	1,762.45	1,762.92	103.57	103.07
2001/02	1,747.29	1,762.16	1,754.72	1,754.56	98.82	92.48
2002/03	1,875.47	1,889.55	1,882.51	1,882.86	112.61	106.42
2003/04	1,925.83	1,943.22	1,934.52	1,934.88	123.77	116.88
2004/05	1,732.22	1,744.74	1,738.48	1,737.69	114.20	110.95
2005/06	1,820.59	1,824.82	1,821.23	1,825.15	120.32	113.98
2006/07	1,768.52	1,776.95	1,772.74	1,780.00	119.86	113.09
2007/08	1,687.54	1,696.47	1,692.00	1,696.45	121.58	116.96
2008/09	1,829.77	1,838.14	1,833.94	1,911.20	123.51	116.00
Monthly Average						
2006 Jan	1,813.23	1,818.84	1,816.04	1,819.12	120.98	116.61
Feb	1,808.62	1,815.45	1,812.04	1,815.84	120.43	116.66
Mar	1,814.06	1,819.48	1,816.77	1,820.94	120.39	116.90
Apr	1,821.52	1,828.48	1,825.00	1,827.48	122.28	118.53
May	1,826.93	1,833.31	1,830.12	1,836.34	123.98	118.21
Jun	1,839.17	1,854.97	1,847.07	1,859.95	122.45	115.91
Jul	1,851.55	1,852.60	1,852.08	1,857.72	121.88	114.51
Aug	1,840.56	1,845.90	1,843.23	1,847.74	122.33	115.44
Sep	1,845.81	1,853.75	1,849.78	1,854.68	121.73	114.45
Oct	1,836.65	1,841.07	1,838.86	1,843.43	120.71	113.95
Nov	1,810.80	1,816.32	1,813.56	1,818.85	121.37	114.14
Dec	1,765.38	1,770.93	1,768.16	1,775.33	120.71	113.01
2007 Jan	1,775.79	1,787.74	1,781.77	1,792.28	120.92	114.05
Feb	1,743.60	1,748.39	1,746.00	1,751.68	118.49	111.90
Mar	1,716.77	1,745.45	1,731.11	1,750.68	118.82	112.86
Apr	1,717.21	1,724.05	1,720.63	1,728.89	119.17	112.75
May	1,684.17	1,693.54	1,688.86	1,695.15	118.01	111.52
Jun	1,633.96	1,643.68	1,638.82	1,643.57	114.19	108.49
Jul	1,642.86	1,659.49	1,651.18	1,652.87	115.71	110.41
Aug	1,719.57	1,733.57	1,726.57	1,737.43	121.25	115.09
Sep	1,752.39	1,759.97	1,756.18	1,762.83	123.93	117.47
Oct	1,738.92	1,745.40	1,742.16	1,747.17	124.53	117.33
Nov	1,699.41	1,707.28	1,703.35	1,707.73	123.97	117.23
Dec	1,701.53	1,709.51	1,705.52	1,711.61	125.01	118.01
2008 Jan	1,699.76	1,709.77	1,704.77	1,710.59	121.89	117.95
Feb	1,699.98	1,703.70	1,701.84	1,707.83	119.15	115.53
Mar	1,676.51	1,683.76	1,680.14	1,684.26	122.20	119.45
Apr	1,678.32	1,687.00	1,682.66	1,686.68	124.59	121.63
May	1,644.50	1,654.83	1,649.67	1,647.68	121.14	119.30
Jun	1,596.67	1,603.31	1,599.99	1,600.74	115.55	114.16
Jul	1,625.63	1,633.80	1,629.72	1,633.94	117.03	115.09
Aug	1,616.72	1,621.89	1,619.31	1,623.62	113.78	110.73
Sep	1,637.45	1,639.59	1,638.52	1,645.01	110.85	107.22
Oct	1,795.09	1,810.90	1,803.00	1,838.66	116.23	110.94
Nov	1,883.83	1,903.74	1,893.79	1,910.13	117.79	111.08
Dec	1,940.63	1,950.49	1,945.56	1,956.19	122.68	113.95
2009 Jan	1,962.09	1,970.00	1,966.05	1,975.97	122.62	112.72
Feb	1,958.22	1,963.84	1,961.03	1,964.83	120.35	111.30
Mar	2,048.28	2,049.00	2,048.64	2,051.55	123.89	115.76
Apr	2,162.18	2,169.25	2,165.72	2,175.61	134.76	125.85
May	2,240.60	2,248.30	2,244.45	2,247.68	143.56	131.94
Jun	2,133.07	2,143.34	2,138.21	2,137.18	138.63	125.38

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 31: Bureaux and Inter-bank Transactions
(million US$)

Period	Bureaux		Inter-bank	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
1997/98	318.42	358.13	1,426.32	1,403.18
1998/99	298.92	320.47	1,526.52	1,558.51
1999/00	404.20	402.11	1,486.73	1,605.82
2000/01	515.90	505.10	1,526.84	1,685.37
2001/02	679.08	671.15	1,762.17	1,950.16
2002/03	718.27	709.15	1,780.00	2,013.72
2003/04	605.73	698.05	2,009.16	2,143.83
2004/05	725.67	858.04	2,809.26	2,881.91
2005/06	1,045.43	1,139.62	3,380.99	3,529.50
2006/07	1,245.97	1,238.78	5,353.47	5,253.82
2007/08	1,502.09	1,563.95	8,040.38	7,920.32
2008/09	1,798.32	1,584.24	7,026.31	7,188.06
2006 Jan	96.99	95.19	316.81	311.41
Feb	68.72	86.47	299.40	305.28
Mar	81.48	92.17	260.07	273.77
Apr	80.57	80.57	236.39	250.15
May	94.64	100.64	294.67	321.88
Jun	83.15	97.24	313.13	339.32
Jul	91.72	94.97	269.70	274.90
Aug	98.21	96.44	358.40	373.10
Sep	92.94	92.30	296.81	296.95
Oct	116.19	115.16	368.98	372.59
Nov	120.99	121.23	364.30	347.93
Dec	107.02	106.73	476.28	447.09
Total	**1,132.62**	**1,179.10**	**3,854.94**	**3,914.37**
2007 Jan	101.78	97.70	571.69	569.10
Feb	91.55	93.77	391.59	394.19
Mar	101.55	100.93	444.82	447.07
Apr	99.34	92.84	383.27	416.05
May	113.71	107.89	566.64	540.00
Jun	110.97	118.83	860.99	774.85
Jul	108.98	103.23	673.53	593.15
Aug	130.55	135.09	715.60	726.92
Sep	114.10	109.61	496.66	501.89
Oct	121.11	126.43	850.70	851.24
Nov	115.16	130.01	810.07	817.39
Dec	118.55	142.93	735.46	697.31
Total	**1,327.33**	**1,359.27**	**7,501.02**	**7,329.16**
2008 Jan	139.08	126.33	584.82	582.10
Feb	122.80	128.90	557.37	569.55
Mar	124.54	127.50	743.50	703.64
Apr	134.89	139.25	543.60	549.79
May	133.93	148.43	595.33	591.72
Jun	138.42	146.23	733.74	735.62
Jul	160.33	157.33	695.62	682.07
Aug	151.50	153.24	610.74	609.23
Sep	160.69	154.22	629.26	690.50
Oct	140.81	144.36	893.99	984.76
Nov	154.41	119.18	531.60	503.30
Dec	154.23	131.54	503.30	503.60
Total	**1,715.62**	**1,676.51**	**7,622.87**	**7,705.88**
2009 Jan	151.45	128.59	540.50	529.90
Feb	144.27	120.48	465.20	475.40
Mar	145.65	121.41	624.50	633.80
Apr	144.22	112.74	436.80	445.20
May	143.11	112.14	541.80	571.60
Jun	147.66	129.01	553.00	558.70

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 32: Composite CPI for Uganda: Breakdown by major groups.

