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Newsletter

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Uganda on Course for Change of Political System



President Museveni with British Prime Minister Tony Blair. He has assured Development Partners of Uganda's commitment to Constitutionalism.

President Yoweri Museveni has pointed out that since 1986 Uganda has been a people's democracy, and the people retain the authority over the country's destiny in crucial matters, if necessary through referenda.

While addressing the nation on May 1, 2005, the President commended Parliament for voting in favour of a national referendum to decide on change of political system from the Movement

system to the multiparty system of governance.

According to the roadmap on Constitutional Amendments, the Bills on Change of Political System and the lifting of Presidential term limits will be finalized by the end of June 2005. A national referendum, as required by Article 74 (1) (a) of the Constitution is scheduled for July 28, 2005. International observers have already

been invited to monitor the referendum. The referendum question is: "Do you agree to open up political space to allow those who wish to join different organisations/parties to do so to compete for political power?," to which the voters are expected to vote Yes or No. The Government is campaigning for a Yes vote.

President Museveni allayed concerns by the elite and some members of the international community. He noted that "some elements among the elite and certain foreign circles think that our people can be by-passed. We should not associate ourselves with such positions. It is the people, you remember, that defended Uganda against dictatorship."

He emphasized adding value to Uganda's raw materials so as to create employment, expand GDP and foreign exchange earnings.

In addition, President Museveni underscored the need to collect more revenue so that government is more independent financially. The target is to collect 24% of GDP in tax revenue from the current 13%.

Widen Consultations on EAC Federation



L-R: Presidents Yoweri Museveni, Benjamin Mkapa, and Mwai Kibaki, Dar es Salaam, May 30, 2005.

At the 3rd extraordinary EAC Summit, May 29-30, 2005 in Dar es Salaam, their Excellencies Presidents Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania, and Mwai Kibaki of Kenya considered the

report of the Committee on Fast Tracking East African Federation. They noted the positions of the respective partner states on the various recommendations of the report.

During their discussions, the Leaders observed that the principle of political federation is warmly welcomed by the peoples of East Africa. They underscored the need for each partner state to widen consultations and include all key stakeholders including the general public, parliaments, civil society, academia, religious institutions, and political parties to obtain more views and comments on the best way to go to the political federation stage. *Cont. on page 2*

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President Museveni Invites Belgian Investors

President Museveni with EU Foreign Policy Chief, Mr. Javier Solana in Brussels.

President Yoweri Museveni paid a three day working visit to Belgium, April 19-21, 2005. In his meeting with Belgian Prime Minister Guy Verhstadt, the two Leaders exchanged views on bilateral and international issues. President Museveni expressed his appreciation for the assistance

Belgium extends to Uganda. He invited Belgian entrepreneurs to invest in Uganda and take advantage of the local, regional and international markets that are ready to buy their products.

The President also met the EU Foreign Policy Chief, Mr. Javier Solana, with whom he discussed EU-Uganda relations.

While addressing the Belgian-Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce, President Museveni informed entrepreneurs that they are assured of reaping profits because they would take advantage of the growing Ugandan market currently at 27 million people, the East African community regional market of 100 million people, as well as the COMESA, American and Chinese

markets. He assured Belgian entrepreneurs that Uganda provides a good investment climate as evidenced by a stable macro-economic regime. He pointed out that the country had good natural resources such as good quality coffee, tobacco, beef, milk, freshwater fish, flowers, timber products, bananas, petroleum, hydropower and tourism, among others.

The President of the Belgian-Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bernard de Gerlache, lauded Uganda's achievements in the economic, social and political fields since 1986.

President Museveni visited the Ghent International Flower Exhibition where Uganda won second position after the Netherlands.

Uganda Granted \$3.8 Bn Debt Cancellation by G8 Countries



Hon. Sam Kutesa, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President Museveni, while launching the Blue Book on Investment prepared by the Japanese Bank for International Development Cooperation and UNCTAD, on June 15, 2005 in Kampala thanked the G8 Countries for cancelling the debts of the highly indebted developing countries.

