

PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

**MINORITY REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL
BUDGET FRAMEWORK PAPER FY 2024/25-2028/29**

January 2024

Introduction

Pursuant to Rule 205 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Uganda, this Minority Report indicates dissenting opinions from the majority of the Committee.

Areas of dissent.

- i) Non-compliance of the NBFP 2024/25 with law.
- ii) Suspicious domestic revenue figures.
- iii) Conflicting Public debt figures.
- iv) Reckless borrowing and wastefulness.

1. Non-compliance of the FY 2024/25 BFP.

Processing of the National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP) is the most important stage in the formulation of Uganda's National Budget.

Framework in ordinary terms means foundation. If we are to compare budget to a building, the basic components are the foundation, floors, walls, beams, columns, and roof.

The materials required for the construction of the Uganda Budget Framework Paper are outlined in Schedule 3 of the Public Finance Management Act 2015.

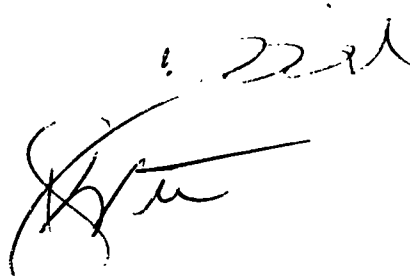
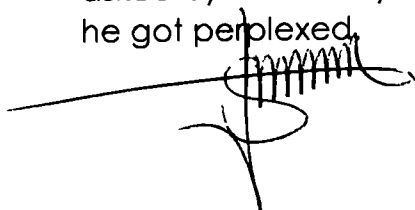
They include a statement of revenue for the annual budget for the next financial year. This is a statement of the resource to be approved by Parliament and used by the Ministry in the preparation of the budget for the next financial year. This statement according to Schedule 3 shall indicate;

- (a) The ceiling of the expenditure of Government in the financial year
- (b) The floor of the investment of Government in the financial year and
- (c) The ceiling on total budget funding from the Petroleum Revenue Holding Account in the financial year.

The Budget Framework Paper referred to the Committee on Budget had two ceilings of expenditure. The first ceiling on page 18 which the Ministry of Finance casually describes as a preliminary resource envelope for the financial year 2024/25 "is projected at Ushs. 52.722.79 billion."

The ceiling then grows to Ushs 54.587.769 on page 342 and subsequent pages when the Minister of Finance allocates money to various programmes (sectors).

When this matter was brought to the attention of Hon. Musasizi who was strangely asked by Hon. Matiya Kasaija to carry the Budget Framework Paper to Parliament, he got perplexed.



The Chairman of the Budget Committee Hon. Patrick Isiagi suspended proceedings of the Committee to allow the minister and his team look for a solution.

They congregated in a corner of the committee room and after a lengthy discussion conducted while standing, returned to announce that they were now reducing the allocation of Ushs 54.5 trillion by Ushs 1.8 trillion. This is the drama you colleagues who don't sit on the Budget Committee missed.

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon Members, Hon Musasizi told the committee that the Ushs 1.8 trillion was being removed from the treasury operations vote 130. Servicing and managing the soaring public debt has been allocated a total of Ushs 21 trillion, nearly 40% of the entire budget. Hon. Musasizi however, noted that this vote meant to service our public debt is statutory and he will later look into the budget to find a solution.

Rt. Hon. Speaker this Parliament is not allowed to raise the ceiling of the budget. Parliament is limited to reallocating a smaller percentage because the biggest amount of money in our budget is almost statutory.

Once the government has presented a Budget Framework Paper containing the ceiling of expenditure for the next financial year, it is also not allowed to casually and unnecessarily tamper with it.

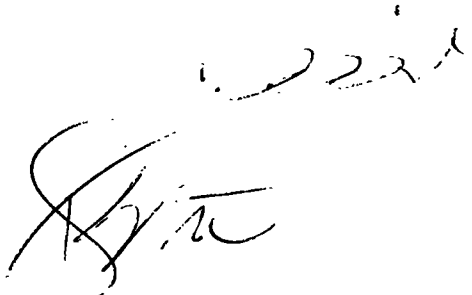
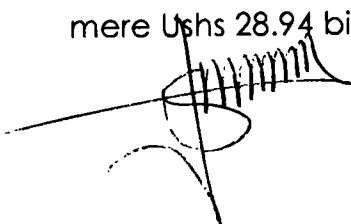
That is why, section 13 (6) makes it a requirement for the Budget to be consistent with the Budget Framework Paper.

It is therefore our contention Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members that just on this account alone, this Budget Framework Paper didn't meet the legal requirement to be approved by Parliament as instructed by Section 9(8) of the Public Finance Management Act.

