





# THE INFORMAL CROSS BORDER TRADE SURVEY REPORT 2019





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#### **FOREWORD**

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Bank of Uganda (BOU) have been undertaking the Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) surveys at the main border crossings in the country since 2005. This report presents the findings of the 15<sup>th</sup> ICBT survey conducted in 2019. The survey 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 the 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 in recent years. Hence, the ICBT aims at recording accurately intraregional trade to measure economic gains accruing from the integration process. The statistical data from ICBT 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 in 2019. 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.

Adam Mugume (PhD)

Executive Director Research. For: Governor Bank of Uganda Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)

**Executive Director** 

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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#### **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 manufactured items that have been classified under the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC). The category includes processed agricultural commodities and manufactured goods.

Agricultural Products

These are unprocessed agricultural commodities, fisheries and forest products.

Informal Cross-Border Trade

Refers to trade transactions between residents and nonresidents 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 for the purpose of 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 Merchandise Trade Statistics

ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic

Activities

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 from the monthly Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) survey conducted during 2019. The broad objective of the survey was to establish the volume and value of informal (unrecorded) trade between Uganda and her neighbours. The ICBT Survey is conducted by Bank of Uganda (BOU) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) that provide both technical and financial resources towards its execution.

# Formal and Informal Trade Flows in 2019

In 2019, Uganda's formal export earnings increased by 15.4 percent to US\$3,563.8 million compared to the value of US\$3,087.4 million recorded in 2018. Informal exports decreased by 2.7 percent to US\$531.9 million from US\$546.6 million recorded in 2018. The combined exports earnings (formal and informal) amounted to US\$4,095.7 million in 2019, an increment of 12.7 percent when compared to US\$3,633.9 million recorded in 2018. The share of informal exports to total exports decreased to 13.0 percent in 2019 from 15.0 percent recorded in 2018.

On the other hand, formal imports (CIF) amounted to US\$ 7,696.0 million in 2019, leading to a 14.4 percent increase compared to US\$6,729.4 million registered in 2018. During 2019, informal imports amounted to US\$57.8 million, a decrease of 3.7 percent compared to the value of US\$60.0 million registered in 2018. Total imports amounted to US\$7,753.8 million, an increase of 14.2 percent in comparison to US\$6,789.4 million recorded in 2018. The share of informal imports to total imports bill decreased to 0.7 percent in 2019 compared to 0.9 percent registered in 2018.

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

Overall, informal exports receipts decreased to US\$531.9 million in 2019 compared to US\$546.6 million registered in 2018. This was mainly due to the decrease in the exports receipts to Rwanda and Kenya by 77.8 percent (US\$38.5 million) and 35.0 percent (US\$52.5 million), respectively. The decrease in Exports was attributed to the temporary closure of the Rwandese's borders to Uganda and the restrictive quotas introduced by the Tanzanian authorities on items that had in the early years been traded like maize grains and its products.

On the other hand, export receipts from DR Congo (US\$329.8 million), registered a 22.2 percent increase in the export values for 2019 compared to US\$269.8 million in 2018. Informal Exports to South Sudan (US\$61.7 million), also registered a percentage increase of 22.4 in 2019 compared to US\$50.4 million earned in 2018.

Informal imports decreased by 3.7 percent to US\$57.8 million in 2019 from US\$60.0 million in 2018. This was due to a 64.6 percent decrease in value of imports from Rwanda to US\$1.7 million from US\$4.8 million registered in 2018. Other notable decreases where registered for value of informal imports from Kenya of 6.8 percent in the year ended 2019. On the other hand, import bills from Tanzania (US\$5.3 million), South Sudan (US\$4.0 million) and DR Congo

(US\$23.5 million) increased by 43.2, 25.0 and 0.9 percent respectively in 2019 compared to that recorded in 2018.

# Main Commodities Exported and Imported During 2019.

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 2019 Industrial products dominated informal trade exports accounting for 63.2 percent (US US\$335.9 million) of the total export values while Agricultural products dominated informal imports with market share of 54.0 percent (USUS\$ 31.2 million). DR Congo was the major destination for most of the industrial exports fetching US\$241.8 million, representing 72.0 percent of the informal industrial exports.

Agricultural export products followed although with fluctuating values over the years, with US\$195.2 million in 2019 representing 36.7 percent of the total informal exports receipts compared to US\$172.7 million recorded in 2018.

In 2019, Agricultural informal import products decreased by 2.8 percent to US\$31.2 million from US\$32.1 million recorded in 2018. DR Congo was the main source of Uganda's agricultural imports registering up to US\$18.4 million, representing 59.0 percent of the informal Agricultural import value in 2019.

The Other product category accounted for about US\$0.7 and US\$0.4 million in export and import values, respectively in 2019.

# **Trade Flows by Border Station**

The Informal Cross Border Trade survey covered 20 border points and 4 bus terminals, which covers over 90 percent of the informal trade transactions between Uganda and her neighbours.

In 2019, Mpondwe, Busia, Elegu, Paidha and Bunagana stations accounted for a combined share of 79.6 percent of informal export revenue. Mpondwe station, was the leading export border station with informal exports value estimated at US\$189.9 million (35.7 percent), followed by Busia border post with US\$84.1 million (15.8 percent), Elegu with US\$59.8 million (11.2 percent), Paidha with US\$53.9 million (10.1 percent), and Bunagana with US\$36.3 million (6.8 percent).

