



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

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OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION - THIRD MEETING

THURSDAY, 15 MAY 2025



## IN THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

### Official Report of the Proceedings of Parliament

#### FOURTH SESSION - 33RD SITTING - THIRD MEETING

Thursday, 15 May 2025

*Parliament met at 10.19 a.m. in Parliament House, Kampala.*

#### PRAYERS

*(The Speaker, Ms Anita Among, in the Chair.)*

*The House was called to order.*

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, I welcome you to this morning's sitting. I apologise for coming late; it will never happen again.

We have learned with deep sorrow about the demise of Hon. Dr John Yeko Arapkisa, who represented Kween County in the Seventh and Eighth Parliaments. I know some of you know him. We condole with the bereaved family and the people of Kween and pray for eternal repose of his soul. Being our colleague and a gallant Ugandan, may we rise for a moment of silence in his honour.

*(The House rose and observed a moment of silence.)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, pursuant to Article 101(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, the House will receive a presidential address on the State of the Nation on 5 June 2025. This will also mark the official opening of the Fifth Session of the 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament; we shall be serving our last year as Members of Parliament.

In addition, pursuant to Article 155(1) of the Constitution of Republic of Uganda, Parliament will receive the Budget Speech on 12 June 2025. I, accordingly, urge you to take note of these dates because they are very important dates on our calendar.

Honourable members, I have been in touch with the Budget Committee. As you are aware, today's Order Paper is basically on appropriation and we close the financial year. I am in touch with the Budget Committee; they will be ready in the next one hour. Before that, we can do other work. We have a motion by Hon. Migadde, seeking leave to introduce a Bill, and we can also handle other things, first, as we wait for the committee.

Yes, Hon. Jonathan Odur?

10.24

**MR JONATHAN ODUR (UPC, Erute County South):** Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. I am seeking your guidance. This morning, I received a notice to attend a meeting scheduled by the Committee on Legal and Parliamentary Affairs at 10 o'clock in the morning. When you observe this House, it is virtually empty. I have also seen a number of committees moving out, yet we are in a very important process that would require numbers.

The guidance I am seeking from you is whether you could prevail over some of the committees that are also scheduling competing activities with Plenary, which should actually take precedent, to allow Members to participate in this very important budgeting process.

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, appropriation is a very important activity. If you cannot be there for appropriation, then what will you be there for? So, all Members are requested to be in the House during appropriation. If you do not come, the public will be watching.

**MR SSENKYONYI:** Madam Speaker, we have said, severally, that the matters that we deliberate on here are very critical. You invited us this morning to deal with the Appropriation Bill. I see just the finance minister here. I do not know where the Prime Minister is, yet this is primarily her business. I do not know whether she is attending to a committee somewhere with all these parallel happenings.

I thought that we would all pay attention to this, which is critical. Perhaps, even the committees that are sitting to handle what is actually important work - because committees operate on behalf of this House. I thought that you would guide so that we have some kind of focus, because I am also worried that we might have a quorum challenge when we are dealing with something as important as the Appropriation Bill.

Would it not be good that we focus? Either we give the committees time to handle whatever they have to and then we see when to deal with this matter, which is time bound by the way, according to the law, or that we draw all our energies to this critical work; the Appropriation Bill.

The committee work, I believe, is not as urgent as this, which is time bound within the law. That is so that everybody can come, including all the critical stakeholders that we require.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. All Members in the committees should come to the House, save for those in the Budget Committee. After signing the report of the Budget Committee, they should also come to the House.

10.27

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES (INDUSTRY) (Mr David Bahati):** Madam Speaker, you have guided on what I wanted to raise, because you had said that the all Members should come, but we know that the committees such as the ones on public accounts and others are sitting. Hopefully, the Clerk is now going to ask them to suspend so that we all come and attend to this important issue.

We are also mobilising our other colleagues – ministers – to come and attend to this important issue of the budget. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** As ministers, how do you feel when we do appropriation without you in the House? Then, at the end of the day, you go back and complain to the President: “These people shifted money from here...” That kind of thing.

How do you feel when we do appropriation without you? For heaven’s sake, you are going to monitor money whose amount you do not know and that you have not participated in its allocation. We have 83 ministers, and only three are here.

Yes, Hon. Sarah?

10.28

**MS SARAH OPENDI (NRM, Woman Representative, Tororo):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I also suspect that the quorum is affected by what is going on, on the roads. It is really tough to access Parliament, and I do not know what is happening.

There are stops everywhere. It took me almost 30 minutes to move from Kingdom Kampala to here. When I –

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Sarah?

**MS OPENDI:** Yes, Madam Speaker.

**THE SPEAKER:** I also live in a village. If you want to reach a place early - you knew that the House was to start at 10.00 a.m., why didn’t

you come earlier? Do not divert us, Hon. Sarah.

**MS OPENDI:** Can I complete what I wanted to say? What is going on? The security around Parliament is unusual, Madam Speaker.

**THE SPEAKER:** Which security?

**MS OPENDI:** I was asked for my National Identification Card, and I asked whether they knew my face. That is when one police officer allowed me to come in. There are blockages. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Sarah, you have a problem. Let me have Hon. Macho, then Hon. Gorreth.

**MR MACHO:** Madam Speaker, Hon. Sarah is one of my best friends. The people from Busia District are Tororo's grandchildren. I am ashamed to say that she might not be speaking the truth. I would have said she is lying, but let me say she might not be speaking the truth.

This morning, I have used almost three routes to Parliament. I first went to Garden City; there was no checkpoint.

**THE SPEAKER:** You also went to the National Theatre.

**MR MACHO:** I crossed to the National Theatre; there was no checkpoint. I went to the Jubilee Building and KCCA; there was no checkpoint. What is important, Madam Speaker, is that our colleagues, especially the people on the front bench, should give this session importance.

**THE SPEAKER:** That is what the LOP and Hon. Jonathan said.

**MR MACHO:** For now, I strongly agree with the LOP that the front bench should give *—(Interjection)—* no, I keep agreeing with him. The problem is his boss, who talks hopelessly.

**THE SPEAKER:** No, please withdraw that statement.

**MR MACHO:** Madam Speaker, I have withdrawn it, but Hon. Namugga, the foot soldier, has no authority to stand and point at me.

**MR SSENKYONYI:** Honourable member, when a Member raises a point of order, you sit. Madam Speaker, Hon. Geoffrey Macho, Member of Parliament for Busia Municipality, has said something interesting. He has said that my boss always speaks hopelessly.

Madam Speaker, as the Leader of the Opposition and in this House, you are my boss. You are the Speaker of Parliament; I work under you. We all work under you as our Speaker and, casually, as our boss.

Is Hon. Macho in order to say that the Speaker speaks hopelessly?

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Macho, you have the most brilliant Speaker, if you did not know *—(Laughter)—* who does not go to the National Theatre and is very sober, 24/7. You are not in order. Can you withdraw your statement?

**MR MACHO:** Madam Speaker, with all due respect to your Chair, as one of the best Speakers in Uganda since independence, I was not referring to you; I was referring to the boss of his political party and he knows it.

**THE SPEAKER:** Can you withdraw? Decorum - and apologise.

**MR MACHO:** Madam Speaker, I withdraw for the purpose of decorum. Therefore, I apologise because I need the LOP to be given a card for NUP. I really apologise, Madam Speaker. *(Laughter)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. He is giving a maiden speech. Hon. Gorreth?

10.32

**MS GORRETH NAMUGGA (NUP, Mawogola County South, Ssembabule):** I would like to thank you, Madam Speaker, for, first of all, adjourning this plenary to 10.00 a.m. because we need time to process this appropriation -

**THE SPEAKER:** By the way, I would like to give a reminder that this budget has not just started today. We had the Budget Framework Paper and ministerial policy statements, and I am happy that my Deputy gave you three weeks of debate. The report will give us a summary of what they have done, what effect it has and what will be done.

**MS NAMUGGA:** Madam Speaker, this is a very important process to this country but it is very embarrassing for the Front Bench to be empty. Actually, having four members –

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Gorreth, we have already made a ruling on that. We need the people in the House. Government Chief Whip, can we have Members in the House?

10.33

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES (INDUSTRY) (Mr David Bahati):** Madam Speaker, we stated that we are mobilising Members to be in the House and they are coming, as we wait for the Budget Committee. We are going to have Members. The honourable colleague should relax; this is a matter that we have already attended to. Also, mobilise on your side, so that the whole House can be full. *(Applause)*

**MS NAMUGGA:** Madam Speaker, he is very aware that we are the minority and for now, we are the majority. *(Laughter)* I request that once the report comes to the Floor, we are given ample time to discuss this budget because at times –

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable member, unfortunately, you are now debating in anticipation. You had a lot of time with this report. Shadow Minister of Foreign Affairs?

10.36

**MR MUWADA NKUNYINGI (NUP, Kyadondo County East, Wakiso):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. Mine is a matter of national importance –

**THE SPEAKER:** Raise that issue when these people come; I know your issue.

**MR NKUNYINGI:** Madam Speaker, the Prime Minister is here and with your indulgence –

**THE SPEAKER:** I have asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs to be here because I know you have an issue. Why don't you listen?

**MR NKUNYINGI:** Most obliged.

10.36

**MR GEOFFREY EKANYA (FDC, Tororo North County, Tororo):** Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. We appropriated resources here for different government departments, among which was for drugs in our hospitals and health centres. I have received a complaint. I visited Mulago two days ago, and my constituency. The distribution of drugs is not as per the plan which was presented to all hospitals.

Isn't it proper for the Rt Hon. Prime Minister to give us a status report, as we come to the close of the financial year, on the distribution of drugs for the last half of the financial year? I beg.

**THE SPEAKER:** Prime Minister, I hope you heard what he said. When you want to make a call, kindly go out.

10.37

**THE THIRD DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO (Ms Rukia Nakadama):** Madam Speaker, I was trying to communicate to some of the ministers to be here in the House; that is what I was trying to do. Hon. Ekanya, I request that you come again and I get your question.

**THE SPEAKER:** Prime Minister, next time, when you want to make a call, walk out there so that we know that you are busy making a call, out of respect for the House.

**MR EKANYA:** Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. Let me restate it. We appropriated money for drugs for all hospitals and health centres, as well as IV, II, and III. I visited Mulago, and I have received a complaint from my health centres. The plan for the distribution

of drugs has not matched the plan that was issued.

As of now, we are reaching the end of the financial year. Isn't it proper for the Rt Hon. Prime Minister to give us a status report for drug distribution to all health centres in the country for the last half of the financial year?

**THE SPEAKER:** The Prime Minister will bring the report on Tuesday or Wednesday.

**MS NAKADAMA:** Madam Speaker, that report will be here on Tuesday. Thank you.

MOTION SEEKING LEAVE OF THE  
HOUSE TO INTRODUCE A PRIVATE  
MEMBER'S BILL, "THE MICROFINANCE  
DEPOSIT-TAKING INSTITUTIONS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL"

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Migadde?

10.39

**MR ROBERT MIGADDE (NRM, Buvuma Islands County, Buvuma):** Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. I know many colleagues are members of the Uganda Parliamentary SACCO, where I am the chairperson. I move this motion in good spirit to also help the other SACCOs in the country.

The motion is to seek leave of the House to introduce a private member's Bill entitled, "The Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill." It is moved under Rules 127 and 128 of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament.

*"Whereas Article 79 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, empowers Parliament to make laws on any matter for the peace, order, development, and good governance of Uganda;*

*AND WHEREAS Article 94(4)(b) of the Constitution and Rules 127 and 128 of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament permit a Member to move a Private Member's Bill;*

*AWARE THAT the establishment, general governance and regulation of savings and credit cooperative societies in Uganda is undertaken under the Cooperative Societies Act, Cap. 107, and the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Moneylenders Act, Cap. 61, and the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, Cap. 58;*

*NOTING THAT an entity that intends to operate in Uganda as a savings and credit cooperative society is required under the Cooperative Societies Act to apply to the Registrar of Cooperatives under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives for registration and issuance of a certificate of registration as a cooperative society;*

*FURTHER NOTING THAT once a savings and credit cooperative society is registered and issued a certificate of registration under the Cooperative Societies Act, the savings and credit cooperative society is required under the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money Lenders Act to apply and obtain from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, a license to operate the business of savings and credit;*

*RECOGNISING THAT in addition to the requirements imposed on savings and credit cooperative societies under the Cooperative Societies Act and the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Moneylenders Act, the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Solutions Act, Cap. 61, requires savings and credit cooperative societies which have voluntary savings in excess of Shs 1,500,000,000 and institutional capital above Shs 500,000,000 to be licensed by Bank of Uganda to transact microfinance business among their members;*

*CONCERNED THAT the requirements on savings and credit cooperative societies under the Cooperative Societies Act, the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions Act, and the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act have resulted in multiple overlapping regulatory and licensing requirements, thereby creating a complex business environment for savings and credit cooperative societies,*

*leading to increased costs, potential for errors and difficulties in complying with all obligations imposed under the law;*

*FURTHER CONCERNED THAT the provisions under the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act bringing cooperative societies under the supervision of Bank of Uganda ignore the fact that the structures, modalities, operations, and principles of savings and credit cooperative societies are different from those of microfinance deposit-taking institutions since cooperatives by their nature, are more concerned with their members' welfare and cooperation while microfinance deposit-taking institutions are profit-driven;*

*COGNISANT THAT whereas capital requirements for microfinance deposit-taking institutions are easy to prescribe, defining regulatory capital requirements for savings and credit cooperative societies is particularly challenging, since capital invested by members of savings and credit cooperative societies is particularly challenging since capital invested by members of a savings and credit cooperative society may be withdrawn at any time, thereby fluctuating a voluntary savings and institutional capital held by savings and credit cooperative societies and rendering the savings and capital requirements imposed under the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act impossible to achieve;*

*FIRMLY CONVINCED that there is urgent need to amend the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, Cap. 58, to remove all references to registered societies made under the Act in order to harmonise the regulatory framework applicable to savings and credit cooperative societies in Uganda;*

*NOW, THEREFORE, this motion is moved: THAT this Parliament accepts the introduction of a Bill for an Act entitled, "The Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill", a draft of which is attached hereto."*

Madam Speaker, I beg to move.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you, Hon. Migadde. Is the motion seconded? It is seconded by Hon. Suzan, Hon. Isaac, Hon. Sarah, Dr Ruyonga, Hon. Catherine, Hon. Alanyo, Hon. Nekesa, Hon. Okot, the honourable member for Kween and the honourable member for Karamoja. Would you like to speak to your motion?

**MR MIGADDE:** Thank you, Madam Speaker, and thank you honourable colleagues for the overwhelming secondment.

Madam Speaker, my justification is that the laws governing the operation of SACCOs in Uganda include the Cooperative Societies Act, Cap. 107, and the Tier 4 Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act.

An entity that intends to operate in Uganda as a SACCO must:

- a. Obtain a certificate of registration for use from the Registrar of Cooperatives, as required under the Cooperative Societies Act;
- b. Obtain a license to operate the business of savings and credit from the ministry responsible for finance, as required under the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Moneylenders Act; and
- c. If the SACCO has voluntary savings in excess of Shs 1,500,000,000 and institutional capital above Shs 500,000,000, obtain a license from Bank of Uganda to transact microfinance business among their members as required in the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, Cap. 61.

The requirement to obtain a license from the Bank of Uganda under the Microfinance Depositing-Taking Institutions Act, Cap. 61, was a recent requirement introduced in 2016.

Prior to 2016, SACCOs were regulated by a Registrar of Cooperatives and issued with a license to operate savings and credit business. In 2016, Parliament, through the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Moneylenders Act, 2016 made various amendments to the

Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 to extend the application of the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 to cooperative societies registered under the Cooperative Societies Act.

The amendments made by the Tier-4 Microfinance Institutions and Moneylenders Act, 2016 to the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 include among others, a new definition of “a registered society” and a provision extending the application of the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 to registered societies which have voluntary savings in excess of Shs 1 billion.

The amendments extended the application of the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act to SACCOs which have voluntary savings in excess of Shs 1 billion. The amendment meant that SACCOs were segregated into two categories; those that are regulated by Ministry of Finance and those regulated by Bank of Uganda.

Madam Speaker, this is against the cooperative principle worldwide where SACCOs belong to one regulator.

In 2022, Government, through the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2022 proposed various amendments to the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 including a proposal to insert a new definition of “registered societies” and a provision extending the application of the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 to registered societies.

The amendments proposed under the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2022 were similar to the amendments that were made by Parliament to the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 under the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Money-Lenders Act, 2016.

Parliament rejected the proposals contained in the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2022 reasoning that the application of the Microfinance Deposit-

Taking Institutions Act, Cap. 58 to cooperative societies will create regulatory ambiguity since cooperative societies are fundamentally different in structure, operations, goals, and general regulatory framework from microfinance deposit-taking institutions to which the Act applies.

Despite the rejection by Parliament of the amendments contained in the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2022 the amendments that were earlier introduced in the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2003 under the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Moneylenders Act, 2016 are still applicable to registered cooperative societies, thereby creating a triple regulatory framework which has resulted in cooperative societies being registered and supervised by the Registrar of Cooperatives in the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives under the Cooperative Societies Act, licensed by the Ministry of Finance under the Tier 4 Act and issued with a license to operate under the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act by the Bank of Uganda.

The amendments also resulted in multiple and overlapping regulatory licensing requirements, thereby creating a complex business environment for Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOs) leading to increased costs, potential for errors and difficulties in complying with all obligations imposed under the law.

The amendment also ignored the fact that the structures, modalities, operations and principles of savings and credit societies are different, like I stated earlier.

It also created compliance challenges, since it is impossible to define capital requirements for savings and credit - like I mentioned earlier.

The Bill now proposes to amend the Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions Act to delimit the application of the Act to SACCOs. This will allow SACCOs to be regulated under the Co-operative Societies Act, Cap. 107 and the Tier 4 Microfinance Institutions and Moneylenders Act, 2016.

Madam Speaker, for record, the capital requirement for SACCOs, for example, this Parliamentary SACCO, in the fourth year Members withdraw their savings to go for campaigns because many save for that specifically.

That means that every fourth year, if the assumption is that you save for campaigns, then the SACCO will be regulated by Bank of Uganda and then in the fourth year, it goes back to Ministry for Finance, because then there will no longer be the capital requirement.

Therefore, there is no reason to send the Uganda Parliamentary SACCO, Wazalendo, Police Exodus, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) SACCOs and all the others. Now that we also have the *Emyoogas*, there will come a time when all these will be regulated by Bank of Uganda –

**THE SPEAKER:** When the savers withdraw all their finances.

**MR MIGADDE:** Exactly. What some SACCOs are now doing is to limit the reserves. When they have about Shs 400 million and know that when you exceed the Shs 500 million you go to Bank of Uganda, they limit membership and deposits so that they keep within the lower limit and that is why we are moving this motion.

My prayer is, as we have seen in the last one week, it is possible to access a certificate of financial implications within a short period. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable members, I put the question that Hon. Migadde Robert Ndugwa, be granted leave to introduce a Private Member's Bill titled, "The Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill."

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Pursuant to Rule 127(3) of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament, I will ask the Clerk to accord the Member the

required professional assistance in drafting the Bill and ensuring that he gets the Certificate of Financial Implications.

Meanwhile, Rt Hon. Prime Minister, we approved Shs 33 billion in this House that the Uganda Parliamentary SACCO was demanding from Government because it took the Uganda Parliamentary SACCO land.

That money was paid but to date, but it has not reached the SACCO; it is sitting in some people's offices. As we have come back to the House, we want a response from you on what is happening. The chairperson of the SACCO should be able to give you all the information and you report because that money is for all Members.

**MR MIGADDE:** Madam Speaker, I think it is better for the Prime Minister to get this information on record as opposed to when we are out. We thank that this Parliament and we co-operated with the Government under compulsory land acquisition, they took land belonging to the Uganda Parliamentary SACCO. Valuation was done, we met the President and through you, a number of meetings were held. The reason for those meetings was to have a speedy compensation.

This Parliament approved the money through a supplementary budget but since then, it has not yet been paid. The Ministry for Finance informed us that the money was remitted to the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs but it has been seated on their accounts for more than a month and it beats understanding.

Why do we make supplementary requests? When we tried to inquire, they are now doing internal processing- bureaucracy. When you call, it is from one table to the other and another individual.

Therefore, the appeal we have to the Prime Minister and this Parliament is; can we be paid so that this money reaches our accounts? If it means by close of business today, let it come because we know the money is actually there. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Rt Hon. Prime Minister, as we suspend the House and return, you will give us feedback on that.

**MS NAKADAMA:** Much obliged, Madam Speaker.

**THE SPEAKER:** As you have heard, the chairperson said that Members want their money. They have been saving and if you fail to pay their money back then there is a problem. They are not asking for what is not theirs.

Honourable members, I will suspend the House for an hour for us to receive the budget.

*(The House was suspended at 10.57 a.m.)*

*(On resumption at 12.13 p.m., the Speaker presiding.)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, welcome back from the rest; you had gone for a tea break.

## BILLS SECOND READING

### THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 2025

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, you recall that on 27 March 2025, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development tabled the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025, pursuant to Article 156(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and Section 24 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015.

The Bill was referred to the Budget Committee, and the committee has concluded its consideration. Pursuant to Rule 136 of the Rules of Procedure, I now invite the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to move a motion for the second reading of the Bill.

12.15

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)**

**(Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to move a motion that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025 be read for the second time.

**THE SPEAKER:** Seconded? *(Members rose)*  
It is seconded by Hon. Aeku, Hon. Isaac, Hon. Peter, Hon. Sauda, Hon. Esther, Hon. Okaasai, Hon. Wilson, *Afande* Mugira, Hon. Hellen, Hon. Clare, Hon. Omara, Hon. Emely, Hon. Kitutu, Hon. Ikojo, Hon. Otaala, Hon. Isamat, Hon. Jovanice, Hon. Dorcas, Hon. Goli, Hon. Aabuka, Hon. Ruyonga, Hon. Elwelu, Hon. Nekesa, Hon. Alanyo, Hon. Koluo, Hon. Margret and Hon. Susan.

Thank you. Speak to your motion.

**MR MUSASIZI:** Madam Speaker, the object of the Bill is to provide for the supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund under Article 156(3) of the Constitution and Section 24 of the Public Finance Management Act the sum of Shs 4,855,660,021,785 to meet the additional expenditure for the Financial Year 2023/2024.

I submit, Madam Speaker.

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, we are bringing all the supplementaries that we passed, to consolidate them and close the financial year. Before we go into appropriation, we need to, first, close what was in the previous financial year – all that we spent as our supplementaries – and that is the basis of this Bill.

Committee chairperson?

12.17

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON, BUDGET COMMITTEE (Mr Remigio Achia):** Madam Speaker, I beg to read the report of the Budget Committee on all the three supplementary requests that we passed in the last year in the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025. I beg

to lay the report of the committee as well and the minutes of the committee's meetings.

Madam Speaker, the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025 was introduced in the House for the first reading on 27 March 2025, pursuant to Article 156(3) of our Constitution. The Bill was referred to the Budget Committee in accordance with Rule 160(3) of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament of Uganda.

During the implementation of the budget for the Financial Year 2023/2024, the Government sought additional resources for various Votes to meet emerging expenditure requirements. In this regard, three supplementary schedules were laid before Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Article 156(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and Section 24 of the Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 171. These schedules were considered by the Budget Committee and, subsequently, approved by Parliament.

Madam Speaker, permit me to present to you a report of the committee on the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025, as revised.

Of course, as the Speaker summarised, the object of this Bill is to provide for supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund in accordance with Article 156 (2) and (3) of the Constitution and Section 24 of the PFMA, Cap. 171 and the sum being appropriated is Shs 4,855,660,021,785, to meet additional expenditure for the Financial Year 2023/2024.

This is being presented as per the provisions of Article 156 (2) and (3) of the Constitution, which provide as reported on page 3, and Section 24 of the Public Finance Management Act.

#### Background

During the implementation of the budget for the Financial Year 2023/2024, the Government sought additional resources to meet expenditure requirements as follows.

On 30 November 2023, the Minister of Finance,

Planning and Economic Development laid before Parliament supplementary expenditure estimates under Schedule No. 1 for the Financial Year 2023/2024, amounting to Shs 3,500.647 billion.

Furthermore, on 17 April 2024, the minister laid before Parliament another supplementary expenditure estimate under Schedule No. 2 for the Financial Year 2023/2024, amounting to Shs 1,101.099 billion.

In addition, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of May 2024, the minister laid the third schedule to the supplementary expenditure, under Schedule No. 3, for the Financial Year 2023/2024, amounting to Shs 288.624 billion.

The methodology on how we processed this supplementary appropriation Bill is there.

The committee's observations and recommendations

#### 4.1 Consistency in the recurrent expenditures

Madam Speaker, the committee observed that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025 recurrent expenditure figures were consistent with the resolutions of Parliament on supplementary expenditure schedules Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for the Financial Year 2023/2024. So, Madam Speaker, there were no errors, which is very good.

#### 4.2 Consistency in development expenditures

The committee observed that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025 development figures were consistent with the resolutions of Parliament on supplementary expenditure schedules Nos. 1, 2 and 3. So, the figures were right and consistent, as passed by this House.

#### Conclusion

Madam Speaker, the committee recommends that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025 be passed into law.

Madam Speaker, I beg to report.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you, committee chairperson. As I said before, it is basically on harmonisation of the supplementaries for us to be able to close the financial year. Honourable minister, do you have anything to say? Shadow minister?

12.23

**MR IBRAHIM SSEMUJJU (FDC, Kira Municipality, Wakiso):** Maybe, Madam Speaker, just to emphasise what you have said, especially to colleagues that are not used to these processes, that actually what we are doing now - because usually the budget is in the Appropriations Act, but there is money that was passed after the approval of the appropriation.

That is why this is supplementary. In a normal Bill, this should have been an amendment. However, in budgeting, we are just putting money into the law because the budget is a law. Therefore, this is not a big deal.

I only want to caution colleagues with whom we serve on the Budget Committee, next time, to give these processes more time, because it will be suicidal to approve figures and later discover that the figures you approved had issues. This exercise is like a ceremony. I do not know why it is even there.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. I put the question that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025, be read the second time.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

## BILLS COMMITTEE STAGE

### THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 2025

Clause 1

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that clause 1 stands part of the Bill.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*Clause 1, agreed to.*

*Clause 2, agreed to.*

*Schedule, agreed to.*

*The Title, agreed to.*

MOTION FOR THE HOUSE TO RESUME

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Honourable minister?

12.25

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Chairperson, I beg to move a motion that the House resumes and the Committee of the whole House reports thereto.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that the House resumes and the Committee of the whole House reports thereto.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*(The House resumed, the Speaker presiding.)*

### REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable minister?

12.26

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to report that the Committee of the whole House has considered the Bill entitled, "The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025" and passed it without amendments.

### MOTION FOR ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable minister?

12.26

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)**

**(Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to move a motion that the report from the Committee of the whole House be adopted.

**THE SPEAKER:** I put the question that the report of the Committee of the whole House be adopted by this House.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*Report adopted.*

BILLS  
THIRD READING

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 2025

12.27

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)**

**(Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam speaker, I beg to move a motion that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025 be read for the third time and do pass.

**THE SPEAKER:** I put the question that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025 be read the third time and do pass.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, "THE  
SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION  
ACT, 2025"

**THE SPEAKER:** The Title is settled and the Bill is passed. Congratulations. Thank you, Members.

Honourable members, when we left, we asked for everybody to be in the House. I do not know why some people have not come to the House. Also, since we are going into elections, people should know the Members of Parliament who

think about them. This is a very important session where you are distributing money to the whole country, and what belongs to which area, yet people absent themselves. The voters should be able to see. I only got an apology from Hon. Ogwang. Next?

Rt Hon. Prime Minister, you had something to respond to the House.

12.29

**THE THIRD DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO**

**(Ms Rukia Nakadama):** Madam Speaker, I talked to the honourable minister, Oboth. He is coming here. He was a bit far, but he is coming to give a response to that issue. Before he comes in, I also talked to the custodians of the money, that is, the Permanent Secretary (PS). She told me that she requested the Attorney-General to give them advice, which they have not yet done.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, Hon. Oboth is coming here to give the full report on that, just today.

**THE SPEAKER:** We are coming to the end of the financial year. That is part of the money we have just passed. How is it going to be handled because that is one of the supplementaries that we have passed? Honourable Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, we are talking about the supplementary for the Parliamentary SACCO.

12.30

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)**

**(Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, the money in respect of compensating the Parliamentary SACCO for the land the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs occupied was budgeted for and released to the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs. I am only waiting to hear that the Parliamentary SACCO has been paid. As far as we are concerned, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development finished its part.

**THE SPEAKER:** I am told they are seeking legal advice from the Attorney-General.

12.31

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr Kiryowa Kiwanuka):** Madam Speaker, if they seek legal advice, I will give it – *(Laughter)* - but like you said, they are seeking, but they have not yet sought; they have not reached me.

Madam Speaker, really, I think without getting through the House, the money was appropriated, it is given and whatever has to be done needs to be done. We are available to render the advice as soon as they request it, and I think what they need is just the clearance of the procurement contract, that is it. I can assure you that it will not last in my office more than two hours, because the last time we did the billing, in less than two.

**THE SPEAKER:** Efficiency –*(Laughter)*– Thank you. We need a response on that. Hon. Sarah?

12.32

**MS SARAH OPENDI (NRM, Woman Representative, Tororo):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. Before we broke off for this recess in April, I did raise two issues regarding police officers who have not been receiving their salaries, some for close to six months.

I was surprised, Madam Speaker, to even find police officers within this Parliament, approaching me to give evidence that they were also victims of that.

The Minister of Internal Affairs brought a statement which was incomplete and the Minister of Public Service pledged to bring a more detailed statement confirming the action they have taken.

That aside, as we await the Ministry of Public Service to respond to the issue of police officers – people who are armed – not receiving their salaries, there was also another issue of the lawyers in the police force whose salaries were reduced from what they were earning before.

These police officers took action; trying to engage Government, following the President's directive in 2010, to enhance police lawyers' salaries, just like other lawyers within the Government. These lawyers went to court. There was a judgment by Justice Ssekaana, which I presented on the Floor. The judge did state that it was irregular and unconstitutional for anybody's salary to be reduced.

Since that judgment, there has been no action taken from the Government side. When I presented this, the Attorney-General indicated that we could not proceed to discuss that matter because there was an appeal.

Madam Speaker, as we speak today, I stated that there was a notice which was placed. However, no memorandum of appeal was ever filed and I want to present here evidence that this case was actually closed and there is no appeal.

But –

**THE SPEAKER:** Let us start one by one. You said the police officers have not been paid.

**MS OPENDI:** Yes.

**THE SPEAKER:** How many of them? Where are they located? And how much is involved?

**MS OPENDI:** Madam Speaker, when I presented this case – I was approached as I was travelling to Tororo over the Easter period. I stopped over in Jinja –

**THE SPEAKER:** Let us not go into a fishing expedition.

**MS OPENDI:** Madam Speaker –

**THE SPEAKER:** Listen, Sarah. When you are approached as a good legislator, we expect you to find out how much money the police officers are demanding and who these police officers are so that you can come up with a very good statement to the Floor. If we are going on a fishing expedition and just get any information from the street, then we will not be legislating well.

We are budgeting – let us have – so that we are able to know how much money is expected, may be Shs 300 billion. Then we can say, this money must go to the police because these people are very important to us. We need to know the people who have not paid and the money. As far as I know, salaries always take first call. Honourable minister, is that correct? Do wages take first call?

12.36

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)**

**(Henry Musasizi):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I share the same opinion as you. The issue could be something else. Otherwise, if it is a wage, the wage takes first call and we expect all our civil servants across the Government to have been paid by the 28<sup>th</sup> of the month.

I suggest that we contact the Ministry of Internal Affairs to find out where the exact problem is. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** We need to get all the information so that we know what we are discussing.

12.37

**MS AISHA KABANDA (NUP, Woman Representative, Butambala):** Thank you, honourable minister, for giving way. The matter of missing salaries is not unique to only police. I think it is a matter we do not need to just sweep under the carpet. It is a serious problem, Madam Speaker.

In my constituency, there are teachers –

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Aisha, that is a very big problem. We cannot live with armed forces that are not paid. But we are saying; let us have all the details, so that we task the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to have these people paid. Whether it is nurses, teachers, doctors, whoever, let us have a comprehensive statement or report on this, which is both quantitative and qualitative. You need to have figures when you are making any

report. Hon. Sarah, you will come on the issue of the judgement.

**MS AISHA KABANDA:** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I think the only way to get all the information is by us taking interest and having an inquiry. Hon. Sarah was approached. We are also approached by officers.

As a concerned entity, can we put up an inquiry instead of leaving it to Hon. Sarah to go and look for her informers? It is a very important matter. Can we institute an inquiry and see whether police officers will appear or not? But indeed they are there.

**THE SPEAKER:** Let me tell you. If you called for a meeting with police officers, they will not come. They will fear. Therefore, let us get information the way we are supposed to get information other than just – we will talk here and we will not help them. Let us get information the way the information was got before.

Yes, Hon. Kateshumbwa?

12.39

**MR DICKSONS KATESHUMBWA (NRM, Sheema Municipality, Sheema):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I think that when we have such challenges, the ideal thing would be to get in touch with our district accounting officers to get the exact problem. This is because if I have teachers in my constituency who claim that they have not been paid, the first person to ask is the accounting officer. He has to put it in writing. Then I bring the petition or a letter here or to the ministry so that I table with evidence.

However, when we say we put an inquiry, where do we start from? I think we have an obligation as MPs to make sure that these issues that touch wage, for example when we have wage shortfalls, we ask them to write so that we have evidence and we approach the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development so that we can table these issues.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Hon. Margaret?

12.40

**MS MARGARET RWABUSHAIJA (Independent, Workers' Representative):** Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. I think these people are trying to get out of the cocoon because the newspaper of today, the *Daily Monitor*, is talking about how a policeman spent eight years without salary. I am sure the person who has been recorded –

**THE SPEAKER:** Which paper is that?

**MS RWABUSHAIJA:** The *Daily Monitor* of today. I buy newspapers.

**THE SPEAKER:** And you believe it?

**MS RWABUSHAIJA:** Yes. And he says that he spent eight years without salary and the salary that he has not received is equivalent to Shs 42 million. Let us not take this lightly.

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable minister, I think you need to take that up. Honourable Prime Minister, you need to take that up and find out who those police officers are who have taken – whether it is three months or eight years – without pay, and find out the real cause. Do not limit it to only police officers. We have the teachers, doctors and nurses.

The issue of the court ruling, honourable Attorney-General?

12.42

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr Kiryowa Kiwanuka):** I think, Madam Speaker, what I can do is just write to your office and show you that we appealed. This is because I did say that I appealed. Now she is telling me that the appeal is not there, but I am the one who appealed.

What we can do is that I can write to you this afternoon and show you that we filed the appeal.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you.

**MS OPENDI:** Madam Speaker, just to inform you, the Minister of Internal Affairs presented

a report regarding the missing salaries of the police officers and he even gave us statistics but he mixed it up with other people who had absconded.

The Minister of Public Service acknowledged that there was actually a problem; they were transitioning from one system to another and in the process, some people's records went off the system or got distorted. The Minister of Public Service indicated that they had started correcting this and she was supposed to bring a statement.

However, on the issue of the lawyers within the police force, when a judgment is issued against our actions, it baffles me. This is because there was another case of downgrading the salaries of employees within the Ministry of Health sometime back. When they appealed the decision, this letter was written by the Attorney-General, and it is on the basis of this letter, dated 3 August 2023, that the police officers went to court.

If I may quote the Attorney-General, Hon. Kiryowa Kiwanuka, quoting the Constitution, "Where any salary or allowance of the holder of any office is charged on the Consolidated Fund, it shall not be altered to his or her disadvantage, after he or she has been appointed to that office."

He went on to advise that it would also amount to a breach, by the employer, of their terms of employment and accordingly, we reiterate our guidance as follows: that there is already a contract and the accounting officers cannot change the terms of employment of the officers.

I am raising this because these police officers are stuck. Some of them got loans against the enhanced salaries but now they are earning almost nothing because all the money goes into clearing the loans. I want to lay on the Table, Madam Speaker, a court document in the system, referring to this case –

**THE SPEAKER:** Do you want to lay a photocopied document on the Table? Bring the original one and not photocopies.

**MS OPENDI:** Okay, allow me to hand it to the Attorney-General. It clearly indicates that the case was closed. There is no case in court.

Madam Speaker, there is a court judgment. Therefore, letters cannot work in this case. These are police officers for whom the President gave an executive order to have lawyers' salaries enhanced across the board because the Police was losing lawyers to other entities of the Government. Therefore, the Government should resolve this matter.

**THE SPEAKER:** Do you have the executive order?

**MS OPENDI:** Madam Speaker, I presented the court judgement.

**THE SPEAKER:** Was there an executive order on increment of salaries for –

**MS OPENDI:** Madam Speaker, unless I pick all these documents and lay them - Give me time to lay them, at an appropriate time.

**THE SPEAKER:** Bring all of them at a go. Yes, Attorney-General-

**MR KIRYOWA KIWANUKA:** Madam Speaker, I am at pains and that is where some of our jobs become very difficult. There is a situation where a police officer is not earning the salary that he thinks he should earn. This is a position that I think is not correct. Now, I have made the choice to appeal the decision. A Member, to whom I have explained to that I have appealed the position, does not want me to appeal. Tomorrow, when these things happen again, they will say it is the Attorney-General.

This document that you are referring to, honourable Member, is in the High Court. We do not appeal High Court decisions in the High Court. We appeal High Court decisions in the Court of Appeal.

When you go to the High Court to check whether this case is there, because it was concluded by the judge, it does not appear in the schedule of the matters in the High Court.

If you want to find out whether we appealed, go to the Court of Appeal.

However, honourable colleagues, if the salary is supposed to be increased - and I am not saying the salary of police officers should not be increased - I am asking that we do it properly. That is what we said last time. We left the administrative aspect to the Ministry of Public Service to do that properly.

However, if we leave this precedent on the record, honourable colleagues, it will not be good for the Government. Let Public Service handle the administrative aspect of dealing with the salaries of police officers, which they are doing and let us handle the issues of the legal aspect. I am requesting that you allow us to do our work. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** We need to harmonise the salaries of all civil servants, including those of Members of Parliament. The Leader of the Opposition has a clarification - (*Hon. Luttamaguzi rose*)

**THE SPEAKER:** Okay, the Leader of the Opposition has allowed him. (*Laughter*)

12.49

**MR PAULSON LUTTAMAGUZI (DP, Nakaseke South County, Nakaseke):** Thank you, my leader. Madam Speaker, as we talk about the issue of policemen, we also have an issue concerning army officers who returned from Somalia. Since December, they have not received their salaries. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** The Ministry of Public Service should actually look at all the institutions.

12.50

**THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (Mr Joel Ssenyonyi):** Madam Speaker, we need to help these Government workers called police officers, because they do not know where to run. I understand when the Attorney-General says the Ministry of Public should be handling matters to do with salaries.

However, the challenge is, there was an enhancement that they began to receive but along the way, it was cut off and so, they are in confusion. They did go to court. The Attorney-General says he has appealed and there has been a bit of confusion about that. Maybe he does not want to give us the exact details because of the notice of appeal or the lack of it.

Away from the legalese, Attorney-General - because if we go that direction then people are going to suffer. How do we assist these Government workers? They got a salary enhancement and all of a sudden, you cut it off and yet they are also saying that as far as the law is concerned, they are on the right path.

How do we remedy this situation because the same Government enhanced the salaries? It cannot be the same Government that says, "Maybe we made a mistake." I do not think that applies.

We had a debate here about the science teachers vis-a-vis the arts teachers. Science teachers earn about four times more than the arts teachers. We are not saying that we should reduce the salary of the science teachers because they deserve a good pay but increase the salary of the arts teachers, too, so that there is equity.

What we want now is for the Government to rectify something that it had already done right because they deserve a good pay. We were happy that the Government had enhanced their pay. All of a sudden, it is retracting on that. Why?

We do not need to go back and forth in court because the Attorney-General knows that these court processes take "donkey years". We are simply appealing to the Government to rectify. You enhanced these people's salaries and that was a good thing because they have been to school. You keep saying that the more you study, there should be more rewards for education. They have gone to school, studied, you enhanced their pay and then you cut it back. Why?

Please advise the Government because you are their chief legal adviser. When you make a

promise and you fulfil it, do not backtrack on it. Let us get back to what it should be.

**THE SPEAKER:** Attorney-General, as you give legal advice to the Government, I think the matter that this House has talked about – the Salary Review Commission – should really come into force. We have been talking about that commission over and over again and it has not taken off.

Yes, Hon. Silas?

12.53

**MR SILAS AOGON (Independent, Kumi Municipality, Kumi):** Madam Speaker, related to aspects of salaries to the police, there is something that I got to learn about recently. Even money that was supposed to be given to District Police Commanders (DPCS) for fuel, recently, they were budgeting it at Shs 2 million, but they have reduced it to Shs 1 million. In addition, it comes this month and next month - but it has not come. Sometimes, it takes one or three months before it comes.

Madam Speaker, I request that you ask the minister responsible to come and give a statement on this matter. The work of police is very critical to our future. Members of Parliament should not be the ones funding the running of police. Let the Government do what it is supposed to do. We are at pains that we are discussing a police matter and the direct minister, who is supposed to be responding to our questions, is not here. I am aware that the ministry has more than three ministers, but there is nobody to respond to us.

We are nearly speaking to ourselves, Madam Speaker. This is the pain that we feel sometimes in this House. It is painful. I beg to submit.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Hon. Elijah, Hon. Gorreth and Hon. Christine.

12.54

**MR ELIJAH OKUPA (Independent, Kasilo County, Serere):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I thank Hon. Opendi and the Members who have spoken to this. This matter must be taken seriously. We have seen, of late, how policemen

have been committing suicide. Others have been robbing the places that they were guarding and others have killed their wives. This could be the reason. They even killed a minister.

We should not take these things lightly. You cannot joke with a person who is holding a gun. I think that is where the Government must come up seriously and solve this. Prime Minister, please, this needs to be solved. Thank you.

12.55

**MS GORRETH NAMUGGA (NUP, Mawogola County South, Ssembabule):** Madam Speaker, as the Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Public Accounts (Central Government), I would like to remind colleagues that the Office of the Attorney-General did a very good job on the consolidated report on the payroll. We also have a consolidated report on pension and gratuity.

However, the challenge that we have is, if you look at the performance of the Treasury Memoranda, all the resolutions and recommendations of Parliament are implemented at 31 per cent. How I wish the Cabinet could pick interest in the implementation of the Auditor-General's report in regard to the consolidated payroll. There are very many issues, even beyond what you are looking at. Let us not handle this piecemeal.

I take concern of the police officers but there are many things that are messed up. Madam Speaker, I kindly request that you give a deadline on when we should handle the consolidated report purely on the payroll as well as gratuity and pension. Otherwise, many people are suffering out there.

**THE SPEAKER:** Just to remind you, she is a deputy chairperson. *(Laughter)*

12.56

**MS CHRISTINE KAAYA (NUP, Woman Representative, Kiboga):** Madam Speaker, I also add my voice to that of the army officers who are demanding payment, especially those who came back from Somalia between the 15<sup>th</sup>

and 25<sup>th</sup> of December. They said they belong to the 39<sup>th</sup> battalion – I am not good at that, but they communicate to us that way.

Madam Speaker, I pray that we also get a pronouncement on the institutions that were rationalised by Parliament, but were not approved by the President, especially the forest and tree planting law.

What is in the community is that all staff that were contracted under National Forestry Authority (NFA) were laid off. They were told that the institution was rationalised but in actual sense, it has not been rationalised. It still has its money and, so, we need to come out and clear the air.

If the President has not assented to this Bill, let us come out and inform the public and confirm that the budget of that institution still exists and it should do the work that was assigned to it. I thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Let us have Hon. Dorcas and Hon. Rosemary.

12.57

**MS DORCAS ACEN (NRM, Woman Representative, Alebtong):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. While I would like to thank the Attorney-General for the information that he has given stating that they are working on the issue of the police officers together with the Minister of Public Service, we are very concerned about the deadline –

**THE SPEAKER:** There is a procedural matter.

**MR SSEMURU:** I am sorry to interrupt my colleague but the procedural issue I am raising is that we have colleagues; one by one, raising issues of soldiers who are returning from Somalia. We have 10 Uganda People's Defence Forces officers - five of them are here. We are talking about matters of their colleagues who they came to represent but they are quiet. *(Laughter)*

What are they doing here? Five of them! They came here to represent the army but it is other

people talking about the problems of their colleagues. That is the procedural issue I am raising.

**THE SPEAKER:** As Members of Parliament, we represent all the people, whether they are in uniform or not. We are representatives of the people. So, even if a Member of Parliament raises it, they are still speaking for the people outside there.

**MS DORCAS ACEN:** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I was talking about the issue of timelines. Yes, I know we have police officers out there. For me, the fact that the category of people we are talking about - I would like to thank Hon. Ssemujju for that procedural issue. We felt very sad when, not so long ago, we lost the late Hon. Macodwogo over the same issue.

Therefore, I request that the Attorney-General gives us a timeline. When he says that Public Service is working on this issue, our people out there are very concerned and would be comforted if we could hear about the timelines of when we should expect that this issue will be sorted out. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Sheema?

1.00

**MS ROSEMARY NYAKIKONGORO (NRM, Woman Representative, Sheema):** Thank you, Madam Speaker, for advising the Government to harmonise wages for civil servants across the board.

My concern is about teachers. We are sitting on a time bomb. Wherever you go, the arts teachers are discriminated against and they are asking, what are our Members doing? I call upon the Government and Members of Parliament that, much as we do not have enough resources, let us look into this issue of the teachers. Our children are going to be half-baked.

The teachers are demoralised and I understand, by the way, that they want to come up with a very, very strong strike. When teachers strike, at the end of the day, it is our children that suffer. I think it is something that we should look into

so that all civil servants are handled, including Members of Parliament, so that harmonisation of wages and salaries is dealt with once and for all. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Government, we need harmonisation of salaries and wages across the board. You have heard them talking about police, army and all the other civil servants. We need a salary review commission.

1.01

**THE THIRD DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO (Ms Rukia Nakadama):** Madam Speaker, in our next meeting, the minister will come here with a report on all the issues that have been raised by the Members of Parliament.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. That will be on Tuesday, next item.

#### MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026

**THE SPEAKER:** Procedural matter?

**MR NAMBESHE:** Madam Speaker, I thank you. The procedural issue I am raising pertains to the complaint that you raised, castigating Members for poor attendance. It is one of the roles of the Whips to ensure due attendance of Members during these proceedings. However, the snag comes with committees.

As we talk, a number of committees are active, including the Public Accounts Committee (Commissions, Statutory Authorities and State Enterprises) which is out in the field, the joint committees on defence and internal affairs and legal and parliamentary affairs, PAC (Local Government) - a number of them. I do not know whether this is happening with your knowledge or in defiance of your directive.

**THE SPEAKER:** I think it is in defiance.

**MR NAMBESHE:** That is the reason why I am asking whether it is procedurally okay.

**THE SPEAKER:** I am giving the last call that I want all Members in the House. Government Chief Whip? Honourable members –

**MR NANDALA-MAFABI:** Madam Speaker, thank you very much. The procedural issue I am also raising is that you suspended the House for one hour. We came back thinking that everybody is here. Unfortunately, we are very few. Wouldn't it be procedurally right that you again suspend for five minutes and we –

**THE SPEAKER:** You can first go out for 10 minutes then come back as we continue. *(Laughter)* That is Hon. Nathan. Sit.

Honourable members, you will recall that on 9 April 2025, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development moved a motion in this House. It was under the same motion that the reports of the sectoral committee and ministerial policy statements of 2025/2026 were presented.

The reports were referred to the Budget Committee for harmonisation, in line with the Rule 156(2) of the Rules of Procedure. These reports were exhaustively discussed, debated and resolutions were arrived at and sent for harmonisation in the Budget Committee.

The Budget Committee is ready to report on its harmonised position and I will now invite the chairperson to present his report. Remember, the motion was already moved so we are waiting for your report, chairperson.

1.05

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET (Mr Remigio Achia):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. Before I present the report, I would like to lay on the Table all the minutes of the harmonisation and consolidation process for the last few days, as guided by you, Madam Speaker.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you.