However, he observed that the best way forward is to ensure that developing countries such as Uganda get access to the markets of the developed world for their products. The President observed that Uganda and other African countries are "donors" in the sense that by exporting unprocessed coffee, for example, they donate (or lose) \$10 per kilogram to the outside world. President Museveni suggested that the issue of patents should be added to the

14 Bills that are proposed in the Blue Book for the improvement of the national economy.

The Blue Book's main objective is poverty reduction through encouraging foreign direct investment by Japanese firms in order to spur economic growth and development in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Uganda's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Sam Kutesa, hailed the decision by the G-8 Ministers of Finance to cancel multilateral debt owed by the highly indebted developing countries. He pointed out that the debt cancellation will free up resources for education, health and other social services, as well as for economic infrastructure that will greatly contribute to Uganda's economic development. Uganda's external debt totals \$4.7bn of which 80% (\$3.8bn) is owed to multilateral creditors: the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the African Development Bank.

The G-8 Summit comprising of the leaders of the United States of America, United Kingdom, Japan, France, Italy, Germany, Canada, and Russia is scheduled to take place in Gleneagles, United Kingdom in July 2005.

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EAC Federation

They further observed that a strong federation was only possible if it was owned by the people of East Africa themselves through effective and informed participation from the very beginning of the process up to the end.

The Heads of State reaffirmed their commitment to East African Federation as enshrined in the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. The Summit directed the Council of Ministers to form national consultative mechanisms and collect views from the people of East Africa and report to the Summit the outcome of the consultations in twelve months.

The Presidents agreed that the outcome of wider country consultations be subjected to serious negotiations by the Council of Ministers as was done in the establishment of the East African Community.

The Heads of State also considered the seat of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, and decided that the Headquarters of the Commission shall be located at Kisumu in Kenya.

Senior UPDF Officers Visit Kenya



L-R (seated): Lt. Gen. Tinyefunza, Lt. Gen. Tumwine, Brig. (Rtd.) Matayo Kyaligonza, Maj. Gen. Ivan Koreta, Lt. Gen. Salim Saleh, Col. Rwehururu, and other Senior UPDF Officers (standing) at the Mission Chancery, Nairobi.

Senior Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) officers at Senior Staff College, Kimaka in Jinja, led by the Commandant, Maj. General Ivan Koreta, visited Kenya in February 2005.

The High Commissioner, H.E. Brig (Rtd) Matayo Kyaligonza welcomed the officers to Kenya and pointed out that

such exchange visits are very beneficial in strengthening of bilateral relations between Uganda and Kenya.

Kenya has provided several instructors at the Senior Staff College, Jinja. The High Commissioner hosted a reception in honour of the Senior UPDF officers at Hotel Intercontinental, Nairobi.

During their study tour, the UPDF Officers visited the Kenyan Department of Defence, the National Defence College, the Kenya Airforce Base and other areas of interest relevant to their training.

They met the Deputy Chief of General Staff, Lt. Gen. Nick Leshan and other Senior Kenya Army Officers.

The team also visited Mombasa and were conducted on a guided inspection of the Kenyan Navy facilities. They also visited Kenya Ports Authority and met the Managing Director Mr. Brown Ondego. Uganda's Honorary Consul in Mombasa, Mr. Evans Asiimwe hosted a reception in their honour.

In a related development, the UPDF sent a team to Kenya to study the operation and management of Harambee Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) for the Armed Forces. The UPDF is in the process of establishing a similar scheme as a way of improving the welfare of its staff in a sustainable manner.

Uganda Depot at Mombasa

The Government will establish an inland port depot at Mombasa for storage of Ugandan goods.

The facility, to be set up on a five acre plot owned by the Uganda Government at Makupa Cause Way, near the port, is aimed at reducing the cost of storage of Uganda's imports as well as speeding up the clearing process.

There have been complaints by Ugandan business people regarding the delays they experience in clearing their goods at the port.

This proposal is an outcome of discussions between Ugandan and Kenyan officials on how to speed up clearance of Ugandan imports at the Port of Mombasa in April 2005.

Uganda's delegation was led by Amb. Kangumba Adyeri, Head of the Commercial and Consular Section at this Mission, and included officials from the Ministry of Finance; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Uganda Revenue Authority; and the Honorary Consul of Uganda in Mombasa, Mr. Evans Asiimwe.

