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DEBT STATISTICAL BULLETIN AND PUBLIC DEBT PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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FOREWORD

This 18th edition of the Debt Statistical Bulletin presents the status of the public debt statistics as at end September 2019 and serves to monitor the debt portfolio indicators and disseminate debt statistics. Production of the Debt Statistical Bulletin is undertaken every quarter for the ultimate purpose of making Public and Publicly Guaranteed debt data available to policymakers and other stakeholders.

This bulletin is produced in line with the reporting framework laid out in the Public Debt and other Financial Liabilities Management Framework (PDMF) 2018. Production of Debt Statistical Bulletins is also in line with the World Bank's Debt Management Performance Assessment (DeMPA) 2015 Framework (first dimension of the fourth Debt Performance Indicator).

We hope that you will find this publication useful as you go about your endeavours.

Enjoy your reading.

For God and My Country



Keith Muhakanizi

PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

PREFACE

The Quarterly Debt Statistical Bulletin is a publication of the Debt Policy and Issuance (DPI) Department which aims to provide the public with a broad set of relevant information and statistics on the country's debt position. It is prepared in collaboration with Treasury Services Department, and Macroeconomics Policy Department of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), as well as the Statistics Department of Bank of Uganda.

The main objectives of the bulletin are to produce debt statistics that comply with international standards and guidelines in the debt guides; provide accurate and timely statistics for sound financial and economic decision making in both private and public sectors; strengthen fiscal policy analysis and reporting; provide debt statistics to facilitate debt analysis with a view of enhancing effective debt management; disseminate debt data to the general public, lawmakers or policy-making body, international organization and other stakeholders for informed decision making; and make key national government debt statistics available in a single publication.

The bulletin is divided into seven parts: Part I contains general information, Parts II-V contain detailed data on the debt portfolio presented in statistical tables and charts. Part VI contains the Debt Portfolio analysis for the period and Part VII is the definition of terms.

In case of any comments on the bulletin please send them in an email to the Debt Policy and Issuance Department of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, at DPI@finance.go.ug.



Maris Wanyera
ACTING DIRECTOR, DEBT AND CASH POLICY

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BC	Bilateral Creditor
BOU	Bank of Uganda
DD	Domestic Debt
DDCP	Directorate of Debt and Cash Policy
DeMPA	Debt Management and Performance Assessment
DMFAS	Debt Management and Financial Analysis System
DOD	Debt Disbursed and Outstanding (Debt Stock)
DPID	Debt Policy and Issuance Department
ED	External Debt
FV	Face Value
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IUIU	Islamic University in Uganda
MC	Multilateral Creditor
MEPD	Macro-Economic Policy Department
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
PB	Private Banks
PPAs	Power Purchase Agreements
PDMF	Public Debt Management Framework
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Ltd
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Ltd

CURRENCIES

AED	United Arab Emirates Dirham
AFU	African Unit of Accounting
CHF	Swiss Franc
CNY	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
DKK	Danish Krone
EUR	Euro
GBP	British Pound Sterling
IDI	Islamic Dinar
JPY	Japanese Yen
KRW	Korea (South) Won
KWD	Kuwait Dinar
NOK	Norwegian Krone
SAR	Saudi Arabia Riyal
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEK	Swedish Krone
UGX	Uganda Shillings

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION

Management of public debt has significant implications for the Government's budget and balance sheet. Proper recording and reporting is one of the key components of effective debt management. The September 2019 Debt Statistical Bulletin covers a wide range of public debt developments and it contributes to Government's transparency and accountability.

Scope:

This bulletin covers,

- i) Central Government external debt
- ii) Domestic debt
- iii) Contingent liabilities
- iv) Public debt portfolio analysis

Data Source and Conversion of Debt Data to the Functional Currency:

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) and Bank of Uganda (BOU) use the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) to record detailed loan information and produce aggregated data and reports for Central Government debt.

Data has been reconciled and converted into a common currency, usually the US dollar or Ugandan Shillings as follows:

- i) To convert stock figures into US dollars or Ugandan Shillings, the end period exchange rate is used; and,
- ii) To convert flow figures into US dollars or Ugandan Shillings, the day's exchange rate as at day of the transaction is used.

Exchange Rates:

The exchange rates used for compiling debt data are obtained from the BoU (Daily Transaction Exchange Rates).

PART II: MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Table 1: Key Macroeconomic Indicators

Inflation (%)	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19
Headline	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.2
Core	2.8	4.6	3.8	2.9
Exchange rate (Shs/ US \$)				
End of Period	3,713.35	3,715.13	3,694.76	3,691.50
Period Average	3,714.13	3,706.19	3,736.82	3,688.57
Reserves				
Gross foreign exchange reserves (US \$ millions)	3,414.49	3,409.90	3,338.09	3,199.21
Gross foreign exchange reserves (months of imports)	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.0
Fiscal Statistics (Billion Shs)				
Revenue	4,501.1	4,037.7	4,451.1	4,034.1
Expenditure	6,234.1	5,369.5	6,986.2	7,115.1
Deficit	(1,733.0)	(1,331.8)	(2,535.0)	(3,081.0)
Total Debt Stock (Billions US \$)				
	11.5	12.0	12.5	12.6
External Debt Stock (US \$ Billions)	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.3
Domestic Debt Stock (US \$ Billions)	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3
Total Debt Stock (Shs Trillions)				
	42.8	44.5	46.2	46.5
External Debt Stock (Shs Trillions)	28.4	29.2	30.7	30.7
Domestic Debt Stock (Shs Trillions)	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9
Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP)				
GDP (Trillion Shs)	26.9	27.0	32.5	33.7
GDP (Billions US \$)	7.2	7.3	8.8	9.1
Interest Rates (%)				
Central Bank Rate	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.0
Lending Rate	20.1	19.6	19.9	19.8
Time Deposit Rate	11.2	10.3	10.1	9.8
91-Day Treasury Bill (TB)	11.1	10.2	9.4	9.2
182- Day TB	12.5	11.4	10.9	10.8
364- Day TB	13.3	12.4	11.5	11.5
2 Year Treasury Bond	15.4	14.4	12.9	13.0
3 Year	16.7	15.2	13.8	13.2
5 Year	16.8	15.4	15.0	15.1
10 Year	17.0	15.8	16.0	14.3
15 Year	17.5	16.9	15.9	14.4

Source: MoFPED and BOU

Table 2: Public Debt Cost and Risk Indicators

		Dec-18			Mar-19			Jun-19			Sep-19		
Risk Indicators		External	Domestic	Total	External	Domestic	Total	External	Domestic	Total	External	Domestic	Total
Nominal debt as % GDP		27.8	14.0	41.8	27.5	14.5	42.0	27.9	14.1	42.0	23.9	12.4	36.2
PV as % of GDP		17.7	14.0	31.7	17.6	14.5	32.0	18.0	14.1	32.1	16.4	12.4	28.7
Cost of debt	Interest payment as % GDP	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.4	2.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.4	1.6	2.0
	Weighted Av. IR (%)	1.5	13.8	5.6	1.4	13.5	5.6	1.5	13.5	5.6	1.7	13.1	5.6
Refinancing risk	ATM (years)	14.4	4.0	10.9	14.2	3.9	10.7	14.1	4.0	10.7	14.1	3.8	11.2
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of total)	2.3	36.6	13.8	2.0	38.9	14.8	1.9	36.0	13.3	1.7	39.6	12.5
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)	0.6	5.1	5.8	0.6	5.6	6.2	0.5	5.1	5.6	0.5	4.5	5.0
Interest rate risk	ATR (years)	13.9	4.0	10.6	13.7	3.9	10.3	13.5	4.0	10.3	13.7	3.8	10.8
	Debt refixing in 1yr (% of total)	9.3	36.6	18.4	10.7	38.9	20.4	11.1	36.0	19.5	10.1	39.6	18.5
	Fixed rate debt (% of total)	92.9	100.0	95.3	91.2	100.0	94.2	90.6	100.0	93.8	90.0	100.0	93.8
FX risk	FX debt (% of total debt)	66.5			65.5			66.4			65.9		
	ST FX debt (% of reserves)	5.3			4.7			4.7			4.9		

Source: MoFPED, DPID

PART III: EXTERNAL DEBT STATISTICS

Table 3: External Debt Stock by Creditor Type, Billions USD

Creditor Type	Dec-18		Mar-19		Jun-19		Sep-19	
	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%
Bilateral Creditors (BC)	2.59	33.77	2.69	34.20	2.92	35.15	2.89	34.76
Non Paris Club	2.02	26.4	2.14	27.2	2.32	27.9	2.27	27.2
Paris Club	0.56	7.3	0.55	7.0	0.60	7.2	0.63	7.5
Multilateral Creditors (MC)	5.02	65.6	5.10	64.9	5.34	64.3	5.36	64.3
Major Multilaterals 1	4.33	56.5	4.42	56.3	4.63	55.8	4.59	55.2
Other Multilaterals	0.69	9.0	0.68	8.6	0.71	8.5	0.76	9.2
Private Bank (PB)	0.05	0.6	0.07	0.9	0.05	0.6	0.07	0.9
Other Financial Institutions	0.05	0.6	0.07	0.9	0.05	0.6	0.07	0.9
Grand Total	7.66	100.0	7.86	100.0	8.31	100.0	8.32	100.0

Source: MoFPED, DPI

Table 4a: External Debt Stock by Currency Composition with SDR undecomposed, Billions USD

	Dec-18		Mar-19		Jun-19		Sep-19	
	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%
USD	2.55	33.32	2.65	33.76	2.79	33.56	2.91	35.01
EUR	0.77	10.12	0.80	10.17	0.85	10.19	0.83	9.93
JPY	0.43	5.61	0.44	5.58	0.45	5.40	0.45	5.43
Others 1	0.35	4.53	0.35	4.50	0.35	4.23	0.31	3.77
SDR	3.30	43.16	3.37	42.84	3.56	42.90	3.52	42.31
CNY	0.25	3.25	0.25	3.16	0.31	3.72	0.30	3.55
Grand Total	7.66	100.00	7.86	100.00	8.31	100.00	8.32	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 4b: External Debt Stock by Currency Composition with SDR decomposed, Billions USD