**MR ACHIA:** Here is the Budget Committee report on the annual budget estimates for Financial Year 2025/2026, dated May 2025.

Pursuant to Article 155 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development presented before Parliament the proposed annual budget estimates and work plans for the Financial Year 2025/2026 on 27 March 2025, and a corrigendum to the annual estimates on 13 May 2025.

In accordance with Article 155(4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, Section 11 and Section 12(4) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015, Cap 171, and Rules 155(2), 156(2) and 156(3) of our new Rules of Procedure of Parliament dated April 2025, the Budget Committee is mandated, among others:

*“To examine, discuss and review policies, programmes and the annual budget estimates, and where necessary, make appropriate recommendations to Parliament; and*

*To consider sector committee reports on the budget estimates referred to the committee by Parliament for reconciliation, harmonisation and consolidation”.*

Madam Speaker, in accordance with the guidance above and rule 156(3), the Budget Committee, therefore, has examined, reconciled, harmonised and consolidated the budget estimates of the Government for Financial Year 2025/2026 and now wishes to report.

The report is structured into two major parts. Part A is the macro aspects of the budget; how our economy is this year and part B is on the actual budget.

Part A: Macro Aspects of the Budget

As per the rules, legal compliance: semi-annual budget performance for the first half of the Financial Year 2024/2025 and an overview of the annual budget estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

Part B: Proposed Adjustments to the Annual Budget Estimates for Financial Year 2025/2026.

I would like to move quickly.

1.1 is on methodology and the various reports that we went through.

There are 20 reports that we went through. Of significance is the National Development Plan IV which runs from the Financial Year 2025/2026 to the Financial Year 2029/2030, and the National Budget Framework Paper for the Financial Year 2025/2026 to Financial Year 2029/2030, and other regular reports that we used in processing the budget.

## 2.0 Legal compliance

The committee undertook a compliance assessment of our proposed budget against various legal requirements and observes as follows:

### 2.1 Submission of Budget Documents to Parliament

The proposed annual budget for the Financial Year 2025/2026 was presented to Parliament on 27 March 2025, which is consistent with Section 12(3) of the PFMA that requires the minister, on behalf of the President, to present the proposed annual budget of the financial year to Parliament by 1<sup>st</sup> of April.

The proposed annual budget for the Financial Year 2025/2026 was presented with most of the required documents, as per sections 12(7), 12(9a to 9c), 12(10a to 10f) and 12(11a to 11f) of the Public Finance Management Act, Cap 171.

However, a plan for one document of guarantees to be issued in the financial year was not provided. Madam Speaker, I want to note that this is the second year running when the plan for the guarantees has not been provided to this House.

The committee recommends that at an appropriate time, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development presents to the House the plan for guarantees to be issued in the Financial Year 2025/2026, if

any guarantees are going to be issued in the Financial Year 2025/2026. Yesterday, we made an exemption with Bujagali; that could be part of it.

## 2.2 Consistency with the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility

On 27 January, 2022, Parliament approved the second Charter for Fiscal Responsibility for the Financial Year 2021/2022 to Financial Year 2025/2026. The CFR presents the following Government's fiscal policy objectives to support the socio-economic transformation agenda, while ensuring macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability for the period Financial Year 2021/2022 to Financial Year 2025/2026 for the Republic of Uganda.

Objective 1 on the public debt; this is what the CFR says:

- a) Uganda's total public debt in nominal terms is reduced to below 50 per cent of GDP by the Financial Year 2025/2026;
- b) Total domestic debt interest payments to total revenues (excluding grants) is reduced to 12.5 per cent by the Financial Year 2025/2026.
- c) Government may borrow from Bank of Uganda only in accordance with section 36 (5)(a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015, as amended and section 33 of the Bank of Uganda Act.

### Objective 2: Fiscal Balance

- d) The overall Fiscal Balance, including grants, should gradually adjust to a deficit not exceeding 3.0 per cent of Non-oil GDP by Financial Year 2025/2026 - that is the fiscal consolidation we are talking about;
- e) The ratio of Non-oil revenue to GDP shall grow by at least 0.5 percentage points on an annual basis;
- f) The growth rate in recurrent spending as a percentage of GDP shall not exceed the

growth rate of revenue (excluding oil) as a percentage of GDP.

Objective 3: Petroleum Fund Transfers to the Budget and Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve (PRIR)

- g) A maximum of oil revenue worth 0.8 per cent of the preceding year's estimated Non-oil GDP outturn shall be transferred to the Consolidated Fund for budget operations. The balance shall be transferred to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve (PRIR) for investment, in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 2015, as amended.

Accordingly, Madam Speaker, a consistency of the CFR against the annual budget estimates was undertaken by the committee as required by law and the findings are detailed in Table 1 below.

Honourable colleagues, we sometimes miss this point. The CFR target against – *(Interruption)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable chairperson, continue. Hon. Nathan is just bored.

**MR ACHIA:** Much obliged, Madam Speaker. Our total nominal public debt to GDP was 52.3 per cent in 2024/2025. Our target for the coming financial year is 49.30 per cent but the budget projection is 53.34 per cent. That means that for every Shs 100 we borrow, we pay out Shs 53 and we remain with Shs 47 - nobody is listening.

Madam Speaker, total domestic –

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable chairperson, Members are listening. Please summarise your report.

**MR ACHIA:** Madam Speaker, I see that my brother, Hon. Masaba is talking with Hon. Goretth and Hon. Ssemujju and I cannot even read properly.

**THE SPEAKER:** Read your report. Hon. Karim Masaba – actually I want you to summarise the report.

**MR ACHIA:** Thank you. I think they are listening now. Overall fiscal balance, including grants to Non-oil GDP, is projected at minus 3 per cent but in reality, the budget is minus 6.58 per cent.

The ratio of Non-oil Revenue to GDP is there. The growth rate in recurrent spending as a percentage of – *(Interruption)* – my cousin is –

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable chairperson, can you just summarise your report?

**MR ACHIA:** Yes, I am going to do that. The growth rate in recurrent spending as a percentage of GDP versus growth rate in revenue – *(Interruption)*

**THE SPEAKER:** You are raising a point of procedure when the report is in the middle.

**MR KAHONDA:** Madam Speaker, we need to follow what the chairperson is presenting and it is not uploaded on the iPads.

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable chairperson, read the report.

**MR ACHIA:** That table is detailed, honourable colleagues.

#### Committee observations

- i. Our total nominal public debt to GDP is projected at 53.34 per cent in Financial Year 2025/2026, which is inconsistent with the CFR target of 49.3 per cent.
- ii. Total domestic debt interest payments to total revenues is projected at 25.4 per cent in the Financial Year 2025/2026, which is also inconsistent with the CFR target of 12.5 per cent.
- iii. Overall fiscal balance, including grants to Non-oil GDP, is projected at minus 6.58 per cent in Financial Year 2025/2026, which is also inconsistent with the CFR target of minus 3 per cent.
- iv. The ratio of revenue to GDP is projected at 14.9 per cent in Financial Year 2025/2026, which is inconsistent with the CFR target of 15.9 per cent;

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development informed the committee that the reasons for these deviations were:

- i. Revenue collection has not increased as fast as projected in the CFR. The lower-than-targeted revenue growth is mainly due to the time lag it has taken for our country and many businesses that were severely affected by the effects of COVID-19 to recover, including the accumulated commercial banks debts to these entities.
- ii. The deviation was on account of political and economic shocks beyond the control of the economy, and we are aware of this. These include the global value chain disruptions caused by the Russian-Ukraine war, the lagged effects of COVID-19, and the geopolitical tensions obtaining in the world at the moment.

Madam Speaker, the committee recommends that, in accordance with Section 6 of the Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 171 and the CFR 2022, the Minister of Finance, Planning Economic Development should seek Parliamentary approval for the projected deviations from the objective of the CFR as spelled in the law, since the targets set in the annual estimates clearly show a projected deviation from the set CFR targets, and give the justification therein.

### 2.3 Consistency of the Budget with the National Budget Framework Paper (BFP).

The BFP targets and figures are indicated therein and the estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026 show that whereas in the Budget Framework Paper, we are expecting to have a resource envelope resulting from Shs 57.44 trillion, today, the budget estimate is Shs 72.3765 trillion, and the increment is about Shs 14.936 trillion. Explanations were given by the ministry as follows:

#### Committee observations

- i. The proposed programme budget allocations are consistent with the National

Budget Framework Paper's programme allocations as shown in Table 3 above.

- ii. In regard to the consistency with Parliament's recommendations on the National Budget Framework Paper and Draft Budget Estimates, Shs 4.09 trillion has been allocated to key funding gaps identified by Parliament against Parliament's total funding gap of Shs 14.47 trillion. The details are in Annex 1 and 2.

Madam Speaker, what this means is that because of our recommendation, the Government has added us another Shs 4.09 trillion in response to recommendations of this House, which is quite unique and it is different. We have never had this before.

- iii. The committee commends the Government for adopting key Parliamentary recommendations on the Budget Framework Paper and the ministerial policy statements, and we shall state them later on in Part 4.

### 2.4. Consistency with NDP IV

Section 12(6) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 requires that the annual budget is consistent with the National Development Plan. This section presents key highlights on compliance with the annual budget to the NDP IV in regard to microeconomic and programme allocative efficiency or consistency. Tables 4 and 5 show the extent to which this budget is consistent with NDP IV.

I will go straight to committee observations:

- 1) Regarding the macro-economic policy targets, the proposed annual budget is largely consistent with NDPIV - this is a very good observation.
- 2) The inconsistency observed under the macro-economic policy target is mainly attributed to the slightly high public debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and low economic growth projections for the Financial Year 2025/2026 against the NDP IV targets.

- 3) In regard to alignment of programme allocations, the proposed annual budget programme allocations are consistent with the NDP IV, as indicated in the programme shares against the total budget, respectively - That is in table 5 for the details.
- 4) In regard to consistency, the high-impact projects of NDP IV, the proposed annual budget for the Financial Year 2025/2026 is consistent with the NDP IV. I beg honourable colleagues to get the details in Annex 3 of this report. Generally, this budget has adopted the implementation of NDP IV and this is a very good observation.

#### Committee recommendations:

- i) In order to accelerate economic growth, Government should continue to sustain investments in strategic initiatives and strengthen the operationalisation of the Parish Development Model (PDM), *Emyooga*, industrial hubs, among others in order to stimulate private expansion, job creation and household incomes.
- ii) We urge the Government to maintain fiscal prudence, which should remain a priority, with the policies aimed at containing the debt-to-GDP ratio below the 50 per cent CFR target and in present value terms. This should gradually reduce the fiscal deficit to below 3 per cent so that it is consistent with the regional and domestic fiscal policy frameworks of the target of 3 per cent.
- iii) Government should continue the acceleration of domestic revenue mobilisation by broadening the tax base, particularly in the digital economy through stricter enforcement and compliance mechanisms, such as the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) and the Digital Tax Stamps (DTS).

#### 2.5. Gender and Equity Responsiveness

Madam Speaker, the committee observes that there has been a tremendous improvement in gender and equity compliance at 68.5 per cent

compared to the Financial Year 2024/2025 where the score was below 67 per cent.

2.6. On the Contingency Fund, the committee observed that this year in the annual appropriation budget, the figure provided is Shs 169.0 billion, which is less than the expected amount, reflecting a deficit of Shs 2.1 billion.

I will go to page 13 on the semi-annual budget performance. Implementation of the budget strategy - the details are outlined on page 13 and honourable colleagues can read that.

Page 14. Overview of the revenue performance

3.2.1. Total tax revenue of Shs 14,335.88 billion was collected in the first half of the Financial Year 2024/2025 against a target of Shs 13,993.16 billion for the period, resulting in a surplus of Shs 342.71 billion. This performance was mainly on account of improved tax administration as well as higher than projected profitability of some firms in the first half of the financial year.

#### 3.2.2. Grants

The total grants disbursed during the first half of the Financial Year 2024 amounted to Shs 828.31 billion. This was against a projection of Shs 1,620.49 billion, implying a performance of about 51.1 per cent.

#### 3.3. Overall overview of the expenditure

Table 6 below shows the release and expenditure performance by wage, non-wage and development expenditure for the different categories for development and expenditure:

Aggregate expenditure performance. At an aggregate level, Shs 18,295.2 trillion of the budget, excluding interest payment, was released by the end of December 2024. This equates to 48.7 per cent of the approved budget. The aggregate absorption was very high, at 78.3 per cent.

The details on the wage releases performed at Shs 4 trillion of the approved budget. Of this, Shs 3.861 trillion was spent, which represents an absorption of 96.5 per cent.

Non-wage was recorded at Shs 8.33 trillion, which equated to 61 per cent of the approved budget, performed at 86.6 per cent. The development expenditure of Shs 5,736.8 billion, which performed at less than 52 per cent.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, due to poor budget performance for development expenditure at half year, Government should fast track and ensure key ongoing projects in order for them to meet conditions required by development partners to unlock external disbursements and address the project-related execution challenges before the end of this financial year, if possible.

In addition, the committee urges Government to always adhere to the approved budgeted work plans and ensure budget discipline in the execution of the budget.

Regarding the spending on the Contingency Fund on page 16, in line with Section 25(3) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), we report the expenditure on the Contingency Fund as outlined. It was Shs 8.43 billion, which was released to the Office of the Prime Minister for disaster preparedness and floods in various districts. Shs 374 million was given to the Ministry of Works and Transport, Shs 70 million was given to the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development. Shs 4.916 billion was given to Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) to manage the after-effects of Kiteezi, Shs 1.077 billion to Uganda Police to manage security at Kiteezi and Shs 500 million to Kampala Metropolitan Affairs to coordinate disaster response at Kiteezi.

#### Expenditure on domestic arrears

By the end of December 2024, Shs 217.43 billion had been spent on domestic arrears against a budget of Shs 199.931 billion, implying an over expenditure of Shs 17.499 billion.

Programme expenditure performance as outlined in table 7. This is the level of releases and outturns for the first half of the Financial Year 2024/2025 and the percentages outlined.

You can see Agro-industrialisation performed at 56 per cent, sustainable petroleum development at 96 per cent and others.

In short, a total of 15 out of 26 programmes received over 50 per cent of their total budget by half year, which can be explained by additional supplementary expenditures during the financial year.

In regard to expenditure of the total released budget, mineral development, private sector development, sustainable energy development, community mobilisation, mind-set change and administration of justice programmes performed below 50 per cent.

3.5. External loan performance and absorption  
Paragraph 2.2 of the Public Debt and other Financial Liabilities Management Framework in the Financial Year 2023/2024 – 2027/2028 requires the Government acquisition and utilisation of Public Debt and Contingent Liabilities to be sustainable and transparent.

However, external projects financed through loans have continued to underperform over the years due to slow absorption of funds available. Unabsorbed loans attract commitment charges, which increase the cost of servicing debt and undermine the intended objectives of the loan. This is a nightmare for Uganda.

For instance, in the Financial Year 2023/2024, there was an increase in undisbursed loans amounting to Shs 1.89 trillion, representing a 12.95 per cent increase from the closing balance of Shs 14.6 trillion in the Financial Year 2022/2023, resulting in the payment of commitment fees totalling Shs 73.904 billion in the Financial Year 2024/2025, and the breakdown is given in the table.

Madam Speaker, this country continues to lose money in commitment fees every year, because we borrow and do not implement the projects.

#### Committee observations

- i. Most of the delays in loan absorption have been attributed to delayed procurements and delayed land acquisition.

- ii. Commitment fees is a cost of government inefficiency, which has increased the cost of servicing debt and continues to do every year.

People are here listening, but they continue to get billions – Shs 469.778 billion was paid in commitment fees.

#### Committee recommendations

The Government should develop strategies for enhancing loan absorption rates to avoid having unabsorbed loan funds at the project closure. The strategies should include punitive measures for non-performance. This can happen.

#### 3.6 Unrealistic budgeting

Over the years, budgets approved by Parliament have performed consistently poorly. For instance, the approved budget estimates for the Government for the Financial Year 2023/2024 was Shs 52.73 trillion, and this was later revised to Shs 61.69 trillion, through supplementary budgets.

However, the Government was only able to raise and spend Shs 48.68 trillion, and this was a performance of 78.9 per cent outturn. This was mainly attributed to shortfalls in revenue outturns and external financing, and also the effects of COVID-19.

#### Committee observations

The resource envelope projections by the Government do not seem to be developed through an in-depth and comprehensive process of studies, leading to unreliable or unrealistic budget estimates. These estimates and projections are given by different entities of the Government, some by the National Planning Authority, others by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and others by Uganda Revenue Authority. There is a problem here and harmonisation is needed.

#### Committee recommendation

There is a need for the Government to develop capacities to be able to prudently project reliable budget resources or cash flows.

#### 3.7 Domestic areas

This is exciting. Over the Financial Year 2023/2024, the Office of the Auditor-General noted an increase in domestic arrears from Shs 10.502 trillion in the Financial Year 2022/2023 to Shs 13.814 trillion in the Financial Year 2023/2024, an increase of 31.54 per cent.

Furthermore, new payables in Financial Year 2023/2024 accrued and stood at Shs 6.639 trillion, compared to Shs 3.679 trillion paid during the year. The increase in domestic arrears was attributed to inadequate budgeting, cash flow constraints, and competing government demands.

#### Committee observations

- i. The committee observed that Shs 13.81 trillion, stated by the Auditor-General, includes Shs 8.313 trillion for Bank of Uganda redemptions, which were already provided for in the Financial Year 2024/2025 budget and should, therefore, not be captured here.
- ii. The balance of Shs 5.254 trillion of arrears is for goods and services, pension and gratuity, contributions to international organisations, court awards as well as rent and utilities provisions.

The Government has provided Shs 1.4 trillion in the Financial Year 2025/2026 budget for down payment of all arrears categories, which further reduces the arrears stock to Shs 3.854 trillion only. This is a big development.

#### Committee recommendations

The committee commends the Government for increasing the provision for domestic arrears of Shs 1.4 trillion in the Financial Year 2025/2026,

up from a mere Shs 200 billion in the Financial Year 2024/2025.

However, the Government should adhere to the commitment control system and sanction accounting officers who perpetually commit Government expenditure without the resources and outside the approved budget.

### 3.8 Key half-year budget execution challenges

The performance is there. The committee recommendations are on page 20.

- a) Poor budget execution in projects is mainly a result of challenges in project preparation and execution, which results in delays in disbursement of funds from development partners. The Government should improve project selection, the design, the appraisal and analysis before the project is approved and sanctioned for funding.
- b) Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) should ensure that procurements and contract executions are undertaken in a timely manner. In addition, there is need to announce contract provisions that takes timely compensation to Project-Affected Persons, streamline project planning, and timely release of funds to improve the implementation of activities, going forward. These are available project funds; they are not revenue.
- c) MDAs should ensure that all future projects have approved concept notes, project profiles, and must be turn-on projects with feasibility studies done before the commencement of execution.
- d) Lastly, we urge the Government to stop distorting budget execution through unplanned supplementary expenditures. Some of them are doubtful, not even resourced, and are warranted, but money is not released.

### 3.9 Fiscal Sustainability

#### Public debt to GDP ratio

The committee did the assessment on debt sustainability and observed that there is an increase and that the recent trend is an indication of improvement in debt sustainability, reflecting better fiscal management and economic growth. The table below provides a trend of debt to GDP ratio. The trend is increasing from 40 to 46, and this financial year, it is at 53.3 per cent. We need to address that situation.

#### Domestic debt interest payment to total revenue ratio

The assessment by the committee on debt service ratio is outlined in Table 9. As you can see, the benchmark is 12.5 per cent, but our percentage of interest to revenue is there: 17.72 per cent, 17.88 per cent and 20.99 per cent

#### Committee observations

Interest to revenue ratio target has been overwhelmingly breached over the years, as evidenced in the table above. Over 20 per cent of the revenue being collected is being used to service interest payments. This is gradually reducing the funds available for funding other critical government expenditures.

#### Committee recommendations

The Government should embark on formulating a new domestic revenue mobilisation strategy as the current one has expired – the coming financial year. This will reduce the reliance on debt, enhance rationalisation of expenditure and explore new sources of non-traditional financing options such as the Public-Private Partnership in order to grow domestic revenue.

#### The fiscal deficit to GDP

Table 10 shows our GDP in shillings – Shs 162,750 billion and so on – and the fiscal deficit to GDP standing at 12 per cent, 9.48 per cent and 7.93 per cent. It is reducing, which is a good thing.

## Committee observation

The committee observed that the fiscal deficit to GDP ratio has shown a declining trend over the three financial years, reducing from 12.94 per cent in 2021/2022 to 7.93 per cent in 2023/2024, as compared to the target of 4.6 per cent. The continued presence of a big fiscal deficit still presents the need for prudent fiscal policies to maintain long-term sustainability and achieve the target.

## Committee recommendations

We urge the Government to strengthen the implementation of its fiscal consolidation strategy to achieve the set targets. This is an encouraging trend; we should continue in that line.

## 3.10 Implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM)

Madam Speaker, the PDM is a strategy for service delivery by the Government of Uganda to improve the incomes and welfare of all Ugandans at the household level by transforming 39 per cent of households from a subsistence economy to a money economy. The PDM is implemented at seven pillars, and the primary pillar is the agricultural value chain development, that is, production, storage, processing, and marketing. The other pillars include infrastructure and economic services, financial inclusion, social services, and community mobilisation and mind-set change.

The Parish Development Management Information System and Governance Administration

In the Financial Years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, Parliament approved Shs 1,097.633 billion for the PDM programme. Of that, 1.0959 trillion was for the Parish Revolving Fund (PRF) to finance 10,594 PDM Savings and Credits Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) in 176 local governments and the Kampala Capital City Authority.

## Committee observations (as per the Auditor-General's assessment)

The Auditor-General found that there is no evidence for the identification of 5,099 PDM parish or ward priorities in 115 local governments using the format prescribed in the guidelines for onward submission to local governments and higher local governments. In addition, the Auditor-General did not obtain evidence that the 25 participating MDAS aligned their work plans to their pillar implementation action plans.

- ii. A review of the status of the PDM data collection from the Parish Development Model Information System and National Household Registration Reports as of April 2024 revealed that the household level data collection was at 79.9 per cent progress level while the population registered was only at 46.3 per cent. This data should be the basis upon which the population would be profiled to identify qualifying beneficiaries as well as facilitate periodic reviews and impact assessments;
- iii. The Auditor-General also noted that 2,985 PDM Savings and Credits Cooperative Societies in 127 local governments did not have registered offices in their documents;
- iv. Out of the expected seven modules of the PDM, two modules were partially implemented and three were not implemented. The Office of the Auditor-General (OAG) noted that the *WENDI* mobile application platform used by the SACCOs to receive funds is yet to be integrated with participating government-owned banks.

## Committee recommendations

- The Government should ensure that the Parish Development Committees and local governments are trained in the prioritisation and incorporation of PDM activities in their budget and work plans.

- The Government should integrate the results of the census into the PDMIS data collection and registration model in order to facilitate profiling and identification of subsistence households; and
- The Government should prioritise funds to ensure full implementation of the PDMIS and the integration of the *WENDI* platform to all participating banks.

Honourable colleagues, we now go to the last part of this budget report.

#### 4.0 Annual budget estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026

##### 4.1 The Budget Strategy for the Financial Year 2025/2026

This is the first budget in the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) IV. The goal of the NDP IV is, “Higher household incomes, full monetisation of the economy, and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation.” The goal will be pursued under the theme: “*Sustainable Industrialisation for Inclusive Growth, Employment and Wealth Creation.*”

To concretise the gains so far achieved during the Third National Development Plan (NDP III) and in order to propel the economy to higher levels of economic transformation towards double-digit growth, the theme for the coming financial year’s budget will be maintained as: “Full Monetisation of Uganda’s Economy through Commercial Agriculture, Industrialisation, Expanding and Broadening Services, Digital Transformation, and Market Access.”

The overall objective of the budget for the Financial Year 2025/2026 strategy is to strengthen economic growth drivers that underpin the restoration of the economy back to the medium-term growth path and directly contribute to the expansion of GDP ten-fold from the current \$553 billion to \$500 billion by 2040 and double to \$100 billion by 20 - I do not know that one. I think I have the wrong number.

The budget strategy for the next financial year is therefore based on the principles of the ten-fold growth strategy and the gains, the lessons learned and opportunities from NDP III, as well as NDP IV’s new strategic direction. This demonstrates continuity of the socio-economic transformation agenda. This strategy underscores employment, wealth creation, and household income by prioritising key enablers for accelerated growth.

The strategy, Madam Speaker, is based on five strategic areas or programmes, in brief called (ATMS) namely:

- i. Agro-Industry Development;
- ii. Tourism Development;
- iii. Mineral-based Industrial Development;
- iv. Sustainable Development of petroleum resources, that is, oil and gas;
- v. The development of the petrochemical industries and the Knowledge Economy, that is mainstreaming ICT, Digital Economy, and Science, Technology, and Innovation in our economy.

##### 4.2 Actual Expenditure Lines

The resource envelope for the next financial year, as presented by the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to the committee and to this House amounts to Shs 72.376 trillion, a rise from Shs 72.137 trillion in the Financial Year 2024/2025 and the 72.376 trillion is broken down as follows:

- i. Domestic revenue, that is tax and non-tax revenue, is expected to be Shs 37.2272 trillion;
- ii. Budget support, that is grants and loans, is Shs 2.0843 trillion;
- iii. Domestic financing, that is domestic borrowing. We are going to borrow Shs 11.3813 trillion;
- iv. Domestic debt refinancing, that is rollover -

**THE SPEAKER:** Committee chairperson, are you reading trillion or billion?

**MRACHIA:** Trillion, you can read it any other way - Okay, you would - Madam Speaker -

**THE SPEAKER:** I am looking at what is in your document.

**MR ACHIA:** Okay, Madam Speaker:

- i) Domestic Revenues (tax/non-tax revenues) - Shs 37,227.2 billion;
- ii) Budget Support (grants and loans) - Shs 2,084.3 billion;
- iii) Domestic financing, that is, domestic borrowing, is Shs 11,381.3 billion;
- iv) Domestic debt refinancing, the rollover, is Shs 10,027.8 billion; and
- v) Project Support, that is, grants and loans, is Shs 11,327.1 billion.

The grand total is Shs 72,376.5 billion.

From the above resource envelope, Madam Speaker, this is how we are going to use it. The following commitments take the first expenditure call:

We are going to give money to Project Support, that is, external financing, Shs 11,327.1 billion. Then we are going to remove amortisation of Shs 4,985.8 billion. We shall reduce that figure by domestic refinancing – that is, an accounting figure - Shs 10,027.8 billion. We shall pay interest payments of Shs 11,332.7 billion.

Appropriation in aid (local government) is Shs 319.4 billion. Domestic arrears – you know, this is a happy day for us, this financial year, is Shs 1,400.0 billion.

Domestic debt payment (Bank of Uganda) is Shs 493.0 billion.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, we shall be left with about Shs 32,481 billion as discretionary financing.

#### 4.3 Multi-Year Commitments (MYC)

Madam Speaker, Section 12 of the Public Finance Management Act, Cap 171, requires the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to present the proposed budget for a financial year by 1<sup>st</sup> April of every financial year.

The budget estimates for the financial year are expected to include a statement of the multi-year commitments to be made by the Government on projects or project expenditures whose implementation spans more than one year; this is a legal requirement.

The purpose of the MYC Statement is to present the multi-year expenditure commitment obligations to be made by the Government during the Financial Year 2025/2026 and the medium term.

Furthermore, the statement requires Parliament to authorise Government ministries, departments, and agencies responsible for implementing development projects spanning more than one year to enter into multi-year obligations to implement projects within the available fiscal space properly.

Accordingly, the minister responsible for finance, planning and economic development presented to Parliament a statement of multi-year commitments by Government for the Financial Year 2025/2026 worth Shs 20.148 trillion, of which Shs 8.419 trillion is from domestic sources, and Shs 11.729 trillion is external financing. That is borrowing.

#### 4.4 Public Corporations and State Enterprises

According to Section 2 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) Cap 171, “*A public corporation means an authority established by an Act of Parliament other than a local government, which receives a contribution from public funds, and any other public body which in a financial year receives any income from public funds.*”

The OAG recognises 50 public corporations and state enterprises. Out of the 50 public corporations and state enterprises, 41 are for profit or with a commercial orientation, while nine are not for profit.

#### Committee observations

The committee observes as follows:

1. According to the Auditor-General's report, the Government does not maintain a comprehensive database of public corporations and state enterprises, and this undermines the comprehensive scrutiny of the financial performance of public operations and state enterprises.
2. In regard to profitability, the OAG assessed a total of 20 entities out of 41 profit or commercial-oriented public corporations and state enterprises, and noted that 13 made profits or surplus in the Financial Year 2023/2024, while the others have continued to incur losses. For example, the Uganda National Oil Company incurred a loss of Shs 3.8 billion, Uganda National Airlines Company Limited incurred a loss of Shs 237.9 billion, Kilembe Mines Limited incurred a loss of Shs 21.4 billion, Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited incurred a loss of Shs 10.9 billion, Uganda Railways Corporation incurred a loss of Shs 36.3 billion, and Uganda Air Cargo Corporation incurred a loss of Shs 8.21 billion, among others.

In this regard, only 67 per cent of the assessed companies made profits, while 33 per cent did not make profits.

#### Committee recommendations

1. The Accountant-General should establish a comprehensive database for all public corporations and state enterprises, which should capture information such as the name of the entity, business or industry, location, shareholding, directors, e-mail address, among others, to enable easy traceability and independent verification.
2. Government should develop clear strategies to improve operations and adopt efficient financial management practices to lower operating costs and increase revenue generation. In addition, the Government should develop appropriate financial and non-financial performance indicators for each category of public corporations and state enterprises to enable a comprehensive and standardised performance assessment.

#### 1.5 Budget priorities for Financial Year 2025/2026

Madam Speaker, our budget for Financial Year 2025/2026 and the priorities are as follows:

#### Boosting household incomes and micro-enterprises

In the coming budget, the Government has allocated Shs 72.37 trillion as follows.

1. In order to boost household incomes as well as the development of micro-enterprises, the following budget allocations have been proposed by the Government:
  - a) Parish Development Model - Shs 1.075 trillion;
  - b) Emyooga – Shs 100 billion;
  - c) Support to Microfinance Support Centre - Shs 76.67 billion, of which Shs 30 billion is for onward lending and Shs 10 billion is for specific interest groups;
  - d) To enhance youth and women participation in development, Shs 23.66 billion has been allocated to Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) and Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP);
  - e) Shs 3 billion has been allocated to Juakali Enterprises to transition into the formal economy, and Shs 5 billion as enterprise funds for older persons;
  - f) Generating Growth Opportunities and Productivity for Women Enterprises (GROW) to which the Government is allocating Shs 231.33 billion;
  - g) Shs 147.1 billion to Uganda Development Corporation.
  - h) Shs 121.16 billion to Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment of the Elderly (SAGE) and Shs 16 billion for special grants for persons with disability;
  - i) Shs 1.4 trillion for domestic arrears for the Financial Year 2025/2026; and
  - j) Cattle compensation for Acholi, Lango, Teso, Abim, totalling Shs 80 billion.

#### Industrialisation and Private Sector development

1. Shs 275.09 billion for small and medium enterprises in the manufacturing and

- export sectors, through the Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment (INVITE) Programme;
2. Shs 90.97 billion for infrastructure development of industrial parks;
  3. Shs 47.8 billion for capitalisation of the agricultural credit facilities to support farmers, but mainly agro-processors that focus on value addition;
  4. Shs 414.74 billion for capitalisation of Uganda Development Bank in line with the annual line of credit. This will support the entire agricultural ecosystem, the private sector players, to increase stock and quality of tourism facilities, financing of the local production of essential goods as a precursor to achieving import substitution, among others; and
  5. Shs 210.17 billion has been allocated towards the Resource Enhancement and Accountability Programme (REAP) with the objective of increasing resource mobilisation, improving planning and public investment management, and strengthening accountability for quality, effective and efficient service delivery.

#### Commercialising agriculture

Madam Speaker, these are the priorities proposed:

- a) Breeding, production, multiplication, and availing animal seed and poultry to farmers across the country through National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank (NAGRIC&DB) - Shs 96.05 billion;
  - b) Animal feed production on government ranches and farms (NAGRIC&DB) – Shs 25.5 billion. Those people who steal our cows from NAGRIC&DB should stop;
  - c) Development of anti-tick vaccine, STI - Shs 5 billion;
  - d) Research products and services suited for food, feed, market and industry National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) – Shs 24.1 billion;
- e) Improving access and use of agricultural equipment and mechanisation, through the use of labour-saving technologies under the Ministry for Agriculture – Shs 56.14 billion;
  - f) The National Oil Palm Project under the Ministry for Agriculture - Shs 70.72 billion;
  - g) Agriculture Value Chain Development, again under the Ministry for Agriculture – Shs 73.25 billion;
  - h) Enhancing Agricultural Production, Quality and Standards for Market Access Project, Ministry for Agriculture - Shs 111.35 billion;
  - i) The National Oil Seed Project under the Ministry for Agriculture - Shs 83.46 billion;
  - j) Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project is provided with Shs 76.32 billion; and
  - k) Coffee seedlings to Northern Uganda - Shs 60 billion. This is the first time; Northern Uganda has to embrace coffee production and enhance the economy of Uganda. That is a great thing. We have paid the debt for coffee seeds, and now we are going to get to the seedlings.

#### Transformative transport infrastructure development

1. The construction of the Standard Gauge Railway, Shs 2,175.29 billion;
2. The construction, upgrade and rehabilitation of national roads and bridges - Shs 2,201.34 billion. Some of these include:
  - a) Hoima-Wanseko Road - Shs 185.47 billion;
  - b) Construction of 66 selected bridges - Shs 30.61 billion. The list of bridges is in the annex;

- c) Rwenkunya-Apac-Lira-Acholibur Road – Shs 166.25 billion;
- d) Kisoro-Nkuringo-Rubugiri-Muko Road - Shs 1,260.98 billion; that is a long road;
- e) Moyo-Yuumbe-Koboko Road – Shs 125.08 billion;
- f) The rehabilitation of Mityana-Mubende Road (100 kilometres) - Shs 21 billion;
- g) Proposed upgrading of Kyenjojo (Kiruhura) Bwizi-Rwamwanja-Kahunge (68 kilometres), Mpara-Bwizi (37 kilometres) – Shs 109.14 billion;
- h) The upgrading of Iganga-Bulopa-Kamuli Road (57.2 kilometres) Shs 42.55 billion. Colleagues, the list of the high impact projects is in the report;
- i) There is also Rehabilitation of District, Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR), which will continue under the Ministry of Works and Transport. So, DUCAR roads - Shs 91.78 billion;
- j) The road fund management has also been given Shs 91.78 billion.

On tourism, colleagues, following the ATEINI strategy, tourism has been boosted.

#### Tourism Development

- a) Shs 11.16 billion for the Mount Rwenzori tourism infrastructure. This includes improving the existing trails and establishing shorter ones, improving the existing bridges, taking into consideration the issue of the flash floods, providing eco-friendly accommodation facilities, improving the safety of tourists by establishing rest points along the trails, among others;
- b) Shs 21.52 billion for the development of the museums and heritage sites for cultural tourism; and
- c) Shs 10.15 billion for the development of the source of the Nile tourism infrastructure that includes construction of the modern piers, docking places for boats and other amenities.

#### Human Capital Development

On health, a few highlights are here. Some of the highlights include:

- i) Shs 1,012.19 billion for the Global Fund for Tuberculosis, AIDS and Malaria;
- ii) Shs 194.2 billion for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) vaccines and health sector development;
- iii) Shs 57.89 billion towards Uganda COVID-19 response and emergency preparedness;
- iv) Shs 65.65 billion for the construction and equipping of the Uganda Heart Institute;
- v) Shs 42.14 billion towards infrastructure development at Uganda Cancer Institute;
- vi) Shs 116.94 billion towards rehabilitation and construction of general hospitals. This is a new resource to all the general hospitals in the country. A sum of Shs 116.94 billion has been allocated for construction and rehabilitation; and
- vii) Shs 30.75 billion for the establishment of regional oncology and diagnostic centres in Arua, Mbale and Mbarara;
- viii) Shs 623.51 billion for essential medicines and health supplies for all health centres, general hospitals, regional referral hospitals and national referral hospitals.

Colleagues, it is worth noting that the Ministry for Finance has restored Shs 100 billion of the fund that was removed from National Medical Stores last year. It has been restored into the budget and this is really a great development; we thank the ministry for that.

#### Education

- a) Shs 244.94 billion towards the Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project Phase 2;
- b) Shs 12.87 billion towards the development of the Primary Schools Project;
- c) Shs 54.44 billion towards funding the Vocational Projects Phase 2; and
- d) Shs 7 billion towards the Uganda National Examination Board infrastructure project.

Also, on education, the Ministry for Finance wrote to say that a new loan of Shs 200 million is being prepared to cover all secondary and primary schools in the coming financial years.

#### Digital transformation

Shs 197.08 billion has been allocated to the Government Network project towards expanding the digital infrastructure outreach, strengthening digital infrastructure complements, mainstreaming digital services in priority sectors, among others. This is a big move for our country to put Shs 197.0 billion into the electronic network.

#### Energy and Gas Development

- a) The Government plans to provide Shs 686.35 billion towards midstream petroleum infrastructure development. Some of these planned activities include supervision of East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) construction works in Uganda, development of the Government of Uganda EACOP, a hub in Tanga, undertake a feasibility study for the natural gas pipeline from Tanzania to Uganda, the completion of payment for relocation of land of project affected persons along the project pipeline, the completion of construction of resettlement houses for the project affected persons and also embark on refinery engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) activities.
- b) Shs 346.42 billion for the Electricity Access Scale-Up project. The project is intended to increase the proportion of the population with access to electricity from 24 to 44 per cent by 2027, mainly through grid expansion, connectivity, network expansion and strengthening.

Colleagues, this is a good development; it will support most of the constituencies where there is no electricity.

- c) Shs 34.84 billion towards the Karuma Hydroelectric Power project.
- d) Shs 26.00 billion towards ORIO Mini

Hydropower and Rural Electricity Project.

- e) Shs 165.29 billion towards enhanced rural electrification and connectivity across the country.
- f) Shs 21.79 billion towards the construction of 400kv Karuma-Tororo Transmission Line and 132kv Ntinda Substation.
- g) Shs 202.04 billion towards Hoima-Kinyara-Kafu 220Kv Transmission Line and associated substations.
- h) Shs 15.00 billion towards Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) supply and infrastructure intervention.

#### Water supply and sanitation

- a) Shs 114.04 billion towards Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme Phase;
- b) Shs 127.95 billion towards the Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project;
- c) Shs 81.07 billion towards the Development of Solar-Powered Irrigation and Water Supply Systems;
- d) Shs 81.82 billion towards Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development;
- e) Shs 165.16 billion towards the Water Lake Victoria and Sanitation Project; and
- f) Shs 40.00 billion towards the Water Service Acceleration project.

#### Governance and Security

The Government intends to provide Shs 450 billion towards the electoral roadmap. So, the elections are going to be there, without postponement.

#### Part B

#### 5.0 Sectoral committees' reallocations in the budget for Financial Year 2025/2026

Madam Speaker, during the consideration of the committees' reports on the Ministerial Policy Statements for Financial Year 2025/2026, Parliament adopted reallocations for various Votes. These reallocations were referred to the Budget Committee for harmonisation, reconciliation and consolidation. We beg

to report, as a committee, and these are the observations on those proposals.

#### Committee observations

During the harmonisation process, the committee observed the following on the adopted reallocations by Parliament, as highlighted in the table below.

#### Vote 013 – Minister of Education and Sports

The Committee of Education and Sports had recommended that Shs 10 billion be re-allocated from educational materials and other services to another area. In interacting with the education ministry and the ministry for finance, the committee observed that a provision of Shs 24.1 billion had already been allocated for primary education materials, thus reducing the pupil-to-textbook ratio from 1:17 to 1:12 *-(Interjection)-* Hon. Ssemujju, I will tell you the meaning if you can chance to cross the Nile. You have not yet crossed the Nile to that side of Uganda. *(Laughter)*

So, any reduction in this budget will negatively impact the availability of textbooks, thereby hindering learning outcomes. Furthermore, the roadmap for reviewing the primary curriculum is yet to be concluded by 2030.

So, Madam Speaker, we beg to differ with the reallocation there because the programme of reviewing the primary curriculum is yet to be concluded by 2030. What we need now is to reduce the material-to-pupil ratio from 1.1:17 to 1:12 and maybe go to 1:1. That is the ideal. So, we beg that this House adopts that this resource not be reallocated, meaning that the existing shortfall must still be addressed.

#### Vote 013 – Ministry of Education and Sports

The committee had recommended that, under Project 1853: The Uganda Smart Education Project in Five Institutions of Higher Learning, Shs 2 billion be removed and reallocated to other areas.

However, in interacting with the ministry, we found out that the project was allocated a budget of Shs 3.5 billion already and an additional Shs 2 billion has been allocated in the corrigenda, in order to support the project and make it a vital investment and infrastructure in ICT, in line with the Government's ATM strategy.

Actually, Madam Speaker, instead of reducing by Shs 2 billion, in the corrigenda, the Government was again proposing to give another Shs 2 billion, in line with the Government's ATM strategy. This includes the construction of smart ICT classrooms, digital enhancement equipment, and the training of ICT lecturers in Kyambogo University, Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Mountains of the Moon University and Muni University.

Therefore, we recommend that this House stays that cut.

#### Vote 013 – Ministry of Education and Sports

##### Item 221006: Commissions and Related Charges

The committee had recommended to remove Shs 1.952 billion from recurrent and reallocate to other areas. The cut on this item affects Shs 2.95 billion, which was provided to reimburse mileage allowances for the members of the Education Policy Review Commission, for use of personal vehicles on the commission's work. The cut will result in partial compensation.

Madam Speaker, we found it hard to proceed on this because it was just a reimbursement to the commission's members. We also beg that the amount stays.

#### Vote 103 – Ministry of Education and Sports

##### Item 221008: ICT Supplies – Recurrent budget of Shs 2.5 billion

Again, we were told that this would be a double cut on the Uganda Smart Education Project, and it will also affect the procurement of IT supplies, under the ministry.

## Vote 015 – Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

Subvention – Uganda Development Corporation (money to be given to Biyinzika Enterprises)

The proposal of the committee was to reduce that by Shs 10.87 billion.

The committee was informed that the amount proposed for reallocation has already been repurposed and sent to UDC. So, the money was no longer with the ministry.

## Vote 144 – Uganda Police Force

Program 16: Project 0385 – Key Service Area 000017

There was a proposal to reduce that by removing Shs 52.85 billion from that project and using it for construction. We were informed by the minister for finance that this project – instead of closing it as proposed by the committee, this project has been extended by one year. So, it was not closed and they requested that the money should stay.

## Vote 144 – Uganda Police Force

Function 04; Department 002 – Key Service Area 460112: Item 227004

There was meant to be a reduction of Shs 4.831 billion.

The committee was informed that the implementation of the subcounty policing model is intended to cover 29 administrative regions across the country in the Financial Year 2025/2026. This is an increase of 12 from the level of Financial Year 2024/2025.

The proposed reallocation will affect - we found out that there is a rollout. The police plan a rollout of police operations, mainly in the areas that are conflict-prone, such as Karamoja and Rwenzori. So, they begged that this Shs 4.8 billion is to address problems in Rwenzori and Karamoja. They asked that this money be stayed.

The only thing that the ministry for finance agreed with was on Uganda National Bureau of Standards moving money from development to recurrent. This was accepted, and they said it was acceptable on account of supporting the Uganda National Bureau of Standards to raise additional non-tax revenue, through recruitment of new staff.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, on what you sent us to harmonise, based on the committee observations in table 12, we recommend as follows:

1. For the proposed reallocations of Votes 013: Ministry of Education and Sports, Vote 015: Ministry of Trade and Industry and Cooperatives, and Vote 114: Uganda Police Force, should be adopted as recommended above; and
2. For the proposed reallocation of Shs 10 billion for Vote 154: Uganda National Bureau of Standards to enhance salaries of existing staff to match with other scientists (Shs 5.8 billion), and to enable recruitment of additional staff (Shs 4.2 billion), be considered and adopted.

5.1 Corrigenda, which was presented to the committee for the Financial Year 2025/2026 on the draft budget estimates

Madam Speaker, you will recall that on Tuesday, 13 May 2025, in the evening around this time, the corrigenda to the draft budget estimates for the Year 2025/2026 was presented before Parliament.

In line with regulation 12 of the Public Finance Management Act regulations 2016, accounting officers may make corrections to the estimates for errors and omissions made any time before Parliament considers the budget estimates for the Vote.

Accordingly, the corrigenda to the budget for the Financial Year 2025/2026 were prepared, based on the following principles outlined therein:

- 1) The request by accounting officers on the Programme Budgeting System;
- 2) The need to ensure that the proposed changes by accounting officers do not result in supplementary needs or arrears; and
- 3) Changes have been proposed to correct errors and omissions that were made in the Budget Framework Paper and ministerial policy statements.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, the net effect of the corrigenda to the draft estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026 is Shs 419.860 billion, which will increase the budget from Shs 71.957 trillion to Shs 72.376 trillion.

Madam Speaker, because of the recommendations we made in this House, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and the Government have addressed more issues that were identified by this House by a tune of Shs 112.03 billion. That is part of that figure, among others. The source of financing is due to:

- 1) An increase in Non-Tax Revenue. They project Shs 58.03 billion;
- 2) An increase in local revenue for the next financial year by Shs 9.268 billion;
- 3) Reprioritisation of fiscal space of projects to free resources for emerging funding needs, amounting to Shs 681.64 billion;
- 4) Additional allocation amounting to Shs 1.03 trillion; and
- 5) Increase in external funding to Local Climate Adaptive Facility (LoCAL) project under the Ministry of Local Government by Shs 2.013 billion.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, arising from the corrigenda adjustments, the following figures in the table below are recommended for supply and appropriation as expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026. The table below is a consolidation of schedules A, B and C in the annexure, which are there.

Honourable colleagues, I hope the annexures have been uploaded. I would like to conclude by saying that as a committee, we feel that for a

long time, the Government has listened to this House. Our recommendations on the increase in budget allocation to the Cabinet was to the tune of Shs 4 trillion. The Government came back on our recommendations and addressed most of them to the tune of Shs 4 trillion. This is unique and a departure from the history we faced last year.

On behalf of the committee, we thank the Government and the President, who is the ultimate minister for finance, for this support.

For example, we recommended that Shs 100 billion be given to the National Medical Stores for drugs, and it was done. We recommended ambulances; they have given money for that to the health centres. They have given Shs 60 billion for the PET centre for cancer, among others. *(Applause)* They have given close to Shs 60 billion to Northern Uganda.

Most of the changes, including the last one, under Annex 3, which were done yesterday, were as a result of the recommendations of this House. We commend the Government that in this process of consolidation, this spirit should continue to address the needs of our people. I beg to move. Thank you. *(Applause)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you so much, committee chairperson. *(Applause)* Honourable members, in the public gallery this afternoon, we have pupils and teachers from Holistic Junior School from Mitooma District who participated in the Father Grimes National School Chess Champions, where they emerged winners and will represent Uganda in the World Schools Chess Championship, scheduled to take place in the United States of America in August. You are most welcome. *(Applause)* Congratulations, and thank you so much for coming.

They are represented by the Rt Hon. Deputy Speaker, Thomas Tayebwa, and Hon. Juliet Agasha. You are most welcome. Thank you so much for coming, and thank you for sending us very good leaders. Hon. Juliet, greet your people. Have you seen them? Come right here. Greetings from the Rt Hon. Deputy Speaker.

He says he loves all of you; continue bringing the leaders that you brought.

2.28

**MS JULIET BASHIISHA (NRM, Woman Representative, Mitooma):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. Congratulations to Holistic; it is a good primary school in Bitereko Subcounty, which is in Mitooma. It is represented by the Rt Hon. Deputy Speaker and myself.

They have many extracurricular activities. We request that all of you support us when they are going to Washington DC, in America. We request that you all keep supporting extracurricular activities. *(Applause)* These people come from a remote place, but because of their talent, they are able to reach this far. May God bless you, Madam Speaker. Thank you so much; congratulations once again.

