WHAT MPS SHOULD CONSIDER WHEN DEBATING THE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET FY 2019/20

CSO Mineral Development Position Paper on the Uganda National Budget Framework Paper FY 2019/20

Presented by the Civil Society Organisations to the Natural Resources Committee of Parliament on 23rd January 2019

About CSBAG

Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) is a coalition formed in 2004 to bring together civil society actors at national and district Levels to influence Government decisions on resources mobilization and utilization for equitable, gender responsive and sustainable development. Since 2004, CSOs under the umbrella of CSBAG have engaged Government in influencing the budget process to ensure that both the local and national budgets address the needs and aspirations of the poor and marginalized groups of people in Uganda.

Acknowledgement

The culmination of this CSO position paper has been a rigorous participatory process involving various civil society organizations including; the Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO), the Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI), Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), World Voices Uganda (WVU), and Environmental Alert on behalf of the National CSO Network on Renewable Energy in Uganda with technical guidance and stewardship from CSBAG secretariat.

We appreciate the Government of Uganda through the respective organs such as Parliament of Uganda, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) including key institutions such as National Oil Company (NOC), Petroleum Authority Uganda (PAU), Rural Electrification Agency (REA) for having created space for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to actively engage in this process as well as upholding voices concerning budget from the wider citizenry from time to time. Going forward CSBAG and partners is committed to upholding constructive engagement strategy as a way of ensuring budgets are inclusive for they reflect aspiration of the poor and marginalised groups in Uganda.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In mid-December 2018, minister of finance planning and economic development (MoFPED) presented NBFP FY2019/2020 to Parliament of Uganda indicating the budget proposals for the various sectors. It should be noted CSOs under the umbrella of the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG), also made budget proposals to the during the countrywide regional national budget consultative meetings as a way of raising citizens voice and concerns to the budget. It is therefore important to review the NBFP that is before parliament, document key budget concerns and make input to NBFP at this stage. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are thus optimistic that engaging at all levels of the budget process (local and national) ensures that central issues regarding resource mobilization, allocation and utilization, are properly handled and most importantly they respond to the actual and felt needs of the people and in return, translates into social-economic transformation. The budget issues generated in this paper are a result of the analysis of the National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP FY 2019/20 in the budget performance report, 2017/2018, the Auditor General Report, 2017/2018 and expert knowledge of technical people in the sector.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF THE ENERGY AND MINERALS SUB-SECTOR

2.1 Sector Mandate

The mandate of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is *"To Establish, promote the Development, Strategically Manage and Safeguard the Rational and Sustainable Exploitation and*

Utilization of Energy and Mineral Resources for Social and Economic Development". The ministry's mandate is shared among the different institutions under it. For operational purposes institutions covered under the BFP include the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) and Rural Electrification Agency (REA)[1]. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development is charged with Energy Planning, Management & Infrastructure Development, undertake Large Hydro power infrastructure, Petroleum Exploration, Development, Production, Value Addition and Distribution and Petroleum Products and Mineral Exploration, Development & Value Addition.

The Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) is charged with monitoring and regulating the exploration, development and production, together with the refining, gas conversion, transportation and storage of petroleum in Uganda. The Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) is charged with handling the commercial interests in the oil & gas sector on behalf of the Government of Uganda. UNOC vision is to be an innovative and profitable company that operates across the petroleum value chain for the benefits of all Ugandans. Meanwhile Rural Electrification Agency (REA) charged with rural Electrification mainly to promote equitable rural electrification access. Others include Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL) which manages generation concessions e.g. Eskom Limited, Uganda Electricity Transmission Company (UETCL), Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL) which manages distribution concessions like UMEME. The players in petroleum sector include Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Companies like Tullow Oil Limited, Total E&P Uganda Limited and CNOOC Uganda Limited

2.2 Sector goals

In order to realize this mandate, the energy and mineral sector has developed Midterm sector policy objectives, outcomes, indicators and corresponding sector investment plans. This is intended to ensure effective contribution to the national objectives as envisioned in the National Development Plan. Sector goals are to:

i) Meet the energy needs of Uganda's population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner.
ii) Use the county's oil and gas resources to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society.
iii) Develop the mineral sector for it to contribute significantly to sustainable national economic and social growth.