On the other hand, Busia, Mpondwe, Paidha, Malaba, and Elegu border stations were the leading entry points for informal imports in 2019, with a combined share of 70.4 percent (US\$40.7 millions) of imports.

# 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 2019.

#### 1.2 Background

The 2019 informal cross border surveys was the fifteenth in series of annual 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 the 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 collaboration with 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 where the border posts and bus terminals are located.

# 1.3 Survey Objectives

The broad objective of the survey was to establish the volume and value of unrecorded or informal trade flows between Uganda and her neighbours. Within this broad objective, the specific objectives were:

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

# 1.4 Overview of Global and Regional Trade Developments

Although the first cases of COVID-19 were recorded in December 2019, the world trade statistical review 2020 indicated that the crisis did not contribute to the slowdown for the year 2019. Even before the pandemic, World merchandise trade in volume terms recorded a slight decline of 0.1 percent in 2019 after rising by 2.9 percent in the previous year 2018 weighed down largely by trade tensions and protectionist measures by China and the US. This was the first contraction in global trade flow since the global financial crisis of 2008/09.

In value terms, merchandise trade fell by 3.0 percent to US\$18.89 trillion compared with a 10.2 percent increase in 2018, largely due to price fluctuations. Trade declined more steeply in value terms than in volume terms due to falling export and import prices.

All regions recorded a decline in merchandise trade in terms of volume and value in 2019. The largest decline was in South and Central America and the Caribbean. Merchandise trade of the European Union accounted for 30 percent of world trade in 2019, totalling US\$5,670 billion.

Among the world's top 50 traders, Vietnam and the Philippines rose the most in world rankings for merchandise trade over the past ten years. Their active participation in global value chains, particularly in manufactured goods, was the main driving force for this improvement.

World exports of manufactured goods contracted by 2.0 percent in 2019 but remain the leading component of merchandise exports. Trade in manufactured goods represents 70 percent of world merchandise exports. Iron and steel exports experienced the largest decline among manufactured goods in 2019, with a 12 percent drop compared with 2018.

The value of the merchandise trade in Africa declined by 2.9 percent while its volume increased by 0.7 percent. According to the world statistical trade review report 2020, Africa's exports for 2019 were US\$462.2 billion which was a 4.5 percent decline from 484.2 billion recorded in 2018 while its imports reduced from US\$576.1 billion to US\$569.1 billion. Furthermore, the value of LDC merchandise exports in 2019 was US\$181 billion which represented a decline of 6.0 percent compared to US\$192 billion registered in 2018. The value of the merchandise imports was US\$ 271 billion in 2019, a one percent (1%) increase in the value of imports to the LDCs compared to the 10 increase recorded in 2018. COMESA's exports also reduced from US\$118.8 billion in 2018 to US\$112.4 billion in 2019 while its imports declined from US\$196.9 billion to US\$193.1 billion. The report cited Uganda as the leading exporter of Agricultural products among the LDCs in 2019.

In addition, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Statistical Abstract 2020 indicates that African continent remained the main destination of Uganda's exports in 2019 accounting for 45.7 percent of its exports, followed by Europe and then the Middle East during the period under review. The COMESA regional bloc was the main destination for its exports accounting for 32.2 percent of total formal exports revenue. In the COMESA bloc, the leading export destination country was DR Congo accounting for 14.1 percent, followed by Kenya with 13.2

percent. Among countries from the rest of Africa, South Sudan was the leading destination for Uganda's exports accounting for 10.1 percent of its exports.

On the other hand, the Asian continent was the main source of Uganda's merchandise imports whose imports were US\$3,043.7 million in 2019 with the major trading partners being China and India. The African continent was second with imports worth US\$2,099.4 million in 2019, representing 27.1 percent compared to US\$1,448.3 million in 2018. Within EAC, Kenya and Tanzania were the major trading partners for Uganda in 2019 (Uganda Bureau of Statistics statistical Abstract, 2020).

Generally, the 2019 world trade data also reflect how changing consumer preferences in recent years have influenced global trade patterns, with consumers increasingly keen to reduce use and waste of products that have a damaging impact on the environment, such as plastics. Demand for renewable energy goods, such as wind turbines, solar panels and electric cars, has also increased significantly in the last few years (World Trade Statistical Review, 2020).

# Chapter 2: METHODOLOGY

#### 2.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the methodology used to gather information on informal cross border trade activities, 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:

- All merchandise leaving/entering the country carried on foot, bicycles, push carts, motorcycles, vehicle, wheel chairs, 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:

- 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 2019 Survey covered twenty gazetted border posts and four bus terminals where merchandise destined to the neighbouring countries are loaded and offloaded. 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 Immigration; Police and other security organs; and, availability of other necessary infrastructure to support fieldwork. The border posts monitored and the respective neighbouring countries are shown in Figure 1.

South Sudan Elegu/ KITGUM N Odramacaky коттро Vurra ABIM Congo D, R Lwakhakha Kenya Mpondwa BUSHENY Mutukula Tanzania 100KM Katuna Legend International Boundary Major Road Border Point Rwanda Water Body - District Boundary Major Town

Figure 1: Border Posts Monitored during 2019

In addition to the border posts, four bus terminals were monitored covering the following routes; Kampala/Kigali, Kampala/Juba, Kampala/Goma and Kampala/Bukoba/Dares-salaam. 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, 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 were not recorded by Customs Authorities were 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, Summary Forms "A" used to summarize daily commodity data and a 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 included; calculators, rulers, pens and weighing scales.

