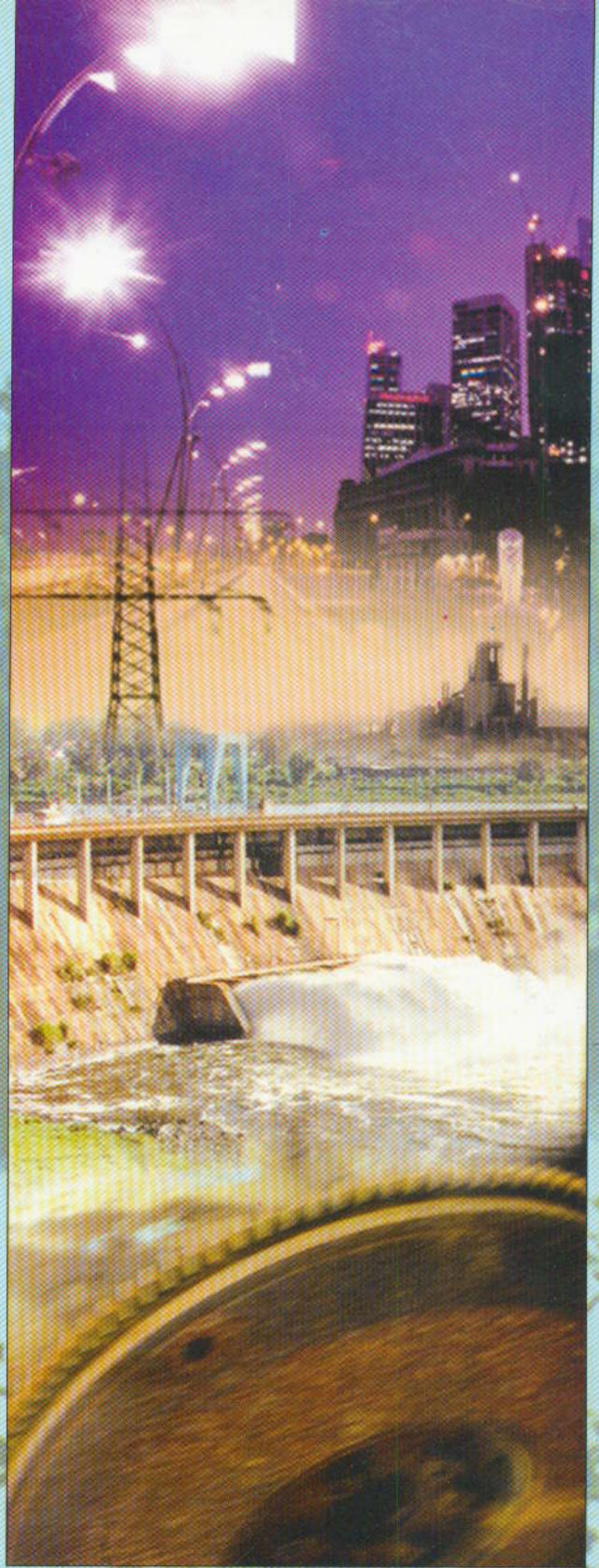
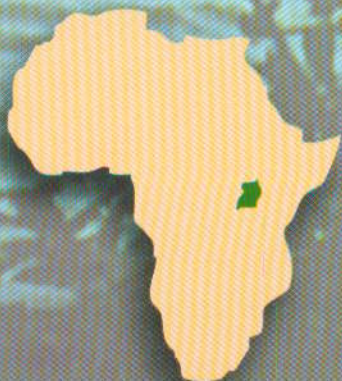




