



PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (COMMISSIONS,
STATUTORY AUTHORITIES & STATE ENTERPRISES) ON THE REPORT OF
THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF UGANDA
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE, 2022 AND OTHER MATTERS**

Office of the Clerk to Parliament
Parliamentary Building, Kampala

October, 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Article 163(5) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, Rule 181(2) of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament, this is the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts (Commissions, Statutory Authorities & State Enterprises) –PAC (COSASE) on the Report of Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) for Financial Year ended 30th June, 2022.

2. BACKGROUND

The Report of the Auditor General was laid before Parliament on 19th January, 2023, and referred to the Committee in accordance with Rule 181(4) & (5).

3. METHODOLOGY

In the consideration of the Report, the Committee:

a) Held meetings with:

- i. The management of UNBS;
- ii. The National Standards Council (the Board of UNBS)

b) Reviewed various documents including:

- i. The Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Year ended 30th June, 2022;
- ii. Responses to the queries from the management of UNBS;
- iii. Submissions by the National Standards Council

4. FINDINGS, OBSERVATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Implementation of the Approved Budget

The entity had an approved budget of UGX.65.045Bn out of which UGX.64.076Bn was funds released.

1.1 Revenue Performance

According to the approved budget, the entity was supposed to receive UGX.65.04Bn out of which UGX.64.08Bn was released, resulting in a shortfall of UGX.0.96Bn. The deficit represents 1.4% of the approved budget.

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1.2 Appropriateness of key Performance Indicators

The Auditor General reviewed the performance indicators in the approved work plans and observed that the indicators used to measure performance for some activities would not provide the most appropriate measure of performance. In some cases, the indicators were generic and not specific to the activity while in other cases, management did not provide indicators.

In order to correctly measure performance, the performance indicators should be appropriate with respect to the activities for which performance is being assessed /measured.

The Accounting Officer acknowledged the inappropriateness of the indicators and submitted that following the audit, appropriate performance indicators were made after the advice from the Auditor General.

Observations

The Committee observes that:

- i. the Accounting Officer was negligent in using inappropriate performance indicators;
- ii. using inappropriate performance indicators to measure performance negates the purpose of performance measurement, impairs accountability for funds appropriated, and is likely to mislead the users of the performance information produced.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the Accounting Officer should always prepare performance indicators that accurately measure performance.

1.3 Implementation of outputs and activities

The Auditor General assessed the implementation of a sample of six (6) outputs that had been fully quantified with a total of twenty-eight (28) activities worth UGX.14.83 Bn and noted that:

- Two (2) outputs with Seven (07) activities and expenditures worth UGX.7.75Bn were fully implemented.
- Four (4) outputs with twenty-one (21) activities worth UGX.7.05 Bn were partially implemented. Out of the twenty-one (21) activities, the entity fully implemented four (4) activities; thirteen (13) activities were partially implemented, while four (4) activities remained unimplemented.

The Accounting Officer explained that the activities were not implemented because the budget of the entity was reduced.

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Recommendation

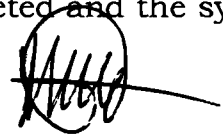
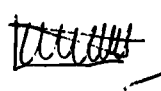
The Committee recommends that any changes to the budgets of entities as approved by Parliament should only be made by Parliament which is clothed with the responsibility of appropriation.

2. Delayed Implementation of Digital Conformity Stamps


The Digital Tax Stamps (DTS) solution involves affixing digital stamps (specialised paper stamps or digital imprints) on all excisable gazetted products as and when they are manufactured or imported with information being transferred to URA in near real-time. The solution enables the tracking and tracing of the product throughout the supply chain. The solution is expected to enable manufacturers, distributors, retailers and consumers to conveniently verify and trace all specified goods throughout the distribution chain. URA contracted a vendor and was later joined by UNBS to provide the conformity staff through a Swiss company.

