



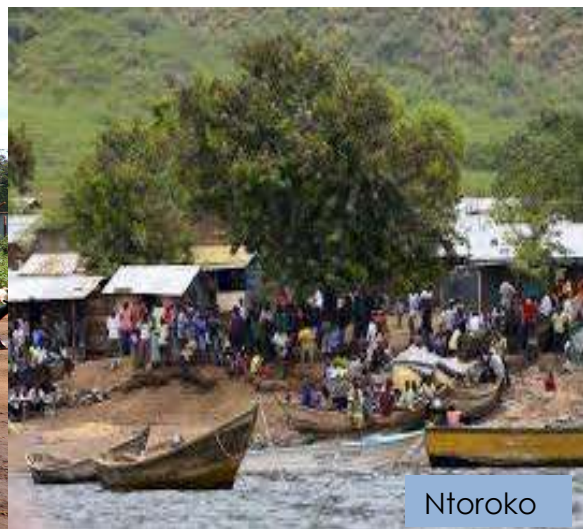
## THE INFORMAL CROSS BORDER TRADE SURVEY REPORT 2023



Mpondwe



Busia



Ntoroko

December, 2024

## FOREWORD

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The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with Bank of Uganda (BOU) undertakes Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) at the main border crossings in the country, since 2005. This report presents the findings of the ICBT surveys conducted in the years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023. The surveys collected information on informal cross border trade between Uganda and her neighbours not recorded by the Customs Department of the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).

The main objective of the ICBT survey is to obtain information on nature, values and quantities of goods traded between Uganda and her neighbours. In addition, it aims at measuring the contribution of informal trade to total international merchandise trade, which has significantly grown over time. Hence, the ICBT aims at recording accurately intra-regional trade to measure economic gains accruing from the integration process. The ICBT data is also crucial in improving the quality of other macroeconomic statistics that are used to inform policy and decision-making.

We wish to recognise the financial support from Government of Uganda and specific support from Ministries, Department and Agencies in the conduct of the ICBT survey. Specifically, we recognise the contributions of among others the Uganda Revenue Authority, Citizen and Immigration Control Department in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Uganda Police, and Internal Security Organisation who contributed tremendously in various ways towards the execution of ICBT survey. Finally, we recognise the role of the staff of BOU and UBOS in survey implementation and ICBT Field Staff and Editors for a job well done.



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**Aliziki K. Lubega**  
Director Economic Statistics

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>DEFINITIONS.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ACRONYMS.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>1.0 Structure of the Report.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1.1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 Background .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.3 Survey Objectives .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 Introduction .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.1 Trade System and Valuation.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.2 Selection of Monitored Border Posts .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.3 Selection of Weeks for Monitoring.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.5 Data Collection Techniques.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.6 Data Collection Instruments .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.7 Data Processing and Analysis .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.8 Up-rating of Survey Results.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.9 Data Limitations .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3: SURVEY FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.0 Introduction .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.1 Comparison of Informal and Formal Trade flows .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1.1 Formal and Informal Exports.....	6
3.1.2 Formal and Informal Imports .....	7
3.2.1 Informal Exports .....	8
3.2.2 Informal Imports .....	9
<b>3.3 Trade Flows by Commodity Category .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.4 Main informal Export Commodities .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.5 Main Informal Import Commodities .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3.6 Trade Flows by Border Station.....</b>	<b>13</b>
3.6.1 Informal Exports .....	13

3.6.2	Informal Imports .....	14
3.7	Trade Flows by Modes of Transport, 2023.....	15
<b>Chapter 4: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION .....</b>		<b>17</b>
4.0	Introduction .....	17
4.1	Summary of findings .....	17
4.2	Implications .....	18
4.2.1	Food Security .....	18
4.2.2	Price competitiveness of informal goods .....	18
4.2.3	Domestic industrial competition .....	18
4.3.1	Recommendations .....	18
4.3.2	Conclusion .....	19
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>		<b>20</b>
Appendix I: The Up-rating Model .....		20
Appendix II (a): Leading Informal Exports by Commodity Category and Value, 2023		1
AppendixII (b): Informal Export Trade flows by Category and Country, 2023 (US\$ millions).....		3
Appendix III (a): Leading Informal Imports by Commodity Category and Value, 2023		4

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## LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1: Formal and Informal Trade Flows, 2019-2023 .....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Table 2: Direction of Informal Trade, 2019-2023 .....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Table 3: Informal Exports by Commodity Category and Country, 2023.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Table 4: Main Informal Export Commodities, 2023.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Table 5: Main Informal Import Commodities, 2023.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Table 6: Informal Exports by Border Station, 2019 – 2023 .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Table 7: Informal Imports by Border Station, 2019 – 2023 .....</i>	<i>15</i>

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Border Posts Monitored during 2023 .....	3
Figure 2: Formal Imports, Formal Exports and Trade Balance, 2019-2023 (US\$ Millions) .....	7
Informal Imports, Exports and Trade .....	7
Figure 3. Informal Imports, Exports and Trade Balance, 2019-2023 (US\$ Millions).....	7
Figure 4: Percentage Share of informal exports by Country of Destination, 2019 to 2023 ....	9
Figure 5: Percentage Share of informal imports by Country of Origin, 2019 to 2023 .....	9
Figure 6. Informal Exports by Mode of Transport (Percentage) ,2023 .....	16
Figure 7: Informal imports by Mode of Transport (Percentage) ,2023.....	16

## DEFINITIONS

Balance of Payments Statistics	This is a statistical statement that systematically summarizes the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world for a given accounting period.
Industrial Products	Industrial products are all items that have been classified under the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The category includes processed agricultural commodities and manufactured goods.
Agricultural Products	These are mainly unprocessed agricultural commodities.
Informal Cross-Border Trade	Refers to trade transactions between residents and non-residents across the economic boundaries of two or more countries that are not recorded by Customs Authorities.
Other Products	This is a category of goods that are not classified as either industrial or agricultural products. They comprise mainly of natural resources like sand and soil (Murram), crude salt, stones and water under ICBT survey.
Re-exports	These are imports that are later exported with little value addition as stipulated by prevailing COMESA Rules of Origin (ROO). The ROO normally specify a certain percentage of value added to a product in order for a good/commodity to qualify as originating from an economic territory, below which an export is considered a re-export.
Trade Balance	This is the difference between foreign exchange earnings from exports and the expenditures on imported goods.

## **ACRONYMS**

BOP	Balance of Payments
BOU	Bank of Uganda
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
FOB	Free on board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTS	General Trade System
HS	Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMTS	International Merchant Trade Statistics
ISIC	International Standard for Industrial Classification
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
US	United States
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report presents the estimates of informal trade flows based on the findings of the monthly Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) survey conducted during the year 2023. The broad objective of the survey is to estimate the volume and value of informal (unrecorded) trade between Uganda and her neighbours. Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Bank of Uganda (BOU) provide both technical and financial resources towards the execution of the monthly ICBT survey.

### ***Formal and Informal Trade Flows in 2023***

In 2023, Uganda's formal export earnings increased by 76.2 percent to US\$ 6,305.0 million compared to the value of US\$ 3,577.4 million recorded in 2022. Informal exports increased by 3.1 percent to US\$ 566.6 million from US\$ 549.8 million recorded in 2022. The combined exports earnings for formal and informal amounted to US\$ 6,871.6 million in 2023, an increment of 66.5 percent when compared to US\$ 4,127.2 million recorded in 2022. The share of informal exports to total exports was 8.2 percent in 2023 compared to 13.3 percent recorded in 2022.

On the other hand, formal imports (CIF) amounted to US\$ 11,781.9 Million in 2023, leading to a 20.9 percent increase compared to US\$ 9,747.8 Million registered in 2022. During 2023, informal imports amounted to US\$ 124.0 million, an increase of 56.3 percent compared to the value of US\$ 79.3 million registered in 2022. Total imports amounted to US\$ 11,905.9 million, an increase of 21.2 percent in comparison to US\$ 9,827.1 million recorded in 2022. The share of informal imports to total imports bill was 1.0 percent in 2023 compared to 0.8 percent registered in 2022.

### ***Direction of Informal Trade***

Overall, informal exports receipts increased to US\$ 566.6 million in 2023 compared to US\$ 549.8 million registered in 2022. This was mainly due to the increase in export receipts from DR Congo (US\$ 302.6 million) that registered a 16.9 percent increase in the export values in 2023 compared to US\$ 259.0 million in 2022. Informal Exports to Tanzania was worth US\$ 41.1 million registering an increase of 6.6 percent in 2023 compared to US\$ 38.6 million earned in 2022.

On the other hand, there was a reduction in Informal exports receipts from Kenya by 23.6 percent (US \$ 102.3 million) in 2023. South Sudan informal exports also reduced by 8.3 percent (US \$ 102.1 million) in 2023. The reduction in Export earnings from South Sudan was due to the South Sudanese pound depreciation relative to the Ugandan shilling, hence discouraging traders from doing business with South Sudan.

Informal imports increased by 56.3 percent to US\$ 124.0 million in 2023 from US\$ 79.3 million in 2022. This was due to a 241.9 percent increase in value of imports from Tanzania to US\$ 11.1 million from US\$ 3.2 million in 2022. Other notable increases were registered for value of

informal imports from South Sudan by 147.6 percent in the year ended 2023 and from Kenya by 75.0 percent. On the other hand, import bills for the year 2023 from DR Congo decreased by 2.9 percent to US\$ 26.6 million compared to that recorded in 2022.

### ***Main Commodities Exported and Imported During 2023.***

Informal exports and imports have been grouped into 3 categories; Industrial, Agricultural and Other products to take into account the level of processing of the goods traded.