# 2.7 Data Processing and Analysis

The data was captured on a monthly basis at UBOS and edited by officials from both institutions 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.

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

#### **CHAPTER 3: SURVEY FINDINGS**

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the ICBT survey findings for 2019. 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. Further, 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 2019, the combined exports earnings (formal and informal) amounted to US\$4,095.7 million, of which, formal exports were worth US\$3,563.8 million, while informal exports accounted for US\$531.9 million. The overall export earnings increased by 12.7 percent in 2019 compared to increase of 5.3 percent registered in 2018. Informal exports receipts decreased by 2.7 percent in 2019 in comparison to a 0.4 percent decrease registered in 2018 as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Formal and Informal Trade Flows, 2015-2019 (US\$ millions).

			YEAR		
Trade Flow	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Informal Exports	399.1	419.2	549	546.6	531.9
Formal/Official exports.	2,267.0	2,482.3	2,901.6	3,087.4	3,563.8
Total Exports	2,666.1	2,901.5	3,450.7	3,633.9	4,095.7
Informal Imports	64.3	64.9	80.7	60	57.8
Formal/Official imports.	5,528.1	4,829.5	5,595.9	6,729.4	7,696.0
Total Imports	5,592.4	4,894.3	5,676.6	6,789.4	7,753.8
Total trade	8,258.5	7,795.9	9,127.2	10,423.4	11,849.4
Trade Balance	-2,926.3	-1,992.8	-2,225.9	-3,155.5	-3,658.1
% change (Exports)	-0.4	8.8	18.9	5.3	12.7
% change (Imports)	-8.9	-12.5	16.0	19.6	14.2
% change (total trade)	-6.3	-5.6	17.1	14.2	13.7
% change (trade balance)	-15.5	-31.9	11.7	41.8	15.9

# 3.1.2 Formal and Informal Imports

The imports bill increased by 14.2 percent in 2019 compared to a 19.6 percent increase in 2018 as show in Table 1 above. The total import bill stood at US\$7,753.8 million in 2019, with formal imports accounting for US\$7,696.0 million, while informal imports were US\$57.8 million. In 2019, formal imports increased by 14.4 percent while informal imports decreased by 3.7 percent when compared to 2018 trade flows.

The developments in the merchandise trade resulted into an increased trade deficit which was estimated at US\$3,658.1 million in 2019, compared to US\$3,155.5 million deficit recorded in 2018 as indicated in Table 1. 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(a) and Figure 2(b) below.

Figure 2(a): Formal Imports, Exports and Trade Balance, 2015-2019 (US\$ Millions)

2019
2018
2017
2016
2015

-5,000 0 5,000 10,000

Formal Trade Flows

Trade Balance Forma Imports. Formal Exports.

Figure 2(b): Informal Imports, Exports and Trade Balance, 2015-2019 (US\$ Millions)



### 3.2 Direction of Informal Trade

#### 3.2.1 Informal Exports

The DR Congo was the leading informal exports destination in 2019, with exports receipts estimated at US\$329.8 million, representing a 62.0 percent share of total informal exports receipts. Kenya followed with US\$97.5 million representing 18.3 percent of the total informal exports. Exports to South Sudan came third amounting to US\$61.7 million (11.6 percent), which was a 22.4 percent increase compared to US\$50.4 million recorded in 2018. Informal exports to Tanzania and Rwanda in 2019 accounted for 6.0 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. Export receipts from Rwanda registered a significant decline of US\$38.5 million (77.8 percent) in 2019 from the US\$49.5 recorded in 2018. The details are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: Direction of Informal Trade, 2014-2019** 

					Exports						
Do allo atlan		\	/alues (US	\$ millions)	Percentage Share						
Destination	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Burundi	15.0	1.9					0.5				
D.R. Congo	139.5	182.1	221.3	270.0	269.8	329.8	45.6	52.8	49.2	49.4	62.0
Kenya	92.9	96.4	79.1	141.7	150.0	97.5	24.2	18.9	25.8	27.4	18.3
Rwanda	24.5	21.8	33.5	39.0	49.5	11.0	5.4	8.0	7.1	9.1	2.1
South Sudan	119.5	78.8	41.6	47.8	50.4	61.6	19.7	9.9	8.7	9.2	11.6
Tanzania	23.3	18.2	43.8	50.5	26.9	32.0	4.6	10.4	9.2	4.9	6.0
Total	414.6	399.1	419.2	549.0	546.6	531.9	100	100	100	100	100
					Imports						
Origin			Values (US	\$ millions)		Percentage Share					
Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
D.R. Congo	21.3	18.3	20.3	28.7	23.3	23.5	28.4	31.2	35.6	38.8	40.7
Kenya	30.8	31.9	26.6	27.4	25.0	23.3	49.6	41.0	33.9	41.6	40.4
Rwanda	2.2	1.2	2.5	3.2	4.8	1.7	1.8	3.8	4.0	8.1	2.9
South Sudan	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.9	2.9	5.4	6.8
Tanzania	7.7	10.7	13.0	19.1	3.7	5.3	16.6	20.0	23.7	6.1	9.2
Total	65.8	64.3	64.9	80.7	60.0	57.8	100	100	100	100	100

### 3.2.2 Informal Imports

The DR Congo was Uganda's main source of informal imports representing 40.7 percent of the total informal imports in 2019 with goods worth US\$23.5 million. This was closely followed by Kenya with merchandise worth US\$23.3 million, (40.4 percent). Tanzania with US\$5.3 million (9.2 percent) was the third source of informal imports for Uganda. The informal imports from South Sudan registered a value of US\$4.0 million in 2019. Informal imports from Rwanda registered a declined from US\$4.8 million in 2018 to US\$1.7 million in 2019.

