



BUDGET SPEECH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018/19

THEME: INDUSTRIALISATION FOR JOB CREATION AND SHARED PROSPERITY

Delivered at the Meeting of the 3rd Session of the 10th Parliament of Uganda on,

Thursday, 14th June 2018 at the Kampala Serena International Conference Centre

By Hon. Matia Kasaija (MP)
Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

June 2018

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#DoingMore



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PREAMBLE

Your Excellency the President,
 The Right Honourable Speaker of Parliament,
 His Lordship the Chief Justice,
 The Right Honourable Leader of the Opposition
 Honourable Ministers and Members of Parliament,
 Your Excellencies, Ambassadors and Heads of Diplomatic Missions
 Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen.

1. Madam Speaker, in accordance with Article 155(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, I presented, on behalf of His Excellency, the President, the budget for Financial Year 2018/19 to Parliament on 25th March 2018. The budget was duly approved by Parliament on 1st June 2018, for which I very much commend Parliament.
2. So today, I am presenting just the highlights of the approved budget.

I. INTRODUCTION

3. Madam Speaker, the Financial Year 2018/19 Budget has been formulated based on the socio-economic achievements made in the recent past, and the challenges that we still face today. The right policies that the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government has consistently developed and implemented over several years have led to key socio-economic development gains.

4. Madam Speaker, the NRM Government has, to state the obvious, since 1986 laid a firm foundation for Uganda's socio-economic development. Witness the following:-
 - i. Uganda is now at peace and without any civil conflict, which provides a suitable environment for investment. Security of persons and property reigns, although some criminal minded individuals want to disrupt this peace;
 - ii. The rule of law now permeates all spheres of life, with a sound Judiciary and the enforcement of contracts being guaranteed by commercial law;
 - iii. Economic stability has been consistently maintained with the economy growing at an average annual rate of growth of 6.5% for the last 30 years, together with fairly low inflation;
 - iv. Ugandan exporters now enjoy duty free access to both the East African Community (EAC), and East and Southern Africa (COMESA) markets, a few non tariff barriers notwithstanding;
 - v. Energy and Transport gaps, which are the major cost drivers for businesses are being seriously addressed.
5. Madam Speaker, as a result of these basics, the quality of life of most Ugandans and the standards of living of households in Uganda have tremendously improved. For Instance:-
 - i. Incomes have increased with average per capita incomes nearly doubling in the last eight years, from Shs 1,354,000 in FY2009/10 to Shs 2,684,000 in FY 2017/2018, in spite of a rising population;
 - ii. The number of Ugandan employees in the formal sector grew at an average annual growth rate of 6 per cent between 2010 and 2013 and the national unemployment rate declined from 11 per cent in 2013 to 9 per cent in 2017;

- iii. 86.1% of the population are within a 5 kilometers access to health facilities compared to 83.3% in 2013;
 - iv. More families are living in houses built with permanent materials with 75 percent of households living in iron roofed shelter in 2017 compared to 68 per cent in 2013;
 - v. Access to the national electricity grid has increased from 14 percent in 2013 to 22 percent today. In addition, 18% of households use solar power, and 6% use paraffin lanterns. A further 21% of households use batteries for lighting.
 - vi. Access to improved sources of drinking water has increased from 68 percent in 2013 to 78 percent in 2017.
 - vii. There were 10.2 million pupils enrolled in primary schools in 2017 compared to 8.7 million in 2013. In addition, disparities between boys and girls in both primary and secondary education have also reduced with the sex ratio in primary schools increasing from 0.96 in 2013 to 0.99 in 2017, and in secondary schools from 0.89 to 0.95 over the same period.
6. Madam Speaker, despite the demonstrable gains achieved by the mighty NRM Government over the years, Uganda still faces major development challenges which include the following:-
- i. 68.9% of Ugandan Households remain engaged in the subsistence economy. These households are highly vulnerable to risks such as drought that results from climate change. 43% of these households are engaged in subsistence agriculture, producing what they consume;
 - ii. Whereas income per person has increased, inequality between rural and urban areas has risen with rural poverty rising from 22.8% in 2013 to 25.8% in 2017, against a marginal increase in urban poverty from 9.3% to 9.4% over the same period;

- iii. Agricultural sector growth has been low, growing at an average annual growth rate of less than 2 % over the last 25 years, compared to population growth of 3% annually;
 - iv. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Manufacturing Firms and other Private Sector entrepreneurs are still faced with high costs of electricity and transport, limited and expensive financing and competition, mainly from cheaper goods from Asia;
 - v. Inadequate or inappropriate skilled labour failing to meet the manpower requirements for the job market;
 - vi. Low entrepreneurial knowledge and limited application of technologies in production processes, particularly in agriculture and industry;
 - vii. Limited availability of patient and appropriate long-term finance to start or boost SMEs and private sector investment.
7. Madam Speaker, in order to consolidate the progress the NRM Government has achieved, and address the challenges we still face, I will elaborate the budget strategy later in my statement.
8. Madam Speaker, the Financial Year 2018/19 Budget theme is *“Industrialization for Job Creation and Shared Prosperity”*. We adopted this theme this financial year in consultation with the East African Community partners. It will guide the budget in both preparation and execution for the next three financial years.
9. Madam Speaker, in my presentation today, I will restrict myself to the following:-
- i. Reporting on the performance of the economy;

- ii. Presenting the Budget Strategy that addresses our development challenges and propels Uganda into Middle Income Status;
- iii. Updating Parliament on the performance of key selected sectors in financial year 2017/18 Budget, and the priorities for the coming financial year; and
- iv. Highlighting the financial year 2018/19 revenue measures to enhance domestic revenue mobilization and key priority expenditure allocations.

II. Financial Year 2017/18 Economic Performance and Medium Term Economic Outlook

10. Madam Speaker, in the Financial Year 2017/18 the economy has been influenced by both global and domestic developments.

Global Developments

11. Madam Speaker, growth of the global economy is estimated at 3.9 percent in 2017, up from 3.2 percent in 2016. This is mainly due to recovery in advanced world economies, and rising commodity prices including the price of crude oil resulting in increased trade volumes.

Domestic Development

Economic Growth

12. Madam Speaker, economic output is estimated to grow by 5.8% during this financial year, higher than the performance of 3.9% last year. The size of the economy is now **Shs 101.8 Trillion** equivalent to **USD 27.9 Billion**. This growth was the result of the following:

- i. The Services sector which grew at **7.3%** compared to 5.4% last financial year. This performance was mainly as a result of improvement in the financial, Information and Communications and trade subsectors.
- ii. The Industrial sector which expanded by **6.2%** compared to 3.4% last financial year due to good performance in construction and agro-processing, and recovery in the Mining and Quarrying sub-sectors.
- iii. The Agriculture sector whose growth doubled during the year to **3.2%** compared to 1.6% last year. The improved performance was mainly due to better weather conditions, control of pests and diseases and targeted Government interventions, particularly seed distribution and provision of better extension services.

Domestic Prices

13. Madam Speaker, despite the increase in the global price of oil this year, inflation has remained stable and in single digit. Annual headline inflation is projected to average 3.6%. This is mainly due to the increased supply of agricultural output, coupled with sound economic policy management.

Private Sector Credit and Interest rates

14. Madam Speaker, the stock of outstanding Private Sector Credit increased from Shs 11.9 Trillion in March 2017 to Shs 12.8 Trillion in March 2018, recording an annual growth of 7.8%, which is higher than 6.1% a year earlier. The recovery of private sector credit signifies improvements in economic activity, business confidence, and increased private sector demand for credit partly due to lower interest rates. This recovery in private sector credit would have been stronger if the banks were not

overly risk averse. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was reduced from 11.5% in March 2017 to 9% in March 2018, with lending rates falling from 22.5% to 20.1% over the same period. Non-performing loans nearly halved from 10.5% of gross loans in December 2016 to 5.6% in December 2017.

International Trade

15. Export earnings rose by 9.6% to US\$ 3.93 billion in the period July 2017 to March 2018 from USD 3.59 billion a year earlier. This increase was mainly on account of a rise in the export volumes of beans, coffee, tea and maize. Over the same period, exports to the rest of the EAC grew from USD 792.3 million to USD 943.5 million; while exports to Europe grew from USD 415.8 million to USD 466.1 million.
16. Madam Speaker, on the other hand imports increased by 16.4% valued at US\$ 5.7 billion in the period July 2017 to March 2018 from US\$ 4.9 billion over the same period the previous year. This was attributed to the increase in the prices of oil imports and the increased inflow of capital goods to support domestic investment, particularly in oil and gas, electricity and roads.

International Reserves and Exchange Rate

17. Madam Speaker, despite some disruptions in our export markets in the region, international reserves continue to accumulate. **By March 2018, our reserves were US\$ 3.6 Billion which could finance 5 months of our future imports.**
18. The Ugandan Shilling was relatively stable against the US dollar during the first half of 2017/18. The Shilling marginally weakened against the US dollar by only 0.6 percent having moved from a monthly average of Shs. 3,601.5 in July 2017 to

Shs. 3,623.3 in December 2017. This outcome on the exchange rate was mainly due to, among others, increased export receipts especially from coffee and tea. However, since March 2018, the shilling has lost ground against the US Dollar on account of increased demand from the energy, oil and manufacturing sectors.

Domestic Revenues

19. Madam Speaker, despite the revenue shortfall this year, domestic revenues have improved on an annual basis on account of increased capacity to collect taxes. During the financial year just ending, tax and non-tax revenue is estimated at Shs. 14.5 Trillion, equivalent to 14.2% of GDP.
20. Madam Speaker, transferring the administration of Non-Tax Revenue to Uganda Revenue Authority has significantly improved revenue collection from this source, estimated at Shs 430 billion this year compared to Shs 354 billion last year.

Expenditures

21. Madam Speaker, total government expenditure during this financial year is estimated to amount to Shs. 27 Trillion equivalent to 26.5% of GDP. **Excluding domestic refinancing, development expenditure this year amounted to 44% of the budget.** The absorption of externally borrowed funds doubled to about 75%, although disbursements were less than programmed, leading to underperformance of the development budget. This improvement is attributed to the continuous implementation of reforms in public investment management and strengthened supervision of projects. Government is working with the development partners to increase the capacity of Ministries Agencies and Local Governments, in these areas.

Budget Deficit and its Financing

22. Madam Speaker, the fiscal deficit this year is estimated at 4.8% of GDP, a 0.9 percentage point increase over last year's level. This is a result of an increase in development expenditure and other investments, which rose to 8.8 percent of GDP, up from 7.9 percent last year. The deficit was financed largely by both concessional and non-concessional loans, and to a lesser extent through domestic borrowing, which increased from Ushs 612 billion last year to Ushs 1,690 billion this year.

Public Debt

23. Madam Speaker, as at March 2018, public debt stood at USD 10.53 billion of which USD 7.18 billion is external and USD 3.35 billion is domestic. The ratio of Public debt to GDP now stands at 38.1 percent in nominal terms. This is much lower than the threshold of 50% beyond which public debt becomes unsustainable. Our public debt is therefore sustainable over the short to medium term, even when we include the financing required for priority projects in the pipeline.
24. Madam Speaker, in line with the Medium Term Debt Strategy, our borrowing strategy is to contract concessional loans while restricting commercial loans to the financing of infrastructure and self - financing projects. This will help to ensure long term debt sustainability.

Medium Term Economic Outlook

25. Madam Speaker, the outlook for our economy is very positive. Economic activity is projected to expand by at least 6 percent next financial year and increase to 7 percent per annum in the medium term. This higher growth will be supported by stronger cash crop yields, through reorganized agricultural activities, ICT, financial services, and efficiency gains from

public infrastructure investments. In addition, oil production, regional integration, and the completion of many infrastructure projects will further support this higher growth.

26. Government will pursue fiscal and monetary policies that maintain macroeconomic stability and **support inclusive growth**, while safeguarding debt sustainability.
27. Fiscal policy will continue to support ongoing infrastructure investment and social service delivery. To achieve this, the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS) targets a revenue-to-GDP ratio of 16 percent over the medium term. In the long-term, our desired revenue-to-GDP ratio is 18-20%.
28. Structural reforms will focus on enhancing the budget process, public investment management, preparing for oil production including putting in place a strong governance framework for the sector, and strengthening the financial sector.

III. Financial Year 2018/19 Budget Strategy

29. Madam Speaker, the Financial Year 2018/19 Budget Strategy seeks to consolidate the gains made by the NRM Government towards the attainment of middle Income status. This objective will meet the aspirations of the Ugandan people and ensure the optimal utilisation of our natural resources. These goals have been captured in the NRM Manifesto, the Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan II, which aim to achieve Prosperity for Ugandans through **Job creation** and **inclusive development**.
30. Madam Speaker, the Budget Strategy seeks to address the development challenges that I elaborated on earlier and deliver the aspirations of Ugandans in the following key result areas:-
 - i. Commercialization of Agriculture
 - ii. Industrialization and Productivity enhancement
 - iii. Financing Private Sector Investment

31. Madam Speaker, whereas next financial year's budget will consolidate ongoing investments in the key priorities of Security, Infrastructure and Human Capital development, the Budget Strategy is mainly aiming at spurring Agriculture, Industrialization and Private Sector development.