**THE SPEAKER:** It seems Mitooma has talent; even the Deputy Speaker is very good at golf.

**MR ACHIA:** Madam Speaker, the Budget Committee report for the Financial Year 2025/2026 has a minority report, and I beg to invite the presenter of the minority report, Hon. Ssemujju Nganda, to present it, which is part of this report.

**THE SPEAKER:** *Hansard*, meanwhile, capture the whole report, plus all the figures, as we get a report from the alternative minister of finance.

*(The report is hereto attached.)*

2.35

**MR IBRAHIM SSEMUJJU (FDC, Kira Municipality, Wakiso):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. The minority report is on the whole budget and without wasting time I will begin with the background.

Madam Speaker and honourable members, we are opposed to the approval of the Shs 72.376 trillion 2025/2026 annual budget, unless it is restructured, as we propose, to address the socioeconomic challenges that our country is facing.

Madam Speaker, even if the allocations in the budget were to address the socio-economic challenges, financing the budget through reckless borrowing will cause the country even more pain.

To finance this budget, the NRM government wants to borrow Shs 32.075 trillion because taxes, non-tax revenue and grants will only generate Shs 40 trillion.

The NRM government will then splash the taxes collected and borrowed money on luxury and distribute a big portion of it to President Museveni's friends.

Moreover, the Constitution and the Public Finance Management Act were not followed in the preparation of this budget.

Sources of funds for the budget

The Government intends to raise Shs 34.051 trillion from taxes. This represents 47 per cent of the total budget requirements.

The Government will also raise Shs 3.246 trillion from non-tax sources, representing 4.4 per cent of the total requirement. The taxes and fees collection together will give us 51.5 per cent of the total amount of money we require to finance the budget.

Our budget will also be financed by grants worth Shs 2.745 trillion, which is 3.7 per cent of our financial requirements.

The rest, Shs 32.07 trillion, which is 44.3 per cent, will be borrowed from foreign and domestic financial institutions. This is the fiscal deficit we face as a country.

Madam Speaker, I have provided the table; I do not see it on the screen, yet it summarises what I have said:

- a) Tax collection is projected at Shs 34 trillion, which is 47 per cent;
- b) Domestic borrowing, Shs 21 trillion, which is 29.5 per cent;
- c) External borrowing, Shs 10.6 trillion, which is 14.7 per cent;

- d) Grants, Shs 2.7 trillion, which is 3.7 per cent; and
- e) Non-tax revenue of Shs 3.2 trillion, which is 4.4 per cent.

Who will lend us Shs 34 trillion?

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, on page 19 of the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy, is warning Parliament that because of past global recessions, concessional lending has drastically reduced. Creditors are now focused on resuscitating their own economies.

The biggest borrowing, 68 per cent, therefore, will be from domestic commercial banks and several other funds. Only 32 per cent of the borrowing will be from institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, ADB and other international funds.

Only 9 per cent of the loans to be procured for the budget will be on concessional terms, 6 per cent at semi-concessional and 16.7 per cent at non-concessional and commercial terms.

This Government committed to restricting non-concessional/ commercial loans to financing infrastructure and self-financing projects through on-lent agreements that have the capacity of generating non-tax revenue to enable debt repayment.

It is now contracting non-concessional loans to fund recurrent expenditures. Remember, last financial year, the loan of \$789 million in 2023. Over borrowing from commercial banks is crowding out the private sector and is increasing interest payments almost beyond our reach. This financial year, we are paying Shs 9.4 trillion, in interest, to commercial banks mainly and Shs 1.8 trillion interest to foreign lenders. In the next budget, interest payment will consume – it is now Shs 11 trillion.

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development notes that borrowing from foreign sources poses a great risk to our reserves. To be safe, the Ministry of Finance notes that maturing foreign debt should be kept at a certain percentage of our reserves.

Madam Speaker and honourable members, kindly reflect on the debt burden you are creating before you say “Aye” to the budget. That is why a report on public debt, grants, guarantees and other financial liabilities is and was tabled together with the budget.

Approving the budget means you have given the Government a green light to borrow Shs 32 trillion to finance next year’s budget. You have in a way lost the right to complain when Hon. Musasizi begins to vend and traffic loan requests to Parliament.

The Ministry of Finance, itself on page 8 of the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy, is complaining against expenditure requirements, against realistic revenue projections, which are raising the fiscal deficit and leading to more borrowing. The Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy was also presented to this House.

Interest charged on the money we are borrowing has significantly risen, and our currency continues to depreciate. This, finance ministry is reporting, has increased the borrowing costs and worsened Uganda’s debt burden amidst reduced foreign exchange reserves.

Madam Speaker, I want my tables to be screened because I need to explain some things. I am –

**THE SPEAKER:** Do you have that report captured?

**MR SSEMUJJU:** I submitted this report early in the morning.

**THE SPEAKER:** Please, capture it.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** Will Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) really collect the Shs 34 trillion, the basis of which you are approving this budget?

To finance the budget, Uganda Revenue Authority has now been given a Shs 34 trillion target next financial year. This year, the target was Shs 29.3 trillion. The taxes will be collected as follows - if the tables were there,

then I would be summarising, and I do not have to read everything. These tables are too long and if I read them, we will sleep here.

**THE SPEAKER:** Let us have it uploaded. Can we have the report uploaded?

**MR SSEMUJJU:** What do I do, Madam Speaker? These tables are important.

**THE SPEAKER:** Let us upload the report. Can I have a look at your report?

**MR SSEMUJJU:** Madam Speaker, as you have guided, I will continue reading, but when eventually the tables are presented, allow me to go back and explain, because the reason I put tables was not to read too much. I was on page 4. I will come back to that when it is uploaded, and I hope it is not deliberate. I want to go to page 6. It begins with a table.

Madam Speaker, I explained on page 3, coming to page 6, the Uganda Revenue Authority's (URA) inability to hit targets for the last five years. I now go to the budget performance on page 6. The last two financial years should guide us when considering a budget with exaggerated figures.

In the Financial Year 2022/2023, this Parliament approved a total budget of Shs 52.548 trillion. The actual money raised through taxes and borrowing was Shs 43.4 trillion. The Minister of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development warranted Shs 49.226 trillion.

In the Financial Year 2023/2024, the revised approved budget was Shs 61.669 trillion, Shs 50.172 trillion was warranted, but the actual money collected and borrowed was Shs 48 trillion. On average, you have been raising just about Shs 50 trillion to fund our budgets. This election year could even be worse. We need to approve a realistic budget of not more than Shs 55 trillion at worst.

The reason the Government presents an obscene figure is because they want to raise the 3 per cent that they are authorised by the law

to spend without prior Parliamentary approval, which they will give to Pinetti, Amina and others and then come here for approval after.

Now, let me move to Page 7, which is about the allocation of the budget. We hope that you have already noted that we continue borrowing to pay loans.

In the next financial year, total borrowing is projected to be Shs 32 trillion, of which Shs 10 trillion is clear maturing treasury bills and bonds - it is actually now Shs 11 trillion, which the Ministry of Finance likes to sanitise and call "debt rollover."

If the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government goes to a moneylender and asks him to lend it to pay an old debt, we must bring this nonsense to an end. Next financial year, you have budgeted Shs 11 trillion to pay interest on money borrowed and only Shs 6.5 trillion for development. This is crazy, honourable ladies and gentlemen that the biggest portion of your budget is to pay interest and not development.

The table, which I am not able to display, gives you a summary of the budget. Thirty-eight per cent of the budget is debt servicing, 11 per cent is wage, non-wage is 41.1 per cent, and development is just 9.1 per cent.

I now move to servicing public debt, which I have told you will take 38 per cent of our budget. That is why we need to pay a lot of attention to this.

In a report on public debt and grants read in Parliament on March 27th, total public debt is given on page 12 as Shs 106.22 trillion, as at December 2024. This, in our calculation, is 52.4 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is given as Shs 202.7 trillion on page 3 of the Budget Framework Paper.

The Government committed not to borrow beyond 52.4 per cent of our GDP in the Charter of Fiscal Responsibility. Approving this budget means that you are allowing the Government to go against the Charter of Fiscal Responsibility, which will offend Section 12(6) of the Public

Finance Management Act (PFMA). The section states: *“The annual budget shall be consistent with the National Development Plan, the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility and the Budget Framework Paper.”*

On page 9 of the report on loans, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development observes that there is a moderate risk of debt distress, mainly due to slow export growth and the rising debt service burden, which amounted to 31.5 per cent of revenue as of June 2024 and projected to stay above 20 per cent throughout the medium term, mainly due to the cost of debt.

Uganda has limited room to absorb economic shocks, meaning that a significant economic downturn or a shock even could worsen its risk of debt distress; this is what the Ministry for Finance says.

To try to clear this huge debt, Government has allocated Shs 27.3 trillion, as I said, which is 38 per cent of the total budget. This is captured in Vote 130.

Interestingly, while Shs 27.3 trillion is being allocated for debt servicing, we are seeking to borrow another Shs 32 trillion to fund the budget. One step ahead, two steps behind. We should at worst be borrowing less than what we are paying. You cannot pay Shs 27 trillion and then borrow Shs 34 trillion. It means you are not paying.

In the table again - Madam Speaker, that is why it was important for these tables to be available - Chinese loans. China has become the biggest beneficiary of our debt servicing. This financial year, as of December 2024, we had paid China \$178.744 million, equivalent to Shs 679.2 billion.

Of this, Shs 679 billion that we are paying to China, Shs 212 billion is interest and Shs 13.2 billion is commission and other fees. Currently, Uganda owes China Shs 9.2 trillion. Only the World Bank, with Shs 18.3 trillion, has lent Uganda more money.

Chinese loans are very expensive. Look at the interest they are collecting annually. This Parliament must discourage the Government from recklessly contracting Chinese and commercial bank loans. Again, there is a table to show you the people who have lent Uganda money. I have said China is now number two at Shs 9.2 trillion, and they are collecting almost a trillion from Uganda every year. So, you come here to pass a budget and think it is going to your constituents, yet it is actually going to China.

#### Total domestic debt

The stock of domestic debt is given by the finance ministry on page 23 of the report on loans and grants, as Shs 53.224 trillion as of December 2024.

In the Treasury Operations Policy Statement, domestic debt is given as Shs 51.7 trillion. This is mainly the money borrowed from commercial banks to finance our luxury lifestyle in the budget. Sometimes this Government borrows money that is paid in 91 days – this is like ordinary people walking to a moneylender.

The South African banks are the biggest beneficiaries of this lending, especially Stanbic and Standard Chartered Bank. These South African banks collect more than Shs 9 trillion annually in interest from the Government. Please, remember that out of the about 24 licensed commercial banks in Uganda, only four are owned by Ugandans.

What the Government calls “domestic borrowing” is foreign, because these domestic banks are foreign-owned. The list of these banks is given. They tell you we have domestic borrowing, but you walk to Stanbic, and they take the interest to South Africa.

Honourable members, I would also like you to note – I am now on page 11 – that we have Shs 27 trillion for debt servicing. You need to know who we are paying. First, we are going to pay the Democratic Republic of Congo for stolen Gold, Shs 247 billion. This is what is in the budget – that we are going to use to clear our

debt. One of the beneficiaries is the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Shs 27.3 trillion includes Shs 247 billion to Democratic Republic of Congo for raping Congolese women, looting its Gold, diamond and timber when Gen. Tibuhaburwa, ordered its invasion in 1998/1999. The soldiers that Gen. Tibuhaburwa deployed were accused of rape, while senior commanders and other NRM –

**MR EKANYA:** Madam Speaker, Hon. Ssemujju is my shadow minister. In those days, in the 90s, we did not have a digital system. What Hon. Ssemujju is saying here is now being heard around the world. Recently, it was stated that there was a message circulating about the attack on the Ugandan Embassy. The Ugandan ambassador was summoned.

Therefore, for a statement to be on record that Ugandans raped Congolese women is a very serious statement. Isn't it proper that Hon. Ssemujju has this expunged from our record?

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, how do you feel when your country is full of rapists, like he calls it? It is you men – the rapist – including the person reading the report. How do you feel when your country is portrayed as a country of looters and rapists? Why don't we use a more civilised language?

Hon. Ssemujju, you can deliver your message using polite language. These people understand. You do not have to go vulgar and say that all the men, including you, are rapists.

**MR SSEMUIJU:** Madam Speaker, there is a ruling. These words are in the judgment; they are not my words. I do not know where Hon. Ekanya lives.

**THE SPEAKER:** There was an appeal to that effect.

**MR SSEMUIJU:** There is no appeal; that is why we are paying. If you only can allow me, I will give you the details.

**THE SPEAKER:** But let us be civilised for once. Let us love Uganda. When you start using those words – do you love your country? How many people out there are listening to what we are talking about? Your report is good. We love the figures.

**MR SSEMUIJU:** Okay. Let me change and go to the language that is okay. I am now – because we are paying for three things. The first one is \$225 million for damage to persons, including loss of lives, serious bodily injury and sexual violence. Now it is not “rape”; it is “sexual violence” – *(Laughter)* – recruitment – and these words are as they appear in the judgment. We have sexual violence, the recruitment and deployment of child soldiers, and population displacement. The total that we are going to pay to Congo is Shs 832 billion.

The second item for which we are paying Congo is for damage to property located inside and outside Ituri. You can Google, for those of you who have internet. You will find the judgment. I am not the author of the judgment. Maybe Hon. Ekanya, who is afraid of international attention, need to go to the International Court of Justice and tell them to delete and reverse the judgment.

There is \$60 million for damage related to natural resources, including Gold –

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Ekanya has something to say.

**MR SSEMUIJU:** Will I read the report?

**MR EKANYA:** Madam Speaker, I have gone to the International Court of Justice. The decision between DRC and Uganda, to arrive at that figure, was settled out of court. That was because Uganda disputed some of the grounds. The record is very clear. I do not know why the Attorney-General cannot make the record clear because this is a very serious matter. We have Ugandans who are trading in the DRC and in South Africa. Issues of cross-border and international relationships should be handled carefully. The payment to DRC was an out-of-court settlement, because Uganda disputed

some of those grounds - and the records are clear. I have read and followed it.

Is it in order for Hon. Ssemujju to allege that what he is stating is correct? We are paying for an out-of-court settlement for the –

**MR SSEMUJJU:** Madam Speaker, it is also unfair for someone who signed the main report to stop someone from reading a minority report. He signed the report that he agrees with. Why does he want me to stop?

**MR ISIAGI:** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would expect that we stick to our rules, and the minority report must be on dissenting issues. Issues of this judgment did not come up in the meeting. If it is already a judgment, as he says, then it is a sunk cost; it is even irrelevant to discuss it. You must allocate money for it – and there is nothing to challenge about it. Let us discuss where there is a dissent on the figures on the matter.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** You signed the main report. You are the one who has tabled the minority report, and now you are saying it should not be read.

**THE SPEAKER:** The problem is that our Members are now basically doing politics. However, you are going to do politics at the expense of your country. When you hear the chairman saying, yes, we have Shs 72 trillion: what are you dissenting on? What don't you want to be funded? If you do not want it to be funded, just say you do not want this borrowing.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** Madam Speaker, I am a politician, elected by the people of Kira. I am not one of those politicians who fear doing politics. I did not come here to do medicine. *(Laughter)* I came here to do politics. *(Laughter)* Our disagreement – I signed this report with two colleagues, Hon. Karim Masaba –

**THE SPEAKER:** There is a procedural matter.

**MRESENU:** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I am rising on a matter of procedure with a lot of pain. My senior colleague, who is a veteran in this

House and hiding behind the issue of politics, seems to have derived a lot of fun and joy in destroying the reputation of this country.

Every Member of Parliament in this House is part of the Government. Yesterday, the same Member kept calling this House, “You people”, and distancing himself from what happens in this House. We have a matter of collective responsibility. There are many things we do not agree with here, but once the House makes a decision, we go back with collective responsibility.

I am concerned whether it is in order for our colleague, who stands as a Member of Parliament to continue deriving joy in demeaning this Parliament, the Government and putting a bad name to the whole country and the whole globe; that Uganda is a negative country, is a bad country, is in every way possible to be pulled out. Is he procedurally right to move like that? I beg to submit.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** So, have you become the Speaker?

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Silas?

**MR AOGON:** Madam Speaker, if the rules allow, my point of order goes to Hon. Esenu. Hon. Ssemujju Nganda has all the right to present his position.

Secondly, Ugandans know that when you do certain things, they will embarrass you. We ought to have known that when we do this and that, we get embarrassed, and we should not have gone there. We would not have reached where we have reached today. I do not want to touch on the words that he has spoken, but the issue is that as a country, we must learn from this point. Next time, we should not do certain things, so that we get protected, and we protect our image; not to lament here when we are the ones who started it.

Therefore, I would like to raise the point of order as to whether Hon. Esenu is in order to try to stop a Member of Parliament, who is only trying to do his best to tell the country that let us not do certain things. Is he in order?

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, I would like to refer you to Rule 215 on dissent from a decision of the majority:

- “1. A member of the committee dissenting from the decision of the majority may state in writing the reason of dissent and the reasons shall form part of the report of the committee.*
- 2. The member of the committee dissenting from the decision of the majority shall be given time to present the statement and reasons referred to in sub-rule (1).*
- 3. In preparing this statement of reason of dissent, a member of the committee shall be accorded reasonable assistance.”*

That is okay.

Now, I just want you to guide us where you are dissenting from the main report.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** Madam Speaker, I stated at the beginning that – let me repeat the first paragraph: *“We are opposed to the approval of the Shs 72.3762 budget, unless it is restructured as proposed to address the socio-economic challenges of our country.”*

Our disagreement is on the budget, and I am pointing out why we disagree; that Uganda cannot continue paying a debt –

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Ssemujju, as a senior Member in this House, we appreciate your disagreement, but bring your matters with dignity; we can disagree respectfully. That room of disagreement is there, but you do not need to bring all that destroys the country. You are raising very good points, but the wording matters a lot. *(Hon. Odur rose\_)* Hon. Odur, first wait because I know you cannot mention some of these words with your mouth. You cannot; I know you. *(Laughter)*

Hon. Jonathan, I know there are words you cannot mention. First sit down.

You have very good points, but bring them out in a way that does not make people think we are only playing politics.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** Madam Speaker, I want to –

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Odur was brought up.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** I would like to assure every colleague here that no amount of attack will stop me from presenting my report. I did not author the judgment; you can Google it.

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable vice-chairperson?

**MR ACHIA:** Madam Speaker, we respect the views of Hon. Nganda and his colleagues’ decision to disagree with the majority decision of the committee presented in the report of the budget today. He has just highlighted one of the points where he says he disagrees with this committee. Although we did not capture it as he is not agreeing with the passing of this budget because he is not interested in the debt being paid. Can he present, because this matter was not presented before the Committee on Budget, for us to accept or reject. What is his opinion in processing this budget?

Madam Speaker, in processing this budget, I have been in the chair. It did not arise at any one point that he was disagreeing with the payment of debt obligations.

As a Member of this House and a member of that committee, and as a law-abiding citizen of Uganda, what is your opinion on the payment of this debt?

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Remigio, all of us here would disagree with the payment. However, we are saying that it should be brought in a proper language because this is taxpayers’ money. We are saying that it should be in a proper language for people to appreciate rather than destroying your own country.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** Madam Speaker, I would like to ask my committee chairperson to allow me to present, because if I discuss the things that happen in the committee, you are going to be embarrassed. Can I continue? *(Laughter)* Madam Speaker, I am now –

**THE SPEAKER:** Can you conclude?

**MR SSEMURJU:** I am on page 12. This Parliament must understand that when you pass Shs 27 trillion to pay debt, who are you paying?

Budgeting Shs 60 billion to pay ROKO debts I am shocked that the committee chairperson says this is not in the budget. This means you do not even know which budget you have recommended to Parliament.

Also included in the Shs 27.3 trillion debt servicing is Shs 60 billion for ROKO Construction Company. Uganda is acquiring preferential shares in this collapsing company. This Parliament authorised the Government in July 2022 to acquire 150,000 shares in ROKO at a cost of Shs 207 billion to be paid over five years.

This payment to ROKO is now part of our public debt obligation. As of May 2022, ROKO debts were at an equivalent of Shs 414 billion. The company owed banks a lot of money - I do not have to read the names.

As usual, Gen. Museveni stepped in since the proprietors are his friends, who helped him when he was fighting to remove a Government in 1980-1986. That is how the debt was contracted. We were borrowing to help pay someone else's debt. We borrow to help someone pay his debt.

The Auditor-General in the December 2024 annual report, on page 24, states that the shares in ROKO were "irregularly purchased. The resolutions by the company allotting Government shares were done before parliamentary approval." The Auditor-General fears legal disputes may arise in the future. I am only alerting Parliament to be aware.

Pinetti to get another Shs 465 billion

Also part of the Shs 27 trillion debt servicing is Shs 465 billion for President Museveni's Italian friend, Enrica Maria Aristidina Pinetti. The Shs 446 billion will be deposited on an

escrow account accessed only by Aristidina. Remember Pinetti has just been given Shs 298 billion in supplementary request Schedule No.3 passed about two months ago. So far, we have given Pinetti Shs 774.469 billion. We are now adding another Shs 465 billion in this budget. This will bring the total amount given to Pinetti for Lubowa to Shs 1.239 trillion. Whatever this woman did to or for our President, only Allah knows. *(Laughter)*

The table below gives you a history of how we have been paying Pinetti since April 2021.

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Ssemurju, do not impute a motive that the woman has –

**MR SSEMURJU:** I said I do not know; so I am imputing nothing. *(Laughter)*

**THE SPEAKER:** No, the woman is just a businesswoman.

**MR SSEMURJU:** Yes, that is why I said I do not know which business.

**THE SPEAKER:** No, but it is not the President giving her business, it is the Government – Whatever she did for the Government, not the President. It is not personal.

**MR SSEMURJU:** Madam Speaker, I do not want to go there.

**THE SPEAKER:** It is not personal to the President. Please let it be to Government, not to the President.

**MR SSEMURJU:** It can be changed as you have said, but the report has –

**THE SPEAKER:** No, it is not personal.

**MR SSEMURJU:** Madam Speaker, I have provided a schedule.

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Ssemurju, it is not personal to His Excellency, the President.

**MR SSEMURJU:** The reason is that she went to the President. That is where –

**THE SPEAKER:** Did she go with you?

**MR SSEMUJJU:** I am going to show you photographs; wait. *(Laughter)*

Next page. As you can see in this schedule, as of 13 July 2022, we had given Pinetti this amount of money. We have now increased. You can go to page 14. They are not putting them properly, but you can see Pinetti and President Museveni. *(Laughter)* Continue below. I think it was deliberate, but here it is, very clear. You have Pinetti addressing Hon. Matia Kasaija and the Secretary to the Treasury. So, Pinetti is now addressing the workers of the President. She is a very special person. You may deny it, but she is; that she can meet the President and then summon the whole of the finance ministry.

I am now on page 15; paying Mubajje debts. Also in the budget, there is Shs 14 billion to help Mufti Ramadhan Mubajje repay his debt. Sheikh Mubajje sold the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council farmland in Ssembabule to two different people. One of the buyers took him to court and obtained an order to attach Uganda Muslim Supreme Council property, including the national mosque. Now President Museveni has ordered that taxpayers' money be allocated to Mubajje to help him repay the money he ate.

This allocation is captured in the second budget call circular. Like President Museveni, Mubajje changed the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council Constitution to remain in office when he clocked 70; birds of the same feathers.

Page 16; I have finished 38 per cent of the budget which is going to pay debt. You need to know at the end of this debate that actually there is no budget you are passing. 38 per cent has gone to the debt. 16 per cent of the budget is to Government employees, including ourselves here. Wage will consume Shs 8.5 trillion of the budget, representing 11.5 per cent. It takes the second biggest share.

The Auditor-General in his annual report, dated December 2023, said that verified public employees on the payroll are 396,997 which is

0.8 per cent of the total population. Uganda's population is 45.9 million. So you, who are less than 1 per cent of the population, you are taking 11 per cent of the total budget.

The President on Labour Day, May 1, in Nakapiripirit District said that Public Service now employs 480,000. This would still be less than 1 percent. And wage is not the only expense taxpayers are incurring on public servants. There are other direct expenses listed below, which totals to about Shs 4.4 trillion. Taxpayers are spending, if you add, Shs 12.8 trillion on public servants, representing roughly 16 per cent.

You can look at that table. After paying us a salary of Shs 8.5 trillion, then we are the ones travelling using these vehicles, we are the ones in consultancy, special meals and drinks, buying fuel, workshops, welfare and entertainment, research, vehicle maintenance, donations, advertising and public relations, beddings, clothing and footwear, travel abroad, residential building acquisitions, vehicle acquisition, books, periodicals, newspapers, furniture fittings, official ceremonies and functions.

When you add wage and these attendant costs, you come to Shs 12.8 trillion. Mind you, Shs 37 trillion has already gone to debt servicing. You are now chopping off Shs 12 trillion to just less than 1 per cent of the population.

Interestingly, 1 per cent is wondering why the Parish Development Model (PDM) is not making the rest of the population wealthy. The rest of the population; you give them one per cent of the budget, which is Shs 1 trillion.

The President is Uganda's employee number one. He is the head of all of us, the 400,000 public servants. His residence has been given Shs 500 billion, and his office Shs 306 billion. This financial year, the budget for the residence alone, after the supplementaries, came to Shs 1 trillion, the same amount that you give to PDM.

So after consuming Shs 16.7 trillion of the entire budget, number one employee fuels his

motorcade and goes to check on the rest of the population to find out why they are still poor. This is especially after budgeting for Shs 1 trillion under the Parish Development Model.

The PDM constitutes just 1.3 per cent of the entire budget. You consume 16 per cent of the budget, fuel vehicles, you can see – the photos are not clear there – the convoys are on the road putting fuel to go and check on the rest of the population to find out why they are still poor. The ones that take 1 per cent of the budget, and you, you take 16 per cent.

Because the country is spending nearly Shs 12 trillion on its human resources, Parliament must scrutinise these lists. These books here contain lists of all the staff for Government entities. We have a duty to scrutinise them and report on them, which the majority committee did not do. That is why they want to restrict me to figures.

These budget papers have wages, names, lists. We must establish whether we have the right human resource and in the right places. Kenya, as I noted last year, is auditing its human resource; they want to employ more technical people than support staff.

Look, our President employs 92 cooks to cook for him. When you analyse the list of staff for State House, which is given, it reveals two things; too much eating and resting. State House has 92 cooks of all types. Even big hotels such as Sheraton or Serena, do not have these numbers. It is simply opulence. How many times does our President eat in a day to require 92 cooks? There is no State House in the world that is as luxurious as ours.

You cannot be budgeting for *pilau*, *karo*, *kashera*, *chapatti* and chaps for our President when there are no nurses in Mulago National Referral Hospital. If you want the names, they are here. They are given by the President's office, not mine. You are about to say, "Change the language," but these men are in the book.

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Ssemujju, the cooks in the State House do not only cook for the

President and his family. They cook for everybody even when these Members go for caucus including when we go to the Inter-Party Organisation for Dialogue (IPOD) meetings.

These are Government cooks, not personal cooks and they are civil servants who cook for all the people who go to State House. Do you want to portray the President as very insensitive? For heaven's sake!

**MR SSEMUIJU:** Madam Speaker, you are making it very difficult for me to read the report. We should ask the President not to submit these figures next time because he is the one who submitted them.

**THE SPEAKER:** It is a requirement of the law.

**MR SSEMUIJU:** So, why is it a problem for me to read them? (*Laughter*)

**THE SPEAKER:** Let it be clear that the cooks are for State House, not for President Museveni.

**MR SSEMUIJU:** State House is for the President under the President, Vice-President and Prime Minister (Emoluments) Act. Other people who go there to eat our money are committing a crime. (*Laughter*)

**THE SPEAKER:** Yes, Hon. David Kabanda?

**MR DAVID KABANDA:** Madam Speaker, Hon. Ssemujju, while appearing on Capital Gang that was hosted in State House, where President Museveni was also a guest – [Mr Ibrahim Ssemujju: "A guest in State House?"] – Yes. Capital Gang was hosted in State House. Hon. Abdu Katuntu was among the guests. Hon. Ssemujju himself confirmed that when he was hosted in State House, he took tea, *kalo*, and ate some of the *samosas* –

**THE SPEAKER:** Therefore, he is one of the criminals.

**MR DAVID KABANDA:** Are you part of the group that is eating Government money when you are not entitled? You committed a crime.

**MR SSEMUJJU:** Madam Speaker, I thought he was going to say that these cooks were not there. *(Laughter)* He has actually given evidence that even when I visited for a talk show and could feed myself but because of the luxury at the State House, they will feed everybody. That is what he has confirmed.

I have summarised on page 23 the staff categories. Drivers in State House - 170, gardeners - 87, cleaners - 82, waiters and waitresses - 77, cooks - 59, housekeepers - 31, mechanics - 30, chefs - 15, motor vehicle attendants - 15, room attendants - 15, police officers - 12, catering officers - 11, stewards - 11.

I do not want colleagues to lose the point I am making; I am showing you the allocation of the budget. Shs 27.3 debt servicing – Shs 12 trillion, we are spending on ourselves. I do not have to read each and everything – 653 staff are there cooking *karo* and other menial work.

According to the staff list contained in the presidency policy statement, the President employs 1,299 staff at his residence – State House – and 1,389 in his office. Another 285 positions have been cleared for recruitment next financial year. The recruitment will bring the President's workforce to 2,973. This is bigger than two secondary schools.

When you come to Resident District Commissioners (RDCs)- this is important because when you pass a budget, you are also passing and approving recruitment plans. These documents have recruitment plans. If the main committee does not want to report on them, it is unfair to stop others from reporting on them.

We now have 657 RDCs; remember, the Constitution – I do not have to read this – says there will be an RDC per district. I do not know if the districts have now grown 657.

I will go to Mulago National Referral Hospital to compare. It is operating at 49 per cent human resource capacity. In this report, we compare Mulago National Referral Hospital to State House and the President's office staffing levels.

Both State House and the President's office employ 3,000 staff, while Mulago National Referral Hospital has 1,308.

The total number of staff required to run Mulago National Referral Hospital is 2,649, but only 1,308 have been recruited, which is 49 per cent of the total requirement. Mulago National Referral Hospital needs 1,338 staff to operate at full capacity.

The list below shows the critical staff missing at Mulago National Referral Hospital. I do not have to go through the whole list, but you can see. This is where all of us go when we have problems. There are no staff, but there are 90 cooks.

The people who uploaded this document, deliberately did not include this, but I wanted to summarise so I do not take a lot of time. This picture, if you are able to see; you have tens of children eating from the same container, and then you have our Head of State picking food from a buffet. This is how I have summarised the Parish Development Model (PDM).

Thousands of people are eating from one container; the rest have a buffet. The ones who are enjoying a buffet are asking the thousands of people eating from a container; why are you not getting satisfied? He has now gone around inspecting. You are on a buffet, picking meat, rice and chicken, yet you have given these ones, *kawunga* but you are asking why they are not getting satisfied.

That is the economy of Uganda. Shs 12 trillion is being spent on less than 1 per cent of the population, then you send out Shs 1 trillion and ask these people why they are not getting wealthy.

Let us look at the Shs 1 trillion in the budget that will be given to – because we are told that 14.8 million Ugandans who are still in subsistence agriculture are under the PDM. I do not have to repeat it; that is why I used the photos to illustrate.

I can now go to page 30. I am about to finish. This for us is the critical point. The Budget must address the conditions of our people.

Our proposal is to restructure the budget to address the socio-economic situation in the country. Let us look at that situation that we are saying must be addressed. 14 million Ugandans walk barefoot.

Madam Speaker, 31 per cent of Uganda's population – approximately 14 million – do not have at least two sets of clothing or a pair of shoes. The majority of these people without shoes and clothes are in Karamoja. Where, according to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 62 per cent are without a pair of shoes and 37 per cent are without two sets of clothing.

Karamoja is followed by Busoga, where 26 per cent of the population do not own two sets of clothing, and 33 per cent are still walking barefoot.

This situation is evident when you look at the number of children in Busoga walking to school in plastic sandals called *ningiina* or barefoot. Lango, Teso, Bukedi, and West Nile follow.

Ownership of clothing and shoes, according to UBOS, serves as a basic measure of household welfare, reflecting both economic capability and social status. These items, UBOS says, symbolise personal dignity and community standing. Children feel very bad, if they do not have them.

You need to read Gen Museveni's book. He still remembers that when they were in primary school, only Sir Richard Kaijuka had shoes. At 80, it still pains him. There are photos here of children. Unfortunately, someone sabotaged the photos, but you can see them in hundreds going to school barefoot.

Let me go to Page 32.

15.7 million Ugandans have no jobs

Uganda's working population is 25 million, which is 56 per cent of the total population, according to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Uganda's National Employment Policy, 2021 defines 14 to 64 as the working age. Only 9.4 million of these 25 million are employed, according to UBOS. This means that 15 million people are without jobs.

Gen. Tibuhaburwa, on the International Labour Day, stated that 1.4 million people are working in factories, 3.6 million in agriculture, five million in service, 46,000 in ICT, 480,000 in Public Service. Of course, President Museveni's figures are exaggerated because the Auditor-General, after a head count, quoted 396,000 as the number of Public Service figure.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics, on page 162 of the census, surprisingly quotes 13 per cent of the working age as the number of the unemployed. This percentage of 13 per cent actually means 3.2 million people, not 1.2 million as they put. Whichever figure you take, unemployment in the country is high, but even those reported to be working in factories are paid peanuts and are working under very harsh conditions.

Among the youth aged 10 to 30, numbering 10 million, 1.6 million are without jobs. That is why younger people are restless. The solution cannot be abduction, court martial and prison. The solution is to look for jobs for them.

Only 2.7 million Ugandans own bank accounts. We are told we are being moved into the money economy. Maybe, they will put us on trucks and drive us there.

On page 171 of the census report, UBOS reveals that only 2.7 million Ugandans own bank accounts. The bank account ownership gives a fairer picture of who, really, is working and is in the money economy. Both Government and private sector pay through banks and are required, by law, to remit workers' savings to National Social Security Fund (NSSF) or various pension schemes. If only 2.7 million

people, which is 10 per cent of the working age, own bank accounts, it means many Ugandans are casual labourers.

Bank of Uganda, in a 2022 financial capability survey, found out that 49 per cent of Ugandan employees are paid Shs 150,000 and below. Those paid between Shs 250,000 and Shs 150,000 are just 33 per cent. People who are paid between half a million and Shs 250,000 are 11.1 per cent. Those who are paid between half a million and a million are 5.7 per cent. Ugandans who are paid a salary of more than one million are just 0.9 per cent of the population. That is the money economy for you in our country.

28 million Ugandans still using firewood for cooking

According to UBOS, 28 million people are still using firewood as the main source of energy for cooking. This is 62 per cent of the country's population. This affects the environment adversely and is a source of ill health.

Eighty-nine per cent of the population is using firewood and charcoal. In Karamoja, 56 per cent are still cooking in open spaces. The committee chairperson, who presented the report, said this is the best budget. Of the 10 million households, only 25 per cent are using electricity for lighting and 28 per cent are using solar.

Five million Ugandans ride boda bodas

According to UBOS, bicycles remain the main means of transport in the country. At least 20 per cent of the population, roughly about nine million people, own bicycles. Twelve per cent (5.5 million) own motorcycles and 3.9 per cent, which is 1.8 million people, own vehicles. What this means is that we are boda boda and bicycle economy.

14 million Ugandans in subsistence economy

According to the census, 3.5 million households, which is 33 per cent of the total 10.6 million households in the country, are still

engaged in subsistence economy. This is 14.8 million people. There are just two pages left and I will finish. The rest are just annexes.

According to UBOS, 62 per cent of the entire population is in agriculture. This percentage means that 28 million people are still surviving on agriculture.

5.6 million families share a room each, have no toilet

According to the census, there are 10.6 million households in Uganda. The average size of a household is 4.2 persons. According to the census, 53 per cent of the households in the country sleep in one room – four people sleep in one room. In Karamoja, it is even worse. Up to 70 per cent of the households are sleeping in one room; so, families have one room.

According to the UBOS report, seven per cent of Uganda's population is without a toilet facility – still engaged in open defecation. In Karamoja, it is at 60 per cent, according to UBOS.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) supports safe human waste disposal as one of the key measures to reduce diarrhoea transmission. Only 4.7 million households have improved sanitation facilities, and as many as 6.5 million households are still using firewood.

20 million Ugandans are food insecure

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics, on page 356 of their report, notes that 20 million Ugandans are moderately or severely food insecure. Four people in every 10 represent 46 per cent of the entire population. Again, Karamoja is worst hit, with 63 per cent of the population suffering from food insecurity. It is followed by Teso. (The chairperson of the committee is from Teso and the vice-chairperson is from Karamoja.) It is followed by Teso at 50 per cent and Bukedi, also at 50 per cent. *(Laughter)*

Also, the reason is not very difficult to find. On page 332, UBOS reports that 98 per cent

of the country is still relying on rainwater for agricultural production. Irrigation is undertaken at only four per cent. Mind you, 62 per cent of Uganda's population, or 28 million people, are engaged in and survive on agriculture. There was a proposal, last year, to buy and roll out 300 tractors to boost agricultural production. Mr Museveni ordered this Parliament to remove the money for tractors, which it had allocated last year – and you remember who we gave it to: Magoola.

The amount required for these tractors, Shs 300 billion – the vice-chairperson was very happy that this is the best budget. You want Shs 300 billion for tractors and they have provided Shs 25 billion and it is a very good budget!

Last year, Parliament had also allocated Shs 60 billion to complete construction of health centres. You still have the list. President Museveni forced Parliament to, instead, allocate this money, as I said, to Magoola. He has now restored only Shs 25 billion. For example, Mbale Regional Referral Hospital has no window – nothing! It is almost 95 per cent completed, but you cannot find money to complete it, and then you come here and say this is the best budget *-(Interjection)-* For you, from Mbale, if it is the best, I thank you. I am finishing. This is the last.

Our recommendation is that: Do not approve the budget until it is structured to deal with the country's socio-economic challenges. The money for workshops, entertainment, travel, fuel, etc., should be re-allocated to education, health, agriculture and roads.

You were accosting the Minister of Works here. He does not have money. Shs 900 billion to buy fuel for Government vehicles, and then they begin moving around as if they are touring the country!

The final pages are just staff. I do not have to read them. They are staff of our dear President, including the cooks and gardeners, but I have also put the staff of Mulago Hospital for you to appreciate that the national referral hospital operates at 49 per cent.

Our view, since the law says that the budget should be passed by the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, is for you to reject this particular budget. We should go back and restructure it, to deal with those issues that are affecting our people. If you do not, you will have betrayed them.

I want to thank you very much, Members, for listening to me. I also thank you, Madam Speaker. *(Applause)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, you have heard both the minority and the majority reports. Yes, Hon. Silas?

3.39

**MR SILAS AOGON (Independent, Kumi Municipality, Kumi):** Madam Speaker, I thank –

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, I want to remind you that you debated this report when they brought the BFP and the ministerial policy statements. I want you to be sensitive that we must handle this process and finish it. I am giving you just one minute, each.

**MR AOGON:** Madam Speaker, thank you for the one minute. I chair the Parliamentary Forum on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. My concern is about the many villages in Uganda without even a single water source. The budget committee needs to provide money for that.

Two, we had a meeting with Ntoroko and Bundibugyo districts today. Those areas are prone to disasters –

**THE SPEAKER:** Did you take them to the sectoral committee and the budget committee?

**MR AOGON:** Madam Speaker, we already talked about them, but I am giving emphasis. Those districts need to be helped with piped water. They do not have EcoSan toilets, and yet when the area floods, they cannot support themselves with good toilet systems. Thank you.

3.40

**MR ROBERT KASOLO (NRM, Iki-Iki County, Budaka):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. My concern with the budget is the allocation that has been given to cattle compensation, which has considered only Teso, Lango and Acholi. Bukedi has not been considered and this issue is lingering around the subregion.

I am wondering why they considered only those ones, yet they have been considering them in other budgets. We expect the other subregions to also be included.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. This is a presidential pledge for Teso, Lango and Acholi.

3.41

**MS GORRETH NAMUGGA (NUP, Mawogola County South, Ssembabule):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I thank the chairperson for the main report, but I am in support of the minority report that we give time for this budget to be restructured.

My main concern is about domestic arrears; an allocation of Shs 1.4 trillion versus Shs 15 trillion. The Ministry of Works and Transport alone has Shs 1.7 trillion in arrears. I beg that we revise the figure of domestic arrears not to frustrate the private sector.

Second is about the Shs 60 billion allocation to ROKO. I request that we defer payment or allocation of that money because the Auditor-General, in his report, made a recommendation that the Permanent Secretary/Secretary to Treasury should stay any allocation to private companies, until we get a right framework on how to give bailouts to private companies.

Lastly is the issue of the RDCs – *(Member timed out.)*

**THE SPEAKER:** We will not do reallocation in the House. That is why you had all the time to go to the Committee on Budget on those issues. However, honourable minister, take note of what the Member is raising.

3.42

**MS SANTA ALUM (UPC, Woman Representative, Oyam):** Thank you so much, Madam Speaker. Our problem, as a country, is cutting the coat which is so big for our size. Budgeting is about the amount of money we expect and how we are going to spend it.

Yesterday, the Minister of Works and Transport was here, crying for money. This is the right time for us to provide that ministry with money to work on our roads because that is the foundation of everything.

Secondly, there is the issue of giving money to or bailing out individuals like ROKO, Pinetti and the rest. We have inadequate money for the Parish Development Model. Why can't we use this money to address some of these challenges, whereby the majority of Ugandans do not have money to expend, yet we are giving money to few individuals –? *(Member timed out.)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable members, by the way, I invite you to go to Lubowa Hospital; we are about to open it. I am going to go to Lubowa Hospital with the Leader of the Opposition; we are going to visit it.

3.44

**MR JONATHAN ODUR (UPC, Erute County South, Lira):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. When we discuss the budget, we do not only discuss the figures, but we also discuss other issues that inform the budget. For that reason, I want to first fault the Government Budget Strategy.

We are so good at coining terminologies – full monetisation. Full monetisation supposedly means that when you go, you find people with money full in their pockets, banks or somewhere, but what do you find in Uganda? Full poverty. You say there is higher income at household level in the Budget Strategy. What do you find at household level from the UBOS report? People are poorer. You talk about market access but we are here crying about people who cannot sell their sugarcane, tea and milk.

The first issue is; are people in the Government really thinking or do they go to the dictionary, pick words and give the minister to come and present here? These are the realities we have to check.

Secondly, if you are talking about the strategy itself – agro-industrialisation and tourism – I want to fault the Government for thinking that tourism is national parks and watching animals. When we apply for visas to visit some of these countries, which visa do they give you? A tourist visa.

If there is a place in Uganda that requires support for tourism development, it is Kampala because everyone comes here for a visit. It is the urban centres that we have and it is the facilities within the urban centres which people come to see.

In Lira City, for example, we have tourists who come from Agago and Abim on a daily basis to visit Lira and go back. There are so many tourists who come to Kampala for this visit. The point I am raising is we should depart – (*Hon. Amos Okot rose*)

**THE SPEAKER:** What is it? Honourable member from Agago, let him conclude. [*Mr Amos Okot: "Madam Speaker, I come from Agago."*] Hon. Odur, can you conclude? He is a tourist. We are all tourists; I am also a tourist in Kampala. (*Applause*)

**MR ODUR:** Thank you very much. Madam Speaker, I would like to pick out the issue of coffee, for example. We are investing a lot to process our coffee but we do not develop internal capacity like the market to buy coffee. If you want to see a developed country, look at its intake of coffee. I recently learned that Ethiopia, which is ahead of us, consumes 50 per cent of their coffee production but we consume less than 10 per cent. Therefore, 90 per cent of the coffee we make is for export.

The point I am making is that even when we think of agro-industrialisation, we should think about whether we have the purchasing power or developed the capacity to be able to deal with that.

The third one, briefly, is about the economic pillars – unemployment, balance of trade, debt-to-GDP ratio, our reserves, etc. In Uganda, if the Government advertises a job, people are more attracted to work for the Government than the private sector.

I can give an example of lawyers. The number of senior lawyers applying to be Grade One Magistrates shows you that the economy is collapsing. A developing and growing economy, as stated by the Government, is the one that attracts more private sector employment – (*Member timed out.*)

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. I thought you had concluded?

**MR ODUR:** Lastly, I would like to point out that this entire budget is corruption-led. Hon. Ssemujju has done justice in pointing out the areas. When you examine the items proposed to this Parliament for financing which he listed – donations, corporate social responsibility and etc. – it is just money we are passing for people to enjoy. I would rather support that these monies are allocated to, for example, the education sector.

If you go to Kwarikwar Subcounty in Bukedea –

**THE SPEAKER:** No. Kwarikwar is okay; do not put it there. (*Laughter*) We have no problem.

**MR ODUR:** We have now provided for it.

**THE SPEAKER:** No, we do not have a problem in Kwarikwar.

**MR ODUR:** Okay, let me now mention another one.

**THE SPEAKER:** You mention Otuke.

**MR ODUR:** I do not know about Otuke but in Etek and Wiodyek, we do not have seed secondary schools. My proposal is, we go back and review.

3.49

**DR CHARLES AYUME (NRM, Koboko Municipality, Koboko):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. In 2023, we passed a very good Bill called, “The Uganda Human Organ Donation and Transplant Bill”. I think it is one of the best, and I thank Parliament for passing it and His Excellency for assenting to the Bill.

Madam Speaker, for the last three financial years, we have not provided money for organ transplant, and what we need is Shs 5 billion. I am sure most Members of Parliament are called to fundraise for constituents or their loved ones to take to India and Turkey at \$30,000.

So, the limitation is Shs 5 billion.

The 120 Ugandans case-backlog who need a kidney transplant will be able to get a service. Mulago and Nsambya Hospitals are ready for liver transplant – *(Member timed out.)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Dr Ruyonga and Hon. Hon Onzima.

3.50

**DR JOSEPH RUYONGA (NRM, Hoima West Division, Hoima City):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I appreciate the contribution of the chairperson and the committee for the report.

In our sector, we have many stalled structures. Some have spent three, four or five years, and some of these contractors put in their money, and they want to sue the Government for non-payment.

We are also going to host the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) in Hoima, but we have a ward which was demolished with the promise of constructing another one. They got the contractor, and you have Shs 1.15 billion. We requested the committee –

**THE SPEAKER:** I hope we are not going into constituencies?

**DR RUYONGA:** This is the regional referral hospital for eight districts, and they are going to host AFCON. We have Shs 1.15 billion –

**THE SPEAKER:** AFCON has its money and for working on the services around the hospitals, the roads and whatever. Therefore, doctor, that one is catered for. Yes, Hon. Onzima?

3.51

**MR GODFREY ONZIMA (NRM, Aringa North County, Yumbe):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I want to talk about one of the items to achieve the budget strategy, which is the commercialisation of agriculture. I think one of the intentions of commercialising agriculture was to produce on a large scale, and this goes with the distribution of tractors. As my colleagues had said, many times we come up with statements that “We are going to do commercial agriculture,” but when we look at our actions in terms of allocation to those areas, they do not match with our statements.

The Government had in the last budget intended to give out tractors per subcounty, but since February last year, what happened was giving only one tractor per district, and this was for districts near West Nile, Acholi and Lango.

Let me conclude that statement. This one tractor per district was given without the disc ploughs. For one year they are there, instead of giving –

**THE SPEAKER:** The tractor was given without the ploughs?

**MR ONZIMA:** Yes, they were given without disc ploughs. For one year, we have been making noise on this Floor of Parliament, and yet when it comes to budget, we are saying commercialised agriculture is one of our strategies, but when we come to allocations –

**THE SPEAKER:** The Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries is here; we will make a follow-up on that.

**MR ONZIMA:** My conclusion: Madam Speaker, I think that original intention of the Government to give a tractor per subcounty should be maintained, and we should move towards achieving that. When Hon. Ssemujju was presenting, he said that the planned figure was supposed to be Shs 300 billion, but this has been brought down to Shs 20 billion. Do

we mean what we speak or plan? That is my question to the Government.