UNEP Governing Council and Ministerial Forum in Nairobi

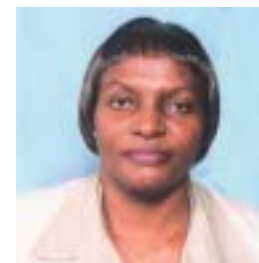
The 23rd UNEP Governing Council and Global Ministerial Environmental Forum was held in Nairobi, February 21-25, 2005.

The meeting focused on the Environmental aspect of the Millennium Development Goals and made recommendations for their accelerated and sustainable implementation, to be presented to the High Level Plenary meeting of the 60th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2005.

One of the major outcomes of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution on poverty and environment, and the resultant launching of projects in seven African Countries including Uganda.

A Memorandum of Understanding between UNEP and Uganda was signed in April 2005 in which Uganda would receive a total of one million dollars to implement the project under NEMA.

The Uganda's delegation was led by the Minister of Lands, Water and Environment Hon. Kahinda Otafiire and



Amb. Agnes K. Kalibbala, Deputy High Commissioner.

included Hon. Maria Mutagamba, Minister of State for Water, Amb. Agnes Kalibbala, Deputy High Commissioner and Senior Government Officials.

As a follow up of the 23rd UNEP Governing Council, and the 20th UN Habitat Governing Council, Uganda's delegation attended the 13th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), New York, April 8-22, 2005.

The meeting, attended by over 100 Ministers from Member States, adopted resolutions aimed at supporting countries in poverty reduction, slum upgrading and improvement of sanitary conditions, and low cost housing, among others.

STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS



President Yoweri Museveni

President Museveni delivered a State of the Nation Address to Parliament attended by the Speaker, Hon. Edward Ssekandi, Members of Parliament, and other dignitaries on June 07, 2005. Below are excerpts from his Address.

Economy

Strong investment growth has been the backbone of overall economic growth. Real investment growth has averaged 9.7% since 1986, with the investment ratio rising from 9.3% of GDP in 2004/2005.

Investment growth has been driven primarily by the private sector, supported by growth in foreign direct investment (FDI). Annual FDI growth has averaged over 20% in US\$ terms since 1993/94, with its share of GDP doubling. In 2004/2005, real investment growth exceeded 10% for the fourth successive year.

Export earnings of goods and services have more than quadrupled since 1992/1993. Equally important, dependence on coffee export earnings has fallen from over 50% of total exports in the early to mid 1990s to just 11.4% in 2004/2005. Export diversification has been achieved by re-invigorating other traditional export sectors (cotton, tea and tobacco) and promoting non-traditional goods export sectors (such as fish and flowers) and tourism.

Total exports of goods and services are projected to exceed US\$ 1bn. for the first time in 2005/2006 due to continued growth in non-traditional exports such as fish and flowers.

This figure does not include the transfers of US\$ 600m from Ugandans living abroad. However, one of the major challenges facing the export sector in 2004/2005 has been the appreciation of the shilling against the US dollar. The effect of appreciation has been to erode

gains in favourable world price movement, thereby squeezing profits and putting downward pressure on farm prices.

This experience has reiterated the need to i) reduce aid dependency so that aid flows do not cause our exchange rate to appreciate unnecessarily and ii) add more value to our exports through improved quality, branding and processing.

As I told you in my new year's speech, too much undirected aid is injurious to the economy, not only by causing the exchange rate to appreciate artificially, as pointed out above, but also increase the interest rates. Therefore, any aid should go for infrastructure such as roads and rail to make Uganda more competitive by lowering the costs of doing business here:

Structural transformation:

Industrial growth has averaged 10.2% per annum in real terms since 1986, outpacing growth in both services (7.1%) and agriculture (3.8%). As a result, the share of industry in total output has increased from 11.0% of GDP in 1986/87 to 20.4% in 2004/2005, while subsistence agriculture shares have fallen from 28.9% to 17.2%.

These shifts constitute the process of structural transformation, whereby production moves slowly away from subsistence-based agriculture towards a mix of commercial agriculture, industry and services.