Investing in Uganda



Energy



UGANDA INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

The Energy Industry

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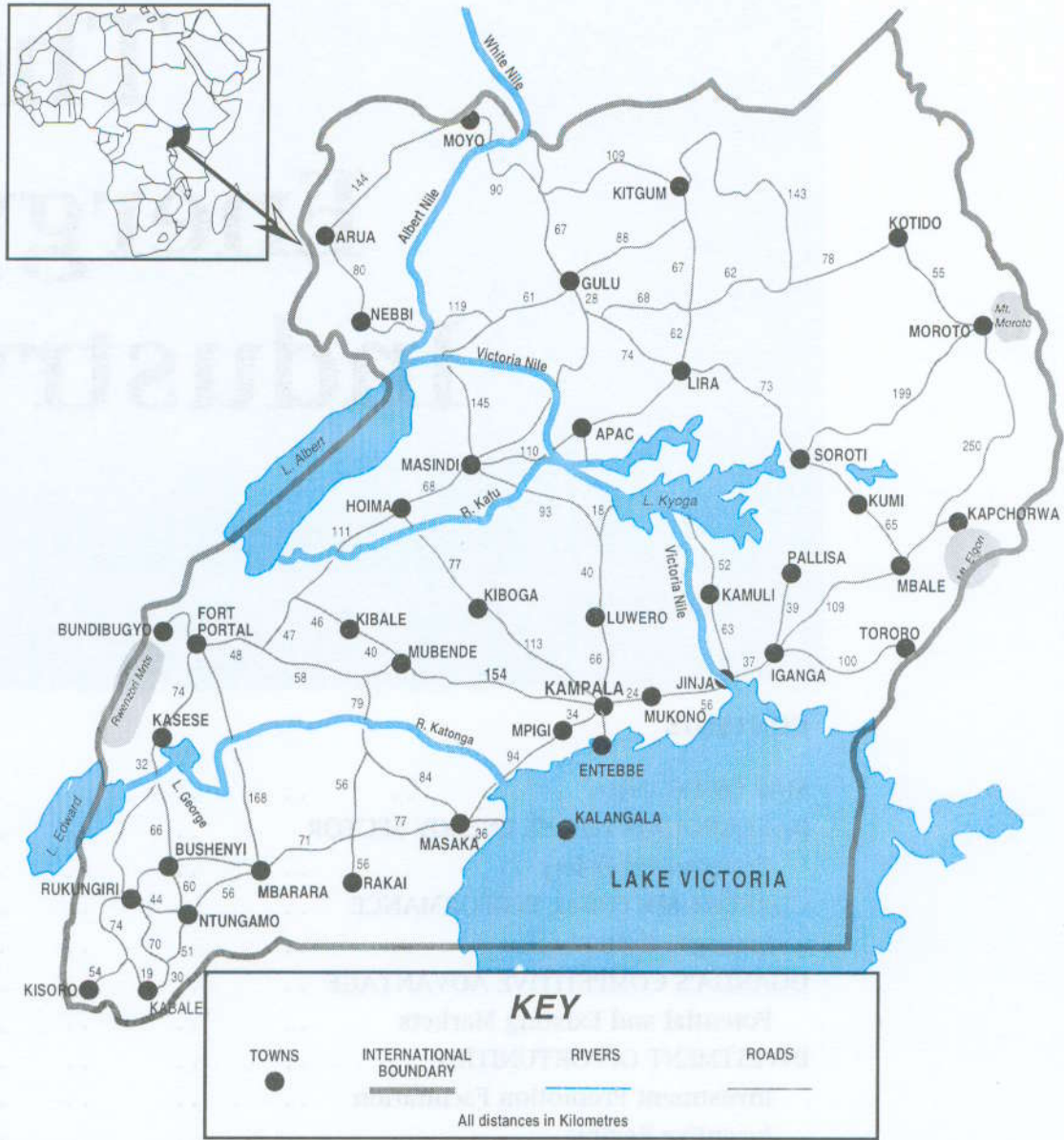


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Every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of information in this profile. Uganda Investment Authority however does not accept responsibility for any error, omission or change that may have occurred and advises investors to verify facts for themselves.