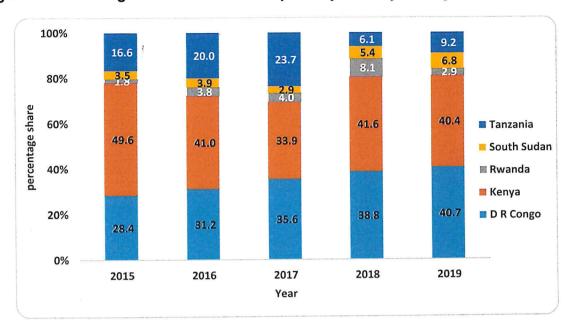


Figure 3: Percentage Share of informal imports by Country of Origin, 2015 to 2019

# 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 2019, Industrial products continued to dominate informal exports while Agricultural products dominated informal import as shown in Table 3. Industrial exports amounted to US\$335.9 million, which is a 9.9 percent drop in comparison to the US\$373.0 million reported in 2018. The DR Congo took the largest share of Uganda's informal industrial exports amounting to US\$241.8 million in 2019 an increase from the US\$206.4 million recorded in 2018. The second largest ICBT export destination was Kenya although exports declined by 60.6 percent to US\$34.2 million in 2019 from the US\$86.7 million recorded in 2018.

Exports of Agricultural products ranked second, fetching US\$195.2 million for informal exports in 2019, which represents 36.7 percent of total informal exports, an improvement from US\$172.7 million recorded in 2018. The DR Congo and Kenya were the main destination for the agricultural commodities amounting to US\$87.5 million and US\$63.2 million, respectively. This was followed by South Sudan and Tanzania from which agricultural exports fetched US\$31.6 million and US\$11.0 million, respectively.

In terms of imports, ICBT of Agricultural commodities decreased from US\$32.1 million in 2018 to US\$31.2 million in 2019 and this accounted for 54.0 percent of the total informal imports bill. The DR Congo and Kenya remained the main sources for the informal agricultural commodities, registering import bills of US\$18.4 million and US\$5.8 million, respectively, while South Sudan registered the least import bill of US\$1.1 million in 2019, see Table 3 below. Similarly, imports of Industrial products declined to US\$26.1 million in 2019 from US\$27.4

million reported in 2018. Kenya remains the main source of industrial commodities imports accounting for US\$17.4million.

Imports of the Other products category that comprise largely of natural resources amounted to about US\$0.4 million in 2019, a 20.0 percent decrease compared to the US\$0.5 million recorded in 2018.

Table 3: Informal Trade by Commodity Category and Country, 2017 – 2019 (US\$ million)

		2017			2018			2019	
Country /Category	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products
Exports	199.0	348.3	1.8	172.7	373.0	0.8	195.2	335.9	0.7
DR Congo	53.8	214.9	1.4	62.8	206.4	0.6	87.5	241.8	0.5
Kenya	80.5	61.1	0.1	63.1	86.7	0.1	63.2	34.2	0.0
Rwanda	13.4	25.4	0.2	19.7	29.7	0.1	2.0	8.9	0.0
South Sudan	19.0	28.7	0.1	23.3	27.1	0.0	31.6	30.0	0.1
Tanzania	32.3	18.2	0.1	3.7	23.1	0.0	11.0	20.9	0.1
Imports	53.2	26.7	0.8	32.1	27.4	0.5	31.2	26.1	0.4
DR Congo	22.1	6.0	0.6	16.7	6.3	0.3	18.4	4.9	0.0
Kenya	9.3	18.0	0.1	7.5	17.3	0.1	5.8	17.4	0.1
Rwanda	2.8	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0
South Sudan	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	1.1	2.8	0.0
Tanzania	18.1	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	4.4	0.9	0.1

### 3.4 Main informal Export Commodities

In 2019, the main ICBT export commodities were; Clothes (New & used) (10.2 percent), Fish (9.5 percent), Shoes (7.2 percent), Beans (6.1 percent), Sandals (4.4 percent), Cattle (4.3 percent), Maize grain (3.1 percent) and Alcohol/Spirits (2.9 percent). The combined export receipts for these eight commodities amounted to US\$253.2 million, which accounted for 47.6 percent of the total informal exports. Significant increases were recorded for a number of export commodities, namely; Salt, Sacks, Cattle, Cement, Goats, Maize grains, Motorcycle parts, Soda, Petroleum jelly, Fruits, Fish, Suit cases, Bananas, Tomatoes and Mattresses. On the other hand, decreases were registered for Maize flour, Shoes, Beans, Bed sheets and Eggs among others.

The main informal agricultural exports were; Fish, Beans, Cattle, Maize grains, Fruits, Goats, Eggs, Bananas, and Tomatoes while the main informal industrial exports were Clothes (New & Used), Shoes, Sandals, Alcohol/spirits Bags, Maize flour, Sacks, Bed sheets, Soda,

Mattresses, Motorcycle parts, Cement, Salt, Suit cases, Textile materials and Petroleum jelly among others, see Table 4 below.

