

BANK OF UGANDA

Financial Markets Department

Please, note that this edited version of the Domestic Money Market Report is prepared by the Domestic Dealing Room in the format approved by the Financial Markets Operation Committee (FMOC). The authority to alter the form or contents of the website version is vested with the Chairman FMOC (EDO) and the Director Domestic Financial Markets Department.

TABLE A: POLICY RATES

Policy Margin: The cost to a bank if it chooses to access the Bank of Uganda Rediscount window to obtain the reserves it needs. This margin is set by MCPC (Monetary & Credit Policy Committee).

Rediscount Rate: RR is basically the rate at which BOU will discount government securities offered by the holder. It is computed by adding a policy margin to the reference rate i.e. moving average of the 4 most recent auctions' annualized direct yields on the 91-day Treasury bill. FMOC (i.e. Financial Markets Operation Committee) monitors the prevailing rates in the government securities market and advises MCPC when they encroach on the rediscount rate.

Bank Rate: BR is basically the interest rate at which BOU lends funds to commercial banks against government securities. This rate is set by MCPC above the RR by at least 1% point.

Holding period: The interest earned in one year if a security is held to maturity. It is calculated as follows:-
Yield (HPY) $Holding\ period\ yield\ (\% p.a.) = (F - P + D_1) / P$
where P = initial price, F= face value & $D_1 = Interest\ payments$

Money Market: The total interest earned in one year as a simple interest rate. It is calculated as follows:-
Yield (MMY) $Money\ Market\ Yield\ (\% p.a.) = ((F - P) / P) * B / t * 100$
where P = price, F= face value, B= Basis (365) & t= days to maturity

Effective: The annualized yield based on a 365-day year that takes into account compound interest is calculated as follows:-
Annual Yield $Effective\ Annual\ Yield\ (\% p.a.) = (1 + HPY)^{(365/t)}$
where HPY = Holding period yield & t= days to maturity

TABLE B: WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTER-BANK RATES (%) P.A.

The weighted average inter-bank rate (^xWAR) is an indicator of the pricing trends in the shilling inter-bank market on a daily basis for the different tenors. It is the weighted average of a set of values (rates) and their corresponding weights (shilling amounts) determined from the money market transactions (items) reported daily to BOU per tenure (See Table F). ^y Note that the weighted average rate computation excludes transactions involving offshore players.

TABLE C: TREASURY AUCTIONS: RE-OPENINGS, ISSUE/MATURITY DATES, DRs, YTMs & OUTSTANDING STOCKS

This table provides the results of the most recent auctions (on-the-run) of government securities in each maturity group, and the outstanding treasury stock numbers. Re-opening occurs when additional amounts of previously issued securities are sold. The number of re-openings (no. of x) indicates the number of times that the issuer has re-opened the security.

The discount rate (DR) is the rate at which the face value is discounted to the price paid today.

The yield to maturity (YTM) is the interest rate that equates the bond's current market value and the present value of its future cash flows.

TABLE D: VERTICAL REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

This table provides the results of the most recent REPO auctions by volumes mopped up/injected, weighted average rates and the tenures. This table also indicates the current stock of government securities available for REPOs.

Repurchase Agreements (REPOs) are transactions where BOU agrees to sell securities and buy them back later at a specified price (or rate) and future date. Reverse Repurchase Agreements (Reverse REPOs) are transactions where BOU agrees to buy the securities and sell them back at a specified price (or rate) and future date.

TABLE F: DAILY MONEY MARKET TRANSACTIONS (EXCLUDING VERTICAL REPOS)

This table captures on a daily basis the transactions reported by commercial banks in the money market giving the rate, tenure and volume only. **Note that the counter-parties (lenders and borrowers) involved have been omitted.**

The rate quoted is the market ¹yield (or rate of interest) that is charged by lenders to borrowers and depends on the demand and supply of money.

Table G: See the Note: It informs FMOC on how many days are left of the 2-week cash reserve requirement (CRR) averaging period.

Table I: SECURITIES MATURITIES PROFILE

This table gives from the reporting date, the schedule of maturing REPOs, treasury securities and coupon payments due in the days ahead usually for up to a fortnight's time as well as the corresponding total amounts (face value) within each category and their sum.

TABLE N: DAILY SECONDARY MARKET QUOTES (BASED ON-THE-RUN TREASURY SECURITIES)

This table gives the days to maturity (DTM) numbers and the bid-offer quotes obtained from the Reuters screen on the day under consideration. When the price is quoted it is the dirty price or YTM.

The Primary dealers are obliged to make a market i.e. if an investor wants to buy or sell a security, and there are no available bids and offers from the public, the primary dealer is obliged to step immediately and take the opposite side of the trade; Primary dealers must quote ²bid and ask indicative rates for on-the-run securities and a bid quote for off-the-run issues on a continuous basis. Prices shall be good for UG Shs. 100 million. Dealing hours are from 9:30AM to 3:30PM.

TABLE O: DAILY SECONDARY MARKET TRADES

This table gives the details of all securities traded in the secondary market in terms of days to maturity (DTM), discount rate, direct yield, effective yield, YTM, amount of securities traded (face value) and the cost price on the day under consideration. **Note that the counter-parties (sellers and buyers) involved have been omitted.**

¹ Yields are measured in terms of basis points. A basis point is 1/100 of 1 percentage point.

² Bid-offer spreads will be a maximum of 25 basis points. The good amount is UGX 100 million.