Employment

Mr. Speaker, Honorable Members, the creation of employment is a top priority of the Movement government. For this we have solicited investment from within and outside the country and we established the Uganda Investment Authority to handle investors.

Although we are trying our best to create employment opportunities, unemployment still remains one of the greatest challenges of our time.

In the agriculture sector which employs most Ugandans, there are many in varying degrees of underemployment and until the sector is modernized this will remain the case.

Most of the 38% of Ugandans who live below the poverty line are to be found in the rural areas earning a living through the practice of archaic agriculture.

Our objective is that every household should earn at least sh20m per annum. To that end we have established the *Bonna Bagaggawale* (All get rich) Programme to oversee diversification of production as well as the addition of value in the rural as well as urban areas.

Today this initiative is being implemented in 30 districts of Uganda and we hope to cover the whole country in the near future. Government will make direct intervention in at least 1,000 homesteads in each district and we intend to take the private sector on board in this exercise. The intervention will include training in modern agro practices, establishments of agro production export villages, and production of high value crops.

Tourism is growing at the rate of 15% per annum, and between 2001 and 2003 the number of people employed in this sector rose from 30,000 to 40,000. Uganda has concluded an agreement with China for promotion of tourism. It is anticipated that by 2010, 1.5 million Chinese will be visiting Uganda annually earning us \$1bn.

Conclusion

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to Members of this august House, whatever political beliefs they hold, not to divide our country.

Over the last 19 years we have urged unity because our destiny as Uganda is truly joined. Religion and ethnicity divided us; they polarized our nation, let them be consigned to history.

With the coming era of political pluralism, let us have principled standpoints, and let us not be carried away by our emotions and hatred. Unity should be the thread running through the politics of our country.

The struggle to end the tyranny in this country will have been in vain if we go back to the old political habits that led us there.

We in the Movement have always worked for the prosperity of our nation. You the leaders of this country, in this House, should be at the forefront of this crusade.

You should show those you represent how to conquer the extreme poverty in which most of them live. This is what we should all aim at; to pull those we lead out of depths of misery and despair to which poverty condemns them.

EAC Council Approves Budget For 2005/2006



Hon. Jakaya Kikwete, Chairman EAC Council of Ministers.

The 11th Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Ministers was held on May 23, 2005, in Arusha, Tanzania.

In his opening statement, the Chairman of the Council, Hon. Jakaya M. Kikwete, observed that there is palpable progress in the Community.

He outlined the achievements of the Community including recognition of East African Community (EAC) as a Regional Economic Community within the African Union's strategic plan; the preparation for the launching of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission; and progress in regional infrastructure projects and programmes.

Hon. Kikwete urged the Partner States and the EAC organs and institutions to maintain the momentum of integration. In this regard, he identified

major areas of concentration during the coming financial year. These include the implementation of the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union; the launching and operationalisation of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission; the operationalism of the Community's new organizational structure; intensification of programmes in infrastructure development; and commencement of negotiations towards the conclusion of a protocol on the free movement of persons, labour and services.

He therefore urged the partner states to consider the budgetary estimates for the East African Community with a view to facilitating these and related activities in priority programmes. He pointed out that this necessitates providing the East African Community Organs and institutions with the requisite financial and human resources to achieve the set objectives during the financial year 2005/2006.

The Secretary General of the East African Community, Hon N Amanya Mushega, congratulated Hon Jakaya Kikwete upon his deserved nomination as the presidential candidate for Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) in Tanzania's forthcoming elections scheduled for October 2005.

He stressed the need for the Partner States, EAC organs and institutions to formulate a clear vision for industrial growth and development in the East

African Development Strategy for 2006-2010.

Hon. Sam Kutesa, Uganda's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other leaders of Partners States' delegations warmly congratulated Hon. Kikwete upon his successful nomination as CCM's presidential candidate. Hon Kikwete acknowledged the congratulations with gratitude.

The Council considered matters pertaining to the EAC supplementary Budget Re-allocation, the EAC Budget for the Financial Year 2005/2006, EAC Audited Accounts for the Financial Year 2003/2004, staff matters and progress in the preparation of Bills of the Council of Ministers.