In 2023, Industrial products dominated informal exports amounting to US\$ 362.1 million. DR Congo took the largest share of Uganda's informal industrial exports amounting to US\$ 250.3 million, followed by South Sudan which increased to US\$ 58.2 million.

Informal imports of Industrial products also dominated informal imports amounting to US\$ 71.5 million in 2023. Kenya maintained its position as the main source of industrial commodities accounting for US\$ 56.3 million.

Agricultural products ranked second in 2023 fetching US\$ 203.8 million for informal exports accounting for 36.0 percent of total informal exports and US\$ 51.3 million of informal imports accounting for 41.4 percent of the total informal imports bill. Kenya and DR Congo were the main destination for the agricultural commodities amounting to US\$ 81.7 million and US\$ 52.0 million respectively.

Similarly, Kenya and DR Congo remained the main sources for the informal agricultural import commodities, registering import bills of US\$ 21.7 million and US\$ 18.8 million respectively, while Rwanda registered the least import bill of US\$ 1.2 million in 2023.

The Other products category comprising of mainly natural resources amounted to about US\$ 0.7 million of informal exports and US\$ 1.2 million of informal imports.

### ***Trade Flows by Border Station***

The Informal Cross Border Trade survey covered 19 border points and 4 bus terminals representing coverage of over 90 percent of the informal trade transactions between Uganda and her neighbours. Bunagana border was not monitored in 2023 due to the prevailing insecurity in the area.

In 2023, Mpondwe, Elegu, Busia, Vvura, Mutukula, Odramachaku, Katuna and Paidha accounted for a combined share of 88.4 percent of the total informal export revenue amounting to US\$ 501.0 million. Mpondwe border was the leading export border station with informal exports value estimated at US\$ 131.2 million (23.1 percent), followed by Elegu border post with US\$ 99.9 million (17.6 percent), Busia with US\$ 82.2 million (14.5 percent) and Vvura with US\$ 57.4 million (10.1 percent).

On the other hand, Busia, Malaba, Mpondwe, Suam River, and Mutukula border stations were the leading entry points for informal imports in 2023, with a combined share of 73.5 percent (US\$ 91.1 millions)

## **1.0 Structure of the Report**

This report is arranged as follows: Chapter 1 contains the introduction; Chapter 2 presents the methodology while Chapter 3 highlights the main findings. The Summary of findings, potential policy implications, recommendations and conclusion are provided in Chapter 4

## Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a brief background to the Informal cross border trade survey; outlines the survey objectives and discusses developments in global and regional trade during the year 2023.

### 1.2 Background

The 2023 informal cross border trade survey marked the nineteenth in series of ICBT surveys since its inception in 2005. The survey aimed at improving the quality of International Merchandise Trade Statistics for the compilation of balance of payments and national accounts statistics.

The ICBT survey is jointly conducted by Bank of Uganda (BOU) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), who provide both technical and financial support towards its implementation. The survey also benefited from support of various stakeholders at border posts namely; Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), the Immigration Department, Uganda Police and other security agencies, the Business Community and the Local Leaders around the border posts and bus terminals.

### 1.3 Survey Objectives

The broad objective of the Survey is to estimate the volume of unrecorded/informal trade flows between Uganda and her neighbours and the specific objectives are to;

- Determine the nature and composition of commodities transacted under informal trade;
- Establish the direction of informal cross border trade (i.e. country of destination/origin);
- Estimate volumes and values of informal trade flows; and
- Generate monthly, quarterly and annual ICBT estimates for balance of payments and national accounts statistics compilation.

## Chapter 2: METHODOLOGY

### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the trade system used to capture Informal Cross Border Trade, selection criteria of the monitored border posts, survey organization, data collection techniques and instruments, up-rating of survey results and survey limitations.

### 2.1 Trade System and Valuation

The collection of ICBT data follows the General Trade System (GTS) of compiling International Merchandise Trade Statistics. This requires that all goods leaving or entering the country are recorded as they cross the customs frontiers. During data collection, the following are recorded:

- i. All merchandise leaving/entering the country carried on foot, bicycles, push carts, motorcycles, vehicle, wheelchairs, donkeys and boats both in large and small quantities that is not recorded by customs authorities;
- ii. Undeclared or under declared merchandise of traders on formal customs declaration documents.

The following items are excluded while recording informal trade:

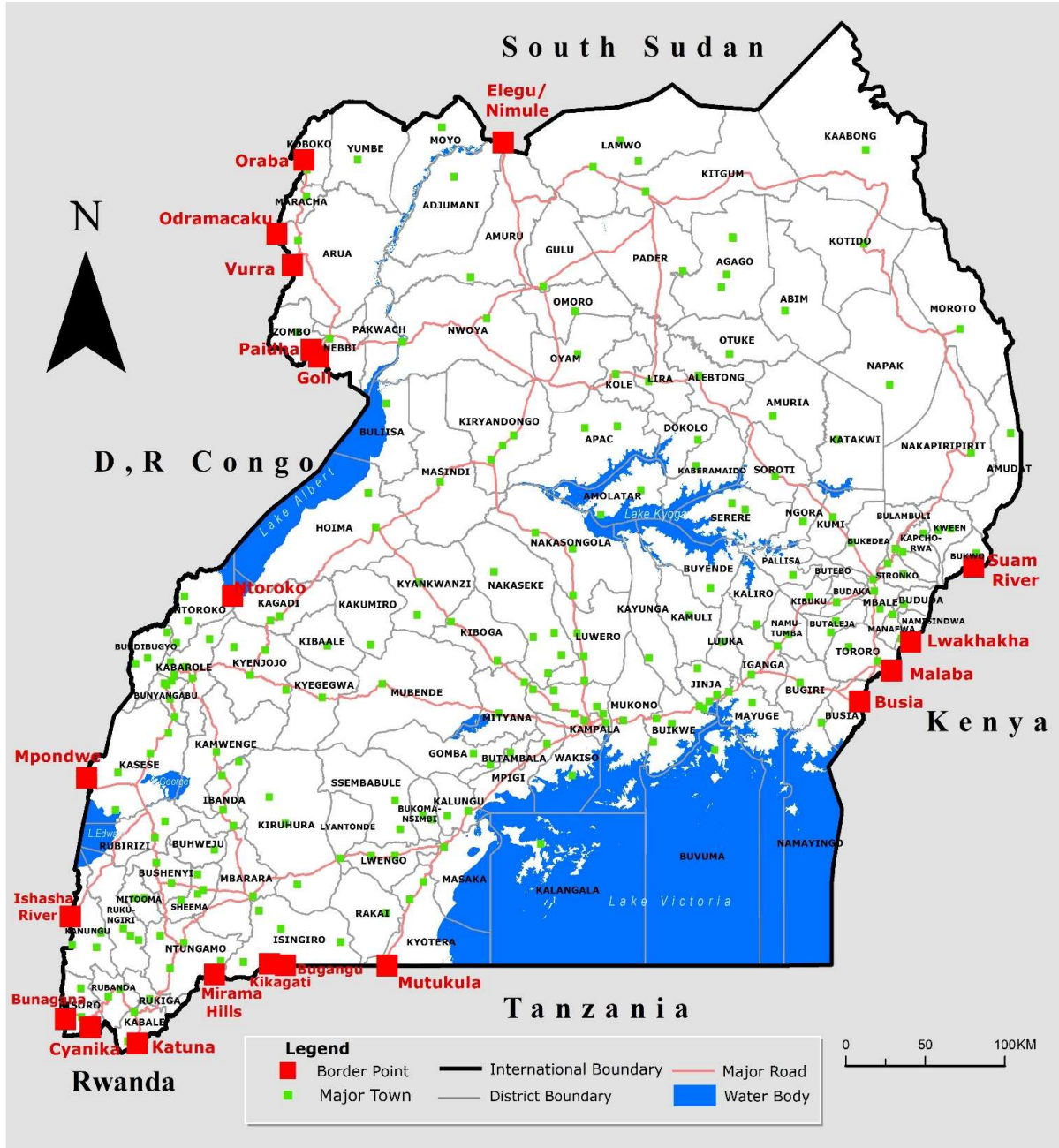
- i. Goods properly (100 percent) declared, verified and recorded by customs officials on declaration documents;
- ii. Transit goods into and out of the country at any border post being monitored;
- iii. Goods smuggled into or out of the country (including night time cross border transactions)

The valuation of informal exports is based on Free On Board (FOB) basis of valuation, while imports are valued at Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF). All prices used are collected from trading centre's/markets that are close to the border posts where informal trade is monitored. However, for large consignments of goods, whole sale prices are used, while for small quantities retail prices are used.

### 2.2 Selection of Monitored Border Posts

The ICBT 2023 Survey covered nineteen gazetted border posts and four bus terminals where merchandise destined to the neighboring countries is loaded and offloaded. This excludes Bunagana post because of the insecurity. The selection of the monitoring sites was based on the significance of trade flows through the border post; availability of Customs Offices and supporting Government institutions such as Immigration; Police and other security organs; and, availability of other necessary infrastructure to support fieldwork. The border posts monitored and the respective neighboring countries are shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Border Posts Monitored during 2023



In addition to the border posts, four bus terminals covering the following routes; Kampala/Kigali, Kampala/Juba, Kampala/Bujumbura and Kampala/Bukoba/Dares-salaam were monitored. Transactions through the selected bus terminals were included in the estimates for the respective borders.

### 2.3 Selection of Weeks for Monitoring

Ideally, ICBT data should be collected on a daily basis for the entire month. However, due to financial and logistical resource constraints, it is not possible to monitor ICBT activities on a daily basis. Subsequently, monitoring was done for two weeks in each month and estimates were made for the

remaining weeks. The weeks chosen for monitoring were to be randomly selected to avoid bias. However, in practice a combination of both random and purposive selection was used to avoid costs escalation. Consequently, two consecutive weeks were selected from each month for continuous monitoring and trade in the remaining two weeks plus 2 or 3 days depending on the month was estimated.