(Base: 2005/2006 = 100)

	Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilites (EFU)	Core	All Items Index	Annual Percentage Changes Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilites (EFU)	Core	All Items
Weights		4.9	81.6	100.0				
Calender Year (Average)								
2006	104.7	112.9	103.2	**103.9**				
2007	100.7	135.2	110.1	**110.2**	-3.8	21.7	6.6	**6.1**
2008	116.6	150.0	122.7	**123.5**	15.8	9.1	11.5	**12.1**
Fiscal Year (Average)								
2005/06	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**				
2006/07	103.1	128.9	106.9	**107.5**	3.1	28.9	6.9	**7.5**
2007/08	103.5	144.0	115.4	**115.3**	0.4	11.6	7.9	**7.3**
2008/09	131.6	149.7	129.8	**131.6**	27.1	4.0	12.5	**14.1**
Monthly								
2005 Jul	90.8	96.4	98.8	**97.7**				
Aug	90.9	96.7	98.4	**97.4**				
Sep	96.2	98.8	98.4	**98.2**				
Oct	95.3	99.3	98.6	**98.1**				
Nov	96.0	99.2	98.8	**98.4**				
Dec	93.8	99.0	98.8	**98.1**				
2006 Jan	98.8	99.2	99.4	**99.3**				
Feb	101.5	99.2	100.4	**100.4**				
Mar	110.3	99.2	100.9	**102.1**				
Apr	111.8	99.1	101.2	**102.6**				
May	114.1	100.5	103.1	**104.4**				
Jun	100.7	113.4	103.2	**103.4**				
Jul	97.1	119.4	103.9	**103.8**	6.9	23.8	5.2	**6.3**
Aug	100.5	119.3	104.1	**104.4**	10.5	23.4	5.8	**7.2**
Sep	100.4	118.9	104.8	**104.9**	4.5	20.3	6.4	**6.9**
Oct	105.4	117.5	105.0	**105.7**	10.6	18.4	6.5	**7.7**
Nov	107.0	136.0	105.7	**107.4**	11.5	37.2	6.9	**9.1**
Dec	109.2	133.5	107.2	**108.8**	16.4	34.9	8.5	**10.9**
2007 Jan	104.3	133.1	107.5	**108.4**	5.6	34.1	8.1	**9.2**
Feb	98.0	132.9	108.1	**108.0**	-3.4	34.0	7.7	**7.5**
Mar	98.6	133.1	108.2	**108.2**	-10.6	34.2	7.3	**6.0**
Apr	108.6	133.9	108.7	**110.0**	-2.8	35.1	7.5	**7.2**
May	107.8	134.7	109.2	**110.3**	-5.5	34.0	5.9	**5.6**
Jun	100.3	135.1	109.4	**109.5**	-0.4	19.1	6.0	**5.9**
Jul	96.7	140.0	109.6	**109.4**	-0.5	17.3	5.5	**5.4**
Aug	90.8	139.6	110.0	**109.0**	-9.6	17.0	5.7	**4.4**
Sep	95.7	140.4	110.7	**110.2**	-4.7	18.1	5.6	**5.1**
Oct	100.4	141.5	112.1	**112.1**	-4.7	20.4	6.8	**6.2**
Nov	103.9	142.3	112.8	**113.2**	-2.9	4.6	6.8	**5.5**
Dec	103.1	143.5	114.3	**114.3**	-5.6	7.4	6.7	**5.2**
2008 Jan	103.8	146.3	115.5	**115.5**	-0.5	10.0	7.4	**6.5**
Feb	102.8	147.0	116.6	**116.4**	4.8	10.6	7.9	**7.8**
Mar	103.5	146.0	117.9	**117.5**	5.0	9.7	9.0	**8.6**
Apr	110.5	145.8	120.2	**120.3**	1.7	8.9	10.5	**9.4**
May	115.6	146.4	122.1	**122.6**	7.3	8.7	11.8	**11.2**
Jun	115.7	148.7	122.7	**123.2**	15.4	10.1	12.1	**12.6**
Jul	116.4	153.7	124.0	**124.6**	20.5	9.8	13.1	**14.0**
Aug	121.4	154.4	125.0	**126.3**	33.7	10.6	13.6	**15.9**
Sep	123.5	153.8	125.7	**127.1**	29.0	9.6	13.5	**15.3**
Oct	127.5	152.3	126.5	**128.1**	26.9	7.6	12.8	**14.3**
Nov	129.7	152.9	127.4	**129.8**	24.9	7.5	12.9	**14.7**
Dec	128.6	152.3	128.8	**130.6**	24.7	6.2	12.7	**14.3**
2009 Jan	131.6	152.8	131.2	**132.3**	26.8	4.4	13.6	**14.5**
Feb	133.6	149.1	132.2	**133.8**	30.0	1.4	13.3	**14.9**
Mar	135.0	146.5	132.1	**134.1**	30.4	0.3	12.0	**14.1**
Apr	143.6	143.4	133.6	**136.5**	29.9	-1.6	11.1	**13.4**
May	146.6	142.5	134.9	**137.9**	26.8	-2.7	10.5	**12.5**
Jun	141.9	143.0	136.2	**138.4**	22.7	-3.9	11.0	**12.3**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 33: Composite Consumer Price Index, Uganda (2005/06 = 100)