Commercialization of Agriculture

32. Madam Speaker, commercializing agriculture raises incomes of Uganda households, addresses the challenge of subsistence, and enhances agricultural productivity, as farmers integrate with agro-manufacturing industries. Integration between agriculture and manufacturing boosts the supply and reliability of agricultural raw materials for the industrial sector; creating jobs for non-farming communities. This will entail the following:-
- i. Organizing farmers into producer cooperatives or groups linked to nucleus commercial farmers who will be encouraged to add value to farmers' produce, put up efficient storage and minimize post-harvest losses;
 - ii. Providing agricultural extension services to improve farming practices and increasing the uptake of appropriate research and technologies;
 - iii. Reducing reliance on rain-fed agriculture and mitigating impact of climate change through irrigation, including use of solar powered irrigation pumps, and rain water harvesting;
 - iv. Completing the rural electrification programme to rural growth centers;
 - v. Strengthening enforcement of regulations for standards and quality assurance;
 - vi. Facilitating market access for agricultural products through export development;

- vii. Implementing the National Agriculture Finance Policy that will streamline and guide financing of Agriculture and attract investments into the sector;
- viii. Provision of medium and long term financing from the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF), the Microfinance Support Center, and the Uganda Development Bank (UDB);
- ix. Fully implement the subsidized Agriculture Insurance programmes under the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS), which provides loss protection from natural disasters for farmers.

Industrialization and Productivity Enhancement

33. Madam Speaker, competitive industrial development increases the capacity of manufacturing firms to increase productivity. This will entail the following:-
 - i. Support entrepreneurs in making investments in the manufacture of industrial products;
 - ii. Provision of serviced industrial parks, free zones and dedicated works spaces;
 - iii. Continue infrastructure development to reduce costs of electricity, allow efficient market access through reliable road and rail infrastructure development, and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) development;
 - iv. Enhance regional market access and trade within the East African Community by implementing uninterrupted border operations, building border markets and removing non-tariff barriers;

- v. Diversifying export earnings by developing new export product markets, Europe and Asia included;
 - vi. Align and build skills required for the job market;
 - vii. Support science and technology innovation;
 - viii. Provision of business and industrial development services such as easy business registration and investor licensing by reducing bureaucracy, and incubation of start-up manufacturing enterprises;
 - ix. Support the use of appropriate technologies.
34. Madam Speaker, agro-Industrialization is an important aspect that will unlock Uganda's natural potential in agricultural production, while further developing the formal Manufacturing Sector. In addition, it presents an avenue for promoting inclusive and equitable growth, given the dominance of agriculture as the source of livelihood to most Ugandans especially in the rural areas. It also provides sustained and reliable market for agricultural production, while providing jobs to the growing urban population. Agro-industrialization is therefore a key strategic objective that creates the necessary conditions for Uganda's structural transformation into a high value-added manufacturing economy.

Financing Private Sector Investment

35. Madam Speaker, addressing constraints to financing the private sector is key to sustainable investment. The following strategy seeks to increase the availability of capital for long term investment:-
- i. Continue to capitalize the Uganda Development Bank, and

support its borrowing from International Development Financial institutions to enable the private sector to borrow at low interest rates;

- ii. Further provide affordable credit through the Microfinance Support Centre to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs);
- iii. Implementing the Capital Markets Master Plan to guide mobilization of long term financing for business and Government infrastructure, including the listing of Public and Private companies on the Uganda Stock Exchange to raise equity financing;
- iv. Strengthening the Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA) to eliminate fraud in SACCOs and deal with unethical practices by some money lenders;
- v. Remove deficiencies in Uganda's Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Regime in order to ease correspondent banking; foreign direct investment; and other investments and financial flows between Uganda and the rest of the world.

IV. Sector Performance and Strategic Priorities

36. Madam Speaker, I now turn to key sector performance for the Financial Year 2017/18 budget, details of which are in the Background to the Budget. In this regard, I will focus on the performance and respective priority interventions that have been approved in the forth coming Budget.

Agriculture

37. Madam Speaker, marked progress has been recorded as a result of Government interventions in Coffee and Fish, to mention a

few. Coffee exports have increased from 3.6 million 60 kg bags recorded in financial year 2015/16 to 4.14 million bags recorded between July 2017 and May 2018. Increased enforcement of good fishing practices on water bodies has reversed declining fish stocks and catches. Consequently, fish exports have increased from 18,050 metric tonnes in 2015 to 19,500 metric tonnes in 2016 and Aquaculture is growing at 6% per annum. During the year, other developments in the Agriculture sector include the following:-

- i. The NAADS/ Operation Wealth Creation programme continued the distribution of tea, fruit and cocoa seedlings; beans, grain seed including maize, rice and sim-sim to over 3.7 million households. In addition 15,500 households received improved breeding stock for poultry, goat, dairy and beef cattle;
 - ii. The National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) developed and released three coffee wilt disease resistant varieties, three banana hybrids, and three fortified bean varieties.
38. Madam Speaker, in order to enhance water for production, the following interventions were implemented during the year:
- i. Five newly constructed irrigation schemes were commissioned as follows:- 1,178 hectares at Doho II in Butaleja District, 480 hectares at Mubuku II in Kasese District, 1,000 hectares at Wadelai in Nebbi District, 500 hectares at Torchi in Oyam District, and 880 hectares at Ngenge in Kween District.
 - ii. Completed construction of 50 small scale irrigation demonstrations and water harvesting sites in selected districts under 9 Zonal Agriculture Research and Development Institutes;

- iii. Constructed 155 valley tanks with a total capacity of 8 million cubic meters in drought prone or cattle corridor districts of Nebbi and Gulu in Northern Uganda; Nakasongola, Mukono, Nakaseke, Wakiso, Mpigi, Mubende, Kayunga, Lyantonde, Gomba, Kalungu, Luwero, Buikwe, Mityana in Central Uganda; Katakwi, Kumi, Kamuli, Jinja, Soroti, Buyende, Bugiri in Eastern Uganda; and, Kiruhura, Isingiro and Fort Portal in Western Uganda;
 - iv. Completed the construction of 7 small scale solar powered Irrigation Schemes in the districts of Bugiri, Amuria, Soroti, Isingiro, Mbarara, Lwengo, Oyam and Alebtong;
 - v. Finalised contracts for design of 5 Multi-purpose storage dams at Kyenshama in Mbarara District, Ojama in Serere District, Makokwa and Kyahi in Gomba District, Geregere in Agago District and Nakaale in Nakapiripirit District.
39. Madam Speaker, in order to achieve higher levels of commercialisation and productivity in agriculture, the key sector priorities Government will focus on next financial year include:-
- i. Enhancing extension services by recruiting an additional 1,968 extension workers that are needed to achieve the recommended extension worker/ household ratio of 1:500;
 - ii. Establishment of regional mechanization centers in a phased manner of 3 years commencing with Northern Uganda. These centers will build infrastructure for water for agricultural production, and provide maintenance for agricultural machinery on a cost recovery basis;
 - iii. Rehabilitating the National Semi-Arid Agricultural Research Institute at Serere and the Zonal Agricultural Research and

Development Institute at Rwebitaba.

40. Madam Speaker, I have allocated Shs. 893 billion to the Agriculture Sector next financial year.

Tourism

41. Madam Speaker, the tourism sector today earns USD 1.4 billion compared to USD 498.3 Million in 2008. By 2020, tourism is targeted to earn USD 2.7 billion annually and tourist visitors are expected to reach 4 million per year, compared to 1.3 million today.
42. The sustained conservation of our tourism resource is what will guarantee the viability of the sector. Government has therefore intensified land patrols in the national game parks in order protect tourism resources. In addition, Government has engaged communities in proximity to the national parks to ensure heritage conservation.
43. Madam Speaker, over the last year, Uganda was show cased as a tourist destination at three international expos including the China Expo, the World Travel Market (WTM) London, and the International Tourism Fair in Spain (FITUR). The procurement of Market Destination Representation firms has also started to yield tangible results. For instance, the number of tourists from the United States alone increased by 17% in 2016. Additional market representation is being procured to cover other markets like the United Kingdom, Germany, China, United Arab Emirates and Japan.
44. Madam Speaker, promoting domestic tourism is also Government's priority. Domestic tourism promotional campaigns (*Tulambule*) and education outreaches on culture, tourism and wildlife conservation were held. The '*Tulambule*'

campaign, in addition to the Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo 2018, Miss Tourism Competitions 2017, and activities for Buganda, Busoga and Kigezi clusters continue to register success with more Ugandans increasingly participating across the country. In order to further harness Uganda's tourism potential and enhance access to tourist sites, maintenance work has been undertaken for a total of 368kms of roads in various National Game Parks and Reserves. This has improved the experience at these game parks.

45. Madam Speaker, to further unlock the Tourism sector's potential next year, the following priorities will be implemented:-
- i. Consolidate the gains realised by Market Destination Representation firms showing Uganda as a tourist destination in six international fairs;
 - ii. Redevelop tourist infrastructure including the renovation of the Uganda National Museum, building walkways at several sites on Mt Rwenzori and constructing 40-bed accommodation each at Murchison Falls, Lake Mburo and Kidepo Valley;
 - iii. Using PPP arrangements, develop Kalagala and Itanda tourism sites, as well as the Dolwe Islands cultural Site;
 - iv. Develop and expand Namugongo Martyrs shrine;
 - v. Reduce conflicts between humans and wildlife by maintaining existing 210kms and excavation of an additional 100km elephant trenches in Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP), Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP), and Kibaale National Park (KNP);
 - vi. Developing Uganda as a regional hub for biodiversity and cultural tourism as well as providing incentives for Conferences, Meetings and Exhibitions;

- vii. In addition to international tourism, promote domestic tourism through targeted marketing interventions, such as the *Tulambule* campaigns;
 - viii. Improving standards and quality in Uganda's Tourism Sector through registering, inspecting and classifying tourism facilities to enhance service delivery.
46. Madam Speaker, I have allocated the Tourism Sector Shs. 32 billion next financial year.

Minerals, Oil and Gas

Minerals

47. Madam Speaker, during the year, the mineral sub-sector attracted USD 1.63 billion in capital investment by the private sector in key projects including:
- i. The Guangzhou Dong Song phosphate plant at Sukulu in Tororo planned for commissioning by end 2018 and for steel by 2019, with a total investment of USD 620 Million;
 - ii. African Panther who have commenced mining and processing of tin in Isingiro;
 - iii. Increased limestone and cement production by four cement factories namely Tororo Cement, Hima Cement, National Cement, Kampala Cement, together with a combined investment of USD 500 Million.
 - iv. Consolidated African Mineral Resources has invested about USD 5 Million to process 60 metric tonnes of high grade graphite.

48. Madam Speaker, in order to strengthen the performance of the minerals subsector, Government will commencing next financial year undertake the following priority actions:
- i. Enact a new legal, fiscal and regulatory framework to govern the mining industry;
 - ii. Establish and operate a mineral certification system in Entebbe to increase mineral products trade in the great lakes region and to gain global competitiveness;
 - iii. Extend National Seismological Network by at least 2 stations per year and strengthen earthquake research facility and monitoring network station in Entebbe;
 - iv. Fully operationalize the Mineral Protection Police Unit to curb illegal mining and undertake the biometric registration of all artisanal and small scale miners (ASMs).

Oil & Gas

49. Madam Speaker, Government has taken a number of important steps towards facilitating oil production. These include the following:
- i. Oil Companies that were granted licenses to start production have completed Field Development Plans and are now in advanced stages of completing engineering designs for the oil fields;
 - ii. Government completed acquisition of the Refinery Project Land and to-date, 98.3% of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been fully compensated, and those opting for relocation received their new houses;

- iii. The Lead Investor, the Albertine Graben Refinery Consortium (AGRC) in partnership with Government will carry out the engineering designs for the Oil Refinery over the next 15 months, after which construction will commence;
 - iv. After completion of the project agreements between the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania, and the Oil Companies to develop the proposed East African Crude oil export pipeline, the construction of the Crude Oil Pipeline is expected to commence next financial year;
 - v. Construction of the Hoima Airport commenced in January 2018, while contracting for the 600 km of Oil Roads infrastructure critical for the production of oil will be completed by end of this month.
50. Madam Speaker, the commercialization of oil provides enormous opportunities for Ugandans for jobs and the private sector, with respect to the supply of required inputs and services. Building capacity of local companies to participate in commercialization of oil is therefore a key concern. Government has provided the necessary procurement rules and regulations to ensure the promotion of local content in the Oil and Gas Sector. I appeal to the private sector to fully take advantage of this policy.

Electricity

51. Madam Speaker, over the years, Government has invested heavily in power generation. Substantial progress has been made with total energy generation growing by 8% since 2009. This Energy mix of generation capacity includes small and large hydro plants and Thermal power generators. As a result, current power generation is estimated at 930 MW. An additional

783MW will be added to the national grid in the next two years on completion of the 600MW Karuma and 183 MW Isimba power projects.

52. Madam Speaker, it is now critical to invest in the power transmission and distribution network to supply power to industries and other consumers. The energy mix will also be further diversified to scale up provision of renewable energy such as solar to off-grid areas.
53. In the next financial year, priority will therefore be given to expansion of the transmission and distribution networks to industrial zones and rural growth centers to support our industrialization programme. We shall, in addition, replace parts of the dilapidated network that accounts for about 30% of power losses.
54. Madam Speaker, other interventions in the energy sector will include the promotion of efficient utilization of energy, and enforcing actions against vandalism and illegal connections.