## **2.4 Survey Organization**

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Bank of Uganda (BOU) Staff coordinated and supervised survey field activities on a monthly basis for quality control purposes and to ensure compliance to set field practices. At every border station, a minimum of two enumerators were engaged to record data during the monitored weeks. The team of enumerators was composed of trained individuals with adequate knowledge of the local languages at the respective border stations. The training conducted for all enumerators and supervisors focused on imparting skills and competencies for data collection, and tactics of obtaining information from traders. Enumerators were also trained on how to interact and gather additional information from stakeholders.

## **2.5 Data Collection Techniques**

The recording of informal trade was based on direct observation techniques. However, where necessary, verification was done through inquiries made to traders, clearing agents, revenue officers and security personnel and through weighing to ascertain quantities for some selected items. The methods used are the most cost-effective way of gathering data at border posts where conditions are far from ideal. The direct observation technique entails strategic positioning of enumerators at border posts to enable them to record all merchandise into and out of the country. All traded goods that are not recorded by Customs Authorities are captured at the point of crossing the customs frontier in counter books or specially designed forms specifying the item, quantity, value and mode of transport among others.

## **2.6 Data Collection Instruments**

The instruments used by enumerators during data collection included; counter books, list of units of measure and conversion factors, Vehicle form used for capturing trade data of commodities ferried on vehicles especially at Oraba, Elegu, Mutukula and Mpondwe (see Appendix VII). Vehicles are the dominant carriers of traded goods at these border posts and posed a major recording challenge that necessitated the introduction of a specific form tailored to capture more details. Other materials used include; calculators, rulers, pens and weighing scales.

## **2.7 Data Processing and Analysis**

The data is entered on a daily basis by enumerators and edited by officials from UBOS for consistence and accuracy. The data was also coded to facilitate its transformation to the Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS) and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Nomenclatures. The ICBT data tabulation and analysis used, followed a predetermined tabulation scheme approved by the technical working team in line with intended survey objectives.

## **2.8 Up-rating of Survey Results**

Up-rating of survey results was necessary in order to generate the respective monthly estimates from data collected during the two weeks of monitoring. The up-rating methodology was based on the key assumption that different days of each of the two weeks surveyed reflect trade flows for similar days not covered in the same month. In addition, seasonality effects were taken into consideration for agricultural products, refer to Appendix I for details on the up-rating model.

## **2.9 Data Limitations**

- (i) The survey does not cover all points of exit/entry into the country leading to some under estimation of informal trade flows;
- (ii) Trade occurring at night and beyond the stipulated time of monitoring (7.00a.m to 6.p.m) is not covered<sup>1</sup>;
- (iii) Difficulty in accurately estimating the quantities of some traded items especially where assorted goods were carried in one package poses some accuracy risks. Other estimation problems arose where items were transported in packages that were not transparent, and those in bulk like sugar canes, fruits etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Whereas this could constitute some underestimation, it is minimal.



## CHAPTER 3: SURVEY FINDINGS

### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the survey findings for the year 2023. The indicators derived from the survey data include levels of informal exports and imports, trade balance, direction of trade flows, and the comparative values of formal and informal trade. Furthermore, trade by border station, commodity category, volume and value of major imported and exported commodities were examined.

### 3.1 Comparison of Informal and Formal Trade flows

#### 3.1.1 Formal and Informal Exports

In 2023, the combined exports earnings both formal and informal amounted to US\$ 6,871.6 million, of which, formal exports were worth US\$ 6,305.0 million, while informal exports accounted for US\$ 566.6 million. The overall export earnings increased by 66.5 percent in 2023 from a 7.7 percent increase registered in 2022. Informal exports receipts increased by 3.1 percent in 2023 in comparison to a 8.9 percent increase registered in 2022, see Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Formal and Informal Trade Flows, 2019-2023 (US\$ millions).**

Trade Flow	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Informal Exports	531.9	137.8	505.0	549.8	566.6
Formal/Official exports.	3,563.8	4,149.0	3,965.3	3,577.4	6,305.0
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>4,095.7</b>	<b>4,286.8</b>	<b>4,470.3</b>	<b>4,127.2</b>	<b>6,871.6</b>
Informal Imports	57.8	17.2	69.2	79.3	124.0
Formal/Official imports.	7,696.0	8,250.5	9,086.0	9,747.8	11,781.9
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>7,753.8</b>	<b>8,267.7</b>	<b>9,155.3</b>	<b>9,827.1</b>	<b>11,905.9</b>
<b>Total trade</b>	<b>11,849.4</b>	<b>12,554.5</b>	<b>13,625.6</b>	<b>13,954.3</b>	<b>18,777.5</b>
<b>Trade Balance</b>	<b>-3,658.1</b>	<b>-3,981.0</b>	<b>-4,684.9</b>	<b>-5,699.9</b>	<b>-5,034.3</b>
% change (Exports)	12.7	4.7	4.3	-7.7	66.5
% change (imports)	14.2	6.6	10.7	7.3	21.2
% change (total trade)	13.7	5.9	8.5	2.4	34.6
% change (trade balance)	15.9	8.8	17.7	21.7	-11.7

Source: UBOS

### 3.1.2 Formal and Informal Imports

The imports bill increased by 21.2 percent in 2023 compared to a 7.3 percent increase in 2022 as show in Table 1 above. The total import bill was US\$ 11,905.9 million in 2023, with formal imports accounting for US\$ 11,781.9 million, while informal imports were US\$ 124.0 million. In 2023, formal imports increased by 20.9 percent while informal imports increased by 56.3 percent when compared to 2022 trade flows.

Total trade increased to US\$ 18,777.5 million in 2023 from US\$ 13,954.3 million in 2022 due to the rise in gold exports. However, on the overall Uganda remained a net exporter of the informal trade during the period under review. The components and trends in the formal and informal trade flows and balances are illustrated in Figure 2 and Figure 3 below.

#### Informal Imports, Exports and Trade

Figure 2: Formal Imports, Formal Exports and Trade Balance, 2019-2023 (US\$ Millions)

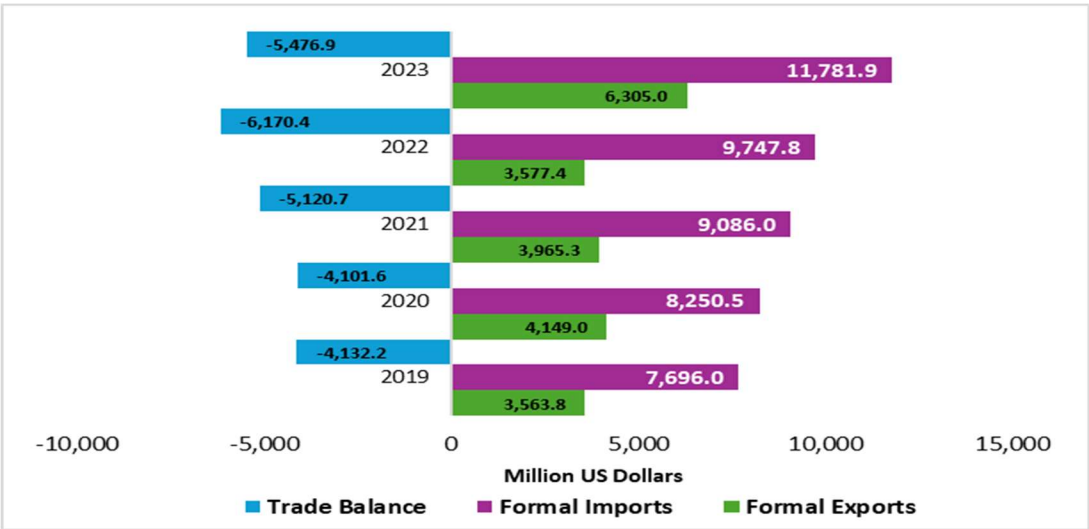
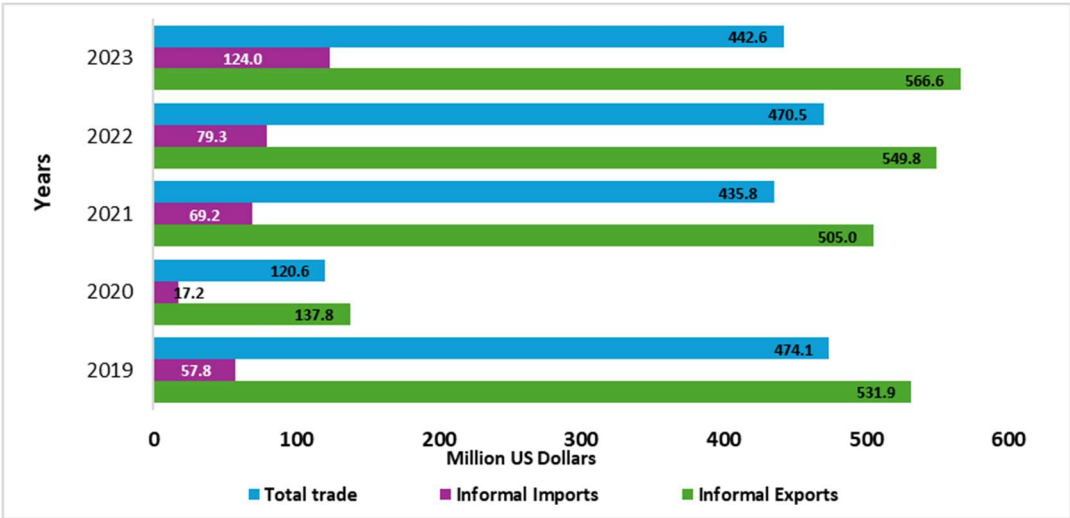