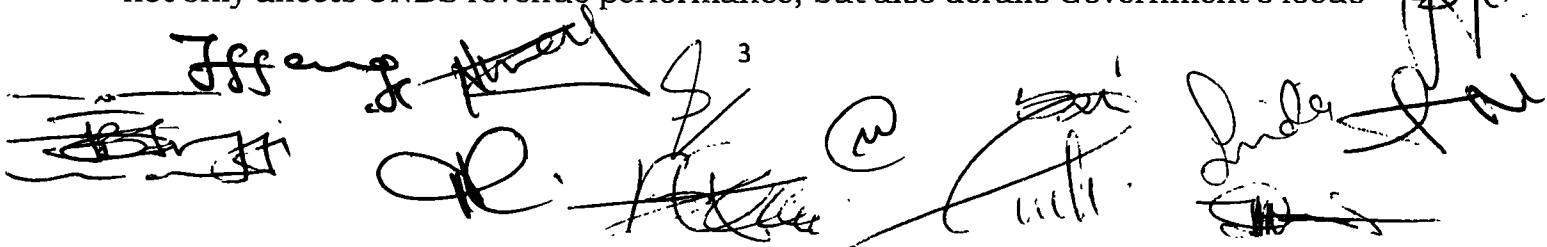
UNBS/URA and the vendor executed a framework contract for the supply, implementation, training, commissioning, support and maintenance of a DTS Solution, dated 4th October 2018, for five (5) years, effective from the Go-Live Date at the unit prices specified in the Contract. Through the 1st addendum to the contract, UNBS was added as a Party to the Main Contract with a revised scope of the Main Contract, to incorporate the provision of a Quality and Safety System; provide the Technical requirements for Quality and Safety System; provide for specific definitions, responsibilities and responsibility centers in regard to the Quality and Safety System with respect to UNBS.

The Auditor General noted that from 2019, when the Bureau was incorporated in the main contract between URA and the Vendor for the provision of a Quality and Safety System, the Digital Conformity Stamps have not yet been implemented despite the service provider's readiness. During the audit inspection, it was noted that the service provider had already imported the conformity stamps waiting for UNBS readiness. 

The Accounting Officer explained that the delay was occasioned by the need to review some of the provisions in the contracts and to provide the enabling Regulations to support its implementation. He explained that the Regulations had been amended to accommodate Conformity Stamps from the Annual Certification to Per Unit Certification. He further explained that the integration of the ICT platform through which the Conformity Stamps would be administered between UNBS, URA, SICPA and the Bank was completed and the system went live on 10th July 2023.  

Observation

The Committee observes that failure to implement Digital Conformity Stamps not only affects UNBS revenue performance, but also derails Government's focus 



of ensuring conformity to Quality Standards aimed at reducing substandard items in the market.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends the Accounting Officer should expedite the implementation of the Digital Conformity Stamp to reduce substandard items and also increase Government revenue.

3. Contingent assets arising from enforcement fees to UNBS

IAS 37 defines and specifies the accounting for and disclosure of provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets. Contingent assets are possible assets whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised, but they are disclosed when it is more likely than not that an inflow of benefits will occur.

The Main Contract between URA, UNBS and the vendor defines Enforcement fees as a portion of the money payable by the manufacturer or importer for the digital conformity stamp that is remitted by the Provider to UNBS, to help in the implementation and enforcement of the UNBS (Use of Distinctive Mark) Regulations as may be amended from time to time.

An analysis of the URA Digital Tax System (DTS) Payment Details Report FY2021-2022, shows order quantities and respective amounts paid for the digital and conformity stickers purchased and dispatched to the registered manufacturers of excisable goods, revealed that UGX.6.62Bn had not been remitted by the Provider to UNBS towards conformity enforcement. In addition, UGX.13.26Bn had remained outstanding for the financial year 2020-2021 as indicated in the table below:

Table 1: Unremitted enforcement fees

Item	Tax/Conformity Stamps-UGX (Bn)	Digital Digits/Conformity - UGX (Bn) Digits	Total- UGX (Bn)
2020-2021	10.89	2.37	13.26
2021-2022	2.37	4.25	6.62
Total	13.26	6.62	19.88

It should be noted that the unit cost of the digital tax stamp/code includes the UGX.3 per unit that was levied from the manufacturers while paying for the stamps.