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ROUTE PLANNING GUIDE-AFRICA



Background to the Energy Sector

The energy sector of Uganda is divided into 4 sub-sectors: petroleum, electricity, woodfuel, and new and renewable sources. It is a major component of the country's infrastructure supporting both economic and social development. It is characterized by a heavy dependence on biomass resources, which provide 94 per cent of the total national energy needs. Biomass is the most important energy source for households, small-scale industries like lime, brick and tile making, and a number of agro-based industries like tea, tobacco, and fishing. Electricity contributes 1 per cent of the total energy consumed. Energy contributes significantly to the financing of public expenditures. In Uganda, petroleum taxes provide a significant proportion to the total fiscal revenues. Table 1 shows the percentage contribution of taxes on petroleum products to total revenue over the period 1995/1996-1999/2000.

Table 1: Uganda Contribution of Taxes on Petroleum Products to Total Revenue 1995/1996-1999/2000

Year	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Actual Contribution (million Ug. Shs)	150,962	197,332	187,927	193,208	196,800
% Contribution	22.3	27.3	23.3	19.7	19.2

Source: Uganda Revenue Authority

The energy sector contributes to export earnings through exports of electricity. Table 2 shows that while still small, the percentage contribution of electricity to the total export earnings has been rising over the period 1995-1999.



Table 2: Uganda Contribution of Energy Exports to Total Export Earnings: 1995-1999

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Actual Contribution ('000 US \$)	2,405	4,163	11,688	11,741	13,209
% Contribution	0.4	0.6	1.9	2.2	2.8

Source: Uganda Revenue Authority & Uganda Electricity Board

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The mission of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development is to promote, develop, strategically manage and safeguard the rational and sustainable utilisation of energy and mineral resources for social and economic development. The Government's overall policy objectives in the energy sector are to:

- Improve the quality and quantity of energy supply through appropriate sector reforms and establishment of an enabling legislation.
- The promotion of efficient utilisation of energy resources and execution of rural electrification programmes.

In expanding access to energy services, the Government policy is to promote private sector participation in the development of both conventional and renewable energy resources. Another key objective is to maximise opportunities for export of power to the neighbouring countries once the internal demand is adequately met.

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Current Sectoral Performance

Petroleum

The petroleum sub-sector provides about 5 per cent of the country's energy consumption requirements. Petroleum products are obtained entirely through imports. Although some exploration work is being carried out, there are as yet no proven commercial reserves of crude oil.

The consumption of petroleum products has in the last five years increased by 38 per cent from 386,638 cubic metres in 1995 to 534,844 cubic metres in 1999, whereas between 1998 and 1999, it increased by 6 per cent (see Table 3). The increase in the consumption of petroleum products is partly attributed to an increase in the number of motor vehicles on the roads and a general increase in economic activities over the last five years. There was a fall in the consumption of aviation fuel by 16 per cent in 1999 compared to 1998 which was a result of competition from Uganda's neighbours. However, the Kerosene consumption that rose by 20 per cent registered the highest increase in sales among the petroleum products. Liquid Petroleum Gases (LPGs) ranked second with 19 per cent, followed by diesel (11 per cent) and fuel oil with a 4 per cent increase. At the moment LPG gas is used for lighting and cooking but a significant opportunity exists to use LPG gas in the automobile engines.

Table 3: Uganda Consumption of Petroleum Products (cubic metres) by type: 1995-1999

Year	Petrol	Aviation Fuel	Diesel	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG	TOTAL
1995	166,048	31,556	120,395	24,566	43,068	1,005	386,638
1996	181,777	42,241	124,348	29,468	43,425	1,420	425,615
1997	177,044	44,643	125,621	125,621	48,579	1,629	431,637
1998	191,977	60,708	150,908	39,384	60,062	1,841	504,880
1999	201,127	51,072	167,576	40,782	72,087	2,200	534,844

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2000 Statistical Abstract



Table 4 shows Uganda's import bill on petroleum and related products over the period 1995-1999. The import bill on petroleum and related products as a percentage of the total import bill ranged from 6.8 and 8.9 per cent over the period 1995-1999.