	Food	Beverages and Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Rent, Fuel and Utilities	Household and Personal Goods	Transport and Communication	Education	Health Entertainment & 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		
Calender Year (Average)											
2000	108.1	78.4	95.9	75.3	87.7	78.0	77.6	85.7	**77.9**		3.4
2001	107.4	84.0	99.6	81.0	91.7	80.1	82.0	88.2	**79.4**		1.9
2002	110.8	89.5	96.3	83.4	89.7	79.8	85.3	88.1	**79.2**		-0.3
2003	110.6	90.5	98.4	87.8	93.9	85.3	88.2	91.9	**86.1**		8.7
2004	107.2	94.5	96.3	91.2	97.0	87.7	92.1	94.7	**89.2**		3.7
2005	99.8	98.7	98.0	97.9	98.1	95.1	97.5	98.3	**96.8**		8.5
2006	105.5	100.7	102.7	106.4	102.9	104.5	102.2	101.7	**103.9**		7.2
2007	108.2	103.3	107.3	124.1	109.2	111.1	107.1	106.3	**110.2**		6.1
2008	129.6	112.3	116.5	136.5	126.4	122.2	114.3	114.6	**123.5**		12.0
Fiscal Year (Average)											
2000/01	108.5	78.6	99.4	78.1	91.1	79.4	80.2	86.5	**79.9**		4.5
2001/02	108.4	89.8	97.3	82.6	90.5	80.4	83.4	88.7	**78.3**		-2.0
2002/03	111.6	88.6	97.0	85.3	91.2	82.1	86.7	89.6	**82.8**		5.7
2003/04	111.6	92.1	98.4	89.9	95.9	86.8	86.7	89.6	**86.9**		5.0
2004/05	104.8	97.4	96.2	93.9	97.6	89.9	94.4	96.5	**93.8**		8.0
2005/06	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**		6.6
2006/07	107.9	101.1	104.5	117.1	105.5	107.7	104.3	104.2	**107.4**		7.4
2007/08	113.7	107.1	112.1	129.8	117.8	117.5	110.6	109.6	**115.3**		7.4
2008/09	145.4	120.8	121.2	142.1	132.1	124.1	118.9	121.6	**131.6**		14.1
Monthly											
2005 Jan	105.3	97.5	97.0	93.4	98.5	88.7	92.1	96.2	**93.6**	-1.1	8.5
Feb	105.1	98.4	98.1	95.5	98.0	88.9	97.2	96.3	**93.8**	0.2	9.0
Mar	104.8	98.9	98.6	95.4	99.1	88.5	97.2	96.5	**95.1**	1.4	10.6
Apr	104.6	98.0	96.8	97.7	97.5	90.6	97.3	96.8	**98.2**	3.3	12.6
May	103.1	98.9	97.0	99.1	96.6	97.4	97.3	98.3	**98.3**	0.1	11.7
Jun	101.9	98.6	96.2	96.7	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.0	**96.3**	-2.1	10.7
Jul	95.4	99.2	96.5	99.0	99.3	97.2	97.7	99.0	**97.7**	1.4	10.0
Aug	94.2	99.2	96.5	99.5	98.2	97.4	97.7	99.3	**97.4**	-0.3	6.5
Sep	96.6	99.1	98.9	99.0	96.9	98.1	98.7	99.6	**98.2**	0.8	7.8
Oct	96.0	99.0	99.5	100.0	98.7	97.9	98.7	99.1	**98.1**	-0.1	6.4
Nov	96.3	99.1	100.7	99.6	98.8	99.2	98.9	99.4	**98.4**	0.3	5.0
Dec	94.9	99.2	100.3	99.5	98.4	99.3	98.9	99.7	**98.1**	-0.3	3.5
2006 Jan	98.1	103.2	101.3	99.4	99.0	99.2	99.0	100.2	**99.3**	1.2	6.1
Feb	99.4	100.6	100.8	101.4	100.5	99.3	101.7	100.8	**100.4**	1.2	7.1
Mar	105.9	100.3	100.1	100.7	101.8	99.8	101.9	100.2	**102.1**	1.7	7.4
Apr	107.7	100.1	100.6	99.1	102.0	99.9	102.3	100.8	**102.6**	0.5	4.4
May	111.3	100.5	102.1	98.6	102.7	106.1	102.4	101.0	**104.4**	1.8	6.2
Jun	104.2	100.4	102.8	104.0	103.6	106.5	102.0	100.9	**103.4**	-1.0	7.4
Jul	102.0	100.4	104.0	108.9	103.4	107.0	102.1	102.0	**103.8**	0.4	6.3
Aug	102.4	100.7	105.9	110.7	103.2	107.3	102.1	102.6	**104.4**	0.5	7.2
Sep	103.7	100.3	105.8	110.8	103.1	107.7	103.5	102.4	**104.9**	0.6	6.9
Oct	107.1	100.1	103.2	111.1	104.6	106.7	103.3	102.9	**105.7**	0.7	7.7
Nov	110.7	100.7	102.9	115.7	105.5	106.8	102.9	103.6	**107.4**	1.6	9.2
Dec	113.7	100.7	103.4	116.6	104.9	107.4	102.9	105.5	**108.8**	1.3	10.9
2007 Jan	109.6	105.4	103.6	119.7	105.3	107.3	103.0	105.2	**108.4**	-0.3	9.2
Feb	106.3	101.2	104.3	122.4	105.9	106.8	106.0	104.6	**108.0**	-0.4	7.5
Mar	106.4	101.0	104.9	122.3	106.7	106.6	106.0	105.3	**108.2**	0.2	6.0
Apr	112.7	100.7	105.0	121.9	107.3	107.5	106.2	105.8	**110.0**	1.6	7.2
May	112.1	100.9	105.5	122.5	107.6	109.7	106.2	105.9	**110.3**	0.3	5.6
Jun	107.9	100.7	105.8	122.4	108.3	110.9	107.0	105.7	**109.5**	-0.7	5.9
Jul	105.7	100.7	107.8	123.6	110.0	111.6	107.1	106.1	**109.4**	-0.1	5.4
Aug	102.1	105.4	109.0	123.7	110.5	112.3	107.2	106.3	**109.0**	-0.4	4.4
Sep	105.4	105.8	109.8	124.8	110.8	113.0	107.2	106.7	**110.3**	1.2	5.1
Oct	108.5	105.9	110.0	128.1	111.1	113.6	109.7	106.6	**112.1**	1.7	6.2
Nov	110.5	106.0	110.4	128.5	112.7	115.0	109.7	108.4	**113.2**	1.0	5.5
Dec	111.1	106.4	111.9	129.7	114.3	118.4	109.7	109.6	**114.3**	1.0	5.2
2008 Jan	112.9	107.6	112.2	131.3	116.2	120.9	109.9	109.9	**115.5**	1.0	6.5
Feb	113.0	107.3	114.3	131.9	120.6	120.2	112.2	110.6	**116.4**	0.8	7.7
Mar	115.6	107.5	113.8	131.8	124.6	119.7	113.1	111.4	**117.5**	1.0	8.5
Apr	123.0	112.9	115.5	132.7	126.0	119.5	113.3	112.5	**120.3**	2.4	9.3
May	127.7	113.1	115.6	135.4	128.8	122.4	113.5	113.1	**122.6**	1.9	11.2
Jun	128.9	113.8	115.4	135.9	128.3	122.4	114.5	114.2	**123.3**	0.5	12.5
Jul	131.5	114.5	116.1	138.1	127.2	122.4	114.4	116.0	**124.7**	1.1	13.9
Aug	136.4	115.6	117.2	139.0	127.1	122.9	114.5	116.1	**126.3**	1.3	15.9
Sep	137.7	115.4	118.2	140.3	127.9	123.1	114.4	116.9	**127.1**	0.6	15.3
Oct	140.3	115.7	118.4	140.1	129.3	122.6	117.0	117.1	**128.1**	0.8	14.3
Nov	144.0	120.2	119.7	139.3	129.4	123.4	117.3	119.1	**129.8**	1.3	14.7
Dec	143.7	121.4	122.0	141.8	131.4	126.0	117.6	119.9	**130.6**	0.6	14.3
2009 Jan	146.2	124.6	121.9	144.6	132.2	125.5	118.0	121.2	132.3	1.3	14.5
Feb	147.3	123.2	122.9	147.0	133.7	125.3	121.9	122.1	133.8	1.1	14.9
Mar	148.4	124.7	122.5	144.7	134.9	124.9	121.8	124.0	134.1	0.2	14.1
Apr	155.1	124.3	124.1	143.7	135.8	124.0	121.9	127.3	136.5	1.8	13.4
May	158.1	125.7	125.7	142.8	137.8	124.0	122.5	129.1	137.9	1.1	12.5
Jun	156.8	124.8	125.4	144.0	138.8	124.7	124.9	130.3	138.4	0.3	12.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 34: Consumer Price Index KAMPALA HIGH INCOME (Base: 2005/06 =100)