The Council considered and approved a budget for EAC organs and institutions amounting to US\$ 18.9 million of which partner states will contribute US\$ 10.4 million.

Uganda's delegation included Hon Daudi Migereko, Minister of Tourism Trade and industry; Hon Baguma Isoke, Minister of State for Lands; Hon Kibirige Sebunya, Minister of State for Agriculture; Hon Sam Bitangaro, Minister of State for Gender; Hon Kezimbira Miyingo, Minister of State for Internal Affairs; Hon Prof. Ssemakula Kiwanuka, Minister of State for Investments; Hon Simon Mayende, Minister of State for Education; Permanent Secretaries; and Senior Officials.

Regional Centre on Small Arms to be Established in Nairobi

The 3rd Ministerial Review Conference on the Nairobi Declaration on Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa was held in Nairobi, June 20-21, 2005.

Kenya's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hon. Chirau Ali Mwakwere, chaired the meeting. The Ministers considered a draft Agreement on the establishment of a Regional Centre on Small Arms (RESCA), and signed the Agreement setting up the Centre.

They also signed a Ministerial Declaration for Implementation of Practical Action on Small Arms; and Best

Practice Guidelines and Minimum Common Standards on Key Issues regarding the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol.

Kenya will sign a Headquarters Agreement for hosting RESCA. The Ministers decided that the Centre should be staffed by professionals to be recruited through competitive interviews taking into account equitable representation of all member states.

Uganda's delegation was led by Hon. Augustine Nshimye, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Regional Co-operation), and included Mr. Richard Nabudere, National Focal Point, an official from the



L-R: Hon. Ali Mwakwere and Hon. Augustine Nshimye.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a representative of Civil Society.

Ministers and Plenipotentiaries from Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Seychelles, Sudan, Somalia, and Djibouti attended.

COMESA SUMMIT IN KIGALI



President Paul Kagame addressing the COMESA Summit, June 02, 2005.

President Yoweri Museveni called upon Member States of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to expedite the implementation and expansion of organisation's free trade area and customs union with a common external tariff in order to minimise external shocks and participate in the global economy as partners.

President Museveni made the remarks while handing over the Chairmanship of COMESA to President Paul Kagame of Rwanda at Hotel Inter-Continental, Kigali.

Heads of State and government of COMESA member countries who attended included, Presidents Mwai Kibaki of Kenya, Omar el Bashir of Sudan, Levy Mwanawesa of Zambia, Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika of Malawi, and King Mswati of Swaziland among others. President Obasanjo of Nigeria also attended in his capacity as the Chairman of the African Union.

First Ladies also concurrently held their second round table meeting under the theme "Economic Empowerment of Women and the Fight Against HIV/AIDS in our Region".

President Museveni highlighted major developments in the region during the period of his Chairmanship. He said conflicts have abated within the COMESA region under the auspices of the African Union and other organisations such as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

He noted that the African Union Commission had provided a framework for conflict prevention management and resolution. He commended the organisation for not only launching the African Union Parliament but also the African Peace and

Security Council. He said the COMESA Peace and Security Committee had also contributed to the on-going efforts on conflict prevention, management and resolution. President Museveni observed that other major developments in the area included putting in place a more stable macro-economic framework as well as creating a more favourable environment for private sector growth. He informed the Summit that COMESA welcomed the report of the Commission for Africa in particular with reference to the United Nations' millennium project report and plans by the British Prime Minister Mr. Tony Blair to put African issues as a priority agenda item at the G8 Summit.

The President reported that substantial progress had been made in the electoral process following the democratisation move now taking place in the region. He informed the Summit that women had also been empowered in various areas such as



Presidents Yoweri Museveni and Paul Kagame, at an earlier Meeting.

politics. He cited Rwanda where the majority of Parliamentarians are women. Regarding trade, President Museveni noted that a lot is being done to address the decline in the performance of the sector through strengthening regional co-operation as well as articulating the interests of the region in respect of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). He called for removal of trade distortions that still exist despite the AGOA initiative of the United States government and the Everything But Arms (EBA) policy of the European Union that have improved market access.