Table 4: Uganda's Import Bill on Petroleum and Related Products ('000 US\$) 1995-1999

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Import Bill on Petroleum	77,770	104,834	115,987	111,566	121,739
As % of Total Import Bill	8.0	7.8	8.9	6.8	8.9
Total Import Bill	970,944	1,341,914	1,307,523	1,633,676	1,362,940

Source: Uganda Revenue Authority

❑ **Petroleum Exploration**

Uganda has unknown reserves of petroleum. The government is committed to petroleum exploration and development as a means to reduce the import bill on petroleum. In this regard, Heritage Oil and Gas Ltd of the United Kingdom completed a detailed seismic interpretation of Semuliki Basin. The entire oil region in the west was split into 5 different exploration areas, each independent from the other. The China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC), the largest Oil Company in China is considering carrying out petroleum exploration in 2 of the 5 exploration areas. Heritage Oil and Gas Ltd is in final stages of drilling a well in exploration area 3. Exploration areas 4 and 5 remain free and are available for licensing.

❑ **Petroleum Supplies and Distribution**

Oil Pipeline Extension Project

Discussions are going on between the Governments of Kenya and Uganda to find the best option of implementing the project as a means to minimise the cost of delivery of petroleum products from the seaports. The existing pipeline connects these from Mombasa to Eldoret in Kenya. Eldoret is a few miles from the Malaba/Busia border towns in eastern Uganda. Three modes of implementation are envisaged—Joint Government development; Government/Private sector or Private sector alone. This may represent an investment opportunity for the private sector.

Electricity

The electricity sub-sector contributes 1 per cent of the total energy consumed in Uganda, which is generated primarily from Owen Falls Dam at Jinja in the south eastern Uganda. In the smaller, remote urban centers, electricity is produced using diesel-oil generators. Although 40 per cent of the country's population lives in the area covered by the Uganda Electricity Board (UEB) system, only 6 per cent of Uganda's population has access to electricity — 5 per cent in the urban and 1 per cent in the rural areas. The 94 per cent of the population, which is not yet reached, represents a potential market for increased electric power generation, transmission and distribution.

The distribution of electricity in towns is through 33 KV and 11 KV power lines. Long distance transmission is through 132 KV and 66 KV lines. The electric grid extends across the southern part of the country to cover Masaka, Kampala, and Jinja to the west of Owen Falls Dam and Tororo to the east where it connects with the Kenyan system and to the northern line running up to Lira.



With the commissioning of unit II of the Owen Falls Extension (OFE), the country has an installed generation capacity of 270 MW while total peak demand on the system is estimated at 280 MW. This indicates a power deficit of 10 MW, leading to load shedding, which is a constraint to investment and economic diversification. However, recently there has been a positive development from load shedding every the other day to once a week due to the additional 80 MW from the Owen Falls Extension. Table 5 shows the country's electricity capacity and generation over the period 1995-1999. Domestic power demand is estimated to be growing at 2 per cent per month.

Table 5: Uganda Electricity Capacity and Generation 1995-1999

Capacity/Generation	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Installed Capacity (MW)					
Owen Falls	177.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0
Other Stations	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total Capacity	180.4	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.0
Units generated (million kWh)					
Hydro-Electric	1056.3	1129.0	1217.3	1232.4	1340.4
Diesel	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total units generated	1057.4	1130.1	1218.5	1233.6	1341.6
<i>Of which:</i>					
Transit and distribution losses	342.3	296.5	340.1	na	na
Units accounted by consumption	713.7	831.2	878.3	na	na
Maximum Demand (MW)	173.6	177.0	178.6	179.8	180.0
Annual Load Factor (%)	70	71.0	77.9	78.3	85

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2000 Statistical Abstract

The Electricity Act became law on 31st October 1999. The law removed UEB's monopoly in the generation, transmission, and distribution of power and established the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) to regulate the industry.