In line with NDP 11, the energy and minerals sector, specifically Hdro-power, minerals, oil and gas sector have a great potential of contributing to economic growth and poverty alleviation through mineral exports, use of oil and gas for local consumption/generation of electricity, foreign exchange generation through crude oil/refined oil exports and employment generation. Exploitation of minerals and other resources, especially oil, will provide vital resources needed to fund the infrastructure investments necessary to uplift Uganda to lower middle income status.

2.3 The sector outcomes

i. Transparency in the oil and gas sector
ii. Increased evacuation of power to the national grid
iii. Increased Investments in the Mineral Sector
iv. Increased amount of revenue from Oil and Gas production

[1] See NBFP 2019/2020

v. Increased energy generation for economic development
vi. Vibrant and effective institutional framework to increase productivity
vii. Increased access to power from the national grid

2.4 The Energy Sub-Sector

Uganda currently has 850 Megawatts (MW) of installed capacity (with effective generation of approximately 710 MW), of which approximately 645 MW is hydro and 101.5 MW is thermal generating capacity. The Government of Ugandan is building additional large hydropower facilities, such as the 600MW Karuma hydro and the 183MW Isimba Falls hydro project. Karuma and Isimba project the overall physical progress for the power plant component was at 74% and 79% respectively as at 28th February 2018. Uganda has approximately 1500 kilometers of transmission lines (over 33kV), which the government aims to double; there are plans to upgrade existing transmission lines and develop a 220kV "ring" around Lake Victoria in conjunction with Kenya and Tanzania. In 1999, the power sector underwent extensive sector reforms that led to the un-bundling of generation transmission and distribution.

Under the Electricity Act of 1999, the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) was established as an independent sector regulator; the resulting enabling environment opened up the sector to private sector investment and participation. Today, distribution is regulated and cost-reflective tariffs are utilized, with 54 percent of power generation coming from independent power producers (IPPs)[2]

2.5 Oil and Gas Sub-Sector

After the initial exploration that ended in 2014, Ugandan government has embarked on the development phase and has finalized plans to invest $800million (about shs.2.9 trillion) in the East African Crude oil pipeline (EACOP) and refinery projects which will guarantee realization of first oil in 2020 at the earliest after their completion. The government of Uganda plans to invest $500 million into the refinery project (40% share) and $300million in the EACOP (15% share)[3]. The main funders of the projects will be the international oil companies such as Total and CNOOC as well Tanzania government. The crude oil export pipeline (EACOP) will be 1,445kilometres long from Kabale in Buseruka, Hoima district in western Uganda to Tanga port in Tanzania. Work on the pipeline has begun after Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and his Tanzanian counterpart, John Magufuli laid the foundation stone at Chongoleani, in the port city of Tanga and Kabale, in Hoima in November 2017. The pipeline will be pre-heated and covered 1.2 metres underground. There will be temporal facilities such as coating plants and pipe storage yards, access roads, burrow pits, hydro-test dams, a marine terminal and a jetty. Also, the oil refinery is yet to be constructed in Buseruka sub-county, Hoima district having almost concluded the RAP process (98%), as well as feeder pipelines whose RAP is in initial stages.

2.6 The mineral sub-sector

Also the mineral subsector is still under developed though with rich mineral potential. Most areas have not been properly explored for the purposes of commercial mining. This shows the great potential that this country offers since there is so much country yet to be surveyed by competent geologists. Therefore, informal

[2] See https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/UgandaCountryFactSheet.2016.09_FINAL.pdf