The President urged COMESA member countries to expedite the conclusion of the DOHA Development Round Conference and to ensure that the WTO prioritises development at the next Conference in Hong Kong later this year.

Welcoming Heads of State and Government to Rwanda, President Paul Kagame pointed out that their presence was a sign of solidarity and a vote of confidence in the people of Rwanda after the 1994 genocide.

He said COMESA is an instrument for achieving development and peace in the Member States. He stressed the need for integration, as the best way to access regional and international markets.

President Kagame hailed President Museveni for having steered COMESA affairs diligently and successfully in the last 12 months. He reiterated Rwanda's commitment to the organisation and pledged his commitment to addressing the challenges facing the region.

The Summit admitted Libya into COMESA, becoming its 20th Member. The Heads of State also decided that the Candidature of Dr. Donald Kaberuka of Rwanda, for the position of President of the African

Development Bank (ADB), be supported by COMESA Member States.

President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, described the COMESA Summit as an avenue that would lead to greater integration and cooperation in Africa.

He emphasised the need to improve the infrastructure in the region and appealed to development partners to encourage their private sector to intervene in this area.

Uganda's delegation at the summit included the Minister for the Presidency, Hon. Beatrice Wabudeya, Hon. Sam Kutesa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Daudi Migereko, Minister of Tourism, Trade and Industry, and other senior officials.

Over 2000 delegates attended the two-day Summit.

INVESTMENT, TRADE, AND TOURISM

Budget for 2005/2006 Presented

Uganda's Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Hon Dr. Ezra Suruma presented the National Budget for 2005/2006 to a session of parliament attended by President Yoweri Museveni on June 8, 2005. The theme of the Budget is "Promoting Economic Growth and Household incomes through increased Savings, Investment and Productivity".

Dr. Suruma pointed out that the Budget intent is to re-orient public expenditure towards increased investment in agriculture, value addition through industrial processing, and innovation.

President Museveni commended the Budget as "pro-poor, pro-production and pro-export." He also commended Uganda Revenue Authority, (URA) for improving collection of domestic revenue that will reduce the country's dependence on donor aid.

Highlights

- ❖ Total resources for FY 2005/2006- Shs 3,799 billion (USD 2.23 billion).
- ❖ 60% of Budget (\$1.3billion) to be financed by domestic revenue of Shs. 2,2 80 billion; 40% to be funded by development partners.
- ❖ GDP growth at 6.8% in FY 2005/2006.
- ❖ Agricultural output to grow by 3.7%.
- ❖ Industrial output to grow by 10.2%
- ❖ Services output growth to remain at 6.8%.
- ❖ VAT increased from 17% to 18%.
- ❖ Inflation controlled at 5%.
- ❖ Graduated tax suspended.
- ❖ Moratorium on new banks lifted.
- ❖ Duty on medicine removed.
- ❖ Teachers salaries increased.
- ❖ No tax levied on interest rates for agricultural bank loans.

The Finance Minister underscored the fact that in the Budget the Government had "committed ourselves to the strategy of

Hon. Dr. Ezra Suruma, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

growth and development. We have committed ourselves to improvement in the well-being of the rural majority by increasing money for clean water, water for production, agriculture, microfinance employment and community mobilization and organization. We have committed ourselves to national transformation through the Government's revolutionary support for universal education and the war on HIV/AIDS and other diseases."

The full text of the Budget Speech can be accessed on the Ministry of Finance's website at www.finance.go.ug

Uganda: Basic Statistics

Area	241,039 sq Kms
Population	27 million
Population of Kampala City	1.3 million (2002 Census)
Literacy Rate	72%
Universities	15
Primary School Enrollment	7.2 million
GDP	\$7.8 billion
GDP Growth Rate	6.8%
Foreign Direct Investments	\$2.4 billion
Headline Inflation	5.9% (2004)
Private Transfers	\$600 million (2004)

Important Contacts

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P. O. Box 8147, Kampala
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Fax: 256-41-230163/343023
Website : www.finance.go.ug

Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
P. O. Box 7103, Kampala
Tel: 256-41-343947/256395
Fax: 256-41-341247