	Dec-18		Mar-19		Jun-19		Sep-19	
	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%
USD	3.93	51.33	4.06	51.63	4.27	51.46	4.38	52.67
EUR	1.80	23.47	1.84	23.42	1.95	23.46	1.92	23.02
JPY	0.70	9.21	0.72	9.15	0.75	8.98	0.74	8.95
Others 1	0.61	8.02	0.63	7.97	0.64	7.70	0.60	7.19
CNY	0.61	7.96	0.62	7.84	0.70	8.41	0.68	8.17
Total	7.66	100.00	7.86	100.00	8.31	100.00	8.32	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 5: External Debt Portfolio Currencies and end month Exchange Rates

Currency	UGX/Currency				USD/Currency			
	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19
United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED)	1,016.91	1,016.85	1,011.44	1,008.41	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67
African Unit of Account (AFU)	5,194.95	5,184.63	5,164.70	5,053.36	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73
Swiss Franc (CHF)	3,772.98	3,754.98	3,805.48	3,731.74	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99
China Yuan (CNY)	543.25	555.84	540.58	519.55	6.88	6.72	6.87	7.13
Danish Krone (DKK)	570.31	562.85	566.13	542.71	6.55	6.64	6.56	6.83
Euro (EUR)	4,258.64	4,202.39	4,226.24	4,052.22	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.91
Pound Sterling (GBP)	4,720.40	4,927.55	4,709.46	4,568.49	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.81
Islamic Dinar (IDI)	5,194.95	5,184.63	5,164.70	5,053.36	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73
Japanese Yen (JPY)	33.72	33.84	34.51	34.40	110.77	110.39	107.66	107.67
Korea (South) Won (KRW)	3.35	3.29	3.21	3.08	1,114.87	1,136.45	1,156.00	1,201.89
Kuwait Dinar (KWD)	12,273.93	12,295.18	12,219.14	12,174.63	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	424.40	432.47	437.69	408.40	8.80	8.64	8.49	9.07
Saudi Arabia Riyal (SAR)	995.67	995.88	990.65	987.48	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	5,194.95	5,184.63	5,164.70	5,053.36	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73
Swedish Krone (SEK)	413.46	402.50	401.17	379.83	9.03	9.28	9.26	9.75
Uganda Shillings (UGX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3,735.25	3,735.08	3,715.29	3,704.13

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 6: External Debt Stock by Interest Rate¹ Type, Billions USD

Interest Rate Type	Dec-18		Mar-19		Jun-19		Sep-19	
	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%
Fixed Interest Debt	6.97	90.99	7.01	89.18	7.36	88.62	7.30	87.72
Bilateral	2.12	27.74	2.09	26.63	2.25	27.14	2.22	26.69
Multilateral	4.83	63.14	4.90	62.33	5.11	61.48	5.08	61.03
Private Bank	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.22	-	-	-	-
Variable Interest Debt	0.54	7.10	0.69	8.83	0.78	9.35	0.83	9.97
Bilateral	0.46	6.03	0.59	7.57	0.66	7.98	0.67	8.04
Multilateral	0.04	0.54	0.05	0.61	0.07	0.81	0.09	1.03
Private Bank	0.04	0.53	0.05	0.65	0.05	0.57	0.07	0.89
No Interest Rate	0.15	1.91	0.16	1.99	0.17	2.02	0.19	2.31
Bilateral					0.00	0.03	0.002	0.03
Multilateral	0.15	1.91	0.16	1.99	0.17	2.00	0.19	2.28
Private Bank					-	-	-	-
Total	7.66	100.00	7.86	100.00	8.31	100.00	8.32	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 7: Actual External Debt Service, Millions USD

	April-June 2019					July-September 2019				
	Principal	Interest	Fees	Total	%	Principal	Interest	Fees	Total	%
Bilaterals	10.77	2.62	0.48	13.86	20.87	24.00	32.88	2.09	58.98	69.75
Paris Club	9.79	2.22	0.26	12.27	18.46	3.86	0.77	0.85	5.48	6.49
Non Paris Club	0.98	0.40	0.22	1.60	2.40	20.14	32.11	1.24	53.49	63.27
Multilaterals	15.80	11.29	1.28	28.37	42.70	15.21	8.79	0.07	24.07	28.46
Major	8.63	8.25	0.86	17.74	26.70	13.47	8.11	0.07	21.64	25.60
Other	7.16	3.04	0.42	10.63	16.00	1.74	0.68	0.00	2.42	2.87
Private Banks	21.17	3.04	0.00	24.21	36.44	0.00	0.10	1.41	1.51	1.78
Other financial institutions	21.17	3.04	0.00	24.21	36.44	0.00	0.10	1.41	1.51	1.78
Grand Total	47.73	16.95	1.76	66.44	100.00	39.21	41.77	3.57	84.55	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 8: External Undisbursed Debt, Billion USD

	Dec-18		Mar-19		Jun-19		Sep-19	
	Undisbursed	%	Undisbursed	%	Undisbursed	%	Undisbursed	%
Bilateral	1.55	38.18	1.43	37.02	1.74	37.54	1.68	37.27
Non Paris Club	0.78	19.16	0.69	17.85	0.72	15.65	0.71	15.70
Paris Club	0.77	19.02	0.74	19.17	1.01	21.88	0.97	21.57
Multilateral	2.46	60.80	2.40	61.98	2.76	59.75	2.73	60.54
Major Creditors	1.60	39.59	1.57	40.50	1.94	42.00	2.09	46.37
Other Multilaterals	0.86	0.21	0.83	21.48	0.82	17.75	0.64	14.17
Private Bank	0.04	1.01	0.04	1.00	0.13	2.71	0.10	2.19
Private Bank	0.04	1.01	0.04	1.00	0.13	2.71	0.10	2.19
Total	4.05	100.00	3.88	100.00	4.62	100.00	4.51	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

¹ GoU pays to Islamic Development Bank (IDB) a reasonable fee equivalent to interest rate recorded under commitment fees. These fee charges are payable during the disbursement period hence disqualifying IDB loans as no interest rate debt.

Table 9: Gross Public and Private External Debt Position (Million USD)

	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19
General Government	8,031.29	8,262.16	8,631.39	8,713.06
Short-term	24.74	29.51	2.71	-
Currency and deposits	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	24.74	29.51	2.71	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Trade credit and advances	-	-	-	-
Other debt liabilities 1	-	-	-	-
Long-term	8,006.55	8,232.65	8,628.68	8,713.06
Special drawing rights (allocations) 2	-	-	-	-
Currency and deposits	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	277.46	266.64	228.45	272.76
Loans	7,729.09	7,966.01	8,400.23	8,440.30
Trade credit and advances	-	-	-	-
Other debt liabilities 1	-	-	-	-
Central Bank	240.69	240.22	240.57	236.10
Short-term	-	-	-	-
Currency and deposits	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Long-term	240.69	240.22	240.57	236.10
Special drawing rights (allocations)2	240.69	240.22	240.57	236.10
Currency and deposits	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Deposit-Taking Corporations, except the Central Bank	564.68	599.10	611.32	618.05
Short-term	175.10	176.54	204.50	189.01
Currency and deposits	175.10	176.54	204.50	189.01
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Long-term	389.59	422.56	406.82	429.05
Currency and deposits	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Loans	389.59	422.56	406.82	429.05
Other Sectors	1,095.90	1,101.64	1,212.31	1,243.34
Short-term	283.11	290.68	620.55	686.68
Loans	170.24	178.65	532.20	597.67
Trade credit and advances	112.87	112.03	88.35	89.01
Other debt liabilities 1	-	-	-	-
Long-term	812.78	810.96	591.75	556.65
Loans	812.78	810.96	591.75	556.65
Direct Investment: Intercompany Lending	2,666.57	2,758.67	3,110.94	3,180.66
Debt liabilities of direct investment enterprises to direct investors	2,666.57	2,758.67	3,110.94	3,180.66
Debt liabilities of direct investors to direct investment enterprises	-	-	-	-
Debt liabilities to fellow enterprises	-	-	-	-
Gross External Debt Position	12,599.13	12,961.79	13,806.53	13,991.21

²Source: BOU

² Other liabilities comprise of insurance, pension and standardised guarantee scheme and other accounts payable
SDR allocation should be reported as long-term external debt liabilities

PART IV: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Table 10: Guaranteed Debt Stock, (Million USD) as at end June 2019

Beneficiary	Project	Creditor	Year of signature	Guaranteed amount of the loan (USD)	Exposure:	Exposure:	Performance
					disbursed & outstanding December 2018 (USD)	disbursed and outstanding June 2019 (USD)	
Islamic University in Uganda	Student's hostel	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	2004	4,302,676	2,328,135	2,127,064	Draw down complete
Islamic University in Uganda	Student's hostel project additional financing	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	2010	983,888	727,676	688,518	
Uganda Development Bank Limited	To finance import transactions from Arab countries to UDBL's eligible clients in Uganda	BADEA (Trade Finance)	2017	10,000,000	8,076,000	10,000,000	Full utilization.
Uganda Development Bank Limited	Private sector projects and trade transaction in the Republic of Uganda	BADEA (Private Sector Development)	2017	6,000,000	5,782,000	6,000,000	Full Utilization
Uganda Development Bank Limited	Private sector projects and trade transaction in the Republic of Uganda	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	2017	10,000,000	3,000,000	450,000	There is a pending request of \$679k for Kiddawalime and expect full utilization by
Islamic University in Uganda	Constructing faculty of engineering, upgrade the library and purchase ICT equipment	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	2018	13,790,000	-	100,000	
Uganda Development Bank Limited	On-lending exclusively to eligible projects in various sectors in Uganda	African Development Bank	2019	15,000,000	N/A	7,430,095	Expect to fully draw down the balance in Q1 2020
Uganda Development Bank Limited	To finance import of goods and services from India.	Exim India	2019	5,000,000	N/A	-	Not yet disbursed. Still waiting for AG's legal opinion as the last condition precedent before
Total				65,076,564	19,913,811	26,795,677	