Table 4: Main Informal Export Commodities, 2015-2019 (US\$ Million)

		Year				Percentage share					
Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Clothes (new & used)	36.6	45.4	49.2	49.5	54.1	10.8	9.0	9.1	10.2		
Fish	44.4	42.1	41.3	39.8	50.6	10.1	7.5	7.3	9.5		
Shoes	34.8	49.6	62.0	50.4	38.3	11.8	11.3	9.2	7.2		
Beans	18.6	27.6	45.0	38.9	32.2	6.6	8.2	7.1	6.1		
Sandals	16.4	17.3	33.1	25.8	23.4	4.1	6.0	4.7	4.4		
Cattle	9.8	1.6	9.3	11.9	22.8	0.4	1.7	2.2	4.3		
Maize grains	22.9	14.8	48.3	10.8	16.3	3.5	8.8	2.0	3.1		
Alcohol/spirits	11.8	12.5	19.1	16.2	15.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.9		
Bags	3.8	7.6	8.6	13.1	12.7	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.4		
Fruits	5.8	6.4	9.0	9.3	12.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3		
Maize flour	11.6	14.7	13.5	29.5	10.2	3.5	2.5	5.4	1.9		
Sacks	4.1	1.7	2.5	2.7	8.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6		
Bed sheets	3.8	6.5	7.3	9.7	8.2	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.5		
Goats	4.9	2.8	3.9	5.2	8.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5		
Soda	4.5	5.0	10.5	6.0	8.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.5		
Mattresses	2.6	2.7	4.6	6.7	7.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4		
Eggs	5.7	5.8	3.7	8.9	7.6	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.4		
Motorcycle parts	4.7	7.1	7.0	4.9	7.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.3		
Cement	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.7	6.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3		
Bananas	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.7	6.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3		
Salt	5.6	5.6	4.8	0.9	5.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.0		
Suit cases	2.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	5.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0		
Tomatoes	4.0	3.0	2.4	4.3	4.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9		
Textile materials	4.7	2.8	4.6	4.6	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8		
Petroleum jelly	2.4	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7		
Others	124.8	124.5	143.4	181.0	151.8	29.7	26.1	33.1	28.5		
Grand total	399.1	419.2	549.0	546.6	531.9	100	100	100	100		

# 3.5 Main Informal Import Commodities

The main imported commodities under ICBT in 2019 were Beans, Coffee, Clothes (New & Used), Rice, Bananas, Wheat flour, Palm oil, Cooking oil, Groundnuts and Fruits. Altogether, the import of the above commodities amounted to US\$36.6 million, representing 63.3 percent of the total informal import bill as detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Main Informal Import Commodities, 2015 – 2019 (US\$ millions).

	Ye	ar					Percentage	e share	
ITEM	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Beans	2.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	5.8	6.7	5.2	6.2	10.1
Coffee	5.0	6.5	7.0	4.9	5.6	10.0	8.7	8.2	9.7
Clothes (new & used)	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	4.9	3.6	3.5	5.1	8.5
Rice	7.5	9.1	9.9	6.0	4.5	14.0	12.3	10.1	7.8
Bananas	2.2	2.5	2.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.1	7.2	7.4
Wheat flour	6.1	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.6
Palm oil	2.2	1.8	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.8	4.3	6.2	4.8
Cooking oil	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.1	2.9	3.3
Groundnuts	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.0	1.7	5.1	5.9	5.0	2.9
Fruits	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.2
Potatoes Irish	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.1
Maize grains	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.2	2.0
Soap	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5
Shoes	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.4
Spaghetti	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3
Onions	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.7	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.2
Juice	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	4.1	1.8	1.0	1.2
Salt	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.2
Fish	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1
Sorghum grains	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.8	1.0
Cassava	2.4	2.1	4.8	0.4	0.6	3.2	5.9	0.7	1.0
Milk	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9
Brooms	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
Sugar	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.8
Vegetables	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Others	17.5	17.4	22.8	15.9	10.5	26.8	28.2	26.6	18.2
Grand total	64.3	64.9	80.7	60.0	57.8	100	100	100	100

Significant increases in the import bill were recorded in the informal imports of Maize grains, Salt, Soap, Milk, Clothes (new & used), Beans, Cassava and Sorghum grains among others. Rice, Palm oil, Irish Potatoes and Onions among others registered decreases for the year 2019 compared to 2018.

### 3.6 Trade Flows by Border Station

#### 3.6.1 Informal Exports

In 2019, the leading exit border points for informal exports were; Mpondwe (DR Congo), Busia (Kenya), Elegu (South Sudan), Paidha (DR Congo), Bunagana (DR Congo), and Mutukula (Tanzania) with a combined share of 85.5 percent of the total informal export value (US\$454.6 million). Informal Export values through Mpondwe border post alone, accounted for US\$189.9 million (35.7 percent) having increased from US\$149.3 million recorded in 2018. Busia customs station followed with US\$84.1 million of informal exports representing a 45.8 percent. This was however a decrease compared to US\$133.1 million registered in 2018. The thirds was Elegu border with informal exports worth US\$59.8 million (11.2 percent) compared to US\$49.4 million recorded in 2018.