	Food	Bevarages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Rent Fuel & Utilities	H.Hold & Personal Goods	Transport & Communic	Education	Heath, entert.& Others	All Items Index	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
Weights	**20.0**	**2.8**	**5.1**	**15.7**	**4.0**	**14.1**	**18.7**	**19.5**	**100.0**		
Calender Year (Average)											
2006	**105.0**	**100.0**	**102.5**	**107.0**	**101.5**	**103.8**	**101.5**	**101.0**	**103.3**		**6.7**
2007	**107.9**	**102.8**	**105.5**	**126.5**	**104.5**	**109.6**	**104.7**	**106.3**	**109.6**		**6.2**
Fiscal Year (Average)											
2005/06	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		
2006/07	**107.9**	**100.3**	**103.6**	**118.7**	**102.1**	**105.6**	**102.8**	**103.2**	**106.7**		**6.7**
2007/08	**112.8**	**105.5**	**109.1**	**132.2**	**110.5**	**117.6**	**106.4**	**111.9**	**114.5**		**7.4**
Monthly											
2005 Jul	93.6	99.5	96.6	99.3	100.2	96.9	98.6	99.1	97.5		
Aug	93.5	99.6	96.4	99.3	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	97.7		
Sep	97.3	99.3	98.9	98.2	96.9	98.1	98.0	100.6	98.5	0.8	
Oct	97.9	99.6	98.9	100.2	98.6	97.6	98.0	99.2	98.6	0.2	
Nov	98.4	99.5	100.3	100.6	99.6	99.4	98.2	99.5	99.3	0.6	
Dec	97.0	99.6	100.4	100.1	99.3	99.6	98.3	99.9	99.0	-0.3	
2006 Jan	100.7	104.1	101.8	100.3	99.6	99.6	98.7	100.2	100.1	1.1	
Feb	100.3	100.6	101.1	101.4	100.2	99.6	102.7	100.5	100.9	0.8	
Mar	104.9	99.6	99.8	100.0	101.6	99.7	102.7	99.7	101.4	1.3	
Apr	105.1	99.5	100.9	98.4	101.4	99.8	102.7	100.5	101.4	0.5	
May	109.7	99.5	102.2	97.3	101.6	106.3	102.5	100.5	103.1	1.7	
Jun	101.7	99.6	102.8	104.8	102.2	106.3	101.2	100.1	102.5	1.0	
Jul	100.8	99.5	103.5	110.1	102.3	107.0	101.4	100.2	103.3	0.2	5.9
Aug	102.9	99.5	105.6	110.4	101.9	106.8	101.3	101.7	104.1	1.6	6.6
Sep	102.9	99.5	105.3	111.1	101.3	105.7	101.4	101.1	103.9	0.6	5.5
Oct	106.9	99.4	102.2	111.3	102.3	104.6	101.1	101.7	104.5	0.4	6.0
Nov	111.0	99.7	102.2	118.7	102.4	104.4	101.2	101.6	106.5	2.5	7.3
Dec	113.7	99.7	102.7	120.0	101.1	105.8	101.3	104.5	108.0	3.3	9.1
2007 Jan	108.7	108.3	102.6	123.5	101.7	104.6	101.5	104.5	107.5	-0.4	7.4
Feb	107.1	99.7	103.6	124.4	101.2	103.6	104.6	103.7	107.4	-0.1	6.4
Mar	106.2	99.7	104.2	124.2	103.0	103.3	104.6	104.6	107.5	0.1	6.0
Apr	110.6	99.7	103.9	123.3	104.0	104.5	104.6	104.5	109.3	1.7	7.8
May	111.7	99.7	103.7	124.0	103.4	107.0	104.6	105.3	109.6	0.3	6.3
Jun	106.7	99.7	104.0	123.7	102.2	109.8	104.2	105.2	109.0	-0.6	6.4
Jul	103.3	99.7	105.6	124.1	104.0	110.7	104.2	105.8	109.0	0.2	5.5
Aug	100.8	105.5	106.3	125.0	103.8	111.5	104.3	106.2	108.4	-0.8	4.1
Sep	104.2	105.8	107.2	126.5	104.0	111.9	104.4	106.4	109.5	1.1	5.4
Oct	109.1	104.8	107.5	131.6	106.9	112.7	106.6	107.1	111.4	1.7	6.6
Nov	111.2	105.8	108.0	133.4	108.8	115.1	106.3	109.9	113.0	1.4	6.1
Dec	111.9	105.9	109.7	134.0	110.3	120.0	106.2	112.7	115.0	1.8	6.5
2008 Jan	113.8	105.6	109.7	133.9	110.9	121.4	106.1	113.2	116.2	1.0	8.1
Feb	112.7	104.5	110.2	134.5	112.7	119.6	107.1	114.0	115.9	-0.3	7.8
Mar	115.4	105.1	108.9	134.5	114.2	119.6	107.8	115.5	116.7	0.7	8.6
Apr	124.0	105.3	111.9	135.4	115.3	119.8	107.9	117.0	118.5	1.5	8.4
May	122.1	107.5	112.1	137.2	117.7	123.8	108.0	117.1	120.0	1.3	9.5
Jun	125.6	110.3	111.7	136.8	117.3	124.8	107.7	118.2	121.0	0.8	11.0
Jul	126.5	118.0	111.7	136.2	117.3	123.0	109.0	119.2	121.5	0.3	11.2
Aug	133.1	119.3	111.4	138.3	117.4	124.0	108.7	119.4	123.3	1.5	13.7
Sep	132.5	119.0	113.6	140.0	117.1	124.0	108.7	121.4	123.9	0.5	13.1
Oct	135.6	120.1	114.3	140.0	118.8	123.7	109.7	121.5	124.8	0.7	12.0
Nov	138.7	125.2	117.3	139.5	118.6	124.6	109.8	122.4	125.9	0.9	11.4
Dec	142.5	125.9	118.3	141.1	120.7	127.5	110.0	123.0	127.7	1.4	10.9
2009 Jan	144.0	130.0	118.0	142.0	121.6	124.8	110.4	122.4	127.8	0.1	9.9
Feb	143.3	127.8	118.9	145.0	122.9	124.8	112.5	122.7	128.7	0.7	11.0
Mar	143.7	128.7	118.9	144.5	125.0	124.6	112.4	122.5	128.7	0.0	10.2
Apr	146.7	129.0	120.0	146.9	126.3	123.8	112.2	124.4	130.0	1.0	9.5
May	149.3	129.5	120.2	145.7	127.0	123.7	112.7	128.7	131.3	1.0	9.3
Jun	148.1	128.5	119.7	145.8	128.4	124.2	114.8	129.5	131.7	0.3	8.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 36: Index of Industrial Production

annual summary for groups (Base: 2002 = 100).

Group/Subgroup	Weight	Calendar						Fiscal year					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Total Manufacturing	**1000**	**107.5**	**114.1**	**125.8**	**129.6**	**145.2**	**150.8**	**108**	**110**	**119**	**128**	**136**	**149**
Food Processing	**400**	**102.9**	**106.5**	**110.0**	**117.0**	**126.0**	**138.0**	**99**	**105**	**104**	**112**	**123**	**131**
Meat preparation & processing	2	115.7	101.2	90.7	85.8	81.3	73.0	99	121	64	103	81	75
Fish processing & preservation	28	90.0	97.6	86.6	76.8	63.0	68.0	98	90	95	83	72	66
Edible oil & fats production	42	110.7	123.6	127.7	206.5	239.0	196.0	108	116	112	156	235	222
Dairy production	10	113.7	135.6	160.9	166.0	190.9	295.0	100	122	143	170	170	226
Grain milling	9	120.1	137.2	217.4	354.0	319.0	312.0	97	134	133	287	350	302
Bakery production	9	107.8	168.5	125.5	146.0	179.0	196.0	101	114	112	140	164	185
Sugar processing	139	106.8	113.9	119.1	119.3	107.0	141.0	90	110	118	120	117	116
Tea processing	68	86.1	86.9	112.0	101.0	133.0	128.0	100	86	75	68	73	97
Coffe processing	89	111.3	94.9	75.0	65.0	83.0	98.0	99	114	104	107	114	134
Animal feed production	5	140.6	96.4	146.0	128.0	162.8	137.0	76	107	107	139	142	161
Other Food processing	1	37.1	118.5	94.0	139.0	167.0	170.0	149	122	120	89	152	174
Drinks & Tobacco	**201**	**111.9**	**123.1**	**146.0**	**146.0**	**180.0**	**191.0**	**95**	**116**	**127**	**152**	**155**	**190**
Beer production	99	107.5	114.7	136.6	142.7	198.0	220.0	96	112	117	139	161	217
Soft drinks & bottled water production	69	117.2	139.4	174.4	209.0	240.0	243.0	94	131	154	199	220	242
Tobacco manufacturing	34	114.1	114.5	117.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	99	99	104	91	0	0
Textiles Clothing & Footwear	**43**	**134.4**	**161.4**	**145.0**	**135.1**	**163.0**	**142.0**	**97**	**144**	**174**	**131**	**139**	**151**
Cotton ginning	13	114.7	161.7	247.0	72.9	132.0	65.0	97	135	257	81	117	82
Textiles & garment manufacturing	19	158.3	189.4	173.3	228.7	214.0	259.0	110	169	182	208	190	241
Leather and footwear production	11	115.7	113.0	57.7	44.8	113.0	26.0	83	110	66	55	77	73
Sawmilling, paper & printing	**35**	**124.8**	**120.0**	**125.0**	**132.0**	**148.5**	**166.0**	**100**	**115**	**116**	**131**	**133**	**163**
Sawmilling, papermaking, etc	12	102.9	59.7	55.0	60.0	54.0	59.0	95	80	51	61	54	54
Printing and publishing	23	136.3	151.4	161.0	170.0	199.2	222.0	103	133	149	168	174	220
Chemicals, Paint, soap & foam products	**97**	**115.5**	**108.9**	**130.4**	**132.0**	**144.9**	**124.0**	**102**	**109**	**124**	**131**	**142**	**134**
Chemicals & pharmaceutical production	9	123.5	119.5	132.0	149.2	190.3	181.0	94	119	107	144	175	188
Paint & vanish manufacturing	3	102.7	56.0	249.1	267.0	354.0	398.0	121	56	224	246	304	377
Soap, detergents, etc production	75	116.1	108.0	124.4	117.0	116.0	91.0	100	108	122	121	118	103
Foam products manufacturing	10	106.3	119.6	143.0	190.0	275.0	243.0	108	120	134	160	246	257
Bricks & Cement	**75**	**94.5**	**103.8**	**126.0**	**149.0**	**159.0**	**173.0**	**96**	**104**	**124**	**132**	**157**	**162**
Bricks, Tiles, & other ceramic production.	15	86.9	69.6	75.5	91.0	118.0	113.0	90	70	82	85	106	118
Cement and lime production	60	96.4	112.5	133.4	158.0	160.0	185.0	97	112	131	140	164	169
Concrete articles manufacturing	5	…	112.0	132.0	157.0	199.0	143.0		112	131	130	186	170
Metal Products	**83**	**116.8**	**108.9**	**125.0**	**132.0**	**140.0**	**130.0**	**109**	**112**	**127**	**133**	**132**	**141**
Basic Iron & Steeel Manufacturing	78	119.7	108.8	123.6	131.0	140.0	131.0	92	113	127	132	131	142
Other metal products	5	69.2	110.3	146.0	143.0	143.0	99.0	119	85	132	148	149	125
Miscellaneous	**66**	**86.8**	**124.9**	**130.0**	**121.0**	**137.6**	**144.0**	**85**	**107**	**121**	**129**	**130**	**141**
Plastic Products manufacturing	33	103.0	136.1	134.9	135.1	139.0	145.0	85	126	129	131	137	138
Furniture-making	14		114.0	142.0	94.0	123.0	141.0		88	114	141	102	147
Other manufacturing	19	70.4	113.6	111.0	118.0	146.0	144.0	86	88	114	116	138	144