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 11: Non-Guaranteed Debt and Other Liabilities of SOEs and EBU, UGX Trillion

All in UGX Millions	Financial Years	
	Jun-18	Jun-19
Domestic Borrowing	1,635,444	2,146,892
External Borrowing	99,850	108,974
Other debt (including, lease contracts and overdrafts)	18,574	19,195
GoU On-Lent	6,255,813	6,825,944
Total outstanding debt including GoU on-lent loans	8,009,681	9,101,004
Total debt excluding GoU on-lent loans	1,753,868	2,275,061
Debt ratio (Total debt/total assets)	20.26%	26.69%
Liabilities from grants and GoU contributions	2,496,609	2,187,877

Source: MoFPED, DPID

PART V: DOMESTIC DEBT STATISTICS

Table 12: Domestic Debt Stock at Original Maturity, Billion Shillings

Instruments	Dec-18				Mar-19				Jun-19				Sep-19			
	Cost	Nominal	Face Value	% Cost	Cost	Nominal	Face Value	% Cost	Cost	Nominal	Face Value	% Cost	Cost	Nominal	Face Value	% Cost
91	83.9	85.0	86.2	0.6%	92.1	93.4	94.4	0.6%	52.1	52.7	53.3	0.3%	101.7	102.9	104.0	0.6%
182	728.7	484.0	800.8	5.1%	773.2	403.8	847.5	5.0%	345.7	770.7	364.7	2.2%	704.4	758.6	773.0	4.4%
364	2,778.1	3,204.5	3,097.5	19.4%	3,063.4	3,643.9	3,442.5	19.9%	3,308.4	3,104.0	3,726.6	21.3%	3,283.3	3,456.9	3,675.9	20.7%
Total Bills	3,590.7	3,773.5	3,984.5	25.1%	3,928.7	4,141.1	4,384.5	25.5%	3,706.2	3,927.4	4,144.6	23.9%	4,089.5	4,318.4	4,552.9	25.8%
2	437.7	456.3	449.0	3.1%	1,023.1	1,055.9	1,072.0	6.7%	1,033.0	1,177.7	1,082.0	6.7%	1,231.2	1,281.7	1,282.0	7.8%
3	1,133.2	1,155.8	1,089.0	7.9%	1,063.1	1,076.7	1,079.4	6.9%	1,039.8	1,273.2	1,079.4	6.7%	1,004.3	1,032.7	1,038.0	6.3%
5	3,673.9	3,784.2	3,600.2	25.6%	3,810.1	3,891.8	3,740.2	24.8%	3,767.5	3,896.4	3,668.4	24.3%	3,564.1	3,627.4	3,505.5	22.4%
10	3,344.1	3,519.3	3,404.8	23.3%	3,418.3	3,567.8	3,471.1	22.2%	3,604.0	3,596.6	3,663.8	23.2%	3,594.4	3,748.2	3,631.1	22.6%
15	2,153.1	2,236.8	2,179.7	15.0%	2,134.6	2,201.2	2,148.4	13.9%	2,361.8	2,335.5	2,388.4	15.2%	2,395.7	2,470.5	2,417.6	15.1%
Total Bonds	10,742.0	11,152.3	10,722.7	74.9%	11,449.3	11,793.4	11,511.1	74.5%	11,806.1	12,279.4	11,881.8	76.1%	11,789.7	12,160.5	11,874.2	74.2%
Total Stock	14,332.7	14,925.8	14,707.2	100.0%	15,378.0	15,934.5	15,895.6	100.0%	15,512.3	16,206.8	16,026.4	100.0%	15,879.2	16,478.8	16,427.1	100.0%

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 13 a: Stock of Government Securities at Face Value by Holder, Billion Shillings³

Holder Category	Dec-18		Mar-19		Jun-19		Sep-19	
	Face Value	%Face Value	Face Value	%Face Value	Face Value	%Face Value	Face Value	%Face Value
Banks	3,183.7	79.9%	3,610.0	82.3%	3,316.9	79.9%	3,683.7	80.9%
Pension & Provident Funds	218.1	5.5%	216.7	4.9%	163.6	5.5%	237.5	5.2%
Offshore	-	0.0%	20.0	0.5%	10.0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Bank of Uganda	-	0.0%	0.4	0.0%	0.7	0.0%	1.5	0.0%
Insurance companies	133.7	3.4%	131.8	3.0%	127.4	3.4%	139.9	3.1%
Other financial institutions	133.3	3.3%	95.7	2.2%	217.1	3.3%	176.0	3.9%
Retail	93.4	2.3%	102.9	2.3%	96.8	2.3%	96.4	2.1%
Other	222.2	5.6%	206.9	4.7%	212.1	5.6%	217.9	4.8%
Total Bills	3,984.5	100.0%	4,384.5	100.0%	4,144.6	100.0%	4,552.9	100.0%
Banks	2,904.3	27.1%	3,288.1	28.6%	3,363.4	28.3%	3,003.6	25.3%
Pension & Provident Funds	5,856.0	54.6%	6,131.3	53.3%	6,405.9	53.9%	6,467.7	54.5%
Offshore	810.3	7.6%	788.1	6.8%	834.1	7.0%	1,004.9	8.5%
Bank of Uganda	-	0.0%	6.7	0.1%	160.4	1.4%	135.3	1.1%
Insurance companies	228.3	2.1%	225.0	2.0%	225.7	1.9%	204.6	1.7%
Other financial institutions	739.0	6.9%	874.1	7.6%	672.5	5.7%	835.2	7.0%
Retail	153.3	1.4%	165.1	1.4%	178.2	1.5%	182.3	1.5%
Other	31.6	0.3%	32.7	0.3%	41.6	0.4%	40.5	0.3%
Total Bonds	10,722.7	100.0%	11,511.1	100.0%	11,881.8	100.0%	11,874.2	100.0%
Total Stock	14,707.2		15,895.6		16,026.4		16,427.1	

Source: BOU

³ Other financial institutions include: Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs).

Table 13 b: Stock of Government Securities at Cost by Holder, Billion Shillings

Holder Category	Dec-18		Mar-19		Jun-19		Sep-19	
	Cost	% Cost	Cost	% Cost	Cost	% Cost	Cost	% Cost
Banks	2,869.0	79.9%	3,234.8	82.3%	2,966.1	80.0%	3,308.7	80.9%
Pension & Provident Funds	198.8	5.5%	195.0	5.0%	146.9	4.0%	214.0	5.2%
Offshore	-	0.0%	17.9	0.5%	8.9	0.2%	-	0.0%
Bank of Uganda	-	0.0%	0.4	0.0%	0.7	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Insurance companies	120.6	3.4%	118.4	3.0%	114.6	3.1%	126.4	3.1%
Other financial institutions	112.2	3.1%	78.4	2.0%	186.9	5.0%	149.7	3.7%
Retail	85.7	2.4%	94.4	2.4%	88.7	2.4%	89.0	2.2%
Other	204.3	5.7%	189.5	4.8%	193.4	5.2%	201.6	4.9%
Total Bills	3,590.7	100.0%	3,928.7	100.0%	3,706.2	100.0%	4,089.5	100.0%
Banks	2,909.5	27.1%	3,270.5	28.6%	3,341.9	28.3%	2,982.2	25.3%
Pension & Provident Funds	5,854.6	54.5%	6,106.7	53.3%	6,366.8	53.9%	6,421.6	54.5%
Offshore	811.7	7.6%	783.9	6.8%	828.7	7.0%	997.8	8.5%
Bank of Uganda	-	0.0%	6.7	0.1%	160.4	1.4%	135.3	1.1%
Insurance companies	232.2	2.2%	227.6	2.0%	228.0	1.9%	205.8	1.7%
Other financial institutions	742.8	6.9%	851.4	7.4%	655.9	5.6%	819.3	6.9%
Retail	159.6	1.5%	170.2	1.5%	182.9	1.5%	187.7	1.6%
Other	31.6	0.3%	32.4	0.3%	41.4	0.4%	40.1	0.3%
Total Bonds	10,742.0	100.0%	11,449.3	100.0%	11,806.1	100.0%	11,789.7	100.0%
Total Stock	14,332.7		15,378.0		15,512.3		15,879.2	

Source: BOU

Table 14: Domestic Debt Service, Billion Shillings

Instruments Maturity period	Apr-Jun 2019				Jul-Sep 2019			
	Discount	Coupon	Redemption	Total	Discount	Coupon	Redemption	Total
91	2.3	-	92.1	94.4	1.2	-	52.1	53.3
182	11.0	-	182.5	193.5	11.8	-	209.9	221.7
364	98.1	-	885.1	983.2	99.6	-	734.7	834.3
Total Bills	111.4	-	1,159.7	1,271.1	112.6	-	996.8	1,109.4
2	-	8.4	-	8.4	-	4.4	-	4.4
3	-	-	-	-	0.3	41.9	333.6	375.9
5	9.1	116.1	262.8	388.0	-	173.0	332.0	505.0
10	-	122.5	-	122.5	-	214.2	-	214.2
15	-	13.8	-	13.8	-	142.7	-	142.7
Total Bonds	9.1	260.8	262.8	532.6	0.3	576.2	665.6	1,242.2
Total	120.5	260.8	1,422.5	1,803.7	112.9	576.2	1,662.4	2,351.5

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 15: Domestic Debt Gross Issuances, Billion Shillings