And what we are asking is simple. Let the Government withdraw the framework and return formally with one that conforms to Section 9 (4) and Schedule 3 which require the inclusion of a statement indicating the government's expenditure ceiling for the upcoming financial year. This statement is supposed to be approved by parliament and used by the Ministry for budget preparation.

2. Suspicious domestic revenue figures.

The main reason the total budget is reducing by Ushs 1.4 billion from Ushs 52.736 to Ushs 52.722 trillion is because domestic revenue will grow by just Ushs 285 billion which is 0.9% and donors are reducing budget support from Ushs 2.7 trillion to a mere Ushs 28.94 billion.



Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members we must be told what has happened to our economy. Domestic revenue (tax and NTR) last year grew by Ushs 4.3 trillion from Ushs 25.3 to Ushs 29.9 trillion which is 17.3%. The previous year 2021/22 domestic revenue grew by Ushs 3.4 trillion from Ushs 21.8 trillion to Ushs 25 trillion. Even during the lockdown period caused by the Covid pandemic, domestic revenue grew by Ushs 2.1 trillion (10%) from 19.6 to Ushs 21.8 trillion.

It is not possible that an economy whose GDP is projected to grow from 5.2% to 6% will have its revenue grow by less than 1%. There is something the Government is hiding from Parliament.

Either all the previous figures about domestic revenue growth were cooked and they are now telling us the truth or they want to do something fishy with our money.

The table below shows the growth of domestic revenue over four years.

Revenue Projection						
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Estimated
Net Tax Revenues	15,912.2	18,336.8	20,425.6	23,733.0	27,423.9	27,784.0
Total NTR	1,373.7	1,361.0	1,405.5	1,569.9	2,248.1	2,174.0
Total Revenues	17,285.9	19,697.8	21,831.2	25,302.9	29,672.0	29,958.0
Nominal growth rate		14.0%	10.8%	15.9%	17.3%	1.0%
GDP	139,689.0	148,310.2	162,749.9	184,895.4	201,987.0	229,559.0
Overall Revenue:GDP	11.4%	12.4%	12.6%	12.8%	13.6%	12.1%

Source: MoFPED.

What is possible is that they are deliberately hiding some three to four trillion which they will later introduce as a corrigenda and distributed the way they like. They did that last financial year. As the Budget Committee was about to present a report on annual estimates, Musasizi came running with documents that he had identified new money and even allocated it. This renders the budget process useless. First, they present you with a budget that is fully encumbered with statutory obligations such as public debt, wages, and other essential recurrent expenditure. They leave you with just about one to two trillion to adjust. And when you are done with your adjustments, they run to Parliament with corrigenda. The intention is to defeat Section 9, Schedule 3 of the PFM.

This we must reject and warn Finance never to do it again. The ceiling they gave us today, should remain the same ceiling in the budget.

Assuming revenue figures were to be correct, then we must ask them why and who are they exempting from paying taxes.

The Auditor General in his December 2023 report Page 178 queried tax exemptions amounting to Shs 1.4 Trillion granted to various companies. The stated purpose for these exemptions the Auditor General says is even not met yet the practice continues.

The Auditor General also reports taxes amounting to \$14.1 million (Shs 52.2 billion) not collected from refined gold exports. A total of 70,837 kilograms of refined gold were exported and with \$200 per kilogram, the Government was supposed to realize at least Shs 52 billion. And the reason in our view is because people involved in gold exports are close to the President. Their businesses cannot be closed down by URA as it does to our local citizens.

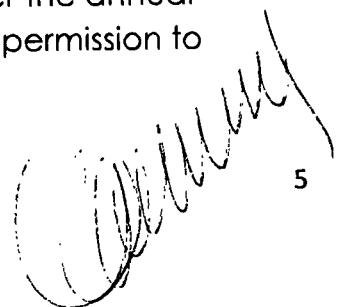
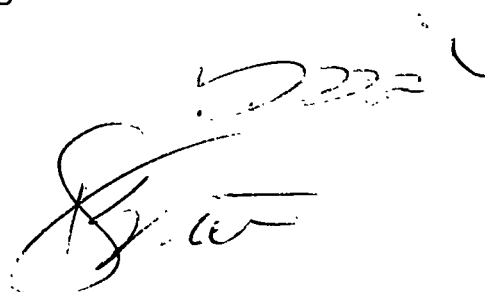
He further discovered that tax on 22 mineral categories worth Shs 72.4 billion of export was not levied by URA because there is no Tax Assessment and Payment on the export of certain minerals.

