

# MONTHLY ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS



**SEPTEMBER 2009**

The Bank of Uganda Economic and Financial Indicators beginning with June 1999 Edition are now available on the BOU website at <http://www.bou.or.ug>

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## INTRODUCTION

The indicators presented in this report summarise the major developments in economic and financial conditions in Uganda during the month of September 2009. Price and financial sector stability remained the key objectives of policy during the month. The drought experienced in most parts of the country continued to exert upward pressure on food inflation and overall headline inflation in September 2009. Core inflation, however, continued declining in September 2009. The foreign exchange market also remained broadly stable, albeit with an appreciation of the Uganda shilling against the US dollar.

Interest rates on all treasury bills papers and repo instrument declined. Most measures of money supply registered nominal expansions in August 2009 compared to July 2009 levels. Merchandise exports performed better in August 2009 than in the corresponding month a year ago, largely on account of robust Informal cross border trade (ICBT). ICBT exports, however, declined on a monthly basis due to reduced volumes of maize, beans and food related industrial exports to the region partly attributed to the drought.

## I INFLATION

According to data from Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), the annual Headline Inflation rose to 14.5 percent in September 2009, from 12.6 percent reported in August 2009, mainly on account of a rise in food inflation. The monthly headline inflation, also increased to 2.4 percent from 2.1 percent recorded in the month of August 2009, largely on account of food supply shocks.

The annual core inflation<sup>1</sup> however, decreased to 9.7 percent in September 2009 from 9.9 percent in August 2009, partly on account of lower imported inflation from Uganda's trading partners. The month-on-month core inflation also reduced to 0.3 percent compared to 0.5 percent in August 2009.

The annual Energy, Fuel, and Utilities (EFU) inflation, though still negative, increased to minus 3.7 percent in September 2009 from minus 4.2 percent in August 2009. The month-on-month EFU inflation also edged up to 0.2 percent in September 2009, from minus 0.1 percent in August 2009 driven

largely by the monthly rise in prices of petrol and firewood.

The annual food crops<sup>2</sup> Inflation increased to 49.5 percent from 31.9 percent observed in August 2009. The month-on-month food crops' inflation also increased to 15.3 percent from 12.0 percent in August 2009. Food inflation spiked in August 2009 and September 2009 on account of the drought experienced in various parts of the country coupled with the banana wilt disease that destroyed crops in the key source districts of Masaka and Bushenyi. Figure 1 shows the movements in the inflation rates for the period September 2007 to September 2009.

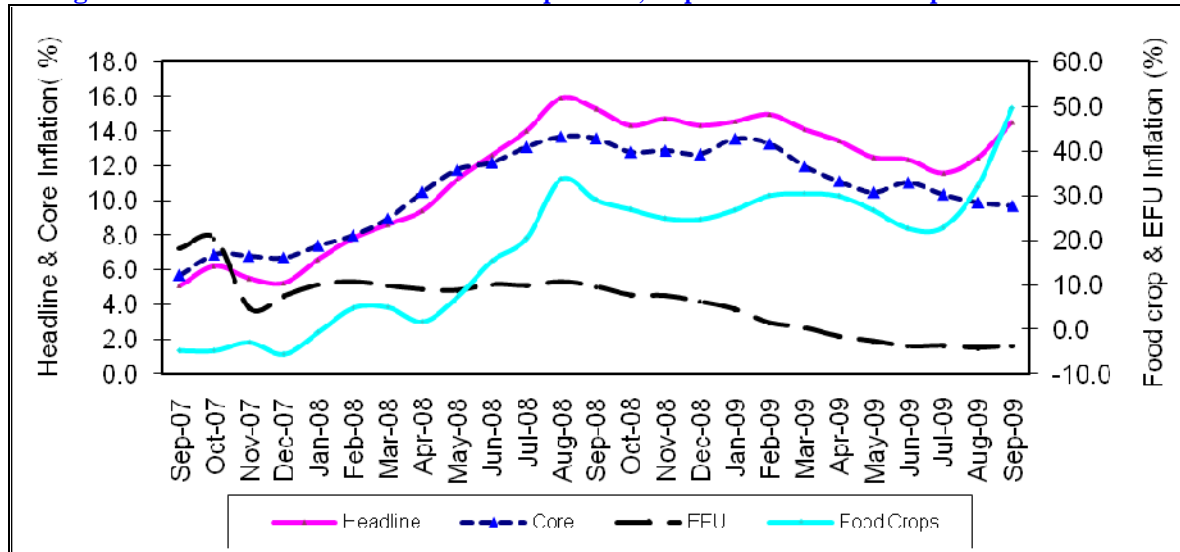
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<sup>1</sup> Excludes food crops, electricity, fuel and metered water