Figure 3. Informal Imports, Exports and Trade Balance, 2019-2023 (US\$ Millions)



## 3.2 Direction of Informal Trade

### 3.2.1 Informal Exports

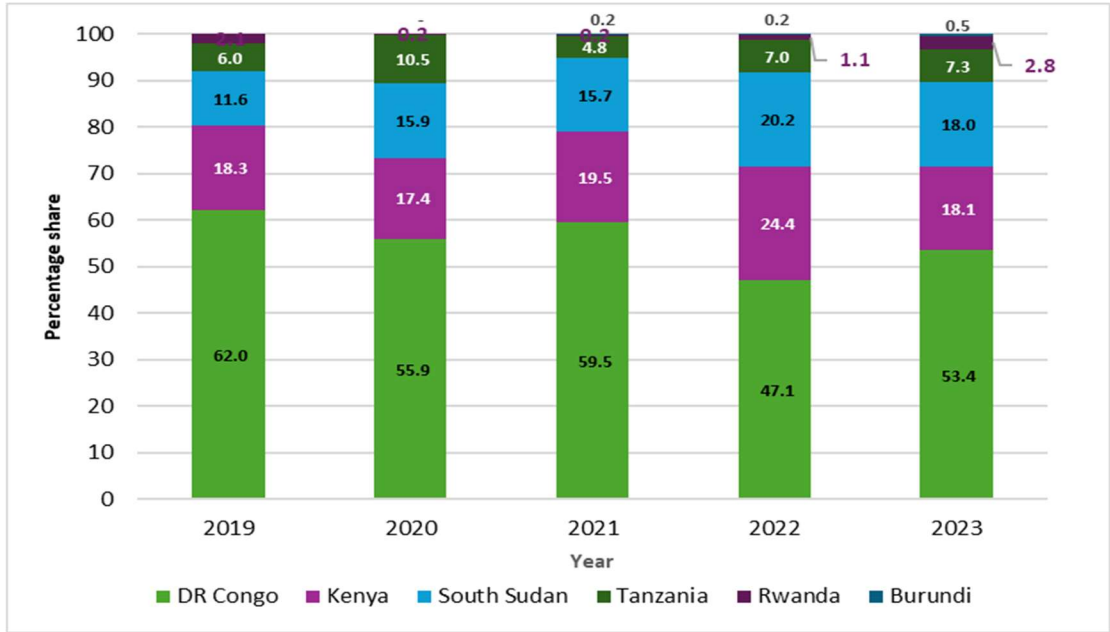
The DR Congo was the leading informal exports destination in 2023, with exports receipts estimated at US\$ 302.6 million, representing a 53.4 percent share of total informal exports receipts. Kenya followed with US\$ 102.3 million representing 18.1 percent of the total informal exports. Exports to South Sudan came third amounting to US\$ 102.1 million (18.0 percent), which was a 8.2 percent decline compared to US\$ 111.3 million recorded in 2022. Tanzania and Rwanda followed with 7.3 percent and 2.8 percent share of informal exports in 2023 respectively, see Table 2 and Figure 4 below.

**Table 2: Direction of Informal Trade, 2019-2023**

Exports										
Destination	Values (US\$ millions)					Percentage Share				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Burundi	-		1.1	0.9	2.8	-		0.2	0.2	0.5
D R Congo	329.7	77.0	300.6	259.0	302.6	62.0	55.9	59.5	47.1	53.4
Kenya	97.5	24.0	98.2	134.0	102.3	18.3	17.4	19.5	24.4	18.1
Rwanda	11.0	0.3	1.2	6.1	15.6	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.8
South Sudan	61.7	22.0	79.4	111.3	102.1	11.6	15.9	15.7	20.2	18.0
Tanzania	32.0	14.5	24.4	38.6	41.1	6.0	10.5	4.8	7.0	7.3
Total	531.9	137.8	505.0	549.8	566.6	100	100	100	100	100
Imports										
Origin	Values (US\$ millions)					Percentage Share				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
D R Congo	23.5	5.9	25.0	27.4	26.6	40.7	34.2	36.2	34.5	21.4
Kenya	23.3	7.2	35.7	45.0	78.7	40.4	41.9	51.5	56.7	63.5
Rwanda	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.9	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.3
South Sudan	4.0	0.8	2.2	2.4	6.0	6.8	4.8	3.2	3.1	4.9
Tanzania	5.3	3.1	5.6	3.2	11.1	9.2	18.0	8.2	4.1	8.9
Total	57.8	17.2	69.2	79.3	124.0	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UBOS

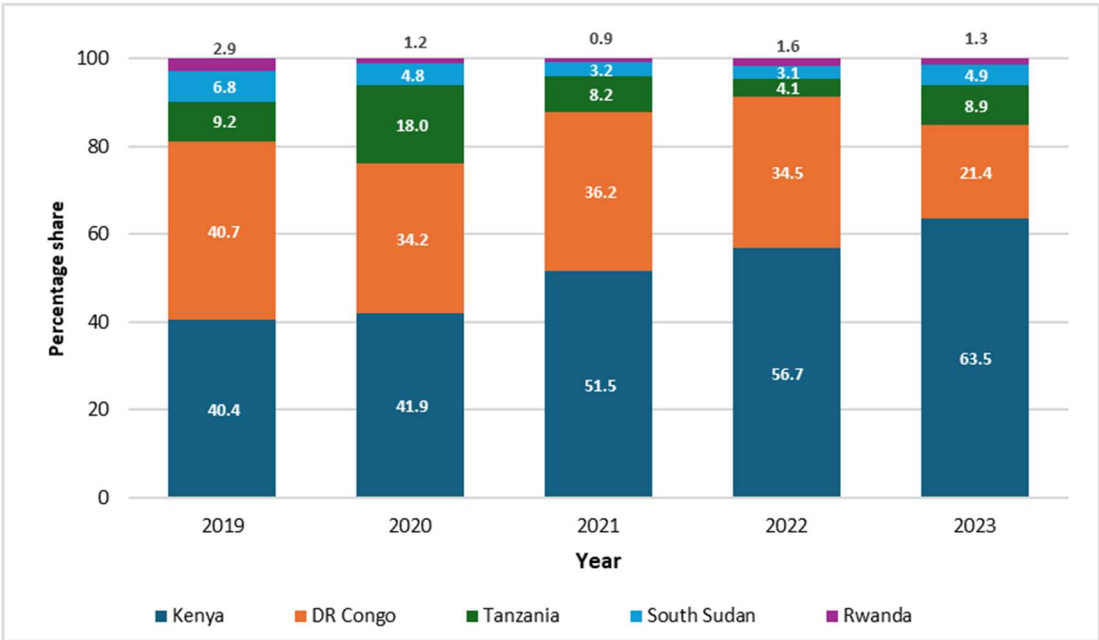
**Figure 4: Percentage Share of informal exports by Country of Destination, 2019 to 2023**



### 3.2.2 Informal Imports

Kenya was Uganda's main source of informal imports representing 63.5 percent of informal imports in 2023 with goods worth US\$ 78.7 million. Dr Congo followed with goods worth US\$ 26.6 million representing 21.4 percent. Tanzania with US\$ 11.1 million (8.9 percent) was the third source of informal imports for Uganda. The informal imports from South Sudan registered a value of US\$ 6.0 million in 2023. Informal imports from Rwanda registered an increase from US\$ 1.3 million in 2022 to US\$ 1.6 million in 2023 see Figure 5 below

**Figure 5: Percentage Share of informal imports by Country of Origin, 2019 to 2023**



### **3.3 Trade Flows by Commodity Category**

Informal exports and imports are grouped into 3 categories; Industrial, Agricultural and Other products to show the level of processing for the goods transacted.

In 2023, Industrial products dominated both informal exports and Informal imports. From Table 3 below, industrial exports amounted to US\$ 362.1 million. DR Congo took the largest share of Uganda's informal industrial exports amounting to \$ 250.3 million, followed by South Sudan amounting to US\$ 58.2 million. Informal imports of Industrial products amounted to US\$ 71.5 million in 2023. Kenya maintained its position as the main source of industrial commodities accounting for US\$ 56.3 million.

Agricultural products ranked second in 2023 fetching US\$ 203.8 million for informal exports accounting for 36.0 percent of total informal exports and US\$ 51.3 million of informal imports accounting for 41.4 percent of the total informal imports bill. Kenya and DR Congo were the main destination for the agricultural commodities amounting to US\$ 81.7 million and US\$ 52.0 million respectively. This was followed by South Sudan and Tanzania with agricultural exports fetching US\$ 43.7 million and US\$ 19.0 million respectively.

On the other hand, Kenya and DR Congo remained the main sources for the informal agricultural commodities, registering import bills of US\$ 21.7 million and US\$ 18.8 million respectively, while Rwanda registered the least import bill of US\$ 1.2 million in 2023.

The Other products category comprising of mainly natural resources amounted to about US\$ 0.7 million of informal exports and US\$ 1.2 million of informal imports.