This Parliament will also need to examine reports of numerous business closures over taxation and declining aggregate demand in the economy, the most recent being Biyinzika Poultry International Limited. Companies such as Shoprite, Uchumi, Game Store, Nakumat, Picfare, Nytil, and Dei Biopharm Ltd had closed shops earlier.

The Uganda Registration Services Bureau recently struck off the government register of 186,000 companies because they had not filed returns for five years. This coupled with the closure of several medium and small size businesses downtown should worry this Parliament. All this may have impacted our revenue collections but not to this tune. Parliament is being taken for a blind date which it must flatly reject. The Budget Framework Paper must be withdrawn and a new believable one is introduced. If this Parliament is inclined to do it, at least it must insist that Finance doesn't return here with corrigenda shortly.

3. Conflicting figures on Public debt

Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, the Government in the BFP 2024/25 projects to collect Ushs 29.9 trillion which is 56% requirement to finance next year's budget. The rest of the money about Shs 22 trillion will be raised through borrowing internally and externally. When you approve the BFP and later the annual budget, it means you have given the Government advance permission to borrow.



Unfortunately, at this stage, the Government deliberately is not disclosing all of the sources from which it will borrow.

But immediately the budget is passed, this NRM group will be in the domestic market looking for someone who can lend it Shs 9.455 Trillion to finance 17% of the budget. That is how they had shamelessly ended up at the doorstep of Amarog Capital Ltd, a Kenyan money lender last financial year. It is this Parliament that stopped this embarrassment. Further Domestic Borrowing of Shs 4.116 Trillion representing 7.8% will also be made.

They will also borrow another Shs 8.876 Trillion from External Sources to finance 16.8% of the budget, bringing total borrowing to over Shs 22 Trillion representing 43.2% budget financing for the next Financial Year 2024/25.

It is therefore important for Parliament to know the status of the public debt and our ability to repay it.

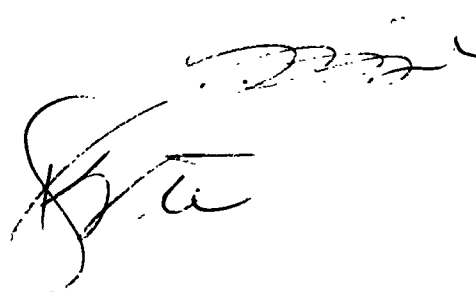
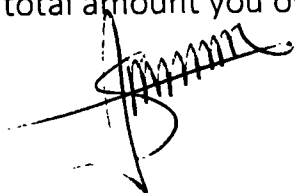
The Ministry of Finance puts the public debt at Ugx. 86.7 trillion while the Auditor General's in his report to Parliament says it is at Ugx. 97.499 trillion and the Bank of Uganda puts it at 88.8 trillion.

To arrive at the Ugx. 97.499 trillion figure, the Auditor General reports that Debt Stock has increased by 111% in the last five years from Shs 46 Trillion in 2018 to Shs 97 Trillion by 2023. This Financial year alone we have so far grown the public debt by Shs 9.329 Trillion (10.74%) because in June 2022, it was Shs 86.839 Trillion.

Growing the Public Debt Burden is one area where the NRM has excelled and registered unenviable and undisputable growth.

Sometimes, this government borrows for fun. For example, the Auditor General on page 45 of his report says, that Shs 14.5 Trillion loans borrowed remain unutilized. The explanation given to the Auditor General by the Secretary to the Treasury is "unreadiness of projects at loan/grant contracting stage, delays in fulfilling both disbursement and effectiveness conditions, poor project management, absence of counterpart funds, and slow land acquisition." For God's sake if your project is not designed, why do you borrow money? Can you imagine, we have been fined Shs 5.564 billion for canceling a loan we picked from AFD and KFW to finance the Muzizi hydropower plant?

It is our considered opinion that before you approve the BFP, you need to know the total amount you owe.



DOMESTIC ARREARS

There is a tendency to exclude money owed to local suppliers of goods and services to the government from the total public debt. I think the intention is to make it look smaller.

The Auditor General puts the total domestic arrears to Shs 5.9 Trillion. In the BFP, Finance says it is Ushs 2.7 trillion.

This is the money the government owes its suppliers of goods and services. This amount increased by 31% from Shs 4.5 Trillion in the last Financial Year to Shs 5.9 Trillion as of this Financial Year.

Shockingly, only Shs 217 billion is being provided in the next Financial Year's budget to clear domestic arrears. As civil society has put it, it will take the government 35 years to clear domestic arrears without having to incur new ones.