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<sup>2</sup> Food crops include fresh food crop items and related products such as milk and flour

**Figure I: Annual Inflation rate developments, September 2007 to September 2009**



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

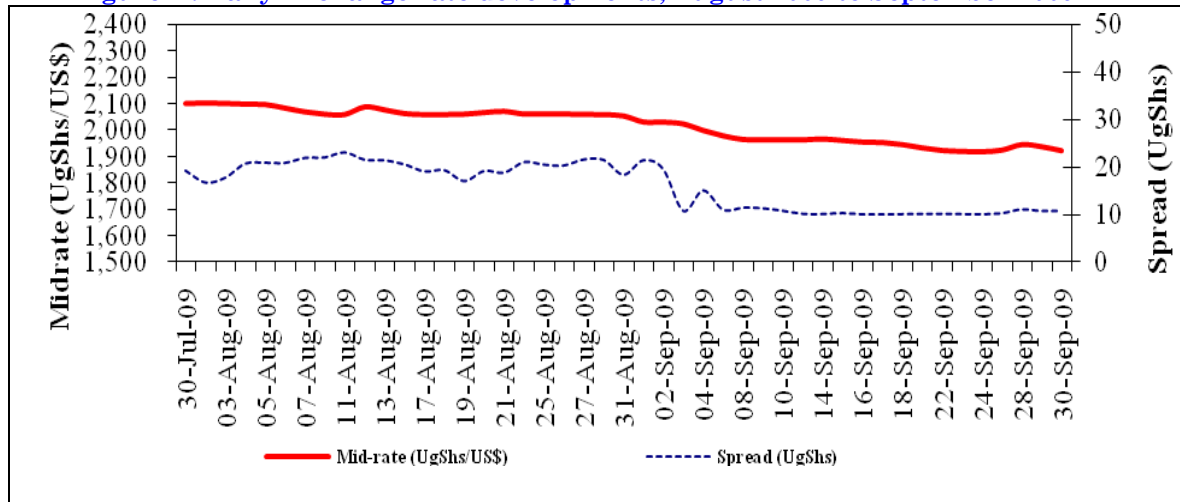
## II FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

### i) *Exchange rates*

Continuing with the appreciation trend observed since June 2009, the shilling strengthened by 5.3 percent to an average mid-rate of Shs. 1,961.9 per U.S. dollar in September 2009 compared to August 2009, largely on account of foreign exchange inflows from offshore investors, agricultural export proceeds and unwinding of the long dollar positions held by several commercial banks amidst stable demand during the

month under review. The Bank of Uganda sterilised liquidity through daily sales of foreign exchange to the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) equivalent to US\$ 6.0 million. BOU's intervention in the IFEM for stability purposes amounted to a purchase of US\$ 15 million during the month under review. Figure II shows the trend of the nominal exchange rate and the spread between buying and selling rates.

**Figure II: Daily Exchange rate developments, August 2009 to September 2009**



Source: Bank of Uganda

## ***ii) Foreign exchange purchases and sales***

Gross foreign exchange purchases and sales increased by 18.5 percent and 18.1 percent to US\$ 586.5 million and US\$ 594.8 million in September 2009, respectively. The relative lower growth of sales in the IFEM reflected excess supply over demand of foreign exchange

during the month under review. Cross currency trade transactions, also, more than doubled to US\$ 1,157.5 million in September 2009, reflecting strong shifts in demand for various foreign currencies.

## **III DOMESTIC MONEY MARKETS AND INTEREST RATES**

### ***Interest rates***

Two calendar Treasury bill auctions to sterilise liquidity with a combined total offer of Shs. 125 billion were held in the month of September 2009. Both actions were oversubscribed to the tune of Shs. 260.9 billion. The discount rate on 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury bill papers decreased from 7.1 percent, 10.5 percent and 11.5 percent to 6.8 percent, 10.2 percent and 10.7 percent between end-August 2009 and end-September 2009, respectively.