Roads

55. Madam Speaker, increasing the stock of road infrastructure remains a key priority and significant progress has been made this year. The Fort Portal-Kamwenge and the Mbarara Bypass roads were completed, adding a total of 107.5 kms of new paved roads to the national network.
56. In addition, partial works were completed totaling 806 kilometers of roads that are being upgraded to tarmac. These include the following:-
 - i. Gulu - Acholibur, 76.61 Kms done;
 - ii. Olwiyo - Gulu Road, 42.28 Kms done;

- iii. Acholibur - Kitgum - Musingo Border, 78.66 Kms done
 - iv. Mbale-Bubulo-Lwakhakha Road, 3.15 Kms done
 - v. Kabwoya - Bulima, 41.84 Kms done
 - vi. Kyenjojo - Kagadi - Kabwoya, 37.73 Kms done
 - vii. Mubende-Kakumiro-Kagadi Road, 29.76 Kms done
 - viii. Mpigi - Kabulasoke- Maddu Road, 60.44 Kms done
 - ix. Kanoni - Sembabule, 88.57 Kms done
 - x. Mukono - Katosi - Nyenga Road, 67.27 Kms done
 - xi. Musita-Lumino-Busia-Majanji Road 32.58Kms done
 - xii. Akisim -Soroti - Katakwi -Iririri 53.98 Kms done
 - xiii. Kampala-Entebbe Express Highway 46.77 Kms done
 - xiv. Kampala Northern Bypass Phase two, 6.74 Kms done
 - xv. Nakapiripirit - Moroto [incl Moroto Municipal Roads] 65.10 Kms done
 - xvi. Ntungamo- Kagitumba/Mirama Hill road 36.48 Kms
 - xvii. Nshwerenkye - Rushere, 10.90 Kms done
 - xviii. Kashenyi - Mitooma HQs & Kitabi Seminary, 3.44 Kms done
57. Madam Speaker, in order to keep the existing roads in good condition, a total of 311 kilometres of roads were rehabilitated as at March 2018. The roads whose rehabilitation is complete include:-
- i. Namunsi - Sironko - Muyembe (32.0 Kms)
 - ii. Muyembe - Kaserem in Kapchorwa (31.0 Kms)
 - iii. Kampala [Nansana] - Busunju (48.1 Kms)
 - iv. Kamuli Town Roads (22.0 Kms)
 - v. Iganga - Kaliro (32.0 Kms)
 - vi. Mukono - Kalagi - Kayunga & Bukoloto - Njeru (95.0 Kms)
 - vii. Sungira Hills Access [Nakasongola]-(1.6 Kms)

58. Madam Speaker, today the total length of paved roads in Uganda now stands at 5,350 kilometers, compared to 987 kilometers in 1986.
59. Madam Speaker, with respect to bridges, 9 major bridges were completed. These include Achwa, Apak, Cido, Goli, Kabaale, Leresi, Manafwa, Ndaiga, and Nyamugasani bridges. The Second Nile Bridge is substantially completed and is due for commissioning in August 2018.
60. Madam Speaker, next financial year priorities will include:
- i. road maintenance, in order to preserve key investments already made;
 - ii. Using the recently acquired road equipment for regions and districts for the maintenance of district and community murram roads;
 - iii. Construction of 600km of Oil roads, and upgrading to tarmac of another 400 km of roads, and rehabilitation of 200km of existing roads and construction of 15 Bridges;
 - iv. Rehabilitation of tourism roads and the development of road network in industrial parks, including Mbale and Kapeeka industrial parks.
 - v. Start construction of the Sigulu Island ferry on Lake Victoria and the Bukungu-Kagwara-Kaberamaido ferries and rehabilitate the former Bukakata – Luuku ferry;
 - vi. Commence feasibility studies and designs for roads and bridges for which construction will begin in 2019/20.
61. Madam Speaker, in order to ensure that our roads infrastructure remains in good condition as already stated above, I have

allocated Shs 607 billion to cater for maintenance for National, District, Urban and Community Roads.

Railways

62. Madam Speaker, Uganda Railways Corporation took over the operation of the meter-gauge railway, following the termination of the Rift Valley Railways concession. Railway services on the Eastern Route were resumed in February 2018, in addition to reinstating the passenger rail service in the Kampala Metropolitan Area between Namanve and Kampala Stations.
63. Madam Speaker, Government remains committed to development of the Standard Gauge Railway. 8% of the right of way for the SGR has been acquired with 228 Project Affected Persons in Tororo having been paid.
64. Madam Speaker, next financial year additional land on the Eastern route will be procured to facilitate the Standard Gauge Railway right of way. In addition, 42 Railway wagons will be rehabilitated, bad spots along Port Bell – Kampala and Kampala – Malaba line will be repaired. Marking of the railway reserve boundaries will also be undertaken.

Air Transport

65. Madam Speaker, the redevelopment of Entebbe International Airport has progressed well. The new cargo center is 30% complete and 20% works for the modification of the passenger terminal building is done. In addition 15% of the rehabilitation works for expansion of Apron 1 is also done.
66. Madam Speaker, during the next financial year, the National Airline will be revived. Technical studies have been completed and aircraft will be acquired to commence regional air services.

The revival of the National Airline will enhance Uganda's competitiveness by reducing the cost of air transport and ease connectivity to and from Uganda. It will also support faster harnessing of opportunities in tourism, agriculture and minerals, oil and gas.

67. Madam Speaker, I have allocated Shs 4.8 Trillion to the Works and Transport sector next financial year.

Information and Communication Technology

68. Madam Speaker, during the year, the Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) sub-sector registered significant progress. The cost of internet Bandwidth for Government has reduced from 300 USD per Mbps per month in 2016 to 70 USD in 2017. This translates into a 76% decrease over one year. To date 297 Government services have been automated and are online, which has improved efficiency in public service delivery, reduced human interaction and subsequently saved Government 4 Million working hours during the last year.

69. The cost of internet bandwidth for private sector and citizens has also reduced from an average of USD 375 USD to USD 237 between 2016 and 2017. This translates into a 37% decrease. With respect to telecommunication services, the number of Internet users increased by 45% from 13 million in 2015 to 18.8 million in 2017. Active telephone subscribers are now 22.4 million and the number of Mobile money subscribers increased from 2.8 million in 2011 to 23 million in 2017. Phone penetration (or tele density) has grown by 53% in 2015 to 66.9 million 2017. Internet penetration per 100 population stood at 49% in 2017.

70. Madam Speaker, the ICT sector outcomes in greater part are due to the following interventions:

- i. Extension of the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) to Fifty Three (53) more Government Ministries and Agencies bringing the total number connected to Three hundred forty two (342) sites;
 - ii. Laying of almost 2,350 kms of Fiber Optic cable, and the construction of 18 Transmission Sites, in addition to a National Data Centre (NDC) and a state-of-the-art Network Operations Centre (NOC) for services monitoring;
 - iii. Construction of a 500 seater state-of-the-art Innovation Hub due for completion by August 2018;
 - iv. Establishment of a One Area Network for telephone services under the Northern Corridor Infrastructure Project (NCIP), where all calls to and from Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and South Sudan are charged up to US \$10 Cents per minute;
71. Madam Speaker, in Financial Year 2018/19, Government will undertake the following actions:
- i. Reserve a percentage of procurement of ICT Services for competent local innovators;
 - ii. Enforce the use by all Government Ministries and Agencies of e-Procurement Platform developed under PPDA and NITA-U guidance;
 - iii. Enforce the use of common ICT Services, including data sharing, e-Payments, Unified messaging, the Programme Based Budgeting System across the whole of Government in order to eradicate duplication of ICT Systems;
 - iv. Extend the National Backbone Infrastructure to hard-to-reach areas and unserved sub-counties in order to increase broadband penetration;

- v. Develop regional ICT innovation hubs to stimulate incubation of ICT innovations and transform them into usable products – especially those required by industries, and also use ICT Innovation hubs as business process outsourcing (BPO) centres;
 - vi. Extend ICT infrastructure to the four industrial parks of Namanve, Luzira, Mukono and Iganga;
 - vii. Complete restructuring of the Uganda Telecom company.
72. Madam Speaker, I have allocated Shs 149 billion for the ICT sector next financial year.

Education

73. Madam Speaker, there has been an improvement in access to education. 95.9% of primary going children can now access schools within a 5 kilometers reach. The current primary school enrolment stands at 10.2 million pupils.
74. Madam Speaker, youth who stop education at primary and secondary levels do not have skills that match industrial job requirements. Non-formal training programmes have been undertaken to enable acquisition of practical skills for youth without formal education. During the year 14,620 youths of whom 8,580 are female, have been trained in Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Tourism and Hospitality skills.
75. Madam Speaker, the Education sector has undertaken the rehabilitation of dilapidated primary schools and Installation of lightening arrestors for 140 schools in the most lightening prone districts namely:- Mubende, Ssembabule, Bushenyi, Lwengo, Bukomansimbi and Lyantonde.
76. Madam Speaker, to improve infrastructure in higher education,

civil works for teaching facilities in the following Public Universities were completed:

- i. Faculty of Business Computing at Makerere University Business School;
 - ii. Refurbishment of the Dairy Value Chain at Kabanyolo;
 - iii. Refurbishment of old Laboratories at Six (6) Colleges at Makerere University;
 - iv. Construction of a Laboratory and Lecture Block, Library and Computer Block and the rehabilitation of existing Workshop Block at Busitema University Main Campus.
 - v. Construction of a new Laboratory Block at the Busitema University Nagongera Campus;
 - vi. Renovation of the Faculty of Engineering Workshops and Laboratories at Kyambogo University; and
 - vii. Rehabilitation of the Laboratory for Applied Sciences and construction of a 3 storied Library at Mbarara University of Science and Technology.
77. Madam Speaker, during the year, construction of the High Altitude Center in Kapchorwa progressed well. We continued to support Sports and Uganda successfully competed at the 2018 Common Wealth Games in the Gold Coast, Australia winning 3 Gold, 1 Silver and 2 bronze medals. I commend Uganda's contingent for this stellar effort.
78. Madam Speaker, in the next financial year, the following priorities will be implemented:-
- i. Commence, with support of the World Bank, civil works in selected primary schools and provide instructional materials

- and construct secondary schools in sub-counties where they do not exist;
- ii. Procure instructional materials including bilingual dictionaries, for use in teaching in local languages in Primary schools;
 - iii. Operationalize through teacher provision, 100 secondary schools in 92 Local Governments in pursuit of establishing a Government Secondary School in sub counties without any;
 - iv. Accredite to international standards 6 Technical Colleges and Technical Institutes at Arua, Buhimba, Mubende, Kiryandongo, Nyamitanga and Iganga; and continue civil works at Technical College Centers of Excellence at Elgon, Lira, Bushenyi and Bukalasa Agricultural College;
 - v. Complete construction works at Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba and Uganda Technical College Kichwamba .
 - vi. Procure an oil rig under Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba in order to enhance practical skills acquisition in the oil and gas subsector
 - vii. Finalize civil works for workshops, incubation centers, teaching facilities and laboratories in 8 beneficiary universities at Kyambogo, Gulu, Busitema, Makerere, Muni, Mbarara, Makerere University Business School and Uganda Management Institute;
 - viii. Advance loans to 1,000 undergraduates and 200 diploma students admitted in academic year 2018; and 2,950 undergraduate and 200 diploma continuing students under the students' loan scheme.
79. Madam Speaker, construction of the first phase of the establishment of Soroti University has been completed and the

University will be open to students, next academic year with the August/September 2018 intake. Kabale University has also now been fully operationalized. The Busoga and Mountains of the Moon universities will also be taken on as public universities next financial year, together with the establishment of the Gulu University Agriculture Constituent College in Karamoja.

80. Madam Speaker, I have allocated Shs 2.8 Trillion to the Education sector next financial year

Health

81. Madam Speaker, attaining a good standard of health for all Ugandans is another major priority of this Government. The following interventions were undertaken in FY2017/18:-
- i. Twenty six million Long Lasting Insecticide treated mosquito nets were distributed nationwide achieving 94% coverage. Indoor Residue Spraying was also undertaken in eleven districts of the Acholi and Lango sub-regions in Northern Uganda.
 - ii. The HIV prevalence rate declined to 6% down from the prevalence of 7.3% in 2011. New HIV infections have continued to decline with a 40% decline in new infections between 2015 and 2017.
 - iii. To prevent Hepatitis B, 39 districts have been covered in West Nile, Mid North, Teso and Karamoja sub regions. 11 districts of Eastern Districts of Busoga region are currently being covered;
 - iv. Child survival has improved with the Infant Mortality Rate declining to 43 per 1,000 in 2016 from 54 per 1,000 live births in 2011. The Under Five Mortality Rate also reduced significantly declining from 90 per

1,000 live births to 64 per 1,000 live births over the same period;

- v. The construction, expansion, rehabilitation and equipping of Mulago National Referral Hospital is in final stages and will be completed during next financial year. The 320 bed Specialized Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Unit at Mulago National Referral Hospital is also expected to be completed by December, 2018.
- vi. The Cancer Institute has been expanded into a centre of excellence with the acquisition of advanced cancer treatment equipment including a linear accelerator. The Uganda Heart Institute (UHI) now has advanced cardiac management facilities to handle at least 1,000 operations per year;

82. Madam Speaker, next financial year healthcare provision will emphasize prevention rather than cure. Interventions at household and community levels will include better nutrition, good hygiene practices and healthy lifestyles. The Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) program will be established to take services closer to the community, deliver household-centered health care services through health promotions, sensitization and prioritization of disease prevention.