**THE SPEAKER:** The minister wants to respond to you immediately.

3.54

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (ANIMAL INDUSTRY) (Lt Col (Rtd) Bright Rwamirama):** Madam Speaker, the question of the plough has been explained several times here in the House. The tractors were supplied with fewer ploughs because they are defective. We corrected, and the supplier is due to supply, I think, early next month.

**THE SPEAKER:** You will get your ploughs and the tractors. Hon. Jennifer?

3.54

**MS JENNIFER DRIWARU (NRM, Woman Representative, Maracha):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. There is the climate-smart programme in Uganda where 69 districts have been considered, especially the refugee-hosting districts of Koboko, Yumbe and so on. And Maracha, being a neighbour of these districts, was considered in the programme. Surprisingly, Maracha has been left out during the identification of the focal point persons, and I would like to request that this be addressed, because I wrote to the Permanent Secretary (PS) and since then, no reply has come.

**THE SPEAKER:** I request that you do not look at individual constituencies; it is a national budget.

Leader of the Opposition (LOP)?

3.55

**MR JOHN BAPTIST NAMBESHE (NUP, Manjiya County, Bududa):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I thank the Committee on Budget for the report on the proposed annual budget 2025/2026, but particularly Hon. Ssemujju for being spot on. I have nothing useful to add, apart from reminding the House that in November 2022, this House approved a World

Bank-funded rural-electrification project, called the Electricity Access Scale-Up Project, 1775. It targeted over one million connections. As we speak now, rural electrification for those of us who have constituencies in rural settings, it has stalled.

In the budget, on page 32, we have another good project on the Orio Mini-Hydro Power Plant. I do not want to downplay the importance of these off-grid power plants but the truth of the matter is the urgent need that we have is to unlock that whopping Shs 345 billion, that is meant for the project and Uganda on its part of the bargain, is supposed to merely raise Shs 21 billion for counterpart funding, to pay or rather compensate the project-affected persons, and to acquire the wayleaves.

The Committee on Budget has allocated or Government and finance ministry have allocated Shs 26 billion to Orio Mini-Hydropower Plant. Couldn't you consider reallocating merely Shs 20 billion to unlock – this is an urgent need – this Shs 345 billion for rural electrification operations to resume?

Madam Speaker, I would have loved to proceed, but this is a very important keen observation that I have made in the main report, which is a universal – (*Member timed out.*)

**THE SPEAKER:** LOP?

3.58

**THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (Mr Joel Ssenyonyi):** Madam Speaker, I appreciate the colleagues who have presented, even the ones with whom I do not agree; it is okay to appreciate them.

The Government came up with a strategy called Buy Uganda, Build Uganda (BUBU) and it has tried to actualise it. How? By contracting local businesses to do work, but here is the problem: domestic arrears.

At the end of the Financial Year 2023/ 2024, they were Shs 13.8 trillion. These are businesses that have done work for the Government, but it does not want to pay them. These businesses

borrow money from banks after they have gotten a contract from the Government, and so they use that to go to the bank as a guarantee that “I will pay you back.” They get bank loans, the Government does not pay, and these businesses collapse.

I do not know why Government does not prioritise this. Part of the challenge is because the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development does not even like to consider this as part of debt.

The other time we were having an exchange here with Hon. Musasizi because he is convinced this is not part of debt. If somebody does work for you and you have not paid them, one year, two or three; that is money you owe them. In simple English, that is a debt. Maybe, that is why you are not paying it because you do not think it is a debt.

Madam Speaker, we are giving free money to many of these companies – Atiak Sugar Factory, Dei BioPharma Limited, ROKO Construction Limited, Inspire Africa Coffee factory but we do not want to pay those who have availed services to Government.

You are giving free money to some companies saying, “Well, they are about to collapse,” but these ones rendered a service to you as Government.

Honestly speaking, the excuse that we keep hearing that these accounting officers over-commit Government, the person who has rendered a service is not to blame. Punish your accounting officers who are over-committing you but pay the people who have signed contracts with Government. That should not be their problem; you cannot tell suppliers that “Accounting officers are over-committing Government; so, we are not going to pay.” But whose problem is that? That is why you made them accounting officers; so they operate on your behalf.

To the other person who has a contractual obligation with them, they have a good contract. Punish your accounting officers if

they are overstepping their bounds, but pay the people that we owe.

Madam Speaker, the private companies that have been given free money like: Atiak Sugar Factory - Shs 563 billion; Dei BioPharma - Shs 723 billion; Roko Construction Limited - Shs 263 billion and Inspire Africa Coffee Factory - In fact, when we went to this one, the proprietor said he did not know the exact figure, which shocked me.

Government has been giving them billions of shillings. We put him to task but he said, “I don’t have the exact figure.” I found that to be odd.

The Attorney-General, my friend Senior Counsel Kiryowa Kiwanuka promised here, a couple of days ago, that he is going to avail all documentation pertaining to the money that was given to these companies.

For some of them, Government said, “We have purchased shares,” so we said, “Where are the share purchasing agreements?” For some- of course when you are to do that, there must be a Chief Government valuation report. The Attorney-General promised to bring those documents here. Where are they?

Last year, when we were debating the issue of Dei BioPharma, you told the House that; “Let us pass this money; afterwards, Government will bring the agreement.” Our concern was that; (i)there is no agreement and (ii)you have not valued the company.

How do you buy shares in a company that you have not valued? Then they came to us and said, “Let us pass the money.” We pleaded with you, Madam Speaker, saying, “Let us not put the cart before the horse.” You said that the agreements would be obtained. Where are those agreements?

We objected to that idea because you do not first avail the money. What happens if the valuation turns out that actually the company is less valuable than you thought? That is a problem. I hope that the Attorney-General can make good the promise that he made.

Madam Speaker, as I begin to wrap up, I am glad you have talked about Lubowa Hospital and promised to go with me –

**THE SPEAKER:** I am actually going with you.

**MR SSENYONYI:** ...because the last time I went, I was denied access. The Minister of Health who is supposed to supervise that project was also denied access –

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable Leader of the Opposition, it was dangerous for you because construction was still underway –

**MR SSENYONYI:** Oh, really?

**THE SPEAKER:** The debris would fall on you but now that we are in the final stages, we can go.

**MR SSENYONYI:** Actually, Madam Speaker, it is more dangerous now because they are putting up a shell. The other time there was nothing; so there were no debris to fall on me and my colleagues. Anyhow, we have now injected Shs 774 billion into the Lubowa Hospital project.

As we kept complaining, they began to put up a shell structure. And when you are passing by the road you can see a structure.

However, I hope that there will be a proper audit because that shell structure cannot account for Shs 774 billion. I am glad you said that we are going to pay a visit there. I hope they will not tear-gas our Speaker; those people were not easy.

**THE SPEAKER:** No, they will not.

**MR SSENYONYI:** Importantly, what has the Shs 774 billion done thus far? Because that is money that has gone. Each time they come here, they ask for more money; for supervision, money for what-

Finally, the new Parliamentary Chambers, that is being constructed across here. Each time

there is a contentious issue – like there is going to be in the coming few days, this place will be full. People will be sitting on each other's laps because of the holding capacity here, which is too small. There has been a plan for the last couple of years to build new chambers and offices there.

Madam Speaker, it concerns me that Parliament pays plenty of money on an annual basis to rent office space for Members of Parliament (MPs) and staff in buildings that are neighbouring Parliament because there is not enough space here for all the 500-plus MPs and the numerous staff that we have.

Yet, ROKO, which has continuously been given free money, in addition that it is paid for the work that it ought to be doing, has not delivered. Why are we paying money to landlords neighbouring us for office space yet that problem could have been sorted if these new chambers were completed?

I think it would be good for Parliament to get an update on these chambers. That would be a nugatory expenditure because you are paying landlords yet you should be occupying your own premises. I hope that we can get an update so that we stop spending that money- It should be doing something else, honestly. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Musasizi, as one of the Commissioners, I am going to ask you to give Parliament an update on Tuesday on the parliamentary chambers. (*Hon. Musasizi rose*) Can somebody else first say something then I come to you?

Hon. Oseku, Hon. Goli, Hon. Isaac and then Hon. Musasizi.

4.07

**MR RICHARD OSEKU (NRM, Kibale County, Pallisa):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. The issue I am raising is known to this Parliament. We have over 200 parishes throughout the country that are not benefitting from the Parish Development Model (PDM) funds. The issue is that the Ministry of Local Government had failed to gazette them.

We raised this issue before in the House and even wrote to the Ministry of Local Government. Gladly, on the 24th of March, the Permanent Secretary/Secretary to Treasury (PS/ST) wrote to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government to furnish them with the list of all those parishes so that they consider them in the budget.

Can we know from the minister whether the ministry has complied and whether those parishes have now been catered for in this budget? Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Is it part of the budget? Okay. Hon. Goli?

4.08

**MR OGWAL GOLI (NRM, Dokolo North County, Dokolo):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. Mine is basically on the strategy. I have seen the allocation of the budget fairly satisfactory, particularly related to the PDM and all these commercial agriculture-related issues. My only challenge is that how the strategy is – particularly the allocation you have given say for Uganda Development Bank (UDB); have you made it in such a way that the manufacturing sector which you are supposed to work with is clearly working with those who are supporting PDM so that it can provide the market, develop it and use that money well?

The money is just allocated, but the strategy has not been put in place to make the best use of the resources.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. We also asked for a list of loans from the Uganda Development Bank (UDB) to see how the loans are performing. To date, we have not received it, yet we are giving UDB money.

Hon. Isaac?

4.09

**MR ISAAC OTIMGIW (NRM, Padyere County, Nebbi):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I thank the committee chairperson for finally confirming that our elections will take place, by providing the Shs 450 billion.

**THE SPEAKER:** Some of us would wish for elections not to take place. *(Laughter)*

**MR OTIMGIW:** Madam Speaker, the committee chairperson has confirmed that it will take place since the money is now available. The Committee on Health did put in a requisition, within its recommendations, that the constituencies which had not been allocated ambulances be provided with funds, under the Ministry for Health.

However, to my surprise, this has been omitted. This means that the constituencies will not be able to get the ambulances that were supposed to be provided.

**THE SPEAKER:** The ambulances have been allocated. All you need to do is to get the schedule on which place is getting an ambulance. Committee chairperson, isn't that what you said – that the money for ambulances has been given?

**MR ISIAGI:** Madam Speaker, it is completely not there. *(Laughter)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Remigio said there are ambulances.

**MR ISIAGI:** They told us that they are working on a project under which they will fund the procurement of the ambulances, but it is not there in this budget. The minister can give more light on that.

**THE SPEAKER:** Let us first correct what the vice-chairperson said.

**MR ACHIA:** Madam Speaker, the proposal by the Budget Committee and this House for the procurement of 158 ambulances was rejected. Instead, Shs 25 billion was provided for the upgrade – the ongoing construction of the health centres III and health centre IV across the country.

**THE SPEAKER:** In your original statement, you said, "We are happy they have provided money for ambulances." At least that's what I heard, and I was very excited.

**MR ACHIA:** Madam Speaker, I beg to be corrected. I can say that Shs 125 billion has been provided for the upgrading of health centres, and Shs 0 for ambulances and fuel.

**MR OTIMGIW:** Madam Speaker, I sit on the Committee on Health, and I remember vividly that the Ministry for Health came and brought that request.

Lastly, I am still disappointed that the Nebbi-Zombo Road has not been funded in this budget despite our five years of calling for it. Despite bringing in revenue, it remains the only border custom not tarmacked in Uganda. The Goli and Padea customs have still not been brought on board.

4.13

**MS CHRISTINE APOLOT (NRM, Woman Representative, Kumi):** Thank you, Madam Speaker. In this year that we are concluding, we discussed the creation of the new administrative units in terms of the allocation of money for roads. The recommendation was that each administrative unit, whether old or new, should be given money independently, but this was not implemented.

I hope that now that we are making a new budget, and money for roads is being allocated, the ministry for finance should take note and ensure that each administrative unit, whether old or new, gets its own money for proper implementation of the road fund.

**MR MUSASIZI:** Thank you, Madam Speaker. I wish to express my gratitude to honourable colleagues for supporting us in this budget process, since September to date. Arising from this debate, I wish to respond as follows.

One, the Leader of the Opposition raises concerns about escalating domestic arrears. Whereas domestic arrears indeed stood at Shs 13 trillion, as per the Auditor-General's report, this included the obligation which we offset, and the balance remained Shs 5.2 trillion. When we remove the budget for this year, of Shs 1.4 trillion, we remain with Shs 3.8 trillion, which we plan to settle in the next three years.

Madam Speaker, this is over and above the Shs 600 billion, which we have provided under the works ministry to settle the outstanding certificates.

About Lubowa, also from the Leader of the Opposition, what has been released is part of the project cost, which was approved by Parliament. There is nothing we are doing in Lubowa which was not approved by this House. I know that the project initially faced challenges, but, as the Speaker has stated, the project is now moving steadily, and there is no expenditure we are making at Lubowa which is outside the project cost.

Madam Speaker, on electricity, I wish to inform the House that the budget under the ministry for energy is increasing by Shs 115 billion for the Financial Year 2025/2026, compared to this financial year.

On the Parliamentary Commission budget, I will not respond – I will present a report on Tuesday, as you have guided, Madam Speaker.

On the ambulances, it is true that in this budget we have not been able to make a provision. However, we are making a project. This is quite a big cost, which we want to – yesterday, when I appeared before the committee, I was able to explain and the committee did not agree, but they understood our situation. They cleared me to proceed and look for another source of financing, instead of using the Government of Uganda direct funding.

Madam Speaker, I pray that Parliament considers our budget estimates so that we can continue providing services to the people of Uganda - *(Interjection)* - rural electrification? – I answered it. I said that under the ministry for energy, we have increased the budget by Shs 115 billion. Out of that, there is a significant portion that is going for rural electrification - *(Interjection)* - The Ministry of Local Government can answer that. I can only respond to the extent of the coded parishes that are in the system. For the rest of the new parishes, I am not competent enough to respond.

**MR OSEKU:** Honourable minister, I have just said here that the PS/ST wrote to the Permanent Secretary (PS), Ministry of Local Government on the 24<sup>th</sup> of March - because the concern had reached you people in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development - asking the PS of the Ministry of Local Government to furnish the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development with the list of those parishes that have not been captured, so that they can be factored into the budget and the people begin getting the Parish Revolving Fund –

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. There was an issue for the Attorney-General.

**MR SSENKYONYI:** Madam Speaker, to clarify it further, because like I said, the Attorney-General promised here to avail those agreements, valuation reports, and so on. Also, we have consistently been asking for a clear *modus operandi* from the Government on bailouts so that the people get to know this is the channel, and this is how I reach out to whoever needs a bailout. If that does not happen, then it will be friends, relatives, in-laws, and out-laws of powerful people in the Government who get a bailout.

Many people, for example, suffered from COVID-19. Businesses closed, and some are still grappling with loan challenges and so they also would want to benefit from a bailout. Where do they apply? Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Attorney-General?

4.21

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr Kiryowa Kiwanuka):** Madam Speaker, I thought I would send these documents, but I will check and find out the status. I thought I had done that.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable minister, had you finished? Thank you, honourable members. We have listened to everything. I now put the question that the House approves the proposed Annual Budget for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

**THE SPEAKER:** You are going to hurt yourself by making all that noise.

MOTION THAT THE HOUSE RESOLVES ITSELF INTO A COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY FOR THE CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL OF THE ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2025/2026

**THE SPEAKER:** Hansard, I want you to capture all the sheets and figures for all the Votes. We will be looking at the totals of all those Votes; after all, they will be captured.

*(The documents are attached hereto.)*

Honourable members, having approved the previous motion, the House will now progress to supply the actual budget, allocation for each Vote pursuant to rule 158 of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament. I will now invite the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to move a motion to that effect.

4.22

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to move a motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply to approve the budget estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

**THE SPEAKER:** Is it seconded? *(Members rose\_)* It is seconded by Hon. Juliet, Hon. Isaac, Hon. Esenu, Hon. Achia, Hon. Opolot, the honourable Member for Karamoja Affairs, Hon. Kateshumbwa, Hon. Omara, Hon. Alanyo, Hon. Nekesa, the honourable *Afande* behind, Hon. Milton, Hon. Masiko, Hon. Mapenduzi, Hon. Mutembuli, Hon. Bahati and by the whole side.

Honourable members, the Budget Committee presented its report and the figures therein are the ones we are going to supply. We have reached a consensus on both sides that will

capture all the figures and we will go by the subtotals. That is our consensus, and then we will vote on the subtotals, which will be a total of all the Votes.

Honourable members, I now put the question that the House resolves itself into a Committee of Supply for consideration and approval of the estimate of revenue and expenditure for the Fiscal Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

#### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Recurrent Expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026

Votes 001 to 029; Vote 132 to 135; Vote 137 to 139; Vote 141 to 148; Vote 150 to 159; Vote 163 to 169: Central Government

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** *(Hon. Ssemujju rose\_)* You are standing; did you have something? Central government.

4.27

**MR IBRAHIM SSEMUJJU (FDC, Kira Municipality, Wakiso):** Madam Chairperson, I moved proposals that we reallocate money given to the following items. I will invite you to put this matter to a Vote. The items are:

- i. Travel Inland - Shs 976 billion;
- ii. Consultancy - Shs 633 billion;
- iii. Special Meals and Drinks - Shs 492 billion;
- iv. Fuel - Shs 450 billion;
- v. Workshops - Shs 296 billion;
- vi. Welfare and Entertainment - Shs 207 billion;
- vii. Vehicle Maintenance - Shs 171 billion;
- viii. Donations - Shs 168 billion;
- ix. Advertising and Public Relations - Shs 166 billion;
- x. Beddings, Clothing and Footwear - Shs 142 billion;
- xi. Travel abroad - Shs 138 billion;
- xii. Vehicle Acquisition - Shs 96 billion;
- xiii. Books, periodicals and newspapers - Shs 71 billion; and
- xiv. Furniture and Fittings - Shs 54 billion.

The proposal was that this money be reallocated to health, education and roads. Look at Mulago, no staffing. That is my proposal, for which I invite you, Madam Chairperson, to put the question.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Honourable members, I want to refer you to Article 155(4). “*At any time before Parliament considers the estimates of revenues and expenditure laid before it by or on the authority of the President, an appropriate committee of Parliament may discuss and review the estimates and make appropriate recommendations to Parliament.*” You are part of the committee. You did that, and I do not think we should actually go back and do the work of the committee.

**MR SSENKYONYI:** Madam Chairperson, I wanted to clarify, especially for the *Hansard*, because you have said that we have agreed to pass the budget by consensus on both sides. Maybe you should clarify it properly because, one, we have a minority report, so we are opposed to the majority report. By the way, we even produced an alternative budget, a copy of which should have come to your office.

The idea is that we are here to vote, and on our end, we are ready to vote no. I hope when the “nays” are loud enough, they will have their day. I think the consensus is that we are here to vote on the budget, but not that I am conceding to the budget as is. I wanted to clarify that.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Our consensus is on the methodology of supply. No, it is on methodology of the supply. That is what we have agreed. Even if you vote no – if “the nays have it”, you will take it.

**MR ODUR:** Madam Chairperson, I have an issue with the guidance you have given to this House. The interpretation would be that the Committee on Budget is superior to Parliament.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** No, it is not. It acts on behalf of Parliament.

**MR ODUR:** If a Member of Parliament or anybody goes to the committee and their ideas

are not accepted, the appellant provision is that they can come to the House and try to persuade the House. If the House agrees, it carries the day. If it rejects –

Therefore, Hon. Ssemujju cannot be completely shut down. His provisions and suggestions can be subjected to a vote. That would be the –

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Musasizi, what do you think about his suggestions? You people, on reallocation –

**MR MUSASIZI:** Thank you, Madam Chairperson. We process this budget through a number of steps, and the last stage is consolidation by the Budget Committee. Then we come here for consideration and approval.

Madam Chairperson, if a Member is not satisfied with what the committee has recommended, a Member has the right to bring his proposal. Once the proposal is brought, the same way we consider Bills, a question is put. And if – it depends, in my opinion, I strongly oppose what you have suggested. It is your right to propose, but it is also my right to strongly oppose. Madam Chairperson, I propose that a question be put on his proposal.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Honourable members, we are going to look shabby. We are just going to put the question and yet we do not even know the figures that we are putting the question on. Do you get it? We do not even know the figures to which we are putting the question. We do not know where the money is coming from. There must be a debit and credit.

**MR MUSASIZI:** Madam Chairperson, I wish to clarify as follows. If a Member is satisfied with a certain Vote, a certain allocation in the Vote, you mention the Vote and the figure you are unsatisfied with. In this case, he did not mention; he just generalised: travel inland; travel abroad.

Since the Member has not been able to give us details, I want to move that his proposal be rejected.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Yes, Hon. Kateshumbwa?

**MR KATESHUMBWA:** Madam Chairperson, we have risk falling into Hon. Ssemujju's trap because –

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** No, he doesn't have a trap.

**MR KATESHUMBWA:** Okay, I withdraw the word "trap". He has presented a proposal that – I have said it – he has presented figures. We do not know the source. He has not cross-referenced the source from which these figures are coming and the Votes.

He is proposing that we reject, because among these figures, for example, is travel inland. I am aware that Hon. Ssemujju, who is a member of our committee and is a member of other sectoral committees, travels under this particular expenditure –

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Honourable members, I am going to put the question. Those in favour Hon. Ssemujju's proposal to reallocate, say "Aye" and to the contrary "Nay".

*(Question put and negated.)*

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Honourable members, I now propose the question that a total sum of Shs 16,700,000,000 – honourable members, I am reading figures and being an accountant, I am very careful with the issues of figures. I do not want to mess up on even one single figure.

I now propose the question that a total sum of Shs 16,758,148,469,000 be provided for under Vote 001 - Vote 029, Vote 132 - Vote 135, Vote 137 - Vote 139, Vote 141 - Vote 148, Vote 150 - Vote 159, Vote 163 - Vote 169: Central Government as Recurrent Expenditure for Financial Year 2025/2026.

I now put the question that a total sum of Shs 16,758,148,469,000 be provided for under Vote 001 - Vote 029, Vote 132 - Vote 135, Vote 137 - Vote 139, Vote 141 - Vote 148, Vote 150 - Vote 159, Vote 163 - Vote 169: Central Government

as Recurrent Expenditure for Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Please capture all the figures for all the votes.

Recurrent Expenditure for Financial Year 2025/2026

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, VOTES 001  
TO 023, 110 TO 169, 301 TO 313, 401 TO  
402

Votes 401 – 422: Referral Hospitals

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that a total sum of Shs 325,383,466,000, be provided for under votes 401 to 422 of referral hospitals as the current expenditure for Financial Year 2025/2026.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that a total sum of Shs 17,917,878,081,000, be provided for under votes 001 to 023, 110 to 169, 301 to 313, 401 to 402, as central government development expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR THE  
FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026, VOTES 501  
TO 538 - FOREIGN MISSIONS

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026, VOTES  
403 TO 422 FOR REFERRAL HOSPITALS

**THE CHAIRPERSON:**

I put the question that the total sum of Shs 344,510,700,000, be provided for under votes 501 to 538, for missions abroad as recurrent expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that the total sum of Shs 20,095,943,000, be provided for under votes 403 to 422 for referral hospitals, as development expenditure for Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR THE  
FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026, LOCAL  
GOVERNMENTS, VOTES 601 TO 610, 701  
TO 731, 801 TO 935

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026, VOTES  
501 TO 538, FOR MISSIONS ABROAD

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I now put the question that a total sum of Shs 4,956,988,639,000, be provided for under votes 601 to 610, 701 to 731, 801 to 935, for local governments as recurrent expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that the total sum of Shs 55,690,000,000, be provided for under votes 501 to 538 for missions abroad as development expenditure for Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR  
FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026, FOR  
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, VOTES 601 TO  
610, 701 TO 731, 801 TO 935.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that a total sum of Shs 22,385,031,461,000, be provided for as a total recurrent expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that a total sum of Shs 616,717,890,000 be

provided for under Votes 601 – 610, Votes 701 – 731 and Votes 801 – 935 (Local Governments) as development expenditure for Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

TOTAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/26

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I now put the question that a total sum of Shs 18,610,381,913,000 be provided for as total development expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

STATUTORY EXPENDITURE FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I now put the question that a total sum of Shs 31,381,068,128,000 be provided for as statutory expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I now put the question that a total sum of Shs 72,376,481,502,000 be provided for as the grand total expenditure for Financial Year 2025/2026.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

MOTION FOR THE RESUMPTION OF THE HOUSE TO RESUME

4.53

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Chairperson, I beg to move that the House do resume and the Committee of Supply reports thereto.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that the House do resume and the Committee of Supply reports thereto.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*(The House Resumed, the Speaker presiding\_)*

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

4.54

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the proposed annual budget for the Financial Year 2025/2026 and approved it.

MOTION FOR ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

4.54

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to move a motion that the report from the Committee of Supply be adopted by this House.

**THE SPEAKER:** I put the question that the report of the Committee of Supply be adopted by this House.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*Report adopted.*

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable minister, Budget Committee chairperson, vice-chairperson and the committee members, Leader of the Opposition, Shadow Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Shadow Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the whole House, I would like to thank and congratulate all of you on going through this process. *(Applause)*

Attorney-General, thank you for the legal advice. We are forever indebted to you.

As the Speaker's office, we are grateful that we have gone through this process. *(Applause)*

**MR ACHIA:** Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for the guidance. It has been a unique process this year – how we have processed our budget. I would like to thank the minister and Members of the House. We went through a very unique process, where we went through the process of harmonisation and consultation, especially with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

In a special way, I would like to thank my colleague members of the Budget Committee. Colleagues, thank you for your patience. *(Applause)* We know what we went through.

Yes, Hon. Ssemujju Nganda raised a number of issues in his minority report. It is true that there are challenges –

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Next item. *(Laughter)*

## BILLS SECOND READING

### THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 2025

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Achia, I was telling you just to greet and thank your people. *(Laughter)*

Honourable members, you recall that on the 27<sup>th</sup> of March, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development tabled the Appropriation Bill, 2025 for the first reading. The Bill was referred to the Budget Committee and it is now ready.

Pursuant to Article 156 of the Constitution of Uganda and Rule 159 of the Rules of Procedure, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development is hereby invited to move a motion to the effect.

4.57

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)** **(Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to move that the Appropriation Bill, 2025 be read for the second time.

**THE SPEAKER:** Is it seconded. *(Members rose)* It is seconded by Hon. Ekanya, Hon. Kabanda – by the whole House, apart from Hon. Odur, the LOP and the shadow finance minister.

**MR MUSASIZI:** Madam Speaker, the object of this Bill is to provide for authorisation of public expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of a sum of Shs 40,749,425,441,000 only to meet the expenditure for the financial year ending 30 June 2026 and to appropriate the supplies granted. I submit.

**THE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable members, what we are doing now is basically putting what we have passed into a Bill, that is an Appropriation Bill, and that is that. I put the question that the Appropriation Bill, 2025 be read the second time.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

## BILLS COMMITTEE STAGE

### THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 2025

Clause 1

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that clause 1 stands part of the Bill.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*Clause 1, agreed to.*

*Clause 2, agreed to.*

*Clause 3, agreed to.*

*Clause 4, agreed to.*

The Schedule

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that the Schedule stands part of the Bill. For clarity, the schedule is based on what we have just supplied. Honourable chairperson, move for the insertion of the new schedule.

5.01

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET (Mr Remigio Achia):** Madam Chairperson, I move that the Appropriation Bill, 2025 be passed by this House with amendments in schedule A and schedule B.

Madam Chairperson, I move that the schedules in the Appropriation Bill, 2025, be replaced by supply schedule A on recurrent budget estimates and supply schedule B on development expenditure for appropriation for the Financial Year 2025/2026, as we have just passed. I beg to move.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** And the grand total which has an effect on clause 2, which will be handled. I put the question that the schedule be amended, as proposed.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*The Schedule, as amended, agreed to.*

*The Title, agreed to.*

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** Honourable members, the long title has also changed to reflect the total amount that has been passed, with a corresponding effect on clause 2. That will be done in drafting.

**MR MUSASIZI:** Madam Chairperson, I would like to propose that the long title of the Bill, which states the figure for appropriation, be amended to reflect the figure in the supply schedule.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** With a corresponding effect on clause 2.

**MR MUSASIZI:** That one is consequential.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that the title be amended, as proposed by the minister of finance.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*The Title, as amended, agreed to.*

MOTION FOR THE HOUSE TO RESUME

5.05

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Chairperson, I beg to move that the House do resume and the Committee of the whole House reports thereto.

**THE CHAIRPERSON:** I put the question that the House resumes and the Committee of the whole House reports thereto.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*(The House resumed, the Speaker presiding.)*

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF  
THE WHOLE HOUSE

5.06

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to report that the Committee of the whole House has considered the Bill entitled, "The Appropriation Bill, 2025" and passed it with amendments.

MOTION FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE  
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE  
WHOLE HOUSE

5.07

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES) (Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to move that the report from the Committee of the whole House be adopted.

**THE SPEAKER:** I put the question that the report of the Committee of the whole House be adopted by this House.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*Report adopted.*

BILLS  
THIRD READING

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 2025

5.07

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)**

**(Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I beg to move that the Appropriation Bill, 2025 be read the third time and do pass.

**THE SPEAKER:** I put the question that the Appropriation Bill, 2025 be read the third time and do pass.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, "THE  
APPROPRIATION ACT, 2025"

**THE SPEAKER:** Title settled and Bill passed. *(Applause)* Honourable members, I thank you so much for going through this process. I also thank the Leader of the Opposition for agreeing on the methodology that has made us finish too early, because we would have finished at midnight. I want to thank everybody who has participated, Hon. Jonathan, Hon. Ssemujju and all the Members, most especially Hon. Musasizi, for giving all his time for this process. We thank the Budget Committee and all sectoral committees, and may the good Lord bless all of you.

5.10

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)**

**(Mr Henry Musasizi):** Madam Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank you for steering this process from the start to the end. Honourable colleagues, join me in appreciating the Speaker *-(Applause)-* for steering us very well in this process.

The national budget is a process that goes through nine months with a number of stages. It is at this point that I want to thank His Excellency the President for providing us

guidance at every stage we went through in consideration of this budget.

I thank my colleagues in Cabinet, led by the Vice President, the Leader of Government Business, and all the ministers, for the support they have given to this process. I thank our colleagues in Parliament, in all committees, for cooperating with us in this entire process.

Madam Speaker, most important to note and what I am happy about is that I made a commitment that this budget will be highly consultative, and we shall listen to the proposals made by Parliament, especially on the Budget Framework Paper. I proudly stand here to say that we cannot take everything, but as the chairperson said, about Shs 4 trillion has come from the recommendations made by Parliament. *(Applause)*

Lastly, I thank the Leader of the Opposition for making my life easier today. He accepted us to use the approach that enabled us to finish by 5.00 p.m. We would have gone up to 10.00 p.m., but because of his understanding, we have been able to finish early. Madam Speaker, thank you so much - Are we debating?

**THE SPEAKER:** Hon. Ekanya, we have been sitting here since 10.00 a.m. - we have been in Parliament since 8.00 a.m.

**MR MUSASIZI:** Madam Speaker, thank you. I know I may not get another chance to speak during this session. I wish all those who are going for the primaries the best. *(Applause)*

**THE SPEAKER:** Leader of the Opposition? (LOP)?

5.12

**THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (Mr Joel Ssenyonyi):**

Madam Speaker, as it has happened, the majority have had their way, but the minority have had their say, and for me, that is very important. I appreciate our colleagues on this end have had their say and pushed through their thoughts. They may not have carried the day, but they have been heard, and the people of Uganda have had the alternatives that we did push through.

I hope that this document, after all the packaging and all of that has been done, will be readily available to all Members of Parliament and to the public out there so that they can follow to see what in specificity this budget gets to look like and so that they can join us in holding Government accountable. That is important.

Now, for us, the budget that has been passed is not one we agree with, but it is what has been passed and we are going to use it to hold the Government accountable so no one should say but you did not agree to these figures, well, it is what has been passed, even with us objecting. Let it be available such that we can, with specificity, every step of the way, keep holding you accountable so that the promises that have been made to the people of Uganda, however few, they can demand for every one of them. Thank you.

**THE SPEAKER:** Honourable members, I thank you again. Hon. Musasizi, there is something Hon. Dr Ayume raised. It is a very pertinent issue for this Government, the Shs 5 billion, let us go back and look for that Shs 5 billion and give it for the organ transplant. We passed that law. It is something that is crucial, very important. Instead of our people going to India, we would handle our people here. Let us go back and see what can be done for that. It does not have to come from this budget, but we will always find a way.

Since we have the will, we will always find a way to do that. It is also our prayer, Attorney-General, that the Tax Bills and Appropriation Bill be assented to before we go for the State-of-the-Nation address, before 5<sup>th</sup> June. I wish you could make a follow-up on the Tax and Appropriation Bill.

Finally, before I adjourn, I want to - somebody was thanking General M.K.; the shadow finance minister was thanking General M.K but we want to thank the security personnel for giving us an enabling environment. I adjourn the House to Tuesday at 2.00 p.m.

*(The House rose at 5.15 p.m. and adjourned until Tuesday, 20 May 2025 at 2.00 p.m.)*



**PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA**

**BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES  
FOR FY 2025/26**

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

**MAY 2025**

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

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## LIST OF ACRYNOMS

ADB	African Development Bank
ABPR	Annual Budget Performance Report
AIA	Appropriation In Aid
CCS	Commitment Control System
CDO	Community Development Officer
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFR	Charter of Fiscal responsibility
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
DRMS	Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy
ECHO	European union's Civil protection and Humanitarian aid Organization
ENABEL	The Belgian Development Agency
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
EPRC	Economic Policy research Centre
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FY	Financial Years
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoU	Government of Uganda
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association of the World Bank
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGs	Local Governments
LTA	Lighter Than Air
MDA	Ministries Department and Agencies
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MPS	Ministerial Policy Statement
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium term Expenditure Framework
MYCS	Multi Year Commitment Statement
NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper
NDP III	3 <sup>rd</sup> National Development Plan
NPA	National Planning Authority

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NTR	Non Tax Revenue
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OLOP	Office of the Leader of Opposition
PBO	Parliamentary Budget Office
PBS	Programme Budgeting System
PDM	Parish Development Model
PFMA	Public Finance and Management Act
PIAP	Programme Implementation Action Plan
PIMS	Project Investment Management System
PIP	Public Investment Plan
PRIR	Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDB	Uganda Development Bank
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UGX	Uganda Shilling
UK	United Kingdom
UNF	United Nations Foundation
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax
WHO	World Health Organization

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

**Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members,**

Pursuant to Article 155 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development presented before Parliament the proposed Annual Budget Estimates and Work plans for the FY 2025/26 on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 2025, and a Corrigenda to the Annual Estimates on the 13<sup>th</sup> of May 2025.

In accordance with Article 155 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, Section 11 and Section 12(4) of the Public Finance Management Act 2015 Cap 171; and Rule 155(2), 156(2) and 156(3) of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament, the Budget Committee is mandated among others:

- a) To examine, discuss and review policies, programmes and the annual budget estimates; and where necessary, make appropriate recommendations to Parliament;
- b) To consider Sectoral committee reports on the budget estimates referred to the Committee by Parliament for reconciliation, harmonization and consolidation.

Rt. Hon. Speaker, in accordance with Rule 156(3), the Budget Committee has examined, reconciled, harmonized and consolidated, the budget estimates of Government for the FY2025/26, and now wishes to report.

This report is structured into two parts:

### **PART A: MACRO ASPECTS OF THE BUDGET**

- Legal Compliance; Semi- Annual Budget Performance for the first half of FY2024/25; and an overview of the Annual Budget Estimates for FY2025/26;

## **PART B: PROPOSED ADJUSTMENTS TO THE ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY2025/26**

### **1.1 Methodology**

The Committee held consultative meetings with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, National Planning Authority, and Chairpersons of Sectoral Committees of Parliament.

The Committee also made references to the following documents and these documents informed the Committee's assessments, observations and recommendations:

- 1) The Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) 2025/26-2029/30;
- 2) The National Budget Framework Paper for FY2025/26-FY2029/30;
- 3) The Approved Annual Budget Estimates for FY2024/25;
- 4) Draft Budget Estimates for FY 2025/26 and Corrigenda to the Budget Estimates;
- 5) Certificate of Compliance of the Annual Budget for FY 2024/25 to the NDP III;
- 6) The Certificate of Gender and Equity Compliance for the Annual Draft Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for FY2025/2026 by the Equal Opportunities Commission;
- 7) Statement of Multi-Year Commitments of Government, FY2025/26;
- 8) Statement Attesting to Reliability and Completeness of the Budget for FY2025/26;
- 9) Tax Expenditure Report for the Period July 2024 to March 2025, Financial Year 2024/25;
- 10) Consolidated Status of Treasury Memorandum;
- 11) Medium Term Debt Management Strategy 2025/26-2028/29;
- 12) Report on Public Debt, Grants, Guarantees and Other Financial Liabilities for Financial Year 2024/25;
- 13) Budgets of Commissions for the FY2025/26;
- 14) The Semi-Annual Budget Performance Report for FY2024/25
- 15) Parliamentary Committee Reports;
- 16) The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Budget Call-Circulars relating to FY2025/26;
- 17) The Approved Charter of Fiscal Responsibility FY2021/22-FY2025/26;
- 18) Annual Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024;
- 19) Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) Reports;
- 20) Public Finance Legislation; and other relevant documents

## **PART A: MACRO ASPECTS OF THE BUDGET**

### **2.0 LEGAL COMPLIANCE**

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, the Committee undertook a compliance assessment of the proposed annual budget against various legal requirements and observes the following:

#### **2.1 Submission of Budget Documents to Parliament**

The proposed annual budget for FY2025/26 was presented to Parliament on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 2025 which is consistent with Section 12(3) of the PFM Act, Cap 171, that requires the Minister on behalf of the President, to present the proposed annual budget of a financial year to Parliament, by 1<sup>st</sup> April.

The proposed annual budget for FY2025/26 was presented with most of the required documents as per Sections 12(7), 12(9a to 9c), 12(10a to 10f) and 12(11a to f) of the PFM Act, Cap 171.

However, a plan for the guarantees to be issued in the financial year was not provided.

**The Committee recommends that at an appropriate time the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development presents to Parliament the plan for guarantees to be issued in the financial year FY2025/26, if any guarantees are going to be issued in the FY2025/26.**

#### **2.2 Consistency with the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility**

Rt. Hon Speaker, on 27<sup>th</sup> January, 2022, Parliament approved the 2<sup>nd</sup> Charter for Fiscal Responsibility (CFR) for the period FY 2021/22 – FY 2025/26. The CFR presents the following Government's fiscal policy objectives to support the socioeconomic transformation agenda while ensuring macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability during the period FY2021/22 – FY2025/26:

##### **Objective 1: Public Debt:**

- a) Total Public debt in Nominal terms is reduced to below 50% of GDP by financial year 2025/26;

- b) Total domestic debt interest payments to total revenues (excluding grants) is reduced to 12.5% by financial year 2025/26;
- c) Government may borrow from the Bank of Uganda only in accordance with section 36 (5)(a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 as amended and section 33 of the Bank of Uganda Act.

**Objective 2: Fiscal Balance:**

- d) The Overall Fiscal Balance including grants should gradually adjust to a deficit not exceeding 3.0 percent of non-oil GDP by financial year 2025/26;
- e) The ratio of Non-oil revenue to GDP shall grow by at least 0.5 percentage points on an annual basis;
- f) The growth rate in recurrent spending as a percentage of GDP shall not exceed the growth rate of revenue (excluding oil) as a percentage of GDP.

**Objective 3: Petroleum Fund Transfers to the Budget and Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve (PRIR):**

- g) A maximum of Oil revenue worth 0.8% of the preceding year's estimated non-oil GDP outturn shall be transferred to the Consolidated Fund for budget operations. The balance shall be transferred to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve (PRIR) for investment in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act (2015) as amended.

Accordingly, a consistency assessment of the CFR against the annual budget estimates was undertaken by the Committee as detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: CFR Targets against Annual Budget Projections, FY2025/26**

CFR indicator	Projection 2024/25	CFR Target 2025/26	Budget Projections 2025/26
Total Nominal Public Debt to GDP	52.03%	49.30%	53.34%
Total domestic debt interest payments to total revenues (excluding grants)	26.10%	12.50%	25.41%
Overall Fiscal Balance including grants to Non-oil GDP	-7.74%	-3.00%	-6.58%
Ratio of Non-oil revenue to GDP	14.14%	15.90%	14.91%
Growth rate in recurrent spending as a percentage of GDP (GRS) VS Growth rate of	GRS<GRV	GRS<GRV	GRS<GRV

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CFR indicator	Projection 2024/25	CFR Target 2025/26	Budget Projections 2025/26
revenue (excluding oil) as a percentage of GDP (GRV)			
A maximum oil revenue as a percentage of preceding year's estimated non-oil GDP outturn transferred to the Consolidated fund for budget operations	NA	0.80%	NA
Growth in Non-oil Revenue as % of GDP	1.89%	0.50%	0.58%
Nominal Publicly guaranteed debt to GDP is maintained below 5%		Below 5%	
<b>Memo Items: (US\$B. Billions)</b>			
Nominal GDP	222,780		250,120
Nominal Debt Stock	115,920		133,420
Total Non-oil Revenue (Incl. NTR, Excl. Grants)	31,490		37,298
Domestic Debt Interest Payments	8,218		9,479
Overall Fiscal Balance (Incl. Grants)	(17,238)		(16,467)
Recurrent expenditure	35,461		36,577

**Source: Draft Annual Budget Estimates FY2025/26, Medium Term Debt Management Strategy FY2025/26 – FY 2028/29 and Macroeconomic developments and fiscal prospects for FY2024/25 and 2025/26.**

#### **Committee observations:**

- i. Total Nominal Public Debt to GDP is projected at 53.34% in FY2025/26, which is inconsistent with the CFR target of 49.3%;
- ii. Total domestic debt interest payments to total revenues is projected at 25.41% in FY2025/26, which is inconsistent with the CFR target of 12.5%;
- iii. Overall Fiscal Balance including grants to Non-oil GDP is projected at -6.58% in FY2025/26, which is inconsistent with the CFR target of -3.0%;
- iv. Ratio of Revenue to GDP is projected at 14.91% in FY2025/26, which is inconsistent with the CFR target of 15.9%;

The Ministry of Finance informed the committee that the reason for this deviation were;

- Revenue collection has not increased as fast as projected in the CFR. The lower-than-targeted revenue growth is mainly due to time lag it has taken for businesses that were severely affected by the effects of COVID19 to recover, including the accumulated commercial banks debts to these entities.
- The deviation was on account of political and economic shocks beyond the control of the economy. These include the global value chain disruptions by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, lagged effects of COVID19, and geo-political tensions within the region.

The Committee recommends that, in accordance with Section 6 of the PFM Act, Cap 171 and the CFR 2022, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development seeks Parliamentary approval for the projected deviation from the objectives of the CFR since the targets set in the annual estimates clearly show a projected deviation from set CFR targets.

### 2.3 Consistency with the National Budget Framework Paper

Hon. Members, in accordance with Section 11 (6) of the PFM Act Cap 171, the Committee assessed the consistency of the approved NBFP for FY2025/26- FY2029/30 against the annual budget estimates for FY2025/26 as detailed in Table 2 and 3.

**Table 2: Resource Envelope Consistency Assessment (UGX Billion)**

Source	BFP FY 2025/26 (Shs Bn)	Estimates FY 2025/26 (Shs Bn)	Change (Shs Bn)
Domestic Revenues	33,681.90	37,227.2	3,545
Petroleum Fund	0	0	0
Budget Support (External Financing)	29.9	2084.3	2,054
Domestic Financing	4,011.30	11,381.3	7,370
Project Support (External Financing)	12,812.20	11,327.0	-1,485
Domestic Refinancing (Roll over)	6,611.60	10,027.8	3,416
Local Revenue for Local Governments	293.9	328.7	35
<b>TOTAL RESOURCE INFLOWS</b>	<b>57,440.80</b>	<b>72,376.5</b>	<b>14,936</b>
External Debt Repayments (Amortization)	-4,031.70	-4,985.8	-954
Project Support (External Financing)	-12,812.20	-11,327.1	1,485
Domestic Refinancing	-6,611.60	-10,027.8	-3,416
Domestic Arrears	-200	-1400.0	-1,200
Interest Payments	-9,244.80	-11,332.7	-2,088
Domestic Debt Repayment (BoU)	0	-493.0	-493
Local Revenue for Local Governments	-293.9	-328.7	-35
<b>GOU DISCRETIONAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>24,246.60</b>	<b>32,481.4</b>	<b>8,235</b>

Source: MFPED

**Table 3: Consistency Assessment by Programme Allocations**

	Program	Estimates (Inlc. Corrigenda) FY 25/26	BFP FY 25/26	% Share Of total Estimates	% Share Of total BFP
1	Agro-Industrialization	1,857.6	1,689.40	2.6%	2.9%
2	Manufacturing	311.8	226.8	0.4%	0.4%
3	Tourism Development	427.6	176	0.6%	0.3%
4	Natural Resources, Env't, Climate Change, Land & Water Mgt	364.9	411.5	0.5%	0.7%
5	Private Sector Development	2,704.9	1,890.70	3.7%	3.3%
6	Sustainable Energy Development	1,034.6	1,301.60	1.4%	2.3%
7	Integrated Transport Infrastructure And Services	6,381.3	6,354.00	8.8%	11.1%
8	Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	1,527.7	1,176.30	2.1%	2.0%
9	Digital Transformation	381.1	293.7	0.5%	0.5%
10	Human Capital Development	11,422.1	9,974.90	15.8%	17.4%
11	Innovation, Technology Development & Transfer	388.2	168	0.5%	0.3%
12	Public Sector Transformation	258.6	199.1	0.4%	0.3%
13	Governance And Security	9,945.1	7,537.90	13.7%	13.1%
14	Regional Balanced Development	1,610.3	1,428.50	2.2%	2.5%
15	Development Plan Implementation	29,527.0	22,129.90	40.8%	38.5%
16	Administration Of Justice	599.0	512.7	0.8%	0.9%
17	Legislation, Oversight and Representation	1,030.1	833.50	1.4%	1.5%
18	Sustainable Extractives Industry Development	875.8	635.90	1.2%	1.1%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>70,647.8</b>	<b>56,940.40</b>		
	Arrears and AIA/Local Revenue	1,728.7	500.50	2.4%	0.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72,376.5</b>	<b>57,440.90</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source: MFPED****Committee observations:**

- i. The proposed programme budget allocations are consistent with the NBFP's programme allocations as shown in table 3 above.
- ii. In regards to consistency with Parliament's recommendations on the NBFP and Draft Budget Estimates, UGX 4.09 trillion has been allocated to key funding gaps identified by Parliament against Parliament's total funding gap of UGX 14.47 trillion (See **Annex 1** and **Annex 2** for details).
- iii. The Committee commends Government for adopting key Parliamentary recommendations on the BFP and MPS.

## 2.4 Consistency with NDP IV

Rt. Hon Speaker and Hon. Members, Section 12 [6] of the PFM Act, 2015, requires that the annual budget is consistent with the National Development Plan. This section presents key highlights on compliance of the annual budget to the NDP IV in regards to macroeconomic (**Table 4**) and programme allocative efficiency or consistency (**Table 5**).