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 37: Index of Production, Manufacturing Formal Sector

Monthly summary for index groups (Base 2002=100).

	Food Processing	Drinks and tobacco	Textiles Clothing & Footwear	Paper, Products	Chemicals Paint, Soap & Foam Prds	Bricks and Cement	Metal & Related Products	Miscell-aneous	All Items Index
No. of Estabs	44+	12	9+	13	22	11	19	17	150
Weight	**400.2**	**201.4**	**42.5**	**35.3**	**96.6**	**75.2**	**82.8**	**66.1**	**1000**
Calendar Year									
2005	110.0	146.2	164.8	124.7	130.4	126.0	124.9	129.5	125.8
2006	117.0	146.4	135.3	132.2	131.5	149.0	131.6	121.5	129.6
2007	125.6	179.8	163.3	149.3	145.3	156.5	140.3	137.8	145.2
2008	137.8	189.9	141.7	164.6	123.6	172.7	129.5	143.6	150.3
Fiscal Year									
2004/05	104.2	127.4	173.8	115.6	124.4	124.1	126.8	121.3	118.7
2005/06	112.5	151.7	131.0	131.0	130.6	131.7	132.7	128.8	127.8
2006/07	123.1	154.9	139.3	133.0	141.7	157.2	131.9	129.5	136.1
2007/08	130.9	189.5	150.5	163.0	134.1	162.0	140.8	141.5	148.8
Monthly									
2006 Jan	108.5	161.1	180.1	143.6	137.4	129.5	147.3	131.2	132.5
Feb	99.4	171.1	236.8	140.1	112.5	112.7	100.6	157.0	127.3
Mar	114.4	164.4	159.4	122.1	134.1	145.5	150.9	101.8	133.1
Apr	118.1	127.6	141.1	114.2	129.2	128.8	138.4	103.3	123.4
May	111.9	117.4	94.2	140.0	130.5	134.2	152.1	120.8	120.7
Jun	114.1	124.2	190.3	149.8	121.8	156.5	141.0	122.6	127.3
Jul	118.2	121.9	122.3	115.2	124.9	164.0	128.6	106.0	123.2
Aug	123.8	137.0	142.0	122.4	132.8	165.8	137.6	116.2	131.9
Sep	125.8	145.3	86.6	134.2	128.2	160.7	127.7	112.2	130.5
Oct	122.9	139.6	100.5	126.3	138.6	159.3	119.9	121.6	129.3
Nov	122.6	145.0	72.1	145.1	141.5	163.3	122.8	137.5	131.7
Dec	124.6	202.0	97.8	133.8	146.8	167.5	112.7	127.4	143.9
2007 Jan	136.5	161.7	172.9	141.9	155.1	154.2	136.7	125.5	145.7
Feb	121.6	159.5	181.5	126.5	153.7	145.5	134.4	129.6	138.5
Mar	118.9	167.8	199.6	133.8	154.2	162.2	141.6	175.2	145.0
Apr	111.1	164.3	163.6	130.1	134.1	148.3	136.4	109.7	131.7
May	125.8	158.5	163.5	154.3	144.7	161.4	147.7	144.6	142.5
Jun	125.8	156.4	169.5	132.1	145.6	134.8	136.6	148.8	139.1
Jul	117.9	179.3	182.2	138.3	148.7	159.2	143.1	143.0	143.5
Aug	126.2	182.5	181.2	157.9	157.3	181.8	153.2	134.9	151.0
Sep	125.6	181.2	212.5	150.1	139.5	160.3	142.9	131.7	147.2
Oct	127.1	186.1	124.9	142.1	144.9	144.5	149.1	133.6	144.7
Nov	125.4	204.0	91.1	171.6	135.6	154.6	141.1	141.2	146.9
Dec	144.9	256.7	116.6	213.3	130.3	170.7	120.6	135.3	166.5
2008 Jan	143.3	186.6	139.0	170.5	138.5	162.0	151.5	124.0	153.2
Feb	137.9	176.5	160.1	163.9	133.9	171.3	150.2	154.1	151.7
Mar	132.7	215.2	181.5	161.8	118.9	169.0	139.1	157.8	156.0
Apr	125.3	161.3	121.8	144.7	122.3	158.6	143.7	145.1	138.1
May	132.2	163.8	158.3	183.8	123.8	158.7	135.1	137.3	143.2
Jun	132.1	180.8	137.3	158.2	115.8	153.6	120.5	159.7	143.9
Jul	147.6	176.1	118.7	160.1	117.8	186.5	134.5	163.6	152.6
Aug	145.1	183.6	66.1	166.3	117.5	183.3	120.5	127.5	147.3
Sep	136.1	200.0	99.1	156.9	119.7	173.8	119.9	125.8	147.3
Oct	137.8	186.3	160.1	187.2	123.1	180.7	133.9	148.3	152.4
Nov	137.0	177.9	137.2	150.0	117.1	181.1	104.3	147.0	145.1
Dec	146.3	270.4	220.9	171.5	134.5	193.6	101.3	133.6	173.2
2009 Jan	151.2	181.0	142.9	163.0	155.4	196.6	114.2	157.5	158.4
Feb	171.1	168.0	313.4	170.2	142.6	183.4	114.7	191.7	171.4
Mar	141.3	212.5	273.5	172.8	133.3	144.1	122.3	183.4	163.0

Note: Figuresfor January 2009 to March 2009 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 38: Pump Prices for Petroleum Products

(Kampala pump prices, shs per litre).