83. Madam Speaker, health interventions will be placed on improving maternal and new born child health and equipping the health facilities to diagnose and treat diseases. Other priority interventions include the following:-

- i. Strengthening human resource in healthcare provision to ensure the attraction, motivation, retention of healthcare professionals. Salary enhancement will contribute towards

- attainment of this goal;
- ii. Scale up preventive care by undertaking immunization initiatives including Hepatitis B, Malaria control, and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment;
 - iii. Upgrade 124 Health Centre IIs to Health Centre IIIs in 99 Local Governments, with support from the World Bank;
 - iv. Commence the construction of the International Specialized Hospital of Uganda at Lubowa, whose financing arrangements have now been completed.
 - v. Continue the construction of the specialized Regional Centre for Pediatric Surgery in Entebbe which is expected to be completed in the next Financial Year; and
 - vi. 29 staff houses will be constructed, with the support of the Italian Government, at Health Centre IIIs in Karamoja region in the districts of Kaabong, Abim, Kotido, Moroto, Amudat, Napak and Nakapiripirit.
84. Madam Speaker, I have allocated Shs 2.3 Trillion to the Health Sector next financial year

Water and Sanitation

85. Madam Speaker, increasing access to clean and safe water is also a critical objective for Government. Water access in rural areas has improved with rural water coverage now estimated at 71 % compared to 68% recorded in 2016. The sanitation coverage in both rural and urban areas has improved from 79% last year to 80 % this financial year. Interventions that have enabled these outcomes include:

- i. 120 water wells were drilled and 480 hand pumps were distributed in water stressed areas in the districts of Nakasongola, Kayunga, Kamuli, Kyankwanzi, Agago, Kaabong, Hoima, Kyegegwa, Kiruhura, Kitgum, Mubende, Pader, Wakiso, Kasese, Hoima, Budaka, Mpigi, Nwoya and Lyantonde;
 - ii. 17 Water Supply and Sanitation systems were commissioned in Kashaka-Bubare, Nsiika, Nakapiripirit, Kapelebyong, Ocapa, Kyere, Buyende, Kasambira, Nyamarunda, Gombe-Kyabaddaza, Kabembe-Kalagi-Nagalama, Namulonge-Kiwenda, Kikyusa;
 - iii. Constructed water works at Kapeeka, and the expansion of Soroti, Bushenyi and Masindi water systems.
86. Madam Speaker, Government's objective for the FY 2018/19 is to increase access to safe water in rural areas from 71% today to 79%. Urban water access is targeted to increase to 100%. The target for sanitation is to reach 86% next year. In order to achieve this, interventions include:
- i. Continued construction of 9 Gravity Flow Schemes in Bukedea, Orom, Rwebisengo-Kanara, Bukwo, Nyabuhikye, Lukalu-Kabasanda, Lirima, Shuuku-Masyoro and Nyarwodho II;
 - ii. Commencement of construction works for the Katosi Water Treatment Plant and Katosi-Kampala Transmission Mains;
 - iii. Completion of construction of 27 piped water systems in various centers of Namwiwa, Bulegeni, Bulopa, Kayunga-Busaana, Busiika, Bamunanika, Kiwoko, Butalangu, Kakunyu, Kiyindi, Kikandwa, Kasambya, Butenga-Kawoko, Kyankwanzi, Butemba, Kagadi, Lwemiyaga, Karago I, Moyo, Elegu/Bibia, Padibe, Lacekot, Paimol and Apala, Patiko, Cwero, Olilim and

- Abia, Rukungiri, Katwe-Kabatoro, Koboko, Pallisa, Kumi-Ngora-Nyero and rehabilitation of Ayala Water supply system;
- iv. Continued construction of 26 town water supply schemes in Idudi, Acowa, Binyiny, Bulangira, Karago II, Kibugu, Lwebitakuli, and Igorora, Moyo, Elegu/Bibia, Padibe, Odramacaku, Pakele, Dzaipi, Atiak, Apala, Olilim, Patiko, Cwero and Abia to 75% completion level;
 - v. Construction of 24 sewerage and sanitation facilities (public and household) in the towns of Namwiwa, Bulopa, Kiboga and Nakasongola Kibugu, Igorora, and Karago. Lwebitakuli, Lwemiyaga, and the Kanungu Cluster;
 - vi. Complete construction of Kinawataka Sewer network. Nakivubo Waste Water Treatment Plant, Kinawataka Pre-treatment and Pumping Station.
 - vii. Continue the upgrade of Ggaba Water Treatment Complex to increase capacity from 180,000 cubic meters to 230,000 cubic meters per day.
87. Madam Speaker, other major interventions under the water and environment sector will focus on protection of the environment and ecological systems across the country through protection of water catchment areas, forestry restoration, demarcation and protection of wetlands, lake shores and river banks, strengthening weather and climate information systems and integration of climate change mitigation measures in all Government programmes and project.
88. Madam Speaker, I have allocated Shs 1.3 Trillion to the Water and Sanitation sector next financial year.

Social Empowerment

89. Madam Speaker, in order to empower key social groups, Government has implemented affirmative programmes for the Youth, Women and Elderly. The Youth Livelihood Programme has funded over 14,200 projects benefiting 165,500 youth of which 45% are females. The projects funded are majorly in the Agriculture (38%), Trade (29%), and Services (17%). The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Fund has financed over 6,000 projects benefitting 76,000 women. 42% of the projects are in wholesale and retail trade and 33% in agriculture.
90. Madam Speaker, in order to improve the livelihoods of the senior citizens, the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) was established to support the elderly. The programme is currently being implemented in 47 districts. Over 157,000 senior citizens are benefitting. The elderly on the programme spend most of their grants on food, health care, and education with significant improvements in their nutritional status, health, and well-being of recipients and their household members.
91. Madam Speaker, I have provided Shs. 66 billion next Financial Year for the Youth Livelihood Programme to fund over 5,000 youth enterprises and benefitting 61,000 youth. I have also provided Shs. 39 billion to support about 2,700 women enterprises targeting 35,000 women.

Improving Governance and Service Delivery

92. Madam Speaker, the Justice System is central in the promotion of human rights, the fight against corruption and improving business environment. During the year, case backlog was reduced from 24% to 19% equivalent to 29,207 cases. The construction of justice centers, which provide a one stop center for operations of the Uganda Police, Directorate for Public

Prosecutions and the Judiciary, was completed in Mitooma, Kyenjojo and Lamwo. In addition, the Kitalya Medium Security Prison is 62% complete.

93. Madam Speaker, in the next year, priorities to increase access to Justice include the automation of Court Administration System, construction of 4 new justice centers in Amudat, Kyegegwa, Butambala, Namaiyingo Districts and the regional Justice Law and Order Sector House in Fort Portal. Construction of the Justice Law and Order House at Naguru will also be fast-tracked.
94. In addition, the Safe City project involving installation of Close Circuit Television (CCTVs) will be implemented to improve security. A Regional Forensic Referral Center (RFRCs), the Crime Record Management System (CRMS), and enhanced training of investigators will also be implemented to improve the capacity of the Uganda Police to deal with crime.
95. Madam Speaker, with respect to citizenship and immigration, over 23 million Ugandans have been registered, with 17 million receiving their National Identity Cards. Next financial year, e-Passports and the automation of Work Permits, Visas and Passes will be implemented to improve the quality of our immigration services.
96. Madam Speaker, Government agencies will be rationalized to avoid duplication and overlap of mandates to increase effectiveness. To further curb corruption, sanctions including dismissal and prosecution of officials who are engaged in corrupt practices will be implemented. I have directed the Secretary to the Treasury to continue demanding that Accounting Officers provide accountability, failure of which non-compliant Accounting Officers will have their appointments revoked, in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act 2015.

97. Madam Speaker, Salary and Pension reforms that have been implemented over the last three years have yielded tremendous results. The monthly payment of salaries and pensions has been streamlined. Almost all pension and gratuity arrears have been cleared apart for those of the military and ex-service men. However, there are some indisciplined Accounting Officers who continue to recruit staff without Budget funds, or who divert funds meant to pay salaries, wages, pensions and gratuity arrears. I have directed the Secretary to the Treasury to ruthlessly deal with these Accounting Officers.
98. Madam Speaker, implementation of Government projects continues to be undermined by lack of readiness by Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments. Delays in procurements, late acquisition of right of way and poor contract management are major causes of low absorption of funds. In order to improve management of public projects next financial year, all on-going projects will be reviewed and those which are not consistent with the National Development Plan will be removed from the Public Investment Plan. The approval of projects will be pegged to those that are well appraised and ready for implementation before they are allocated resources in the Budget. Project monitoring will also be strengthened to ensure timely execution and value for money.
99. Madam Speaker, to reduce the cost of Public Administration particularly on rent, construction of the Dar es Salaam Chancery was completed. Construction of the Uganda Embassy in Bujumbura also commenced. The Uganda Revenue Authority offices are nearing completion.
100. Madam Speaker, next financial year, construction of Parliament will continue and civil works for the Inspectorate of Government, the Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority, Uganda Road Fund headquarters and the Government Office

Campus at Bwebajja, will commence.

101. Madam Speaker, creation of new administrative units such as new Agencies, Public Universities, Local Government Structures including Sub-counties and Town Councils continue to strain meager public resources. Government will review this Policy with the view of halting creation of new administrative units to allow funding for priority programs in Infrastructure development and service delivery.
102. Madam Speaker, over the years, the level of financing of Local Governments to deliver basic services has been considered inadequate and inequitable. To mitigate against this, Inter-Government Fiscal Transfers will be reformed to enhance adequacy and equity of resources sent to Local Governments. Next financial year, the Education and Health sectors will be piloted in this reform. Furthermore, a new Local Government Assessment System will be implemented to review performance and identify areas for improvement.
103. Madam Speaker, direct transfer to Education and Health institutions, Sub-counties, Town Councils and Municipal divisions is being implemented. This removes delays in receipt of funds by implementing units, and minimizes diversion of funds. However, some Local Government Accounting Officers with grants that are not under the direct transfer policy do not transfer funds to the cost centers in a timely manner. Next financial year, disciplinary action will be taken against those Accounting Officers who do not immediately transfer funds to cost centers.
104. Madam Speaker, in order to improve the focus on results, Program Based Budgeting was instituted and successfully rolled out during the year to all Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments. Program Based Budgeting directly links results to

outputs and related budgets, in order to provide accountability for resources provided.

V. Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

Domestic Revenue Mobilization

105. Madam Speaker, Uganda's tax revenue effort at 14% of GDP remains low and inadequate to finance our development needs. Accordingly, the Domestic Revenue Mobilization strategy will address policy, technical and administrative issues in enhancing tax and non-tax revenue collection. The strategy will be completed in September 2018 to guide implementation in Financial year 2019/20

Revenue Performance

106. Madam Speaker, total tax and non-tax revenue is estimated to amount to Shs 14.4 Trillion this financial year. Over the past decade, tax revenue has been growing at an average rate of 17% per annum, raising from Shs 3.1 Trillion in financial year 2007/08.

107. Madam Speaker, Non Tax Revenue collections for this year is estimated at Shs 430.4 billion against the target of Shs 380 billion. This performance is attributed to efficiency in NTR collections as a result of the decision by Government that all Non-Tax revenues be collected by Uganda Revenue Authority effective 1st July 2017. The decision enhanced transparency in NTR collections as well as ease of monitoring.

Revenue Outlook

108. Madam Speaker, Parliament reviewed and approved tax measures in accordance with Article 152 of the constitution. Among these include technical amendments aimed at bringing

more clarity to the laws to minimize unnecessary disputes between taxpayers and the authority, dealing with issues of tax avoidance, in addition to modest adjustments in tax rates meant to generate revenue and also keeping some taxes in consonance with inflation.

109. Consequently, total domestic revenue is projected to be 16.4 Trillion in financial year 2018/19, an increase of Shs 1.9 Trillion over this financial year. This will raise the ratio of revenue to GDP from 14.2% this year to 14.6%.

Investment Incentives

110. Madam Speaker, Government has introduced incentives to promote both domestic and foreign investment. These incentives focus on industrialization with the objective of job creation, value addition to local raw materials, export promotion, and promotion of tourism.
111. Among others, these include incentives for investments in the development of industrial parks or free zones, establishment of new factories, and development of hotels and tourist facilities. Details can be found in the tax bills.

Tax Administration

112. Madam Speaker, Government has been implementing a Policy on tax inclusive budgeting for both recurrent and development expenditures. However, some Accounting Officers do not remit taxes to Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) after deducting PAYE or other withholding taxes. This practice is illegal. Therefore, any Government Institution which does not remit taxes to Uganda Revenue Authority will be treated as any other tax defaulter and URA is hereby authorized to deal with all such defaulters. To reiterate, Accounting Officers will be held

personally responsible for tax default in accordance with the law.

113. Madam Speaker, one of the major challenges undermining our tax effort is tax evasion. For example, about 30% of eligible VAT is not collected, translating into a loss of about 4% of tax to GDP. VAT evasion involves the fraudulent use of non-existent transactions claiming input tax against purchases and expenses that were not incurred, and issuance of invoices for business transactions for which there is no genuine supply/movement of goods and services. So far, URA has recovered Shs. 605 billion from companies evading tax and another 2,100 companies are undergoing comprehensive review to determine the liabilities not yet paid. Other measures include cancellation of the tax registration of taxpayers involved in VAT fraud, and revocation of all Tax Clearance Certificates issued to the taxpayers involved including blacklisting them for PPDA purposes.
114. Madam Speaker, to strengthen tax administration, URA will continue to implement the following measures:-
- i. Strengthen business intelligence and risk management functions to detect non-compliance;
 - ii. Expand the revenue management system to other revenue geographical areas beyond Kampala;
 - iii. Enhance tax arrears management;
 - iv. Increase tax intelligence operations to curb smuggling;
 - v. Deployment of container scanners at the major entry stations to facilitate faster clearance of goods;
 - vi. Increase of risk based post clearance audits targeting specific sectors;

- vii. Implement strict procedures for collection of rental tax;
- viii. Implement use of digital tax stamps to enhance compliance in payment of duties on excisable goods.