Instruments Maturity period	Apr-Jun 2019				Jul-Sep 2019			
	Cost Value	Face Value	Discount	% Cost	Cost Value	Face Value	Discount	% Cost
91	52.1	56.3	4.1	3.3%	101.7	104.0	2.3	4.6%
182	135.8	150.0	14.2	8.7%	187.9	197.8	9.9	8.6%
364	749.3	835.0	85.7	48.1%	1090.4	1,215.9	125.5	49.8%
Total Bills	937.2	1,041.3	104.1	60.1%	1,380.0	1,517.7	137.6	63.0%
2	-	-	-	0.0%	117.6	120.0	2.4	5.4%
3	-	-	-	0.0%	97.2	100.0	2.8	4.4%
5	-	-	-	0.0%	267.8	269.1	1.3	12.2%
10	394.1	556.3	162.2	42.0%	180.0	170.0	10.0	8.2%
15	227.2	240.0	12.8	24.2%	148.3	149.2	0.9	6.8%
Total Bonds	621.2	796.3	175.1	39.9%	810.8	808.3	2.5	37.0%
Total Issuance	1,558.4	1,837.6	279.1	100.0%	2,190.8	2,326.0	135.1	100.0%

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 16: Domestic Debt Net Issuances, Billion Shillings

	Oct-Dec 2018	Jan-Mar 2019	Apr-Jun 2019	Jul-Sep 2019
Fiscal Financing	655.9	1068.1	135.9	528.4
BoU Recapitalisation				
Redemptions	1,227.9	1,357.1	1,422.5	1,662.4
Total Issuance	1,883.8	2,425.2	1,558.4	2,190.8

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 17: Central Government Domestic Debt by Interest Rate (End Period/Quarterly Average Primary Market Yields)

		End Period				Quarterly Average			
		Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19
Treasury Bill Rates	91 Days	10.8	9.9	9.5	8.6	11.1	10.2	9.4	9.2
	182 Days	12.0	10.9	10.8	10.7	12.5	11.4	10.9	10.8
	364 Days	13.3	12.5	11.4	11.5	13.3	12.4	11.5	11.5
Treasury Bond Rates	2 Years	15.3	14.0	12.9	13.0	15.4	14.4	12.9	13.0
	3 Years	16.6	15.2	13.8	13.2	16.7	15.2	13.8	13.2
	5 Years	16.8	15.4	15.0	15.1	16.8	15.4	15.0	15.1
	10 Years	17.0	15.8	16.0	14.3	17.0	15.8	16.0	14.3
	15 Years	17.5	16.9	15.9	14.4	17.5	16.9	15.9	14.4

Source: MoFPED, DPID

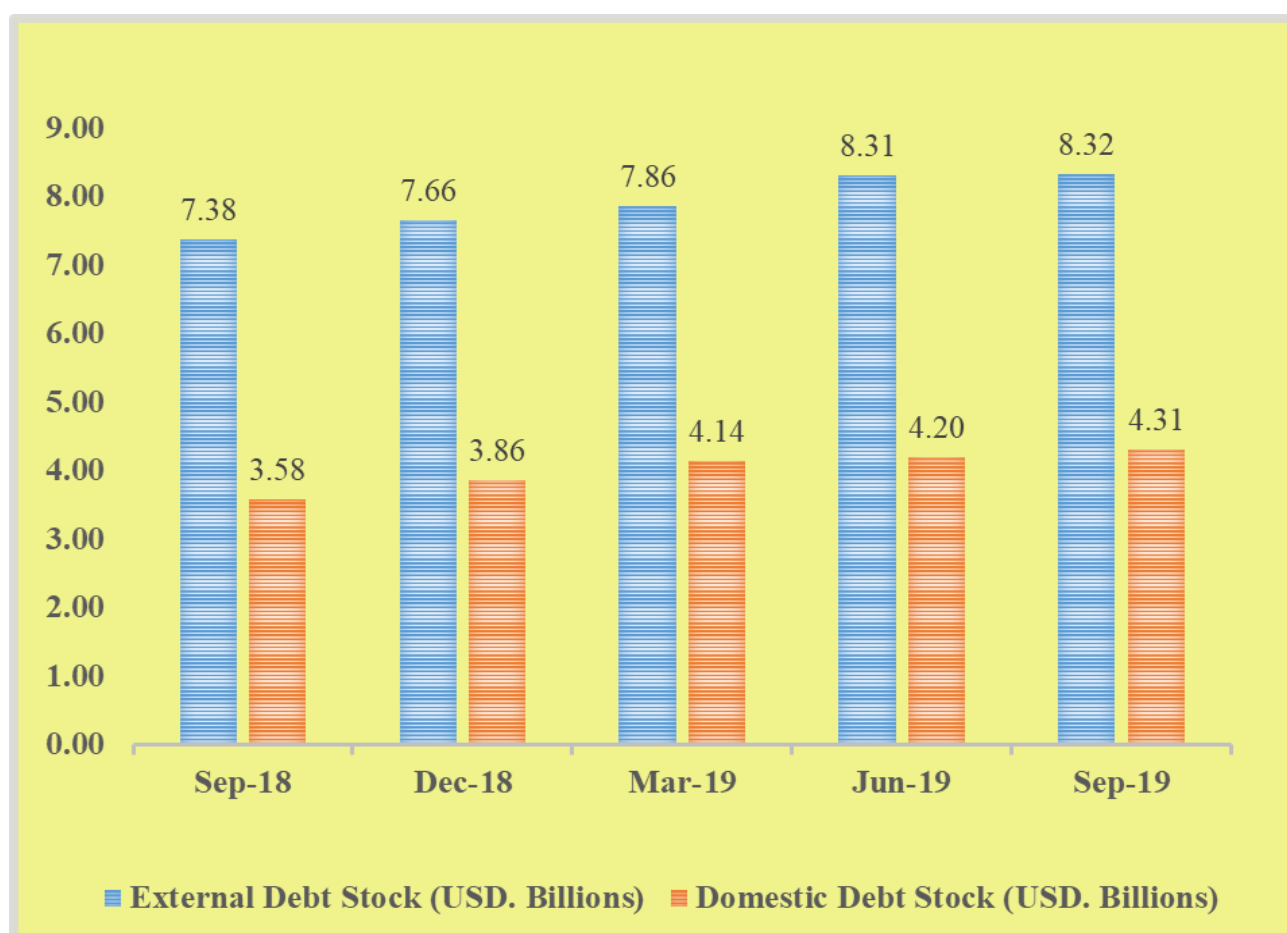
PART VI: PUBLIC DEBT PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

6.1 TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT

The total public debt stock increased by 0.1% to USD 12.6 Billion as at September 2019 from USD 12.5 Billion as at end June 2019 out of which domestic and external debt accounted for 34.1% (USD 4.3 Billion) and 65.9% (USD 8.3 Billion) respectively. This increase in debt stock indicates that loan disbursements and domestic debt issuance in the quarter were greater than debt service in the same period.

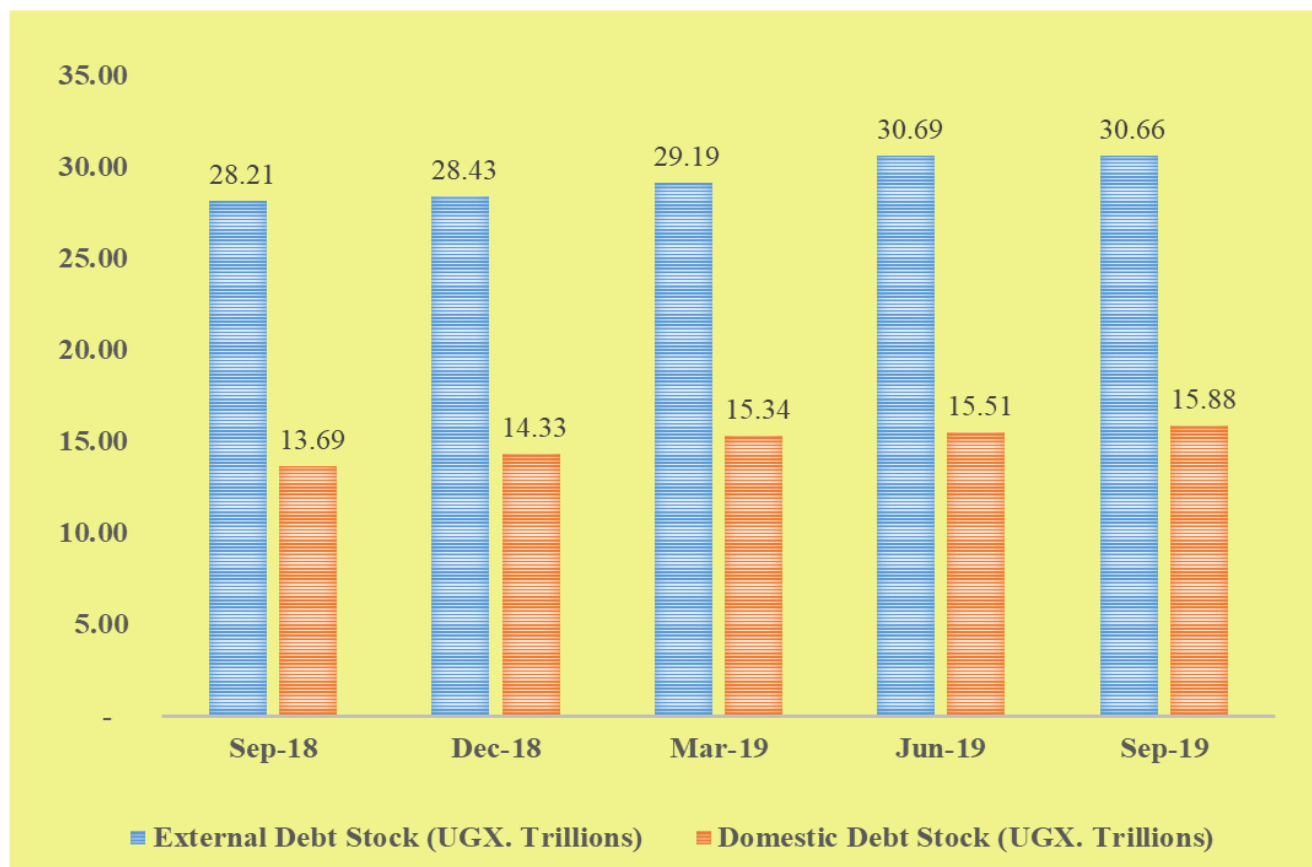
The nominal value of public debt as a percentage of GDP stood at 36.2% as at end September 2019. There was a 4 percentage point decrease from 40.2% as at end June 2019 on account of a reduction in domestic debt interest payments arising from the issuance of longer-term dated securities. Of the 36.2%, 12.4% accounted for domestic debt to GDP while 23.9% was on account of external debt

Figure 1a: Public Debt Stock, USD Billion (September 2018 - September 2019).