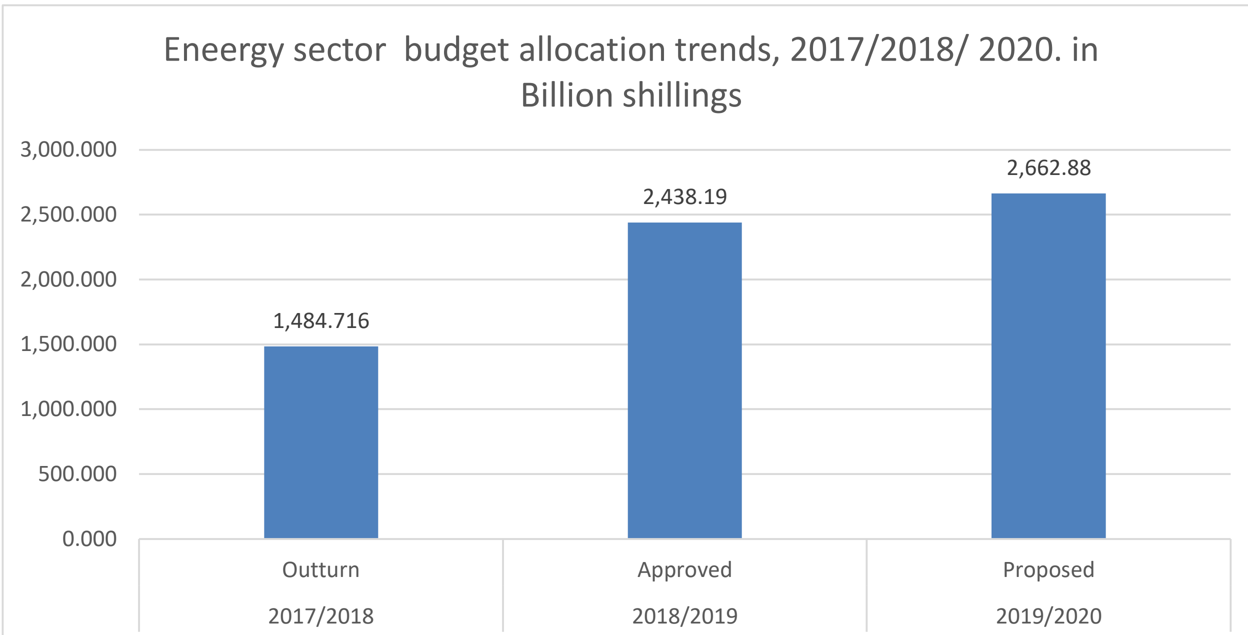
[3] See; New vision, Monday 27, 2017 page 3

and unregulated mining operations (ASM) are common throughout Uganda which has limited earnings from the minerals extracted in the country.

3.0 ENERGY SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND BUDGET ALLOCATIONS, 2018/19

For the FY 2019/20, the energy sector will experience an increase in its budget from UGX 2,438.199 bn in FY 2018/19 to a proposed UGX 2,662.882 bn in FY 2019/20. While the increase is very commendable it does not necessarily translate into covering the gaps in the key sector challenges since the increase can be justified by the new votes that have been introduced namely the NOC and PAU.

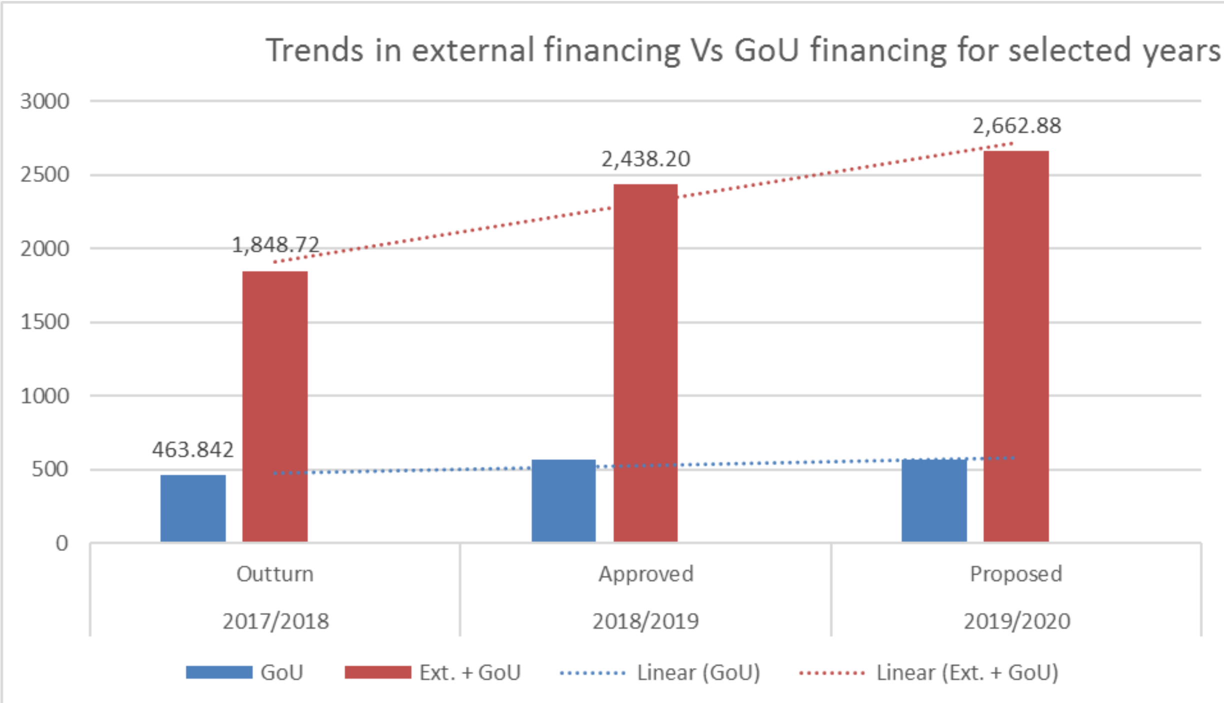
3.1 Budget trends analysis for 3 years in billion shillings