**Table 3: Informal Exports by Commodity Category and Country, 2023 (US\$ million)**

Category/Country	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Total
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>203.8</b>
Burundi	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.2
DR Congo	7.1	4.2	2.6	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	2.6	4.7	52.0
Kenya	10.4	10.1	8.4	6.9	7.7	6.5	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.3	5.0	7.1	81.7
Rwanda	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.8	7.1
South Sudan	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.3	1.9	3.1	2.9	3.6	4.6	4.6	43.7
Tanzania	6.7	3.7	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	19.0
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>362.1</b>
Burundi	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	-	2.6
DR Congo	19.0	17.2	17.7	19.0	22.9	17.6	17.4	25.8	27.1	17.3	20.7	28.6	250.3
Kenya	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	20.5
Rwanda	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	8.3
South Sudan	4.9	3.0	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.7	3.1	4.6	5.4	5.8	6.6	8.8	58.2
Tanzania	1.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.6	22.1
<b>Other products</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Burundi	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
DR Congo	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>566.6</b>

Source: UBOS

### 3.4 Main informal Export Commodities

In 2023, the main exported commodities on an informal basis included Foot ware and parts (12.7 percent), maize (9.0 percent), Clothes (New &Used) representing 6.9 percent, Beans (5.2 percent), Maize Flour (4.8 percent), Fish (3.8 percent), Fruits (2.8 percent) and Alcohol/Spirits (2.8 percent). The combined export receipts for these eight commodities amounted to US\$ 271.9 million, accounting for 48.0 percent of the total informal exports.

The main informal agricultural exports were Maize, Beans, Fish, Fruits, Bananas, Eggs, Onions, Cattle, and Tomatoes while the main informal industrial exports were Foot ware and parts, Clothes (New & Used), Maize flour, Alcohol/Spirits, Mattresses, Bags, Soda, Bed sheets, Sacks, Cement, Hair synthetic among others, see Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Main Informal Export Commodities, 2023 (US\$ Million)**

Item	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Total	%ge share
Foot Ware and Parts	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.0	3.9	7.5	8.4	5.0	7.9	11.3	71.8	12.7
Maize	11.7	9.8	5.7	0.2	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.9	51.2	9.0
Clothes (New & Used)	3.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	5.5	4.7	2.7	2.4	5.9	39.3	6.9
Beans	4.3	2.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	5.2	6.1	29.4	5.2
Maize Flour	4.6	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.8	3.4	26.9	4.8
Fish	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	21.7	3.8
Fruits	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	16.0	2.8
Alcohol/Spirits	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	15.7	2.8
Bananas	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	11.9	2.1
Mattresses	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	11.3	2.0
Eggs	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	10.8	1.9
Bags	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	10.8	1.9
Soda	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	8.2	1.4
Bed Sheets	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	7.8	1.4
Onions	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	7.5	1.3
Sacks	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	6.9	1.2
Cement	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	6.8	1.2
Cattle	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5	6.0	1.1
Hair Synthetic	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.9	5.1	0.9
Basins, Buckets, Toilet-Sits etc of Plastic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	5.1	0.9
Tomatoes	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	4.9	0.9
Potatoes Irish	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	4.7	0.8
Tiles	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.3	0.8
Glass Sheets	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	4.0	0.7
Groundnuts	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	4.0	0.7
Other Products	14.6	13.2	17.0	18.9	16.3	12.6	12.8	14.6	16.9	15.7	13.5	15.8	174.4	30.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>566.6</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UBOS

### 3.5 Main Informal Import Commodities

The main imported commodities under ICBT in 2023 were Rice, Clothes (New & Used), Wheat Flour, Coffee, Beans, Groundnuts, Soap, Cooking Oil, Fish, Bananas, Cement and Palm oil. Altogether, accounted for US\$ 75.3 million, representing a share of 60.7 percent of the total informal import bill, see Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Main Informal Import Commodities, 2023 (US\$ millions).**

Item	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Total	%Share
Rice	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.5	14.7	11.8
Clothes (New & Used)	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	12.5	10.1
Wheat Flour	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	9.5	7.7
Coffee	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.8	1.2	5.9	4.8
Beans	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.7	3.8
Groundnuts	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	4.6	3.7
Soap	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.5	3.6
Cooking Oil	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.2	3.4
Fish	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.9	3.1
Bananas	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.8	3.1
Cement	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.8	3.0
Palm Oil	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.3	2.6
Fertilizers	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2
Cattle	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	1.9	1.6
Sugar	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.3
Potatoes Irish	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.3
Fruits	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2
Seeds	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1
Sacks	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.1
Textile Materials	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.1
Onions	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.0
Body Creams, Lotions & Oils	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9
Lubricating Oil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.8
Millet Grains	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.8
Other Products	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	30.7	24.8
Grand Total	13.3	11.7	9.9	9.4	10.1	9.3	8.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	12.2	10.9	124.0	

Source: UBOS

### 3.6 Trade Flows by Border Station

#### 3.6.1 Informal Exports

In 2023, the leading exit border points for informal exports were; Mpondwe (DR Congo), Elegu (South Sudan), Busia (Kenya), Vvura (DR Congo), Mutukula (Tanzania), Odramachaku (DR Congo), Katuna (Rwanda) and (Paidha (DR Congo), with a combined share of 88.4 percent of the total informal export valued at US\$ 501.0 million. Informal export values through Mpondwe border post alone, accounted for US\$ 131.2 million (23.1 percent) having increased from US\$ 106.1 million recorded in 2022. Elegu station followed, accounting for US\$ 99.9 million of informal exports representing a 9.5 percent decrease compared to US\$ 110.4 million registered in 2022. This decline occurred because the South Sudanese



pound depreciated relative to the Ugandan shilling, which discouraged traders from doing business with South Sudan.

Busia border followed with informal exports worth US\$ 82.2 million (14.5 percent share) compared to US\$ 106.7 million recorded in 2022.

There was an increase in Exports in 2023 through Katuna (519.5 percent), Cyanika (233.3 percent), Oraba (151.0 percent), Vvura (133.8 percent), Odramachaku (25.8 percent), Mpondwe (23.7 percent), Goli (16.7 percent), Bugango (11.9 percent), Paidha (9.7 percent), Mutukula (7.4 percent) and Mirama hills (6.8 percent). On the other hand Exports declines were registered in Elegu (9.5 percent), Kikagati (13.0 percent), Suam River (18.5 percent), Malaba (19.7 percent), Ishasha River (21.9 percent), Busia (23.0 percent), Lwakhakha (50.8 percent) and Ntoroko (53.8 percent) in 2023 compared to 2022, see Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Informal Exports by Border Station, 2019 – 2023 (US\$ millions).**

CUSTOMS	Exports in US \$ Millions					Percentage Share				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mpondwe	189.9	41.7	107.6	106.1	131.2	35.7	30.2	21.3	19.3	23.1
Elegu	59.8	21.4	75.9	110.4	99.9	11.2	15.5	15.0	20.1	17.6
Busia	84.1	19.3	83.6	106.7	82.2	15.8	14.0	16.5	19.4	14.5
Vvura	7.3	3.1	14.3	24.6	57.4	1.4	2.3	2.8	4.5	10.1
Mutukula	30.6	14.2	24.0	36.7	39.4	5.7	10.3	4.8	6.7	7.0
Odramachaku	20.4	5.6	30.3	30.2	38.0	3.8	4.1	6.0	5.5	6.7
Katuna	12.4	2.5	4.9	5.2	32.5	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.0	5.7
Paidha	53.9	9.3	27.4	18.6	20.4	10.1	6.8	5.4	3.4	3.6
Ntoroko	8.7	3.1	18.3	40.1	18.6	1.6	2.2	3.6	7.3	3.3
Malaba	10.2	2.9	10.9	15.4	12.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.2
Goli	1.1	0.3	4.0	8.1	9.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.7
Cyanika	7.8	0.4	4.8	2.4	8.2	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.4
Suam river	2.1	1.5	2.1	6.0	4.9	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.9
Ishasha river	2.4	0.7	12.1	3.9	3.0	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.7	0.5
Lwakhakha	1.1	0.2	1.7	5.9	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5
Mirama hills	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Oraba	1.9	0.6	3.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Kikagati	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bugango	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bunagana	36.3	10.6	78.6	24.5	0.0	6.8	7.7	15.6	4.5	0.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>531.9</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>505.0</b>	<b>549.8</b>	<b>566.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UBOS

### 3.6.2 Informal Imports

Busia was the leading entry point for informal imports with an import bill of US\$ 49.3 million representing 39.7 percent in 2023. This was followed by Malaba with import items worth US\$ 13.2 million, a share of 10.6 percent of the informal import bill. Mpondwe and Suam River with values of US\$ 10.7 million (8.7

percent) and US\$ 10.2 million (8.3 percent) were the third and fourth entry points respectively in the values of informally imported items, see Table 7 below.

Oraba border point with 615.8 percent registered the most significant increase in the values of items imported. Other stations that registered increases for the value of informally imported items included: Mutukula, Katuna, Bugango, Elegu, Suam River, Busia, Kikagati, Odramachaku, Vvura, Mpondwe, Malaba, Mirama hills and Ishasha River. On the other hand, Ntoroko, Paidha, Lwakhakha, Goli and Chanika stations, registered decreases in the values of informally imported items in 2023 compared to 2022.