Source: MoFPED, DPID

Figure 1b: Public Debt Stock, UGX. Trillion (September 2018 - September 2019).



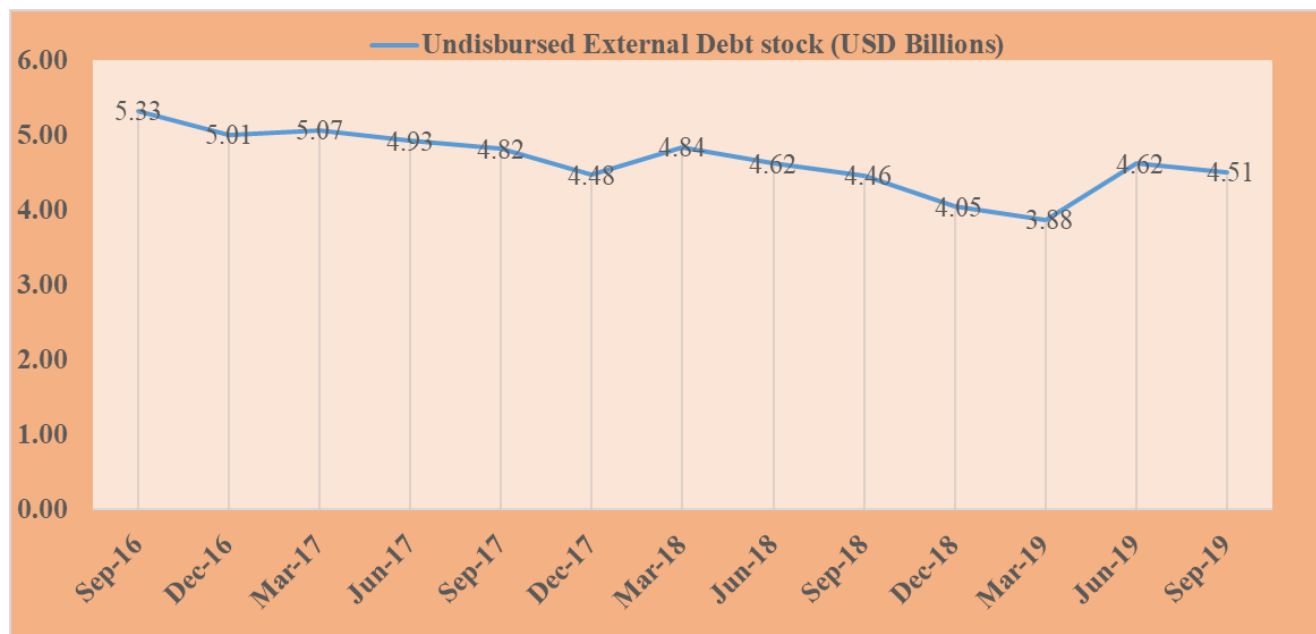
Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.2 EXTERNAL DEBT

6.2a. External Debt Disbursed and Outstanding

The external debt stock increased to USD 8.32 Billion by end September 2019 from USD 8.31 Billion in June 2019. In September 2019, the Nominal value and the present value of external debt stock to GDP stood at 23.9% and 16.4% respectively. The undisbursed amount declined from USD 4.62 Billion in June 2019 to USD 4.51 Billion in September 2019 due to increased disbursements in excess of new commitments. The increase in external debt stock indicates that loan disbursement in the quarter was greater than the external debt service during the same period.

Figure 2: Undisbursed External Debt in USD Billion (September 2016 - September 2019)



Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.2b. Creditor Composition

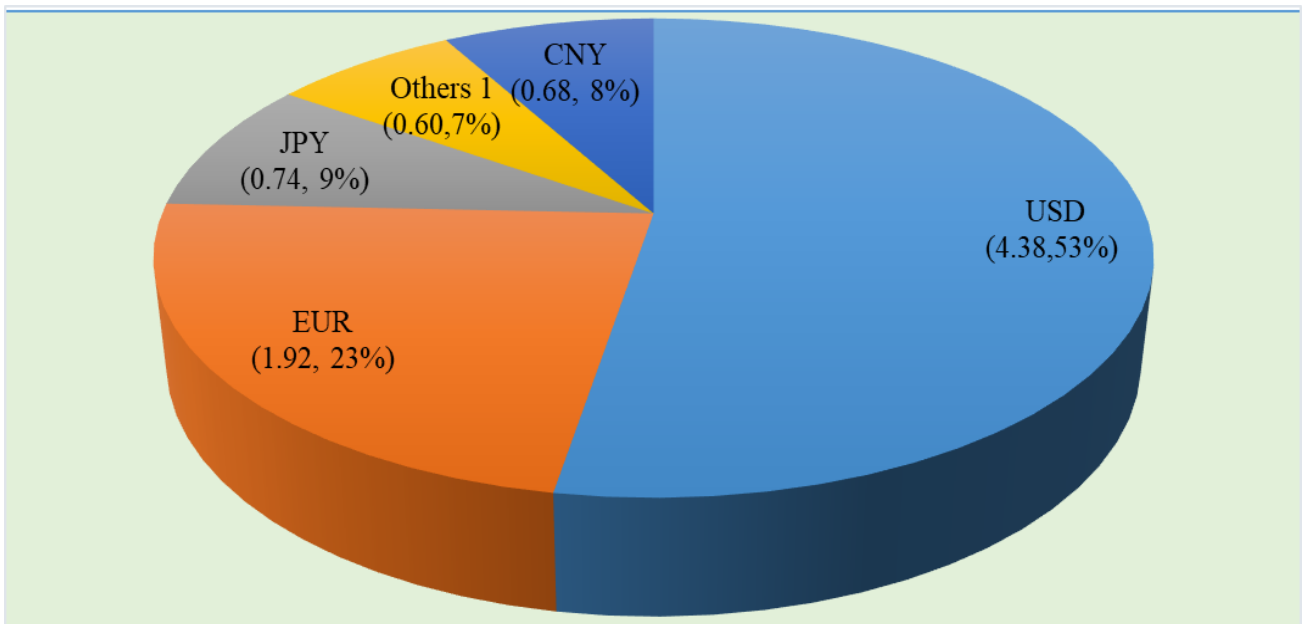
Multilateral creditors continue to dominate Uganda’s external debt stock and as such accounted for 64.3% of the stock, while bilateral creditors were at 34.8%, and Private Banks at 0.9% at the end September 2019. In this quarter, the share of bilateral creditors slightly decreased from 35.2% in June 2019 to 34.8% in September 2019 while the share of private banks increased from 0.6% to 0.9% in the same period. This increase for private banks was attributed to the increase in disbursement from Standard Chartered Bank for the National CCTV Network financing.

Out of the Multilateral Creditors, International Development Association and African Development Fund account for the largest share at 61.5% and 24.3% respectively. Bilateral credit is mainly dominated by Exim Bank of China (75.5%) and Japan (7.4%), while Standard Chartered Bank at 86.1% holds the largest private credit to the Government of Uganda.

6.2c. Currency Composition.

The currency composition of Central Government external debt is dominated by four major currencies; USD, EUR, JPY, and CNY. This is illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 3: External debt stock by Currency Composition, end September 2019.



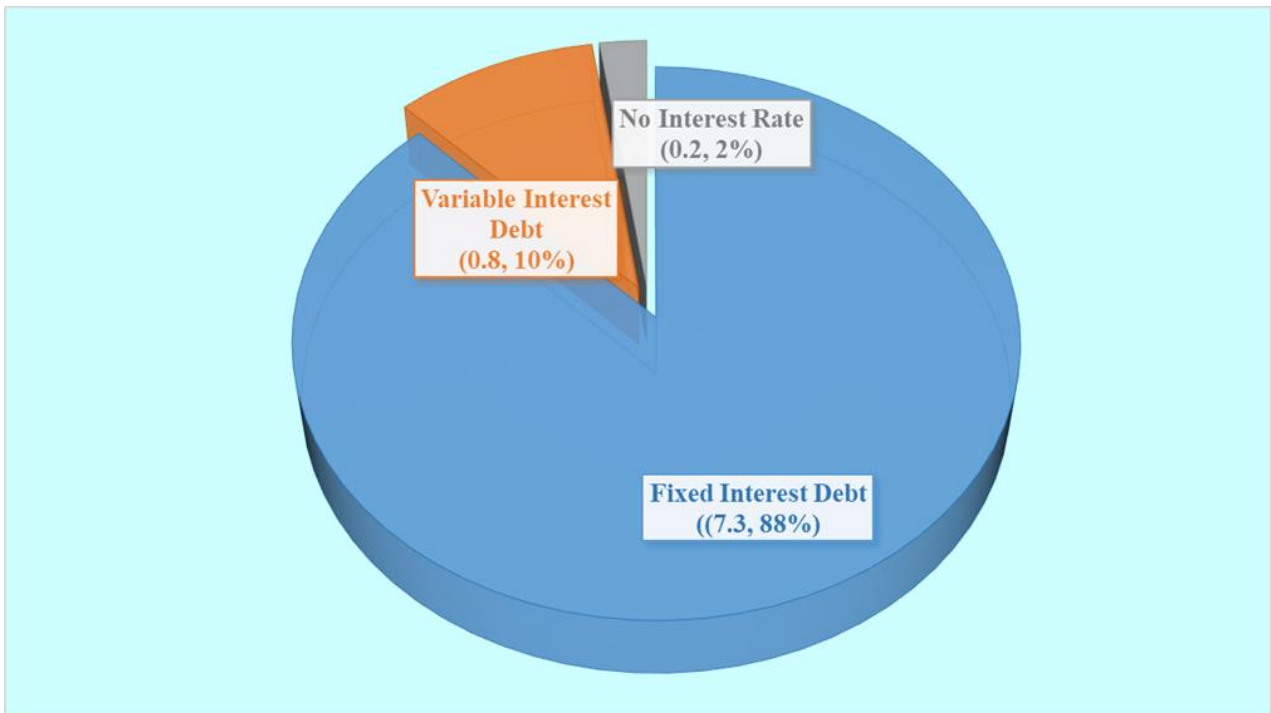
Source: MoFPED, DPID

External debt stock denominated in USD increased by 1.2 percentage points from 51.5% in June 2019 to 52.7% in September 2019 due to the increase in disbursement of USD denominated debt. On the other hand, the stock of debt denominated in Euros reduced from 23.5% in June 2019 to 23.0% in September 2019.