Like what has befallen many NRM promises, even the **Commitment Control** which means you contract only what you have has collapsed.

And with all this revelation, you hear ministers and their technical staff declaring that the debt is sustainable. You cannot pay suppliers, you cannot pay all of the interests, you cannot repay external debt and for them, the economy is doing well!

We are lucky our President is guarded by thousands of Special Forces; One of these days, debtors would have handcuffed him and taken him to Kitalya Prison as CEO of a company that has failed to pay them.

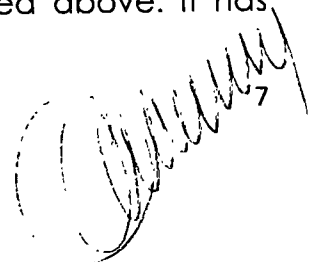
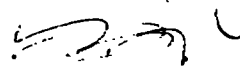
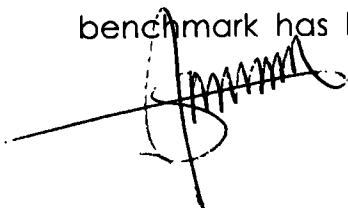
DEBT REPAYMENT BURDEN

The biggest burden the country faces is Interest Payment, especially on Domestic Debt. Imagine 14.5% of our budget equivalent of Shs 7.6 Trillion will be used to pay interest on loans next Financial Year 2024/25.

In the 2022/23 Financial Year we failed to pay all Accumulated Interest. That is why the money required to pay interest rose from Shs 4.6 Trillion to Shs 6.061 Trillion this year and it is growing to Shs 7.6 Trillion next Financial Year 2024/25.

Bank of Uganda in its December 2023 State of the Economy Report, says "interest payments and principal repayments are exerting elevated pressure on tax revenues to the extent that for every 100 shillings collected, 32 is used for debt repayments."

The Auditor General notes on page 43 of his latest report that, "Interest to revenue benchmark has been overwhelmingly breached as evidenced above. It has



been noted that 25% of the revenue collected is used to service interest payments.

Last financial year, we failed to service our External Debt and as a result, the Bank of Uganda encroached on our Reserves reducing them from US\$4,463.6 million to US\$3,628.8 million. The Bank of Uganda is demanding for about Shs 1.4 trillion to restock the Reserves. This Financial Year the demand was Shs 1.5 Trillion. It is a vicious cycle.

We are so burdened that the Government has put aside a whole Shs 20.6 Trillion which is about 40% of the total budget for debt servicing and management. Even if the total budget doesn't grow, the debt burden sores. This year, the requirement for debt serving is Shs 16.5 Trillion and it is growing to Shs 20 Trillion.

The withholding of donor funding because of human rights abuses is rendering the country vulnerable to resorting to non-concessional loans for recurrent expenditure. In the past, we have been borrowing to fund major infrastructure but we are now borrowing for all sorts of things including wedding anniversaries of our revolutionary leaders.

Last Financial Year, we borrowed USD 739.8 million from Stanbic Bank (Uganda) Ltd and Standard Chartered Bank at non-concessional terms to fund expenditures such as wage and administrative activities at high-interest rates whose repayments are in the short term according to the Auditor General.

4. WASTEFUL AND AVOIDABLE EXPENDITURE

We are also uncomfortable with resource allocation. The budget for health, agriculture, and education is being reduced. At the very minimum, it must be maintained by making deductions in areas where a lot of wastage takes place such as the State House and President's Office.

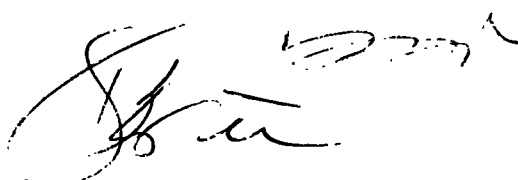
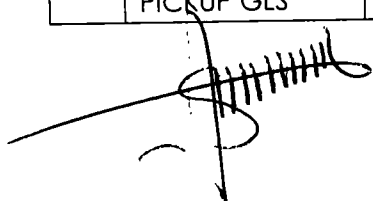
Flawed allocation of the little resources the country has is what we must collectively and carefully seek to address when processing the BFP.

There are people in this Parliament who claim to love Museveni more than Dr. Kizza Besigye who treated him when they were fighting in Luwero.

Even if you are one of them, you cannot justify the President keeping 266 vehicles at his residence (State House) and 400 vehicles under his office yet the total number of ambulances in public facilities is 178. The convoy alone is 69 vehicles as the table below shows.