The Accounting Officer explained that the enforcement fees of 1.5/= per Stamp was contingent upon the deployment of the Conformity Stamp by the Bureau which went live on 10th July, 2023. He informed the Committee that UNBS was now in position to issue an invoice for the UGX.88bn to M/S SICPA since the condition for its receipt had been fulfilled.

Observations

The Committee observes that:

- i. uncollected conformity stamps enforcement fees leads to a loss of non-tax revenue;
- ii. failure to remit the enforcement fees to UNBS affects the enforcement of standards conformity, which may lead to substandard items being released to the market, and deprives UNBS of its revenue for the implementation of its planned activities.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the Accounting Officer should follow up the matter and ensure that the vendor expedites the transfer of enforcement dues to UNBS within 30 days from the date of adoption of this Report.

4. Inadequate Surveillance at Border Posts

Section 3 (1) of the UNBS Act states the functions of the Bureau which among others shall include providing for the testing of locally manufactured or imported commodities to determine whether the commodities conform to the standard specification declared under the UNBS Act.

The Auditor General noted, however, noted that the Bureau had staff presence at only **27** out of the **170** border entry points. This was attributed to understaffing at the Bureau. This matter was also raised in previous reports of the Auditor General but has not been addressed by management.

The Accounting Officer explained that the Ministry of Public Service undertook a Structural Review of the Bureau and indicated the need to increase staffing to at least 1,200 to match with the increasing demands for UNBS Services countrywide.

Observation

The Committee observes that there is a risk that sub-standard goods are entering the Ugandan market through border points where the Bureau staff are not present.

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Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Finance should urgently avail funds for the recruitment of more staff at the border points.

5. Lack of Budget to Destroy Substandard Commodities

The Auditor General reviewed the Bureau's budget and noted that there was no particular budget line for destroying substandard commodities that come into the country and those seized from market surveillance activities. It was noted that the warehouses of the Bureau are filled with substandard products that were not yet destroyed.

The Accounting Officer explained that the responsibility of funding the process of disposal lies with those found in possession of non-conforming items. However, there was a challenge regarding enforcement, given that the process has to be determined by court, and this takes a long time. As a result, many of the sub-standard items have to be kept in the stores for a long time as the court process is ongoing. He informed the Committee that Management has continued to seek for increased and protected funding to the Bureau to cater for disposal costs of impounded and abandoned commodities.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends that:

- i. the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should allocate funds for the destruction of prohibited items;***
- ii. the Accounting Officer should initiate timely legal measures seeking the relevant court orders for destruction.***

5. Management of Land

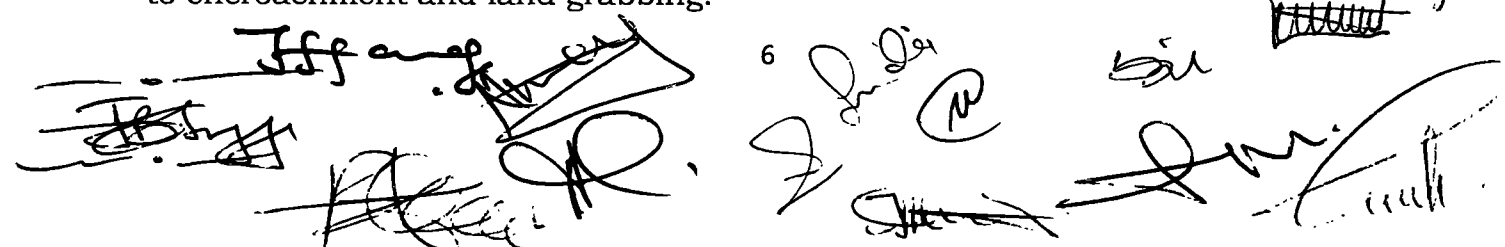
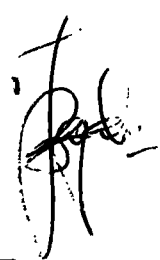
6.1 Untitled Land in Mbale

In August 2021, Uganda Investment Authority allocated five acres of land to UNBS in Mbale Industrial Park for the establishment of quality assurance infrastructure for Eastern Uganda. Despite the allocation, by August 2022, no title had been obtained for this land.