In line with BOU's monetary policy easing stance coupled with the need to reduce volatility in the Bank of Uganda rates, the margin within the rediscount rate was lowered to 3.0 percentage points from 3.4 percentage points. The Rediscount rate and Bank rate, however, slightly rose to 10.9 percent and 11.9 percent from their respective end August 2009 levels of 10.1 percent and 11.1 percent.

The monthly weighted average lending rate on both commercial banks' shilling denominated and foreign currency loans also increased to 21.8 percent and 10.9 percent in August 2009 from 21.0 percent and 9.0 percent in July 2009, respectively. Figure III shows the pattern of selected categories of interest rates.

### ***Repo Market***

Reflective of adequate shilling liquidity in the money markets, maturities exceeded issues of reverse repos by Shs. 57.4 billion during September 2009, compared to net maturities of Shs. 69.4 billion during August 2009. The repo rate also decreased from an average of 9.5 percent in August 2009 to 4.5 percent in September 2009.

### ***Treasury bill holdings***

The outstanding stock of Treasury bills decreased by Shs.23.5 billion to Shs. 1,469.2 at end-September 2009 from end-August 2009 on account of net maturities. Commercial banks' holdings of Treasury bills, increased by Shs. 66.2 billion to Shs. 922.6 billion at end September 2009. Holdings by the 'Others' category decreased by Shs. 25.8 billion while Insurance companies'<sup>3</sup> holdings increased by Shs. 17.4 billion to Shs. 112.8 billion and Shs. 134.6 billion, respectively. The change in the holdings by the three categories reflects developments in both the primary and secondary markets for Treasury bills. Bank of Uganda (BOU)'s holdings of Treasury bills decreased by Shs. 81.4 billion to Shs. 299.3 billion at end September 2009, reflecting the maturity of rediscounted bills.

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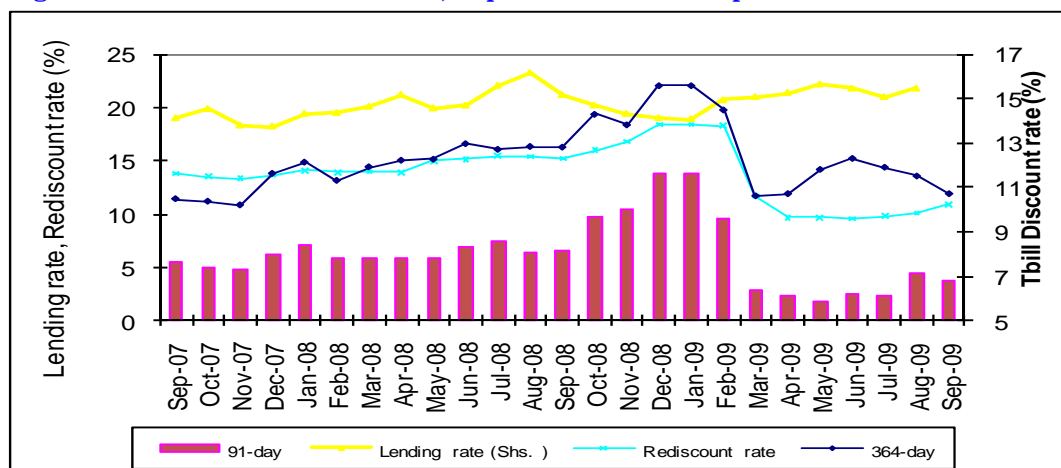
<sup>3</sup> Includes holdings of insurance companies, non-clearing banks, trust companies and other financial institutions

## Treasury bonds

Bank of Uganda issued one 5-year Treasury bond security worth Shs. 50 billion during September 2009. The resultant Yield to Maturity (YTM) was 14.1 percent, the same rate recorded in

the corresponding issue of November 2007. The total outstanding stock of Treasury bonds, however, declined to Shs. 1,406.6 billion from the end August 2009 level of Shs. 1,411.6 billion due to maturities of Shs. 55 billion, that fully offset the amount issued in the month.

Figure III: Selected interest rates, September 2007 to September 2009



Source: Bank of Uganda

## IV MONETARY AGGREGATES

### i) Money supply

Most measures of money supply aggregates expanded between July 2009 and August 2009. Narrow money **M1** increased from Shs. 2,907.2 billion at end July 2009 to Shs. 3,011.7 billion at end-August 2009. Private sector's demand deposits rose by Shs 117.7 billion while Currency in circulation declined by Shs. 13.2 billion, respectively.