**Table 7: Informal Imports by Border Station, 2019 – 2023 (US\$ millions).**

CUSTOMS	Imports in US \$ Millions					Percentage Share				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Busia	15.8	4.5	20.1	23.5	49.3	27.3	26.4	29.0	29.7	39.7
Malaba	4.7	0.9	5.3	8.0	13.2	8.1	5.2	7.7	10.1	10.6
Mpondwe	8.9	1.3	2.9	6.2	10.7	15.4	7.4	4.2	7.9	8.7
Suam river	1.4	1.4	6.9	4.6	10.2	2.4	8.1	10.0	5.8	8.3
Mutukula	2.1	0.2	1.9	1.7	7.7	3.6	1.4	2.7	2.1	6.2
Odramachaku	2.5	1.1	3.5	3.4	6.8	4.4	6.5	5.1	4.3	5.4
Paidha	7.6	1.9	7.9	12.7	6.1	13.2	11.2	11.4	16.1	4.9
Lwakhakha	1.5	0.4	3.3	8.8	6.0	2.6	2.3	4.8	11.1	4.9
Elegu	3.7	0.6	2.0	2.4	5.6	6.4	3.8	2.8	3.0	4.5
Kikagati	2.7	2.6	3.0	1.3	2.7	4.8	15.1	4.3	1.7	2.2
Goli	0.7	0.2	4.5	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.1	6.5	4.3	1.9
Cyanika	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.8
Bugango	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.5
Vvura	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.4
Katuna	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Oraba	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3
Mirama hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ishasha river	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1
Ntoroko	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bunagana	2.0	1.1	4.4	1.2	0.0	3.5	6.2	6.4	1.5	0.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UBOS

### 3.7 Trade Flows by Modes of Transport, 2023

Figures 6 and 7 below show the values of the different modes of transport used in the transportation of informal exports and imports in the year 2023. Vehicles continued to transport most of informal exports accounting for US\$ 387.8 million representing 68.4 percent of informal exports. Motorcycles were second and they conveyed goods worth US\$ 65.9 million (11.6 percent). Tricycles followed with a value of US\$ 46.3 million, then bicycles with US\$ 30.6 Million, See *Appendix VI (a)*. Head/hand conveyed exports worth US\$ 9.5 million, Boat/canoe were used to transport exports items worth US\$ 17.5 million during the year 2023 and these were only used at Ntoroko landing site.

Figure 6. Informal Exports by Mode of Transport (Percentage) ,2023

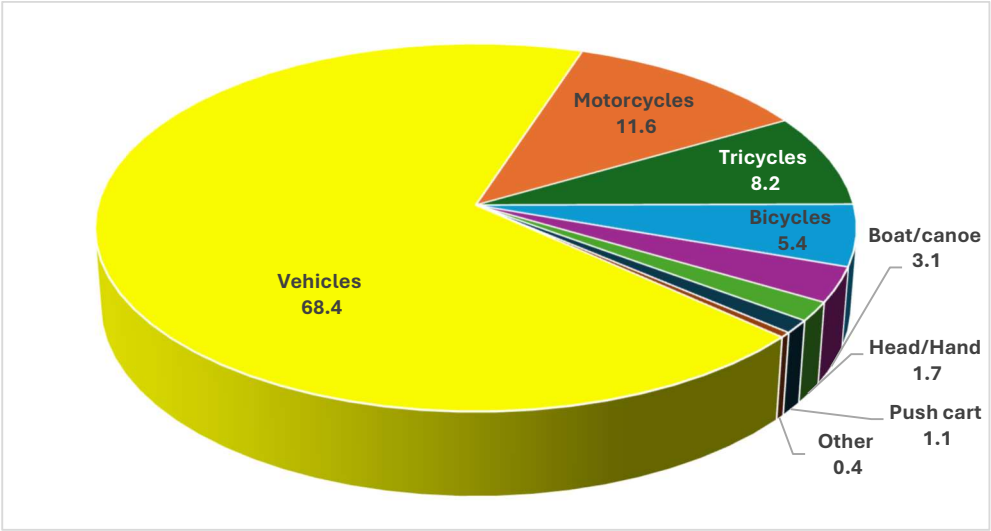
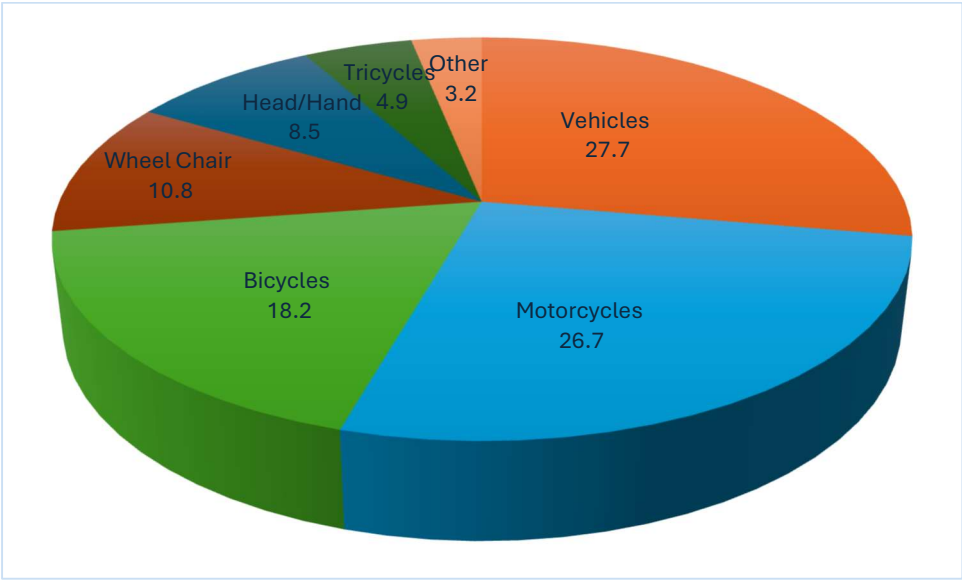


Figure 7: Informal imports by Mode of Transport (Percentage) ,2023



Similarly, for the informal imports, vehicles were the main mode of transport in 2023 with items worth US\$ 34.4 million representing 27.7 percent of the informal imports bill. Motorcycles ranked second and were used in transporting items valued at US\$ 33.1 million (26.7 percent), followed by Bicycles which conveyed goods worth US\$ 22.6 million (18.2 percent), wheelchair were next with goods worth US\$ 13.4 million (10.8 percent), then head/hand US\$ 10.6 million (8.5 percent), tricycles US\$ 6.1 million (4.9 percent), and Push cart US\$ 3.9 million (3.1 percent), see Appendix VI(b).

## **Chapter 4: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of the survey findings, highlighting the implications to the trade sector and the economy including suggested recommendations.

### **4.1 Summary of findings**

The main findings of the survey were as follows:

- The combined formal and informal export earnings increased in 2023 by 66.5 percent to US\$ 6,871.6 million from US\$ 4,127.2 million in 2022. During 2023, informal exports were valued at US\$ 566.6 million, representing an increase of 3.1 percent compared to the value of US\$ 549.8 million registered in 2022. In 2023, most of the informal exports recorded were destined to DR Congo and Kenya representing 71.5 percent of the total exports value.
- The overall total imports bill increased by 21.2 percent from US\$ 9,827.1 million in 2022 to US\$ 11,905.9 million in 2023. Of these, informal imports were valued at US\$ 124.0 million in 2023 compared to US\$ 79.3 million recorded in 2022, representing an increase of 56.3 percent.
- Industrial products dominated both informal exports and imports accounting for 63.9 percent and 57.7 percent respectively in 2023. The main items exported informally in 2023 included among others; foot ware and parts, maize, clothes (new and used), beans, maize flour, fish, fruits, alcohol/spirits, bananas, mattresses, eggs, bags, soda, bedsheets, onions, sacks, cement, cattle and hair synthetic
- Informal exports to Rwanda, DR Congo and Tanzania increased by 154.5, 16.9 and 6.6 percent respectively in 2023, while those to South Sudan and Kenya reduced by 8.3 percent and 23.6 percent respectively compared to 2022.
- Import values from Tanzania, South Sudan and Kenya increased by 241.9, 147.6 and 75.0 percent respectively. On the other hand, import values from DR Congo registered a decrease of 2.9 percent in 2023 compared to Import value of 2022. These changes resulted into an overall increase of 56.3 percent in value of imports for 2023.
- The leading exit borders for informal exports were Mpondwe (DR Congo), Elegu (South Sudan), Busia (Kenya), Vvura (DR Congo), Mutukula (Tanzania), Odramachaku (DR Congo), Katuna (Rwanda) and (Paidha (DR Congo), with a combined share of 88.4 percent of the total informal export value (US\$ 501.0 million). On the other hand, Busia with a bill of US\$ 49.3 million (39.7 percent) was the leading entry point for ICBT imports in 2023, while Malaba followed with imports worth US\$ 13.2 million, representing 10.6 percent of the informal import bill.
- Vehicles and Motorcycles were the major mode of transportation accounting for a combined value of US\$ 453.7 million representing 80.1 percent of total informal exports. Similarly, Vehicles and Motorcycles were the main mode for transportation of imported items conveying flows worth US\$ 67.5 million (54.4 percent).

## **4.2 Implications**

### **4.2.1 Food Security**

The agricultural commodities transacted under informal trade like maize, beans, rice, groundnuts, and tubers (cassava, Irish potatoes, and yams) have direct implications on the country's food security situation. Deliberate harnessing of such abundant food resources during harvest could ensure food security for the whole country.

### **4.2.2 Price competitiveness of informal goods**

Agricultural commodities traded under ICBT are predominantly raw materials with virtually no value added. Under ICBT, no standards and quality control measures are observed hence adversely impacting on the price competitiveness of the traded products.

### **4.2.3 Domestic industrial competition**

Domestic industries face stiff competition from goods transacted under informal arrangement from neighbouring countries, especially manufactured goods from Kenya, whose industries are enjoying large economies of scale.

## **4.3 Conclusion and recommendations.**

### **4.3.1 Recommendations**

1. Government should build silos and train farmers in applying modern preservative methods on perishable commodities during bumper harvest period in order to ensure availability of such foodstuffs during scarcity times. This would lessen the burden of the government to meet food demands during disasters when the country experiences food scarcity.
2. Regional states should initiate joint trade policies that target players in informal trade in order to enhance their income and product competitiveness. The harmonization of trade and fiscal policies in the region could contribute to price stability to mitigate the impact of informal trade transactions on the economies concerned. Regional export promotion and Standards agencies should be involved in training traders in product development, value addition chain and quality improvement.
3. Government should introduce a legal framework that compels informal traders to declare their merchandise at the time of crossing whether on bicycle or foot. Simplified procedures and documents similar to COMESA STR should be implemented across the region after sensitization of traders.
4. There is need for sensitization of various stakeholders including customs, immigration, police, and other border authorities to enhance coordination of their activities in guiding informal traders. The awareness should focus on the rights of informal traders and the need to declare their goods formally.
5. Traders engaged in sale of agricultural commodities should be encouraged to form cooperatives in order to bargain for favorable prices. Regional traders buying commodities directly from the farms at farm gate prices should be discouraged with emphasis placed on exporting finished products.
6. Given the informal cross border trade potential to increase border resident's household income to reduce poverty, the government should strategically improve on infrastructure connectivity and

continue to develop border markets at all customs stations. Moreover, maintaining good neighbourliness through bilateral trade pacts with countries like South Sudan, Kenya and DRC (being main destinations of informal exports) is critical for trade sustainability.