The Accounting Officer explained that the land in question was offered to the Bureau by the Chinese Owners of Sino Mbale Business and Industrial Park and the Lease was in Chinese which required translation to English. He explained that the Bureau would hand over the translated Lease Agreement to the Surveyor during Q1 of FY2023/24 for processing of its land title.

Observation

The Committee observes that there was laxity on the part of the entity regarding efforts to secure the land in a timely manner which renders the land susceptible to encroachment and land grabbing.



Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the Accounting Officer expeditiously follows up on the process and ensure that the land title is secured within six (6) months from the date of adoption of this report.

6. Review of Human Resources and Payroll

7.1 Non-Payment of Terminal Benefits and Gratuity

It was noted that the entity had accrued pension and gratuity of UGX.1.29Bn.

The Accounting Officer submitted that the arrears of UGX1.29bn were eventually settled during FY2022/23.

Observation

The Committee observes that the failure to pay pension and gratuity on time contravenes Article 254 (1) & (3) of the constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 which provides that a public officer shall, on retirement, receive such pension as is commensurate with his or her rank, salary and length of service and the payment of pension shall be prompt and regular and easily accessible to pensioners.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the Accounting Officer should always budget for and promptly pay pension and gratuity.

7.2 Gaps in the UNBS salary structure

Good practice requires that an organization designs its salary structure based on the organization's reward strategy which fosters an equitable pay system. The UNBS salary structure provides for various salary steps within a given rank to cater for salary increments.

A review of the approved UNBS salary structure that became effective on 1st July 2014 revealed lack of consistency in the number of filled positions and the staff establishment. In the Staff Establishment for FY 2021/2022, it was observed that there were 666 approved positions and some positions had more than 46 staff over and above the approved positions as indicated in the table below:

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Table 2: Inconsistencies in filled versus established positions

Position	Approved Position Quota	Filled Positions	Over Filled Positions	Salary Scale	Salary (UGX. Mn)
Analyst	43	56	-13	UNBS 6	3.5
Senior Legal Officer	1	2	-1	UNBS 5	5
Certification Officer	25	33	-8	UNBS 6	3.5
Market Surveillance Officer	21	33	-12	UNBS 6	3.5
Stores Assistant	2	3	-1	UNBS 7	2.5
Drivers	42	44	-2	UNBS 8	1.1
Inspectors	63	72	-9	UNBS 6	3.5
Total	197	243	-46		

This may be attributed to the failure to align the staff establishments to the different positions within the different sections or lack of an appropriate structure.

It was further noted that out of the approved staff structure, only **444** were filled leaving a staffing gap of **222**. This may be a result of insufficient funding and restrictions on recruitment.

The Accounting Officer submitted that the Ministry of Public Service had completed a Restructuring Review of the Bureau to provide an optimal staffing level that corresponds with the emerging demands on UNBS services countrywide, and was waiting final approval by the Ministry of Public Service Top Management for implementation.

Observation

The Committee observes that an inappropriate structure, understaffing and overstaffing in some positions negatively affect service delivery.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the Accounting Officer should follow up with the Ministry of Public Service regarding the review of the staffing structure.

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7. Review of Procurements

8.1 Failure to carry out a Market Price Assessment

Section 26 (4) of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA) Act 2003 states that prior to the commencement of a procurement process, an Accounting Officer shall undertake an assessment of the market price of the supplies, services or of the unit costs of the works in respect of which the procurement is to be made by a procuring and disposing entity.