Exports through Oraba, Kikagati, Bunagana, Paidha, Mpondwe, Elegu, Mutukula, and Ishasha River all registered increases in their value by 89.9 percent, 57.1 percent, 47.6, 43.1, 27.2 percent, 21.2 percent, 18.8 and 9.1 percent respectively. On the other hand Exports through Mirama hills, Katuna, Cyanika, Lwakhaka, Suam River, Busia, Goli, Bugango, Ntoroko, Odramachaku, Malaba and Vurra customs declined by 81.0 percent, 70.5 percent, 53.6 percent, 42.1 percent, 43.2 percent, 36.8 percent, 21.4 percent, 20.0 percent, 18.0 percent, 17.6 percent, 8.9 percent, and 6.4 percent, respectively in 2019 from the value recorded in 2018 as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Informal Exports by Border Station, 2015 – 2019 (US\$ millions).

		Exports	in USS Mill	100,0	Percentage Share					
<b>Customs Stations</b>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bugango	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bunagana	9.5	10.0	12.6	24.6	36.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.5	6.8
Busia	69.9	66.1	117.4	133.1	84.1	17.5	15.8	21.4	24.4	15.8
Cyanika	5.6	15.3	21.8	16.8	7.8	1.4	3.7	4	3.1	1.5
Elegu	64.0	36.6	47.5	49.4	59.8	16	8.7	8.6	9.0	11.2
Goli	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Ishasha river	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.2	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5
Katuna	24.9	32.1	28.2	42.2	12.4	6.2	7.7	5.1	7.7	2.3
Kikagati	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lwakhakha	1.4	1.3	5.2	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2
Malaba	9.6	9.3	15.8	11.2	10.2	2.4	2.2	2.9	2	1.9
Mirama hills	2.2	5.0	2.3	2.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Mpondwe	118.4	137.1	171.7	149.3	189.9	29.7	32.7	31.3	27.3	35.7
Mutukula	16.8	42.5	48.8	25.7	30.6	4.2	10.1	8.9	4.7	5.7
Ntoroko	13.6	14.3	11.4	10.6	8.7	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.9	1.6
Odramachaku	12.5	14.7	15.5	24.8	20.4	3.1	3.5	2.8	4.5	3.8
Oraba	14.8	5.0	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Paidha	8.6	16.0	36.0	37.7	53.9	2.2	3.8	6.6	6.9	10.1
Suam river	15.5	2.5	3.3	3.7	2.1	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Vvura	5.2	4.6	4.6	7.8	7.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4
Grand Total	399.1	419.2	549.0	546.6	531.9	100	100	100	100	100

## 3.6.2 Informal Imports

Busia was the leading entry point for informal imports with an import bill of US\$15.8 million (27.3 percent) in 2019. This was followed by Mpondwe with import items worth US\$8.9 million, representing 15.4 percent of the informal import bill. Paidha and Malaba with values of US\$7.6 million (13.2 percent) and US\$4.7 million (8.1 percent) were the third and fourth entry points, respectively in the values of informally imported items, see Table 7.

Ishasha River point registered the most significant increase (300 percent) in the values of commodities imported. Other stations that registered increases in the value of informally imported items included: Oraba, Kikagati, Paidha, Bunagana, Bugango, Elegu and Busia. On the other hand, Ntoroko, Mirama hills, Katuna, Cyanika, Odramachaku, Suam River, Malaba, Vvura, Mpondwe, Goli, Lwakhakha, and Mutukula stations registered decreases in the values of informally imported goods in 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 7: Informal Imports by Border Station, 2015 – 2019 (US\$ millions).

		Import	s in US \$ N	Millions		Percentage Share					
CUSTOMS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Bugango	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	
Bunagana	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	4.8	2.0	1.6	2.5	3.5	
Busia	18.7	18.5	17.6	15.7	15.8	29.1	28.5	21.9	26.2	27.3	
Cyanika	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.4	1.5	
Elegu	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.8	5.2	6.4	
Goli	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	
Ishasha river	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	
Katuna	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	0.8	1.1	2.7	2.4	4.3	1.4	
Kikagati	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	4.8	
Lwakhakha	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.6	
Malaba	8.4	5.6	7.3	5.8	4.7	13.1	8.6	9.0	9.7	8.1	
Mirama hills	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	
Mpondwe	6.3	6.6	9.8	10.2	8.9	9.9	10.1	12.2	16.9	15.4	
Mutukula	10.2	11.5	17.9	2.1	2.1	15.9	17.7	22.2	3.5	3.6	
Ntoroko	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.1	
Odramachaku	1.9	3.0	3.1	3.9	2.5	3.0	4.7	3.8	6.5	4.4	
Oraba	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	
Paidha	4.3	6.4	9.3	5.0	7.6	6.7	9.9	11.6	8.3	13.2	
Suam river	3.4	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.4	5.4	1.8	0.7	2.9	2.4	
Vvura	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	
Grand Total	64.3	64.9	80.7	60.0	57.8	100	100	100	100	100	

# 3.7 Trade Flows by Modes of Transport, 2019

Figures 4 and 5 below show the values of the different modes of transport used in the transportation of informal exports and imports over the period 2015 to 2019. Motor vehicles continued to be the main mode of transport for informal exports accounting for US\$320.2 million, which represents 60.2 percent of informal exports. Bicycles were second, conveying goods worth US\$58.6 million (11.0 percent). Carrying/transportation by head/hands followed with a value of US\$49.4 million, then Motorcycles with US\$33.1 Million. See Appendix VI (a). Push Carts were used to transport exports items worth US\$20.4 Million during the year 2019. Finally, boats/canoes which transported exports worth US\$8.7 million were only used at Ntoroko landing site to transport informal exports to DR Congo.