Source: Computed and analyzed from NBFP, 2019/2020

3.2 External financing burden for the energy and mineral sector

The ministry of energy and mineral development derives a large proportion of its funding from external sources as opposed to domestic revenues**.** In the FY 2017/18 outturn for external financing and GoU financing for development was Shs1,848.716 billion compared to GoU contribution of only 463.842billion (25.1%). In the 2018/19 external funding burden increased to Shs 2,438.199 billion while only Shs 564.416 (23.1%) was contribution by GoU. In FY2019/20 external funding and GoU is proposed to be 2,662.882 billion while GoU contribution will only be 563.878 billion (21.1%). This is illustrated in the graph below.



Source: Extracted and analyzed from NBFP 2019/2020

Whereas it is important to finance the energy sector to accelerate development, government needs to take serious precaution not to enlarge the appetite for public debt since it may turn out to be unsustainable in the long term. Government should also desist from frontloading expenditure in expectation of revenues from the oil & gas sector. This may easily backfire in case of delay to produce oil or in case of price fluctuations that usually affect the oil sector.

4.0 SUMMARY OF KEY BUDGETARY ISSUES IN THE ENERGY AND MINERAL SECTOR AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1: Over reliance on external financing in the development component of the energy sector

In the FY 2017/18 outturn for external financing and GoU financing for development was Shs1,848.716 billion compared to GoU contribution of only 463.842billion (25.1%). In the 2018/19 external funding burden increased to Shs 2,438.199 billion while only Shs 564.416 (23.1%) was contribution by GoU. In FY2019/20 external funding and GoU is proposed to be 2,662.882 billion while GoU contribution will only be 563.878 billion (21.1%). Government could be frontloading expenditure in expectation of revenues from the oil & gas sector to service the debt which may harm the economy in case of delay or low performance of the oil and gas sector.

Recommendations

a. Sequencing projects in the energy and minerals sector to minimize the external financing burden at a given period of time;

b. The government should embrace equity financing as an alternative to debt financing so as to minimize the debt burden risks in future in the event that revenue targets may not be met.

c. Government should consider attracting investments from private sector through the Public Private Partnership framework.

d. Government should balance the mix of external financing to include grants.

4.2 Limited technical capacity of local firms and funds to participate and grow the oil and gas sector.

According to NBFP 2019/2020, Energy and Mineral development sector plans (page 18), government is developing a National Suppliers' data base and talent register for the petroleum sector to ensure that the first priority for employment and supply of goods and services is given to Ugandans. However, the oil and gas sector requires highly technical and specialized expertise. Majority of local firms do not have this level of competence and yet they are expected to compete or partner with foreign firms which have high level of capacity. The local firms are indeed bogged down by high cost of credit as opposed to foreign firms who access cheaper credit. This hampers local participation and will consequently reduce the benefits of the oil and gas sector to Ugandans.

Additionally, there is limited technical capacity and specialized expertise to fully exploit the Renewable Energy resources potential.