UNBS initiated a procurement for the supply, delivery, installation, testing and commissioning of Communication Equipment. The Bureau entered into a contract with a supplier at a contract price of UGX.248.874Mn. It was, however, noted that no price assessment was done for this procurement.

The Accounting Officer explained that the procurement in question was related to the supply of ICT equipment. He stated that there was no response from suppliers who argued that they were always contacted on several occasions and yet never awarded contracts.

He further explained that all subsequent procurements had the requisite market price assessment as required by law.

Observation

The Committee observes that awarding contracts without market price assessment violates PPDA regulations and may lead to obtaining supplies at non-competitive prices and failure to obtain value for money from the contracts awarded.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the Accounting Officer should always carry out market price surveys for all procurements.

8.2 Incomplete Procurements

A review of the Electronic Government Procurement System (EGP) indicated that the Bureau initiated several procurements. It was noted however that procurements amounting to UGX.1.32Bn were not completed by close of the financial year.

The Accounting Officer explained that most of the affected procurements were rolled over to FY2022/23 and completed while others could not be implemented due to the budget shortfall during the year.

Observation

The Committee observes that failure to complete planned procurements affects the ability of the entity to fully implement its planned activities.

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Recommendations

The Committee recommends that the Accounting Officer should:

- i. enhance the entity's planning processes;**
- ii. liaise with the Ministry of Finance to obtain the requisite funds to undertake planned procurements.**

8. Management of IT Investments at UNBS

8.1 Non-Compliance aspects in the acquisition of ICT solutions and equipment

Acquisition and implementation of IT systems follow a Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) – which is a series of phases that are followed in order to translate business requirements into an IT system or application.

In addition, the PS/ST in Section 18 (v) of the Budget Execution Circular (BEC) 2016/17, guided that all procurements for IT Systems and infrastructure shall require prior approval by NITA-U to avoid further development of isolated IT systems in MDAs and LGs. This also includes all IT procurements under donor-funded projects and grants.

During the audit of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards, it was noted that one (1) IT system/equipment (NAC) with a total cost of UGX.283.72m was not optimally utilized by the entity.

The Accounting Officer explained that the equipment was not optimally used because its licence had not been renewed due to absence of funds. He explained that the funds had been provided for in the budget for the subsequent financial year, and the system was now being optimally used.

Observation

The Committee observes that failure to optimally utilize all IT systems brings into question the value for money invested in the procurement of such a system.

Recommendation

The Committee recommends that the Accounting Officer should always ensure that all procured IT systems are optimally utilized in order to fully attain value for money.

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9. Other Matters

9.1 Failure to take action against staff who occasioned a financial loss of 9.2bn

The Chairperson of the National Standards Council (the Board of UNBS) told the committee that the Accounting Officer had failed to take action against five (5) staff (import inspectors) who had backdated inspection dates in inspection reports, and edited application dates on the e-portal applications which caused financial loss to the bureau amounting to UGX 9.282bn.

The Accounting Officer explained that following allegations against the staff, he instructed that a team be formed to investigate the matter. He stated that at the time the Report was ready the Council was not constituted, and management reviewed the issues and established that there were flaws within the e-portal system. He explained that he was cautious against terminating the employment of the staff cited because earlier, Court had ordered UNBS to reinstate the employment of 6 staff whose employment had been terminated and ordered UNBS to pay damages to them. According to him, the circumstances involving the 5 staff were the same as the ones over which UNBS was ordered to pay damages and, given the weaknesses within the system, it was better to have further review and take appropriate action.

He explained that he re-deployed the staff away from assignments that gave them access to the system.

Findings

The Accounting Officer appointed a team of staff to investigate allegations that 5 import inspectors were engaged in malpractice on the ASYCUDA system operated by UNBS. The investigation produced 2 reports. The first, dated 06th June, 2021 found that, among others:

Various entries involving the accused officers mysteriously went missing from the system; the e-portal clearance system had and continues to have very weak internal controls; the total financial loss to UNBS caused by the alleged malpractices could not be quantified because the e-portal clearance system does not provide chargeable fees.