Figure 4: Informal Exports by Mode of Transport 2015 to 2019

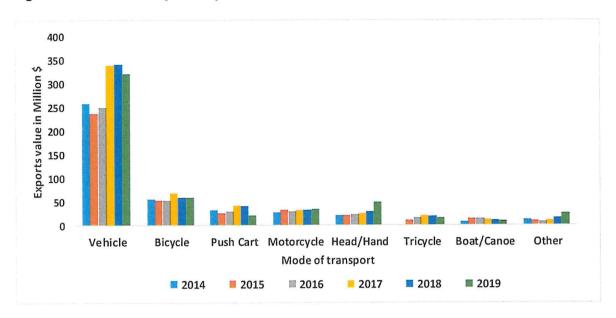
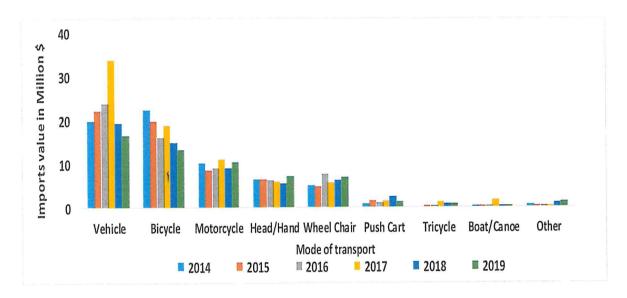


Figure 5: Informal imports by Mode of Transport, 2015 to 2019



Similarly for the informal imports, Vehicles were the main mode of transport in 2019 for items worth US\$16.6 million (28.8 percent) of the informal imports bill. Bicycles ranked second with US\$13.3 million (23.0 percent), followed by motorcycles which conveyed goods worth US\$10.5 million (18.1 percent), Head/hands were next for goods worth US\$7.1 million (12.2 percent), then wheel chairs US\$6.9 million (11.9 percent), Push Carts US\$1.3 million (2.3 percent), Tricycle US\$0.7 million (1.3 percent), Boat/Canoes US\$0.05 million (0.1 percent), Wheel barrow US\$0.04 million (0.1 percent) and Other US\$1.3 million (2.2 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, policy implications of the expansion of Uganda's informal trade, recommendations and conclusions.

### 4.1 Summary of findings

The main findings of the survey were as follows:

- The combined formal and informal export earnings increased in 2019 by 12.7 percent to US\$4,095.7 million from US\$3,633.9 million in 2018. During year, informal exports were amounted to US\$531.9 million, a decrease of 2.7 percent compared to the value of US\$546.6 million registered in 2018.
- In terms of category, Industrial products were the main form of informal exports accounting for 63.2 percent while Agricultural products dominated the imported commodities accounting for 54.0 percent of the import bill in 2019. The main items exported were; clothes (i.e. new and used), fish, shoes, beans, sandals, cattle, maize grains, alcohol/spirits, bags, fruits, maize flour, sacks, bed sheets, goats, soda, mattresses, eggs, motorcycle parts, cement, bananas, salt, suit cases, tomatoes, textile materials and petroleum jelly.
- The DR Congo and Kenya were the main destination for Uganda's informal exports. Together, these two countries accounts for 80.3 percent of the total informal exports receipt. Informal exports to South Sudan, DR Congo and Tanzania increased by 22.5, 22.2 and 18.9 percent, respectively. In contrast exports to Rwanda and Kenya declined by 77.8 and 35.0 percent, respectively compared to 2018. The leading exit borders for informal exports were Mpondwe (DR Congo), Busia (Kenya), Elegu (South Sudan), Paidha (DR Congo), Bunagana (DR Congo) and Mutukula (Tanzania) with a combined share of 85.5 percent in 2019.
- The total imports bill increased by 14.2 percent from US\$6,789.4 million in 2018 to US\$7,753.8 million in 2019. Of this, informal imports amounted to US\$57.8 million in 2019, which is 3.7 percent decrease compared to US\$60.0 million recorded in 2018. Agricultural products largely driven by beans, coffee and rice were the main imported commodities during the period.
- The DR Congo and Kenya were the major countries of origin for Uganda's informal imports accounting for about 81.0 percent of total imports. Import values from Tanzania and South Sudan increased by 43.2 and 25.0 percent, respectively. On the hand, import values from Rwanda and Kenya registered decreases of 64.8 and 6.8 percent, respectively compared to the values recorded in 2018. These changes

resulted into an overall decline of 3.7 percent in value of imports for 2019. Busia with import bill of US\$15.8 million (27.3 percent) was the leading entry point for ICBT imports in 2019. This was followed by Mpondwe with imports worth US\$8.9 million, representing 15.4 percent of the informal import bill.

 Vehicles and bicycles were the major mode of transportation used with a combined value of US\$378.9 million merchandise transported, which represents 71.2 percent of total informal exports. Similarly, Vehicles and Bicycles where the main mode for transportation of imported items conveying flows worth US\$29.9 million (51.7 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. There is need to invest in agro-processing to facilitate ease of storage and competitiveness in the market. In addition to value addition, processing of the agricultural inputs will enhance monitoring of standards and quality that benefits consumers.