Year and Effective Month of Increase	Motor Spirit Premium (PMS)	Diesel (AGO)	Kerosene (BIK)	Exchange Rate (shs per US$)
2004 Jan	1,698	1,448	1,238	1,938
Feb	1,790	1,540	1,330	1,865
Mar	1,800	1,550	1,330	1,927
Apr	1,825	1,575	1,335	1,919
May	1,878	1,600	1,360	1,856
Jun	1,890	1,600	1,360	1,819
Jul	1,758	1,418	1,260	1,748
Aug	1,690	1,400	1,260	1,732
Sep	1,697	1,407	1,267	1,721
Oct	1,760	1,470	1,330	1,735
Nov	1,760	1,497	1,367	1,731
Dec	1,738	1,470	1,400	1,739
2005 Jan	1,720	1,484	1,400	1,732
Feb	1,720	1,467	1,400	1,711
Mar	1,730	1,488	1,410	1,711
Apr	1,883	1,642	1,588	1,778
May	1,953	1,710	1,632	1,776
Jun	1,975	1,673	1,500	1,738
Jul	2,061	1,762	1,550	1,752
Aug	2,100	1,845	1,550	1,815
Sep	2,200	1,890	1,650	1,848
Oct	2,185	1,881	1,669	1,857
Nov	2,175	1,875	1,675	1,835
Dec	2,175	1,875	1,675	1,816
2006 Jan	2,175	1,875	1,675	1,819
Feb	2,175	1,875	1,675	1,816
Mar	2,175	1,875	1,675	1,821
Apr	2,193	1,911	1,705	1,827
May	2,231	1,949	1,786	1,836
Jun	2,290	1,975	1,798	1,860
Jul	2,303	2,002	1,810	1,858
Aug	2,295	1,975	1,794	1,848
Sep	2,251	1,903	1,818	1,855
Oct	2,150	1,850	1,690	1,843
Nov	2,095	1,750	1,650	1,819
Dec	1,878	1,661	1,600	1,775
2007 Jan	1,926	1,682	1,600	1,792
Feb	1,951	1,718	1,615	1,752
Mar	1,988	1,737	1,625	1,751
Apr	2,048	1,958	1,626	1,729
May	2,139	1,950	1,606	1,695
Jun	2,153	1,875	1,625	1,644
Jul	2,224	1,853	1,625	1,653
Aug	2,217	1,906	1,696	1,737
Sep	2,320	1,970	1,670	1,763
Oct	2,330	2,013	1,717	1,747
Nov	2,387	2,090	1,717	1,708
Dec	2,443	2,150	1,717	1,712
2008 Jan	2,775	2,370	1,950	1,711
Feb	2,717	2,188	1,950	1,708
Mar	2,575	2,188	2,154	1,684
Apr	2,597	2,317	2,099	1,687
May	2,591	2,583	2,112	1,648
Jun	2,665	2,583	2,254	1,601
Jul	2,715	2,638	2,353	1,634
Aug	2,754	2,665	2,409	1,624
Sep	2,738	2,503	2,387	1,645
Oct	2,646	2,370	2,330	1,839
Nov	2,646	2,458	2,360	1,910
Dec	2,783	2,456	2,313	1,956
2009 Jan	2,896	2,408	2,227	1,976
Feb	2,668	1,975	2,124	1,965
Mar	2,563	1,755	1,962	2,052
Apr	2,418	1,725	1,817	2,176
May	2,353	1,831	1,787	2,248
Jun	2,358	1,938	1,797	2,137

Source: Bank of Uganda

Appendix 39: Coffee Exports (quantity in 60 kg. bags; value in US$).

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
First Quarter	**500,271**	**21,546,884**	**606,220**	**28,912,780**	**484,093**	**38,601,230**	**655,008**	**58,525,330**	**643,959**	**68,134,931**	**745,264**	**77,842,118**
Oct	133,774	5,531,235	185,933	8,241,652	121,696	9,279,495	155,571	13,357,091	172,576	17,649,992	179,564	21,003,596
Nov	137,920	5,960,398	182,881	8,301,451	182,053	14,472,486	250,728	22,960,240	198,864	21,000,153	266,722	27,598,387
Dec	228,577	10,055,251	237,406	12,369,677	180,344	14,849,249	248,709	22,207,999	272,519	29,484,786	298,978	29,240,135
Second Quarter	**766,812**	**36,510,095**	**625,258**	**37,756,877**	**550,436**	**50,423,763**	**803,626**	**72,735,896**	**958,469**	**113,049,853**	**907,145**	**85,611,665**
Jan	296,041	13,382,527	214,723	11,455,547	228,714	19,679,281	316,128	28,367,743	360,875	39,727,037	329,211	30,469,346
Feb	235,193	11,215,555	215,118	12,390,484	165,762	16,113,588	222,099	20,145,787	318,346	37,024,608	321,355	31,204,062
Mar	235,578	11,912,013	195,417	13,910,846	155,960	14,630,894	265,399	24,222,366	279,248	36,298,208	256,579	23,938,257
Third Quarter	**621,648**	**30,033,116**	**660,664**	**50,211,106**	**457,061**	**39,261,991**	**566,505**	**55,181,243**	**746,775**	**96,846,371**	**680,371**	**62,559,330**
Apr	177,569	8,766,967	211,388	15,347,589	146,642	13,744,275	137,156	12,955,518	237,226	31,755,492	205,725	19,084,254
May	180,901	8,617,413	220,025	16,777,749	123,321	10,967,328	184,560	17,906,947	231,442	29,486,780	220,620	20,264,161
Jun	263,178	12,648,736	229,251	18,085,768	187,098	14,550,388	244,789	24,318,778	278,107	35,604,099	254,026	23,210,915
Fourth Quarter	**634,311**	**27,615,749**	**612,748**	**45,265,472**	**510,384**	**42,075,091**	**658,261**	**66,260,281**	**861,207**	**110,381,390**		
Jul	284,090	12,805,080	251,013	18,690,961	176,310	13,711,673	268,864	28,339,099	325,080	42,017,500		
Aug	187,365	7,873,035	219,447	16,541,894	175,526	14,393,571	230,849	23,921,182	324,127	41,571,890		
Sep	162,856	6,937,634	142,288	10,032,617	158,548	13,969,847	158,548	14,000,000	212,000	26,792,000		
Total for Crop year	**2,523,042**	**115,705,844**	**2,504,890**	**162,146,235**	**2,001,974**	**170,362,075**	**2,683,400**	**252,702,750**	**3,210,410**	**388,412,545**		

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority

Appendix 40: Production of Major Agricultural Crops ('000 tonnes).

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 Estimates
Export Crops												
Coffee	219.62	205.06	48	155	197	210	151	170	158	133	175	212
Robusta	194.91	180.68	21	130	167	184	122	138	122	96	144	181
Arabica	24.72	24.37	27	24	31	25	29	32	36	37	31	31
Cotton (Lint)	18.98	4.92	14,482	2,129	12,479	12	17	…	…	…	…	…
Tobacco	8.20	11.33	20,864	23	23	36	34	33	31	16	26	29
Tea	21.08	25.90	24,739	29	33	39	37	36	38	34	45	43
Sugar (Raw)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…
Food Crops												
Plantains (Bananas)	9,303	9,318	8,949	9,428	9,732	9,888	9,700	9,686	9,380	9,052	9,233	9,371
Cereals	1,625	2,085	2,188	2,112	2,309	2,178	2,508	2,274	2,526	2,557	2,633	2,716
Maize	740	924	1,053	1,096	1,174	1,053	1,300	1,080	1,237	1,258	1,262	1,266
Finger Millet	502	642	606	534	584	606	640	659	672	687	732	783
Sorghum	294	420	413	361	423	413	421	399	449	440	458	477
Rice	80	90	95	109	114	95	132	121	153	154	162	171
Wheat	9	9	11	12	14	11	15	15	15	18	19	19
Root Crops	4,545	5,764	7,678	7,842	8,288	8,511	8,617	8,723	8,765	8,179	8,277	8,449
Sweet Potatoes	1,894	2,176	2,354	2,398	2,515	2,592	2,610	2,650	2,604	2,627	2,654	2,707
Irish Potatoes	360	384	449	478	508	546	557	573	585	628	650	670
Cassava	2,291	3,204	4,875	4,966	5,265	5,373	5,450	5,500	5,576	4,924	4,973	5,072
Oil Seeds	248	309	331	364	392	420	430	420	478	495	506	524
Sim-sim	73	77	93	97	102	106	120	125	161	166	168	173
Groundnuts	91	140	137	139	146	148	150	137	159	154	162	173
Soyabeans	84	92	101	128	144	166	160	158	158	175	176	178
Pulses	346	517	558	574	665	692	690	623	648	599	610	625
Beans (Mixed)	221	387	401	420	511	535	525	455	478	424	430	440
Field Peas	20	19	19	16	15	16	14	15	15	16	16	16
Pigeon Peas	59	61	76	78	80	82	84	84	85	88	89	90
Cow Peas	46	50	62	60	59	59	67	69	70	71	75	79