Private sector's time and savings deposits increased by Shs. 13.0 billion to Shs. 1,907.9 billion while no certificate of deposits were registered in August 2009. Money supply **M2** therefore expanded by Shs. 117.5 billion from Shs. 4,802.1 billion to Shs. 4,919.6 billion.

Private sector's foreign exchange deposits, also increased by Shs. 20.7 billion from Shs. 1,363.5 billion to Shs 1,384.2 billion. Broad money supply **M3**

therefore expanded by 2.2 percent to Shs. 6,303.8 billion.

Domestic credit expanded by 10.3 percent to Shs. 3,167.1 billion between July 2009 and August 2009, largely on account of reduced net savings of government with the banking system.

Government's net position with the banking system declined from a saving of Shs 845.8 billion at end July 2009 to a saving position of Shs. 555.0 billion at end August 2009. Government's net savings position with the Central Bank decreased by Shs. 291.4 billion from Shs. 2,520.8 billion at end July 2009 to Shs. 2,229.5 billion at end August 2009. The reduced savings was largely on account of increased advances to government that offset the rise in deposits of government over the review period. Government's net position with the commercial banks, however, remained stable at a borrowing

position of Shs. 1,674.4 billion as at end August 2009 compared to a borrowing of Shs. 1,675.0 billion as at end July 2009.

The banking systems' claims on the private sector increased by 0.2 percent on a monthly basis to Shs. 3,662.6 billion at end August 2009. Annual private sector credit growth, however, slowed to 25.2 percent in August 2009 compared to 26.6 percent and 31.6 percent in July 2009 and June 2009, respectively. The slowdown in credit growth could be attributed to tighter credit extension conditions associated with risk averseness of banks.

The stock of loans to Parastatals by the banking system decreased slightly by Shs. 0.9 billion to Shs. 59.4 billion at the end of August 2009.

Net foreign assets (NFA) of the banking system increased by 3.9 percent from Shs. 5,772.3 billion to Shs. 6,002.1 billion

between end July 2009 and end August 2009, largely on account of increased foreign exchange reserves of BOU. The Central banks' foreign exchange reserves rose by US\$ 75.8 million to US\$. 2,652.8 million, while commercial banks' foreign assets decreased by US\$ 11.7 million to Shs. 541.3 million, respectively by end month.

## **ii) Base money**

Base money contracted from Shs. 1,933.9 billion at end August 2009 to Shs. 1,911.1 billion at end September 2009, reflecting the decline in currency issues. Commercial banks' total reserves increased by Shs. 26.0 billion while Currency issued reduced by Shs. 48.8 billion to Shs. 501.4 billion and Shs. 1,409.7 billion, respectively over the review period.

## **V KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

The Overall Balance of Payments position was estimated at a surplus of US\$ 37.2 million in August 2009, compared to surpluses of US\$ 84.8 million and US\$ 8.3 million registered in July 2009 and August 2008, respectively. The monthly decline in BOP surplus was largely due to a trade deficit associated with reduced exports, which was partly offset by higher private transfers.

Net private sector transfer inflows were estimated at about US\$ 76.3 million in August 2009 compared to US\$ 63.1 million in the previous month.

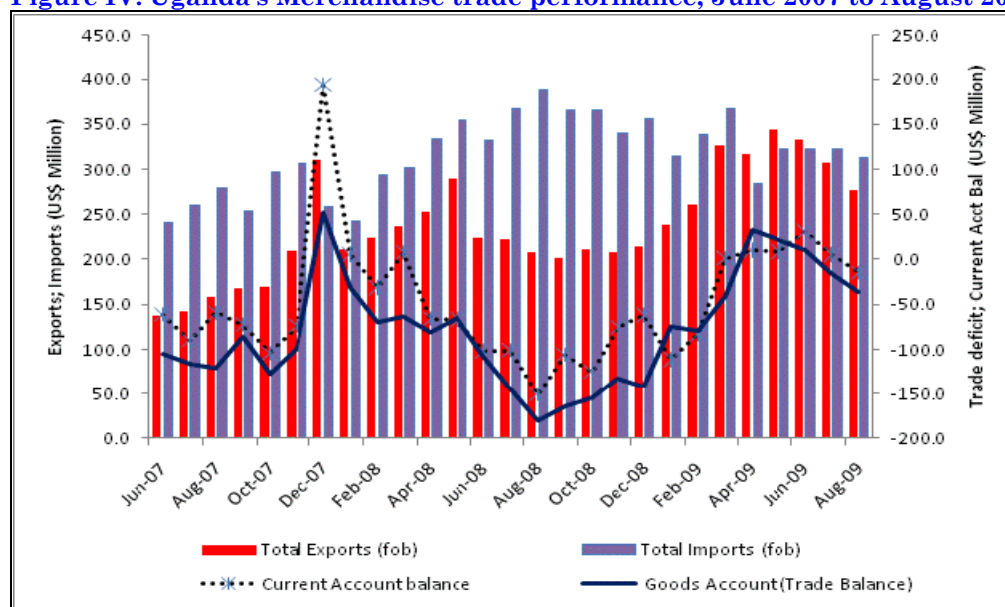
By end-August 2009, the level of gross foreign reserves amounted to US\$ 2,652.8 million, higher by US\$ 75.8 million when compared to July 2009. The August 2009 reserve level was equivalent to 5.2 months of future imports of goods and services.