The team recommended, among others, that: the e-portal system be re-assessed to identify and address all control weaknesses including lack of segregation of duties.

The second report, dated 06th June, 2022, found that the 5 officers had caused a financial loss of UGX 9,282,644,835.

The Report recommended that the matter be forwarded to the management of UNBS for a decision in accordance with the UNBS policies and procedures.

The minutes of the Management Meeting held on 20th June, 2022 indicated that the meeting resolved that the executive Director evaluates the report and takes appropriate action given that it was not a disciplinary report. It was pursuant to this that he chose to re-deploy the staff.

Recommendation

The committee recommends that the Inspectorate of Government should investigate the matter with the view of prosecuting all those involved in occasioning the financial loss.

9.2 Money spent at source without Parliament's approval

The Committee found that the Executive Director collected and spent money (NTR) at source without consulting the board, and without Parliament's approval as required by the law. From the PVoC Collections, an amount totaling to approximately USD 4.9 million was collected. Out of this, USD 1.5 million was remitted to the Consolidated Fund, while USD 3.4 million (Approx. UGX 12.5 billion) through the GAIN Account at Standard Chartered Bank was spent at source by the Accounting Officer, contrary to the requirements of the PFMA 2015.

Also, an amount in excess of UGX 330 million had been withdrawn from a collection account at Stanbic Bank, Lugogo Branch and spent at source; contrary to the Accountant General's specific instructions (**Annexure A**). This collection account was for purposes of security deposits (cash bonds) by traders and businesses. Authority to operate the account was granted by the Accountant General only on condition that there would be no cash withdrawals from the above account by the entity, and any expenditure was to be a refund to the qualifying security depositors.

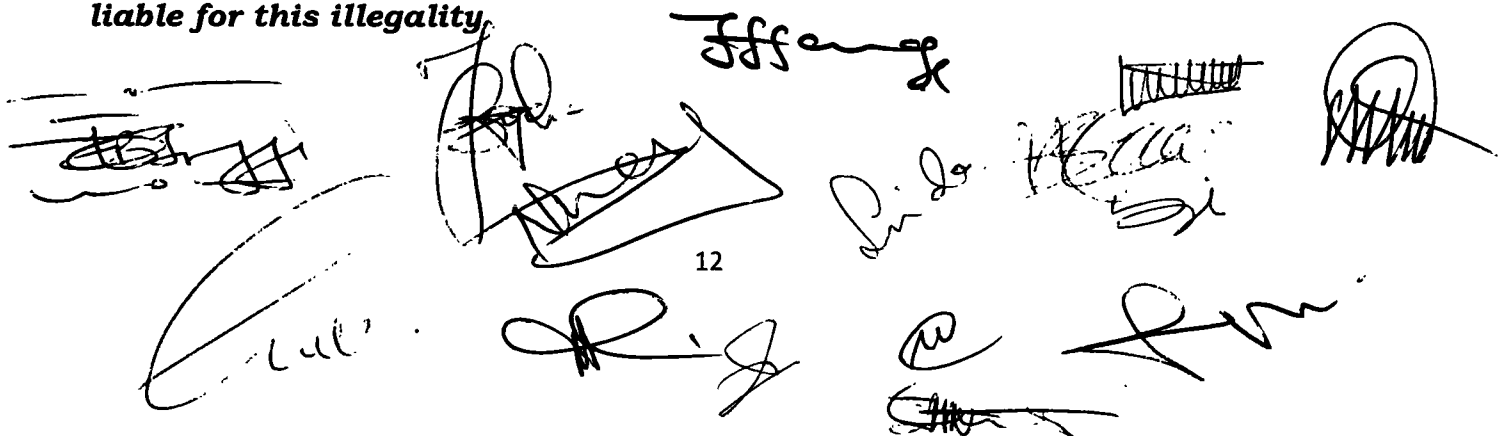
The Accounting Officer explained that he withdrew and spent the money because the entity was short of funds.