List of vehicles in Museveni convoy

1	MITSUBISHI L200 PICKUP GLS	UG2503C	186687110	COMMANDER SFC	30-Dec-16
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2	STATION WAGON	UG 2375C	160000000	CON\VOY	18-Feb-15
3	STATION WAGON	UG 2478C	200000000	CONVOY	19-Aug-16
4	PICKUP	UG 2319C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
5	AMBULANCE	UG 2394G	180000000	CONVOY	05-Nov-15
6	CARAOMNI BUS	UG 2378C	110000000	CONVOY	26-Mar-15
7	CARAOMNI BUS	UG 2446C	0	CONVOY	12-Apr-15
8	CARAOMNI BUS	UG 2477C	200000000	CONVOY	19-Aug-16
9	DOUBLE CABIN	UG 2267C	85000000	CONVOY	13-Feb-14
10	DOUBLE CABIN	UG 2268C	85000000	CONVOY	13-Feb-14
11	DOUBLE CABIN	UG2289C	80000000	CONVOY	20-Mar-14
12	DOUBLE CABIN	UG 2403C	90000000	CONVOY	05-Nov-15
13	DOUBLE CABIN	UG 2427C	200000000	CONVOY	21-Jul-15
14	DOUBLE CABIN	UG 2428C	200000000	CONVOY	21-Jul-15
15	DOUBLE CABIN	UG 2429C	90000000	CONVOY	17-Aug-15
16	DOUBLE CABIN	UG 2430C	90000000	CONVOY	17-Aug-15
17	GTATION WAGON	UG 2425C	200000000	CONVOY	21-Jul-15
18	MERCEDES BENZ LIMO	UG 2222C	0	CONVOY	10-Oct-12
19	MERCEDES BENZ LIMO	UG 2227C	0	CONVOY	24-Jan-13
20	PICKUP	UG 2249C	125000000	CONVOY	28-Jun-13
21	PICKUP	UG 2250C	125000000	CONVOY	28-Jun-13
22	PICKUP	UG 2251C	125000000	CONVOY	28-Jun-13
23	PICKUP	UG 2252C	125000000	CONVOY	28-Jun-13
24	PICKUP	UG 2255C	125000000	CONVOY	28-Jun-13
25	PICKUP	UG 2315C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
26	PICKUP	UG 2316C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
27	PICKUP	UG 2317C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
28	PICKUP	UG 2318C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
29	PICKUP	UG 2320C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
30	PICKUP	UG 2321C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
31	PICKUP	UG 2322C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
32	PICKUP	UG 2323C	150000000	CONVOY	13-May-14
33	STATION WAGON	UG 2377C	300000000	CONVOY	25-Mar-15
34	SALOON CAR	UG 2491C	75000000	CONVOY	22-Nov-16
35	STATION WAGON	UG 2459C	200000000	CONVOY	24-Apr-16

36	STATION WAGON	UG 2370C	160000000	CONVOY	18-FEB-2015
37	STATION WAGON	UG 1911C	200000000	CONVOY	27-Apr-10
38	STATION WAGON	UG 1912C	95000000	CONVOY	27-Apr-10
39	STATION WAGON	UG 1917C	95000000	CONVOY	06-Jul-10
40	STATION WAGON	UG 1976C	95000000	CONVOY	08-Sep-10
41	STATION WAGON	UG 2014C	140000000	CONVOY	14-Oct-10
42	STATION WAGON	UG 2025C	150000000	CONVOY	21-Oct-10
43	STATION WAGON	UG 2035C	1150 00000	CONVOY	21-Oct-10
44	STATION WAGON	UG 2039C	1150 00000	CONVOY	21-Oct-10
45	STATION WAGON	UG 2081C	160000000	CONVOY	30-Nov-10
46	STATION WAGON	UG 2230 C	115000000	CONVOY	06-Apr-13
47	STATION WAGON	UG 2283 C	160000000	CONVOY	03-Dec-14
48	STATION WAGON	UG 2346 G	500000000	CONVOY	08-Apr-14
49	STATION WAGON	UG 2347C	500000000	CONVOY	06-Apr-14
50	STATION WAGON	UG 2368C	160000000	CONVOY	18-Feb-15
51	STATION WAGON	VG 23 69C	160000000	CONVOY	18-Feb-15
52	STATION WAGON	U G 2373C;	160000000	CONVOY	18-Feb-15
53	STATION WAGON	UG 2374G	160000000	CONVOY	18-Feb-15
54	STATION WAGON	UG 2426C	200000000	CONVOY	21-Jul-15
55	STATION WAGON	U G 2434G	200000000	CONVOY	10-FEB-2015
56	STATION WAGON	UG 2455C	200000000	CONVOY	24-Apr-16
57	STATION WAGON	UG 2456 C		CONVOY	24-Apr-16