Tax Appeals Tribunal

115. Madam Speaker, the Tax Appeals Tribunal is a quasi-judicial body charged with dispensing justice in the field of tax. The Act was amended to provide for mediation as a mechanism for resolution of tax disputes. The Tribunal has also been empowered to award damages and interest and to allow the Registrar to handle provisional applications during the conduct of legal cases.

Resource Envelope

116. Madam Speaker, the resource envelope for Financial Year 2018/19 is as follows:-:
- i. Domestic Revenue amounting to **Shs 16,358.8 Billion** of which **Shs 15,938.8 Billion** will be collected by URA as tax revenue and **Shs 420 Billion** as Non Tax Revenue;
 - ii. Domestic borrowing amount to **Shs 1,783.4 Billion;**
 - iii. Budget Support amounting to **Shs 289 Billion;**
 - iv. External financing for projects amounting to **Shs. 7,734.5 Billion** of which **Shs 6,148.9 Billion** is in loans, and **Shs 1,585.6 Billion** is grants;
 - v. Appropriation in Aid, collected by Government departments amounting to **Shs 1,063.5 Billion;** and
 - vi. Domestic Debt Re-financing will amount to **Shs. 5,271.5 Billion.**
117. Madam Speaker, the total resource envelope has been allocated

to budget expenditure and amounts to **Shs. 32,702.8 Billion.**

VI. Conclusion

118. Madam Speaker, the NRM Government's bold steps taken to invest in security and infrastructure development have set the stage for faster and sustained economic growth in Uganda. The Financial Year 2018/19 Budget goes further to support areas that will deliver inclusive growth especially in Agriculture and its value chain, as this is the anchor for our quest for Industrialisation.
119. Madam Speaker, reorienting existing Agriculture sector programmes will spur the much needed transformation. Adapting new technologies, reducing the dependence on rain fed agriculture by using solar powered pumps for irrigation will trigger all-year round production. This will enable households to improve production and productivity. As a consequence, incomes will rise, new jobs will be created thus leading to sustained growth and development.
120. I implore the country's leadership at all levels to mobilize the population to seize the opportunity to meaningfully engage in production for their improved welfare.
121. Madam Speaker, I beg to submit.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Fiscal Framework For FY 2018-19 Budget

	outturn	proj.outturn	Budget	proj.	proj.	proj.	proj.
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Total revenue and grants	13,661	15,568	18,046	19,923	22,322	25,107	28,805
Revenue	12,947	14,454	16,359	18,604	21,190	24,208	28,025
Tax revenue	12,463	14,023	15,939	18,074	20,649	23,581	27,301
Non-tax revenue	354	430	420	530	541	627	724
o/w Receipts from Privatisation	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Oil revenues	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants	714	1,114	1,687	1,319	1,132	900	780
Budget support	23	35	102	100	91	0	0
Project grants	690	1,079	1,586	1,220	1,041	900	780
Expenditures and net lending	17,402	20,468	25,474	27,522	27,392	30,013	33,028
Recurrent expenditures	9,959	11,179	12,170	12,886	14,503	16,515	19,391
Wages and salaries	3,382	3,576	4,242	4,546	5,178	5,772	6,428
Non-wage	4,252	5,017	5,374	5,360	6,126	7,334	9,208
Interest payments	2,325	2,586	2,554	2,981	3,200	3,410	3,756
Development expenditures	6,718	7,646	11,960	13,231	11,674	12,601	12,736
External	2,477	3,413	6,731	7,612	5,669	5,562	5,189
Domestic	4,241	4,233	5,229	5,620	6,005	7,039	7,547
Net lending and investment	541	1,278	1,004	804	614	297	301
Others	184	364	341	600	600	600	600
Overall balance	-3,741	-4,900	-7,428	-7,599	-5,070	-4,905	-4,223
Excluding grants	-4,455	-6,014	-9,115	-8,918	-6,202	-5,805	-5,003
Financing	3,741	4,900	7,428	7,599	5,070	4,905	4,223
External financing (net)	2,809	2,767	5,442	6,501	3,987	3,838	3,134
Disbursement	2,983	3,717	6,336	7,284	4,817	4,855	4,409
Budget support	0	0	187	188	189	192	0
Concessional project loans	1,675	1,421	3,459	2,790	1,577	796	356
Non-concessional loans	736	2,149	2,690	4,306	3,051	3,866	4,053
Revolving credit	573	147	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation (-)	-174	-950	-894	-784	-830	-1,017	-1,276
Domestic financing (net)	603	2,133	1,985	1,098	1,083	1,067	1,089
Bank financing	-297	1,513	1,092	598	590	583	593
Bank of Uganda	-5,383	-4,346	-5,070	-6,143	-5,740	-5,648	-5,875
o/w: CF Account	0	332	2	0	0	0	0
o/w: proceeds from privatisation	0	-14	0	0	0	0	0
o/w: recapitalisation securities	100	0	0	100	100	100	100
o/w: petroleum fund (net)	-130	125	200	0	0	0	0
o/w: domestic refinancing	-5,374	-4,789	-5,272	-6,243	-5,840	-5,748	-5,975
Commercial banks	5,085	5,859	6,161	6,741	6,330	6,231	6,468
o/w: securities for fiscal purposes	-289	1,070	890	498	490	483	493
o/w: securities for domestic amortisation	5,374	4,789	5,272	6,243	5,840	5,748	5,975
Non-Bank financing	901	620	893	500	492	485	495
Errors and omissions/gap	329	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memo items:							
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)							
Including grants and HIPC debt relief	-3.9%	-4.7%	-6.6%	-6.1%	-3.7%	-3.2%	-2.5%
Including grants but Excluding HIPC debt relief	-4.1%	-4.8%	-6.6%	-6.1%	-3.7%	-3.2%	-2.5%
Excluding grants	-4.9%	-5.9%	-8.1%	-7.2%	-4.5%	-3.8%	-2.9%
Expenditure (% of GDP)	19.0%	20.1%	22.7%	22.2%	19.9%	19.7%	19.4%
Donor grants and loans (% of GDP)	3.2%	2.5%	4.8%	3.5%	2.1%	1.2%	0.7%

Notes: Figures net of HIPC debt relief unless stated otherwise. In the outer years, projections for project grants, external development expenditure and concessional project loans may include forecasted new projects not yet allocated in the MTEF.

Annex 2 - Medium Term Projections for FY 18/19 Budget

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Actual outturn	Actual outturn	Estimated revenue	Estimated revenue	Estimated revenue	Estimated revenue	Estimated revenue	Estimated revenue
Overall Net Revenue	11,343	12,789	14,403	16,359	18,604	21,190	24,208	28,025
Net tax Revenue (less refunds & NTR)	11,059	12,463	13,975	15,939	18,074	20,649	23,581	27,301
Non Tax Revenue	284	325	429	420	530	541	627	724
Direct Domestic Taxes	3,707	4,180	4,616	5,176	5,869	6,881	7,861	8,865
-PAYE	1,804	2,115	2,381	2,663	3,019	3,540	4,044	4,561
-Corporate Tax	732	764	742	836	948	1,112	1,270	1,433
-Presumptive Tax	1	4	3	16	18	22	25	28
-Other	43	46	55	68	77	90	103	116
-Withholding Tax	699	678	790	909	1,031	1,209	1,381	1,557
-Rental Income Tax	55	72	117	120	137	160	183	206
-Tax on Bank Interest	355	474	498	528	599	702	802	904
-Casino Tax	17	27	30	35	39	46	53	59
Indirect Domestic Taxes	2,443	2,842	3,293	3,944	4,473	5,110	5,836	6,756
Excise duty:	671	820	945	1,467	1,664	1,901	2,171	2,513
-Cigarettes	13	12	14	13	15	17	19	22
-Beer	178	217	265	298	338	386	440	510
-Spirits/Waragi	58	99	159	173	197	225	256	297
-Soft Drinks	83	90	119	134	152	174	198	230
-Phone Talk time	167	194	176	174	198	226	258	298
-Sugar	18	38	32	33	38	43	49	57
- Bottled Water	14	16	18	19	22	25	29	33
- Cement	21	24	27	30	35	40	45	52
Cosmetics	9	10	10	10	11	12	14	16
Mobile Money Transfers	38	46	55	72	82	94	107	124
International Calls	34	34	29	34	39	44	51	59
Bank charges	39	40	43	66	75	85	97	113
Cooking oil				3	3	4	4	5
Motor cycles				8	9	10	12	14
Levy on Mobile money				115	130	149	170	197
Over The Top				284	322	368	420	486
Value Added Tax:	1,772	2,022	2,348	2,477	2,809	3,209	3,665	4,243
-Cigarettes	9	9	9	11	12	14	16	18
-Beer	121	127	156	171	193	221	252	292
-Spirits/Waragi	1	7	1	23	27	30	35	40
-Soft Drinks	35	43	46	44	50	57	65	75
-Sugar	120	140	175	173	197	225	256	297
bottled water	24	24	32	24	27	31	35	41
Cement	72	66	83	98	111	127	145	168
Milk	9	11	14	16	18	21	24	28
- Others	454	585	596	631	715	817	933	1,080
-Electricity	115	128	160	180	205	234	267	309
- Phone talk time	182	205	212	230	261	298	340	394
Water	21	23	33	32	36	42	47	55

BUDGET SPEECH

Insurance services	123	132	165	186	211	241	275	318
Agriculture	9	14	13	12	14	16	18	21
Construction	79	88	142	132	149	171	195	226
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	187	190	258	231	262	299	341	395
Hotels & restaurants	65	71	87	96	108	124	141	164
Transport & communications	31	33	34	38	43	49	56	65
Real estate activities	76	86	96	106	120	137	157	181
Public administration & defence	29	32	28	34	39	44	50	58
Mining & quarrying	8	9	9	10	11	13	15	17
Oil and gas	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1

Taxes on International Trade	4,962	5,415	6,097	6,875	7,796	8,907	10,171	11,776
-Petroleum duty	1,383	1,610	1,898	2,115	2,398	2,740	3,129	3,622
-Import duty	940	1,044	1,173	1,341	1,521	1,737	1,984	2,297
-Excise duty	246	239	195	229	260	297	339	392
-VAT on Imports	1,953	2,057	2,269	2,596	2,943	3,363	3,840	4,446
-Withholding Taxes	165	155	159	180	204	233	266	307
Surcharge on imports	136	165	220	239	271	309	353	409
-Temporary Road Licenses	63	62	75	75	85	98	111	129
Infrastructure Levy	60	69	91	67	76	87	99	115
Hides & Skins levy	16	14	17	34	39	44	50	58

Tax Refunds:	-203	-175	-221	-264	-273	-308	-355	-421
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Fees and Licenses	150	202	190	208	236	269	307	356
-Motorvehicle fees (Traffic Act)	58	80	93	93	106	121	138	159
-Drivers Permits	73	34	37	55	62	71	81	94
-Stamp duty & Embossing Fees	18	88	60	60	68	77	88	102

Total NTR	284	325	429	420	530	541	627	724
PASSPORT FEES	22	21	24	24	30	31	36	41
MIGRATION FEES	123	122	141	138	174	178	206	238
LAND TRANSFER FEES	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
TRANSPORT REGULATION FEES	4	6	9	13	17	17	20	23
COMPANY REGULATION FEES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIGH COURT FEES	7	9	8	8	10	10	11	13
MINING FEES & ROYALTIES	11	17	20	20	25	26	30	34
Uganda Reg Services Bureau	24	33	34	33	42	43	49	57
ACCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (GENDER)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
OTHERS	41	46	112	149	188	192	223	257
MDAs (Non URA)	50	69	77	32	40	41	47	55

GDP	83,091	91,718	101,829	112,045	123,777	137,320	152,565	170,458
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Revenue: GDP	13.65%	13.94%	14.14%	14.60%	15.03%	15.43%	15.87%	16.44%
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Annex 3 - Resource Vs Expenditure

		Budget	Budget
		FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19
RESOURCES (INFLOWS)			
1	Domestic Resources	16,899.49	19,407.77
	o/w URA Tax Revenue	14,686.17	15,938.82
	o/w Non Tax Revenue	376.32	419.98
	o/w Petroleum fund	125.28	200.00
	o/w Domestic Financing	954.20	1,785.43
	o/w Appropriation in Aid (AIA)	757.5	1,063.5
2	External Resources	7,110.35	8,023.54
	Budget Support	34.95	289.00
	o/w Grants	34.95	101.73
	o/w Loans	-	187.27
	Project Support	7,075.40	7,734.54
	o/w Grants	1,599.25	1,585.62
	o/w Loans	5,476.15	6,148.91
TOTAL RESOURCES (1+2)		24,009.84	27,431.31
	* Below the line		
	Domestic Debt Re-financing	4,998.7	5,271.5
TOTAL RESOURCE ENVELOPE		29,008.54	32,702.82
EXPENDITURE (OUTFLOWS)		Budget	Budget
		FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19
1	Recurrent Expenditure	11,902.39	13,392.35
	o/w Wage	3,575.95	4,242.15
	o/w Non Wage(excl interest payments)	5,691.04	6,636.09
	o/w Statutory Interest Payments	2,635.40	2,514.11
2	Development Expenditure	11,349.93	12,975.43
	o/w GoU	4,274.53	5,240.89
	o/w External Financing	7,075.40	7,734.54
Total Expenditure		23,252.32	26,367.78
	Domestic Debt Re-financing	4,998.7	5,271.5
	Appropriation in Aid (AIA) projections	757.52	1,063.54
Grand Total (Including Debt Re-financing)		29,008.54	32,702.82