Observations

The committee observes that the Accounting Officer acted outside the law when he spent money at source without the approval of Parliament, and without the knowledge of the Board.

Recommendation

The committee recommends that the Accounting Officer be held personally liable for this illegality.



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9.3 Corruption Allegations

During the inquiry, the committee got wind of information that the Executive Director had bribed the board for his contract to be extended. The Executive Director conceded to this and told the committee that he had given a bribe of UGX 100m to board members, to incentivize them to renew his contract. Board members denied this allegation before the committee.

The committee interacted with the Minister of Trade, who acknowledged the fact that the revelations made before the committee had severely dented the moral standing of the Executive Director, and this created doubt about his ability to run the entity with integrity. The Minister resultantly dismissed him from the position of Executive Director.

Recommendation

The Inspectorate of Government picked interest in this matter and embarked on prosecution of the Executive Director.

The committee therefore recommends that the Inspectorate of Government and the Directorate of Public Prosecutions take up this matter with a view of prosecuting all those involved in the allegations of corruption, in accordance with the law.

5. CONCLUSION

Rt. Hon. Speaker and members, I beg to move that this Report be adopted by the House.

I beg to move.

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ANNEX 'A'

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This subject please quote No: AGO/83/139/01



Ministry of Finance, Planning
& Economic Development
P. O. Box 8147, Kampala,
UGANDA

30th March 2022

The Executive Director/Accounting Officer
Uganda National Bureau of Standards
Bweyogerere Industrial & Business Park
P.O. Box 6329
KAMPALA

AUTHORITY TO OPERATE A COLLECTION ACCOUNT AT STANBIC BANK

Reference is made to your letter ref: BO/FIN/181 dated 15th March 2022 on the above subject.

In your letter, you requested to retain account number **9030005898675** held in Stanbic, Lugogo branch for purposes of traders and businesses making security deposits to this account. In the same vain, you want to use this account for the operations of the Digital Tracking Solution (DTS) which operates in a project mode.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you as follows:

- i) To advise you to request for a separate authority to open a project account of the DTS if it qualifies. This letter should be accompanied by the relevant supporting documents including a fully signed funding agreement/MOU, project proposal and any other relevant communication with the funder.
- ii) Your request for authority to maintain the above account for security deposits (cash bonds) by traders and businesses has been granted in accordance with section 33 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015. However, this authority is granted on condition that there is no cash withdrawals on the above account and any expenditure should only be a refund to the qualifying security depositors.

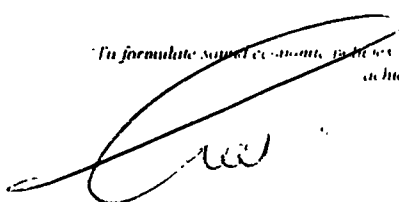

Please, note that this account is maintained subject to Accountant General's Office receiving Bank Statements or any other information regarding the account on request. Do not maintain the account if you are not ready to meet this condition.


Godfrey B. Samugoma
For: ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

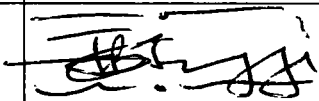

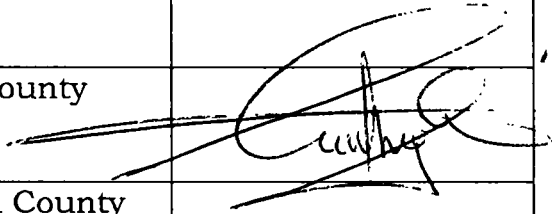
Cc: The Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury.