58	STATION WAGON	UG 2457 C	200000000	CONVOY	24-Apr-16
59	STATION WAGON	UG 2'd58C		CONVOY	24-Apr-16
60	STATION WAGON	UG 2460C		CONVOY	24-Apr-16
61	STATION WAGON	UG 2461C	200000000	CONVOY	24-Apr-16
62	STATION WAGON	UG 2462C		CONVOY	24-APR•2016
63	STATION WAGON	UG 2475C	200000000	CONVOY	19-Aug-16
64	STATION WAGON	UG 2470 C	200000000	CONVOY	19-AUG— 2016
65	STATION WAGON	UG 2470C	200000000	CONVOY	19-A UG- 2016
66	STATION WAGON	U G 243\$G		CONVOY	10-Feb-15
67	STATNON WAGON	UG 2324C	150000000	CONVOY	13-MAC- 2014
68	STATION WAGON	uD 2325G	150000000	CONVOY	26-May-14
69	STATION WAGON	UG 2371C	450000000	CONVOY	18-Feb-15

Can you justify the President employing 761 staff in his office and 996 staff at his residence. Our leader employs at his residence at taxpayers expense 51 cleaners, 62 cooks/chef/ catering officers, 80 gardeners, 29 housekeepers, 10 dhobi and laundry attendants, 106 private secretaries, 14 room attendants, 22 presidential assistants, 59 waitress/waiters and 14 presidential advisors. If this is not wastage, what is it? And these days the main work at State House is organizing birthday parties and wedding anniversaries.

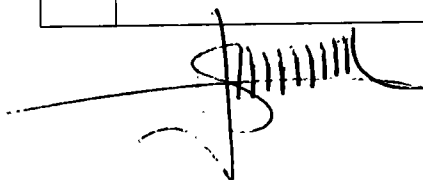
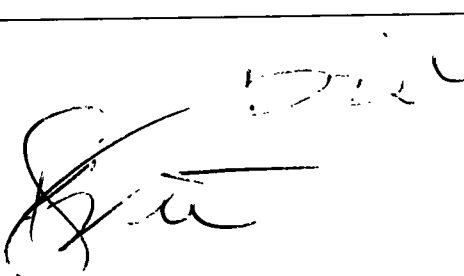
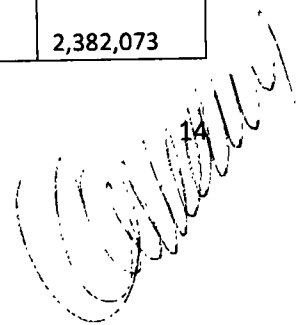
List of presidential advisors

NO	NAME	TITLE	MONTHLY SALARY
1	DR RUHAKANA RUGUNDA	SPECIAL ENVOY FOR SPECIAL DUTIES	20,000,000
2	AKANDWANAHU CALEB	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/DEFENCE	17,163,333
3	KINTU MUSOKE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/POLITICAL AFFAIRS	17,163,333

4	BIGOMBE BETTY	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR/ SOUTH SUDAN	15,000,000
5	GAKWANDI ARTHUR SHATTO	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
6	KABAGAMBE KALISA FRED	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
7	KAJURA MUGANYWA HENRY	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
8	PROFFESSOR KAMUNTU EFRAIM	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS \$MANIFESTO	15,000,000
9	KANYIKE SARAH SEBAGALA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS/KAMPALA	15,000,000
10	KARORO MARY OKURUT	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS/ PUBLIC RELATIONS	15,000,000
11	KYAMBADDE AMELIA ANNE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS/ INDUSTRIES	15,000,000
12	LWANGA TIM MUTEKANGA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
13	NAKIWALA FLORENCE KIYINGI	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/GENDER AND YOUTH	15,000,000
14	PROFFESSOR NANTULYA VINAND MUTAKABALA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
15	RWABOGO ODRICK MUGISHA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ SPECIAL DUTIES	15,000,000
16	RWAKASISI CHRIS	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
17	JANAT MUKWAYA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
18	NTEGE AZUBA MONICA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
19	NADULI ABDUL	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
20	MUTYABULE FLORENCE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	15,000,000
21	DR OKIA JOESPH ANKUNDA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ MEDICAL MATTERS	15,000,000
22	NAGENDA JOHN	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ PRESS AND PR	15,000,000
23	MAJ .GEN. KIZZA ALI	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ AIRFORCE	15,000,000
24	KUTEESA ELIZABETH	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/POLICE AFFAIRS	15,000,000
25	BISANGWA BEATILIODA	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR/ EDUCATION	12,000,000
26	WANDILA KAZIBWE SPECIOZA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS	11,180,000
27	KIWANUKA MARIA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL	11,180,000