Note: Estimates are of economic production with post harvest losses are taken into account.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix 41: Projected midyear population by region and district 1/

Region/District	Census Populatin 1980	1991	2002	Mid -Year Population 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Central										
Kalangala	8,575	16,371	34,766	36,600	38,900	41,500	44,200	47,000	50,800	54,100
Kampala	458,503	774,241	1,189,142	1,223,100	1,267,000	1,312,300	1,358,800	1,406,600	1,480,200	1,533,600
Kayunga	194,793	236,177	294,613	298,700	304,000	309,300	314,500	320,000	330,800	336,600
Kiboga	138,676	141,607	229,472	236,900	246,600	256,500	266,800	277,400	293,300	305,400
Luwero	338,508	255,390	341,317	347,700	356,000	364,300	372,700	381,300	396,500	405,900
Lyantonde	0	53,100	66,039	66,039	68,100	69,300	70,500	71,700	74,000	75,300
Masaka	520,312	694,697	770,662	775,200	781,000	786,700	792,100	797,400	816,200	822,300
Mityana	271,775	223,527	266,108	268,900	272,700	276,300	279,900	283,400	291,900	295,900
Mpigi	271,775	350,980	407,790	411,500	416,200	420,800	425,400	430,000	441,900	447,000
Mubende	371,584	277,449	423,422	435,300	450,700	466,500	482,800	499,500	525,300	544,000
Mukono	439,482	588,427	795,393	811,000	831,000	851,200	871,800	892,600	929,200	952,300
Nakaseke	274,558	93,804	137,278	140,800	145,200	149,700	154,400	159,200	166,800	172,100
Nakasongo	73,966	100,497	127,064	128,900	131,300	133,900	136,300	138,700	143,600	146,300
Rakai	389,433	330,401	404,326	476,400	416,000	422,600	429,000	435,600	449,600	456,800
Sembabule	102,269	144,039	180,045	182,600	185,800	189,100	192,400	195,600	202,300	205,900
Wakiso	389,433	562,887	907,988	937,000	974,800	1,013,900	1,054,300	1,096,000	1,158,200	1,205,100
Total	**4,243,642**	**4,843,594**	**6,575,425**	**6,776,639**	**6,885,300**	**7,063,900**	**7,245,900**	**7,432,000**	**7,750,600**	**7,958,600**
Eastern										
Amuria	…	69,353	180,022	192,000	208,000	225,400	244,200	264,400	291,200	315,500
Budaka	…	100,348	136,489	139,200	142,700	146,200	149,900	153,600	160,100	164,000
Bududa	…	79,218	123,103	0	131,400	136,200	141,200	146,400	154,300	159,900
Bugiri	155,513	239,307	412,395	427,500	447,200	467,800	489,200	511,500	543,900	568,700
Bukedea	0	75,272	122,433	0	131,600	136,900	142,500	148,200	156,900	163,300
Bukwa	…	30,692	48,952	50,500	52,500	54,500	56,700	58,800	62,100	64,500
Busia	126,184	163,597	225,008	229,700	235,700	241,800	248,000	254,300	265,400	272,100
Butalejja	…	106,678	157,489	161,600	166,800	172,200	177,600	183,300	192,400	198,500
Iganga	360,312	365,756	540,999	555,000	573,100	591,600	610,600	630,100	661,400	682,100
Jinja	228,520	289,476	387,573	394,900	404,300	413,800	423,500	433,300	451,000	461,500
Kaberamaid	79,344	81,535	131,650	135,900	141,400	147,000	152,900	158,900	168,100	174,800
Kaliro	…	105,122	154,667	158,600	163,700	169,000	174,300	179,700	188,600	194,600
Kamuli	349,549	380,092	552,665	566,400	583,900	601,900	620,300	639,100	670,000	690,300
Kapchorwa	73,967	86,010	141,439	146,100	152,300	158,600	165,200	172,100	182,300	189,800
Katakwi	177,447	75,244	118,928	122,600	127,300	132,100	137,200	142,300	150,300	156,000
Kumi	239,539	161,422	267,232	402,700	288,000	300,200	312,900	326,000	345,500	360,000
Manafwa	…	178,528	262,566	396,000	277,900	286,800	295,800	305,100	320,200	330,200
Mayuge	128,056	216,849	324,674	333,400	344,600	356,100	368,000	380,100	399,400	412,600
Mbale	372,169	240,929	332,571	339,600	348,600	357,700	367,000	376,500	392,900	403,100
Namutumb	0	123,871	167,691	171,000	175,200	179,500	183,900	188,300	196,200	200,900
Pallisa	261,183	257,308	384,089	394,300	407,400	421,000	434,800	449,000	471,700	487,100
Sironko	184,772	212,305	283,092	288,400	295,200	302,000	308,900	316,000	328,800	336,300
Soroti	219,838	204,258	369,789	384,600	404,100	424,500	445,700	468,000	499,800	524,800
Tororo	281,043	285,299	379,399	386,400	395,400	404,500	413,600	423,000	440,000	449,900
Total	**3,237,436**	**4,128,469**	**6,204,915**	**6,376,400**	**6,598,300**	**6,827,300**	**7,063,900**	**7,308,000**	**7,692,500**	**7,960,500**
Northern										
Abim	…	47,572	51,903	52,200	52,500	52,800	53,000	53,300	54,100	54,900
Adjumani	48,789	96,264	202,290	212,600	226,300	240,700	256,000	272,200	292,100	313,200
Amolatar	…	68,473	96,189	98,400	101,100	103,900	106,800	109,700	113,700	117,800
Amuru	…	126,639	176,733	180,600	185,500	190,600	195,700	200,900	208,300	215,500
Apac	313,333	277,451	415,578	426,700	441,100	455,800	470,900	486,500	507,200	528,200
Arua	394,303	268,839	402,671	413,500	427,400	441,600	456,400	471,400	491,500	511,800
Dokolo	…	84,978	129,385	133,000	137,600	142,500	147,400	152,500	159,200	166,000
Gulu	270,085	211,788	298,527	305,300	313,900	322,700	331,600	340,900	353,500	366,200
Kaabong	…	91,236	202,757	213,900	228,800	244,500	261,300	279,400	301,200	324,500
Kitgum	145,821	175,587	282,375	291,400	303,000	315,000	327,500	340,400	357,000	374,100
Koboko	…	62,337	129,148	135,500	144,100	153,100	162,600	172,800	185,100	198,300
Kotido	161,445	57,198	122,442	128,900	137,500	146,500	156,200	166,500	179,300	192,800
Lira	370,252	347,514	515,666	529,100	546,500	564,300	582,600	601,300	626,500	651,700
Nyadri	0	206,971	302,109	0	319,400	329,400	339,500	350,000	364,100	378,300
Moroto	95,863	96,833	189,940	198,700	210,300	222,400	235,200	248,700	265,300	282,700
Moyo	57,703	79,381	194,778	206,800	223,100	240,600	259,300	279,500	303,800	330,200
Nakapiripi	92,778	77,584	154,494	161,700	171,400	181,600	192,300	203,600	217,500	232,300
Nebbi	233,000	316,866	435,360	444,400	456,000	467,700	479,700	491,800	509,200	526,200
Oyam	…	177,053	268,415	275,900	285,500	295,300	305,400	315,700	329,600	343,500
Pader	162,890	181,597	326,338	339,200	356,200	373,900	392,400	411,800	436,000	461,200
Yumbe	77,980	99,794	251,784	267,900	289,600	313,000	338,200	365,400	398,100	433,700
Total	**2,424,242**	**3,151,955**	**5,148,882**	**5,015,700**	**5,556,800**	**5,797,900**	**6,050,000**	**6,314,300**	**6,652,300**	**7,003,100**
Western										
Buliisa	112,216	47,709	63,363	64,500	66,000	67,500	69,100	70,700	73,200	75,100
Bundibugy	408,663	116,566	209,978	218,400	229,300	240,800	252,800	265,200	282,100	297,200
Bushenyi	142,247	579,137	731,392	742,200	756,200	770,000	784,100	798,200	823,700	841,600
Hoima	…	197,851	343,618	356,400	373,100	390,500	408,600	427,400	453,300	476,000
Ibanda	…	148,029	198,635	202,400	207,300	212,200	217,200	222,200	230,500	236,800
Isingiro	328,757	226,365	316,025	322,900	331,800	340,800	350,100	359,400	374,100	385,500
Kabale	224,638	417,218	458,318	460,800	463,700	466,700	469,600	472,300	481,700	486,300
Kabarole	590,998	299,573	356,914	360,800	365,700	370,500	375,500	380,300	390,500	397,000
Kamwenge	213,161	201,654	263,730	268,300	274,100	280,100	286,000	292,000	302,300	309,700
Kanungu	129,022	160,708	204,732	207,900	212,000	216,000	220,100	224,300	231,600	236,800
Kasese	118,658	343,601	523,033	537,700	556,500	575,900	595,900	616,400	646,300	671,000
Kibaale	…	220,261	405,882	422,700	444,800	467,900	492,000	517,400	551,400	582,000
Kiruhura	277,697	140,946	212,219	218,000	225,400	233,100	240,900	249,000	260,800	270,500
Kisoro	…	186,681	220,312	222,600	225,400	228,300	231,100	233,900	240,000	243,900
Kyenjojo	152,054	245,573	377,171	388,000	401,900	416,200	430,900	446,100	468,100	486,400
Masindi	126,664	213,087	396,127	412,800	434,700	457,600	481,600	506,800	540,500	571,000
Mbarara	166,161	267,457	361,477	368,500	377,700	386,800	396,200	405,600	409,100	418,300
Ntungamo	223,230	305,199	379,987	385,300	392,000	398,700	405,500	412,200	436,400	447,400
Rukungiri	3,214,166	230,072	275,162	278,200	282,100	286,000	289,800	293,600	301,700	306,700
Total	**6,428,332**	**4,547,687**	**6,298,075**	**6,438,400**	**6,619,700**	**6,805,600**	**6,997,000**	**7,193,000**	**7,497,300**	**7,739,200**
Overall Total	**16,333,652**	**16,671,705**	**24,227,297**	**24,607,139**	**25,660,100**	**26,494,700**	**27,356,800**	**28,247,300**	**29,592,700**	**30,661,400**