Recommendation

a. Government through ministry of finance should increase the capitalization of UDB for FY 2019/2020 from the proposed 103.5 billion to at least 150 billion. UDB credit should be split into a special credit facility to give cheap credit to local firms in the oil sector to enhance their technical capacity to competitively participate in entire oil and gas value chain.

b. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development should consider development and roll out implementation of the Institutional Capacity building plan targeted at bridging the capacity gaps in oil and gas and Renewable Energy sub sectors through responsive and targeted trainings and skilling at all levels;

c. The Government through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development should get accredited to enable access to global climate change funds such as the Green Climate Funds, Adaptation Funds, and Carbon Funds to advance mitigation and adaptation through renewable clean energy investments;

d. Government should enhance local capacity through targeted development of knowledge and skills among government, private sector and CSOs technical staff for generation of fundable investment project proposals.

e. Government should consider advancing partnership of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to help tap into several opportunities for investment in the Renewable Energy subsector.

4.3 Delayed completion of local content policy and associated laws to boost local participation the oil and gas sector.

There is notable delay in finalizing the local content policy[4] and henceforth local content issues especially in the oil and gas sector not well funded. Without policies it is hard to enact laws and therefore local participation is currently not well guided hence limiting gainful involvement of local people in the sector. The NBFP 2019/2020 is certainly silent on the implementation of

[4] Local content refers to the extent to which the output of the extractive industry sector generates further benefits in the economy beyond the direct contribution of its value-added, through its links to other sectors.

the local content policy since it is not yet operationalized. The ultimately affects the level of benefit Ugandans would benefit from the oil and gas sector.

Recommendations

a. Fast track the passing and launch of the local content policy and implementation strategy
b. Fast track development of Local Content Laws to enhance local participation

4.4 Inadequate funding and staffing in the Mines department to undertake mineral regional certification mechanism (RCM)

According BFP for energy and Mineral Development sector plan, 2019/2020, the focus is to operationalize the mineral certification system and biometrically register the artisanal and small-scale miners. However, this may not be easily achieved due limited funding and staffing. Out of the established 5 mining site inspectors there are only 3 mine inspection officers responsible for all the mining regions. This staff is thin and may not handle properly Regional Certification Mechanism (RCM) which is a requirement of International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) since Uganda signed the pact on the Great Lakes Peace, Stability and Development in 2011 and domesticated the same pact in late 2017. Such commitment requires adequate staffing to realize its objectives. For example, inspecting 140 mine sites FY 2019/20 cannot be realized with such this mine inspection staff.

Recommendation

1. Hire at least 8 mine site inspectors to ensure compliance with the Regional Certification Mechanism; and to ensure due diligence in accordance with the ICGLR guidelines.

4.5 Delayed process and lack of clear timelines for completion of the review for the Renewable Energy Policy for Uganda

Most of the policies in the energy sub-sector have matured; these have been in place for over 10 years and as thus they are due for review. Thus, the National Renewable Energy Policy for Uganda was due for review in 2017. Notable is that the GoU through Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development embarked on the process to review the policies. However, the process is slow and despite this the timelines for completion of this process are not clear. The implication is that there are several emerging issues in the renewable energy sector which need to be addressed in the new policy. The earlier this is done the better as such a policy would be used as the basis for decision making in respect to several investments in the renewable energy sub-sector in Uganda.

Recommendations

a) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development should consider fast-tracking the process for review of the renewable energy policy. The process should have clear targets and timelines within which it should be finalized. Furthermore, adequate resources should be allocated to Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development enable effective key stakeholder consultations and inputs into the policy review process.

4.6 High cost of electricity leading to low access among the Ugandan population

Access to Electricity (% of population) It is the percentage of population with access to electricity. 26.7% (2017 est) and only 2% of the rural population access hydroelectricity. (ttps://energypedia.info/wiki/Uganda_Ener gy_Situation). Even when the electric poles have been extended to almost all districts in Uganda, the rural population stops at seeing the electric wires but cannot afford the cost of using electricity which is still high. According to UMEME, the approved new tariffs for 2019 are 769 shs/kwh for domestic consumers, 884.8 shs/kwh for commercial consumers and 790.8 shs/kwh medium industrial consumers among others. (see ttps://www.umeme.co.ug/tariff). This implies that despite heavy investment in the hydro power generation in the past five years, many Ugandans are not directly benefiting from the hydro electricity generation gains the country has made. Lack of access to electricity in some areas also severely constrains the economic development of rural areas of Uganda, preventing the establishment of businesses that require electric power or forcing companies/local people to buy diesel or petrol generators that are costly to operate and negatively impact the environment. This therefore limits the level of productivity especially among the rural population. In addition, the cost of wiring buildings and houses is still high and prohibitive limiting the connection to power especially in rural areas.