28	OJUR FRANKO	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	11,180,000
29	PROFESSOR LUGUMAYO EDWARD	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	11,180,000
30	DR SURUMA EZRA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	11,180,000
31	DR WABUDEYA BEATRICE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	11,180,000
32	KAUMA MARY	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/POLITICAL AFFAIRS	11,180,000
33	KABAYO GRACE MAJORO	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR	9,000,000
34	MAFABI DAVID KENETH	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	9,000,000
35	MAWUMBE BETH KAKAI MUKWANA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	9,000,000
36	DR NAMUKWAYA BETTY	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	9,000,000
37	NSABABERA JUDYTH MUTHONI	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	9,000,000
38	KANGWAGYE GIBRIEL WILLIAM	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	9,000,000
39	COL.OMARIA WILLIAM LORAPAI	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ AIRFORCE MATTERS	9,000,000
40	ELSU CHARLES	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ AIRFORCE MATTERS	9,000,000
41	AMAJO MARY	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR/ PUBLIC SERVICE	7,300,000
42	HOLDERBAUM KLAUS	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR	7,000,000
43	WALUSIMBI ABBEY	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	6,000,000
44	NSEREKO DEO	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	4,000,000
45	AHAIBWE FRED RUREMERA	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR/ GENERAL DUTIES	2,382,073
46	BAGAYA ELIZABETH NIYBONGO	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR/ CULTURE	2,382,073
47	BATINTI FRANCIS	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR/ RUKUNGIRI AFFAIRS	2,382,073
48	BETISIMBIRE JOAN KATEGAYA	SENIOR PRESENDIAL ADVISOR/ VETERANS	2,382,073
49	KAMUHANDIRE EFRAIM	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
50	KARAZARWE WICLIFF JOHN	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
51	KIBENDE DORA MUCHOKORI	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073

52	KIJAJI ALIMPA JOHN	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
53	NBIIRE TEREZA KABAHIITA	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
54	MUHINDA RICHARD	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
55	MUHINDO CHRISTINE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
56	NAMIREMBE BITAMAZIRE GERADINE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
57	ODONGO MUGISHA WILLIAM	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
58	SEBUNYA ROBERT	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
59	DR TIBU TIBGEESIGWA W GEORGE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
60	MAJ .GEN .TURYAGENDA SAMUEL	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
61	KYAKABAAL ANTHONY	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
62	OKELLO OPIO FRANCIS PHILIP	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
63	NASSOLO DOROTHY	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR	2,382,073
64	SENDAULA GERALD	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLAN	2,382,073
65	DR. KAGIMBA JESSE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/HIV AIDS	2,382,073
66	CAPT. NJUBA GATRUDE	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ LAND MATTERS	2,382,073
67	ALIKER MARTIN	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ SPECIAL DUTIES	2,382,073
68	BYAGAGAYIRE SAMUEL	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ AGRICULTURE & VET SERVICES	2,382,073
69	GEN. MUGUME JEROM	SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ MILITARY AFFAIRS	2,382,073
70	TWEBAZE STEPHEN HIPPO	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/NRA ACRCHIVES	2,382,073
71	OKULUMA STEPHEN	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/FOREIGN AFFAIRS	2,382,073
72	MAKAARU YOASI	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/POLITICAL AFFAIRS	2,382,073
73	KATAMBA MUGAMBAZI PHARES	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/LUWERO TRIANGLE	2,382,073
74	RWABYOMERE JOAN	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/FOREIGN AFFAIRS	2,382,073
75	TAMALE MIRUNDI	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/LITRALLY	2,382,073

76	NYOMBI PETERSON	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/AGRICULTURAL MATTERS	2,382,073
77	OWANA TONNY	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/TRADE AND COMMERCE	2,382,073
78	MAJ. GEN .MASABA JOSHUA	PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ AIRFORCE MATTERS	2,382,073
79	MUSOKE RACHEAL MUCHWA	ASSISTANT SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ POL AFFAIRS	2,382,073
80	BYARUHANGA IGNATIUS	ASSISTANT SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ WETLANDS	2,382,073
81	KAYONGO TOM	ASSISTANT PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR/ BUGANDA MATTERS	2,362,012

5. STAFFING LEVELS AT MULAGO ICU COMPARED TO STATE HOUSE

Category	Required	Available	State House staff	State House available
ICU critical care nurses	82	9	Waiter/waitress	59
Nursing Officers	45	4	Private secretaries	106
Specialist doctors	28	3	Presidential Assistants	22

As a result, the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) with 28 beds capacity, only 14 are functional due to lack of adequate staff.