#### **4.3.2 Conclusion**

Informal export trade represents a significant share of Uganda's merchandise trade with her neighbouring countries. The integration of informal trade into formal merchandise trade has continued to improve Uganda's balance of payment position. Overall, the country remained the net exporter under informal trade arrangement. The results indicate that there is a great market potential for both agricultural and industrial products within the region, hence the need to promote south to south cooperation under existing regional blocs like EAC and COMESA whose countries are the main trading partners under informal trade.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: The Up-rating Model

The up rating process is based on the following Assumptions;

- (a) The supply for industrial and other products from either side of the borders is fairly constant throughout the month while the supply of Agricultural products fluctuate depending on season and on whether a given day is a market day or not.
- (b) Trade transactions through the other unmonitored crossing points in the neighborhood of the monitored border stations are estimated individually based on qualitative monthly reports that are compiled by supervisors.
- (c) The average value of flows (imports/exports) for a day of the week, say Tuesday is multiplied by the number of times Tuesday occurs in a month. The procedure is repeated for all the days of the week and a sum of the values estimated to get the monthly estimates. The maximum number a day say Tuesday occurs in a month is 5 times while the least is 4 times.

Under assumption (a) above, for industrial and other products with constant trade flows, consider a given month having  $n$  days with a daily average value of industrial and other products of  $\mu_i$ . The total value of inflows/outflows of industrial and other products in a month are therefore mathematically presented as:

$$A_i = n \mu_i \text{-----} (1)$$

Equation (1) states that to get the monthly value estimates for the months in question/consideration, the average daily values of industrial and other products from survey figures are multiplied by number of days in a given month.

Therefore, the aggregate estimated value of inflows/outflows during the survey period is the sum of the estimates of the twelve months monitored.

Mathematically,

$$A_T = \sum_{i=1}^{12} n \mu_i \text{-----} (2) \text{Where } i =$$

month monitored and  $A_T$  are total export/imports flows for industrial and other product categories.

Equation (2) represents estimated total value of informal exports/ imports of the industrial and other products traded during the 12 months of border monitoring.

These are informal trade flows (exports and imports) of goods in industrial products and other products category that passed through the monitored borders during the full days of twelve months of monitoring.

To up-rate informal trade flows of agricultural and other agricultural products during the twelve months of the survey, assumption (b) is taken into consideration. The monthly aggregate of agricultural trade flows

can be expressed as the sum of product of the number of particular days in a month and the average imports/exports for the day of the week.

Let  $d_j$  represent the number of particular days in a month, say four Mondays in March 2010 and  $\bar{y}_j$  the daily average value of agricultural exports/imports of a given day computed from the observed trade figures. Then,

$$B = d_j \bar{y}_j \text{-----} (3)$$

Where B, stands for the monthly total value of trade for a given day, say Monday in a month of agricultural exports/imports (i.e. total of all Mondays). Note that, the maximum number of times a day of the week appears in a month is 5 times.

Therefore, the monthly informal agricultural exports/imports aggregates for all days in a month are estimated as;

$$B_T = \sum_{j=1}^7 d_j \bar{y}_j \text{-----} (4) \text{Where}$$

j represents day of the week, i.e. Monday, Tuesday...Sunday. Adding the monthly totals for 12 months we get the aggregate informal (unrecorded) agricultural flows as;

$$\sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^7 d_j \bar{y}_j \text{-----} (5) \text{Where } k,$$

stands for the months monitored which were twelve in our case.

Equation (5) represents the estimated total value of informal exports/imports of the agricultural products traded during the twelve months of monitoring.

Finally we estimate total informal traded goods that passed through the routes known as “Panya routes” in the vicinity of the monitored border stations that enumerators could not capture.

From assumption (c) above, the percentages provided for each border post was multiplied by equation (2) and (5) to yield informal imports/exports estimates through the neighborhood. For instance, if informal trade through Busia neighborhood alone was estimated at 25 percent, the estimated trade flows were computed as,

$$C = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{12} n_i \mu_i + \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^7 d_j \bar{y}_j \right] 1/4 \text{-----} (6)$$

Equation (6) represents informal trade flows (exports and imports) of goods in all categories that passed through the routes within the vicinity of Busia Border post that could not be captured by the fieldworkers. The computation using the above equation for all other border posts is repeated to obtain overall estimates through unmonitored routes.



A summation of the results from the three equations (2), (5) and (6) gives the up-rated estimates of informal cross border trade figures. Hence,

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{12} n\mu_i + \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^7 d_j \text{ ₴} + 1/4$$

$$\left[ \sum_{i=1}^{12} n\mu_i + \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^7 d_j \text{ ₴} \right] \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

Equation (7) shows the trade estimates from unrecorded/informal transactions with Uganda's neighbours during the twelve months of monitoring.

### Estimation of missing data for un-monitored months

In order to show the magnitude of trade flows for the un-monitored months, estimation is necessary to fill the existing data gaps. Filling the gaps would improve the analytical usefulness of trade data so as to allow easy integration of the figures into BOP and National Accounts Statistics framework. The practice of estimating missing trade data is in consonant with internationally accepted standards by international organizations such as UN, UNECA, World Bank, and IMF. The estimation methods stipulated by these organizations are documented in the book entitled, "Manual on Methods of Estimation of Missing International Trade Data in Africa (UNECA 1995)."

It is necessary to estimate monthly flows that were missed out due to logistical constraints using linear interpolation and extrapolation models.

### Interpolation Method

This method estimates intermediate terms of a sequence of which particular terms are known. Consider the line defined by the two points  $(X_0, Y_0)$  and  $(X_1, Y_1)$ , and a third point to be determined  $(X, Y)$  lies on this line only if the following relation holds:

$$(Y_1 - Y_0) / (X_1 - X_0) = (Y - Y_0) / (X - X_0) \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

Suppose that the value of X is known, but not that of Y, Solving for Y from 8 above

$$Y = (Y_1 - Y_0) (X - X_0) / (X_1 - X_0) + Y_0 \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

Re-arranging (9) becomes

$$Y = ((X - X_0) / (X_1 - X_0)) Y_1 + (1.0 - ((X - X_0) / (X_1 - X_0))) Y_0 \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

Equation (10) can be rewritten as;

$$Y = \alpha Y_1 + (1.0 - \alpha) Y_0 \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

$$\text{Where } \alpha = (X - X_0) / (X_1 - X_0) \dots\dots\dots (12)$$

Equation (12) is the interpolation factor, while (11) is the linear interpolation model.

## Extrapolation Method

The linear projection model is based on the assumption that there are no sudden or dramatic changes occurring on conditions affecting growth during the period under review.

The mathematical formula is thus,

$$Y_{t+n} = Y_t + bn \text{ -----(13)}$$

Where  $Y_{t+n}$  is the value of the trade flow being projected, n units from time t

$Y_t$  is the recent value of the historical data and the starting point of projection

b is the average amount of growth or decline per unit of time.

n is the number of units of time (e.g. months, weeks, years etc)

To use model (13) above, b is estimated using the formula below.

$$b = \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_t - Y_{t-1}) / m \text{ ----- (14)}$$

Where m is the historical interval over which the average growth is calculated

$Y_{t-1}$  is the level of Y one time period before  $Y_t$ .

**Appendix II (a): Leading Informal Exports by Commodity Category and Value, 2023 (US\$ million).**

CATEGORY/ITEM	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Total
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>203.8</b>
Maize	11.7	9.8	9.5	3.9	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.9	51.2
Beans	4.3	2.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	5.2	6.1	29.4
Fish	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	21.7
Fruits	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	16.0
Bananas	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	11.9
Eggs	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	10.8
Onions	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	7.5
Cattle	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5	6.0
Tomatoes	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	4.9
Potatoes Irish	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	4.7
Groundnuts	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	4.0
Poultry	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.8
Cassava	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.7
Goats	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.8
Sorghum Grains	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.8
Vegetables	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.7
Peas	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.5
Pigs	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1
Millet Grains	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.1
Milk	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7
Spices	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5
Yams	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2
Sheep	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1
Beef	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Rice	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
Others	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	5.2
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>362.1</b>
Foot Ware and Parts	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.0	3.9	7.5	8.4	5.0	7.9	11.3	71.8
Clothes (New & Used)	3.0	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	5.5	4.7	2.7	2.4	5.9	39.3
Maize Flour	4.6	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.8	3.4	26.9
Alcohol/Spirits	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	15.7
Mattresses	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	11.3
Bags	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	10.8
Soda	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	8.2
Bed Sheets	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	7.8
Sacks	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	6.9

Cement	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	6.8
Hair Synthetic	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.9	5.1
Basins, Buckets, Toilet-Sits & Covers of Plastic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	5.1
Tiles	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.3
Glass Sheets	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	4.0
Timber	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.9	4.0
Household Articles of Plastic	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	4.0
Polythene Bags	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.9
Wheat Flour	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.6
Motorcycle Parts	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.5
Vacuum Flasks and Cups	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4
Maize Bran	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0
Soap	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.9
Tea Leaves	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.9
Salt	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.7
Tarpaulins	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.7
Other Products	9.3	7.7	8.4	7.4	10.0	6.9	8.2	9.1	10.7	8.9	6.9	8.2	101.5
<b>Other Products</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>