Given the capital intensity of the power investments and in line with government's commitment to attract private capital and expertise in the provision of utilities, the sector has been opened to private investment. Two initiatives are being planned to open up the sector to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)—Independent power generation projects, and Privatization of elements of the UEB. Table 6 shows the proposed independent power generation projects.

Government concluded a power purchase agreement and implementation agreement with AES Nile Power. The company which is supported by Applied Energy Services USA is to build 100 km of 220 KV lines from Bujagali to the nation's main load centre Kampala, before passing the line to UEB upon completion. AES is building the line to assist boosting existing transmission in Uganda. The primary objective of AES is the 250 MW hydro-power generation project at Bujagali. The secondary objective is to evacuate the power so generated i.e. transmission line. Pending environmental approval and financial closure, the project is expected to come on line in 2004/5. NORPAK is in advanced stages of negotiations with the government for the development of a 200 MW station at Karuma.



Table 6: Uganda Proposed Independent Hydropower Projects

Project	Sponsors	Capacity (MW)	Earliest Commissioning Date
Bujagali	AES Nile Power	290	2003
Kalagala	Arabian International Construction	450	na
Karuma Falls	NORPAK	100 stage 1 100 stage 2	2002 na
Muzizi	CDC	Up to 13	na

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2000), *Investment Policy Review Uganda*.

The government has decided to privatize the UEB and will seek a strategic investor. It intends to split the distribution, transmission, and generation arms of UEB and to privatize each separately.

□ Rural Electrification

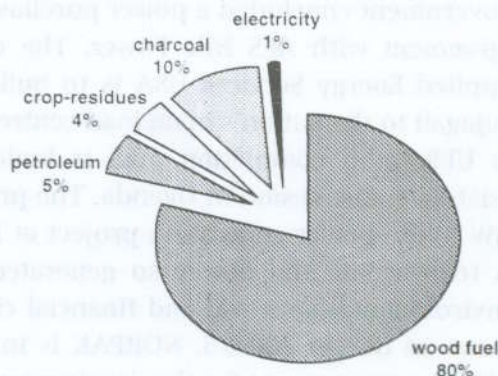
Uganda is currently pursuing two rural electrification projects. The purpose of the first project is to subsidize private investment in the rural network expansion—Energy for Rural Transformation (ERT) program. This World Bank funded project will inject US\$ 375 million over a period of 10 years with the goal of increasing rural access from 1 per cent to 10 per cent. This equates to additional 500,000 customers. There exists an opportunity of vending by the private sector with subsidies from government.

The second program is a three-year pilot program aiming at connecting 2,000 customers with off-grid solar. Solar power is useful for low consumption areas that are far from the existing grid. The third prong of Uganda's strategy is to increase low cost hydro generation. Bujagali is fundamental to make the first two prongs successful. The power from the Bujagali project will meet the core demand for Uganda's energy needs as well as support the rural electrification strategy. In parallel, mini-hydros further away from the grid are also being developed with investments from the private sector to reach distant local markets. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is promoting the Uganda Rural Electrification Company Ltd with mini hydros in Bushenyi and Mbarara.

Wood fuel

Wood fuel is the dominant energy source accounting for 80 per cent of the total energy consumed in the country. Wood fuel is consumed either as charcoal (largely consumed in urban areas) or firewood (mostly used in rural areas). Figure 1 shows the dominant position of wood fuel in the energy sector of Uganda.

Figure 1: Uganda's Energy Consumption



Total wood production registered a steady increase over the period 1995–1999. Wood fuel used by households constituted a big percentage of all wood used. Table 7 indicates the share of wood fuel in the total wood production.