**Table 4: Macroeconomic Consistency**

	2025/26 Annual Budget Projections (%)	2025/26 NDP IV Target (%)
Real GDP Growth	7.0	7.3
Core inflation (Period Average)	4.7	7.0
Overall Balance including grants (Percent of GDP)	-4.3	-7.7
Public Gross National Debt (Percent of GDP)	53.0	50.9

Source: MFPED and NDP IV

**Table 5: Consistency with Program Allocations (Shs Billion, excl. AIA and Arrears)**

	Program	Estimates FY 25/26	NDP IV Public costing FY 25/26	Differences (Estimates-NDP IV) FY 25/26	% Share of total estimates	% Share Of total NDP IV
1	Agro-Industrialization	1,857.57	2,448.00	-730.40	2.6%	3.6%
2	Manufacturing	311.81	258.00	13.80	0.4%	0.4%
3	Tourism Development	427.59	464.00	-94.40	0.6%	0.7%
4	Natural Resources, Env't, Climate Change, Land & Water Mgt	364.86	480.00	-129.90	0.5%	0.7%
5	Private Sector Development	2,704.92	2,039.00	655.90	3.8%	3.0%
6	Sustainable Energy Development	1,034.60	1,368.00	-464.10	1.5%	2.0%
7	Integrated Transport Infrastructure And Services	6,381.34	6,279.00	688.40	9.0%	9.3%
8	Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	1,527.72	200.00	1,243.70	2.2%	0.3%
9	Digital Transformation	381.08	245.00	116.10	0.5%	0.4%
10	Human Capital Development	11,422.14	10,510.00	803.40	16.2%	15.6%
11	Innovation, Technology Development & Transfer	388.23	408.00	-19.80	0.5%	0.6%
12	Public Sector Transformation	258.65	294.00	-35.40	0.4%	0.4%
13	Governance And Security	9,945.08	9,509.00	237.80	14.1%	14.1%
14	Regional Balanced Development	1,610.28	1,169.00	399.30	2.3%	1.7%

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	Program	Estimates FY 25/26	NDP IV Public costing FY 25/26	Differences (Estimates- NDP IV) FY 25/26	% Share of total estimates	% Share Of total NDP IV
15	Development Plan Implementation	29,527.02	28,512.00	895.00	41.8%	42.4%
16	Administration Of Justice	598.97	534.00	65.00	0.8%	0.8%
17	Legislation, Oversight and Representation	1,030.13	1,122.00	-203.60	1.5%	1.7%
18	Sustainable Extractives Industry Development	875.81	1,436.00	-478.50	1.2%	2.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70,647.81</b>	<b>67,275.00</b>	<b>2,962.20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: NDPIV and Draft Estimates FY 25/26, Exlc. Arrears and AIA

#### Committee Observations:

- i. *Regarding the macroeconomic policy targets, the proposed Annual Budget is largely consistent with the NDP IV.*
- ii. *The inconsistency observed under the macroeconomic policy targets is mainly attributed to the slightly high Public Debt to GDP and low Economic growth projections for FY2025/26, against the NDPIV targets;*
- iii. *In regards to alignment of Program Allocations, the proposed Annual Budget programme allocations are consistent with the NDPIV as indicated in the programme shares against the total budget's respectively (see Table 5 for details)*
- iv. *In regards to consistency with the high impact projects of the NDPIV, the proposed annual budget for FY2025/26 is consistent with the NDPIV (see Annex 3 for details)*

#### Committee Recommendation:

- i. **In order to accelerate economic growth, Government should continue to sustain investments in strategic initiatives and strengthen the operationalize of the Parish Development Model, the EMYOOGA, and Industrial Hubs, among others to stimulate private sector expansion, job creation, and household incomes;**
- ii. **Fiscal prudence should remain a priority, with policies aimed at containing the debt-to-GDP ratio below 50% in present value terms and gradually reducing the fiscal deficit to 3% so that it is consistent with regional and domestic fiscal policy frameworks;**
- iii. **Government should continue the acceleration of domestic revenue mobilization by broadening the tax base, particularly in the digital economy, through stricter enforcement of compliance**

**mechanisms such as the Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System (EFRIS) and Digital Tax Stamps (DTS);**

## **2.5 Gender and Equity Responsiveness**

Section 12(11e) of the PFM Act Cap 171, requires the Minister responsible for Finance to present to Parliament a Certificate of Gender and Equity Responsiveness in the consultation with Equal Opportunities Commission; (i) Certifying that the budget is gender and equity responsive, and (ii) Specifying the measures taken to equalize opportunities for men, women, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

On 27th March 2025, the minister submitted a Certificate of Gender and Equity Compliance upon which MDAs & LGs Ministerial Policy Statement were assessed for the gender and equity compliance requirements. The overall compliance score was 68.5% and no vote scored below the 50% mark. There is a slight improvement of 1.85% from the rating attained for the FY2024/25 at 67%.

**The Committee observes that there has been a tremendous improvement in gender and equity compliance at 68.5% compared to FY2024/25 where the score was 67%.**

## **2.6 Contingency Fund**

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, Section 25 of the PFMA, Cap. 171 provides that the Contingencies Fund shall be replenished every financial year with an amount equivalent to 0.5 percent of the appropriated annual budget of Government of the previous financial year.

The Committee observed that for FY 2024/25 the appropriated annual budget was UGX 34,318.10Bn. Therefore, the Contingencies Fund for FY2025/26 is expected to be UGX 171.1Bn. However, Government has allocated UGX 169.0Bn which is less than the expected amount, reflecting a deficit of UGX 2.1Bn.

### **3.0 SEMI-ANNUAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE - FY2024/25**

#### **3.1 Implementation of the Budget Strategy**

The Budget Strategy for FY 2024/2025 outlined interventions that were required to achieve faster socio-economic transformation of Uganda. In this regard, some of the achievements as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024 include the following:

- Economic activity increased in the first half of FY 2024/25, supported by continued implementation of Government initiatives aimed at fostering private sector development, an increase in oil and gas activities, favorable weather conditions and growth in investments and exports. This is reflected in the growth of the economy by 6.7 percent in the first quarter, compared to 5.6 percent recorded in the same period of FY 2023/24.
- Tax revenues amounted to Shs 14,335.88 billion which was 2.4% higher than the target for the half year on account of improvements in tax administration as well as improvements in the level of economic activity.
- During the first half of FY 2024/25, the Government's fiscal deficit amounted to a total of Shs 3,848.42 billion. This deficit was financed through borrowing from the domestic financial markets as well as from external sources. Disbursements from external financiers amounted to Shs 2,067.19 billion while the principal amount due for amortization was Shs 1,542.84 billion which was duly paid. As such, the net external borrowing for the period was Shs 524.35 billion. From the domestic market, a total of Shs 4,667.74 billion was mobilized from both the banking and non-banking sectors.
- Exports increased significantly from USD 3,788.8 million in the first half of FY 2023/24 to USD 4,401.6 million in first half of FY 2024/25, reflecting a growth of 16.2 percent.
- Some of the Government initiatives such as the Parish Development Model (PDM), Emyooga, and funding to Uganda Development Bank (UDB) played a key role in boosting production in agriculture, supporting small service providers, and providing affordable credit to manufacturers and businesses, respectively. In the first half of FY 2024/25, Shs 80 billion was disbursed for the Emyooga program, while Shs 20 billion was used to capitalize the teacher's SACCO. In addition, Shs 41.8 billion was disbursed to support the capitalization of the UDB, out of the planned Shs 82 billion for the financial year.

### 3.2 Overview of Revenue Performance

Total revenues received by Government in the first half of FY 2024/25 amounted to Shs 16,161.37 billion. This was against a target of Shs 16,626.69 billion implying a performance of 97.2 percent. The lower than target performance was on account of grants from development partners which performed at only 51.1 percent of the target for the period.

#### 3.2.1 Tax Revenue

Total tax revenue of Shs 14,335.88 billion was collected in the first half of FY 2024/25 against a target of Shs 13,993.16 billion for the period, resulting in a surplus of Shs 342.71 billion. This performance was mainly on account of improved tax administration as well as higher than projected profitability of some firms in the first half of the financial year.

#### 3.2.2 Grants

The total grants disbursed during the first half of FY 2024/25 amounted to Shs 828.31 billion. This was against a projection of Shs 1,620.49 billion implying a performance of 51.1 percent. The underperformance was wholly recorded under project support grants where only Shs 712.17 billion out of the expected Shs 1,611.75 billion was realized. These disbursements were primarily impacted by delays in the approval process for certain projects, despite their inclusion in the budget, as well as a halt in some World Bank funded projects due to un-met pre-disbursement conditions.

On the other hand, general budget support grants disbursement amounted to Shs 116.14 billion which was way higher than the Shs 8.74 billion that had been programmed for the period. This was due to higher-than programmed budget support grant from USAID to support National Referral Hospitals.

### 3.3 Overview of Expenditure Performance

The table 6 below shows the release and expenditure performance by Wage, Non-wage and Development classifications.

**Table 6: Overall Releases and Expenditure for FY2024/25 by half year**

	Approved Budget UGX Bn	Released UGX Bn	Spent UGX Bn	% Budget Released	% Release Spent
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>21,567.9</b>	<b>12,332.7</b>	<b>11,073.7</b>	<b>57.2%</b>	<b>89.8%</b>
o/w Wage	7,934.7	4,000.6	3,861.0	50.4%	96.5%
o/w Non-Wage	13,633.2	8,332.1	7,212.7	61.1%	86.6%

	Approved Budget UGX Bn	Released UGX Bn	Spent UGX Bn	% Budget Released	% Release Spent
<b>Development</b>	<b>15,485.5</b>	<b>5,736.8</b>	<b>3,032.1</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>
o/w GoU	5,902.6	2,489.7	1,760.2	42.2%	70.7%
o/w External	9,582.9	3,247.1	1,271.9	33.9%	39.2%
<b>Arrears</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>217.4</b>	<b>111.8%</b>	<b>97.3%</b>
<b>AIA</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>78.0%</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>37,547.2</b>	<b>18,295.2</b>	<b>14,324.9</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>78.3%</b>

Source: Semi Annual Budget Performance Report FY 24/25

Note: Excludes interest payments.

**Aggregate Expenditure Performance:** At an aggregate level, Shs 18,295.2 trillion of the budget excluding interest payments was released by the end of December 2024. This equates to 48.7% of the approved budget. Aggregate absorption was 78.3%.

**Wage Expenditure:** Total wage releases performed at Shs 4 trillion (50.4%) of the approved budget and of this, Shs 3.861 trillion was spent, which represents an absorption rate of 96.5%.

**Non-Wage Expenditure:** Non-wage recurrent releases were recorded at Shs 8.332 trillion, which equates to 61.1% of the approved budget and absorption was at 86.6%.

**Development Expenditure:** By half year, total development releases performed at Ushs 5736.8 billion (37%) of the approved budget and of this, Ushs 3,032.1 billion was spent which represents an absorption rate of only 52.9%.

Releases for the domestic development budget performed at Shs. 2.490 trillion, which equates to 42.2% of the approved budget. Shs 1.760 trillion of this amount was spent, which represents absorption of 70.7%.

The releases for external financing budget performed at only 33.9% and the absorption rate was 39.2%. The low release under external financing is attributed to delayed disbursements for projects.

**Due to poor budget performance for development at half year, Government should fast-track and ensure key ongoing projects meet conditions required by development partners to unlock external disbursements and address project related execution challenges before the end of the financial year.**

**In addition, Government should always adhere to the approved budgeted work plans and must ensure budget discipline in the execution of the budget.**

**Spending on Contingency Fund:** In line with Section 25 (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 171, the Contingency Fund was allocated Shs 169 bn by Parliament for the FY 2024/25. By the end of December 2024, Shs 75 bn had been transferred to the fund. Of the amount transferred to the fund, Shs 15.375 bn has been spent, ass follows;

- Shs 8.437 bn was released to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) for disaster responses in the flood affected districts.
- Shs 374 million to Ministry of Works and Transport
- Shs 70 million to Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development,
- Shs 4.916 bn to Kampala Capital City Authority to manage the after-effects of the Kiteezi landfill disaster,
- Shs 1.077 bn to Uganda Police to manage security at Kiteezi,
- Shs 500 million to Ministry of Kampala Metropolitan Affairs to coordinate disaster responses at Kiteezi.

**Expenditure on Domestic Arrears:** By the end of December 2024, UGX 217.430billion had been spent on domestic arrears against a budget of UGX 199.931billion implying an over expenditure of UGX 17.499 billion.

### 3.4 Programme Expenditure Performance

The **table 7** below illustrates the GoU Programme level Releases and Outturns in the first half of FY 2024/25.

**Table 7 GoU Programme level Releases and Outturns.**

SN	PROGRAMME	Approved Budget	Released UGX Bn	Spent UGX Bn	% Budget Released	Absorption %
1	Agro-Industrialization	1,138.2	605.4	338.1	53%	56%
2	Mineral Development	29.9	13.1	9.4	44%	72%
3	Sustainable Petroleum Development	454.2	273.6	262.4	60%	96%
4	Manufacturing	162.8	136.1	109.4	84%	80%
5	Tourism Development	297.8	159.4	129.5	54%	81%
6	Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land And Water	232.5	130.2	85.7	56%	66%
7	Private Sector Development	1,636.2	371.8	342.6	23%	92%
8	Sustainable Energy Development	188.0	81.6	69.9	43%	86%
9	Integrated Transport Infrastructure And Services	1,983.1	1,102.0	994.6	56%	90%
10	Sustainable Urbanisation And Housing	106.0	74.5	50.6	70%	68%
11	Digital Transformation	123.4	106.2	94.2	86%	89%

SN	PROGRAMME	Approved Budget	Released UGX Bn	Spent UGX Bn	% Budget Released	Absorption %
12	Human Capital Development	7,698.0	4,901.0	4,506.9	64%	92%
13	Innovation, Technology Development And Transfer	346.9	211.0	151.0	61%	72%
14	Public Sector Transformation	203.3	108.8	95.0	54%	87%
15	Community Mobilization And Mindset Change	69.7	34.0	25.8	49%	76%
16	Governance And Security	8,689.7	4,508.9	3,799.0	52%	84%
17	Regional Balanced Development	1,307.2	673.5	663.6	52%	99%
18	Development Plan Implementation	1,542.3	784.7	625.7	51%	80%
19	Administration Of Justice	481.6	233.3	193.7	48%	83%
20	Legislation, Oversight And Representation	978.5	535.5	503.8	55%	94%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,669.3</b>	<b>15,044.6</b>	<b>13,050.8</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>87%</b>

**Source: Semi Annual Budget Performance Report FY 24/25**

A total of 15 out of 20 Programmes received over 50% of their total budget in releases, which can be explained by additional supplementary expenditures during the financial year.

**In regards to expenditure of the total released budget, Mineral Development, Private Sector Development, Sustainable Energy Development, Community Mobilization and Mindset Change and Administration of Justice Programmes performed below 50%.**

### **3.5 External Loan Performance and Absorption**

Paragraph 2.2 of the Public Debt and Other Financial Liabilities Management Framework FY 2023/24- FY 2027/28 requires the Government acquisition and utilization of public debt and contingent liabilities to be Sustainable and transparent.

However, external projects financed through loans have continued to underperform over the years due to slow absorption of funds available. Unabsorbed loans attract commitment charges which increase the costs of servicing debt and undermining the intended objectives of the loan.

For instance in the FY2023/24, there was an increase in un-disbursed loans amounting to UGX.1.890Tn, representing a 12.95% increase from the closing balance of UGX.14.6Tn in the FY 2022/23 resulting in payment of commitment fees totalling UGX.73.904Bn in the FY2023/24, as indicated in table 4 below.

**Table 4: Commitment fees paid over the years**

Financial year	Commitment fees Paid (UGX 'Bn)
2018/19	87.766
2019/20	78.558
2020/21	79.117
2021/22	77.524
2022/23	72.909
2023/24	73.904
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>469.778</b>

Source: OAG Report as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024

**Committee Observations:**

*Most of the delays in loan absorption has been attributed to delayed procurement and delayed land acquisition.*

*Commitment fees is a cost of Government inefficiency, which has increased the cost of servicing debt.*

**Committee Recommendations:**

**Government should develop strategies for enhancing loan absorption rates to avoid having unabsorbed loan funds at the project closure. The strategies should include punitive measures for non-performance.**

**3.6 Unrealistic Budgeting:**

Over the years, budgets approved by Parliament have performed consistently poorly. For instance, the approved budget estimates of Government for the FY 2023/24 was UGX.52.737Tn and this was later revised to UGX.61.669Tn through supplementary budgets. However, Government was only able to raise and spend UGX 48.68Tn, a performance of 78.9% outturn. This was mainly attributed to shortfalls in revenue outturns and external financing.

**Committee Observation:**

*The resource envelope projections by Government do not seem to be developed through an in-depth and comprehensive process or studies and this is leading to an unreliable or unrealistic budget estimates.*

**Committee Recommendations:**

**There is need for Government to develop capacities to be able to prudently project reliable budget resources or cash flows.**

### 3.7 Domestic Arrears

Over the FY2023/24, the OAG noted an increase in domestic arrears from UGX.10.502Tn in the FY 2022/23 to UGX.13.814Tn by the end of FY 2023/24, an increase of 31.54%. Furthermore, new payables in FY2023/24 accrued stood at UGX.6.639Tn compared to only UGX.3.679Tn paid during the year. The increase in domestic arrears was attributed to inadequate budgeting, cash flow constraints and competing Government demands.

#### *Committee Observations:*

*The Committee observed that Shs 13.81 trillion stated by the Auditor General includes **Shs 8.313 trillion** for BoU redemptions which were already provided for in the FY2024/25 budget.*

*The balance of **Shs 5.254 trillion** arrears is for goods and services, pension and gratuity, contributions to International Organizations, Court Awards, as well as Rent and Utilities.*

*Government has provided **Shs 1.4 trillion** in the FY2025/26 budget for down payment of all arrear-categories which further reduces the arrears stock to **Shs. 3.854 trillion** only.*

#### **Committee Recommendations:**

**The committee commends government for increasing on the provision for domestic arrears to Shs 1.4Tn in FY 2025/26 from Shs 200bn in FY 2024/25. However, Government should adhere to the Commitment Control System and sanction Accounting Officers who perpetually commit Government expenditure without resources and outside the approved budget.**

### 3.8 Key Half Year Budget Execution Challenges

- a) Project implementation remains slow partially on account of low releases or no releases at all in some cases. Overall, release performance was only 37% of approved development budget and 86% was absorbed. The underperformance of development expenditure during the first half of the year was partially attributed to failure of some key projects in the budget to meet conditions required for disbursement by the development partners.
- b) Implementation of projects was also impacted by delays in land acquisition which has become costly due to demand for unreasonable compensation amounts from owners.

### **Committee Recommendations:**

- a) Poor budget execution in projects is mainly as a result of challenges in project preparation and execution that results in delays in disbursement of funds from development partners. Government should improve project selection, design, appraisal and analysis before the project is approved and sanctioned for funding.**
- b) MDAs should ensure that procurements and contract execution are undertaken in a timely manner. In addition, there is need to enhance contract supervision, undertake timely compensation of PAPs, streamline project planning and timely release of funds in order to improve the implementation of activities going forward.**
- c) MDAs should ensure that all future projects have approved concept notes, project profiles and feasibility studies before the commencement of execution.**
- d) Government should stop distorting budget executions through unplanned supplementary expenditures that are doubtful and sometimes not even resourced.**

### **3.9 Fiscal Sustainability**

#### **Public Debt to GDP Ratio - Assessment of debt sustainability:**

Hon. Members, debt to GDP ratio is a measure that compares what a country owes (total debt) and what it produces (manufactures or a service provided). A lower ratio indicates better debt sustainability, while a higher ratio suggests increased fiscal pressure and potential challenges in meeting debt obligations.

Debt - GDP ratio has increased from 40.21% in FY 2019/20 to a peak of 47.86% in FY 2021/22, driven by rising borrowing due to the effects of COVID 19 relative to GDP growth. However, the ratio declined to 46.80% in FY 2022/23 and further to 46.17% in the FY 2023/24.

The committee observes that, this recent trend is an indication of improvement in debt sustainability, reflecting better fiscal management and economic growth. The table below provides a trend of debt to GDP ratio's.

**Table 8: Debt to GDP ratio over the years**

Financial Year	GDP (UGX Bn)	Total debt (UGX Bn)	Debt to GDP ratio (%)
2019/20	139,689	56,172	40.21
2020/21	148,310	69,202	46.66
2021/22	162,750	77,888	47.86
2022/23	183,004	85,640	46.80
2023/24	202,725	93,607.97	46.17

Source: OAG Report as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024

**Domestic debt interest payment to total revenue ratio - Assessment of the domestic debt service burden:**

The Charter for Fiscal Responsibility for the period FY 2021/22 – FY 2025/26 under objective 1(b) adopted the fiscal objective of reducing this ratio to 12.5% over the period of this document.

This benchmark shows the proportion of the domestic revenue that goes into servicing domestic interest costs. Since donor grants are inherently subject to uncertainty, the interest cost of domestic debt is considered in relation to the domestically raised component of the budget only. The table below shows the assessment of the benchmark over the years:

**Table 9 Interest to total revenue ratio**

Financial year	Total domestic Revenue, excluding grants (UGX Bn)	Total Interest – UGX Bn	% of Interest to revenue	Benchmark (%)
2021/22	22.10	3.917	17.72	12.5
2022/23	25.909	4.632	17.88	12.5
2023/24	27.805	5.835	20.99	12.5

Source: OAG Report as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024

**Committee Observations:**

*Interest-to-revenue ratio target has been overwhelmingly breached over the years as evidenced above.*

*Over 20% of the revenue being collected is being used to service interest payments. This is gradually reducing the funds available for funding other critical Government expenditures.*

**Committee Recommendation:**

**Government should embark on formulating a new Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy as the current one has expired. This would reduce**

**the reliance on debt, enhance rationalization of expenditure and explore more new sources of non-traditional financing options such as Public Private Partnership to grow domestic revenue.**

#### **Fiscal deficit to GDP - Assessment of fiscal discipline**

A fiscal deficit occurs when the Government's total expenditure exceeds its total revenue including grants but excluding borrowing (external and domestic borrowing). This ratio measures the size of a country's fiscal deficit relative to its GDP / how well the economy is performing.

A high deficit-to-GDP is an indication of possible unsustainable Government spending that may prompt debt accumulation, while a lower ratio suggests more disciplined fiscal management.

The National Charter for Fiscal Responsibility for the period FY 2021/22 – FY 2025/26 under objective 2(a) provided that the overall fiscal balance including grants should not exceed a deficit of 4.6 percent of non-oil GDP in financial year 2023/24. The table below shows the performance of this ratio over the years;

**Table 10: Fiscal deficit to GDP ratio**

Financial year	Fiscal Deficit (UGX Bn)	GDP (UGX Bn)	Fiscal deficit to GDP ratio
2021/22	21,057.56	162,750	12.94
2022/23	17,355.96	183,004	9.48
2023/24	16,081.42	202,725	7.93

Source: OAG Report as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024

#### **Committee Observations:**

*The fiscal deficit to GDP ratio has shown a declining trend over the three financial years, reducing from 12.94% in FY 2021/22 to 7.93% in FY 2023/24 as compared to the target of 4.6%.*

*The continued presence of a big fiscal deficit still presents the need for prudent fiscal policies to maintain long-term debt sustainability and achieve the set target.*

#### **Committee Recommendations**

**Government should strengthen the implementation of its fiscal consolidation strategy to achieve the set targets.**

### 3.10 Implementation of the Parish Development Model

The Parish Development Model (PDM) is a strategy for service delivery by the Government of Uganda to improve the incomes and welfare of all Ugandans at the household level by transforming 39% of households from a subsistence economy to a money economy.

The PDM is implemented under seven (7) pillars and the primary pillar is the "Agriculture Value Chain Development (Production, Storage, Processing, and Marketing)". The other pillars include: Infrastructure and Economic Services; Financial Inclusion; Social Services; Community Mobilization and mindset change; Parish Development Management Information System; and Governance and Administration.

In the FY 2023/2024 and FY2024/25, Parliament appropriated UGX.1,097.633 Bn for the PDM Programme, of which UGX.1,059.4Bn was for the Parish Revolving Fund (PRF) to finance 10,594 PDM SACCOs in 176 LGs and Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA).

*Committee observations (as per OAG assessment):*

- i. *No evidence for the identification of 5,099 PDM parish/ward priorities in 115 LGs, using the format prescribed in the guidelines for onward submission to LLGs and HLGs. In addition, I did not obtain evidence that the 25 participating MDAs aligned their work plans to the pillar implementation action plans;*
- ii. *A review of the status of the PDM data collection from the Parish Development Model Information System (PDMIS) National Household Registration Reports as of April 2024, revealed that household-level data collection was at 79.93% progress level, while the population registered was only at 46.30% progress level. This data should be the basis upon which the population would be profiled to identify qualifying beneficiaries, as well as facilitate periodic reviews and impact assessments;*
- iii. *2,985 PDM Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) in 127 LGs, did not have registered offices on their documents; 567 PDM SACCOs in 41 LGs' registered offices did not exist, while 2,898 PDM SACCOs in 121 LGs did not have evidence of a signboard showing their names and address;*
- iv. *Out of the expected seven (07) modules of the PDMIS, two (02) modules were fully implemented, two (02) - modules were partially implemented, and 3 modules were not implemented. The OAG further noted that the WENDI mobile application platform used by SACCOs to receive funds, is yet to be integrated with participating Government-owned banks;*

### Committee Recommendations:

- i. *Government should ensure that Parish Development Committees (PDCs) and LLGs are trained in the prioritization and incorporation of PDM activities in the budgets and work plans and ensure that all PDCs are fully constituted and functional.*
- ii. *Government should integrate the results of the census into the PDMIS data collection and registration module, to facilitate profiling and identification of subsistence households.*
- iii. *Government should prioritize funds to ensure full implementation of the PDMIS and integration of the WENDI platform to all participating banks.*

## 4.0 ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY2025/26

### 4.1 Budget Strategy for FY2025/26

Rt. Hon Speaker and Hon. Members, this is the first Budget in the implementation of the NDP IV. The goal of the NDP IV is "higher household incomes, full monetization of the economy and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation". The goal will be pursued under the theme of Sustainable Industrialization for Inclusive Growth, Employment, and Wealth Creation.

To concretize the gains so far achieved during the Fourth National Development Plan (NDPIII), and in order to propel the economy to higher levels of socio-economic transformation towards double digit, the **theme** for the coming financial year's budget will be maintained as: **"Full Monetization of the Uganda's Economy through Commercial Agriculture, Industrialization, Expanding and Broadening Services, Digital Transformation and Market Access"**.

The overall objective of the FY 2025/26 Budget Strategy is to strengthen economic growth drivers that underpin the restoration of the economy back to the medium-term growth path and directly contribute to the expansion of GDP ten-fold from the current US\$ 53 billion to US\$ 500 billion by 2040 and double to US\$100 billion by FY 2029/30.

The Budget Strategy for next financial year is therefore based on the principles of the tenfold growth strategy, the gains, lessons learnt and opportunities from

NDPIII as well as NDPIV strategic direction. This demonstrates continuity of the socio-economic transformation strategy. This strategy underscores employment, wealth creation, and higher household incomes by prioritizing key enablers for accelerated growth.

The strategy is based on five strategic anchor areas/programmes (ATMS) namely:

- 1) Agro-Industry Development;
- 2) Tourism Development;
- 3) Mineral-based Industrial Development;
- 4) Sustainable development of petroleum resources: Oil and Gas
- 5) Development (petrochemical industries) and Knowledge Economy Mainstreaming (ICT, DT, STI).

#### 4.2 Overview of the Budget – FY2025/06

Rt. Hon Speaker and Members, the resource envelop for the next financial year amounts to **UGX. 72.376 trillion**, a rise from **UGX. 72.137 trillion** in FY 2024/25, broken down as follows:

i. Domestic Revenues (Tax/Non-Tax Revenue):	UShs. 37,227.2 billion
ii. Budget Support (Grants and Loans)	UShs. 2,084.3 billion
iii. Domestic Financing (Domestic Borrowing):	UShs. 11,381.3 billion
iv. Domestic Debt Refinancing (Rollover)	UShs. 10,027.8 billion
v. Project Support (Grants and Loans):	UShs. 11,327.1 billion

#### GRAND TOTAL

**UShs.72, 376.5 billion**

From the above resource envelop, the following commitments take a first expenditure call:

i. Project Support (External Financing)	UShs. 11,327.1 billion
ii. Amortization	UShs. 4,985.8 billion
iii. Domestic Refinancing	UShs. 10,027.8 billion
iv. Interest Payments	UShs. 11,332.7 billion
v. Appropriation in Aid (LG)	UShs. 319.4 billion
vi. Domestic Arrears	UShs. 1,400.0 billion
vii. Domestic Debt Payment (BoU)	UShs 493.0 billion

**Table 11: Proposed Budget Allocations by Programme (UGX Billion)**

PROGRAMME	GoU	External	Total	%ge of the budget
Human Capital Development	8,985.86	2,436.28	11,422.14	15.8%
Governance & Security	9,689.10	255.98	9,945.08	13.7%
Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Services	2,046.13	4,335.21	6,381.34	8.8%
Private Sector Dev't	2,336.86	368.06	2,704.92	3.7%
Development Plan Implementation	2,641.50	46.17	2,687.66	3.7%
Agro-Industrialisation	1,062.32	795.25	1,857.57	2.6%
Regional Dev't	1,494.13	116.15	1,610.28	2.2%
Sustainable Urbanisation & Housing	278.49	1,249.23	1,527.72	2.1%
Sustainable Extractives Industry Development	222.42	653.39	875.81	1.2%
Legislation, Oversight & Representation	1,030.13	-	1,030.13	1.4%
Sustainable Energy Dev't	374.05	660.55	1,034.60	1.4%
Administration of Justice	598.97	-	598.97	0.8%
Innovation, Technology Dev't & Transfer	388.23	-	388.23	0.5%
Tourism Dev't	427.59	-	427.59	0.6%
Digital Transformation	184.00	197.08	381.08	0.5%
Climate Change, Natural Resource, Env't & Water Mgt	242.11	122.76	364.86	0.5%
Manufacturing	220.83	90.97	311.81	0.4%
Public Sector Transformation	258.65	-	258.65	0.4%
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>32,481.38</b>	<b>11,327.07</b>	<b>43,808.45</b>	
<b>** Memo Items</b>				
Domestic Refinancing		-	10,027.84	
Interest Payments		-	11,332.73	
External Debt Repayments (Amortization)		-	4,985.79	
Domestic Debt Payment (BoU)		-	493.00	
Domestic Arrears		-	1,400.00	
Appropriation in Aid/Local Revenue		-	328.67	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>32,481.4</b>	<b>11,327.1</b>	<b>72,376.5</b>	

Source: MoFPED

### 4.3 Multiyear Commitments (MYC)

Rt. Hon. Speaker, Section 12 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA, Cap 171) requires the Minister responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Development to present the proposed budget of a Financial Year, by 1st April of every Financial Year. The budget estimates for the financial year are expected to include a statement of the multi-year commitments (MYC) to be made by Government on projects or project expenditures whose implementation spans more than one year.

The purpose of the MYC statement is to present the multiyear expenditure commitment obligations to be made by Government during FY 2025/26 and the medium term.

Furthermore, the statement seeks to request Parliament to authorize Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) responsible for

implementing development projects that span more than one year, to enter into multi-year obligations in order to properly implement projects within the available fiscal space.

**Accordingly, the Minister responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Development presented to Parliament a statement of multi-year commitments by Government for FY2025/26 worth US\$ 20.148 trillion, of which US\$ 8.419 trillion is from domestic sources and US\$ 11.729 trillion is External Financing.**

#### **4.4 Public Corporations and State Enterprises**

According to Section 2 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) Cap 171; "A Public Corporation means an authority established by an Act of Parliament other than a local Government which receives a contribution from public funds, and any public body which in a financial year receives any income from public funds". Similarly, "A State Enterprise means a body established under any Act other than the Company's Act or a local Government council, and a company registered under the company's Act in which the Government or a state enterprise has controlling interest".

The OAG recognizes fifty (50) public corporations and state enterprises. Out of the fifty (50) public corporations and state enterprises, forty-one (41) are for profit or with a commercial orientation while nine (9) are not for profit.

#### **Committee Observations:**

- i. *According to the OAG, Government does not maintain a comprehensive database of Public Corporations and State Enterprises and this undermines comprehensive scrutiny of financial performance of public corporations and state enterprises.*
- ii. *In regards to profitability, the OAG assessed a total of twenty (20) entities out of the 41 profit or commercial oriented public corporations and state enterprises; and noted that thirteen (13) made profits/surplus in the FY2023/24; while others have continued to incur losses like the Uganda National Oil Company (loss of UGX 3.8bn), Uganda National Airlines Company Limited (loss of UGX 237.9bn), Kilembe Mines Limited (loss of UGX 21.4bn), Uganda Electricity Distribution Company (loss of UGX 10.9bn), Uganda Railways Corporation (loss of UGX 36.3bn) and Uganda Air Cargo Corporation (loss of UGX 8.21bn), among others. In this regard, only 67% of the assessed companies made profits while 33% were not making profits,*

*thus affecting their return on assets, ability to pay dividends to Government, and ability to settle their obligations as they fall due.*

**Committee Recommendations:**

- i. **Accountant General should establish a comprehensive database for all Public Corporations and State Enterprises which should capture information such as name of entity, business/industry, location, shareholding, Directors, e-mail addresses, among others, to enable easy traceability and independent verification.**
- ii. **Government should develop clear strategies to improve operations and adopt efficient financial management practices to lower operating costs and increase revenue generation. In addition, Government should develop appropriate financial and non-financial performance assessment indicators for each category of Public Corporations and State Enterprises to enable comprehensive and standardised performance assessment.**

**4.5 Budget Priorities for FY2025/26**

Rt. Hon Speaker and Hon. Members, Government budget priorities for the FY2025/26 are as follows;

**Boosting Household Incomes and Micro Enterprises:**

- a) In order to boost household incomes as well as the development of micro-enterprises, the following budget allocations have been proposed by Government.
- b) Parish Development Model - **UGX 1.075 Trillion** (Transfer to PDM SACCOs)
- c) *Emyooga* SACCOs – **UGX 100 billion** of which UGX 20bn are for teachers SACCOs;
- d) Support to Microfinance Support Center Limited – **UGX 76.67bn** of which UGX 30bn is for onward lending and 10bn for special interest groups
- e) In order to enhance Youth and women participation in development **UGX 23.66bn** has been allocated to the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) and Youth Livelihood Programme.
- f) **UGX 3bn** to Jua-kali Enterprises to transition into Formal Economy and **UGX 5bn** as Enterprise Funds for Older Persons;

- g) Generating Growth Opportunities and productivity for Women Enterprises (GROW)- **UGX 231.33bn**
- h) **UGX 147.1bn** to Uganda Development Corporation
- i) **UGX 121.16bn** towards Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) and **UGX 16.0bn** for Special grants for Persons with Disability;
- j) **UGX 1.40Tn** for domestic arrears for FY 2025/26
- k) Cattle compensation for Acholi, Lango and Teso – **UGX 80bn**

### **Industrialization and Private Sector Development**

- 1) **UGX 275.09bn** for SMEs in the manufacturing and export sectors through the Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment ("INVITE") programme;
- 2) **UGX 90.97bn** for infrastructure development of industrial Parks;
- 3) **UGX 47.68bn** for capitalization of the Agriculture Credit facility to support farmers but mainly agro processors that focus on value addition;
- 4) **UGX 414.74** for capitalization of Uganda Development Bank and line of Credit. This will support the entire agriculture ecosystem, the private sector players to increase the stock and quality of tourism facilities, financing of the local production of essential goods as a precursor to achieving import substitution, among others.
- 5) **UGX 210.17bn** towards the Resource Enhancement and Accountability Programme (REAP), with the objective of increasing resource mobilisation, improve planning and public investment management, and strengthen accountability for quality, effective and efficient service delivery.

### **Commercializing Agriculture**

- a) Breeding, production, multiplication and availing animal seed and poultry to farmers countrywide (NAGRC&DB) – **UGX 96.05bn**;
- b) Animal feed production on Government ranches and farms (NAGRC&DB) – **UGX 25.5bn**;
- c) Development of anti-tick vaccine – **STI - UGX 5bn**;
- d) Research products and services suited for food, feed, market and industry (NARO) – **UGX 24.1bn**;
- e) Improving access and use of agricultural equipment and mechanization through the use of labour saving technologies – (MAAIF) – **UGX 56.14bn**
- f) National Oil Palm project- (MAAIF) – **UGX 70.72bn**
- g) Agriculture Value Chain Development (MAAIF) – **UGX 73.25bn**

- h) Enhancing Agricultural Production, Quality and Standards for Market Access Project (MAAIF) – **UGX 117.35bn**
- i) National Oil Seeds Project (MAAIF) – **UGX 83.46bn**
- j) Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project (MAAIF) – **UGX 176.32bn**
- k) Coffee seedlings to Northern Uganda – **UGX 60bn**

### **Transport Infrastructure Development:**

- 1) Construction of Standard Gauge Railway – **UGX 2,175.29 billion;**
- 2) Construction, upgrade and rehabilitation of national roads and bridges – **UGX 2,201.34 billion.** Some of these include:
  - a) Hoima- Wanseko Road – **UGX 185.47**
  - b) Construction of 66 Selected Bridges – **UGX 30.61bn;**
  - c) Rwenkunya -Apac- Lira -Acholibur Road – **UGX 166.25bn;**
  - d) Kisoro-Nkuringo-Rubugiri-Muko Road – **UGX 1,260.98bn;**
  - e) Moyo-Yumbe-Koboko road – **UGX 125.08bn;**
  - f) Rehabilitation of Mityana-Mubende Road (100Km) – **UGX 21bn**
  - g) Proposed upgrading of Kyenjojo (Kihura)- Bwizi-Rwamwanja-Kahunge (68Km)/Mpara-Bwizi(37Km) – **UGX 109.14bn**
  - h) Upgrading of Iganga-Bulopa-Kamuli Road (57.2Km) – **UGX42.55bn**
- 4. Rehabilitation of District, Urban and Community access roads (DUCAR) will continue under the Ministry of Works and Transport – **UGX 91.78bn;**
- 5. Road Fund Management – **UGX 91.78bn**

### **Tourism Development**

- a) **UGX 11.16bn** for the Mt. Rwenzori Tourism Infrastructure. This includes improving the existing trails and establishing shorter ones, improving the existing bridges taking into consideration of the flush floods, providing more ecofriendly accommodation facilities, improving safety of tourists by establishing rest points along the trails, among others.
- b) **UGX 21.52bn** for the development of Museums and Heritage Sites for Cultural Tourism
- c) **UGX 10.15bn** for the development of Source of the Nile tourism infrastructure that includes construction of modern piers, docking places for boats, and other amenities.

## Human Capital Development

### Health Services:

- i. **UGX 1,012.19bn** - Global Fund for TB, AIDS and Malaria;
- ii. **UGX 194.20bn** - GAVI Vaccines and Health Sector Development
- iii. **UGX 57.89bn** – towards Uganda Covid 19 Response and Emergency Preparedness;
- iv. **UGX 65.65bn** for construction and equipping of the Uganda Heart Institute (UHI)
- v. **UGX 42.14bn** towards infrastructure development at Uganda Cancer Institute (UCI);
- vi. **UGX 116.94bn** towards rehabilitation and construction of General Hospitals;
- vii. **UGX 30.75bn** for establishment of Regional Oncology and Diagnostic Centers in Arua, Mbale and Mbarara
- viii. **UGX 623.51bn** for essential medicines and health supplies for all Health Centers, General Hospitals, Regional Referral Hospitals and National Referral Hospitals;

### Education:

- a) **Ushs 244.94bn** towards Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project phase II
- b) **Ushs 12.87bn** towards Development of Primary Schools Project.
- c) **UShs 54.44bn** towards funded Vocational Project Phase II
- d) **UShs 7.00bn** towards Uganda National Examination Board Infrastructure Project II

### Digital Transformation

**UGX 197.08bn** has been allocated to the Government Network (GovNet) project towards expanding the digital infrastructure outreach, strengthening digital infrastructure complements, mainstreaming digital services in priority sectors, among others.

### Energy, Oil and Gas Development:

- a) **UGX 686.35bn** towards midstream petroleum infrastructure development. Some of the planned activities include, Supervision of EACOP construction works in Uganda, Development of the GOU EACOP

hub in Tanga, undertake feasibility study for the natural gas pipeline from Tanzania to Uganda, completion of payment for relocation land for PAPs along the products pipeline route, completion of construction of resettlement houses for the PAPs, embark on Refinery EPC activities, among others;

- b) **UGX 346.42bn** for the Electricity Access Scale Up Project (EASP). The project is intended to increase the proportion of the Population with access to electricity from 24% to 44% by 2027 through mainly **grid expansion and connectivity and network expansion and strengthening**;
- c) **UGX 34.84bn** towards Karuma Hydroelectricity Power Project;
- d) **UGX 26.00bn** towards ORIO Mini Hydro Power and Rural Electricity Project
- e) **UGX 165.29bn** towards enhanced rural electrification and connectivity across the country
- f) **UGX 21.79bn** towards construction of 400Kv Karuma-Tororo Transmission line and 132Kv Ntinda Substation.
- g) **UGX 202.04bn** Hoima-Kinyara-Kafu 220Kv Transmission Line and Associated Substations
- h) **UGX 15.00bn** towards Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) supply and infrastructure intervention.

#### **Water Supply and Sanitation:**

- a. **UGX 114.04bn** towards Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry conservation Programme Phase
- b. **UGX 127.95bn** towards Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project
- c. **UGX 81.07bn** towards Development of Solar Powered Irrigation and Water Supply Systems.
- d. **UGX 81.82bn** towards Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development
- e. **UGX 165.16bn** towards Kampala water-Lake Victoria water and Sanitation Project.
- f. **UGX 40.00bn** towards Water Service Acceleration project (SCAP 100%)

#### **Governance and Security**

- a. **UGX 450 billion** towards the Electoral roadmap

## PART B: PROPOSED BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS – FY2025/26

### 5.0 Sectoral Committee reallocations in the Budget for FY2025/26

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, during the consideration of the Committee reports on the Ministerial Policy Statements for FY2025/26, Parliament adopted reallocations for various Votes. These reallocations were referred to the Committee on Budget for harmonization and consolidation.

#### *Committee Observations:*

*During the harmonization process, the Committee observed the following on the adopted reallocations by Parliament as highlighted in the table below:*

**Table 12: Committee reallocations adopted by Parliament**

Vote	MDA	Activity	Recurrent (000' UGX)	GoU-Dev't (000' UGX)	Total	Committee Observations
013	Ministry of Education & Sports	Item 224008: Educational Materials and Services	10,000,000		10,000,000	A provision of Shs 24.1 billion has been allocated for primary education materials, reducing the pupil-to-textbook ratio from 1:17 to 1:12. Any reduction in this budget will negatively impact the availability of textbooks, thereby hindering learning outcomes. Furthermore, the roadmap for reviewing the primary curriculum is set to conclude by 2030,

Vote	MDA	Activity	Recurrent (000' UGX)	GoU-Dev't (000' UGX)	Total	Committee Observations
						meaning existing shortfalls must still be addressed
013	Ministry of Education & Sports	Project 1853: The Uganda Smart Education Project in 5 Institutions of Higher Learning		2,000,000	2,000,000	The project was allocated a budget of Shs 3.5 billion, an additional Shs 2 billion has been allocated in the corrigenda, in order to support the project make vital investments and infrastructure in ICT infrastructure in line with Governments ATM strategy. This includes construction of smart ICT classrooms, digital enhancement equipment and training of ICT lecturers in Kyambogo, MUST, MMU and Muni Universities. We recommend that the cut is stayed.

Vote	MDA	Activity	Recurrent (000' UGX)	GoU-Dev't (000' UGX)	Total	Committee Observations
013	Ministry of Education & Sports	Item 221006: Commissions and Related Charges	1,952,000		1,952,000	The cut on this item affects Shs 2.95 billion which was provided to re-imbuse mileage allowance for the members of the Education Policy Review Commission for use of personal vehicles on commission work. The cut will result in a partial compensation
013	Ministry of Education & Sports	Item 221008: ICT Supplies	2,500,000		2,500,000	This will be a double cut on the Uganda Smart Education Project and will also affect procurement of ICT supplies under the Ministry
015	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	Sub vention- UDC (Buyinzika Enterprises)	10,870,000		10,870,000	The committee was informed that the amount proposed for re-allocation has already been repurposed to finance other ready investments approved by the Uganda Development Corporation Board.
144	Uganda Police	Prog 16: Project 0385. Key service area 000017		52,858,000	52,858,000	This project has been extended by one year on

Vote	MDA	Activity	Recurrent (000' UGX)	GoU-Dev't (000' UGX)	Total	Committee Observations
144	Uganda Police	Prog 16; Vote Function 04; Dept 002, Key service Area 460112; item 227004; Dept 004; Key service area 460116; item 227004	4,831,000		4,831,000	The implementation of the sub- county policing model is intended to cover 29 Police administrative regions across the country in FY 25/26. This is an increase by 12 from the level of FY 24/25. The proposed re- allocation will affect the rollout and police operations in other conflict prone areas such as Karamoja and Rwenzori.
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	Non-wage allocation	10,000,000		10,000,000	This is acceptable on account of supporting UNBS to raise additional Non Tax Revenue
<b>Total</b>			<b>40,153,000</b>	<b>54,858,000</b>	<b>95,011,000</b>	

### Committee Recommendations:

Based on the Committee observations in the Table 12, the Committee recommends as follows:

1. For the proposed reallocations of Votes 013-Ministry of Education & Sports, 015- Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, and 144-Uganda Police, should not be adopted;
2. For the proposed reallocations of UGX 10bn for Vote 154-Uganda National Bureau of Standards to enhance salaries of existing staff to match with other scientists (UGX 5.8bn), and to enable recruitment of additional staff (UGX 4.2bn) be considered and adopted.

### 5.1 Corrigenda for FY2025/26 draft Budget Estimates

Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, you will recall that on Tuesday, 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2025, the corrigenda to the Draft Budget Estimates for FY 2025/26 was presented before Parliament.

Hon Members, in line with the PFMA regulations 2016, regulation 12, Accounting Officers may make corrections to the estimates for errors and omissions made any time before Parliament considers the Budget Estimates for the Vote.

Accordingly, the Corrigenda to the Budget for FY 2025/26 was prepared based on the following principles:

- i. Requests by the Accounting Officers on the Programme Budgeting System (PBS);
- ii. The need to ensure that the proposed changes by Accounting Officers do not result into supplementary needs or arrears on the items where the reallocation(s) have been made; and
- iii. Changes arising out of errors and omissions unforeseen at the time of presenting the Budget as well as Government decisions that were not fully and appropriately captured at the time of finalizing the draft Estimates and have resulted into changes in the MTEF allocations.

1. Rt. Hon. Speaker, the net effect of the Corrigenda to the Draft Estimates for FY 2025/26 is **Shs. 419.860 Billion** which will increase the Budget from **Shs. 71.957 Trillion** to **Shs. 72.376 Trillion** as a result of:

- i. Increase in the Non-Tax Revenue by **Shs 58.031 Bn**;
- ii. Increase in the Local Revenue for next Financial Year by **Shs 9.268 Bn**;
- iii. Reprioritisation of fiscal space of projects to free resources for emerging funding needs amounting to **Shs 681.64 Bn**;
- iv. Additional allocation amounting to **Shs 1.032 Trillion**; and
- v. Increase in external funding to Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) project under Ministry of Local Government by **Shs. 2.013 Bn**.

## 6.0 CONCLUSION

Rt. Hon Speaker and Members, arising from the corrigenda adjustments the following figures in the table below are recommended for Supply and Appropriation as expenditure for the FY2025/26. The table below is a consolidation of Schedules A, B and C in the Annexure.