**AppendixII (b): Informal Export Trade flows by Category and Country, 2023 (US\$ millions)**

Category/Country	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Total
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>203.8</b>
Burundi	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.2
DR Congo	7.1	4.2	2.6	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	2.6	4.7	52.0
Kenya	10.4	10.1	8.4	6.9	7.7	6.5	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.3	5.0	7.1	81.7
Rwanda	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.8	7.1
South Sudan	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.3	1.9	3.1	2.9	3.6	4.6	4.6	43.7
Tanzania	6.7	3.7	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	19.0
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>362.1</b>
Burundi	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	-	2.6
DR Congo	19.0	17.2	17.7	19.0	22.9	17.6	17.4	25.8	27.1	17.3	20.7	28.6	250.3
Kenya	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	20.5
Rwanda	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	8.3
South Sudan	4.9	3.0	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.7	3.1	4.6	5.4	5.8	6.6	8.8	58.2
Tanzania	1.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.6	22.1
<b>Other Products</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Burundi	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
DR Congo	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>566.6</b>

### Appendix III (a): Leading Informal Imports by Commodity Category and Value, 2023 (US\$ million)

Category/Item	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Total
<b>Agricultural Products</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>
Rice	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.5	14.7
Coffee	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.8	1.2	5.9
Beans	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.7
Groundnuts	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	4.6
Fish	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.9
Bananas	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.8
Cattle	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	1.9
Potatoes Irish	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6
Fruits	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
Onions	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3
Millet Grains	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0
Peas	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Honey	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tomatoes	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Cassava	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
Vegetables	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Maize	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kola Nuts	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Poultry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Cocoa Beans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Industrial Products</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>71.5</b>
Clothes (New & Used)	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	12.5

Wheat Flour	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	9.5
Soap	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.5
Cooking Oil	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.2
Cement	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.8
Foot Ware and Parts	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.5
Palm Oil	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.3
Fertilizers	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8
Sugar	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7
Seeds	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Sacks	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4
Textile Materials	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.4
Body Creams, Lotions & Oils	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
Lubricating Oil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0
Basins, Buckets, Toilet-Sits & Covers Of Plastic	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8
Energy Drinks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Hair Synthetic	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
Petrol	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Milk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Juice	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Others	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	14.9
<b>Other Products</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Scrap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Cast Iron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Fuel Wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other Product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

**Appendix III (b): Informal Import Trade flows by Category and Country, 2023 (US\$ million)**

Category/Country	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Total
<b>Agricultural</b>	6.6	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	6.3	4.9	51.3
DR Congo	3.4	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	18.8
Kenya	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	21.7
Rwanda	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
South Sudan	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6
Tanzania	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.6	1.5	8.0
<b>Industrial</b>	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.9	71.5
DR Congo	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	7.6
Kenya	5.4	5.6	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.7	5.4	5.7	4.2	4.0	56.3
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
South Sudan	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.4
Tanzania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.9
<b>Other Products</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
DR Congo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kenya	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Grand Total</b>	13.3	11.7	9.9	9.4	10.1	9.3	8.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	12.2	10.9	124.0



**Appendix VI (a): Informal Exports Values by Mode of Transport 2019-2023 (US \$'000).**

Exports/Mode	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vehicles	320,249.1	86,402.8	344,534.4	133,675.2	387,779.0
Motorcycles	33,105.1	9,154.6	39,275.0	23,435.4	65,943.2
Tricycles	16,159.7	-	14,581.8	13,938.1	46,314.5
Bicycles	58,604.7	12,592.6	45,730.6	15,128.7	30,578.5
Boat/canoe	8,665.2	3,060.5	18,220.4	15,404.0	17,463.8
Head/Hand	49,458.2	9,628.3	21,320.7	4,704.8	9,516.4
Pushcart	20,409.9	6,716.5	14,240.9	4,107.8	6,510.1
Wheelchair	2,968.7	655.5	218.0	172.7	2,244.1
Wheelbarrow	-	-	121.3	28.9	241.3
Other	22,250.2	9,583.6	6,734.4	64.0	0.3
unknown	-	-	-	339,129.5	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>531,870.8</b>	<b>137,794.4</b>	<b>504,977.6</b>	<b>549,789.2</b>	<b>566,591.3</b>

**Appendix VI (b): Informal Imports Values by Mode of Transport 2019-2023 (US \$'000).**

Imports	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vehicles	16,620.0	7,859.1	31,037.4	10,896.7	34,385.9
Motorcycles	10,454.6	2,675.8	10,885.2	6,693.8	33,123.8
Bicycles	13,300.7	2,402.2	11,758.2	4,136.4	22,578.6
Wheel Chair	6,884.2	1,627.5	5,185.9	3,399.4	13,356.0
Head/Hand	7,111.6	1,716.1	7,757.8	3,591.9	10,557.9
Tricycles	744.3	-	964.6	1,268.0	6,076.0
Push cart	1,328.7	508.2	1,376.9	341.7	3,873.1
Wheel Barrow	-	-	64.0	11.3	32.2
Boat/canoe	45.0	20.2	31.2	1.5	12.8
Other-specify	1,273.1	377.7	168.0	1.5	4.3
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,968.6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>57,762.2</b>	<b>17,186.9</b>	<b>69,229.3</b>	<b>79,310.7</b>	<b>124,000.7</b>

## Appendix VII (a): ICBT Survey Team 2023

Co-ordinators		Supervisors	
NO.	Name	1	Mr Echoku Sam
1	Dr. Chris N. Mukiiza	2	Ms. Jane Yoyeta Magoola
2	Mrs. Aliziki Lubega	3	Ms. Jackline Natusinguza
3	Ms. Milly Nalukwago Isingoma	4	Ms. Lydia Nyirabasabose
4	Mr. Emmanuel Ssemambo	5	Ms. Farida Yapsoyekwo
5	Mr. Kizza James	6	Ms. Sharon Uwamahoro
6	Ms. Hellen Leticia Nviri	7	Mr. Galande Johnstone
Report writing		8	Ms. Ziria Babwona
1	Dr. Chris N. Mukiiza	9	Mr. Edward Twinomugisha
2	Mrs. Aliziki Lubega	10	Mr. Leeta Ronald
3	Mr Echoku Sam	11	Mr. Peter Kagumya
4	Ms. Juliet Nakayenga	12	Ms. Olivia Rukundo
5	Ms. Jane Yoyeta Magoola		
6	Ms. Jackline Natusinguza		
Data Editors			
1	Ms. Racheal Nannono		
2	Ms. Prossy Nambalirwa		
3	Ms. Winfred Nante		
4	Ms. Aisha Byogero		
5	Ms. Hadijah Ssali		

## Appendix VII (b): Enumerators/Data collectors 2023

No.	Enumerators 2023	No.	Enumerators 2023
1	Ahabwe Sheila Sherry	43	Kwagga Chrisbella Vivian
2	Akato Sarah	44	Kyomuhendo Carolyne
3	Akoragye Rhita	45	Matama Miriam
4	Amaniyo Harriet	46	Mereyankya Grace
5	Amanya Nerious	47	Abaho Perezi
6	Amuge Stella	48	Aeko Joseph Clement
7	Arago Lydia	49	Aanyu Christine Oliva
8	Arinaye Jane	50	Abalo Catherine
9	Asekenye Rachel	51	Ainomugisha Babra
10	Atim Connie Florence	52	Mugera Herman
11	Ayinzabyona Winnie	53	Mukiza Frank
12	Ayinzabyonaa Winnie	54	Muleddu Bernard
13	Baguma Moses Karemire	55	Munezero Grace
14	Bogere Sadat	56	Munguryek Rosette
15	Habumugisha Joram	57	Mwesigye Frank
16	Habumugisha Nelson Abel	58	Nakabugo Sarah
17	Hatangimana Epaphra	59	Nakanjako Saluwa
18	Jakisa Collins	60	Nakirya Jane Frances
19	Kabusu Ivan	61	Nalule Jenipher
20	Kampiya angella	62	Nalule Sarah
21	Kamukama Hillary	63	Namanyi christine Auma
22	Kasalirwe Francis	64	Namatovu Fatia
23	Kasango Gava Elizephan	65	Namwanje Eve
24	Katongole Peter	66	Namwebya violet Patricia
25	Katusiime Reacheal	67	Nantege Mildred
26	Kaziba David Aggrey	68	Natukunda Murungi Flomiah
27	Kembabazi Patience	69	Ninsiima Babra
28	Kenneth Muhimbo	70	Niyigaba Dorothy
29	Kibuuka Ambrose Wamayi	71	Nshemereirwe Alice
30	Komugisha Doris Alicia	72	Takuwa Mary
31	Nyafwono Immaculate Odipo	73	Tibanganya Irene
32	Nyanzi Sultan	74	Toyota Kwiseera Ramadhan
33	Ojambo Milton	75	Tuhiriirwe Monic
34	Ojiroty Dorothy	76	Twongyeirwe Kellen
35	Opio James	77	Uwimana Monica
36	Otim Maurice	78	Uwizeye Charity
37	Otimong Wilson	79	Waiswa Baker
38	Sekandi Ponsiano	80	Walimbwa Nandaah Robert
39	Ssembajja Zachariah Oleg	81	Wamala Patrick
40	Wasanjja Stephen Walyomu	82	Wambudhe Micheal Kintu
41	Weere Doreen	83	Yumvirusaba Augustine
42	Yatuha Lorine		

## A: Vehicle Form

10

[illegible]