6.2d. Interest Rate Type

Approximately 90% of Uganda's debt stock as at end September 2019 was contracted at fixed interest rates including the no interest rate debt while variable interest rates constituted 10%. The stock of the variable-rate debt from Bilateral creditors is from China (USD 537.3 Million) and UKEF (USD 131.9 Million) while the variable-rate debt from Multilateral creditors is from AfDB (USD 86.1 Million). Fixed rate debt decreased from 88.62% to 87.72% and variable rate debt increased from 9.35% to 9.97% between June 2019 and September 2019. This was due to increase in disbursement of variable rate debt from Private Banks and African Development Bank. The debt stock by interest rate type is demonstrated in figure 4.

Figure 4: External Debt Stock by Interest Rate Type, end March 2019.

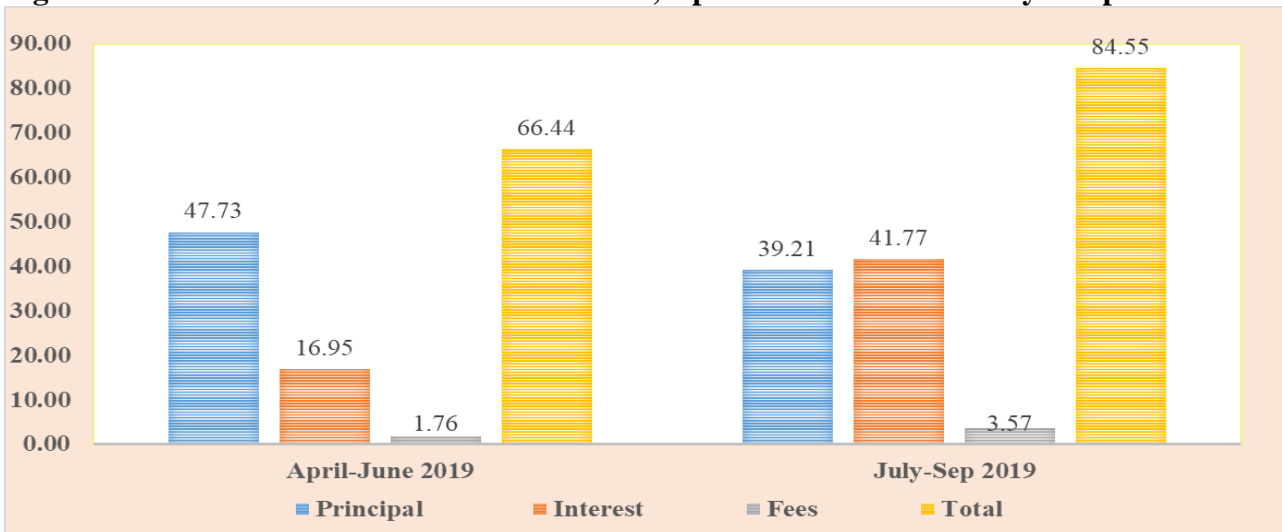


Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.2e. External Debt Service.

The external debt service increased from USD 66.44 Million in (April – June) 2019 to USD 84.55 Million in (July – September) 2019. This represents a 27% increase in external debt service in one quarter. This increase is due to debt service made to bilateral creditors for big projects like Kampala- Entebbe express highway, Isimba dam and Karuma hydro power dam in this quarter.

Figure 5: External Debt Service in USD Million, April – June 2019 and July – September 2019



Source: MoFPED, DPID

Principal payments decreased from USD 47.73 Million in the period April – June 2019 to USD 39.21 Million in the period July – September 2019, while interest payments increased from USD 16.95 Million to USD 41.77 Million in the same period.

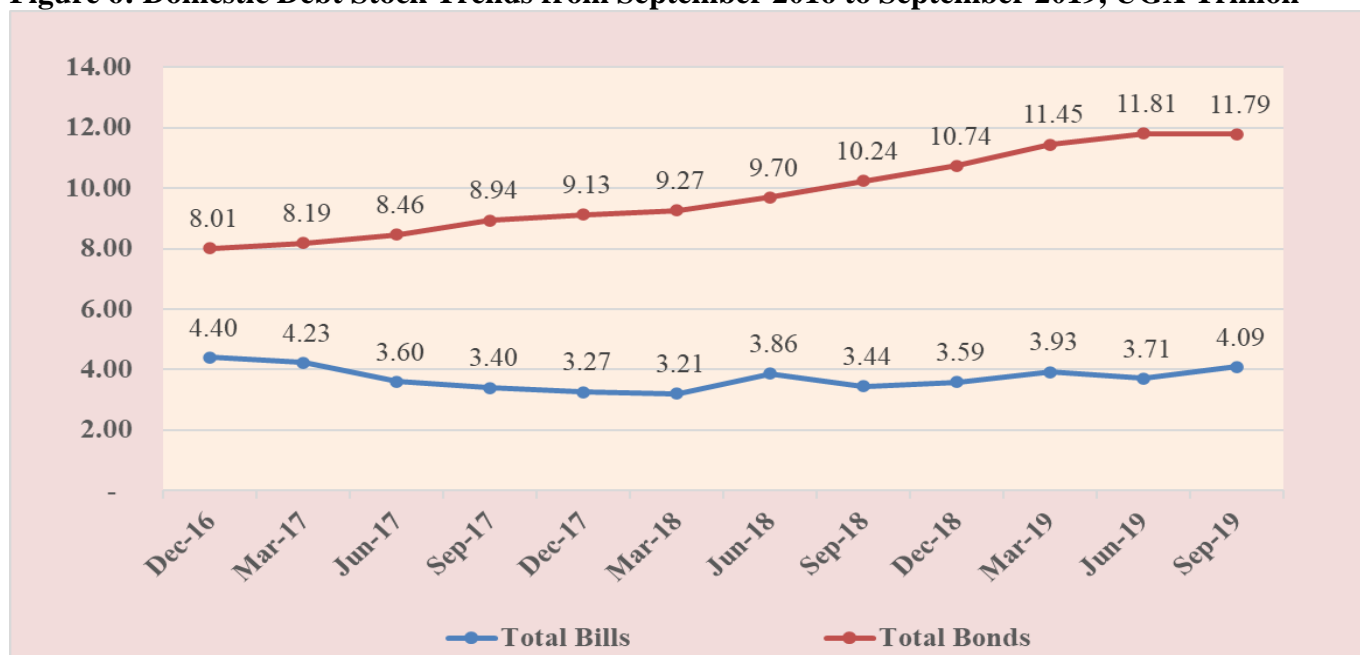
6.3 DOMESTIC DEBT

6.3a. Domestic Debt Stock Outstanding

The total domestic debt stock increased from UGX 15,512.3 Billion in June 2019 to UGX 15,879.2 Billion in September 2019 with T-Bills amounting to UGX 4,089.5 Billion and T-Bonds amounting to UGX 11,789.7 Billion.

T-Bills increased from 23.9% of the total domestic debt stock in June 2019 to 25.8% in September 2019 while T-Bonds reduced from 76.1% of the total domestic debt in June 2019 to 74.2% in September 2019. This indicates an increase in the issuance of short-term securities (T-Bills) during the quarter. This was in line with the issuance calendar for FY 2019/20.

Figure 6: Domestic Debt Stock Trends from September 2016 to September 2019, UGX Trillion

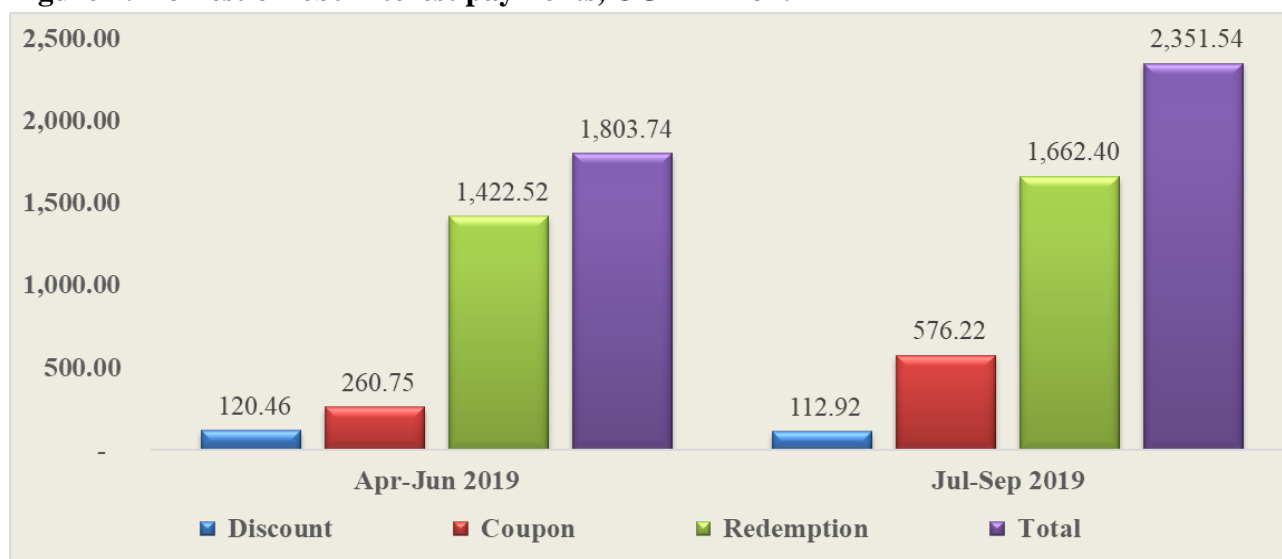


Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.3b. Interest Payment on Domestic Debt

Domestic debt interest payment increased from UGX 381.22 Billion in Quarter four of FY 2018/19 to UGX 689.14 Billion in quarter one of FY 2019/20.