## **VI COMMODITY SUB-SECTOR**

A trade deficit was registered in August 2009 on account of reduced ICBT exports attributed to drought related food and industrial products supply constraints. Figure IV summarises performance of the trade account.



**Figure IV: Uganda's Merchandise trade performance, June 2007 to August 2009**



Source: Bank of Uganda

### **i) Total exports**

Overall, export proceeds in the month of August 2009 increased relative to August 2008 but declined by 9.9 percent relative to July 2009. Total exports amounted to US\$ 276.7 million in August 2009, 33.3 percent higher than the outturn of August 2008, on account

of robust performance in the Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT). ICBT exports more than doubled to US\$ 153.0 million in August 2009 compared to August 2008. However, they declined by US\$ 35.7 million when compared to the preceding month.

### **ii) Coffee exports**

As reported by Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), total coffee exports for the month of September 2009 amounted to 198,988 (60Kg) bags worth US\$ 18.3 million, representing a decrease of 6.5 percent and 31.7 percent in volume and value terms, respectively relative to the corresponding month in 2008. The September 2009 outturn also represents a reduction of 22.4 percent in value terms relative to August 2009, due to a decline in export prices of Arabica coffee. The average realised export price remained at the July 2009 level of US\$ 1.5 per Kilo. On a cumulative basis, coffee exports for the twelve months (October-September) of coffee year 2008/09

amounted to 3,057,970 (60 Kg) bags worth US\$ 291.3 million, representing a decrease of 4.8 percent and 25.0 percent in volume and value terms, respectively relative to a similar period in the previous coffee year. The decline in was mainly attributed to lower international commodity prices, lower produce of Robusta coffee attributed to drought and the coffee wilt disease in the central region. The farm gate price for Kiboko (dry cherries of Robusta) coffee remained at the August 2009 range of Shs.800- Shs. 1,000 per kilogram. Fairly Average Quality (FAQ) coffee prices also remained at the August 2009 range of Shs. 2000-2,400 per kilogram.



### iii) *Non-coffee exports*

There was a decline in the estimated earnings from formal non-coffee exports in August 2009 relative to the level of August 2008. The total value of formal non-coffee exports for August 2009 was estimated at US\$ 100.1 million, 3.4 percent less than the realized value in the corresponding month in the previous year, partly on account of lower international prices.

On the other hand, the export earnings from informal cross border trade (ICBT)

rose in August 2009 compared to August 2008, due to continued robust regional demand for Ugandan products particularly industrial products whose proceeds increased to US\$ 124.6 million in August 2009 from US\$ 46.4 million in August 2008. ICBT exports however declined in August 2009 compared to the preceding month on account of reductions in maize, beans and industrial products. Table I shows the detailed performance of Uganda's exports up to August 2009.