Annex 4- MTEF FY 2018-19-FY 2022-23_12-June-18

		FY 2017/18 Approved Budget								FY 2018/19 Budget Estimates							
SECTOR / VOTE		Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic		External		Total excl.	Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage	Domestic		External		Total excl.	Total incl.
			Recurrent	Dev	Financing	Financing	Financing	External	External		Recurrent	Dev	Financing	Financing	External	External	External
SECURITY																	
001	ISO	37.69	21.12	0.41	-	59.22	-	59.22	59.22	37.69	24.62	0.41	-	62.72	-	62.72	62.72
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	414.09	472.41	138.99	353.55	1,025.50	1,379.04	1,379.04	1,379.04	519.46	620.13	468.21	359.23	1,607.81	1,967.04	1,967.04	1,967.04
159	ESO	11.76	22.35	0.39	-	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	11.76	22.57	3.89	-	38.23	-	38.23	38.23
SUB-TOTAL SECURITY		463.54	515.88	139.80	353.55	1,119.22	1,472.76	1,472.76	1,472.76	568.92	667.32	472.51	359.23	1,708.75	2,067.98	2,067.98	2,067.98
WORKS AND TRANSPORT																	
016	Works and Transport	9.18	60.72	154.30	236.56	224.20	460.76	460.76	460.76	11.87	66.74	370.81	425.38	449.42	874.80	874.80	874.80
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	71.11	29.14	1,338.29	1,971.54	1,438.53	3,410.08	3,410.08	3,410.08	71.11	27.51	1,433.19	1,419.10	1,531.80	2,950.90	2,950.90	2,950.90
118	Road Fund	2.51	412.41	2.47	-	417.39	417.39	417.39	417.39	2.67	532.98	6.87	-	542.52	-	542.52	542.52
501-850	LG Works and Transport	..	-	22.84	22.84	22.84	22.84	22.84	22.84	..	-	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51	..	-	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51	179.51
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant	82.80	502.27	1,762.31	2,239.90	2,347.38	4,587.27	4,587.27	4,587.27	85.64	627.23	2,078.72	1,995.03	2,791.59	4,786.62	4,786.62	4,786.62
SUB-TOTAL ROADS		82.80	502.27	1,762.31	2,239.90	2,347.38	4,587.27	4,587.27	4,587.27	85.64	627.23	2,078.72	1,995.03	2,791.59	4,786.62	4,786.62	4,786.62
AGRICULTURE																	
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	6.74	73.95	91.81	158.44	172.50	330.94	330.94	330.94	11.94	33.47	99.06	211.18	144.47	355.65	355.65	355.65
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.57	2.27	2.13	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97	1.57	2.12	2.04	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74
125	National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank	1.90	1.79	7.46	11.16	11.16	11.16	11.16	11.16	1.90	1.73	7.36	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	22.47	7.31	8.78	45.54	38.56	84.10	84.10	84.10	22.47	7.10	32.78	62.35	62.35	62.35	62.35	62.35
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.18	3.23	274.29	-	279.70	279.70	279.70	279.70	2.18	2.95	244.84	-	249.98	249.98	249.98	249.98
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	0.66	4.41	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	-	0.58	4.41	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	53.59	-	53.59	53.59	53.59	53.59	53.59	-	73.59	-	73.59	73.59	73.59	73.59	73.59
501-850	LG Agriculture and Commercial Services	39.55	6.54	5.53	51.62	51.62	51.62	51.62	51.62	71.60	36.00	15.37	122.97	122.97	122.97	122.97	122.97
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.05	0.08	6.22	-	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	0.05	0.32	6.28	-	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66
SUB-TOTAL AGRICULTURE		74.47	149.42	400.64	203.98	624.54	828.51	828.51	828.51	111.72	157.86	412.15	211.18	681.74	892.92	892.92	892.92

SECTOR / VOTE	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic		External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic		External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
			Dev	Dev						Dev	Dev			
EDUCATION														
013 Education and Sports	12.99	140.14	75.93	388.96	229.06	618.02	14.19	187.94	66.90	336.89	269.03	605.92		
132 Education Service Commission	1.43	5.13	0.35	-	6.91	6.91	2.82	5.14	0.35	-	8.31	8.31		
136 Makerere University	116.89	25.87	10.16	-	152.93	152.93	134.67	32.70	10.41	-	177.78	177.78		
137 Mbarara University	25.24	3.97	3.60	-	32.80	32.80	27.40	4.10	3.60	-	35.09	35.09		
138 Makerere University Business School	22.48	3.580	2.80	-	28.86	28.86	25.44	3.91	2.80	-	32.15	32.15		
139 Kyambogo University	38.35	8.32	0.72	-	47.40	47.40	42.12	8.74	0.72	-	51.59	51.59		
140 Ugawanda Management Institute	4.49	0.39	1.50	-	6.38	6.38	5.32	0.46	1.50	-	7.28	7.28		
149 Gulu University	24.61	4.09	2.50	-	31.20	31.20	27.92	4.96	2.50	-	35.38	35.38		
111 Busitema University	18.38	7.27	1.08	-	26.73	26.73	21.77	7.09	1.08	-	29.94	29.94		
127 Muni University	4.98	3.29	4.55	-	12.82	12.82	6.77	3.37	4.55	-	14.70	14.70		
128 UNEB	3.95	27.83	-	-	31.78	31.78	3.95	46.28	4.50	-	54.73	54.73		
301 Lira University	4.73	2.61	1.50	-	8.84	8.84	5.84	6.30	1.50	-	13.63	13.63		
303 National Curriculum Development Centre	3.61	3.07	-	-	6.68	6.68	3.61	3.52	-	-	7.13	7.13		
307 Kabale University	6.08	2.82	0.60	-	9.50	9.50	13.77	2.78	0.60	-	17.15	17.15		
308 Soroti University	4.36	1.54	6.00	-	11.90	11.90	4.68	1.51	6.00	-	12.19	12.19		
501-850 LG Education	1,155.51	231.38	46.65	-	1,433.53	1,433.53	1,251.75	255.25	130.25	-	1,637.25	1,637.25		
122 KCCA Education Grant	26.09	6.07	2.67	-	34.84	34.84	33.62	6.07	2.67	-	42.36	42.36		
SUB-TOTAL EDUCATION	1,474.17	477.38	160.61	388.96	2,112.17	2,501.12	1,625.63	580.11	239.93	336.89	2,445.68	2,782.57		
HEALTH														
014 Health	7.65	56.84	28.84	878.41	93.33	971.74	11.42	64.67	51.75	1,003.06	127.84	1,130.90		
107 Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.32	5.78	0.13	-	7.23	7.23	1.32	5.41	0.13	-	6.86	6.86		
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	3.31	3.14	11.93	31.96	18.38	50.34	4.74	10.26	11.93	64.26	26.93	91.19		
115 Uganda Heart Institute	2.83	4.68	4.50	-	12.01	12.01	4.20	4.80	4.50	-	13.50	13.50		
116 National Medical Stores	-	237.96	-	-	237.96	237.96	9.91	267.05	-	-	276.96	276.96		
134 Health Service Commission	1.36	3.80	0.26	-	5.42	5.42	2.56	3.58	0.26	-	6.40	6.40		
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	2.71	6.36	0.37	-	9.44	9.44	3.84	12.46	2.87	-	19.17	19.17		
161 Mulago Hospital Complex	22.95	21.55	22.02	-	66.51	66.51	33.89	23.60	6.02	-	63.51	63.51		
162 Butabika Hospital	3.80	5.41	1.81	-	11.02	11.02	5.42	5.82	1.81	-	13.05	13.05		

SECTOR / VOTE	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
304 Uganda Virus Research Institute	0.95	0.48	0.40	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.54	5.18	0.40	7.12	7.12	7.12
163-176 Regional Referral Hospitals	48.22	21.20	21.32	90.73	90.73	90.73	73.44	29.11	21.32	123.87	123.87	123.87
501-850 LG Health	291.41	39.92	9.62	340.95	340.95	343.23	424.51	39.92	71.56	535.99	535.99	538.64
122 KCCA Health Grant	14.34	1.32	0.94	16.60	16.60	16.60	14.93	1.32	0.94	-	17.19	17.19
SUB-TOTAL HEALTH	400.86	408.43	102.14	912.66	911.43	1,824.08	591.72	473.19	173.48	1,069.96	1,238.40	2,308.36
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT												
019 Water	4.73	11.80	251.48	233.61	268.01	501.62	7.18	12.75	283.82	825.52	303.75	1,129.27
019 Environment	-	1.85	17.34	19.19	19.19	19.19	-	1.85	17.34	19.19	19.19	19.19
157 National Forestry Authority	5.40	0.09	5.93	11.42	11.42	11.42	5.40	5.09	5.88	16.37	16.37	16.37
150 National Environment Management Authority	6.12	5.93	1.05	13.09	13.09	13.09	6.12	7.57	0.92	14.60	14.60	14.60
302 Uganda National Meteorological Authority	7.41	4.40	15.51	27.32	27.32	27.32	7.41	4.16	14.96	26.54	26.54	26.54
501-850 LG Water and Environment		7.79	51.59	59.38	59.38	59.38		7.79	51.92	-	59.71	59.71
122 KCCA Water, Env & Sanitation Grant		0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.01	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.12
SUB-TOTAL WATER	23.66	31.87	342.89	233.61	398.42	632.03	26.11	39.22	374.84	825.64	440.17	1,265.81
JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER												
007 Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	9.35	-	9.35	9.35	9.35	-	9.35	-	9.35	9.35	9.35
007 Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.72	13.39	30.92	48.02	48.02	48.02	4.61	21.22	84.38	110.21	110.21	110.21
007 Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	23.60	-	23.60	23.60	23.60	-	13.90	-	13.90	13.90	13.90
009 Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.95	13.98	1.26	17.20	17.20	17.20	2.00	22.86	1.26	26.12	26.12	26.12
101 Judiciary (Statutory)	30.63	97.51	4.07	132.21	132.21	132.21	32.16	91.57	4.07	127.80	127.80	127.80
105 Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	4.07	6.00	0.20	10.28	10.28	10.28	4.07	6.08	0.20	10.36	10.36	10.36
106 Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	5.59	12.10	0.41	18.11	18.11	18.11	6.59	12.27	0.41	19.27	19.27	19.27
109 Law Development Centre	3.80	2.15	0.87	6.83	6.83	6.83	3.80	2.97	3.39	10.17	10.17	10.17
119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	7.55	5.89	-	13.44	13.44	13.44	7.55	5.73	-	13.28	13.28	13.28
120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board	4.38	17.74	8.81	30.94	30.94	30.94	4.42	12.64	8.81	25.87	25.87	25.87
133 DPP	7.35	18.36	6.46	32.17	32.17	32.17	8.78	19.20	6.46	34.44	34.44	34.44
144 Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	236.24	186.93	101.66	524.83	524.83	524.83	286.38	184.29	145.66	616.33	616.33	616.33
145 Uganda Prisons	52.19	67.53	31.14	150.86	150.86	150.86	62.71	97.29	36.69	196.70	196.70	196.70
148 Judicial Service Commission	1.90	6.42	0.24	8.56	8.56	8.56	3.08	6.43	0.49	10.00	10.00	10.00

SECTOR / VOTE	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
305 Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory	0.76	2.94	5.34	-	9.05	9.05	1.33	7.65	10.34	-	19.33	19.33
309 National Identification and Registration Authority	15.06	41.82	27.34	-	84.23	84.23	13.06	29.59	10.35	-	53.00	53.00
SUB-TOTAL JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER	375.20	525.73	218.73	-	1,119.66	1,119.66	440.54	543.05	312.53	-	1,296.12	1,296.12
ACCOUNTABILITY												
008 MFPED	6.30	127.30	141.86	153.94	275.46	429.40	6.59	299.46	58.68	146.74	364.73	511.47
103 Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	21.17	18.84	3.93	1.48	43.93	45.41	21.17	18.04	13.59	-	52.81	52.81
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.85	4.91	0.21	-	5.97	5.97	0.91	4.03	0.21	-	5.15	5.15
129 Financial Intelligence Authority	2.31	5.40	0.47	-	8.17	8.17	3.48	8.35	0.47	-	12.29	12.29
130 Treasury Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.07	-	-	62.07	62.07
131 Audit (Statutory)	23.27	27.36	3.98	-	54.62	54.62	27.77	24.03	3.98	-	55.78	55.78
141 URA	133.96	176.87	52.64	2.29	363.47	365.76	133.96	163.32	34.64	-	331.93	331.93
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	12.85	21.56	18.66	-	53.07	53.07	12.85	21.16	15.41	-	49.42	49.42
153 PPDA	6.55	4.52	2.32	-	13.39	13.39	6.97	6.89	10.99	-	24.85	24.85
310 Uganda Investment Authority	-	-	1.99	8.62	0.37	-	10.98	10.98
122 KCCA Accountability Grant	-	0.43	-	-	0.43	0.43	-	0.43	6.56	-	6.99	6.99
SUB-TOTAL ACCOUNTABILITY	207.26	387.20	224.06	157.71	818.52	976.23	215.68	616.42	138.34	153.29	970.44	1,123.74
ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT												
017 Energy and Minerals	4.23	12.58	292.84	1,560.53	309.65	1,870.18	6.22	85.79	325.23	1,339.22	417.24	1,756.46
311 Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.59	5.61	-	-	15.20	15.20
312 Petroleum Authority of Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.60	15.40	-	-	30.00	30.00
123 Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	-	-	81.98	367.64	81.98	449.62	-	-	101.98	534.56	101.98	636.54
SUB-TOTAL ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	4.23	12.58	374.81	1,928.18	391.62	2,319.80	30.41	106.80	427.20	1,873.78	564.42	2,438.20
TRADE AND INDUSTRY												
015 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	2.11	17.47	36.19	8.83	55.77	64.59	2.46	66.59	28.63	12.06	97.67	109.73
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.36	5.64	9.58	-	21.57	21.57	6.36	5.32	9.58	-	21.25	21.25
306 Uganda Export Promotion Board	1.16	1.68	0.40	-	3.23	3.23	1.16	1.52	0.40	-	3.08	3.08
501-850 District Trade and Commercial Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY	9.63	24.78	46.16	8.83	80.57	89.40	9.97	73.43	38.60	12.06	122.01	134.06