Based on the available data from the government of Uganda[5]and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), total financing towards renewable energy sector in Uganda is estimated at USD 3.1 billion in 2016/17. Over 70 percent (USD 2.3 billion) is by the private sector and 20 percent (USD 629 million) is by GoU budget allocations. Hydro-electricity takes the largest chunk of financing followed by solar and to a small extent, biomass /bagasse cogeneration. In 2017/18, the large hydro infrastructure was allocated over two-thirds of the MEMD budget.

[5] Budget allocations to MEMD, REA, ERA, UEDCL, UEGCL, and UETCL.

Recommendation

a. The government should work towards reducing the cost of electricity by more than 50% for rural poor to afford and use electric power for production purposes.
b. Government should reduce taxes on wiring materials and equipment to enable rural people afford wiring costs and connect to electricity grid.
c. The government through the Ministry of energy should upscale establishment of mini-hydro power generation targeting remote and rural areas with potentials to have these developed;
d. Government should consider more investments in other Renewable Energy sources such as solar, geothermal and biogas.

4.7 Failure to follow the PFMA, 2015 in withdrawing Funds from the Petroleum Fund

Section 58 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2015, requires withdrawals from the Uganda Petroleum Fund (UPF) to the Uganda Consolidated Fund (UCF) to be made under authority granted by an Appropriation Act. In addition, section 59(3) requires that Petroleum revenues be used for financing infrastructure and development projects. According to Auditor General's report to Parliament, 2018, MoFPED transferred UGX.125.3 billion on 2nd November 2017 from the UPF to the UCF, without explicit mention of the UPF, in the Appropriation Act, as a source of funding. Instead the withdrawal was premised on the MTEF fiscal framework for financial years 2015/16-2021/22 submitted to Parliament which includes the different sources of revenues financing the budget. As CSOs, we are therefore concerned that if the rules can be flouted, before actual oil production starts, it may be worse then and could negatively affect benefits from the oil sector of the citizenry.

The inefficiency in oil revenue management is compounded by lack of petroleum revenue utilization plan as well as ambiguity on the use of revenues. The Public Finance Management Act, 2015, the Oil & Gas Revenue Management Policy, 2012 and other statutory instruments are not explicit on the spending policy or deliberate expenditure plan for the oil revenues. ***The PFMA, 2015 states that oil revenue will be used for the financing of infrastructure and development projects of Government and not the recurrent expenditure of Government."*** While this is good intention, infrastructure and development projects are large portfolio projects that usually take large chunks of money in a short timeframe and are effective conduits for siphoning public money and have been renowned for not realizing value-for-money. Many of the corruption cases reported are associated with such infrastructure projects and developments. While the PFMA, 2015 is clear that oil revenues will not be spent on unplanned withdraws and collateralization of loans, current practice is to the contrary. Oil revenues have been reported to be spent on unplanned expenditure and government is borrowing money in lieu of receiving oil revenues. This also worsened by lack of independent, third party oversight over the management of the Petroleum Fund. The risk is that government will venture into multiple infrastructure projects that may be too expensive or go uncompleted and deplete the funds. This ring-fencing of oil revenue expenditure was not well thought-out in the context of development and exposes the funds to mismanagement, because it is not accompanied by a clear utilization plan based on a diversification plan and cost-benefit and opportunity-cost analyses.

Recommendations

- Strong oversight by parliament to ensure strict adherence to set protocols, laws and procedures meant for proper management of oil revenues.
- Review the PFMA, 2015, to include the independent foresight mechanisms by citizens where multi-stakeholders such as CSOs, Professionals, Elders, Religious leaders among others are constituted to oversee the oil revenues as the case for Ghana.
- Review Section 58, Section 59(1)-(7) of PFMA, 2015 to introduce a cap on how much oil revenue can be appropriated to the consolidated fund or investment reserve by parliament. The PFMA, 2015 should be reviewed to sufficiently provide for a format of the Appropriation Act which shows the purpose, activities and amounts of the Petroleum Funds to be appropriated under the Consolidated Fund, or to be transferred to the investment reserve account.
- The Ministry of Finance should develop and publish an annual petroleum revenue utilization plan that should be approved by parliament to avoid adhoc oil revenue expenditures by government.