**Table I: Exports of merchandise (US\$ Million)**

	Aug-08	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09
<b>Total Exports (1+2+3)</b>	<b>207.58</b>	<b>260.62</b>	<b>325.67</b>	<b>316.87</b>	<b>344.34</b>	<b>333.29</b>	<b>307.07</b>	<b>276.75</b>
<b>1. Coffee</b>	41.57	31.20	23.94	19.08	20.26	23.21	23.40	23.58
Volume (millions of 60-Kg bags)	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.26
Av. Unit value	2.14	1.62	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.52	1.47	1.51
<b>2. Formal Non-Coffee exports</b>	103.62	96.70	96.70	92.22	84.20	86.10	94.92	100.14
Electricity	1.18	0.60	0.93	0.95	0.91	1.27	1.41	1.60
Gold	2.80	1.79	2.17	0.78	2.07	1.98	3.35	2.81
Cotton	0.26	4.87	4.87	2.80	2.18	0.60	0.48	0.59
Tea	3.61	3.15	5.05	4.11	4.59	4.79	4.66	2.71
Tobacco	4.65	7.58	5.72	2.61	4.40	3.15	5.48	7.02
Fish & its products	11.09	7.08	9.59	8.39	7.36	8.22	10.60	9.02
Hides & skins	1.27	0.48	0.79	0.60	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.37
Simsim	0.07	2.18	1.98	3.08	0.97	1.36	0.17	0.14
Maize	2.05	3.83	3.50	2.57	3.13	2.15	0.77	0.70
Beans	1.37	0.46	0.61	1.45	0.80	0.78	1.04	0.54
Flowers	4.87	4.43	3.53	3.54	3.88	4.30	4.22	4.47
Oil re-exports	0.26	0.27	0.36	0.38	0.19	0.18	0.28	0.50
Cobalt	1.43	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.46	0.95	1.91
Base metals & their products	11.70	7.68	8.71	9.64	7.55	7.19	9.74	9.25
Others	57.01	51.36	47.93	50.36	44.82	48.30	51.43	58.53
<b>3. Informal Cross Border Exports</b>	62.39	132.72	205.04	205.57	239.88	223.98	188.76	153.03
Maize	1.46	2.74	4.01	2.95	3.18	4.11	3.08	2.77
Beans	1.68	2.03	2.75	2.92	2.97	3.97	3.13	2.61
Sugar	0.73	0.86	0.76	1.32	1.50	1.10	1.00	1.14
Other grains	0.76	1.51	0.90	2.58	1.72	3.87	1.92	2.46
Bananas	1.12	1.01	0.20	1.86	2.38	1.35	1.32	1.64
Other agricultural commodities	4.97	6.89	11.30	17.57	17.67	14.08	12.53	13.26
Fish	5.10	2.78	4.47	5.04	5.37	4.90	4.57	4.49
Industrial products	46.35	114.74	179.14	170.53	204.07	190.32	160.55	124.64
Other products	0.21	0.16	1.52	0.80	1.01	0.29	0.65	0.02

Source: Bank of Uganda

#### iv) Imports

Total imports amounted to US\$ 313.2 million in August 2009, 2.7 percent lower than the import bill of July 2009. The August 2009 import bill was also 19.3 percent less than the import bill of August 2008, on account of lower government imports.

Private sector imports amounted to US\$ 297.7 million in August 2009, 2.5 percent higher than the total private sector import bill in the preceding month, partly reflective of the appreciated shilling against the US dollar. The oil import bill of the private sector amounted to US\$ 39.7 million, 1.6

percent less than that of July 2009, largely on account of decreased volumes. The August 2009 private sector's non-oil imports, such as machinery, vehicles and accessories, chemicals and related products, vegetable products, animal fats and oils and base metals and their products amounted to US\$ 258.0 million, 3.1 percent more than what was recorded in July 2009. Government imports amounted to US\$ 15.5 million in August 2009, less than US\$ 31.3 million recorded in July 2009. Table II summarises developments in imports of goods.

**Table II: Imports of goods (US\$ Million)**

	Aug-08	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>388.14</b>	<b>339.16</b>	<b>366.56</b>	<b>283.93</b>	<b>322.08</b>	<b>322.22</b>	<b>321.80</b>	<b>313.19</b>
<b>Government Imports</b>	31.75	28.29	27.49	21.93	39.99	22.42	31.29	15.54
Project	9.28	13.60	16.97	19.31	25.39	15.00	18.21	9.28
Non-Project	22.47	14.69	10.52	2.62	14.60	7.42	13.08	6.26
<b>Private Sector Imports</b>	356.39	310.87	339.08	261.99	282.09	299.80	290.51	297.65
Oil imports	68.62	33.74	36.79	30.08	32.66	34.04	40.30	39.65
Non-oil imports	287.77	277.13	302.29	231.91	249.43	265.76	250.20	258.00

*Note: All import figures are reported at f.o.b value*

**Source: Bank of Uganda**

## VII CONCLUDING REMARKS

In spite of the pick up in food inflation and headline inflation in the past two months due to exogenous factors, core inflation and other key macroeconomic indicators remained largely stable during the period under review. The

Bank of Uganda will continue to pursue policies aimed at consolidating its price stability objective and ensuring a safe and sound financial system without jeopardising the quest for robust real output growth.