SECTOR / VOTE	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
TOURISM												
022 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	1.95	7.82	6.24	16.01	16.01	16.01	2.09	7.26	6.08	15.43	15.43	15.43
117 Uganda Tourism Board	1.86	8.77	0.55	11.18	11.18	11.18	1.86	14.80	0.55	17.21	17.21	17.21
SUB-TOTAL TOURISM	3.81	16.59	6.79	27.19	27.19	27.19	3.94	22.06	6.64	32.64	32.64	32.64
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT												
012 Lands, Housing and Urban Development	4.69	19.76	8.29	32.75	32.75	123.86	8.10	22.22	20.10	50.43	50.43	186.64
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.58	0.64	14.78	16.01	16.01	16.01	0.61	0.64	14.53	15.78	15.78	15.78
501-850 USMID Grant												
SUB-TOTAL LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	5.28	20.41	23.06	48.75	48.75	139.87	8.72	22.86	34.63	66.20	66.20	202.42
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
018 Gender, Labour and Social Development	3.61	35.75	117.12	156.48	156.48	160.25	4.05	57.86	111.59	173.50	173.50	192.79
124 Equal Opportunities Commission	2.97	3.10	0.30	6.37	6.37	6.37	2.97	8.47	1.30	12.73	12.73	12.73
501-850 LG Social Development	-	7.640	-	7.64	7.64	7.64	-	7.64	-	7.64	7.64	7.64
122 KCCA Social Development Grant	0.17	0.17	1.38	1.55	1.55	1.55	0.17	0.17	1.38	1.55	1.55	1.55
SUB-TOTAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	6.57	46.66	118.80	172.03	172.03	175.81	7.02	74.14	114.26	195.42	195.42	214.71
ICT & NATIONAL GUIDANCE												
020 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	1.74	24.77	15.57	42.08	42.08	42.08	5.94	5.94	15.22	27.10	27.10	27.10
126 National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U)	6.65	19.36	1.91	27.92	27.92	62.26	6.65	19.30	1.62	27.57	27.57	122.02
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	8.39	44.13	17.49	70.00	70.00	104.34	12.58	25.24	16.85	54.67	54.67	149.11
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	2.53	61.83	55.87	120.22	120.22	309.70	2.88	74.40	54.26	131.53	131.53	491.20
005 Public Service	5.01	13.73	5.38	24.12	24.12	24.12	5.23	19.83	4.91	29.98	29.98	29.98
011 Local Government	6.90	20.69	15.83	43.42	43.42	279.40	8.57	13.11	30.12	51.80	51.80	225.19
021 East African Affairs	1.09	27.85	0.54	29.48	29.48	29.48	1.14	26.76	0.53	28.43	28.43	28.43
108 National Planning Authority (Statutory)	7.16	13.45	1.04	21.65	21.65	21.65	8.26	16.75	1.04	26.05	26.05	26.05
146 Public Service Commission	1.74	4.20	0.48	6.42	6.42	6.42	3.01	5.20	0.48	8.70	8.70	8.70
147 Local Govt Finance Comm	1.12	3.91	0.57	5.60	5.60	5.60	1.12	3.57	0.57	5.26	5.26	5.26
501-850 LG Unconditional	217.53	110.54	-	328.07	328.07	328.07	264.73	120.54	-	385.27	385.27	385.27

SECTOR / VOTE	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	External Financing	Total excl. External Financing	Total incl. External
501-850 LG Discretionary Development Equalisation	-	-	141.77	93.36	141.77	235.13	-	-	142.77	-	142.77	142.77
501-850 LG Public Sector Management	160.58	11.89			172.47	172.47	194.28	12.11			206.39	206.39
122 Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	24.10	12.37	1.55	-	38.01	38.01	24.10	3.07	1.55	0.04	28.72	28.75
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	267.16	429.15	234.93	518.81	931.24	1,450.05	319.03	477.52	248.35	533.09	1,044.90	1,577.99
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION												
001 Office of the President (excl E&I)	10.92	44.44	3.16		58.52	58.52	12.28	51.16	3.16		66.60	66.60
002 State House	13.73	219.47	12.34		245.55	245.55	15.22	246.49	12.34		274.05	274.05
006 Foreign Affairs	4.85	25.43	0.71		30.99	30.99	5.54	26.25	0.71		32.50	32.50
100 Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.52	-	-		0.52	0.52	0.52	-	-		0.52	0.52
102 Electoral Commission (Statutory)	25.29	53.05	0.20		78.54	78.54	35.29	47.01	6.20		88.50	88.50
201-231 Missions Abroad	20.98	112.38	15.93		149.29	149.29	22.94	120.82	18.12		161.88	161.88
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	76.29	454.77	32.34	-	563.40	563.40	91.79	491.74	40.53	-	624.06	624.06
LEGISLATURE												
104 Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	86.86	371.89	25.00		483.75	483.75	86.93	343.87	67.00		497.80	497.80
SUB-TOTAL PARLIAMENT	86.86	371.89	25.00	-	483.75	483.75	86.93	343.87	67.00	-	497.80	497.80
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION												
023 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	2.03	20.13	35.79		57.95	57.95	2.06	29.35	24.46	114.42	55.87	170.29
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	3.72	2.06	8.17		13.95	13.95	3.72	2.01	7.98		13.72	13.72
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	5.75	22.19	43.97	-	71.90	71.90	5.78	31.37	32.44	114.42	69.59	184.01
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE												
Domestic Interest	-	1,985.26	-		1,985.26	1,985.26	-	2,132.40	-		2,132.40	2,132.40
External Interest	-	650.14	-		650.14	650.14	-	381.71	-		381.71	381.71
SUB-TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS	-	2,635.40	-	-	2,635.40	2,635.40	-	2,514.11	-	-	2,514.11	2,514.11
GRAND TOTAL												
Total Centre	1,666.07	3,261.61	3,945.68	6,978.28	8,873.36	15,851.64	2,005.47	4,075.55	4,684.96	7,731.89	10,765.98	18,497.88
Total Local Government Programmes	1,704.00	564.38	289.90	95.64	2,558.28	2,653.92	2,012.59	661.42	447.42	2.65	3,121.43	3,124.08
Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	3,370.06	3,825.99	4,235.58	7,073.92	11,431.63	18,505.56	4,018.06	4,736.97	5,132.38	7,734.54	13,887.41	21,621.95
Statutory excluding Interest Payments	205.89	615.35	38.95	1.48	860.18	861.66	224.09	636.46	96.62	-	957.17	957.17
GRAND TOTAL	3,575.95	7,076.74	4,274.53	7,075.40	14,927.22	22,002.62	4,242.15	7,887.54	5,229.00	7,734.54	17,356.69	25,093.23

ANNEX 5: STATUTORY CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND FY 2018/19 (USHS'000)

Vote	Details	Approved Estimates
001	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	
	Specified Officers - President	43,200
	- Vice President	42,000
007	JUSTICE	
	Justice Court Awards	9,350,000
101	JUDICIARY	124,025,832
102	ELECTORAL COMMISSION	82,342,319
103	INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT	39,213,783
104	PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION	430,803,886
105	UGANDA LAW REFORM COMMISSION	14,672,355
106	UGANDA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	19,813,039
107	UGANDA AIDS COMMISSION	6,739,641
108	NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	25,008,762
130	TREASURY SERVICES	8,861,723,126
131	AUDIT (Auditor General)	51,824,476
133	DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION	108,900
144	POLICE (Inspector & Deputy Inspector General)	163,708
145	PRISONS (Commissioner & Deputy Commissioner)	163,708
SUB -TOTAL STATUTORY VOTES & SPECIFIED OFFICERS		9,666,038,737
Various	PENSION AND GRATUITY FOR NON STATUTORY VOTES	501,475,074
GRAND TOTAL - STATUTORY EXPENDITURE		10,167,513,811

ANNEX 6 - APPROVED LOCAL GOVERNMENT IPFS FOR FY 2018/19

Vote	District	Total			Total			Total		
		TOTAL WAGE GRANTS	TOTAL NON-WAGE RECURRENT GRANTS	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	TOTAL WAGE GRANTS	TOTAL NON-WAGE RECURRENT GRANTS	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	TOTAL WAGE GRANTS	TOTAL NON-WAGE RECURRENT GRANTS	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS
1	501	Adjumani District	16,488,278,918	3,807,938,739	3,456,488,800	23,752,706,456				
2	502	Apac District	11,808,723,763	6,045,073,567	3,522,041,403	21,375,838,733				
3	503	Arua District	39,706,577,416	14,631,931,378	8,293,456,392	62,631,965,186				
4	504	Bugiri District	19,053,790,410	5,071,357,209	2,933,478,885	27,058,626,504				
5	505	Bundibugyo District	18,632,916,798	4,985,843,835	3,355,606,745	26,974,367,377				
6	506	Bushenyi District	15,779,971,548	6,603,744,778	1,791,383,907	24,175,100,233				
7	507	Busia District	17,117,220,985	5,911,050,304	4,461,376,691	27,489,647,980				
8	508	Gulu District	17,115,928,347	5,423,820,149	2,341,305,059	24,881,053,555				
9	509	Hoima District	9,994,897,915	5,329,106,719	1,980,523,988	17,304,528,622				
10	510	Iganga District	19,974,829,802	9,623,539,892	2,238,980,994	31,837,350,688				
11	511	Jinja District	27,263,066,965	9,604,318,070	2,953,609,911	39,820,994,945				
12	512	Kabale District	19,471,994,475	8,614,940,162	2,150,186,787	30,237,121,424				
13	513	Kabarole District	13,725,038,549	6,470,558,638	2,711,838,930	22,907,436,117				
14	514	Kaberamaido District	11,787,002,889	4,360,569,440	3,545,200,064	19,692,772,393				
15	515	Kalangala District	7,558,512,425	1,524,450,669	1,040,807,084	10,123,770,178				
16	517	Kamuli District	24,807,512,329	9,460,016,254	3,677,155,233	37,944,683,816				
17	518	Kamwenge District	19,089,926,570	5,672,991,503	4,209,854,753	28,972,772,827				
18	519	Kanungu District	22,811,026,673	6,566,275,750	2,377,265,588	31,754,568,012				
19	520	Kapchorwa District	9,428,735,852	3,264,807,331	1,858,036,529	14,551,579,712				
20	521	Kasese District	39,465,584,156	11,652,047,323	5,342,160,420	56,459,791,898				
21	522	Katakwi District	11,772,063,091	3,739,974,757	3,706,483,674	19,218,521,523				
22	523	Kayunga District	22,081,650,931	6,411,182,444	3,740,053,223	32,232,886,598				
23	524	Kibaale District	9,933,372,095	2,818,223,041	3,904,411,426	16,656,006,562				
24	525	Kiboga District	13,559,137,820	3,104,091,704	2,364,877,224	19,028,106,748				
25	526	Kisoro District	24,355,663,987	5,210,644,175	2,670,789,243	32,237,097,405				
26	527	Kitgum District	16,252,999,567	5,668,609,755	3,230,696,245	25,152,305,568				
27	528	Kotido District	5,415,608,113	2,171,919,169	3,067,389,562	10,654,916,844				

28	529	Kumi District	11,027,176,329	6,516,072,662	3,232,352,722	20,775,601,713
29	530	Kyenjojo District	17,733,963,300	6,278,852,289	4,558,537,169	28,571,352,758
30	531	Lira District	17,367,083,596	9,067,977,556	4,169,436,988	30,604,498,139
31	532	Luwero District	34,409,962,700	9,389,014,300	3,720,219,357	47,519,196,358
32	533	Masaka District	11,970,365,094	7,179,121,840	1,574,174,934	20,723,661,868
33	534	Masindi District	12,971,837,083	4,005,238,699	2,272,928,308	19,250,004,090
34	535	Mayuge District	21,275,968,293	6,889,464,690	4,687,260,079	32,852,693,062
35	536	Mbale District	23,421,555,656	12,674,808,432	4,234,378,171	40,330,742,258
36	537	Mbarara District	23,442,525,234	7,965,370,719	2,386,159,443	33,794,055,396
37	538	Moroto District	7,094,524,141	2,140,204,842	2,247,394,809	11,482,123,792
38	539	Moyo District	15,323,549,254	4,129,716,274	2,192,302,498	21,645,568,026
39	540	Mpigi District	16,072,350,788	6,307,393,378	1,958,748,597	24,338,492,763
40	541	Mubende District	13,007,946,514	5,013,172,504	4,069,110,178	22,090,229,196
41	542	Mukono District	24,172,198,444	9,712,066,161	3,348,754,089	37,233,018,694
42	543	Nakapiripiriti District	5,208,908,954	1,814,027,889	2,386,753,079	9,409,689,922
43	544	Nakasongola District	15,747,771,295	3,606,156,154	2,631,525,647	21,985,453,096
44	545	Nebbi District	14,859,264,870	6,285,011,047	3,587,341,829	24,731,617,745
45	546	Ntungamo District	27,372,485,270	10,174,122,352	3,980,308,360	41,526,915,981
46	547	Pader District	14,322,267,468	3,805,708,812	3,735,230,835	21,863,207,115
47	548	Pallisa District	14,264,196,967	7,517,025,894	4,356,554,332	26,137,777,193
48	549	Rakai District	20,014,911,850	6,491,349,601	2,527,943,678	29,034,205,129
49	550	Rukungiri District	21,635,825,600	8,612,009,616	3,252,715,415	33,500,550,631
50	551	Sembabule District	17,208,868,913	3,911,111,843	2,618,562,314	23,738,543,070
51	552	Sironko District	16,151,648,964	6,254,620,670	3,296,137,346	25,702,406,979
52	553	Soroti District	11,455,491,722	7,080,973,395	3,637,297,725	22,173,762,842
53	554	Tororo District	26,327,317,242	13,223,684,235	5,842,354,724	45,393,356,202
54	555	Wakiso District	33,799,041,402	12,686,973,558	12,838,441,120	59,324,456,079
55	556	Yumbe District	19,224,436,018	6,061,674,849	8,570,064,124	33,856,174,991
56	557	Butaleja District	16,183,013,320	5,307,059,687	3,163,238,741	24,653,311,748
57	558	Ibanda District	11,078,458,379	3,452,370,984	1,797,159,853	16,327,989,217