Table 7: Uganda Wood fuel and other uses by Percentage of Total: 1995–1999

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Wood used as fuel by households	65.9	65.4	64.8	64.3	65.0
Wood used for other uses	34.1	34.6	35.2	35.7	35.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Forestry Department, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment

New and Renewable Energy Sources

A renewable energy resource is one whose stock is not fixed and can be increased as well as decreased. The interest in new and renewable energy sources is relatively recent. The combined contribution of the new and renewable sources of energy to the total energy consumed in Uganda is estimated at 1 per cent. Except for biogas, these sources of energy have not been sufficiently explored to determine the best methods of harvesting them at sustainable levels. The new and renewable energy sources include—wind, biogas, solar, geothermal, liquid fuels and peat.

❑ Wind Energy

Although the potential in this area has not yet been quantified, the northeast region has fairly strong winds. Windmills have been installed in Karamoja for pumping water. This source of power can also be used for grain milling.

❑ Biogas

Biogas can be generated from organic wastes of grass, weeds, aquatic plants, crop waste and farm yard manure. It is estimated that over 50,000 metric tons of cattle manure is available in the country. Compared to other sources of new renewable energy, the utilisation of biogas seems to be the only one on the increase.

❑ Solar Energy

Solar energy represents a major form of energy in Uganda and plays a significant role in preserving most food crops, beverages, tobacco, fish, meat and sawn timber. Solar water heating can save considerable energy in hotels, hospitals, factories and homes where the current electric grid system is not available. This source of energy could be substituted to some extent for fuel wood. The potential for private sector participation in the development of solar photovoltaic systems is very significant in areas like the manufacture of solar panels, their installation and after-sales services.

❑ Geothermal Energy

The potential for geothermal power is evident from the hot springs found in the Western region of the country around the shores of lake Albert with temperatures ranging from 50°c to 100°c. The estimated national potential is 450 MW. There are three potential geothermal fields—the Katwe volcanic field to the south; the Buranga field at the foothills of Rwenzori mountains and; the Kibira field in the northern part of the Rift Valley near Lake Albert. Of these three sites, the Katwe field is the most promising as well as famous for its explosive craters and saline lakes.



In addition, the Katwe field is located 35 km from the terminus of a 132 KV transmission line at Kasese. A geothermal power plant can supply energy to the not operational salt mining facility at Katwe. The other two fields are located in sparsely populated and remote areas, with some potential for local consumption.

❑ **Liquid Fuels**

These include ethanol and bio-diesel, and have a direct bearing on the level of the crops needed as feedstock. Uganda has both a starch-based crop (cassava) for ethanol production and simsim (sesame) for bio-diesel.

❑ **Peat**

This form of energy can be obtained in abundance, in the central part of Uganda, particularly around Lake Kyoga. It is a bulky form of energy and remote from potential consumers. So far, no work has been carried out to determine the feasibility of its production and marketing.

LINKAGES IN THE SECTOR

The energy sector facilitates all the other sectors of the economy. These include among others – health, education, banking, manufacturing, agriculture, communications, and transport. It is therefore at the heart of the economy and partly determines the costs of production in all the other sectors. The energy sector also offers substantial export opportunities to neighbouring countries.



Uganda's Competitive Advantage

Uganda is endowed with water resources in the form of direct precipitation, ground water, runoff, and surface water. Three of the lakes in the country are shared with other riparian states, and each of the eight major rivers have an estimated length in excess of 100 km with varying discharge rates. The ground water resources comprise of five aquifer systems. Uganda has tremendous hydroelectric potential, particularly along the Victoria and Albert Niles. Table 8 shows the country's potential for medium, small and micro hydropower stations.

Table 8: Uganda Locations of Micro, Small and Medium Hydropower Potential

Micro		
Site	River	Estimated Capacity (MW)
Arua	Anyau	0.3
Heissesero	Bunyonyi	0.3
Kitumba	Nyakabuguka	0.2
Mpanga	Mpanga	0.4
Nyakabale	Nyakabale	0.1
Moyo	Ataki	0.2
Kisiizi	Kisiizi	0.2
Small		
Site	River	Estimated Capacity (MW)
Lake Bunyonyi	Bunyonyi	1.0
Nsongezi	Kagera	2.0
Paidha A	Nyagak	1.0
Paidha B	Nyagak	2.0
Ishasha A (West)	Ishasha	2.4
Ishasha B	Ishasha	3.6
Nyamabuye A	Kaku	1.5
Nyamabuye B	Kaku	0.7
Maziga Gorge	Maziba	0.5
Kaka	Ruimi	1.5