4.8 Over hiking oil recoverable costs by oil companies

Government of Uganda requires Oil Companies to submit an Oil Development Plan with budget prior to commencement of work. While this seems alright, it presents significant risks to government, because the approved budget in the development plan is considered a recoverable cost. By the end of 2018, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) had approved up to US$483 million, equivalent to 1.7 trillion Shillings as recoverable costs by five oil companies.The companies are Tullow, Total, China National Offshore Oil Company (CNOOC), Armour Energy and Oranto. The oil recoverable costs increased to US$ 483 million dollars in 2018 from US$ 283 million in 2017. The practice of Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) approving oil companies' development plans without any form of oversight and a thorough audit of the planned recoverable expenses is a recipe for loss of revenue to Uganda. Coupled with that, unless oil development plans have in-build flexibility regarding detection of fraud at any stage of implementation, they arm-twist government and limit its ability to fight inflation of expenses, which will erode expected revenues from the resources. For example, the auditor general rejected up to shs290billion (US$82,294,117) in cost claims in 2016 and this can easily cost government lots of money in court awards.

Recommendations

i) The oil companies' development plans should be subjected to a thorough audit of the planned recoverable expenses before they are approved to avoid manipulation of the costs.
ii) Review the relevant laws to include oversight to the recoverable costs
iii) The PAU should improve on the transparency of the recoverable costs

3.8 Delay to establish the Petroleum Investment Framework

Section 62 and 63 of the PFMA 2015, requires that monies withdrawn from the Petroleum Fund to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve (PRIR) shall be done with the approval of Parliament and warrant of the Auditor General. In addition, the money shall be invested in accordance with the Petroleum Revenue Investment Policy issued by the Minister of Finance, Planning an Economic Development, in consultation with Secretary to the Treasury. Section 64 (3) also requires that Bank of Uganda (BoU) manages the PRIR within the framework of a written agreement entered between the Minister and the Governor of Bank of Uganda. Section 66 further provides for the appointment of a Petroleum Investment Advisory Committee to advise the minister on investments to be undertaken under the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve.
However, three years after enactment of the law, the framework (PRIR, Policy, Committee, agreement) were not in place. It is commendable that BoU made call investments using the Petroleum Fund bank balance of USD 108,764,044, during the FY2017/2018 and earned interest amounting to USD 1,007,212.92. In the absence of an investment framework, it is difficult to ascertain whether the investments provided value for money and maximum returns had been obtained without causing undue risks to the Fund.

Recommendation

- The government should finalise and approve the Investment Framework and appointment of an Investment Advisory Committee, in line with the requirements of the PFMA, 2015 to guide the Investment of funds from the Petroleum Fund so that it can be implemented in the FY2019/2020.

In conclusion, the government is applauded for the close attention to the energy and minerals sector by meeting the propositions of the FY 2018/19 especially being on course to complete Karuma and Isimba hydropower projects and steps towards construction of East African Crude Oil Pipeline and oil refinery alongside other oil related infrastructure. However, the uncertainty surrounding the announcement of the Final Investment Decision (FID) by oil companies seem to be eroding hopes of having historical first oil by 2020/2021. As CSOs, we are moved by desire and aspirations of a well-developed energy and mineral sector that can transform Uganda's economy.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The government is applauded for the close attention to the energy and minerals sector by meeting the propositions of the FY 2018/19 especially being on course to complete Karuma and Isimba hydropower projects and steps towards construction of East African Crude Oil Pipeline and oil refinery alongside other oil related infrastructure. However, the uncertainty surrounding the announcement of the Final Investment Decision (FID) by oil companies seem to be eroding hopes of having historical first oil by 2020/2021. As CSOs, we are moved by desire and aspirations of a well-developed energy and mineral sector that can transform Uganda's economy. We are grateful to Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and hereby request that the above discussed budget issues be adopted henceforth taken forward by this committee for the benefit of Ugandans at large.

6.0 References

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A Study report and Policy brief on unlocking investment/ financing for sustainable and renewable energy access in Uganda was finalized and is due for publishing. Available at: http://envalert.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Final-CSO-position-paper-onfinancing-in-RE.pdf

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