Figure 7: Domestic Debt Interest payments, UGX Billion.



Source: MoFPED, DPID

Interest payments on treasury bills reduced from UGX. 120.5 Billion in quarter four FY2018/19 to UGX 112.9 Billion in quarter one of FY 2019/20. On the other hand, interest paid on treasury bonds increased from UGX 260.8 Billion to UGX 576.2 Billion in the same period. This indicates an increase in the maturities of T-Bonds during the quarter compared to T- Bills as a result of recent deliberate efforts to increase issuance of longer dated instruments.

6.3c. Holders of Government Securities

Commercial banks, Pension and Provident Funds continue to be the biggest investors in Government Securities. As at end September 2019, Commercial banks were holding 80.9% of the T-bills, followed by Pension and Provident Funds at 5.2%, while others held 4.9%. Additionally, Pension and Provident Fund remain the biggest investor in Treasury bonds accounting for 54.5% as at end September 2019 followed by Commercial banks (25.3%), offshores held 8.5% and other financial institutions (Microfinance Institutions and SACCOs) at 6.9%.

6.4 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

6.4a. GoU Loan Guarantees

As at June 2019, there were 8 active loan guarantees. The exposure to disbursed and outstanding guaranteed debt as at June 2019 amounted to USD 26.8 million (UGX 99 billion), indicating a 34.6% increase compared to USD 19.9 million (UGX 75 billion) as at December 2018. This increase is mainly attributed to the two new loans guaranteed disbursements of EXIM Bank of India and African Development Bank to UDBL. This brings the total amount guaranteed to USD 65 million. State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) constituted the larger share of the guarantee exposure, amounting

to 63% (USD 23.9 million) of the total exposure while the private institutions constituted the remaining 37% (USD 2.9 million).

6.4b. Disbursed and outstanding debt of SoEs and EBUs

As at June 2019, the stock of debt (direct domestic and external, plus on-lent) of public corporations/ State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs) amounted to UGX 9.10 Trillion (USD 2.49 Billion), which is a 13.6% increase from UGX 8.01 Trillion as at end June 2018. The increase was attributed to an increase in domestic borrowing, increased disbursement of on-lent loans to UDBL and external borrowing.

6.4c. The Stock of GoU On-lent Loans

GoU on-lending constituted 99% of the total on-lent stock mainly provided to the energy sectors i.e. Uganda Electricity Generation Company Ltd (UEGCL) and Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Ltd (UETCL). The stock of on-lent loans increased by 9.1% from UGX 6.26 Trillion as at end June 2018 to UGX 6.83 Trillion as at end June 2019, due to the disbursement of existing loans to UEGCL and UETCL.

6.5. COST AND RISK OF THE EXISTING DEBT PORTFOLIO.

Interest rates, repayment periods and currency denomination have a significant influence on the overall cost and risk exposure of the country's existing debt portfolio (external and domestic debt).

Table 1: Cost and Risk indicators of Existing Debt as at end September 2019.

		Mar-19			Jun-19			Sep-19		
Risk Indicators		External	Domestic	Total	External	Domestic	Total	External	Domestic	Total
Nominal debt as % GDP		27.5	14.5	42.0	27.9	14.1	42.0	23.9	12.4	36.2
PV as % of GDP		17.6	14.5	32.0	18.0	14.1	32.1	16.4	12.4	28.7
Cost of debt	Interest payment as % GDP	0.4	2.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.4	1.6	2.0
	Weighted Av. IR (%)	1.4	13.5	5.6	1.5	13.5	5.6	1.7	13.1	5.6
Refinancing risk	ATM (years)	14.2	3.9	10.7	14.1	4.0	10.7	14.1	3.8	11.2
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of total)	2.0	38.9	14.8	1.9	36.0	13.3	1.7	39.6	12.5
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)	0.6	5.6	6.2	0.5	5.1	5.6	0.5	4.5	5.0
Interest rate risk	ATR (years)	13.7	3.9	10.3	13.5	4.0	10.3	13.7	3.8	10.8
	Debt refixing in 1yr (% of total)	10.7	38.9	20.4	11.1	36.0	19.5	10.1	39.6	18.5
	Fixed rate debt (% of total)	91.2	100.0	94.2	90.6	100.0	93.8	90.0	100.0	93.8
FX risk	FX debt (% of total debt)	65.5			66.4			65.9		
	ST FX debt (% of reserves)	4.7			4.7			4.9		

Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.5a. Refinancing and Rollover Risks

The weighted average time to maturity (ATM) of all the principal payments in the external debt portfolio is 14.1 years and 3.8 years for domestic debt. This then provides an overall weighted time to maturity of all principal payments of the overall existing debt portfolio (external and domestic debt) of 11.2 years mainly attributed to the domestic debt maturity profile dominated by instruments with short maturities of between 3 months and 5 years. The average time to maturity for external

debt stock has been decreasing over time due to the contraction of external loans on commercial terms and shorter maturities.

Domestic debt maturing in one year is 39.6% of the total domestic debt equivalent to UGX 5.86 trillion. This poses a huge roll over risk given that Government of Uganda refinances her debt. This high exposure to refinancing risk in the domestic debt portfolio is being overcome by issuing T-bonds with higher maturity. On the other hand, external debt maturing in one year as a percentage of the total has reduced from 1.9 as at end June 2019 to 1.7 by end September 2019 due to the reduction of short-term loans from Commercial banks.

6.5b. Interest Rate Risk

A bigger proportion of Uganda's external debt stock (90.0%) by the end of September 2019 was at fixed interest rates. It will take on average 10.8 years for all the principal payments in the total debt portfolio to be subjected to a new interest rate. For external debt, it will take on average 13.7 years for all the principal payments to be subjected to a new interest rate while for domestic debt 3.8 years. As a result, the total average time to refixing of interest rates has increased from 10.3 years in June 2019 to 10.8 years in September 2019. This was due to increase in disbursements on fixed rate loans as well as longer maturity loans.

Uganda has low exposure to risks associated with interest rates for the entire public debt portfolio given the time it takes on average to refix the interest rates for the aggregate public debt stock (domestic and external). This is majorly attributed to the greater share of concessional loans in the external debt portfolio. As has been before, the exposure to interest rate risk of the domestic debt portfolio remains high due to the short maturity of domestic debt especially T-bills that range from 3 months to one year. Given an environment in which domestic debt interest rates are on the rise, the interest rate risk in the domestic debt portfolio has slightly increased as shown, by an increase in the share of the T-bills to T-bonds.

6.5c. Exchange rate risk

A greater share of Uganda's public debt (65.5%) is denominated in foreign currency. As at end September 2019, USD denominated debt stock (4.38 Billion) accounted for 34.7% of the total public debt which is 1 percentage points higher than the share of local currency-denominated debt (34.1%) equivalent to UGX. 15,879.22 Billion in the total debt. The remaining 31.2% is denominated in other foreign currencies like Chinese Yuan, Japanese Yen, Euros, British Pound, and others. This indicates that Uganda is highly exposed to risks associated with exchange rate shocks.

PART VII: GLOSSARY OF DEBT AND RELATED TERMS

Agency	An agency in a <i>creditor economy</i> that provides insurance, guarantees, or loans for the export of goods and services
Amortization	The repayment of the principal amount of a loan spread out over a period of time.
Amortization Schedule	The schedule for the repayment of principal and payment of interest on an on-going basis.
Arrears	Amounts that are both unpaid and past the due date for payment
Average time to Maturity	This is a measurement of the weighted time to maturity of all the principal payments in the portfolio. (See maturity)
Average time to Refixing	This is a measure of the average time until all the principal payments in the debt portfolio become subject to a new interest rate.
Bills	These are securities (usually short term) that give holders the unconditional rights to receive stated fixed sums on a specified date.
Bilateral Creditor	A type of creditor in the context of external debt. Official Bilateral creditors include governments and their agencies, autonomous public bodies, or official export credit agencies.
Borrower (the debtor)	The organization or the entity defined as such in the loan contract which usually is responsible for servicing the debt.
Bonds	These are long term securities (usually 2 years and above) that give holders the unconditional rights to receive stated fixed sums on a specified date.
Bullet Repayment	The repayment of principal in a single payment at the maturity of the debt.
Commercial Interest Reference Rates (CIRR)	A set of currency-specific interest rates for major OECD countries.
Commitment: specified financial	An obligation to furnish the resource of a given amount under terms and conditions.
Commitment Charge (fee)	Charge or fee made for holding available the undisbursed balance of a loan commitment.
Concessional Loans	These are loans extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. Concessionality is achieved either through interest rates below those available on the market or by longer <i>grace periods</i> ,

or a combination of these. Concessional loans typically have long grace periods.