Uganda Manufacturers Association
P. O. Box 6966, Kampala
Tel: 256-41-220831/221034
Fax: 256-41-220285
Website : www.uma.co.ug

Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)
P.O. Box 7418, Kampala
Tel: 256-41-234-105
Fax: 256-41-242-903
Website : www.ugandainvest.com

Uganda Tourist Board
P.O. Box 7211 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: 256-41-342196/17
Fax: 256-41-342188
Email: info@visituganda.com
Website: www.visituganda.com

Uganda Export Promotion Board
P.O. Box 5045, Kampala
Tel: 256-41-230250
Fax: 256-41-2597790

National Environment Management Authority
P.O. Box 22255, Kampala
Tel: 256-41-251064
Fax: 256-41-257521
Website: www.nema.org

Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 3809, Kampala
Tel: 256-41-258791
Fax: 256-41-258793

Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Box 13 Entebbe
Tel: 322099, 322101, 320741
Fax: 320147
Website: www.ubos.org

BRIEFS



President Museveni receives credentials from H.E. Benson M. Tembo, High Commissioner of Malawi, at State House Kampala, May 12, 2005.



The Ambassador of Turkey, H.E. Varol Ozkocak, presents his credentials to President Museveni, May 12, 2005.



President Museveni receives credentials from H.E. Maj. Gen. Syeed Ahmed, High Commissioner of Bangladesh, May 12, 2005.

Transitional Government Relocates to Somalia

14 years. Prime Minister Prof. Mohammed Gedi described the departure as “a historic moment and a great day that Somalia will finally return to the Community of Nations.”

Earlier, President Yoweri Museveni met Somali Prime Minister Prof. Gedi and the UN Secretary General’s Special Representative for Somalia, Amb. Francois Fall at State House, Kampala, on June 10, 2005. The President and Prof. Gedi discussed matters concerning the ongoing peace process and restoration of the Somali Nation. The Meeting was attended by Hon. Sam Kutesa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the High Commissioner, Brig. (Rtd) Matayo Kyaligonza.

The 25th IGAD Council of Ministers held on June 12, 2005 in Nairobi received confirmation that both Uganda and Sudan are ready to deploy IGASOM troops as

soon as funds are available, and the UN arms embargo is lifted. The Council of Ministers called upon the UN to expedite lifting of the arms embargo on Somalia to enable the deployment of IGASOM.

They also restated IGAD’s resolve to deal decisively with any individuals or groups that may be bent on derailing the outcome of the peace process, including referring such cases to the International Criminal Court (ICC).

FAREWELL: President Kibaki (L) and President Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed of Somalia.

President Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed left Nairobi for Somalia on June 13, 2005 after a formal farewell ceremony hosted by President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya at State House Nairobi.

At a press conference, the two leaders called for international support to help the Transitional Government and Institutions in the enormous task of restoring order to Somalia that has been without a central government for the last

Quotes to Ponder

“I would like to express our gratitude to British Premier Tony Blair for his deep concern for Africa. Given his gifts of persuasion, we hope that the G8 Nations will take up his bold proposals to cancel our debts and to increase aid. We promise him and his colleagues that we shall match their generosity with hard work, greater transparency and better governance.”

President Yoweri Museveni (June 07, 2005)

“It is now widely accepted that financial assistance alone will not bring about effective poverty reduction. Rather, sustainable, pro-poor growth is the key, requiring political stability, good governance and ownership of policies by all stakeholders”

Mr. Rodrigo de Rato, IMF Managing Director (2005)

Hon. Kutesa at Franco-African Meeting

Uganda’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Sam Kutesa attended a follow-up Ministerial Meeting of the 22nd Franco-African Summit in Paris, June 13-15, 2005. The meeting was hosted and chaired by the French Government and was attended by delegates from African countries led by their respective Foreign Ministers, the African Union, and the UN. Topics discussed included: Peace and Security; Environment and Energy;

Agriculture and Trade; and Education and Health.

The next Franco-African Summit under the theme: “The African Youth, its Vitality and Creativity,” will be held in Bamako, Mali, December 3-4, 2005.

Uganda’s delegation comprised of Amb. Rhoda S. Kaisho and Senior Officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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