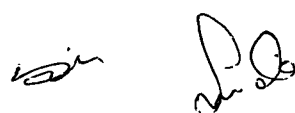
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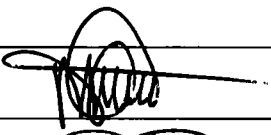
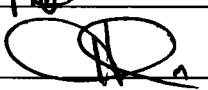
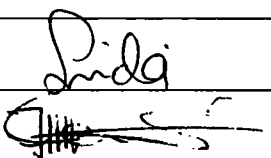
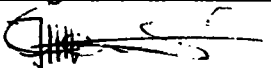


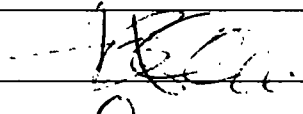
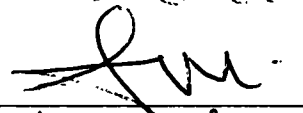


To formulate sound economic policies, maximize revenue mobilization, ensure efficient allocation and accountability of public resources so as to achieve the most rapid and sustainable economic growth and development

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (COMMISSIONS, STATUTORY AUTHORITIES & STATE ENTERPRISES) ON THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2022 AND OTHER MATTERS

S/N	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	SIGNATURE
1	Hon. Ssenyonyi Joel – C/Person	Nakawa West	
2	Hon. Akello Lucy – D/CP	DWR Amuru	
3	Hon. Lagen David	Agago County	
4	Hon, Mbwaterkamwa Gaffa	Igara West County	
5	Hon. Afoyochan Esther	DWR Zombo	
6	Hon. Anywar Ricky Richard	Agago West County	
7	Hon. Acan Joyce Okeny	PWD National	
8	Hon. Achan Judith Peace	DWR Nwoya	
9	Hon. Akampulira Prossy Mbabazi	DWR Rubanda	
10	Hon. Atwijukire Dan Kimosho	Kazoo County	
11	Hon. Bakkabulindi Charles	Workers Rep	
12	Hon. Gafabusa Richard Muhumuza	Bwamba County	
13	Hon. Mugabi Muzaale Martin	Buzaaya County	
14	Hon. Ssekikuubo Theodore	Lwemiyaga County	
15	Hon. Abigaba Cuthbert Mirembe	Kibale County	
16	Hon, Okumu Gabriel	Okoro County	



17	Hon. Kambale Ferigo (New)	Kasese Municipality	
18	Hon. Ruhunda Alex	Fort Portal Central	
19	Hon. Sekyanzi Benard Kirya	Budyebo County	
20	Hon. Wandwasi Robert	Bungokho South County	
21	Hon. Hashim Sulaiman	Neebi Municipality	
22	Hon. Maneno Zumura	DWR Obongi	
23	Hon. Nangoli Gerald	Elgon North County	
24	Hon. Ababiku Jessica	DWR Adjuman	
25	Hon. Wakabi Pius	Bugahya County	
26	Hon. Linda Irene	DWR Fort Portal	
27	Hon. Kamukama Davis	Bunyangabu County	
28	Hon. Twalla Fadil	Tingey County	
29	Hon. Nsibambi Yusuf	Mawokota South County	
30	Hon. Ekanya Geofrey	Tororo County	
31	Hon. Okot Santa	DWR Aruu North	
32	Hon. Auma Kenny	Kwania North	
33	Hon. Sebamala Richard	Bukoto Central	
34	Hon. Okupa Elijah	Kasilo County	
35	Hon. Mpindi Bumali	PwDs Rep	
36	Hon. Nsanja Patrick	Ntenjeru County South	
37	Hon. Acora Nancy	DWR Lamwo	
38	Hon. Mugema Peter	Iganga Municipality	

39	Hon. Roland Ndyomugyenye	Rukiga County	<i>Ndyomugyenye</i>
40	Hon. Nkuningiri Muwada	Kyadondo East	<i>Muwada</i>
41	Hon. Kazibwe Bashir Mbazira	Kawempe South	
42	Hon. Kiwanuka Abdallah	Mukono South	
43	Hon. Bagala Joyce Ntwatwa	Mityana District	<i>Bagala</i>
44.	Hon. Dr. Nekesa Victor	UPDF Rep.	
45.	Hon. Itungo Nathan	Kashari South	<i>Itungo</i>

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