<i>Small—continued</i>		
Site	River	Estimated Capacity (MW)
Mbarara	Muzizi	0.7
Sogahi A	Sogahi	2.7
Sogahi B	Sogahi	3.3
Medium		
Site	River	Estimated Capacity (MW)
Muzizi	Muzizi	10
Bogoye	Mubuku	7.5
Nengo Bridge	Ntungu	12.0

Source: Ministry of Energy and Minerals

Uganda is also strategically located to export power to its neighbours and has been selected by ESKOM of South Africa as its regional Headquarters.

Investment Protection

- Uganda's Constitution guarantees the right to property;
- **MIGA coverage**—Uganda became a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in 1992. Under this agency, foreign investors can insure their investments in Uganda against a wide range of non-commercial risks including expropriation, currency transfers, and breach of contract and civil strife. Foreign investors can apply for MIGA through UIA;
- **Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme**—The scheme provides insurance cover for UK companies against the perceived political risks of investing in foreign markets;
- **Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)**—An agreement signed in 1998 with the above US agency seeks to guarantee American Investment in Uganda; and
- Uganda has also signed bilateral investment protection agreements with a number of other countries.

POTENTIAL AND EXISTING MARKETS

Uganda's population is estimated at 21.6 million people and is growing at a rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. This is a sizeable market to depend on. The Ugandan economy has been one of the fastest growing economies in Africa, with an average growth rate of 6.4 per cent for the last 8 years. This represents an increase in the potential market for energy of 2 per cent per month. The Great Lakes region (an area to which Uganda can export power) has a population of over 150 million people. Besides there is the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa States (COMESA) which is Africa's single regional economic grouping with an estimated population of over 300 million in 23 countries.



Investment Opportunities

Whereas Uganda has plentiful hydropower, solar and biomass resource potential, it has one of the world's lowest levels of electricity development. Considerable scope exists for accelerating electrification to meet the growing demand especially in the rural areas through off-grid electrification. Investment opportunities exist for developing mini hydropower dams, solar photovoltaic systems, biomass and co-generation by sugar and tea factories to provide electricity. The potential for private sector participation in the provision of these services is quite significant.

The following investment opportunities exist in the energy sector:

- Rural electrification;
- Exploration of petroleum;
- Generation and distribution of electricity; and
- Promotion and development of new and renewable energy resources.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION FACILITATION AND AFTERCARE SERVICES

The Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) is a Government body to promote and facilitate investment in Uganda. The UIA can help investors:

- Obtain necessary information on investment in Uganda.
- Implement their project ideas through professional advice and assistance in locating relevant project support services.
- Issue the necessary investment licence and helping investors to secure secondary licences and approvals e.g. work permits, trading licences, etc.



- Arranging contacts for an investor and organizing itineraries for visiting foreign missions within the country.
- Assisting investors in seeking joint venture partners and linking with possible funding agencies.

INCENTIVE REGIME

Uganda's fiscal incentive package provides for generous capital recovery terms, particularly for investors whose projects entail significant investment in plant and machinery and whose investments are medium or long term. The incentive package includes:-

Category 1—Initial Investment Allowances which are deductible once from the company's income. Initial allowances are based on the value of plant and machinery:-

● Kampala, Entebbe, Namanve, Jinja and Njeru areas	50%
● Outside Kampala, Entebbe, Namanve and Jinja areas	75%
● Start up costs	25%
● Scientific research expenditure	100%
● Training expenditure	100%
● Industrial buildings	20%