58	559	Kaabong District	10,587,446,895	3,116,161,486	3,318,479,878	17,022,088,260
59	560	Isingiro District	19,683,244,624	5,407,680,138	3,851,323,915	28,942,248,676
60	561	Kailiro District	14,735,344,530	5,316,872,085	3,152,603,609	23,204,820,224
61	562	Kiruhura District	14,510,694,240	4,461,251,265	3,560,143,615	22,532,089,120
62	563	Koboko District	7,897,277,659	2,453,059,747	2,777,532,268	13,127,869,674
63	564	Amolatar District	9,207,564,619	2,946,026,410	3,256,437,954	15,410,028,983
64	565	Amuria District	10,693,322,059	3,885,928,475	3,743,018,218	18,322,268,752
65	566	Manafwa District	11,151,909,874	4,307,809,837	2,636,429,035	18,096,148,746
66	567	Bukwo District	10,743,257,094	3,100,732,104	2,274,180,107	16,118,169,305
67	568	Mityana District	17,432,438,675	5,094,435,951	2,798,661,078	25,325,535,704
68	569	Nakaseke District	17,053,115,706	4,480,798,228	2,266,575,679	23,800,489,612
69	570	Amuru District	11,096,005,522	3,637,476,189	3,882,476,349	18,615,958,059
70	571	Budaka District	11,765,098,910	4,837,458,751	3,164,624,427	19,767,182,087
71	572	Oyam District	17,782,123,121	6,761,171,818	6,495,690,675	31,038,985,613
72	573	Abim District	8,770,664,565	2,683,796,412	2,502,312,660	13,956,773,638
73	574	Namutumba District	13,354,699,234	4,985,561,298	2,870,986,575	21,211,247,108
74	575	Dokolo District	10,814,872,035	3,711,841,987	4,067,569,713	18,594,283,734
75	576	Buliisa District	6,960,113,969	1,664,732,592	2,876,784,601	11,501,631,163
76	577	Maracha District	12,358,894,839	3,549,762,855	3,211,016,738	19,119,674,432
77	578	Bukedea District	13,809,362,444	4,343,873,264	3,965,829,668	22,119,065,376
78	579	Bududa District	11,693,357,730	4,391,363,519	3,645,907,067	19,730,628,316
79	580	Lyantonde District	9,301,665,742	2,090,399,157	2,066,197,467	13,458,262,366
80	581	Amudat District	3,328,819,360	1,215,807,461	3,074,404,894	7,619,031,715
81	582	Buikwe District	12,363,386,143	3,516,744,552	1,360,365,590	17,240,496,285
82	583	Buyende District	11,382,620,908	4,109,842,078	2,631,769,156	18,124,232,142
83	584	Kyegegwa District	9,675,972,439	2,883,166,776	3,689,292,728	16,248,451,943
84	585	Lamwo District	9,531,178,470	2,479,318,474	3,194,060,735	15,204,557,679
85	586	Otuke District	7,487,286,990	2,062,780,514	2,852,493,902	12,402,561,407
86	587	Zombo District	11,479,852,269	3,675,742,437	3,680,690,525	18,836,286,230
87	588	Alebong District	11,398,023,421	4,002,112,382	4,476,563,420	19,876,699,223

88	589	Bulambuli District	11,102,687,832	3,850,251,454	3,301,135,034	18,254,074,320
89	590	Buvuma District	5,237,790,394	1,460,247,692	1,774,774,746	8,472,812,832
90	591	Gomba District	10,463,584,886	3,121,058,389	2,312,260,200	15,896,903,476
91	592	Kiryandongo District	12,116,716,832	3,377,522,416	2,691,550,083	18,185,789,332
92	593	Luuka District	13,779,726,207	4,020,493,593	2,430,700,579	20,230,920,380
93	594	Namayingo District	11,798,691,353	3,042,792,038	2,546,600,477	17,388,083,868
94	595	Ntoroko District	5,864,899,782	1,703,417,561	1,535,626,917	9,103,944,261
95	596	Sererere District	14,363,557,545	4,829,295,768	5,016,118,295	24,208,971,608
96	597	Kyankwanzi District	13,025,437,277	2,518,382,573	3,563,259,867	19,107,079,717
97	598	Kalungu District	13,970,254,883	4,269,230,710	1,703,847,607	19,943,333,200
98	599	Lwengo District	15,205,437,070	4,629,660,393	2,389,241,813	22,224,339,276
99	600	Bukomansimbi District	9,396,034,627	2,797,959,320	1,109,004,093	13,302,998,040
100	601	Mitooma District	13,942,222,587	4,657,610,754	1,957,136,024	20,556,969,366
101	602	Rubirizi District	8,317,516,313	2,239,767,462	2,469,806,463	13,027,090,238
102	603	Ngora District	9,189,325,460	3,374,686,174	2,399,711,656	14,963,723,290
103	604	Napak District	7,552,067,597	2,127,709,357	3,008,434,170	12,688,211,124
104	605	Kibuku District	10,978,625,515	3,987,372,872	3,420,620,050	18,386,618,437
105	606	Nwoya District	8,975,245,262	2,591,430,433	3,760,597,387	15,327,273,082
106	607	Kole District	14,050,257,243	3,688,710,686	4,175,640,268	21,914,608,198
107	608	Butambala District	11,574,394,616	3,533,050,804	1,363,890,357	16,471,335,777
108	609	Sheema District	14,444,993,253	4,391,066,103	2,024,167,095	20,860,226,451
109	610	Buhweju District	6,433,662,017	1,909,146,071	2,550,432,352	10,893,240,440
110	611	Agago District	13,683,649,260	3,983,891,156	4,272,537,140	21,940,077,556
111	612	Kween District	9,025,889,937	2,372,249,342	2,204,195,404	13,602,334,683
112	613	Kagadi District	16,537,798,455	4,285,372,156	4,734,159,214	25,557,329,824
113	614	Kakumiro District	8,882,794,267	2,663,371,924	4,902,610,364	16,448,776,555
114	615	Omoro District	13,753,583,961	2,845,294,031	4,204,679,622	20,803,557,615
115	616	Rubanda District	12,809,899,383	3,480,052,980	1,993,612,418	18,283,564,780
157	617	Namisinidwa District	13,181,044,485	4,241,219,397	2,647,060,474	20,069,324,357
158	618	Pakwach District	7,932,442,216	2,130,411,310	2,637,738,526	12,700,592,053

159	619	Butebo District	7,997,536,280	2,552,432,590	2,381,982,796	12,931,951,667
160	620	Rukiga District	12,534,859,747	1,676,497,464	827,685,513	15,039,042,725
161	621	Kyotera District	18,221,183,864	4,319,457,341	2,612,023,014	25,152,664,218
162	622	Bunyangabu District	9,949,240,552	2,590,050,889	2,055,770,239	14,595,061,680
163	623	Nabiatuk District	3,871,864,945	1,064,506,614	3,094,771,974	8,031,143,533
164	624	Bugweri District	9,968,854,686	2,747,656,120	3,066,308,186	15,782,818,992
165	625	Kasanda District	8,740,714,727	3,018,324,000	4,877,258,557	16,636,297,284
166	626	Kwania District	12,487,265,332	2,260,039,054	3,963,155,699	18,710,460,085
167	627	Kapebyong District	4,750,421,040	1,481,856,379	2,853,848,747	9,086,126,166
168	628	Kikuube District	8,535,747,122	2,107,624,618	3,277,338,886	13,920,710,625
168	751	Arua Municipal Council	5,705,629,861	2,222,583,972	660,511,849	8,588,725,683
169	752	Etebebe Municipal Council	6,210,413,498	3,189,164,704	603,384,832	10,002,963,034
170	753	Fort-Portal Municipal Council	6,128,198,350	2,252,038,132	700,448,048	9,080,684,530
171	754	Gulu Municipal Council	8,426,219,564	3,423,380,530	1,276,027,345	13,125,627,439
172	755	Jinja Municipal Council	9,357,752,014	3,581,656,217	1,162,507,697	14,101,915,927
173	757	Kabale Municipal Council	7,110,689,303	3,032,718,128	860,754,397	11,004,161,828
162	758	Lira Municipal Council	5,679,760,135	3,149,229,219	854,269,038	9,683,258,393
163	759	Masaka Municipal Council	5,206,971,433	3,175,909,197	1,231,000,808	9,613,881,438
164	760	Mbale Municipal Council	10,336,796,122	5,095,913,676	833,791,371	16,266,501,169
165	761	Mbarara Municipal Council	12,717,094,051	3,704,453,528	2,155,712,292	18,577,259,871
166	762	Moroto Municipal Council	1,873,083,492	637,403,080	308,676,616	2,819,163,188
167	763	Soroti Municipal Council	6,346,893,530	2,474,280,770	559,458,440	9,380,632,739
168	764	Tororo Municipal Council	4,909,822,297	1,377,449,968	486,946,253	6,774,218,518
169	770	Kasese Municipal Council	7,718,593,453	1,848,276,368	797,333,815	10,364,203,635
170	771	Hoima Municipal Council	5,241,922,599	2,638,084,265	1,325,409,909	9,205,416,773
171	772	Mukono Municipal Council	8,641,595,109	1,935,818,014	747,958,114	11,325,371,237
172	773	Iganga Municipal Council	3,188,720,399	1,055,693,242	450,513,905	4,694,927,546
173	774	Masindi Municipal Council	5,189,771,924	1,676,184,560	1,247,249,467	8,113,205,951
173	775	Ntungamo Municipal Council	1,865,819,222	843,619,866	996,555,105	3,705,994,193
174	776	Busia Municipal Council	2,604,922,856	1,091,652,814	515,929,011	4,212,504,681

175	777	Bushenyi- Ishaka Municipal Council	5,154,807,123	1,812,362,702	360,625,515	7,327,795,341
176	778	Rukungiri Municipal Council	4,303,730,671	1,079,765,049	853,084,880	6,236,580,601
177	779	Nansana Municipal Council	7,116,127,768	3,261,714,084	1,572,100,138	11,949,941,990
178	780	Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipal Council	3,342,250,894	1,772,006,395	4,247,578,871	9,361,836,160
179	781	Kira Municipal Council	4,249,991,936	2,521,065,445	1,341,781,501	8,112,838,881
180	782	Kisoro Municipal Council	1,343,317,456	508,447,694	784,468,175	2,636,233,324
181	783	Mityana Municipal Council	4,717,306,620	1,513,718,040	575,616,678	6,806,641,338
182	784	Kifigum Municipal Council	3,203,793,316	2,952,973,705	923,416,984	7,080,184,004
183	785	Koboko Municipal Council	3,562,315,986	1,229,751,426	1,401,223,330	6,193,290,742
184	786	Mubende Municipal Council	3,761,644,146	1,934,058,992	1,076,935,420	6,772,638,558
185	787	Kumi Municipal Council	3,639,332,733	1,035,773,193	407,264,556	5,082,370,482
186	788	Lugazi Municipal Council	3,565,950,692	2,029,983,303	645,641,076	6,241,575,071
187	789	Kamuli Municipal Council	3,536,586,244	1,448,687,054	985,643,846	5,970,917,143
188	790	Kapchorwa Municipal Council	4,068,435,617	1,545,852,352	937,025,751	6,551,313,720
189	791	Ibanda Municipal Council	6,425,498,675	1,954,570,479	616,705,247	8,996,774,401
190	792	Njeru Municipal Council	4,897,366,920	1,713,637,091	833,942,022	7,444,946,033
191	793	Apac Municipal Council	3,717,902,728	1,020,244,292	430,195,105	5,168,342,125
192	794	Nebbi Municipal Council	4,603,168,034	700,078,182	406,916,570	5,710,162,787
193	795	Bugiri Municipal Council	1,998,757,173	1,452,808,571	855,813,044	4,307,378,789
194	796	Sheema Municipal Council	7,040,652,034	1,539,911,836	1,008,798,828	9,589,362,698
195	797	Kotido Municipal Council	2,584,744,706	1,232,072,493	772,178,310	4,588,995,510
196		Total	2,012,588,830,628	683,081,272,553	450,065,953,932	3,145,736,057,114



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