Credit	An amount for which there is a specific obligation of repayment.
Creditor	The organization or entity that provides money or resources and to whom payment is owed under the terms of a loan agreement. It's an entity with a financial claim on another entity.
Creditor Country	The country in which the creditor resides.
Currency of denomination	The unit of account in which amounts of indebtedness are expressed in the general/loan agreement.
Currency of Reporting	The unit of account in which amounts are reported either to the compiling agency and/or to an international agency compiling debt statistics.
Currency of Settlement	The currency of settlement is determined by the currency in which the values of the flows and positions are settled. It is important for international liquidity and the measurement of potential foreign exchange drains. The currency of settlement may be different from the currency of denomination. Using a currency of settlement that is different from the currency of denomination simply means that a currency conversion is involved each time a settlement occurs.
Debt	All Liabilities that are debt instruments
Debt Conversion	The exchange of debt for a non-debt liability, such as equity, or for counterpart funds can be used to finance a particular project or policy.
Debt Default	Failure to meet a debt obligation payment, either <i>principal</i> or <i>interest</i> .
Debt Disbursed and outstanding	The amount that has been disbursed from a loan commitment but has not yet been repaid or forgiven.
Debt Instrument(s)	These are financial claims that require payments of interest and or/principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future.
Debt Prepayment	This consist of a repurchase, or early payment, of debt at conditions that are agreed between the debtor and the creditor

Debt Refinancing	Debt refinancing involves the replacement of an existing debt instrument or instruments including any arrears with a new debt instrument or instruments.
Debt Service	Refers to payments in respect of both <i>principal</i> and <i>interest</i> . Actual debt service is the set of payments actually made to satisfy a debt obligation, including principal, interest, and any late payment fees. Scheduled debt service is the set of payments, including principal and interest, which is required to be made through the life of the debt.
Debt-Service (-to-Exports) Ratio	The ratio of debt service (<i>interest</i> and <i>principal</i> payments due) during a year, expressed as a percentage of exports (typically of goods and services) for that year. Forward-looking debt-service ratios require some forecast of export. This ratio is considered to be a key indicator of an economy's debt burden.
Debtor Economy	The economy in which the debtor resides.
Deep Discount Bond	These are long term securities that require periodic coupon payments during the life of the instrument but the amount is substantially below the market rate of interest at issuance.
Disbursed Loans	The amount that has been disbursed from a loan but has not yet been repaid or forgiven.
Domestic Currency	Domestic currency is that which is legal tender in the economy and issued by the monetary authority for that economy, i.e., either that of an individual economy or, in a currency union, to which the economy belongs. All other currencies are foreign currencies.
Domestic Debt	Debt liabilities owed by residents to residents of the same economy
Export Credit	A loan extended to finance a specific purchase of goods services from within the <i>creditor economy</i> . Export credits extended by the supplier of goods— such as when the importer of goods and services is allowed to defer payment—are known as <i>supplier's credits</i> ; export credits extended by a financial institution, or an <i>export credit agency</i> in the exporting economy are known as <i>buyer's credits</i>
External Debt	At any given time, is the outstanding amount of that actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of <i>interest</i> and/or <i>principal</i> by the <i>debtor</i> at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy.
Face Value	Face value is the undiscounted amount of principal to be paid to the holder at maturity (e.g., the redemption amount of a bond).

Foreign Currency	Foreign currency is a currency other than the domestic currency (See domestic currency)
Foreign Debt	Same as External Debt
Fixed Interest Rate	A rate of interest that is defined in absolute terms at the time of the loan agreement.
Grace Period	The grace period for <i>principal</i> is the period from the date of signature of the loan or the issue of the financial instrument to the first repayment of principal.
Grant Element	The measure of concessionality of a loan, calculated as the difference between the face value of the loan and the sum of the discounted future <i>debt service</i> payments to be made by the borrower expressed as a percentage of the face value of the loan.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Essentially, the sum of the gross value added of all resident producer units plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes on products, less subsidies products, that is not included in the valuation of output.
Institutional Unit	An institutional unit is defined in the <i>2008 SNA</i> as “an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities”
Interest	This is a form of investment income that is receivable by the owner of financial assets for putting such assets and other resources at the disposal of another institutional unit.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was set up as an intergovernmental financial institution in 1946 as a result of the Bretton Woods Accord. It is the original agency of the <i>World Bank Group</i> and is commonly referred to as the World Bank (see also <i>World Bank Group</i>).
International Development Association (IDA)	IDA, established in 1960, is the concessional lending arm of the <i>World Bank Group</i> . IDA provides low- income developing countries (economies) with long- term loans on highly concessional terms: typically, a ten-year grace period, a 40-year repayment period, and only a small servicing charge.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	

Following the Bretton Woods Accords and established in 1945, the IMF is a cooperative intergovernmental monetary and financial institution with 187-member countries. Its main purpose is to promote international monetary cooperation so to facilitate the growth of international trade and economic activity more generally. The IMF provides financial resources to enable its members to correct payments imbalances without resorting to trade and payment restrictions.

Issue Price

It is the price at which the investors buy the debt securities when first issued.

Line of Credit

An agreement that creates a facility under which one unit can borrow credit from another up to a specified ceiling usually over a specified period of time. Lines of credit provide a guarantee that funds will be available, but no financial asset/liability exists until funds are actually advanced.

Loan

A financial instrument that is created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor and receives a non-negotiable document as evidence of the asset

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)

LIBOR is a reference rate for the international banking markets and is commonly the basis on which lending margins is fixed. Thus, an original loan agreement or a *rescheduling agreement* may set the *interest* rate to the borrower at six-month dollar LIBOR plus 1.5 percent, with semi-annual adjustments for changes in the LIBOR rate.

Maturity (Defined and Undefined)

Defined maturity refers to a finite time (fixed) period at the end of which the financial instrument will cease to exist and the principal is repaid with interest. Undefined maturity refers to the absence of a contractual maturity. Undefined maturity deposits include demand deposits, checking interest accounts, savings accounts, and money market accounts. Other examples of undefined maturity debt instruments are perpetual bonds.

Multilateral Creditors

These creditors are multilateral financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank, as well as other multilateral development banks.

Net Present Value (NPV) of Debt

The nominal amount outstanding minus the sum of all future *debt-service* obligations (*interest* and *principal*) on existing debt discounted at an interest rate different from the contracted rate.

Nominal Value

The nominal value of a *debt instrument* is the amount that at any moment in time the *debtor* owes to the *creditor* at that moment; this value is typically established by reference to the terms of a contract the debtor and creditor. The nominal value of a debt instrument the value of the debt at creation, and any subsequent economic flows, such as transactions (e.g., repayment of *principal*), valuation changes

Official Creditor

Official creditors are international organizations, governments and government agencies including official monetary institutions.

Official Development Assistance (ODA):

Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount).

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loans

Loans with a maturity of over one-year meeting criteria set out in the definition of ODA, provided by governments or official agencies and for which repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind.

Original Maturity

The period of time from when the financial asset/liability was created to its final maturity date.

Paris Club Paris Club

An informal group of creditor governments that has met regularly in Paris since 1956 to provide debt treatment to countries experiencing payment difficulties; the French treasury provides the secretariat. Creditors reschedule a debtor country's public debts as part of the international support provided to an economy that is experiencing debt-servicing difficulties

Present Value (PV)

The present value (PV) is the discounted sum of all future *debt service* at a given rate of *interest*. If the rate of interest is the contractual rate of the debt, by construction, the *present value* equals the *nominal value*, whereas if the rate of interest is the market interest rate, then the present value equals the market value of the debt.

Present Value of Debt-to-Exports Ratio (PV/X)

Present value (PV) of debt as a percentage of exports (usually of goods and services) (X). In the context of the Paris Club and *HIPC*

Initiative, sometimes present value is mis described as *net present value* (NPV).

Principal	the provision of economic value by the <i>creditor</i> , or the creation of debt creation of debt liabilities through other means, establishes a principal liability for the debtor, which, until extinguished, may change in value over time. For <i>debt instruments</i> alone, for the use of the principal, <i>interest</i> can, and usually does, accrue on the principal amount, increasing its value.
Principal Outstanding	The amount of principal disbursed and not repaid.
Principal Repayment	The payments which are made against the <i>drawn</i> and outstanding amount of the loan
Private Creditors	These are neither governments nor public sector agencies. Private financial institutions, and manufacturers, exporters and other suppliers of goods that have a financial claim.
Public Sector:	The public sector includes the general government, monetary authorities, and those entities in the banking and other sectors that are public corporations.
Public Sector Debt	Total public sector debt consists of all debt liabilities of resident public sector units to other residents and non-residents.
Public Sector External Debt	Total public sector external debt consists of all debt liabilities of resident public sector units to non-residents.
Public Debt	The debt obligation of the public sector.
Public External Debt	The external debt obligation of the public sector.
Publicly Guaranteed Debt	The external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.
Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS)	The Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS) database, jointly developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund brings together detailed external debt data of Countries that Subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and of countries that participate in the IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS).

Redemption Price	It is the amount to be paid by the issuer to the holder at maturity.
Remaining (Residual) Maturity	The period of time until debt payments fall due. In the <i>Guide</i> , it is recommended that short-term remaining maturity of outstanding <i>external debt</i> be measured by adding the value of outstanding short-term external debt (original maturity) to the value of outstanding long-term external debt (original maturity) due to be paid in one year or less. These data include all arrears.
Short-Term Debt	Debt that has maturity of one year or less. Maturity can be defined either on an original or remaining basis (see also <i>Original Maturity</i> and <i>Remaining Maturity</i>).
Spread (Margin):	A percentage to be added to some defined base interest rate, such as LIBOR, to determine the rate of interest to be used for a loan.
Sovereign Debt	Sovereign debt is often used by financial markets and fiscal analysts as debt that has been contracted by the national government. Unlike grouping of the public sector, which is based on institutional units, “sovereign” is defined on a functional basis. Normally “sovereign issuer” of debt is the government (usually national or federal) that de facto exercises primary authority over a recognized jurisdiction whose debt are being considered. Consequently, sovereign debt is debt that has been legally contracted by the national government.
Stock of Debt	The amount outstanding as of a moment of time.
Stock Figures	The value of financial assets and liabilities outstanding at a particular point in time.
Supplier’s Credit	A financing arrangement under which an exporter extends credit to the buyer.
Treasury Bills	Negotiable securities issued by the government. In general, these are short term obligations issued with maturity of one year or less. They are traded on a discount bases.
Treasury Bonds	Longer Term Securities compared to Treasury Bills. Usually more than a year
Undisbursed	Funds committed by the creditor but not yet drawn by the borrower.
Yield-to-Maturity	The yield-to-maturity rate is the rate at which the present value of future interest and principal payments, i.e., all future cash flows from the bond, equals the price of the bond.