**Table 13: Summary of budget Estimates for Supply**

Expenditure Category	Draft Budget Estimates FY 2025/26 (Shs '000)	Corrigenda FY 2025/26 (Shs '000)	Revised Budget Estimates FY 2025/26 (Shs '000)
<b>A) RECURRENT</b>			
Central Government	16,256,731,359	356,727,983	16,613,459,342
Referral Hospitals	325,044,138	339,328	325,383,466
Foreign Missions	344,510,887	-	344,510,887
Local Government	4,942,006,962	14,981,677	4,956,988,639
<b>Sub Total Recurrent</b>	<b>21,868,293,345</b>	<b>372,048,989</b>	<b>22,240,342,334</b>
<b>B) DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Central Government	18,191,848,979	(153,657,771)	18,038,191,208
Referral Hospitals	20,095,943	-	20,095,943
Foreign Missions	55,690,000	-	55,690,000
Local Government	613,497,174	3,220,715	616,717,890
<b>Sub Total Development</b>	<b>18,881,132,096</b>	<b>(150,437,056)</b>	<b>18,730,695,040</b>
<b>Total Appropriation (A) + (B)</b>	<b>40,749,425,441</b>	<b>221,611,933</b>	<b>40,971,037,374</b>
<b>C) Statutory Expenditure</b>	<b>31,207,196,090</b>	<b>198,248,038</b>	<b>31,405,444,128</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A) + (B) + (C)</b>	<b>71,956,621,531</b>	<b>419,859,971</b>	<b>72,376,481,502</b>

27

**ANNEXES**

**SUPPLY SCHEDULE A: RECURRENT BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR  
APPROPRIATION FY2025/26**

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
001	Office of the President	324,998,288
002	State House	479,892,365
003	Office of the Prime Minister	136,702,231
004	Ministry of Defence	2,829,837,053
005	Ministry of Public Service	34,372,227
006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	58,508,947
007	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	180,085,754
008	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	2,212,569,306
009	Ministry of Internal Affairs	56,161,364
010	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	188,455,147
011	Ministry of Local Government	64,795,807
012	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	202,497,221
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	483,229,263
014	Ministry of Health	205,074,513
015	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-Operatives	215,911,344
016	Ministry of Works, and Transport	803,669,546
017	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	123,600,351
018	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	299,119,088
019	Ministry of Water and Environment	48,589,602
020	Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	192,481,813
021	Ministry of East African Affairs	44,327,099
022	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	296,935,763
023	Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	14,857,785
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI)	17,689,292
111	National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC)	37,270,393
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI)	12,785,520

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<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
114	Uganda Cancer Institute (UCI)	91,699,456
115	Uganda Heart Institute (UHI)	48,211,076
116	Uganda National Medical Stores	716,171,136
117	Uganda Tourism Board (UTB)	54,719,166
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)	57,990,832
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control(NCIC)	168,873,742
122	Kampala Capital City Authority(KCCA)	288,556,032
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	15,659,659
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	20,490,289
125	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre and Data Bank(NAGRC&DB)	12,472,003
126	National Information Technologies Authority	51,206,924
127	Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	8,301,353
128	Uganda National Examination Board (UNEB)	147,674,732
129	Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	41,521,469
132	Education Service Commission(ESC)	8,934,337
133	Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	78,686,528
134	Health Service Commission(HSC)	13,268,146
135	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL)	16,598,053
137	National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	239,168,664
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	23,663,633
139	Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU)	51,968,500
141	Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)	807,738,450
142	National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	69,780,296
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	114,861,177
144	Uganda Police	921,018,239
145	Uganda Prisons	521,243,629
146	Public Service Commission (PSC)	20,593,982
147	Local Government Finance Commission(LGFC)	12,576,845
148	Judicial Service Commission(JSC)	17,094,393
150	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	29,798,387

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<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	40,012,930
153	Public Procurement & Disposal of Assets (PPDA)	25,382,074
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	96,319,774
156	Uganda Land Commission (ULC)	77,483,347
157	National Forestry Authority(NFA)	25,372,421
158	Internal Security Organization (ISO)	223,119,370
159	External Security Organization (ESO)	138,055,477
163	Uganda Retirements Benefits Regulatory Authority	12,544,833
164	National Council for Higher Education	15,040,773
166	National Council of Sports	51,686,604
167	Science, Technology and Innovation	320,645,439
168	Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	13,407,400
169	Uganda Vocational and Technical Assessment Board	59,364,482
301	Makerere University	352,491,158
302	Mbarara University	66,128,263
303	Makerere University Business School	152,792,270
304	Kyambogo University	147,329,059
305	Busitema University	61,397,305
306	Muni University	35,646,403
307	Kabale University	66,494,406
308	Soroti University	41,489,749
309	Gulu University	77,349,889
310	Lira University	41,429,135
311	Law Development Centre.	33,826,230
312	Uganda Management Institute	40,390,085
313	Mountains of the Moon University	41,097,366
401	Mulago National Referral Hospital	103,968,487
402	Butabika Hospital	18,236,402

Vote	Description	Amount (UGX 000')
	<b>Referral Hospitals</b>	
403	Arua Hospital	11,525,914
404	Fort Portal Hospital	12,943,619
405	Gulu Hospital	14,571,970
406	Hoima Hospital	13,313,426
407	Jinja Hospital	18,335,966
408	Kabale Hospital	12,100,368
409	Masaka Hospital	13,452,712
410	Mbale Hospital	16,738,569
411	Soroti Hospital	9,912,492
412	Lira Hospital	15,522,676
413	Mbarara Regional Hospital	18,645,268
414	Mubende Regional Referral Hospital	12,292,133
415	Moroto Regional Referral Hospital	11,150,847
416	Naguru Referral Hospital	14,902,927
417	Kiruddu Referral Hospital	27,401,331
418	Kawempe Referral Hospital	26,564,466
419	Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	17,281,838
420	Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	30,925,771
421	Kayunga Referral Hospital	14,772,948
422	Yumbe Referral Hospital	13,028,223
	<b>Missions Abroad</b>	
501	Uganda Mission at the United Nations, New York	18,306,699
502	Uganda High Commission in the United Kingdom	15,640,947
503	Uganda High Commission in Canada , Ottawa	10,323,859
504	Uganda High Commission in India, New Delhi	8,877,777
505	Uganda High Commission in Kenya ,Nairobi	7,341,493
506	Uganda High Commission in Tanzania , Dar es Salaam	12,790,806
507	Uganda High Commission in Nigeria , Abuja	6,699,770

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
508	Uganda High Commission in South Africa , Pretoria	6,778,576
509	Uganda High Commission in Rwanda , Kigali	5,160,780
510	Uganda Embassy in the United States , Washington	17,065,682
511	Uganda Embassy in Egypt , Cairo	6,851,000
512	Uganda Embassy in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	7,726,729
513	Uganda Embassy in China, Beijing	12,245,768
514	Uganda Embassy in Switzerland, Geneva	15,604,560
515	Uganda Embassy in Japan, Tokyo	9,343,851
516	Uganda Embassy in Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	10,391,718
517	Uganda Embassy in Denmark, Copenhagen	9,097,185
518	Uganda Embassy in Belgium, Brussels	8,469,280
519	Uganda Embassy in Italy, Rome	7,879,733
520	Uganda Embassy in DRC, Kinshasa	8,373,173
521	Uganda Embassy in Sudan, Khartoum	3,939,887
522	Uganda Embassy in France, Paris	12,557,520
523	Uganda Embassy in Germany, Berlin	17,010,468
524	Uganda Embassy in Iran, Tehran	6,140,254
525	Uganda Embassy in Russia, Moscow	9,348,792
526	Uganda Embassy in Australia, Canberra	7,862,683
527	Uganda Embassy in South Sudan, Juba	6,068,816
528	Uganda Embassy in United Arab Emirates, Abudhabi	11,901,326
529	Uganda Embassy in Burundi, Bujumbura	4,931,816
530	Uganda Consulate in China, Guangzhou	6,350,000
531	Uganda Embassy in Turkey, Ankara	9,877,949
532	Uganda Embassy in Somalia, Mogadishu	6,291,682
533	Uganda Embassy in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	7,382,632
534	Uganda Consulate in Kenya, Mombasa	9,336,488
535	Uganda Embassy in Algeria, Algiers	6,686,550
536	Uganda Embassy in Qatar, Doha	6,148,639
537	Uganda Mission in Havana, Cuba	3,801,001

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
538	Uganda Mission in Luanda, Angola	3,905,000
	<b>Local Governments</b>	
601	Arua city	42,627,791
602	Fort-Portal city	24,409,033
603	Gulu city	30,016,334
604	Hoima city	16,320,994
605	Jinja city	48,585,173
606	Lira city	32,637,923
607	Masaka city	32,123,397
608	Mbale city	41,146,292
609	Mbarara city	39,917,390
610	Soroti city	22,685,436
701	Apac Municipal Council	9,229,883
702	Bugiri Municipal Council	6,521,357
703	Bushenyi- Ishaka Municipal Council	13,883,756
704	Busia Municipal Council	8,729,341
705	Entebbe Municipal Council	14,992,040
706	Ibanda Municipal Council	17,036,210
707	Iganga Municipal Council	8,179,080
708	Kabale Municipal Council	17,830,374
709	Kamuli Municipal Council	8,837,237
710	Kapchorwa Municipal Council	10,959,904
711	Kasese Municipal Council	16,219,979
712	Kira Municipal Council	26,413,268
713	Kisoro Municipal Council	5,652,058
714	Kitgum Municipal Council	8,661,003
715	Koboko Municipal Council	10,108,919
716	Kotido Municipal Council	8,214,197

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
717	Kumi Municipal Council	10,187,986
718	Lugazi Municipal Council	9,351,388
719	Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipal Council	15,460,716
720	Masindi Municipal Council	12,665,581
721	Mityana Municipal Council	12,658,962
722	Moroto Municipal Council	6,850,672
723	Mubende Municipal Council	12,957,317
724	Mukono Municipal Council	24,510,782
725	Nansana Municipal Council	27,496,367
726	Nebbi Municipal Council	6,115,006
727	Njeru Municipal Council	15,341,297
728	Ntungamo Municipal Council	6,592,735
729	Rukungiri Municipal Council	12,562,835
730	Sheema Municipal Council	16,140,486
731	Tororo Municipal Council	11,941,028
801	Abim District	24,678,573
802	Adjumani District	38,784,017
803	Agago District	33,692,572
804	Alebtong District	25,987,410
805	Amolatar District	23,785,271
806	Amudat District	13,077,618
807	Amuria District	27,488,129
808	Amuru District	22,202,541
809	Apac District	26,403,359
810	Arua District	19,164,690
811	Budaka District	30,600,919
812	Bududa District	34,758,340
813	Bugiri District	38,222,815
814	Bugweri District	23,784,357
815	Buhweju District	19,568,878

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
816	Buikwe District	29,007,649
817	Bukedea District	32,070,566
818	Bukomansimbi District	20,843,921
819	Bukwo District	29,903,022
820	Bulambuli District	28,423,678
821	Buliisa District	17,598,564
822	Bundibugyo District	39,387,931
823	Bunyangabu District	25,162,958
824	Bushenyi District	33,454,206
825	Busia District	44,489,383
826	Butaleja District	39,776,276
827	Butambala District	30,754,023
828	Butebo District	20,039,759
829	Buvuma District	15,991,120
830	Buyende District	26,906,353
831	Dokolo District	25,699,646
832	Gomba District	22,803,541
833	Gulu District	23,531,301
834	Hoima District	24,263,480
835	Ibanda District	29,691,071
836	Iganga District	43,204,562
837	Isingiro District	58,063,351
838	Jinja District	38,577,730
839	Kaabong District	19,792,798
840	Kabale District	40,769,459
841	Kabarole District	21,563,389
842	Kaberaido District	20,586,216
843	Kagadi District	40,821,563
844	Kakumiro District	31,795,417
845	Kalaki District	16,547,241


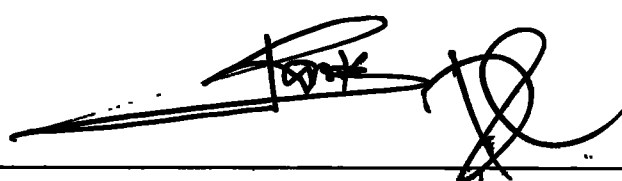
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Vote	Description	Amount (UGX 000')
846	Kalangala District	16,658,861
847	Kaliro District	31,869,271
848	Kalungu District	29,196,409
849	Kamuli District	52,653,989
850	Kamwenge District	32,058,748
851	Kanungu District	48,931,888
852	Kapchorwa District	22,800,060
853	Kapelebyong District	16,111,205
854	Karenga District	14,617,011
855	Kasanda District	30,464,584
856	Kasese District	87,209,094
857	Katakwi District	38,584,072
858	Kayunga District	45,435,624
859	Kazo District	21,223,340
860	Kibaale District	22,269,380
861	Kiboga District	29,367,800
862	Kibuku District	27,226,087
863	Kikuube District	24,951,332
864	Kiruhura District	24,394,021
865	Kiryandongo District	30,864,696
866	Kisoro District	47,651,749
867	Kitagwenda District	23,532,829
868	Kitgum District	32,306,429
869	Koboko District	25,575,025
870	Kole District	28,703,874
871	Kotido District	16,676,868
872	Kumi District	33,214,544
873	Kwania District	23,475,833
874	Kween District	23,960,596
875	Kyankwanzi District	30,045,160

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
876	Kyegegwa District	31,470,913
877	Kyenjojo District	41,947,987
878	Kyotera District	40,338,213
879	Lamwo District	22,174,012
880	Lira District	27,502,131
881	Luuka District	30,991,532
882	Luwero District	78,103,724
883	Lwengo District	32,483,519
884	Lyantonde District	21,935,852
885	Madi-Okollo District	21,841,592
886	Manafwa District	32,457,371
887	Maracha District	29,492,485
888	Masaka District	14,615,925
889	Masindi District	27,738,604
890	Mayuge District	49,514,128
891	Mbale District	42,966,325
892	Mbarara District	27,253,741
893	Mitooma District	36,257,032
894	Mityana District	35,248,748
895	Moroto District	15,165,026
896	Moyo District	24,948,054
897	Mpigi District	33,986,704
898	Mubende District	30,641,693
899	Mukono District	55,925,165
900	Nabilatuk District	11,358,444
901	Nakapiripirit District	13,874,296
902	Nakaseke District	43,187,786
903	Nakasongola District	31,982,802
904	Namayingo District	27,875,777
905	Namisindwa District	31,842,711

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
906	Namutumba District	35,142,253
907	Napak District	18,866,603
908	Nebbi District	31,883,866
909	Ngora District	24,572,193
910	Ntoroko District	22,147,884
911	Ntungamo District	60,020,269
912	Nwoya District	24,828,262
913	Obongi District	13,867,887
914	Omoro District	27,841,869
915	Otuke District	20,524,336
916	Oyam District	42,987,128
917	Pader District	34,974,847
918	Pakwach District	23,035,815
919	Pallisa District	40,860,992
920	Rakai District	40,361,351
921	Rubanda District	34,045,767
922	Rubirizi District	25,548,389
923	Rukiga District	23,005,023
924	Rukungiri District	46,222,197
925	Rwampara District	22,200,947
926	Sembabule District	35,699,011
927	Serere District	36,469,464
928	Sheema District	32,418,391
929	Sironko District	37,841,375
930	Soroti District	24,764,341
931	Terego District	26,419,590
932	Tororo District	65,667,982
933	Wakiso District	93,497,965
934	Yumbe District	48,948,006
935	Zombo District	28,680,777

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Vote	Description	Amount (UGX 000')
<b>TOTAL - RECURRENT</b>		<b>22,240,342,334</b>

**SUPPLY SCHEDULE B - DEVELOPMENT BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATION FY2025/26**

Vote	Description	Amount (UGX 000')
001	Office of the President	20,124,000
002	State House	27,722,000
003	Office of the Prime Minister	17,716,703
004	Ministry of Defence	2,036,380,570
005	Ministry of Public Service	10,522,084
006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,553,145
007	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	16,636,000
008	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	578,880,729
009	Ministry of Internal Affairs	819,630
010	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	751,590,947
011	Ministry of Local Government	124,364,065
012	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	129,030,236
013	Ministry of Education and Sports	324,929,538
014	Ministry of Health	1,418,903,088
015	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-Operatives	6,279,430
016	Ministry of Works, and Transport	5,096,009,184
017	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	1,717,427,840
018	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	140,928,558
019	Ministry of Water and Environment	1,443,727,900
020	Ministry of Information, and Communications Technology	573,606
021	Ministry of East African Affairs	92,915
022	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	47,026,000
023	Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	1,177,771,311
101	Judiciary	56,009,500
102	Electoral Commission(EC)	3,348,000

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
103	Inspector General of Government's Office(IGG)	22,797,181
104	Parliamentary Commission(PARL)	20,805,900
105	Law Reform Commission(LRC)	378,011
106	Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)	6,765,971
107	Uganda Aids Commission (UAC)	557,370
108	National Planning Authority(NPA)	44,917,050
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI)	2,893,060
111	National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC)	395,000
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity(DEI)	64,770
114	Uganda Cancer Institute (UCI)	149,543,059
115	Uganda Heart Institute (UHI)	69,527,635
116	Uganda National Medical Stores	1,432,600
117	Uganda Tourism Board (UTB)	43,180
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)	3,900,000
120	National Citizenship and Immigration Control(NCIC)	20,541,900
122	Kampala Capital City Authority(KCCA)	491,889,620
123	National Lotteries and Gaming Regulatory Board	1,000,000
124	Equal Opportunities Commission	790,000
125	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre and Data Bank(NAGRC&DB)	96,370,842
126	National Information Technologies Authority	237,215,050
127	Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)	-
128	Uganda National Examination Board (UNEB)	10,408,000
129	Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA)	1,475,720
131	Office of the Auditor General (OAG)	1,565,702
132	Education Service Commission(ESC)	1,583,666
133	Directorate of Public Prosecution(DPP)	18,336,749
134	Health Service Commission(HSC)	7,047,520
135	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL)	22,734,546
137	National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA)	13,895,400
138	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	308,997,082
139	Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU)	31,568,786
141	Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)	64,788,000
142	National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)	101,163,251
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	18,360,000
144	Uganda Police	268,210,569
145	Uganda Prisons	61,252,664

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
146	Public Service Commission (PSC)	2,541,500
147	Local Government Finance Commission(LGFC)	1,500,000
148	Judicial Service Commission(JSC)	2,496,310
150	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	8,130,148
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	4,126,676
153	Public Procurement & Disposal of Assets (PPDA)	1,295,400
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	35,550,000
156	Uganda Land Commission (ULC)	26,920,000
157	National Forestry Authority(NFA)	21,287,691
158	Internal Security Organization (ISO)	10,241,000
159	External Security Organization (ESO)	702,072
163	Uganda Retirements Benefits Regulatory Authority	720,000
164	National Council for Higher Education	100,000
166	National Council of Sports	451,226,903
167	Science, Technology and Innovation	40,998,100
168	Uganda Freezones and Export Promotion Authority	2,357,698
169	Uganda Vocational and Technical Assessment Board	10,330,876
301	Makerere University	33,919,237
302	Mbarara University	34,740,706
303	Makerere University Business School	1,881,595
304	Kyambogo University	3,989,831
305	Busitema University	11,404,826
306	Muni University	3,768,286
307	Kabale University	2,056,269
308	Soroti University	10,987,980
309	Gulu University	21,836,718
310	Lira University	4,412,239
311	Law Development Centre.	4,357,193
312	Uganda Management Institute	-
313	Mountains of the Moon University	5,151,599
401	Mulago National Referral Hospital	23,315,487
402	Butabika Hospital	2,262,036
	<b>Referral Hospitals</b>	
403	Arua Hospital	4,790,086
404	Fort Portal Hospital	114,518
405	Gulu Hospital	108,000

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
406	Hoima Hospital	108,000
407	Jinja Hospital	108,000
408	Kabale Hospital	108,000
409	Masaka Hospital	108,000
410	Mbale Hospital	1,408,000
411	Soroti Hospital	108,000
412	Lira Hospital	108,000
413	Mbarara Regional Hospital	108,000
414	Mubende Regional Referral Hospital	135,000
415	Moroto Regional Referral Hospital	130,139
416	Naguru Referral Hospital	7,216,000
417	Kiruddu Referral Hospital	1,377,000
418	Kawempe Referral Hospital	810,000
419	Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital	810,000
420	Mulago Specialized Women and Neonatal Hospital	2,041,200
421	Kayunga Referral Hospital	300,000
422	Yumbe Referral Hospital	100,000
	<b>Missions Abroad</b>	
501	Uganda Mission at the United Nations, New York	1,092,000
502	Uganda High Commission in the United Kingdom	-
503	Uganda High Commission in Canada , Ottawa	17,687,413
504	Uganda High Commission in India, New Delhi	-
505	Uganda High Commission in Kenya ,Nairobi	3,390,000
506	Uganda High Commission in Tanzania , Dar es Salaam	6,390,000
507	Uganda High Commission in Nigeria , Abuja	-
508	Uganda High Commission in South Africa , Pretoria	150,000
509	Uganda High Commission in Rwanda , Kigali	-
510	Uganda Embassy in the United States , Washington	-
511	Uganda Embassy in Egypt , Cairo	-
512	Uganda Embassy in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	-
513	Uganda Embassy in China, Beijing	-
514	Uganda Embassy in Switzerland, Geneva	400,000
515	Uganda Embassy in Japan, Tokyo	-
516	Uganda Embassy in Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	-
517	Uganda Embassy in Denmark, Copenhagen	7,000,000
518	Uganda Embassy in Belgium, Brussels	4,868,587

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
519	Uganda Embassy in Italy, Rome	-
520	Uganda Embassy in DRC, Kinshasa	-
521	Uganda Embassy in Sudan, Khartoum	-
522	Uganda Embassy in France, Paris	2,000,000
523	Uganda Embassy in Germany, Berlin	390,000
524	Uganda Embassy in Iran, Tehran	-
525	Uganda Embassy in Russia, Moscow	-
526	Uganda Embassy in Australia, Canberra	-
527	Uganda Embassy in South Sudan, Juba	-
528	Uganda Embassy in United Arab Emirates, Abudhabi	3,000,000
529	Uganda Embassy in Burundi, Bujumbura	-
530	Uganda Consulate in China, Guangzhou	-
531	Uganda Embassy in Turkey, Ankara	-
532	Uganda Embassy in Somalia, Mogadishu	542,000
533	Uganda Embassy in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	390,000
534	Uganda Consulate in Kenya, Mombasa	8,000,000
535	Uganda Embassy in Algeria, Algiers	390,000
536	Uganda Embassy in Qatar, Doha	-
537	Uganda Mission in Havana, Cuba	-
538	Uganda Mission in Luanda, Angola	-
	<b>Local Governments</b>	
601	Arua city	3,898,842
602	Fort-Portal city	2,788,332
603	Gulu city	3,319,911
604	Hoima city	3,210,937
605	Jinja city	6,885,624
606	Lira city	3,342,673
607	Masaka city	6,620,770
608	Mbale city	3,912,271
609	Mbarara city	5,986,198
610	Soroti city	2,202,253
701	Apac Municipal Council	1,311,041
702	Bugiri Municipal Council	853,432
703	Bushenyi- Ishaka Municipal Council	1,315,043
704	Busia Municipal Council	1,154,104
705	Entebbe Municipal Council	10,064,575

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
706	Ibanda Municipal Council	1,232,152
707	Iganga Municipal Council	497,831
708	Kabale Municipal Council	2,413,306
709	Kamuli Municipal Council	1,508,152
710	Kapchorwa Municipal Council	1,140,129
711	Kasese Municipal Council	923,661
712	Kira Municipal Council	8,168,523
713	Kisoro Municipal Council	1,232,846
714	Kitgum Municipal Council	1,040,555
715	Koboko Municipal Council	1,349,879
716	Kotido Municipal Council	596,380
717	Kumi Municipal Council	1,059,786
718	Lugazi Municipal Council	1,075,923
719	Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipal Council	15,639,553
720	Masindi Municipal Council	1,848,406
721	Mityana Municipal Council	1,840,299
722	Moroto Municipal Council	468,386
723	Mubende Municipal Council	1,990,070
724	Mukono Municipal Council	10,464,554
725	Nansana Municipal Council	9,753,903
726	Nebbi Municipal Council	460,063
727	Njeru Municipal Council	1,516,439
728	Ntungamo Municipal Council	684,105
729	Rukungiri Municipal Council	1,403,150
730	Sheema Municipal Council	1,903,114
731	Tororo Municipal Council	726,683
801	Abim District	2,350,879
802	Adjumani District	2,901,938
803	Agago District	5,149,726
804	Alebtong District	3,305,496
805	Amolatar District	2,952,941
806	Amudat District	2,531,739
807	Amuria District	4,131,956
808	Amuru District	3,261,950
809	Apac District	2,876,167
810	Arua District	2,671,537
811	Budaka District	3,595,257
812	Bududa District	4,201,546

Vote	Description	Amount (UGX 000')
813	Bugiri District	3,942,420
814	Bugweri District	1,554,438
815	Buhweju District	3,228,651
816	Buikwe District	2,288,142
817	Bukedea District	6,929,676
818	Bukomansimbi District	1,587,386
819	Bukwo District	2,282,346
820	Bulambuli District	3,977,104
821	Buliisa District	2,271,496
822	Bundibugyo District	5,452,075
823	Bunyangabu District	3,177,556
824	Bushenyi District	2,452,231
825	Busia District	4,602,736
826	Butaleja District	5,037,683
827	Butambala District	2,409,773
828	Butebo District	2,553,114
829	Buvuma District	2,321,680
830	Buyende District	3,199,135
831	Dokolo District	3,603,294
832	Gomba District	2,109,441
833	Gulu District	1,860,357
834	Hoima District	2,473,660
835	Ibanda District	3,175,902
836	Iganga District	3,266,074
837	Isingiro District	6,739,455
838	Jinja District	3,285,405
839	Kaabong District	2,681,221
840	Kabale District	4,454,290
841	Kabarole District	5,518,603
842	Kaberamaido District	2,492,506
843	Kagadi District	4,825,013
844	Kakumiro District	7,553,407
845	Kalaki District	2,162,023
846	Kalangala District	1,285,413
847	Kaliro District	2,859,350
848	Kalungu District	1,770,657
849	Kamuli District	4,098,749
850	Kamwenge District	4,612,349

Vote	Description	Amount (UGX 000')
851	Kanungu District	4,183,383
852	Kapchorwa District	1,981,743
853	Kapelebyong District	2,630,719
854	Karenga District	1,399,598
855	Kasanda District	3,428,678
856	Kasese District	13,603,845
857	Katakwi District	3,370,848
858	Kayunga District	5,669,819
859	Kazo District	3,152,276
860	Kibaale District	6,579,011
861	Kiboga District	3,960,200
862	Kibuku District	2,969,425
863	Kikuube District	4,561,406
864	Kiruhura District	3,903,054
865	Kiryandongo District	3,830,644
866	Kisoro District	3,722,933
867	Kitagwenda District	2,382,403
868	Kitgum District	3,380,974
869	Koboko District	2,087,093
870	Kole District	2,663,870
871	Kotido District	2,707,070
872	Kumi District	4,245,534
873	Kwania District	2,781,082
874	Kween District	2,518,346
875	Kyankwanzi District	3,276,736
876	Kyegegwa District	4,992,916
877	Kyenjojo District	6,437,830
878	Kyotera District	4,648,360
879	Lamwo District	3,525,410
880	Lira District	2,946,275
881	Luuka District	2,679,967
882	Luwero District	11,110,747
883	Lwengo District	2,755,524
884	Lyantonde District	2,611,925
885	Madi-Okollo District	1,471,340
886	Manafwa District	2,076,113
887	Maracha District	3,193,327
888	Masaka District	1,566,265

<b>Vote</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (UGX 000')</b>
889	Masindi District	2,283,561
890	Mayuge District	3,741,314
891	Mbale District	4,258,404
892	Mbarara District	3,574,783
893	Mitooma District	5,833,974
894	Mityana District	3,115,081
895	Moroto District	1,903,749
896	Moyo District	2,558,666
897	Mpigi District	2,989,567
898	Mubende District	3,891,823
899	Mukono District	3,571,739
900	Nabilatuk District	2,235,822
901	Nakapiripirit District	3,168,024
902	Nakaseke District	5,298,902
903	Nakasongola District	2,768,377
904	Namayingo District	2,762,795
905	Namisindwa District	3,760,490
906	Namutumba District	2,790,205
907	Napak District	2,767,585
908	Nebbi District	2,919,540
909	Ngora District	2,452,235
910	Ntoroko District	2,417,457
911	Ntungamo District	5,001,791
912	Nwoya District	4,385,464
913	Obongi District	1,426,371
914	Omoro District	4,102,293
915	Otuke District	2,067,968
916	Oyam District	4,560,542
917	Pader District	3,065,637
918	Pakwach District	2,329,327
919	Pallisa District	2,557,798
920	Rakai District	3,859,310
921	Rubanda District	6,526,221
922	Rubirizi District	3,908,217
923	Rukiga District	1,951,129
924	Rukungiri District	4,367,466
925	Rwampara District	3,910,185
926	Sembabule District	4,797,901


Vote	Description	Amount (UGX 000')
927	Serere District	3,442,691
928	Sheema District	2,139,284
929	Sironko District	3,722,803
930	Soroti District	4,194,379
931	Terego District	2,964,588
932	Tororo District	5,431,329
933	Wakiso District	11,541,360
934	Yumbe District	7,269,672
935	Zombo District	3,293,589
<b>TOTAL - DEVELOPMENT</b>		<b>18,730,695,040</b>


**SUPPLY SCHEDULE C - STATUTORY CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND FY2025/26**


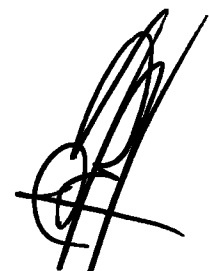





001	<b>OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>	
001	Specified Officers - President	96,000
001	- Vice President	96,000
		-
005	<b>Ministry of Public Service</b>	-
		-
007	<b>JUSTICE</b>	-
	Justice Court Awards	1,786,000
		-
130	<b>TREASURY SERVICES</b>	27,807,431,953
		-
101	JUDICIARY	385,213,640
102	ELECTORAL COMMISSION	591,568,273
103	INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT	65,939,044
104	PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION	1,008,667,023
105	UGANDA LAW REFORM COMMISSION	16,272,358
106	UGANDA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	26,206,603


107	UGANDA AIDS COMMISSION	25,836,083
108	NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	65,946,165
131	AUDIT (Auditor General)	112,032,579
133	DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION	270,000
144	POLICE (Inspector & Deputy Inspector General)	163,708
145	PRISONS (Commissioner & Deputy Commissioner)	163,708
<b>GRAND TOTAL STATUTORY</b>		<b>31,405,444,128</b>



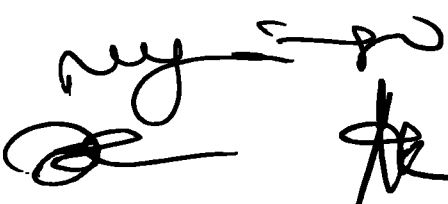
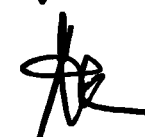



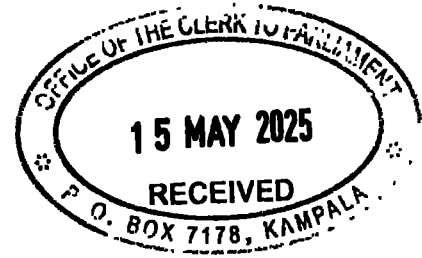









**PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA**

**MINORITY REPORT/STATEMENT ON THE 2025/26 BUDGET, 2025**

**MAY 15 2025**

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## **BACKGROUND**

We are opposed to the approval of the Shs 72.367 trillion 2025/25 annual budget unless it is restructured, as we propose, to address the socio-economic challenges our country is facing.

Rt. Hon Speaker and Hon. Members, even if the allocations in the budget were to address the socio-economic challenges, financing the budget through reckless borrowing will cause the country even more pain.

To finance this 72.376 trillion, the NRM government wants to borrow Shs 32.075 trillion because taxes, non-tax revenue and grants will generate only Shs 40.042 trillion.

The NRM government will then splash the taxes collected and borrowed money on luxury and distribute a big portion of it to President Museveni friends.

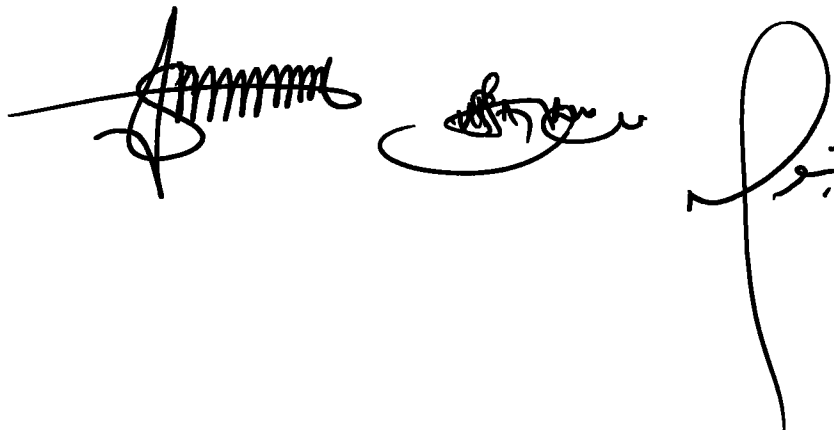
Moreover the Constitution and Public Finance Management Act (PMA) were not followed in preparation of this budget.

### **SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR THE SHS 72.367 TRILLION BUDGET**

The government intends to raise Shs 34.051 trillion from taxes. This represents 47% of the total budget requirements.

The government will also raise Shs 3.246 trillion from non-tax sources representing 4.4% of total requirement. The taxes and fees collections together will give us 51.5% of the total money that we need to finance our budget for next financial year. Our budget will also be financed by grants worth Shs 2.745 trillion which is 3.7% of our financial requirements.

The rest, Shs 32.075 trillion (44.3% will be borrowed from foreign and domestic financial institutions. This is the fiscal deficit that we face as a country.

Three handwritten signatures in black ink are positioned at the bottom of the page. The signature on the left is a stylized, cursive script. The middle signature is a more compact, cursive script. The signature on the right is a long, flowing cursive script that extends downwards.

**Table showing sources of money for the 2025/26 budget.**

<b>SOURCE OF MONEY</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
TAX COLLECTIONS (PROJECTED)	34.051 TRN	47%
DOMESTIC BORROWING	21.409 TRN	29.5%
EXTERNAL BORROWING	10.666 TRN	14.7%
GRANTS	2.745	3.7%
NON-TAX REVENUE	3.246 TRN	4.4%
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>72.376 TRN</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **WHO WILL LEND US SHS 34 TRILLION**

Ministry of Finance on page 19 of the Medium Term Debt Management Strategy, is warning Parliament that because of past global recessions, concessional lending has drastically reduced. Creditors are now focused on resuscitating their own economies.

The biggest borrowing, 68%, therefore will be from domestic commercial banks and several other funds. Only 32% of the borrowing will be from institutions such as World Bank, IMF, ADB and other international funds.

Only 9% of the loans to be procured for budget will be on concessional terms, 6% at semi concessional and 16.7% at non-concessional and commercial terms.

This government committed to restrict non-concessional/commercial loans to financing infrastructure and self-financing projects through on-lent agreements that have the capacity of generating non tax revenue to enable debt repayment. It is now contracting non concessional loans to fund recurrent expenditures. Remember the USD 789 million loan in 2023.

Overborrowing from commercial banks is crowding out the private sector and is increasing interest payment almost beyond our reach. This Financial; year, we are paying Shs 9.4% trillion in interest to commercial banks mainly and Shs 1.8 trillion interest to foreign

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lenders. In the next budget interest payment will consume over 9 trillion.

Ministry of Finance notes that borrowing from foreign sources poses a great risk on our reserves. To be safe maturing foreign debt should be kept at a certain percentage of our reserves.

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, reflect on the debt burden you are creating before you say, "aye" to the budget. That is why a report on Public Debt, Grants, Guarantees and Other Financial Liabilities is and was tabled together with the budget.

Approving the budget means, you have given the government a greenlight to borrow Shs 32 trillion to finance next year's budget. You have in a way lost the right to complain when Hon. Musasizi begins to vend and traffic loan requests to this Parliament.

Ministry of Finance itself on page 8 of the Medium Term Debt Management Strategy is complaining against expenditure requirements against realistic revenue projections which is raising the fiscal deficit and leading to more borrowing. The Medium Term Debt Management Strategy was also presented to this House.

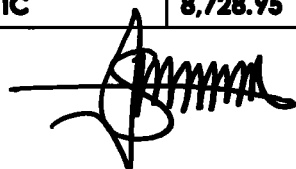
Interest charged on the money we are borrowing has significantly risen and our currency continues to depreciate. This, Finance is reporting, has increased the borrowing costs and worsened Uganda's debt burden amidst reduced foreign exchange reserves.

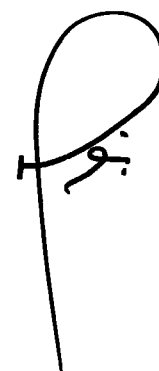
### **WILL URA REALLY COLLECT Shs 34 TRILLION**

To finance the budget, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) has now been given a Shs 34 trillion target next Financial Year. This year the target is Shs 29.3 trillion. The taxes will be collected as follows.

Table showing categories of taxes that will be collected.

<b>DIRECT DOMESTIC TAXES</b>	<b>12,977.29</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE TAXES</b>	<b>12,645.86</b>
<b>INDIRECT DOMESTIC</b>	<b>8,728.95</b>





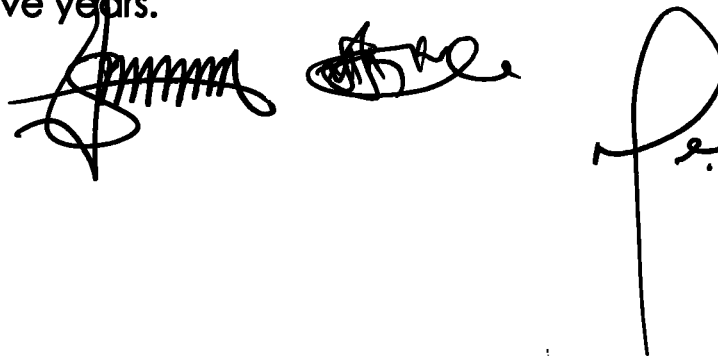
**Table showing funds that will be raised from taxes and non-tax collections**

<b>DIRECT DOMESTIC</b>	<b>12,977.29</b>
PAYE	6,304.44
CORP TAX	2,778.39
PRESUMPTION TAX	24.50
OTHER NON PAYE	121.45
WHT	2,109.83
RENTAL INCOME	401.69
TAX ON BANK INTEREST	241.87
TREASURY BILLS	857.93
CASINO & LOTTERY	137.19
<b>INDIRECT DOMESTIC EXCISE</b>	<b>2,857.85</b>
CIGARETTES	23.80
BEER	539.07
SPIRITS/WARAGI	264.46
WINES	1.23
SOFT DRINKS	349.83
PHONE TALK TIME	438.97
NEAR BEER BEVERAGES	
SUGAR	61.57
BOTTLED WATER	68.60
CEMENT	58.08
COSMETICS	23.64
MONEY TRANSFER	248.66
INTERNATIONAL CALLS	32.66
BANK CHARGES	171.42
COOKING OIL	63.61
MOTOR CYCLES	
LEVY ON CASH WITHDRAWALS	281.96
OVER THE TOP	
INTERNET DATA	174.73
PLASTIC SHOPPING BAGS	8.21
MOTOR VEHICLE LUBRICANTS	6.32
OTHER FURNITURES	0.43
<b>INDIRECT DOMESTIC VAT MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,380.64</b>
CIGARETTES	0.12
BEER	234.44
SPIRITS/WARAGI	224.78



WINES	0.09
SOFT DRINKS	171.73
SUGAR	215.29
BOTTLED WATER	35.52
CEMENT	181.77
MILK	.....
OTHERS	2,316.91
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>1,034.18</b>
ELECTRICITY	333.33
PHONE TALK TIME	324.65
WATER	79.90
INSURANCE	145.42
OTHER FINANCIAL SERVICES	107.79
AGRICULTURE	29.59
NON RESIDENTS	13.50
<b>OTHER SUB SECTORS</b>	<b>1,456.27</b>
CONSTRUCTION	195.48
WHOLESELL AND RETAIL TRADE REPAIRS	641.67
HOTELS & RESTAURANTS	163.63
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	72.67
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	295.01
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE	24.50
MINING & QUARRYING	51.54
OIL AND GAS	11.77
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>	<b>12,645.86</b>
PETROLEUM	4,366.09
IMPORT DUTY	2,567.42
EXCISE DUTY	311.58
VAT	4,430.81
WHT	276.65
SURCHARGE	360.60
TEMPORARY ROAD LICENSE	152.35
INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY	157.27
EXPORT LEVY ON FISH, HIDES & SKINS LEVY & TOBACCO, MINERALS	22.25
<b>TOTAL TAX COLLECTION minus 920bn refunds, 161bn stamp and embossing</b>	<b>33.270 Trillion</b>

What Parliament needs to note is the fact that URA has never hit the target in the last five years.



**Table showing URA targets and actual collection over four years.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual collection</b>
2020/21	21.638 Trillion	19.263 Trillion
2021/22	22.363 Trillion	21.658 Trillion
2022/23	25.151 Trillion	23.732 Trillion
2023/24	29.218 Trillion	25.719 Trillion

As usual without providing a thorough study, Finance is engaging this Parliament in speculation. Remember Section 12(8) of PFMA states that 'annual Budget shall be based on sound analysis and forecasts of macroeconomic developments and fiscal prospects.'

### **BUDGET PERFORMANCE**

The last two financial years should guide us when considering a budget with an exaggerated figure.

In 2022/23, this Parliament approved a total budget of Shs 52.548 Trillion. The actual money raised through taxes and borrowing was Shs 43.404 Trillion. Minister of Finance issued warrants worth Shs 49.226 trillion.

In 2023/24, revised approved budget was Shas 61.669 trillion, warrants issued totaled Shs 50.172 trillion actual money collected and borrowed was Shs 48.680 trillion.

On average we have been raising just about 50 trillion to fund our budget. This election year could even be worse. We need to approve a realistic budget of not more than Shs 55 trillion at worst.

The reason government presents an obscene figure is because they want to raise the amount (3%) they are authorised by the law to spend without prior Parliament approval which they will give to the Pinetti and Aminas.



## THE ALLOCATION OF THE SHS 72.376 TRILLION BUDGET

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, we hope you have already noted that we continue borrowing to pay loans.

Next Financial year, total borrowing is projected to be Shs 32 trillion of which, Shs 10 trillion is to clear maturing treasury bills and bonds. This is what Finance calls refinancing (debt rollover).

The NRM government goes to a money lender and asks him to lend it to pay an old debt. We must bring this nonsense to an end. Next Financial Year, you have budgeted Shs 11 trillion to pay interest on money borrowed and only Shs 6.5 trillion for development. This is crazy Hon. Ladies and gentlemen.

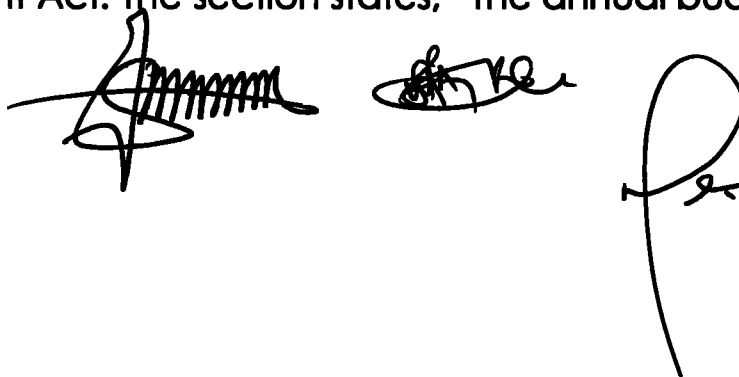
**This table shows how money raised to finance the budget will be spent**

ITEM	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
DEBT SERVICING	27,378,970,755,552	38%
WAGE	8,565,890,000,000	11%
NONE-WAGE	29,617,461,775,082	41.1%
DEVELOPMENT	6,584,299,000,000	9.1%
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>72,376,571,530,634</b>	<b>100%</b>

## SERVICING PUBLIC DEBT (38% of BUDGET)

In a report on Public Debt and Grants laid in Parliament on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2025, total Public Debt is given on page 12 as Shs 106.22 trillion as at December 2024. This is 52.4% of the GDP which is given as Shs 202.7 trillion on page 3 of the Budget Framework Paper.

The Government committed not to borrow beyond 52.4% of our GDP in the Charter of Fiscal Responsibility. Approving this budget means you are allowing government to go against the Charter of Fiscal Responsibility which will offend section 12(6) of the Public Finance Management Act. The section states, "The annual budget shall be



consistent with the National Development Plan, the Charter for Fiscal Responsibility and the Budget Framework Paper."

On Page 9 of the Report on loans, Ministry of Finance observes, "there is moderate risk of debt distress, mainly due to slow export growth and a rising debt service burden which amounted to 31.5% of revenue as of June 2024 and projected to stay above 20 percent throughout the medium term, mainly due to the cost of debt. .... Uganda has limited room to absorb economic shocks. Meaning a significant economic downturn or shock event could worsen its risk of debt distress."

To try clear this huge debt, government has allocated Shs 27.3 trillion (38% of total budget) to debt servicing under Vote 130. Interestingly while 27.3 trillion is being allocated for debt servicing, we are seeking to borrow Shs 32 trillion to fund other budget items. One step ahead, two steps behind. We should at worst be borrowing less than what we are paying. You cannot repay Shs 27.3 trillion and then borrow Shs 34 trillion.

The table below showing how 27.3 trillion debt service money will be distributed.

**The table below shows who will benefit from Debt servicing.**

ITEM	THIS YEAR 2024/25	NEXT YEAR 2025/26
External loan interest	1,393,671,131,219	1,647,491,080
Interest on T-Bills	843,958,922,554	1,215,355,382,558
Interest on T-Bonds	7,189,361,717,899	8,263,353,105,818
Commitment Fees	45,761,542,282	63,656,188,567
Debt Management Fees	57,836,965,475	142,554,539,188
External Debt Principal	3,029,944,516,057	4,985,788,864,336
Domestic Securities Redemption	12,021,700,000,000	10,027,841,781,004
BoU Reimbursement	9,100,001,700,000	0
Contingencies Fund	169,000,000,000	169,000,000,000
Court Awards	317,000,000,000	287,000,000,000
Others	607,343,511,120	575,106,400,000
Listing Fees	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,022,776,006,606</b>	<b>27,378,970,755,552</b>

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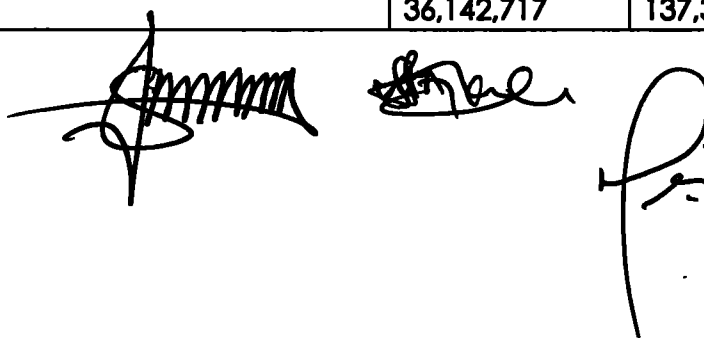
## CHINESE LOANS

China has become the biggest beneficiary of our debt servicing. This financial year as at December 2024, we had paid China \$178.744 million (Shs 679,228,279,200). Of this 679 billion, Shs 212,214,952,000 is interest and Shs 13.2 billion is commission and other fees. Currently Uganda owes China Shs 9.2 trillion. Only World Bank with Shs 18.3 trillion has lent Uganda more. Chinese loans are very expensive. Look at the interest they are collecting annually.

This Parliament must discourage government from recklessly contracting Chinese and commercial banks' loans.

**Table showing countries and banks that Uganda owes money as of December 2024  
(This is only external debt)**

LENDOR	IN USD	IN SHILLING
WORLD BANK INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	4,833,771,951	18,368,333,413,800
<b>CHINA</b>	<b>2,442,979,841</b>	<b>9,283,323,395,800</b>
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND	1,618,052,792	6,148,600,609,600
IMF	1,527,556,161	5,804,713,411,800
ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	685,003,299	2,603,012,536,200
STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA	676,325,000	2,570,035,000,000
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	385,726,056	1,465,759,012,800
AFRICAN EXPORT IMPORT BANK	341,100,000	1,292,195,057,800
UNITED KINGDOM EXPORT FINANCE	340,051,331	1,292,195,057,800
FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	289,403,957	1,099,735,036,600
COMESA BANK TDB (PTA)	274,313,636	1,042,391,816,800
STANDARD CHARTERED	257,268,534	977,620,429,200
UN IFAD	239,296,406	909,326,342,800
JAPAN	201,788,772	766,797,333,600
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	91,810,910	348,881,458,000
ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA	69,889,760	265,581,088,000
OPEC FUND	56,466,247	214,571,738,600
KUWAIT	47,316,415	179,802,377,000
SAUDI ARABIA	36,958,275	140,441,445,000
SPAIN	36,883,877	140,158,732,600
NDF	36,142,717	137,342,324,600



GERMANY KFW	21,120,070	80,256,266,000
SOUTH KOREA	18,924,404	71,912,735,200
JBIC	14,531,719	55,220,532,200
INDIA	11,630,851	44,197,233,800
NIGERIA	11,527,396	43,804,104,800
EUROPE COMMERZBANK	10,306,337	39,164,080,600
ABU DHABI	9,478,956	36,017,821,200
GERMANY AKA BANK	6,821,374	25,921,221,200
CDP	5,202,500	19,769,500,000
AUSTRIA	3,265,869	12,410,302,200
IRAQ	656	2,492,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,600,916,069</b>	<b>55,479,493,908,400</b>

### **TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT**

The stock of domestic debt is given by Finance on page 23 of the report on loans and grants as Shs 53.224 trillion as at December 2024. But on page 15 of the Treasury Operations 130 Vote it is given as Shs 51.7 trillion.