UGANDA: CURRENT ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS (In billions of Ushs: end of month unless otherwise indicated)								
	Aug-08	Sep-08	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09
<b>Foreign Exchange Market</b>								
Bureau Rate (US\$ Cash Weighted Average)	1619.3	1638.5	2165.7	2244.5	2138.2	2103.5	2070.3	
Bureau Purchases (Gross, US\$ M)	199.1	195.2	179.1	174.9	198.6	214.1	211.3	
Bureau Sales (Gross, US\$ M)	211.1	202.8	178.5	170.9	195.5	218.9	210.6	
Inter-Bank Purchases (US\$M)	610.7	629.3	436.8	541.8	548.3	512.5	494.8	586.5
Inter-Bank Sales (US\$M)	609.2	690.5	445.2	571.6	554.0	525.2	503.4	594.8
Cross currency trading (US\$ million)	829.5	632.7	387.7	454.3	582.4	443.1	513.8	1157.5
Inter-Bank Mid-Rate (UShs/US\$)	1623.6	1645.0	2175.6	2247.7	2137.2	2110.8	2071.7	1961.9
<b>Foreign Exchange Reserves</b>								
Gross Foreign Reserves in months of imports of goods	7.1	7.0	6.24	6.83	6.74	7.11		
Gross Foreign Reserves in months of imports of goods and Services	5.4	5.3	4.75	5.20	5.12	5.40	5.20	
Bank of Uganda Foreign Exchange Reserves (US\$ M)	2561.3	2541.4	2261.8	2477.4	2442.1	2577.0	2652.8	
<b>Balance of Payments (In millions of US\$) (1)</b>								
Current Account Balance	-150.7	-106.0	10.3	9.0	31.3	5.5	-14.1	
Goods account (Trade balance)	-180.6	-163.8	32.9	22.3	11.1	-14.7	-36.4	
Services & Income (net)	-56.6	-63.6	-94.1	-82.4	-92.4	-89.0	-75.1	
Current transfers (net)	86.4	121.4	71.5	69.1	112.6	109.2	97.4	
O/w Inflows	122.1	163.4	85.1	87.8	132.6	153.6	133.2	
Capital & Financial Account Balance	159.0	171.2	100.5	30.7	78.6	79.2	51.3	
O/w Foreign Direct Investment(FDI)	69.8	69.8	60.5	60.5	60.5	74.9	74.9	
Overall BOP Balance	8.3	65.2	110.9	39.7	109.8	84.8	37.2	
<b>Monetary and Credit Aggregates (2)</b>								
Broad Money supply M3	5,016.5	4,996.8	6,117.7	6,273.1	6,297.6	6,165.6	6,303.8	
Foreign Exchange Accounts Deposits	991.9	1,023.5	1,336.3	1,427.7	1,376.9	1,363.5	1,384.2	
Money supply M2	4,024.6	3,973.3	4,781.4	4,845.4	4,920.7	4,802.0	4,919.6	
Certificate of Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Currency in circulation	1,130.3	1,107.9	1,214.4	1,237.1	1,245.4	1,270.5	1,257.3	
Demand deposits	1,462.2	1,474.5	1,734.0	1,785.9	1,732.7	1,636.6	1,754.4	
Time and saving deposits	1,432.1	1,390.8	1,833.0	1,822.5	1,942.5	1,894.8	1,907.9	
Claims on Central Government	(800.7)	(883.2)	(737.7)	(729.5)	(644.4)	(845.8)	(555.0)	
o/w Bank of Uganda, net claims on gov't.	(2,199.8)	(2,276.6)	(2,300.2)	(2,239.1)	(2,209.5)	(2,520.8)	(2,229.5)	
Private Sector Credit	2,926.5	3,055.0	3,617.1	3,725.1	3,599.5	3,656.9	3,662.6	
<b>Weighted Average Interest Rates on Shilling Transactions.</b>								
Savings Deposit Rate	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	
Time Deposit Rate	10.9%	9.1%	9.8%	8.7%	10.7%	10.8%	10.1%	
Lending Rate	23.3%	21.2%	21.4%	22.2%	21.8%	21.0%	21.8%	
Treasury Bills								
91 Days (End period Weighted Discount Rate)	8.0%	8.1%	6.1%	5.9%	6.2%	6.1%	7.1%	6.8%
182 Days (End period Weighted Discount Rate)	12.3%	12.3%	8.7%	9.8%	10.2%	10.8%	10.5%	10.2%