1/ The projections are based on the 2002 Population and Housing census.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 42: UETCL Energy purchases (GWh), 2004-2008.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hydro electricity	1,887.69	1,721.72	1,190.03	1,293.92	1,405.04
Eskom	1,872.3	1,698.5	1,160.5	1,263.5	1,373.4
Kilembe mines	11.5	20.8	28.1	29.6	29.8
Kasese Cobalt	3.9	2.4	1.5	0.7	1.8
Thermal Electricity	-	140.77	369.98	539.13	597.07
Aggreko 1 (Lugogo)	-	140.77	319.95	272.80	141.39
Aggreko 2 (Kiira)	-	-	50.03	266.33	239.59
Aggreko 3 (Mutundwe)	-	-	-	-	99.52
Jacobsen (Namanve)	-	-	-	-	116.57
Others	-	28.19	68.89	71.72	173.89
Back flows to UETCL (At 33kv)	-	3.7	20.0	11.6	130.7
Electrogaz	-	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.3
KPCL (import)	-	23.2	46.7	58.3	40.9
TOTAL	**1,887.7**	**1,890.7**	**1,628.9**	**1,904.8**	**2,176.0**

Source: Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)

Appendix 43: Estimated Number of Vehicles on the Road.

Year	Heavy Comm.	Pick-ups & vans	Buses	Mini Buses	Cars	Motor Cycles	Agricultural Tractors	Others	Total
1971	6,795	4,988	903	665	23,771	6,161	...	1,227	44,510
1972	6,617	5,320	996	709	24,054	6,235	...	1,331	45,262
1973	5,978	4,836	915	645	21,732	5,654	...	1,220	40,980
1974	5,535	4,542	902	611	20,025	5,381	...	1,260	38,256
1975	7,210	5,087	971	593	18,994	5,132	...	1,365	39,352
1976	6,185	4,393	846	514	16,523	5,399	...	1,298	35,158
1977	5,755	4,475	777	614	15,734	4,562	...	1,765	33,682
1978	5,812	5,101	839	779	15,757	4,754	...	2,252	35,294
1979	3,216	3,336	553	533	11,279	4,459	...	1,914	25,290
1980	3,519	3,672	608	605	11,644	4,726	...	2,157	26,931
1981	3,507	3,689	875	620	10,656	4,217	...	2,174	25,738
1982	3,529	3,426	593	699	9,821	3,926	...	2,080	24,074
1983	3,364	3,749	626	1,225	10,061	4,308	...	2,600	25,933
1984	3,232	4,169	609	1,670	10,430	4,420	...	2,624	27,154
1985	3,093	4,521	552	1,732	10,825	4,403	...	2,606	27,732
1986	3,041	5,153	548	1,875	11,616	4,303	...	2,858	29,394
1987	3,235	5,933	553	1,980	12,342	4,187	...	3,077	31,307
1988	3,360	6,616	578	2,078	12,739	4,157	...	3,385	32,913
1989	3,700	7,410	564	2,384	12,964	4,240	...	3,676	34,938
1990	3,649	7,967	524	2,762	12,284	4,620	...	3,686	35,492
1991	7,224	13,000	342	4,680	17,804	5,226	988	838	50,102
1992	7,397	13,791	382	5,283	18,998	6,213	1,222	981	54,267
1993	7,554	15,035	401	6,489	20,464	7,646	1,331	1,080	60,000
1994	7,957	17,776	464	8,809	24,208	12,142	1,541	1,150	74,047
1995	8,531	22,039	591	11,158	28,941	21,988	1,785	1,179	96,212
1996	9,187	27,365	617	13,261	35,361	36,994	2,043	1,386	126,214
1997	9,850	33,120	625	13,400	42,000	48,000	2,100	1,400	150,495
1998	11,451	37,199	686	15,143	46,930	61,044	2,287	1,424	176,164
1999	12,801	41,365	770	15,272	48,392	63,769	2,427	1,448	186,244
2000	13,240	42,443	800	15,523	49,016	64,305	2,334	1,444	189,105
2001	14,441	45,161	845	17,148	53,105	66,984	2,317	1,520	201,521
2002	15,719	45,472	836	18,006	54,173	71,229	2,291	1,552	209,278
2003	16,122	48,528	846	19,726	56,837	80,088	2,421	1,623	226,191
2004	17,530	52,685	878	22,565	59,786	89,212	2,574	1,815	247,045
2005	18,684	53,203	868	27,568	65,472	108,207	2,717	1,876	594,497
2006	20,496	53,137	857	32,006	70,652	133,985	2,778	1,991	315,902
2007	23,323	55,950	995	39,476	81,320	176,516	2,958	2,235	382,773
2008	28,501	58,317	1,237	49,235	90,856	236,452	3,306	2,584	470,488

Source: Ministry of Works, Housing & Communications