This is mainly money borrowed from commercial banks to finance our luxurious lifestyles in the budget. Sometimes this government borrows money that is paid in 91 days. This is like ordinary people borrowing from money lenders.

The South African banks are the biggest beneficiaries of this lending especially Stanbic and Stanchart. These South African banks collect more than Shs 9 trillion annually in interest from government. Please remember that out of the about 24 licensed commercial banks, only four are owned by Ugandans.

What government calls domestic borrowing is actually foreign (external) because these domestic banks are foreign owned.

### **The list of commercial banks in the country.**

1	ABC BANK	11	AFRILAND FIRST BANK	20	ABSA
2	BANK OF AFRICA	12	BANK OF BARODA	21	BANK OF INDIA

3	CAIRO	13	CENTENARY BANK	22	CITI BANK
4	INTERNATIONAL BANK				
5	DFCU BANK	14	DIAMOND TRUST BANK	23	ECO BANK
6	EQUITY BANK	15	EXIM BANK	24	FINANCE TRUST BANK
7	GUARANTY TRUST BANK	16	HOUSING FINANCE BANK	25	KCB BANK UGANDA LIMITED
8	NCBA BANK	17	OPPORTUNITY BANK	26	ORIENT BANK
9	POST BANK	18	STANBIC BANK (U) LTD	27	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK
10	TROPICAL BANK	19	UNITED BANK OF AFRICA	28	

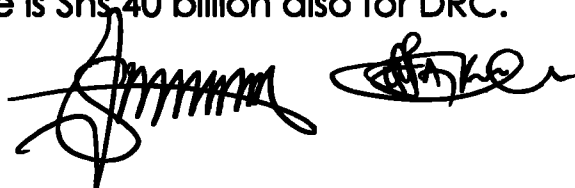
### **SHS 247 BILLION TO PAY CONGO FOR STOLEN GOLD**

The Shs 27.3 trillion includes Shs 247 billion (\$65 million) to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for raping its women, looting its gold, diamond and timber when Gen. Tibuhaburwa ordered its invasion in 1998/99.

The soldiers Gen. Tibuhaburwa deployed were accused of rape while senior commanders and other NRM leaders were accused of plunder. These bad mannered NRM leaders are making us lose scarce resources.

The International Court of Justice ordered Uganda to pay Congo \$325 million (Shs 1.2 trillion) starting the year 2022. We are required to remit \$65 million annually until the debt is cleared.

- US\$ 225 million for damage to persons (including loss of life, serious bodily injury, sexual violence, recruitment and deployment of child soldiers, and population displacement)
  - US\$ 40 million for damage to property (located inside and outside Ituri); and
  - US\$ 60 million for damage related to natural resources (including gold, diamonds, coltan, coffee, timber and fauna).
- We are also paying a 6% interest on outstanding balance. In this budget there is Shs 40 billion also for DRC.



### **BUDGETING SHS 60 BILLION TO PAY ROKO DEBTS**

Also included in the Shs 27.3 trillion debt servicing, is Shs 60 billion amount for Roko Construction Company. Uganda is acquiring preference shares in this collapsing company.

This Parliament authorised government in July 2022 to acquire 150,000 preference shares in Roko at a cost of Shs 207.13 billion to be paid over five years.

This payment to Roko is now part of our public debt obligation. As of May 31<sup>st</sup> 2022, Roko's debts were at an equivalent of Shs 419 billion. The company owed money to DFCU 49 billion, ABSA 30 billion, Baroda 11.5 billion among others.

As usual Gen. Museveni stepped in since the proprietors are his friends who helped him when he was fighting to remove government in 19980-86. That is how that debt was contracted. We are borrowing to help pay someone else's debt.

The Auditor General in a December 2024 annual report on page 24 states that the shares in Roko were irregularly purchased. The resolutions by the company allotting government shares were done before parliamentary approval. The Auditor General fears legal disputes may arise in future.

### **PINETTI TO GET ANOTHER SHS 465 BILLION**

Also part of the Shs 27.3 trillion debt servicing, is Shs 465 billion for President Museveni's Italian friend Ms Enrica Maria Aristidina Pinett.

The Shs 465 billion will be deposited on an escrow account accessed only by Aristidina Pinett.

Remember Pinett has just been given Shs 298 billion in supplementary request schedule number three passed about a two ago.

So far we have given Pinett Shs 774.469 billion. We are now adding her Shs 465 billion in this budget. This will bring total amount given to Pinetti



for Lubowa to Shs 1.239 trillion. Whatever this woman did for/to our President, Allah knows.

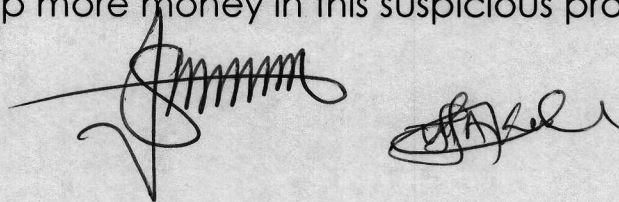
The table below gives a history of how we have been paying Pinett since April 2021. It doesn't include this new money and one she obtained through a supplementary request.

**Lubowa Hospital promissory Notes Paid so far 476,469,170,072**

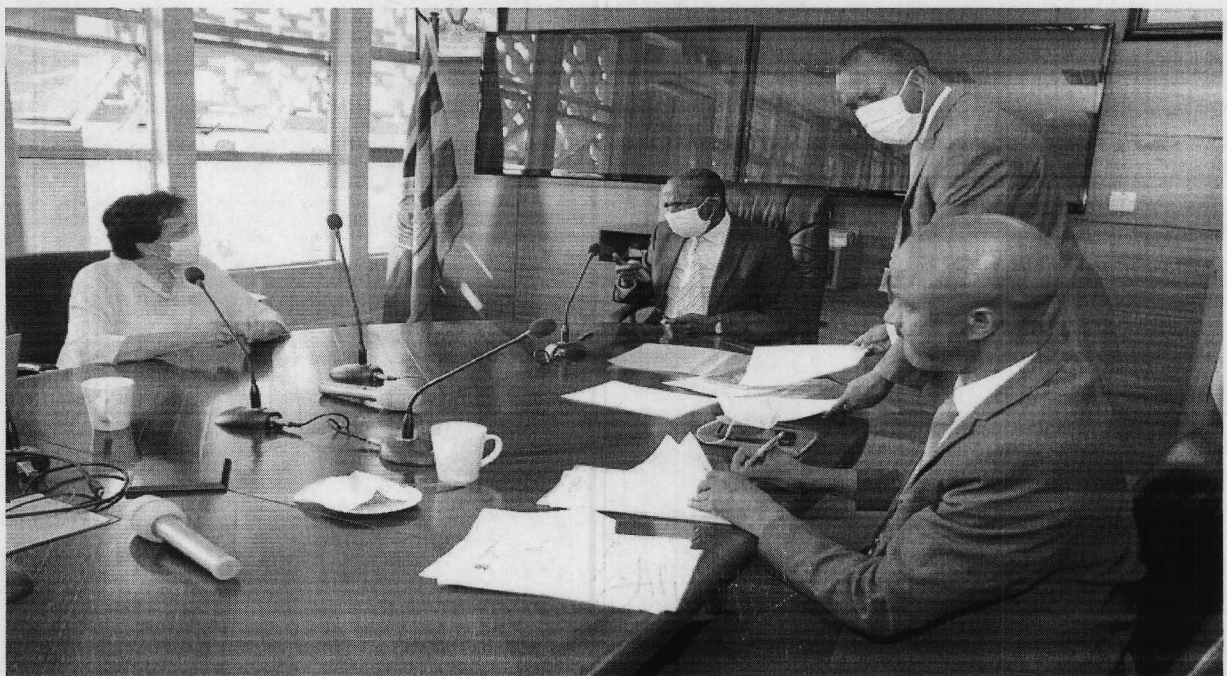
Promissory Note No.	Maturity date	Face value (USD)	Actual UGX. Paid
1	April 12 <sup>th</sup> 2021	21,615,051.34	78,333,936,799
2	July 12 <sup>th</sup> 2021	21,984,922.93	78,332,404,405
3	October 12 <sup>th</sup> 2021	22,595,260.28	81,800,842,990
4	January 10 <sup>th</sup> 2022	23,208,721.60	82,168,049,079
5	April 11 <sup>th</sup> 2022	23,845,934.94	78,333,936,799
6	July 13 <sup>th</sup> 2022	15,885,580.40	77,500,000,000
7	July 13 <sup>th</sup> 2022	4,429,736.74	
<b>Total</b>		<b>133,565,208.23</b>	<b>476,469,170,072</b>

Remember the resolution of this Parliament was that no more money should be invested in this project again until a value for money audit is done.

Since no audit has been done, this Parliament should respect itself by refusing to dump more money in this suspicious project.



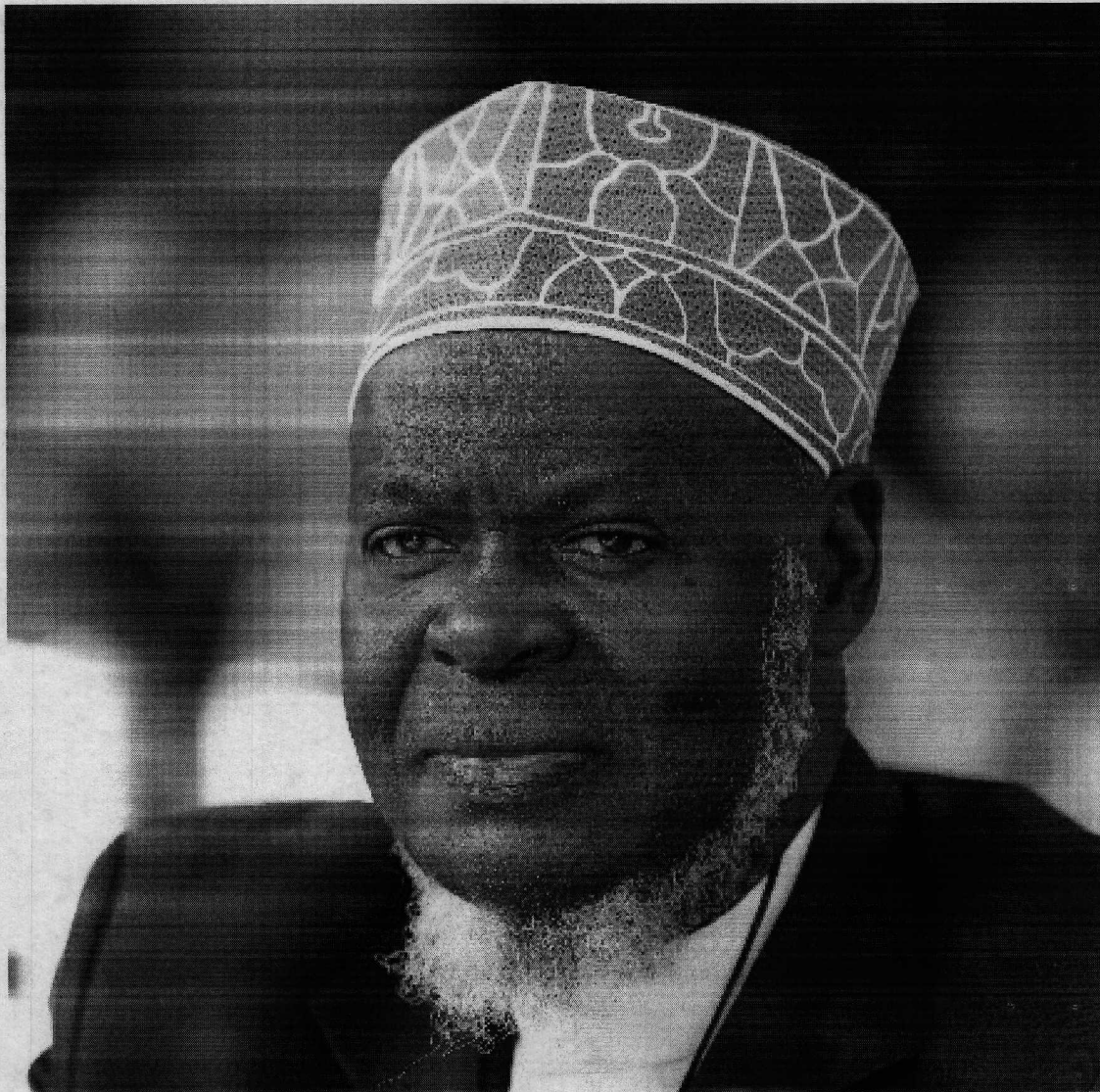
PINETT ARISTIDINA WITH HER FRIEND YOWERI AND IN ANOTHER PHOTO  
WITH HER FRIEND'S WORKERS



*[Handwritten signature]*

## PAYING MUBAJJE DEBTS

Also in the budget is Shs 14 billion to help Mufti Ramadhan Mubajje repay his debt. Sheik Mubajje sold Uganda Muslim Supreme Council farmland in Sembabule to two different people. One of the buyers took him to court and obtained an order to attach Uganda Muslim Supreme Council property including the national mosque. Now Museveni has ordered that taxpayer's money be allocated to Mubajje to help him repay the money "he ate". This allocation is captured in the second budget call circular. Like Museveni, Mubajje changed the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council Constitution to remain in office when he clocked 70 years. Bad of the same feather.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ramadhan Mubajje', written in a stylized, cursive script.

### 16% of the budget to be spent on 1% of the population

Wage which will consume Shs 8.5 trillion of the budget representing 11.5% takes the second biggest share of our national budget.

The Auditor General in his annual report dated December 2023 said verified public employees on the payroll are 396,997 which is 0.8% of the total population.

The President on Labour Day, May 1<sup>st</sup> in Nakapiripirit district said public service now employs 480,000. This will still be less than one percent of the entire population.

And wage is not the only expense taxpayers' are incurring on public servants. There are other direct expenses listed below which totals about Shs 4.4 trillion. Taxpayers are spending Shs 12.8 trillion on public servants representing roughly 16% of the entire budget. The table below shows wage and other expenses.

ITEM	AMOUNT
<b>Wage</b>	<b>8,375,890,000,000</b>
Travel inland	976,959,726,571
Consultancy Expenses	633,245,209,796
Special meals and drinks	492,900,090,158
Fuel, Lubricants, Oils	450,978,262,605
Workshops, seminars and meetings	296,825,236,428
Welfare and Entertainment	207,865,254,664
Research Expenses	183,428,137,379
Vehicle Maintenance	171,871,720,961
Donations	168,536,393,181
Advertising and Public Relations	166,631,120,169
Beddings, Clothing, Footwear	142,453,924,935
Travel abroad	138,075,699,041
Residential buildings acquisition	127,849,111,605
Vehicles acquisition	96,929,727,512
Books, Periodicals, newspapers	71,647,670,709
Furniture, Fittings	54,047,320,699



Official Ceremonies and functions	46,546,048,442
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,802,680,654,855</b>

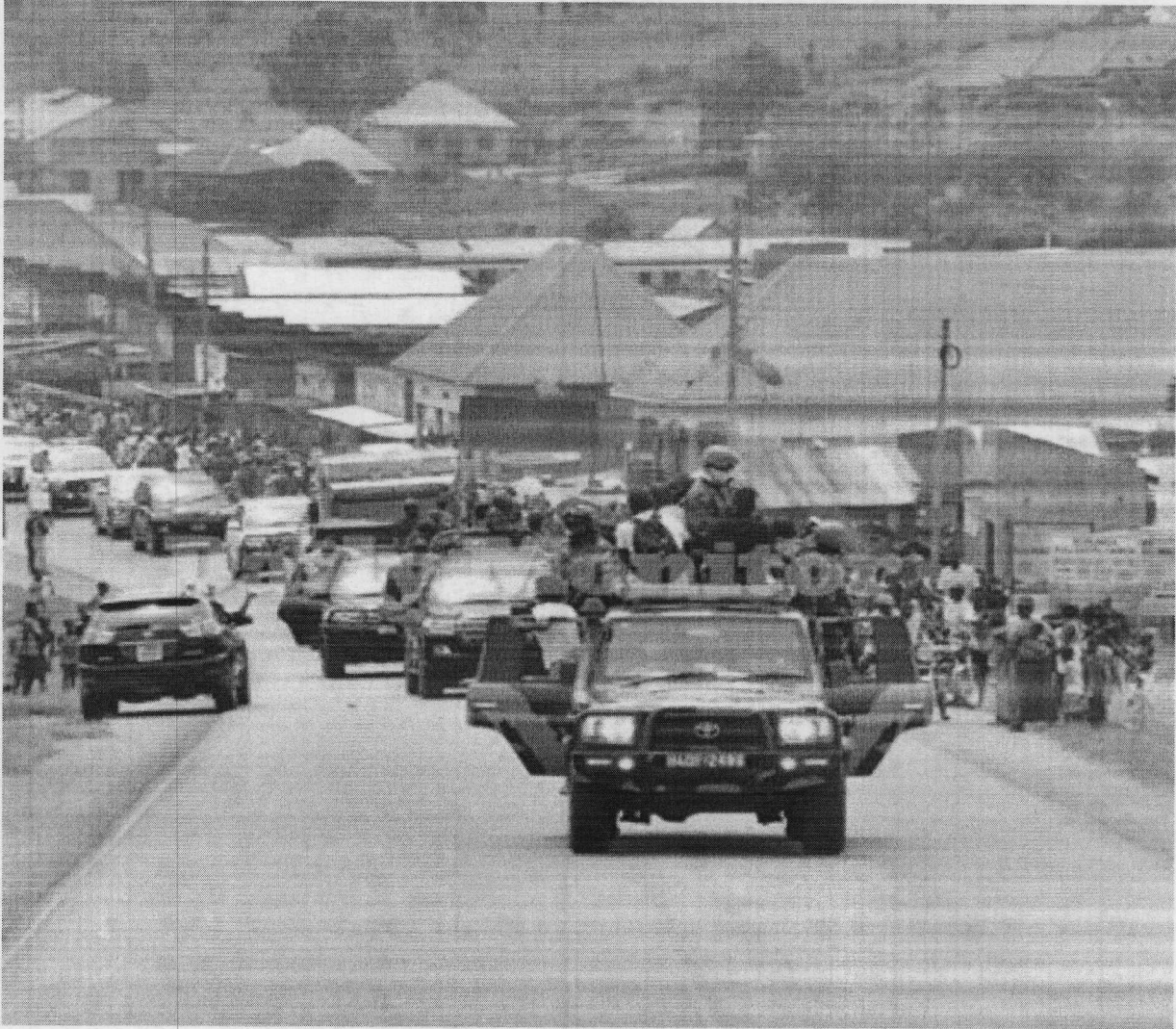
### **1% wondering why PDM not making rest of the population wealthy**

The President is Uganda's employee number one. He is the head of the 400,000 public servants. Shs 500 billion has been budgeted for his home/residence and Shs 306 billion for office. This financial Year the budget for the residence of the president has hit Shs 1 trillion through supplementary requests.

After consuming 16.7% of the entire budget, he fuels his motorcade and goes to check on the rest of the population to find out why they are still poor. This is especially after budgeting for them Shs 1 trillion under Parish Development Model (PDM). The PDM money constitutes 1.3% of the entire budget.



*[Handwritten signatures]*



### **TRIM AND RATIONALISE PUBLIC SERVICE TO REDUCE WAGE AND OTHER EXPENSES**

Every policy statement laid before Parliament contains a list of staff. Section 12 (15d) of Public Finance Management Act requires government to submit recruitment plans.

This Parliament therefore has a duty and a legal one to scrutinize these lists and judge them against a number of yardsticks.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Because the country is spending nearly Shs 12 trillion on its human resource, Parliament must scrutinize these lists. We must establish whether we have the right human resource and in the right places.

Kenya as I noted last year is auditing its human resource. They want to employ more technical people than support staff.

### **MUSEVENI EMPLOYS 92 COOKS**

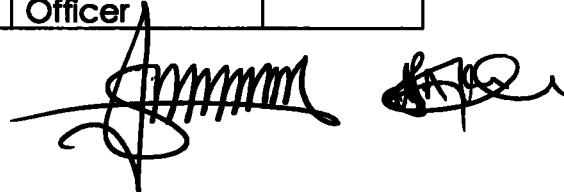
When you analyze the list of Staff for State House it reveals two things; too much eating and resting. State House has 92 cooks of all types. Even a bigger hotel such as Sheraton or Serena doesn't have these numbers. It is simply opulence.

How many times does our President eat in a day to require 92 cooks? There is no State House in the world that is as luxurious as ours. You cannot be budgeting for pilau, karo, kashera, chapatti, chaps for our president when there are no nurses in Mualgo.

Look at the table below.

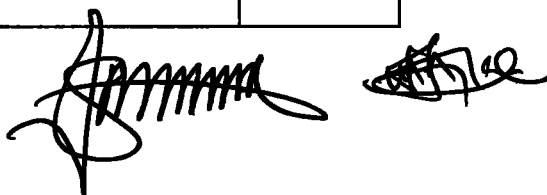
### **PRESIDENT MUSEVENI HAS 90 COOKS**

1	Bamanya Ronald	Executive Chef	456,394
2	Akello Jennifer	Catering Officer	462,852
3	Baluku Zile	Catering Officer	455,804
4	Bongomin Deo	Catering Officer	447,080
5	Matanda Geoffrey	Catering Officer	447,080
6	Moria Lucy	Catering Officer	447,080
7	Nabyonga Dorothy	Catering Officer	447,080
8	Nakayiza Sarah	Catering Officer	447,080
9	Natukunda Jennifer	Catering Officer	447,080



10	Nshemereirwe Samuel	Catering Officer	447,080
11	Nyabongo Deborah	Catering Officer	447,080
12	Ssekajugo Fredrick	Catering Officer	447,080
13	Acam Hellen	Chef	447,080
14	Acan Winnie	Chef	447,080
15	Busingye Evelyn	Chef	447,080
16	Kanyijuka Jennifer	Chef	462,852
17	Mayeku Roberts	Chef	447,080
18	Mugisa Martin	Chef	447,080
19	Mugisha Benon	Chef	447,080
20	Mukasa Saidi	Chef	447,080
21	Nakasi Margaret	Chef	456,394
22	Nsamba Edward Musisi	Chef	447,080
23	Ogwang Michael Cosmas	Chef	447,080
24	Onyango Godfrey	Chef	455,804
25	Ssemanda Thomas	Chef	447,080
26	Takaisa Mpiya Awali	Chef	447,080
27	Yakunda Linda	Chef	447,080
28	Akantambira Dina	Cook	187,660
29	Akatukunda Sharot	Cook	213,832
30	Amase Beatrice	Cook	187,660
31	Ankunda Loy Kafura	Cook	194,767
32	Apolot Frances	Cook	213,832
33	Asiimwe Agnes	Cook	191,180
34	Atuhaire Juliana	Cook	187,660

35	Buyondo Majidu	Cook	187,660
36	Gulume Hadijja	Cook	213,832
37	Kaggwa Chrisestom	Cook	187,660
38	Kajumba Lydia	Cook	187,660
39	Kakuru John Maguru	Cook	213,832
40	Kalyebi Amis	Cook	187,660
41	Kangume Peace	Cook	191,180
42	Kemigisha Margaret	Cook	194,767
43	Kigongo Andrew Isaa	Cook	213,832
44	Kukiriza Sylvia	Cook	187,660
45	Kyampeire Jenniffer	Cook	187,660
46	Kyompeire Editor	Cook	187,660
47	Kyoshabire Joy	Cook	187,660
48	Masibo Irene	Cook	187,660
49	Mbabazi Halima	Cook	187,660
50	Mugasa Joseph	Cook	194,767
51	Mugerwa christine Nakabugo	Cook	213,832
52	Mugerwa Robert	Cook	194,767
53	Mukama Arafat	Cook	187,660
54	Nabawanuka Margaret	Cook	187,660
55	Nabukeera Harriet	Cook	187,660



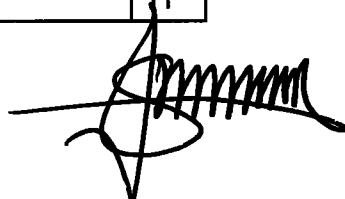
56	Nabumba Justine	Cook	213,832
57	Nabunya Hanifa	Cook	187,660
58	Nakuya Joan Esther	Cook	213,832
59	Nalubega Shakirah	Cook	187,660
60	Nalukenge Sarah	Cook	213,832
61	Nalule Joyce	Cook	187,660
62	Nalunkuma Jesca Kisakye	Cook	213,832
63	Namata Sarah	Cook	187,660
64	Namirembe Juliet Nalumaga	Cook	187,660
65	Namuli Shania	Cook	213,832
66	Namutosi Doreen	Cook	187,660
67	Namwebya Annet	Cook	187,660
68	Nantongo Rosemary	Cook	213,832
69	Nanyanzi Rosemary	Cook	213,832
70	Nassozi Rosette	Cook	187,660
71	Nassozi Rosette	Cook	187,660
72	Nava Rita Florance	Cook	187,660
73	Ntabadde Catherine	Cook	187,660
74	Nuwasasira Audrey	Cook	187,660
75	Ochan Anita	Cook	213,832



76	Okware Stephen	Cook	187,660
77	Oron Tom	Cook	187,660
78	Riria Lillian	Cook	187,660
79	Senyonga Alex	Cook	187,660
80	Ssemenda Zubair	Cook	187,660
81	Ssempiri Paul Eric	Cook	187,660
82	Ssesanga Umar	Cook	213,832
83	Tindimwebwa Ruth	Cook	213,832
84	Turyagyenda Stanley	Cook	187,660
85	Tusingwire Penerope	Cook	187,660
86	Zawedde Brenda	Cook	213,832
87	Dracia Vicky	Pastry Cook	187,660
89	Nababi Alizic	Pastry Cook	187,660
90	Namatovu Joy	Pastry Cook	187,660

### Selected category of Mr. Museveni employees

Drivers	170
Gardeners	87
Cleaners	82
Waiter/waitress	77
Cooks	59
Housekeepers	31
Mechanics	30
Chefs	15
Motor vehicle Attendants	15
Room Attendants	15
Press Officers	12
Catering Officers	11
Stewards	11

Laundry Attendants	8
Chauffeurs	7
Photographers	4
Dhobis	3
Nursing Officers	3
Painters	3
Pastry Cooks	3
Head Dhobi/Laundry Supervisors	2
Executive Chef	1
Presidential Advisor on household matters	1
Rest room attendant	1
Rest House Attendant	1
Sanitary cleaner	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>653</b>

According to the staff list contained in the Presidency Policy Statement, the President employs 1299 staff at his residence (state house) and 1389 in his office. A further 285 positions have been cleared for recruitment next financial year. The recruitment will bring total president workforce to 2,973.

### **657 RDCs are unconstitutional and burden to economy**

The office of the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) is a constitutional office created by Article 203 of the Constitution. It says;

- (1) There shall be for each district a Resident District Commissioner who shall be appointed by the President.
- (2) For a person to be appointed a Resident District Commissioner he or she shall be a citizen of Uganda and qualified to be a Member of Parliament

The functions of RDC are to monitor the implementation of central and local government services in the district, act as chairperson of security committee of the district and any other functions as may be assigned by the president or prescribed by Parliament by law.

The numbers of RDCs is determined by the Constitution. And all RDCs are attached to the district. These days there are RDCs at the



headquarters. Someone is appointed RDC and his/her deployment is headquarters.

You, Parliament are supposed to approve money to facilitate RDCs and not the illegally created and appointed deputy and assistant RDCs. This department under the President's Office called Mobilization and Security where RDCs fall must be restructured to conform to the Constitution. The Shs 58 billion in the budget meant to facilitate it, should be re-allocated.

No money should be approved for deputy and assistant RDCs because they are illegal in the Constitution. The RDCs have in fact become the defacto NRM districts chairmen. Their main activity is politicking. They are responsible for monitoring but now it is the President photographing himself with people's eggs, pigs and chicken.

Also take note that the President continues to appoint people outside approved recruitment plan which offends section 12 of the Public Finance Management Act.

### **MULAGO OPERATING AT 49% HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY**

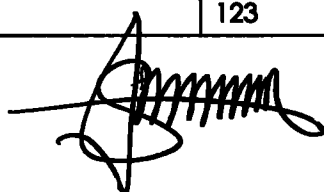
In this report we compare Mulago National Referral Hospital and State House/President's Office staffing levels.

Both State House and President Office employ a combined 3000 staff while Mulago has 1308 staff.

Total number of staff required to run Mulago is 2649 members of staff but only 1308 have been recruited which is 49% of total requirement. Mulago needs 1338 staff to operate at full capacity.

The list below shows the critical staff missing at Mulago Referral Hospital. Full list is annexed.

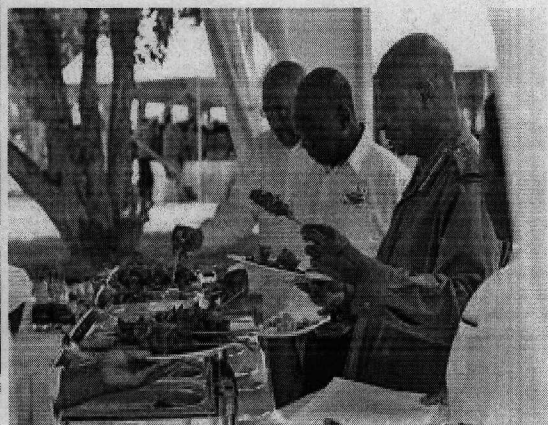
CATEGORY	Approved	Filled	Vacant
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	142	38	104
ENROLLED NURSE	123	28	95




MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	34	8	26
NURSING OFFICER	28	3	25
ASSISTANT MEDICAL RECORDS OFFICER	25	5	20
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST	20	3	17
THEATRE ATTENDANT	23	7	16
THEATRE ATTENDANT	23	8	15
NURSING OFFICER	20	6	14
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	40	26	14
CONSULTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES	3	0	3
CONSULTANT ANAESTHESIOLOGY	4	1	3
CONSULTANT OPHTHALMOLOGY	4	1	3
CONSULTANT INTENSIVE CARE AND HIGH DEPENDENCE SERVICES	3	0	3
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	3	0	3
MEDICAL OFFICER	5	2	3
SENIOR CONSULTANT BREAST AND ENDOCRINE SURGERY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC INTENSIVIST	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC PULMONOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT NUCLEAR MEDICINE	2	0	2
CONSULTANT EMERGENCY MEDICINE	2	0	2
CONSULTANT NEUROSURGERY	2	0	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT OPHTHALMOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT LOWER GASTROINTESTINAL SURGERY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY	2	0	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES	2	0	2
PHARMACIST	2	0	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT ONCOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT ONCOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PALLIATIVE CARE	2	0	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES	2	0	2

Which sort of Parliament shall we be, starving your national referral hospital of staff and then load our dear leader with 92 cooks, 87 gardeners and 82 cleaners? This budget needs cleaning.

### **BUDGETING SHS 1 TRILLION PDM FOR 14.8 MILLION PEOPLE**



From the above presentation, we have seen the 27.3 trillion amounts for debt servicing and Shs 12 trillion for public servants.

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Let us also look at the Shs 1 trillion in the budget that will be given to 14.8 million Ugandans who are still in subsistence agriculture under the Parish Development Model (PDM).

The Shs 1 trillion is 1.3% of the proposed 72 trillion budget.

According to the census, 3.5 million households which is 33% of the total 10.6 million households in the country are still engaged in subsistence economy. This is 14.8 million people. PDM was/is meant to transform these people.

The census says, 832,737 households have so far received PDM money.

This actually means, 832,737 people since only one person in a household is targeted. Of the 14.8 million targeted poor people, only 832,737 have as of last year received the money. That is 7.8% of the total, 10.6 million households and 23% of the targeted subsistence economy.

The Parish Development Model (PDM), the NRM economic miracle full implementation got underway in 2022/23. So far Shs 3 trillion has been released/disbursed.

Financial Year	Released
2022/23	UGX 1.142 trillion
2023/24	UGX 1.107 trillion
2024/25	UGX 1.096 trillion
2025/26	UGX 1.080 trillion

The purpose of this programme was to transform 39% of the households in the country into a money economy. The outcome of this intervention is supposed to be measured this financial year 2024/25 in which the National Development Plan III is supposed to end/ended.



Please take note that there are according to the 2024 census results, 10.6 million households in Uganda accommodating 45.5 million people which means 4.2 people per household.

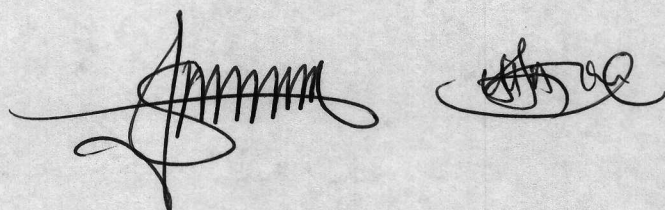
The Auditor General in his December Report says, 2985 PDM SACCOs in 127 Local Governments didn't have registered offices on their documents. Some of the reported projects didn't exist and about 242 SACCOS were implementing fake projects.

The government is asking us to approve Shs 1.080 trillion this financial year for PDM. This programme on the surface is a good programme but its success must be continuously assessed. Otherwise it might turn out to be another UPE where we register 2m children in primary one but only 700, 000 sit Primary Leaving Examinations.

A genuine and transparent assessment must be carried out before more money is disbursed under PDM. Success of PDM should be measured against actual people (households) transformed and not amount disbursed and list of beneficiaries.

Since the outcome of PDM is supposed to be measured this Financial Year, Parliament cannot appropriate more money before this is done. Mind you Ministry of Finance has warned on page 41 of their policy statement that many projects underperform because of inadequate monitoring and evaluation. The PDM is basically a revolving fund. Has it started revolving? How many more disbursements do we need to make to allow the revolving fund stand on its own feet?

According to the UBOS Census report, 62% of households in the country (about 28 million people) are engaged in agriculture. Only 4% are engaged in irrigation. The Report notes that 98% of parishes in Uganda are utilizing rainwater for agriculture. It further notes that 96% reported crop diseases, 94% reported animal theft and 97% reported bad roads. Community access roads in all your constituencies are in bad state.



We therefore need to identify another Shs 1 trillion in the budget to begin working on these challenges. That trillion can be saved on either wage on non-wage expenses in the budget.

### **BUDGET MUST ADDRESS LIVING CONDITIONS OF OUR PEOPLE**

Our proposal is to restructure the budget to address the socio-economic situation in the country. Let us look at the situation as it is before we make recommendations.

#### **14 million Ugandans walk barefoot**

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, 31% of Uganda's population (14,230,679) do not have at least two sets of clothing or a pair of shoes.

Majority of these cloth and shoe less people are in Karamoja where 62% are without a pair of shoes and 37% are without two sets of clothing (Page 217 of Census report).

Karamoja is followed by Busoga where 26% do not own two sets of clothing and 33% are still walking barefoot. This situation is evident when you look at the number of children in Busoga walking to school in plastic sandals called *nigiina* or barefoot. Lango, Teso, Bukedi and West Nile follow.

Ownership of clothing and shoes according to the UBOS report, serves as a basic measure of household welfare, reflecting both economic capability and social status. These items, UBOS says symbolize personal dignity and community standing.

Children feel very bad if they don't have them. Gen. Museveni in one of his writings recall with pain that during his primary school days, only Richard Kaijuka had shoes.





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### **15.7 million Ugandans have no jobs**

Uganda's working population is 25, 155,922 which is 56.7% of the total population according to UBOS (Page 158). Uganda's National Employment Policy 2011 defines 14-64 as the working age.

Only 9.4 million of these 25 million are employed according to UBOS. This simply means 15.7 million people are without jobs.

Gen. Tibuhaburwa on Labour stated that 1.4 million people are working in factories, 3.6 million in agriculture, five million in service sector, 46,000 in ICT, 480,000 in public service. Of course Museveni figures are exaggerated because the Auditor General after a headcount quoted 396,997 as the public service figure in a December 2023 audit report on the pay-roll.

The Bureau on page 162 of the census surprisingly quotes 13% of the working age as the number of the unemployed. This percentage of 13% actually means 3.2 million and not 1.2 million as they put it.

Whichever figure you take, unemployment in the country is high but even those reported to be working in factories are paid peanuts and are working under very harsh conditions.

Among the youth aged 10-30 and numbering 10 million, 1.6 million (16%) are without any job. That is why young people are restless and the solution cannot be abduction, court-martial and prison.

### **Only 2.7 million Ugandans own bank accounts**

On page 171 of the census report, UBOS reveals that only 2,767,421 Ugandans own bank accounts.

The bank account ownership gives a fairer picture of who really is working and is in money economy.

Both government and private sector pay through banks and are required by law to remit workers savings to NSSF or various pension schemes. If only 2.7 million people which is 10% of the working age

group own bank accounts, it means many Ugandans are casual labourers.

Bank of Uganda in a 2022 financial capability survey found out that 49.2 of Ugandan employees are paid Shs 150,000 and below. Those paid Shs 250,000- 150,000 are 33.1%, paid Shs 500,000 -250,000 are 11.1% and those paid between Shs 500,000 -1,000,000 are 5.7%, those paid Shs 1,000,000 and above are 0.9% of the population.

That is the money economy for you in our country.

### **28 million Ugandans still using firewood for cooking**

According to UBOS report, 28,210,000 people are still using firewood as main source of energy for cooking. This is 62% of the country's population. This affects the environment adversely and a source of all health problems.

Eighty nine percent of the population is using firewood and charcoal. In Karamoja, 56% are still cooking in open spaces (no kitchen).

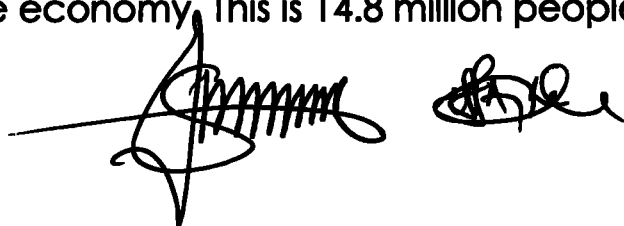
Of the 10.6 million households only 25% are using electricity for lighting and 28% are using solar.

### **5 million Ugandans ride boda bodas**

According to UBOS bicycles remain the main means of transport in the country. At least 20% of the population roughly about 9 million people own bicycles, 12% (5.5 million own motorcycles and 3.9 (1.8 million) own vehicles. What this means is that we are a boda boda and bicycle economy.

### **14 million Ugandans in subsistence economy**

According to the census, 3.5 million households which is 33% of the total 10.6 million households in the country are still engaged in subsistence economy. This is 14.8 million people.



According to UBOS 62% of the entire population is in agriculture. This percentage means 28 million people are still surviving on agriculture.

### **5.6 million families share a room each, have no toilet**

According to the census figures, there are 10.6 million households in Uganda. The average size of a household is 4.2 persons. According to the census figures, 53% (5.6 million) of the households in the country sleep each in one room. In Karamoja it is even worse as 70% of the households there are one room dwellings.

According to the UBOS report, 7% of Uganda's population is without a toilet facility, still engaged in open defecation. Open defecation in Karamoja is at 60%. World Health Organization underpins safe disposal of human waste as one of the key measures to reduce diarrheal transmission. Only 4.7 million households had improved sanitization facilities. As many as 6.5 million households are still using firewood.

### **20 million Ugandans food insecure**

The Bureau of Statistics on page 356 of Census report notes that 20 million Ugandans are moderately or severely food insecure. This is four people in every ten representing 46% of the entire population. Again Karamoja is worst hit with 63% of the population suffering from food insecurity. It is followed by Teso at 50% and Bukedi also at 50%. And the reason is not very difficult to find. On page 332, UBOS reports that 98% of the country is still relying on rainwater for agriculture production. Irrigation is being undertaken by 4% according to UBOS. Mind you 62% of Uganda's population (28 million) people are engaged and survive on agriculture.

There was proposal to buy and rollout 300 tractors to boost agriculture production. Mr. Museveni ordered Parliament to remove money for tractors it had allocated it last year. The amount required is Shs 300 billion but he has now allocated just Shs 25 billion.

Last year Parliament had also allocated Shs 60 billion to complete construction of health centres. Museveni forced Parliament to



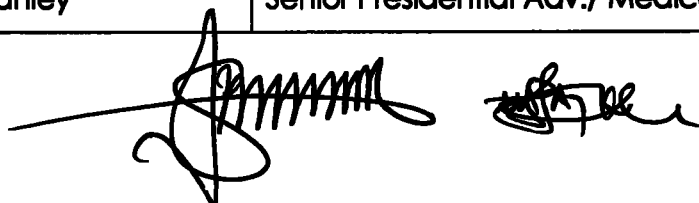
instead allocate this money to Mathias Magoola. He has now restored only Shs 25 billion

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Don't approve the budget until it is structured to deal with the country's socio-economic challenges. The money for workshops, entertainment, travel, fuel etc. should be re-allocated to education, health, agriculture and roads.