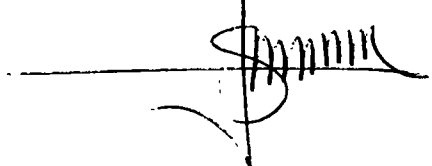
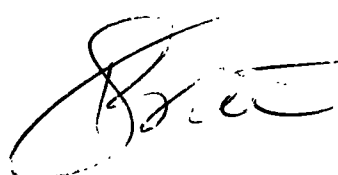
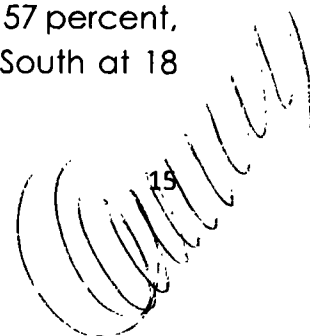
CONSEQUENCE OF FLAWED RESOURCE ALLOCATION

For 38 years, we have remained one of the leading exporters of maids to the Middle East. Why? It is because of the casual and leisurely way in which this Government has been handling our economy. Can you imagine we do not have a Governor the Central for two years?

The consequence of the NRM's flawed expenditure priority is the widespread poverty in the country.

In its 2020 **Multidimensional Poverty Report**, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics has put poverty levels (headcount) in the country at 42.1%.

The highest concentration of poor people is in Northern Uganda at 63 percent. The North is followed by the East at 45.7 percent. In the North, the Karamoja sub-region whose *mabaati* (iron sheet) was stolen by NRM ministers, is at the top with 85%, Acholi sub-region at 64 percent, West Nile is at 59 percent, Lango 57 percent, and Teso at 57 percent. Buganda North is at 30 Percent, Buganda South at 18

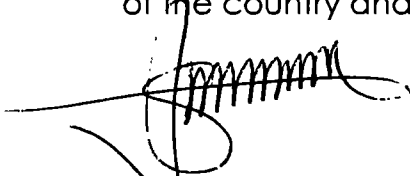
percent and Kampala is at 0.4 percent. Western Uganda is ranked generally okay apart from a shortage of water in some areas.

This new report looks at poverty not just in terms of the ability to access basic needs but also access to other social needs such as education, health, and building materials.

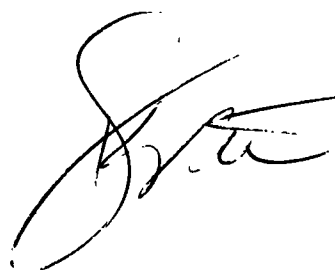
Programmes to get people out of poverty are what we must concentrate on as Parliament instead of concentrating on fighting for the little available. We must immediately change expenditure priorities

5.0 CONCLUSION

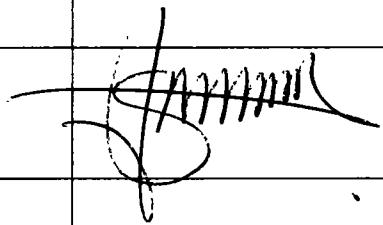
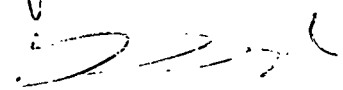
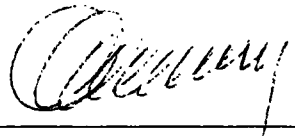
In conclusion, the BFP FY 2024/25 raises significant concerns and violates the PFM Act, Section 9 (4), by omitting a budget ceiling as required. The BFP for FY2024/25 further presents conflicting resource envelope figures, undermining its credibility. The lack of accurate revenue projections, conflicting public debt figures, and extravagant public spending, especially highlighted by the excessive use of vehicles by President Museveni's office, reflect a broader issue of transparency and accountability within the government. The recommendation to reject the 2024/25 BFP and demand a corrected version with a budget ceiling is justified, as it aligns with the need for accurate financial information and responsible fiscal management. Additionally, addressing the disparities in public administration and prioritizing essential services over lavish expenditures is crucial for the well-being of the country and its citizens.



I beg to submit.



MEMBERS OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE WHO SIGNED THE MINORITY REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON THE BFP FY 2024/25.

SN	Name	Signature
1	SSEMUKU Ibrahim	
2	YUSUF USIBAKIRI	
3	NKonyinga Mawata	
4	KAUTIKE KIMBA GWA	