273 Days (End period Weighted Discount Rate)								
364 Days (End period Weighted Discount Rate)	12.8%	12.8%	10.7%	11.8%	12.3%	11.9%	11.5%	10.7%
<b>Average Interest Rates on Foreign Exchange Transactions.</b>								
Demand Deposit Rate	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	
Savings Deposit Rate	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	
Time Deposit Rate	4.3%	3.8%	2.8%	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%	
Average Lending Rate	9.3%	9.4%	10.8%	11.2%	10.4%	9.0%	10.9%	
<b>Bank of Uganda Rates</b>								
Rediscount Rate	15.4%	15.2%	9.7%	9.7%	9.6%	9.8%	10.1%	10.9%
Bank Rate	16.4%	16.2%	10.7%	10.7%	10.6%	10.8%	11.1%	11.9%
<b>Reserve Money</b>								
Base Money	1,610.0	1,627.3	1,816.9	1,925.0	1,909.9	1,852.6	1,933.9	1,911.1
Currency Issued	1,261.6	1,247.0	1,400.6	1,403.2	1,434.6	1,456.0	1,458.5	1,409.7
Commercial Banks' Total Reserves	348.4	380.3	416.3	521.8	475.3	396.6	475.4	501.4
Statutory Required Reserves (6)	417.7	431.7	508.2	509.9	521.0	529.3	522.3	537.2
Excess reserves <sup>(7)</sup>	27.3	49.1	50.2	156.0	103.0	23.5	107.3	123.6
<b>Securities Market</b>								
<b>Treasury bill holdings</b>								
Bank of Uganda holdings	1437.7	1457.5	1399.2	1410.2	1444.4	1540.3	1492.8	1469.2
Commercial banks holdings	227.9	230.3	228.8	276.0	281.6	406.9	380.7	299.3
Insurance companies' holdings (5)	700.0	735.1	918.4	870.7	922.7	865.0	856.3	922.6
Others	354.0	330.9	121.0	108.7	90.0	107.3	95.3	112.8
<b>Treasury Bonds holdings</b>	155.9	161.3	130.9	154.8	150.1	161.2	160.4	134.6
	1484.4	1470.2	1351.2	1359.9	1361.6	1411.6	1411.6	1406.6
<b>Consumer Price Index (Base 2005/06)</b>								
Composite CPI, Annual percentage change.	15.9	15.3	13.4	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.6	14.5
Core CPI, Annual percentage change	13.7	13.6	11.1	10.5	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.7
Composite CPI, Monthly percentage change.	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.4
Food crops CPI, Annual percentage change	33.7	29.0	29.9	26.8	22.7	22.8	31.9	49.5
Elec. Fuel & Utilities (EFU) CPI, Annual percentage change	10.6	9.6	-1.6	-2.7	-3.9	-3.7	-4.2	-3.7
<b>Monthly Average Pump Prices of Petroleum Products</b>								
Motor Spirit Premium (PMS)	2754.1	2738.0	2257.0	2235.0	2285.0	2394.4	2358.2	
Diesel (AGO)	2665.0	2503.0	1725.0	1831.0	1938.0	1967.0	1972.7	
Kerosene (BIK)	2409.2	2387.1	1723.0	1687.0	1730.0	1737.3	1760.4	
<b>Source: Research Department, Bank of Uganda</b>								
<b>Notes:</b>								
1. Balance of payments figures are preliminary estimates subject to regular reviews								
2. M3 is the Sum of M2 and Foreign Exchange Deposits.								
3. Cumulative Fiscal Data for Financial Year Beginning July : Based on Government Cashflow Statement.								
4. Includes External Interest, Arrears and Debt Amortisation.								
5. Includes Credit Institutions' Holdings.								
6. Eligible Reserves include Vault cash								
7. Excess reserves is the difference between commercial banks' statutory reserves and total reserves plus a portion of vault cash.								