### Highest paid Museveni (State House) staff

Wegoye Brian	Chief Pilot	30,257,813
Gaigulo Peter	Chief Engineer	29,376,518
Ndi Yobo Peter	Chief Engineer	29,376,518
Nanyonga Justine	Assistant Private Secretary...	28,520,891
Charles Okidi	Captain/ Presidential Helicopter	28,520,891
Waiswa Hussein	Captain/ Presidential Helicopter	28,520,891
Kageye Susan	Senior Presidential Advisor/ Investments	24,000,000
Isoke Henry	Senior Presidential Adv./Political Affairs	24,000,000
Odetta Samuel	Senior Avionics Technician	17,695,200
Kaweesa Ben	Senior Electrical Engineering Technician/ Presidential Helicopter	17,695,200
Gabriel Byamukama	Senior Engine & AF Mant. Tech	17,695,200
Mugisa Richard	Special Presidential Assistant/Political Affairs	15,960,000
Asio Gloria Omaswa	Principal Private Secretary	15,400,000
Okello Alex Bwangamoi	Principal Private Secretary	15,400,000
Barekye Jane	State House Comptroller	15,400,000
Tumwesigye Walter	Aerospace Engineer	15,150,000
Ziridamu Geoffrey	Principal ICT Officer	15,150,000
Dr. Naamara Warren	Director/MHSDMU	15,000,000
Tumwine Stanley	Senior Presidential Adv./ Medical Affairs	15,000,000



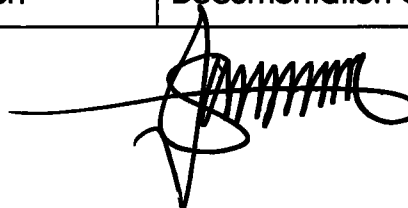

Nalweyiso Proscovia	Senior Presidential Adv./Defence & Security	15,000,000
Kiggundu Badru	Senior Presidential Adv./Economic Affairs	15,000,000
Rusongoza Patrick	Senior Presidential Adv./Economic Affairs	15,000,000
Mukwaya Abby	Senior Presidential Adv./Political Affairs	15,000,000
Ochwo Israel	Special Presidential Assistant/Political Affairs	15,000,000
Kyobutungi Sheba	Assistant Commissioner	12,000,000
Wadri Adiru Brendan	Special Presidential Asst/Political Affairs	12,000,000
Kabuye Emmanuel	Special Presidential Assistant/Political Affairs	10,640,000
Gunter Lange Karl	Special Presidential Asst/ Political Affairs	10,640,000
Ocen Morrish	Commissioner / Technology Transfer and Enterprise Development	10,622,398
Ayella Ataro Paul	Assistant Director	10,000,000
Semaganda Elijah	Assistant Director	10,000,000
Mugisha Amjad Elias	Principal Civil Engineer	10,000,000
Tumusiime Benon Abaho	Principal Civil Engineer	10,000,000
Abaho Tumusiime Benon	Principal Civil Engineer	10,000,000
Muyingo Stephen	Senior Presidential Adv./Economic Affairs	10,000,000
Nukuri Mizero Kamugisha	Private Secretary	9,000,000
Tumusiime Marcella Karekye	Senior Presidential Adv./Secretarial Duties	9,000,000
Nyakatemba Reuben	Special Presidential Assistant/Political Affairs	9,000,000
Kafureeka Bonita	Special Presidential Asst/Political Affairs	9,000,000
Nyakairu Hope	Under Secretary	9,000,000
Arinitwe Brian	Assistant Director	8,000,000
Jumba Pontiano Lwembaawo	Assistant Director	8,000,000
Mpaata Jerome Owagage	Assistant Director	8,000,000
Karamagi Iryne Watenga	Special Presidential Asst/ Welfare	8,000,000
Muhoozi Alice	Senior Presidential Advisor/Literary Affairs	7,300,000
Mukabera Annette	Special Presidential Asst/ Political Affairs	7,300,000
Najjuma S. S. Faridah	Special Presidential Asst/ Political Affairs	7,300,000



Barinda Patsy	Flight Attendant/Purser	7,221,303
Tungakwo Phoebe	Flight Attendant/Purser	7,221,303
Ahaisibe Wilfred	Civil Engineer	7,000,000
Oroma Judith	Private Secretary	7,000,000
Wabyona Henry	Private Secretary	7,000,000
Abbo Susan	Senior Private Secretary/Legal Affairs	7,000,000
Okidi Charles	Steward	7,000,000
Alinaitwe Samuel	Assistant Private Secretary	6,500,000
Sebikaari Samuel	Assistant Private Secretary	6,500,000
Bunoti Fredrick	Senior Legal Officer	6,500,000
Ngolobe Amos	Special Presidential Asst/ Political Affairs	6,500,000
Ayera Rabbeck	Assistant Private Secretary	6,000,000
Galenda Tabia	Assistant Private Secretary	6,000,000
Murungi Elizabeth	Assistant Private Secretary	6,000,000
Sharp Robert Mugabe	Deputy Director	6,000,000
Barihona Samson	Information Technology Officer	6,000,000
Bijja Kenneth Kennson	Information Technology Officer	6,000,000
Ssemanzzi Joseph Makanga	Information Technology Officer	6,000,000
Rukare Dorah Semambo	Presidential Advisor/Household Matters	6,000,000
Annet Bakunzi Iragaba	Private Secretary	6,000,000
Inzikuru Dorcus	Private Secretary	6,000,000
Mbabazi Monica	Private Secretary	6,000,000
Tuhirirwe Deborah Rwabwogo	Private Secretary	6,000,000
Nyabakwini Moses	Private Secretary	6,000,000
Tegeki Aida	Senior Legal Officer	6,000,000
Kirabo Bonny	Senior Legal Officer	6,000,000
Kakuhikire Charity	Senior Presidential Adv./Poverty Alleviation	6,000,000
Nabagesera Catherine Naava	Special Presidential Asst/Political Affairs	6,000,000
Batia Stephen	Senior Mechanical Engineer	5,837,069
Amumpaire Mable	Auditor	5,800,000

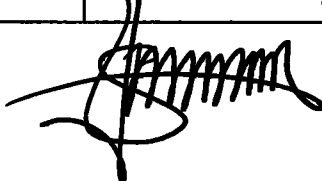
Nuwe Derrick	Auditor	5,800,000
Hirome Abe	Private Secretary	5,700,000
Bujjingo Treasure Winnie	Aerospace Engineer	5,600,000
Nyinambungira Dianne Sheba Loreta	Architecture	5,600,000
Isingoma Tom Mwesiga	Chemical Engineer	5,600,000
Katungi Brandon Ronnie	Chemical Engineer	5,600,000
Kabajjo Crispus	Civil Engineer	5,600,000
Kasagga Samuel	Civil Engineer	5,600,000
Kusasira Kenneth	Civil Engineer	5,600,000
Odongo Emmanuel	Civil Engineer	5,600,000
Tumwesigye Herbert	Civil Engineer	5,600,000
Musiimenta Hellen	Electrical Engineer	5,600,000
Ogenrwoth Manano Kevin Lamech	Electrical Engineer	5,600,000
Orionzi Steven	Electrical Engineer	5,600,000
Tumukunde Oshabahebwa	Electrical Engineer	5,600,000
Bagarukayo Keith Brian	Information Technology Officer	5,600,000
Ayebale Bright Churchill	Mechanical Engineer	5,600,000
Kaayi Ronald	Mechanical Engineer	5,600,000
Kiiza Stanley	Mechanical Engineer	5,600,000
Mukasa Joseph	Mechanical Engineer	5,600,000
Namubiru Lukia	Mechanical Engineer	5,600,000
Kyalisiima Lydia Eunice	Quantity Surveyor	5,600,000
Ayaa Rogers Prosper	Senior Legal Officer	5,600,000
Okure Elijah William	Senior Legal Officer	5,600,000
Tusiime Christabel	Senior Legal Officer	5,600,000
Ilukor Emmanuel	Assistant Private Secretary	5,000,000
Muhereza Nicholas	Assistant Private Secretary	5,000,000
Aniku Susanne	Assistant Private Secretary	5,000,000
Olara Brian Okidi	Auditor	5,000,000
Kobusingye Azida	Private Secretary	5,000,000

Kobusingye Azida	Private Secretary	5,000,000
Bwogi Nathan	Senior Legal Officer	5,000,000
Erinah Kagisha	Senior Legal Officer	5,000,000
Mbiine Doris M. mutahunga	Special Presidential Assistant/Mobilization	5,000,000
Khauka Andrew	Special Presidential Asst/Political Affairs	5,000,000
Kyakuha Moris	Information Technology Officer	4,500,000
Byangwe Justus	Principal ICT Officer	4,500,000
Kamwine Mercy Precious	Private Secretary	4,500,000
Kiwuwa Kiguli Charles	Private Secretary	4,500,000
Obboo Eyoa Manasseh	Private Secretary	4,500,000
Okello Edwin Godfrey	Private Secretary	4,500,000
Masagazi Kato Henry	Private Secretary	4,500,000
Omara Robert	Private Secretary	4,500,000
Ruyonga Rogers	Private Secretary	4,500,000
Mbiro Annet	Nursing Officer	4,408,476
Nabukeera Maria	Nursing Officer	4,408,476
Achago Annet Mutenga	Nursing Officer	4,408,476
Bitali Josephine	Assistant Private Secretary	4,250,000
Zaituni Mutesi	Assistant Private Secretary	4,250,000
Karuhanga Wilson	Assistant Private Secretary	4,250,000
Acen Roseline	Senior Agricultural Officer	4,250,000
Ahimbisibwe Ian	Agricultural Extension Officer	4,000,000
Sseguya Deo	Agricultural Officer	4,000,000
Edimu Francis	Agronomist	4,000,000
Katabarwa Harriet	Animal Husbandry Officer	4,000,000
Gerald Kansiime	Assistant Private Secretary	4,000,000
Kansiime Gerald	Assistant Secretary	4,000,000
Mukama Ankunda Joy	Auditor	4,000,000
Woir Michael	Cleaner	4,000,000
Kayeyera Isabirye Robert	Data Management Officer	4,000,000
Byaruhanga Benson	Documentation Officer	4,000,000

Waiswa Charles Baker	Executive Assistant to First Lady	4,000,000
Ernest Kyendigwaku	Garage Foreman	4,000,000
Nangoli Fred	Information Officer	4,000,000
Balikudembe Joseph	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Byaruhanga Mark Joel	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Isingoma Peter	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Kakuru Edward	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Kaweesa Alex	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Kisolo David	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Kwekamba Joseph	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Luyima Hassan	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Luyinda Ronald	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Matsiko Rabson	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Nabukenya Emily	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Oketa Yot Sunday	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Sekitooleko Nicholas	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Ssemujju Godfrey	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Kaweesa Alex	Information Technology Officer	4,000,000
Abu Mwesigwa	Photographer	4,000,000
Kakande Enock	Photographer	4,000,000
Seth Nuwewenka	Photographer	4,000,000
Mugarra Christine	Presidential Advisor/Mobilization	4,000,000
Nyakwenegura Grace	Presidential Advisor/Mobilization	4,000,000
Mushwa Joshua Potel	Press Officer	4,000,000
Basangwa Namugweri Proscovia	Private Secretary	4,000,000
Birungi Irene Mugisha	Private Secretary	4,000,000
Kalule Ssengo Ruth	Private Secretary	4,000,000
Lujumwa Esau Tamuzadde	Private Secretary	4,000,000
Namulema Betty	Private Secretary	4,000,000
Nohomanya Hellen	Private Secretary	4,000,000
Tugume Gloria	Private Secretary	4,000,000

Achuda Ivan	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Ariho Melkaides	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Ataremwa Edmund Mugizi	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Ayebare Desire	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Barigye Robert	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Besiima Ronald	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Kasozi Tadeo	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Murangi Willy	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Mwesiga Richard	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Mwesigye Justus	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Mwolobi Irene	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Rwashande Godfrey B.	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Ssebuliba Richard	Scientific Officer	4,000,000
Alionzi Collins	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Bongole Joshua	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Chelangat Daniel Nicholas	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Karuhanga Dickson	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Kasasira Benon	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Mayengo Richard Ssalongo	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Mugabe Robert	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Musoke Charles	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Nabaasa Grace	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Rwihura Fredrick	Senior Engineering Assistant	4,000,000
Musinguzi Nicholas	Senior Presidential Advisor/Literary Affairs	4,000,000
Kaweesi Max Willy	Senior Radio Technician	4,000,000
Kawooya Ronald	Senior Radio Technician	4,000,000
Muyigi Emmanuel Wakorach	Senior Radio Technician	4,000,000
Wabwire Francis	Senior Radio Technician	4,000,000
Mathias Onder	Senior Radio Technician	4,000,000
Mulimira Christine Kintu	Special Presidential Asst/ Political Affairs	4,000,000
Butukaine Annet	Private Secretary	3,950,000




Muhwezi Grade Mugabe	Assistant Private Secretary	3,500,000
Kaheru Stephen	Assistant Private Secretary	3,500,000
Achungwire Owen	Information Officer	3,500,000
Akumu Teddy	Information Officer	3,500,000
Kibuule Franco	Information Officer	3,500,000
Natasha Mariam	Information Officer	3,500,000
Oyukutu Roy	Information Officer	3,500,000
Bamwine Mercy Mworosi	Internal Auditor	3,500,000
Eroku Stanley Ben	Public Relations Officer	3,500,000
Kato Simon Kagambirwe	Senior Assistant Secretary	3,500,000
Mwebaze Jortham	Assistant Private Secretary	3,000,000
Nalunga Rosemary	Personal Secretary	3,000,000
Atwine Addy	Private Secretary	3,000,000
Kibuuka Jenniffer Kamujje	Private Secretary	3,000,000
Semujuu Patrick	Private Secretary	3,000,000
Aslimwe Charity	Private Secretary	3,000,000
Atwine Addy	Private Secretary	3,000,000
Mudondo Aoli Joyce	Senior Assistant Records Officer	3,000,000
Awor Grace	Senior Assistant Secretary	3,000,000
Gyezaho Fred	Senior Assistant Secretary	3,000,000
Oboth Rek Elly	Technician	3,000,000

### Presidential Advisors

No	Title	Name	Monthly salary
1	Senior Presidential Adv./Political Affairs	Isoke Henry	24,000,000
2	Senior Presidential Advisor/ Investments	Kageye Susan	24,000,000
3	Senior Presidential Advisor	Gilbert Bukenya	20,000,000
4	Presidential Special Envoy	Amama Mbabazi	20,000,000
5	Special Envoy	Ruhakana Rugunda	20,000,000
6	Special Envoy/Political Affairs	Ssekandi Edward Kiwanuka	20,000,000
7	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	KAMUNTU, EPHRAIM	15,000,000

8	Senior Presidential Adv./Economic Affairs	Kiggundu Badru	15,000,000
9	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	KIVUMBI, M LUTAAYA	15,000,000
10	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR POLICE MATTERS	KUTEESA, ELIZABETH	15,000,000
11	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	LWANGA TIMOTHY MUTEKANGA	15,000,000
12	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	MASABA, BERNARD ELLY MUJASI	15,000,000
13	Senior Presidential Adv./Political Affairs	Mukwaya Abby	15,000,000
14	Senior Presidential Adv./Defence & Security	Nalweyiso Proscovia	15,000,000
15	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	OMARIA, WILLIAM LOARAPAI	15,000,000
16	Senior Presidential Adv./Economic Affairs	Rusongoza Patrick	15,000,000
17	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	RWABWOGO, ODREK MUGISHA	15,000,000
18	Senior Presidential Adv./ Medical Affairs	Tumwine Stanley	15,000,000
19	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	ABAINI, PETER	12,000,000
20	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/EDUCATION	BISANGWA BEATILDA BAINGANA	12,000,000
21	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	KAWAMARA, MISHAC RUHUGA	12,000,000
22	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/POLITICAL AFFAIRS	KAWUMA, MARY	11,180,000
23	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	RUGUMAYO EDWARD BITANYWAINE	11,180,000
24	Senior Presidential Adv./Economic Affairs	Muyingo Stephen	10,000,000
25	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	ELASU, CHARLES	9,000,000
26	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	KAFUNIZA, EMMANUEL	9,000,000
27	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	MAFABI, DAVID KENNETH	9,000,000
28	Senior Presidential Adv./Secretarial Duties	Tumusiime Marcella Karekye	9,000,000
29	Senior Presidential Advisor/Literary Affairs	Muhoozi Alice	7,300,000
30	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	AMBAKO, KIBRAI	6,000,000
31	Senior Presidential Adv./Poverty Alleviation	Kakuhikire Charity	6,000,000
32	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	MUGISHA GEORGE WILLIAM	6,000,000
33	Presidential Advisor/Household Matters	Rukare Dorah Semambo	6,000,000
34	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR-NRA ARCHIVES	TWEBAZE, STEPHEN HIPPO	6,000,000
36	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	BARUNGI, PHIONAH	4,000,000
37	Presidential Advisor/Mobilization	Mugarra Christine	4,000,000
38	Senior Presidential Advisor/Literary Affairs	Musinguzi Nicholas	4,000,000
39	Presidential Advisor/Mobilization	Nyakwenegura Grace	4,000,000
40	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	SABIITI, AMOS	4,000,000
41	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/AIRFORCE	MASABA, JOSHUA	2,382,082
42	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR-AGRICULTURAL MATTER	NNYOMBI PETERSON NAKKEMIYA	2,382,082
43	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	OKELLO, PHILLIP FRANCIS	2,382,082

44	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	OWANA, TONY GEOFFREY	2,382,082
45	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	SSEBUNNYA, ROBERT B K	2,382,082
46	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	BATINTI, FRANCIS	2,382,073
47	Senior Presidential Adv./Poverty Alleviation	Kakwenzire Joan	2,382,073
48	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	KATAMBA, PHARES	2,382,073
49	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	KATENDA, LIVINGSTONE LUUTU	2,382,073
50	Senior Presidential Adv./Women Affairs	Latigo Olal Sylvia	2,382,073
51	Senior Presidential Adv./Poverty Alleviation	Muhwezi Susan	2,382,073
52	Senior Presidential Adv./ Religious Affairs	Rubunda Sam	2,382,073
53	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	KANGE, NOAH LUBALE	2,350,546
54	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	MBABAZI ARAALI HIPPOLYTUS	2,350,546
55	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	KAJURA, HENRY MUGANWA	447,080
56	ASSISTANT PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR-WETLAND	BYARUHANGA, IGNATIUS	2382082

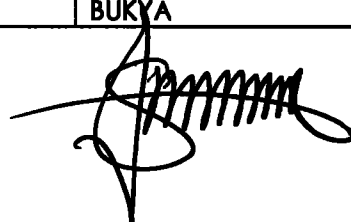
#### List of mobilizers on State House pay-roll

1	Acham Teddy	Political Mobiliser	600,000
2	Bisaso John	Political Mobiliser	600,000
3	Bukenya Edward	Political Mobiliser	386,972
4	Bukyana Justine	Political Mobiliser	1,000,000
5	Isingoma Erisania	Political Mobiliser	1,000,000
6	Kabahindi Hadija	Political Mobiliser	424,253
7	Kibirige Bob	Political Mobiliser	600,000
8	Kiiza Alphonse	Political Mobiliser	1,000,000
9	Kisaka Augustine	Political Mobiliser	386,972
10	Kyobe Denis	Political Mobiliser	386,972
11	Lukhude Jamia	Political Mobiliser	600,000
12	Mahaba Naluyinda Janat	Political Mobiliser	1,000,000
13	Mutebi Oscar Franciso	Political Mobiliser	386,972
14	Nabagereka Sumini	Political Mobiliser	386,972
15	Nabulo Jackline	Political Mobiliser	386,972
16	Naigaga Lilian	Political Mobiliser	600,000

17	Nalule Jamida	Political Mobiliser	600,000
18	Namale Juliet	Political Mobiliser	394,159
19	Nambi Sarah Kirunda	Political Mobiliser	600,000
20	Nsamba Zula	Political Mobiliser	386,972
21	Nuwagaba Emmanuel	Political Mobiliser	386,972
22	Sseninde John Chrysostom	Political Mobiliser	386,972
23	Sserwada Faisal	Political Mobiliser	600,000
24	Wamala Joseph	Political Mobiliser	386,972
25	Zubair Ramla Baker	Political Mobiliser	386,972
26	Adimi Hellen	Political Mobiliser	386,972

### 144 Resident District Commissioners

1	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKORI, DENNIS	2293200
2	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MBABAZI, RODGERS	2293200
3	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BANULI, MAGALA	2293200
4	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WANDERA, SADALA	2293200
5	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ANGALIA, GODWIN KASIGWA	2293200
6	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NUWAGIRA, NICHOLAS	2293200
7	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	HAMWADA, ISMAEL PINTO	2293200
8	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ABUDUL, GEORGE	2293200
9	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKELLO, FRANCIS ODOKI	2293200
10	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OCENG, GEOFFREY OSBORN	2293200
11	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MWINDU, PAUL KALIKWANI	2293200
12	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ESERU, PAUL	2293200
13	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	LUBWAMA, SULAIMAN BUKYA	2293200

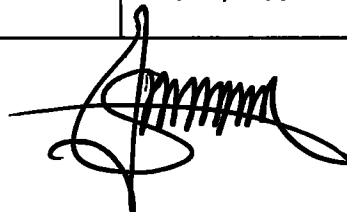



14	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	JOHNBOSCO, MUBITO	2293200
15	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SSEWANDIGI, ERIC	2293200
16	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	HUDU, HUSSEIN	2293200
17	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AHARIKUNDIRA, AFRICANO	2293200
18	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MWESIGYE, AMBROSE AMANYIRE	2293200
19	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	EKOOM, STEPHEN JOHN	2293200
20	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AYIKOBUA, FESTUS	2293200
21	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KIBWIKI, MICHAEL	2293200
22	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ATUHAIRWE, ROBERT	2293200
23	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUGABI, BADRU	2293200
24	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKOT, EMMANUEL	2293200
25	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUGANGA, DAN TURYAHABWE	2293200
26	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NANDINDA, DARIUS	2293200
27	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	GORE, GOFFIN	2293200
28	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAYONDO, PADDY DAVIDSON	2293200
29	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ARIKWANGA, RICHARD NOON	2293200
30	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAMUKAMA, NICHOLAS KAINE	2293200
31	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KIDEGA, JAMES NABINSON	2293200
32	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	EGOLE, LAWRENCE EMMY	2293200
33	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BAHEBWA, LONGINO	2293200
34	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WALUGEMBE, ARAMANDHAN	2293200
35	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ODONG, STEPHEN LATEK	2293200
36	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KATAMBA, GODFREY EVEN	2293200
37	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MITALA, EMMY	2293200
38	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OWANYI, GEORGE EMMANUEL	2293200

39	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BAYOLE, STANLEY	2293200
40	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	DHIKUSOOKA, MAJID	2293200
41	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TUMUSIIME, AMLAN	2293200
42	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SSEGAWA, JIMMY EBIL NEHEMIA	2293200
43	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ONYUK, ANDREW	2293200
44	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NGABIRANO, EMMY BAKIHAHOKI	2293200
45	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BWABYE, RICHARD	2293200
46	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KIKANSHEMEZA, BRON	2293200
47	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ODONGO, MILTON	2293200
48	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUKIIBI, JOSEPH DRAKE	2293200
49	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ASIIMWE, AMOS BANGYI	2293200
50	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OMARA, CHRISTOPHER	2293200
51	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TOKO, SHUAIB	2293200
52	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAMBA, SALEH MOSES WILSON	2293200
53	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	LOTEM, LINOS TUMKORI	2293200
54	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TUMWESIGYE, JOHN BOSCO	2293200
55	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUCUNGUZI, GEOFFREY	2293200
56	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MATENDE, THOMAS	2293200
57	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MADOI, ELIJAH	2293200
58	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MBETEGYERIZE, GODFREY	2293200
59	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BYARUGABA, ISIAH KANYAMAHANE	2293200
60	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NAYEBARE, FRED KYAMUZIGITA	2293200
61	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUGUME, APOLLO	2293200
62	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SSENYONJO, KYEYUNE	2293200
63	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KOMAKECH, WILLIAM	2293200

64	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	DUMBA, MOSES	2293200
65	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SEMPALA, AMOS KIGOZI	2293200
66	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KASUMBA, YAHAYA KAKOOZA	2293200
67	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BYARUHANGA, STEPHEN	2293200
68	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	LULE, UMAR MAWIYA	2293200
69	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ADIAMA, JOHN ROBERT EKAJU	2293200
70	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MPIMBAZA, HASHAKA SAMUEL	2293200
71	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MASEREKA, JOSHUA	2293200
72	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAMUSIIME, ZADOK	2293200
73	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KATEREGGA, AHMED MUSAZI	2293200
74	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUSIHO, SAMUEL	2293200
75	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MULUGA, IMRAN	2293200
76	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ASABA, DAVID NKOJO	2293200
77	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OCAILAP, FILBERT GEOFFREY	2293200
78	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	GEOFFREY, OKISWA	2293200
79	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ABAK, ROBERT	2293200
80	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WALUSIMBI, JOE LT (RTD)	2293200
81	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SHILAKU, JAMES	2293200
82	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MAGUNDA, GEORGE	2293200
83	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ONORIA, AMBROSE	2293200
84	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KATENDE, RONALD	2293200
85	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BALWANIREGHA, DENIS	2293200
86	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NZIRIMU, ALEX BRIGHT	1703240
87	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BANDEEBA, FESTUS BESIGYE	2293200
88	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OLINGA-OTUKOL, TOM	2293200

89	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BATEGANA, SADIQ BAKALE	2293200
90	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKURUT, JOHN MICHAEL	2293200
91	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KIBUUKA, FRANCIS AMOOTI	2293200
92	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NYAKAHUMA, GODFREY	2293200
93	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	GULUME, RICHARD	2293200
94	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKIRYA, CHRIS MIKE	2293200
95	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BAKUNDA, GEORGE	2293200
96	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WASHAKI, AHAMADA	2293200
97	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KULABA, DAVID ISABIRYE	2293200
98	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TUKEI, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE	2293200
99	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WOPUWA, WILLIAM GEORGE	2293200
100	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TABAN, PETER DATA	2293200
101	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ICHOGOR, CHARLES	2293200
102	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BANGU, FREDERICK AGGREY	2293200
103	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MATOVU, DAVID	2293200
104	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OWOLE, NIXON	2293200
105	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TURYABAGYENYI, EMMY KATEERA	2293200
106	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SSEBYALA, BADRU	2293200
107	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUGABIRWE, EDWARD JONES	2293200
108	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NSUBUGA, STEPHEN BEWAYO	2293200
109	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MWESIGYE, JAMES K	2293200
110	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KYASANKU, LUKUBO CHARLES	2293200
111	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KOBUSINGYE, JACKLINE	2293200
112	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ANKUNDA, SHARON	2293200
113	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NASIKE, ASUMINI	2293200

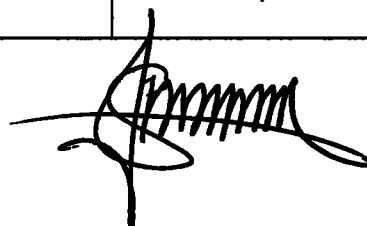




114	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AYESIGA, JULIAN	2293200
115	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NAMULINDWA, PHEOBH	2293200
116	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MBABAZI, JUSTINE	2293200
117	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NANZIRI, AMINAH LUKANGA	2293200
118	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KIYIMBA, SARAH	2293200
119	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ASIIMWE, JANE MUHINDO	2293200
120	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AKELLO, BETTY OTEKAT	2293200
121	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NDEGE, HAWA NAMUGENYI	2293200
122	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KARUNGI, MONICA	2293200
123	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NALUBEGA, MARIAM SEGUYA	2293200
124	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AKULU, JILIAN	2293200
125	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OMARA, JOSEPHINE	2293200
126	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	RUTERAHO, LILLIAN	2293200
127	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NAMARA, SOLOME JULIET	2293200
128	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BILLY, JANET	2293200
129	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AKECH, BABRA	2293200
130	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	PAAK, PETER PEX	2293200
131	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AMONGIN, JANE FRANCES OKILI	2293200
132	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NABITAKA, FATUMAH NDISABA	2293200
133	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AJILONG, BESSIE MODESTAR	2293200
134	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NASIIMA, ADDAH	2293200
135	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NAKAMYA, HARRIET	2293200
136	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	EYAL, LILLY	2293200
137	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAGAAYI, JANE FRANCES	2293200
138	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BIRUNGI, ROSE	2293200

139	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AKELLO, ALICE OPIO	2293200
140	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUGERWA, DEBORAH MWESIGWA	2293200
141	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WIBULE, PATIENCE EDITH	2293200
142	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAMWINE, CATHERINE HELLEN	2293200
143	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BYABASAIJA, ROSEMARY	2293200
144	RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ATUHAIRE, HOPE	2293200

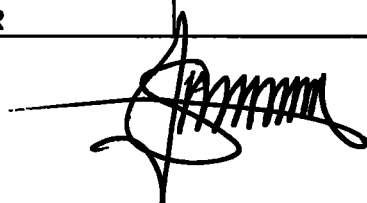
### 168 DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

1	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ARIHO, MOSES	1282369
2	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ORIKUNDA, SAM TWIKIRIZE	1282369
3	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BWIRE, PAULO OGALLO	1282369
4	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NSEKO, ANTONY	1282369
5	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NDIDDE, YASIN	1282369
6	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	LYAVALA, AHAMED	1282369
7	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NAMANYA, JEREMY	1282369
8	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BAKUNDA, ABEL	1282369
9	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	DHAALA, SANON	1282369
10	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WANSADHA, ADONIA MAFUMO	1282369
11	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SAKAJJA, MARTIN	1282369
12	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUHANGUZI, NEWTON	1282369
13	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TUMUSIIME, BEJAMIN	1282369
14	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ODONGO, STEPHEN	1282369
15	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KATO, DAUDA	1282369
16	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MWESIGYE, MOSES	1282369

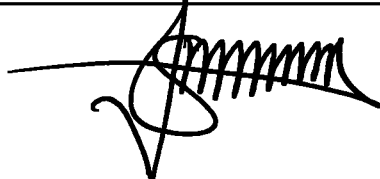
17	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KALEMA, FRED PAX	1282369
18	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KASIBANTE, HASSAN JUNIOR	1282369
19	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BARASA, MOSES	1282369
20	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAMBA, AMIR	1282369
21	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SSEBUNYA, HENRY	1282369
22	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MODO, AUGUSTINE	1282369
23	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TWAIBU, ACHILE	1282369
24	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KATABAZI, SEIFU	1282369
25	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WALUGEMBE, SULAIMAN JUUUKO	1282369
26	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BAINGANA, MAC BANNIS	1282369
27	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KASUGGA, AMULI KINTU	1282369
28	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SERUWAGI, FAIZO	1282369
29	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUYAMBI, MOSES	1282369
30	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KASIGAZI, WILLIAM DONANTO	1282369
31	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KIRIGWA, HAKIM	1282369
32	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TUKO, JUSTIN SAMUEL	1282369
33	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	JONGA, JACOB	1282369
34	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AMULA, ALBERT	1282369
35	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUBIRU, PATRICK	1282369
36	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MAJAMBERE, IVAN SEMAKULA KAMUNTU	1282369
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44	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKWI, GILBERT	1282369
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53	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BAMUHA, ALLAN	1282369
54	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BUSINGE, EMMANUEL	1282369
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57	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKWAI, DENIS JAWOKO	1282369
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97	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AHIMBISIBWE, GAD RUGAJU	1282369
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110	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SSEKABIITO JOSEPH	1282369
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124	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MAGWARA, MATE SEBAKIRA	1282369
125	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KALIISA, MONDAY ERNEST	1282369
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149	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NANTONGO, COLLINE CAROL	1282369
150	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KANKUNDA, JACQUELINE	1282369
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153	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ACHAM, PROSCOVIA	1282369
154	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ARIYO, MARYSENT	1282369
155	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ATIM, GRACE	1282369
156	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MPALANYI, FAHEERA NAKKONDE BBOSA	1282369
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164	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KABAALE, PERUTH	1282369
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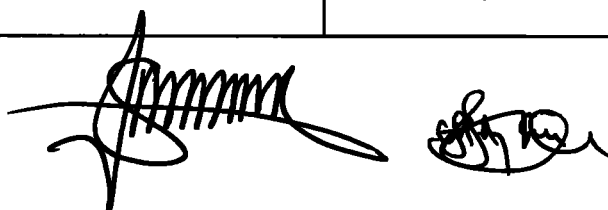
167	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NAKUSI, ASSA	1282369
168	DEPUTY RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KITIMBO, MARIA LUBEGA	1282369

### 345 ASSISTANT RDCS

1	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	JOSHUA, MUSAASIRA	817216
2	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MATANDA, FRED ANDREW	817216
3	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BAMUGYENDERA, EPHRAIM	817216
4	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	STEPHEN, MAGAJJA	817216
5	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ROGERS, NTOGONA	817216
6	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAKAIRE, NASRI ABDALLAH	817216
7	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OYOO, ROBINSON	817216
8	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KROP, JOHN LIMAA	817216
910	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	UMAR, MITALA	817216
11	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	DANIEL, COMBONI DRAGA	817216
12	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ISAAC, WUROCHI	817216
13	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ABBAY, MUTUMBA	817216
14	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	RICHARD, TWAHIRWA	817216
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16	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ODONGKARA, PATRICK	817216
17	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ARIKOS, PETER	817216
18	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	JOSEPH, TINYEFUZA	817216
19	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NICHOLAS, OBONGO SAM	817216
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21	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TIEN, TSONGO	817216



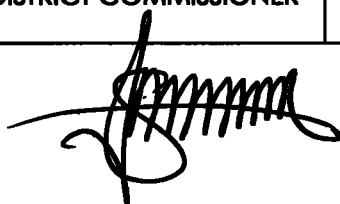

22	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MAGOLO, FAHADI	817216
23	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SHAFIH, NTUYO	817216
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28	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BARNABAS, TUGUME	817216
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30	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	RASHID, ADAKUN	817216
31	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	GUDOYI, BERNARD	817216
32	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	JAFAR, OCAYA	817216
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34	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TOBIAS, AHABWE	817216
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36	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ALLAN, WONAMBWA	817216
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38	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BARIYO, CHRISTOPHER	817216
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46	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	EMMANUEL, OKIA	817216



47	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	HAMUZA, WAMALA	817216
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49	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	RICHARD, BANJO	817216
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57	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	VALLEANCE, HAGUMIMANA	817216
58	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BEHANGANA, FRANCIS	817216
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93	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUHAMMED, ABUBAKAR	817216
94	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BULUBA, ANDREW	817216
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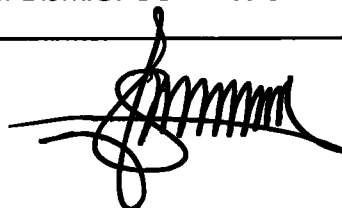



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145	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ENYALU, JULIUS	817216
146	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	HUSSEIN, KADIMBA	817216

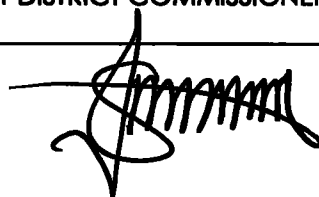
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151	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NASSER, KISUYI ABDUL	817216
152	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUTAMBA, MUSA EGUDIE	817216
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155	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AUGUSTINE, KWIZERA	817216
156	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TIMBAGAYA, TUGUMIZEMU OBED	817216
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158	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	POLLY, ONGOM	817216
159	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	HILARY, AYEBAARE BINDEEBA	817216
160	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BITWABABO, SWAIB	817216
161	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SABITI, OKOO JASPER	817216
162	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ABDULMUMINU, LUZZE	817216
163	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAZIBWE, ABUBAKAR BOSS	817216
164	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MWANJE, SAAD MUTESASIRA	817216
165	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TURYAGYENDA, MARTIN	817216
166	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MAGANDA, AYUB	817216
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173	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KIDUMA, ROGERS	817216
174	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NAMBAGO, AMOS NELSON	817216
175	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	JULIUS, OKETCHO	817216
176	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AKIM, TWINAMATSIKO	817216
178	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WAMUNDU, MUZAMIL	817216
179	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SEIKO, YASIN KUKA	817216
180	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MALUMBA, JOSEPH KIZUULA	817216
181	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	WILBERT, OPIO	817216
182	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKIDI, JOSEPH	817216
183	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BONIFACE, PULE	817216
184	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	GODFREY, KIZZA SALONGO	817216
185	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	GUMA, NABIREBA GODFREY	817216
186	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KATWAZA, DICKSON	817216
187	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	FALIJARA, SAMUEL	817216
188	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	TUMUSIIME, RONALD	817216
189	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUNU, DAVID DEO	817216
190	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OCEN, HASSAN	817216
191	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KASOZI, ISMAEL	817216
192	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KELVIN, SITUMA GILBERT	817216
193	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BYABAHWAMU, MUGANDA SAMUEL	817216
194	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ALEX, RWEGO	817216
195	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	DONALD, OWACHGIU	817216
196	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KALISHEMA, JAMES	817216
197	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKELLO, RICHARD	817216



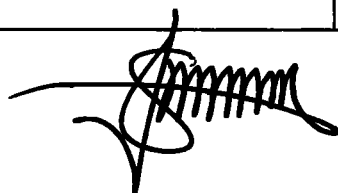

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199	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	FRED, SINGOMA	817216
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201	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	BOSTIFY, OWEKA JOHN	817216
202	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ALORO, HABIB MUZAMIL	817216
203	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MANANA, HENRY	817216
204	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUSANA, RICHARD	817216
205	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MWESIGE, UTHMAN HASHEEM	817216
206	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SMARTS, OKUMU COLLINS	817216
207	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUNDUNI, ROSE EMMANUEL	817216
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212	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	HILLARY, IGAMBIRINE	817216
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219	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KASHAYA, TWEBAZE JAMES	817216
220	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	LOCHOTO, CHRISTOPHER	817216
221	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OMAR, RUSAGARA	817216
222	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AKODAI, JAMES	817216

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234	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KANDIHO, MUKAMA MOSES	817216
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236	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KABAALE, SULAIMAN	817216
237	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OJOO MI, AUGUSTINE PETER	817216
238	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ABDALLAH, KAWAWA RASHID	817216
239	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	DAVIS, BEINGANA NKUNDA	817216
240	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KATWIRE, POLLY KARAMUZI	817216
241	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MUWANGA, ERIYA LUTAAYA	817216
242	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NIZEYIMANA, JOHN	817216
243	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MAGEZI, LAZAALO	817216
244	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ROBERT, BWARARE	817216
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246	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OKIA, LOUIS PATRICK	817216
247	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	STEPHEN, OLAMA	817216




248	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	LOKWII, PETER ABRAHAMS	817216
249	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OGUTI, GEOFFREY	817216
250	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	ISABIRYE, SHARIF	817216
251	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	OMODING, STEPHEN	817216
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253	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	GEORGE, VUGA	817216
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277	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KYAWWEZA, APOPHIA ZERIDAH	817216
278	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	RUTH, APIO SHARON	817216
279	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	FIONA, DRIBAREO	817216
280	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NINSIIMA, NAMARA JUDITH	817216
281	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SUBRA, SAIDI	817216
282	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	UMUHOZA, HABIBA FURAHA	817216
283	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	PERUTH, EKYARUHO	817216
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285	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MEBRA, NANGOBI	817216
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287	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	SHARON, ABUR	817216
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290	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MACKLEAN, AKAMPURIRA	817216
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296	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	MOREEN, BIIRA	817216
297	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	AINEBYOONA, BABRA	817216
298	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KAWAMALA, KABACULEZI JESCA	817216

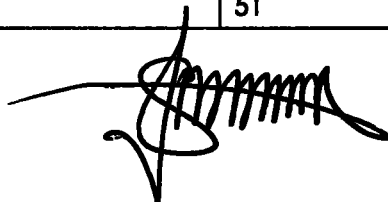



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302	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	NAMARA, GRACE	817216
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331	ASSISTANT RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	KENYONYOZI, EFRANCE	817216
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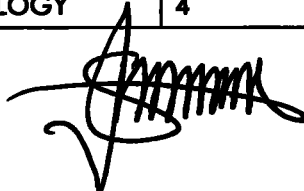
### MULAGO STAFF LIST SHOWING FILLED AND VACANT POSITIONS

CATEGORY	Approved	Filled	Vacant
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	142	38	104
ENROLLED NURSE	123	28	95
ASKARI	51	16	35



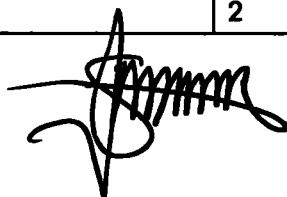

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	34	8	26
NURSING OFFICER	28	3	25
ASKARI	51	29	22
ASSISTANT MEDICAL RECORDS OFFICER	25	5	20
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST	20	3	17
THEATRE ATTENDANT	23	7	16
THEATRE ATTENDANT	23	8	15
NURSING OFFICER	20	6	14
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	40	26	14
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	34	21	13
PORTER	16	3	13
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	14	2	12
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	15	3	12
NURSING OFFICER	11	0	11
ASSISTANT ANAESTHETIC OFFICER	12	2	10
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	1	9
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	10	1	9
PHARMACY TECHNICIAN	12	3	9
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	1	9
NURSING OFFICER	10	2	8
NURSING OFFICER	10	2	8
NURSING OFFICER	10	2	8
NURSING OFFICER	8	0	8
NURSING OFFICER	10	2	8
PORTER	10	3	7
SENIOR MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST	9	2	7
PHARMACIST	10	3	7
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	40	33	7
NURSING OFFICER	10	3	7
NURSING OFFICER	8	1	7
NURSING OFFICER	8	1	7
NURSING OFFICER	9	2	7
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	20	13	7
NURSING OFFICER	8	1	7
DHOB	10	3	7
PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICER	8	2	6
DENTAL TECHNOLOGIST	6	0	6
NURSING OFFICER	10	4	6
SENIOR THEATRE ASSISTANT	6	0	6
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	8	2	6
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	12	6	6

ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	14	8	6
CUSTOMER CARE ASSISTANT	6	0	6
MEDICAL RECORDS OFFICER	6	0	6
INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OFFICER	6	0	6
DRIVER	22	16	6
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	6	1	5
CALL AND DISPATCH OFFICER	5	0	5
PORTER	8	3	5
EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	5	0	5
BOILER ATTENDANT	7	2	5
NURSING OFFICER	8	3	5
NURSING OFFICER	5	0	5
NURSING OFFICER	8	3	5
SENIOR RADIOGRAPHER	6	1	5
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	5	5
KITCHEN ATTENDANT	15	10	5
CONSULTANT HISTOPATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY, CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, HAEMATOLOGY	4	0	4
MEDICAL LABORATORY SPECIALIST CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, HAEMATOLOGY, HISTOPATHOLOGY, MICROBIOLOGY	4	0	4
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	6	4
CONSULTANT PULMONOLOGY	4	0	4
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	4	0	4
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST	4	0	4
NURSING ASSISTANT	31	27	4
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	4	0	4
NURSING OFFICER	7	3	4
ORTHOAEDIC TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANT	5	1	4
PRINCIPAL ORTHOPEDIC TECHNOLOGIST	5	1	4
SENIOR DENTAL TECHNOLOGIST	4	0	4
ORTHOAEDIC OFFICER	10	6	4
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	15	11	4
IMAGING TECHNOLOGIST	4	0	4
NURSING OFFICER	8	4	4
NURSING OFFICER	7	3	4
MEDICAL RECORDS ASSISTANT	36	32	4
STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY	6	2	4
CONSULTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES	3	0	3
CONSULTANT ANAESTHESIOLOGY	4	1	3



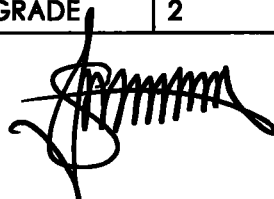

CONSULTANT OPHTHALMOLOGY	4	1	3
CONSULTANT INTENSIVE CARE AND HIGH DEPENDENCE SERVICES	3	0	3
MEDICAL OFFICER	4	1	3
HYGIENE ASSISTANT	3	0	3
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	3	0	3
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	6	3	3
MEDICAL OFFICER	6	3	3
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	4	1	3
THEATRE ASSISTANT	3	0	3
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	3	0	3
WORKSHOP ATTENDANT	5	2	3
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	3	0	3
MEDICAL OFFICER	5	2	3
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	15	12	3
SENIOR LABORATORY ASSISTANT	3	0	3
CYTOTECHNOLOGIST	3	0	3
ORTHOPAEDIC TECHNICIAN	3	0	3
DENTAL TECHNOLOGIST	6	3	3
NURSING OFFICER	8	5	3
NURSING OFFICER	5	2	3
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	6	3	3
CATERING OFFICER	3	0	3
NURSING OFFICER	8	5	3
SENIOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION	3	0	3
ENGINEERING ASSISTANT	3	0	3
OFFICE ATTENDANT	15	12	3
SENIOR CONSULTANT BREAST AND ENDOCRINE SURGERY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC INTENSIVIST	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC PULMONOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT NUCLEAR MEDICINE	2	0	2
CONSULTANT EMERGENCY MEDICINE	2	0	2
CONSULTANT NEUROSURGERY	2	0	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT OPHTHALMOLOGY	2	0	2

CONSULTANT LOWER GASTROINTESTINAL SURGERY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY	2	0	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES	2	0	2
PHARMACIST	2	0	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT ONCOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT ONCOLOGY	2	0	2
CONSULTANT PALLIATIVE CARE	2	0	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	6	4	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
EGG TECHNICIAN	2	0	2
CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGY	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER	3	1	2
EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	2	0	2
ELECTRICIAN	2	0	2
ASSISTANT INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OFFICER	3	1	2
MEDICAL LABORATORY ASSISTANT	3	1	2
BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER	2	0	2
PLUMBER	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER	3	1	2
MEDICAL OFFICER	6	4	2
MEDICAL OFFICER	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
MENTAL HEALTH ATTENDANT	4	2	2
VECTOR CONTROL OFFICER	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	4	2	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST	3	1	2
SENIOR CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	4	2	2
MEDICAL OFFICER	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER	2	0	2



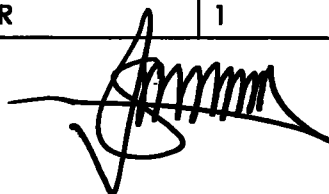

MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	0	2
AUDIOLOGIST	2	0	2
SENIOR SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPIST	2	0	2
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	2	0	2
SENIOR SONOGRAPHER	2	0	2
SENIOR CYTOTECHNOLOGIST	2	0	2
PHYSIOTHERAPIST	4	2	2
CHIROPRACTOR	2	0	2
SENIOR CHIROPRACTOR	2	0	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	12	10	2
NURSING OFFICER	5	3	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	8	2
DENTAL ASSISTANT	6	4	2
NURSING OFFICER	2	0	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	8	2
SONOGRAPHER	2	0	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	25	23	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	2	0	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	6	4	2
OPTOMETRIST	2	0	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	8	2
SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPIST	2	0	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	8	2
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	2	0	2
NURSING OFFICER	4	2	2
SENIOR PHARMACIST	4	2	2
SENIOR NUTRITIONIST	2	0	2
MEDICAL OFFICER	2	0	2
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	3	1	2
SENIOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER	2	0	2
LIBRARIAN	2	0	2
ENGINEERING ASSISTANT	4	2	2
QUALITY ASSURANCE OFFICER	2	0	2
BIOMEDICAL TECHNICIAN	5	3	2
NURSING OFFICER	4	2	2
NURSING OFFICER	5	3	2
PORTER	16	14	2
WAITER/WAITRESS	15	13	2
SENIOR CATERING OFFICER	2	0	2
SENIOR SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR	3	1	2

VEHICLE ATTENDANT	3	1	2
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF DIAGNOSTICS	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT ADOLESCENTS HEALTH CARE	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC RHEUMATOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC PULMONOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGY	1	0	1
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL ONCOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PUBLIC HEALTH	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PALLIATIVE CARE	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT DIAGNOSTICS	1	0	1
CONSULTANT ADOLESCENTS HEALTH CARE	1	0	1
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC RHEUMATOLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CARDIOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CARDIOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT ENDOCRINOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT ENDOCRINOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC NUTRITION	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1



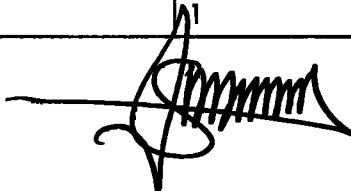

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGY	1	0	1
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NATIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT INTENSIVE CARE AND HIGH DEPENDENCE SERVICES	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT SURGERY	2	1	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT SURGERY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT PUBLIC HEALTH	1	0	1
CLINICAL OFFICER	4	3	1
PERSONAL SECRETARY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT RHEUMATOLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDICS	3	2	1
CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDICS	3	2	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT DENTISTRY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT ANAESTHESIOLOGY	2	1	1
CONSULTANT UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL SURGERY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT CARDIOTHORACIC SURGERY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT CARDIOTHORACIC SURGERY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT RHEUMATOLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT DERMATOVENEREOLGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT DERMATO- VENEREOLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT GASTROENTEROLOGY	2	1	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT GASTROENTEROLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PULMONOLOGY	2	1	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT NEUROLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT NEPHROLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT NEPHROLOGY	2	1	1
UNDER SECRETARY	1	0	1
PERSONAL SECRETARY	4	3	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT HAEMATOLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT HEPATOLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC NUTRITION	2	1	1

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC HEAMATOLOGY	2	1	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC HEAMATOLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT NEONATOLOGY	1	0	1
CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES	2	1	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT UROLOGY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT EMERGENCY MEDICINE	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT GERIATRICS	1	0	1
SENIOR ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	4	3	1
PRINCIPAL CYTOTECHNOLOGIST	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGIST	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPIST	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
PRINCIPAL ANAESTHETIC OFFICER	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	6	5	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
RESPIRATORY TECHNICIAN	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER INTERNAL AUDIT	1	0	1
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER PHARMACY	1	0	1
SENIOR CONSULTANT CARDIOLOGY	1	0	1
RADIOGRAPHER	3	2	1
RADIOLOGIST	1	0	1
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL HEALTH EDUCATOR	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	1	0	1
CONSULTANT GERIATRICS	1	0	1
ENROLLED MIDWIFE	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL RADIO PHARMACIST	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	10	9	1
NUTRITIONIST	2	1	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1



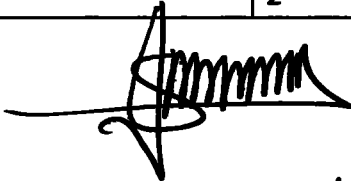

PRINCIPAL PSYCHIATRIC CLINICAL OFFICER	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER	6	5	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	4	3	1
PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER	2	1	1
NURSING OFFICER	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER	2	1	1
PRINCIPAL NUTITIONIST	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	3	2	1
MEDICAL OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT	1	0	1
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	2	1	1
PRINCIPAL BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER	1	0	1
CENTRAL STERILE SUPPLIES MANAGER	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER	1	0	1
MEDICAL OFFICER	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
MEDICAL OFFICER SPECIAL GRADE	2	1	1
PRINCIPAL PROCUREMENT OFFICER	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	2	1	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL OPTOMETRIST	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER	1	0	1
DENTAL TECHNOLOGIST	6	5	1
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH DENTAL OFFICER	4	3	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL RADIOGRAPHER	2	1	1
SENIOR IMAGING TECHNOLOGIST	1	0	1
SENIOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	2	1	1
PRINCIPAL CHIROPRACTOR	1	0	1
SENIOR ORTHOPEDIC TECHNOLOGIST	3	2	1

ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	12	11	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR PHYSIOTHERAPIST	3	2	1
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ATTENDANT	1	0	1
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	1	0	1
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ATTENDANT	1	0	1
ORTHOPEDIC TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANT	5	4	1
ORTHOPEDIC TECHNOLOGIST	2	1	1
ORTHOPAEDIC TECHNICIAN	1	0	1
SENIOR RADIO PHARMACIST	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	9	1
RESPIRATORY TECHNICIAN	1	0	1
SENIOR SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER	1	0	1
SENIOR DENTAL SURGEON	2	1	1
PRINCIPAL DENTAL TECHNOLOGIST	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH DENTAL OFFIER	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	4	3	1
PRINCIPAL ORTHOPAEDIC OFFICER	3	2	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL SONOGRAPHER	1	0	1
MORTUARY ATTENDANT	6	5	1
SENIOR MORTUARY ASSISTANT	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	5	4	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	9	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	20	19	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	9	1
SENIOR OPTOMETRIST	2	1	1
NURSING OFFICER	4	3	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR AUDIOLOGIST	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	2	1	1
NURSING OFFICER	2	1	1
NURSING OFFICER	3	2	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1




ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	3	2	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	12	11	1
RADIO PHARMACIST	1	0	1
PRINCIPAL PHARMACY TECHNICIAN	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	4	3	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	6	5	1
NURSING OFFICER	8	7	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	5	4	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	10	9	1
NURSING OFFICER	3	2	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	6	5	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	4	3	1
HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER	3	2	1
ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT	1	0	1
SENIOR ECONOMIST	1	0	1
SENIOR INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OFFICER	1	0	1
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER SYSTEM ANALYST	1	0	1
BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER	2	1	1
MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER	5	4	1
SENIOR BIOSTASTICIAN	1	0	1
SENIOR INTERNAL AUDITOR	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR ENGINEER	1	0	1
SENIOR ENGINEER	1	0	1
ENGINEER	1	0	1
SENIOR BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER	1	0	1
CAMERA MAN	1	0	1
SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER	1	0	1
COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER	1	0	1
BIOSTASTICIAN	1	0	1
SENIOR MEDICAL RECORDS OFFICER	1	0	1

SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER (SCIENCE)	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
NURSING OFFICER	1	0	1
ASSISTANT NURSING OFFICER	2	1	1
SENIOR ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT	1	0	1
ASSISTANT INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OFFICER	3	2	1
SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYST	1	0	1
SENIOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYST	1	0	1
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER NETWORK ADMINISTRATION	1	0	1
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION	1	0	1
SENIOR LIBRARIAN	1	0	1
SENIOR PROCUREMENT OFFICER	1	0	1
SENIOR ENGINEER	1	0	1
CARPENTER	3	2	1
PLUMBER	2	1	1
ARTISAN (METAL WORKER)	8	7	1
ENGINEERING ASSISTANT	3	2	1
SENIOR OFFICE SUPERVISOR	1	0	1
SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER	2	1	1
RECORDS OFFICER	2	1	1
DOMESTIC ASSISTANT	2	1	1
ASSISTANT SECURITY OFFICER	2	1	1
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	2	1	1
SECURITY OFFICER	1	0	1
HOUSE KEEPER	2	1	1

  
 Ssemukuta Ibrahim  
 Karim Masaba  
 Mpunga Mathias