Category 2 — Deductible annual allowances

Depreciable assets specified in 4 classes under declining balance method		
Class 1	Computers and data handling equipment 45%
Class 2	Automobiles, construction and earth moving equipment 35%
Class 3	Buses, goods vehicles, tractors, trailers, plant and machinery for farming, manufacturing and mining 30%
Class 4	Cars, locomotives, vessels, office furniture, fixtures, etc. 20%

Category 3 — Other annual depreciation allowances

● Industrial buildings, hotels and hospitals	5%
--	---------	----

Assessed losses arising out of company operations including the loss from the investment allowances can be carried forward indefinitely. In addition, Uganda's corporation tax rate of 30% is one of the lowest in Africa. All plant and machinery is imported duty and tax-free. Investors who register as VAT traders are allowed VAT refunds on all construction materials used on their projects within a period not exceeding 4 years of project implementation. Further more, there are no taxes on all exports from Uganda. Exporters are also allowed duty draw back facilities on all taxes paid on raw materials used for the manufacture of exports. Uganda also has a fully liberalized foreign exchange regime with no restrictions on the movement of capital and 100% ownership of projects by foreign investors is allowed.



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KEY CONTACTS

Name	Address	Tel.	Fax
Uganda Investment Authority	Plot 28, P.O. Box 7418 Kampala	251562/5 234109	342903
Uganda Electricity Board	Plot 29/33, Amber House Kampala Road P.O.Box 7059 Kampala	254071	235119
AES Nile Power	Plot 37 Yusuf Lule Road P.O. Box 24401 Kampala	349235/ 346983	346982
Pakwach Power Plant Ltd	Plot 2 Parliament Avenue, Jumbo House P.O. Box 311 Kampala	346576	
Solar Energy for Africa	Plot 40 Bombo Road P. O. Box 4155 Kampala	245538	
Magric (U) Ltd.	Plot 103 Jinja Road P. O. Box 3218 Kampala.	232100/ 259646/ 342513	
The Director, Energy and Mineral Development, Ministry of Natural Resources	P. O. Box 7270 Kampala.		
The Commissioner for Energy	P. O. Box 7270 Kampala	235889 348618 257863	230220 232347
The Commissioner Petroleum Exploration and Production Department	P. O. Box 9 Entebbe	320714	320437

Appendix I: Uganda's Electricity Tariffs as at February 2000

Domestic Customers

Monthly Consumption kWh	75	200	450	900
US \$/kWh	0.041	0.044	0.056	0.060

Business General (Low Voltage)

Monthly Consumption kWh	450	900	2500	5000
US \$/kWh	0.081	0.078	0.076	0.075

Industrial Customers (Maximum Demand Metered)

Peak Demand kVA/ Load Factor	100-80%	100-50%	100-30%	2500-80%	2500-50%	2500-30%
US \$/kWh	0.060	0.067	0.079	0.056	0.063	0.074

Source: Electricity Prices in Southern and East Africa: June 2000 (including selected Performance Indicators 98/99) by SAD-ELEC Republic of South Africa.



Investing in Uganda

A series of brochures produced by the Uganda Investment Authority for the information of prospective investors.

Each title in the series deals with a particular industry providing a general overview; detailing developments; and suggesting potential investment opportunities. Titles currently available are:

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| 1 Floriculture | 13 Packaging |
| 2 Forestry | 14 Pharmaceuticals |
| 3 Fruits and Vegetables | 15 Metal and Metal Products |
| 4 Fish and Fish Farming | 16 Iron and Steel |
| 5 Livestock | 17 Building and Construction |
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| 7 Cotton and Textiles | 19 Storage |
| 8 Edible Oil | 20 Transport and Communications |
| 9 Foods and Beverages | 21 Financial Services |
| 10 Leather | 22 Health Care |
| 11 Dairy and Dairy Products | 23 Tourism |
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UGANDA INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

THE INVESTMENT CENTRE KAMPALA

PLOT 28 KAMPALA ROAD P.O. BOX 7418, KAMPALA, UGANDA TELEPHONE: 256-41-251562 - 5, 251854/5