#### 4.2.3 Domestic industrial competition

Domestic industries face stiff competition from informal imports from neighbouring countries, especially manufactured goods from Kenya, whose industries are enjoying large economies of scale. These adversely affect the growth of local industries for such products.

#### 4.3 Conclusion and recommendations.

#### 4.3.1 Conclusion

Informal 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 completeness of information in Uganda's balance of payment statistics. Overall, the country remained the net exporter under the informal trade arrangement which reduces the current account deficit. The results indicate that there is a great market potential for agricultural products within the region, hence the need to promote south-to-south trade cooperation under existing regional blocs like EAC and COMESA whose countries are the main trading partners under informal trade.

#### 4.3.2 Recommendations

- Government should build silos and train farmers in applying modern preservative methods on perishable commodities during bumper harvest periods in order to ensure availability of such foodstuffs during scarcity times. This would lessen the burden of the government to meet food demands when the country experiences food shortages.
- 2. Uganda and its neighbours 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, quality improvement and value addition.
- 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 (Simplified Trade Regime) could 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 favourable 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 incomes, it could be harnessed as a poverty reduction strategy. The government should strategically improve on productive infrastructure, value addition and facilitate the development of border markets at all customs stations. Further, there is need to arrange bilateral trade pacts with neighbouring countries like South Sudan and DR C (being main destinations of informal exports) to ensure sustainability of trade flows and hence improve the trade balance.

#### **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 neighbourhood 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:

$$A_i = n \mu_i$$
 ------(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,

$$A_{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} n\mu$$
 .....(2)

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  $\forall j$  the daily average value of agricultural exports/imports of a given day computed from the observed trade figures. Then,

$$B = d_j + j$$
 (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;

$$\mathsf{B}_{\mathsf{T}=} \sum_{j=1}^{7} d_j \,\, \mathfrak{Y}_{\mathsf{j}} \,\, \dots \tag{4}$$

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

Where k, stands for the months monitored which were twelve in the case of 2019 ICBT.

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 import/export estimates through the neighbourhood. For instance, if informal trade through Busia neighbourhood alone was estimated at 25 percent, the estimated trade flows were computed as,

C= 
$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^{12} n\mu_i + \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^{7} d_j \right] \frac{1}{4}$$
 ....(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,

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:

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

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

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

Re-arranging (9) becomes

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

Equation (10) can be rewritten as;

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

Where 
$$\alpha = (X - X_0)/(X_1 - X_0)$$
 -----(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,

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

Where Y<sub>t+n</sub> is the value of the trade flow being projected, n units from time t

Y<sub>t</sub> 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= 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (Y_{t-1})/m$$
 -----(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, 2015-2019 (US\$ million).

Commodity category			Year		
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agricultural products	146.2	135.1	199.0	172.7	195.2
Fish	44.4	42.0	41.3	39.8	50.5
Beans	18.6	27.6	45.0	38.9	32.2
Cattle	9.8	1.6	9.3	11.9	22.8
Maize grains	22.9	14.8	48.3	10.8	16.3
Fruits	5.8	6.4	9.0	9.3	12.1
Goats	4.9	2.8	3.9	5.2	8.1
Eggs	5.7	5.8	3.7	8.9	7.6
Bananas	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.7	6.8
Tomatoes	4.0	3.0	2.4	4.3	4.9
Sheep	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.8	3.4
Onions	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	3.2
Millet grains	1.8	2.5	4.1	2.4	3.2
Poultry	2.5	1.9	0.7	1.9	3.1
Groundnuts	3.1	3.9	3.2	4.0	2.7
Potatoes Irish	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.4
Sorghum grains	2.1	1.2	4.1	6.8	2.3
Ginger	0.9	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.9
Pigs	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.8
Vegetables	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5
Cassava	0.4	0.6	0.7	4.1	1.4
Peas	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Yams	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.0
Beef	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Garlic	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
Sesame	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
Others	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0
Industrial products	251.8	282.4	348.3	373.0	335.9
Clothes (new & used)	36.6	45.4	49.2	49.5	54.1
Shoes	34.8	49.6	62.0	50.4	38.3
Sandals	16.4	17.3	33.1	25.8	23.4
Alcohol/spirits	11.8	12.5	19.1	16.2	15.5
Bags	3.8	7.6	8.6	13.1	12.7
Maize flour	11.6	14.7	13.5	29.5	10.2
Sacks	4.1	1.7	2.5	2.7	8.5

Commodity category			Year		
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bed sheets	3.8	6.5	7.3	9.7	8.2
Soda	4.5	5.0	10.5	6.0	8.0
Mattresses	2.6	2.7	4.6	6.7	7.6
Motorcycle parts	4.7	7.1	7.0	4.9	7.1
Cement	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.7	6.9
Suit cases	2.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	5.1
Salt	4.9	4.4	4.4	0.6	5.0
Textile materials	4.7	2.8	4.6	4.6	4.0
Petroleum jelly	2.4	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.9
Bed covers	0.5	1.6	2.4	3.7	3.3
Blankets	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
Speakers	0.2	0.9	1.8	4.1	3.2
Saucepans	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.2	3.0
Tiles	1.4	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.9
Iron bars	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.8
Tarpaulins	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.7
Paint	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.3
Biscuits	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.3	2.2
Others	89.1	83.4	94.2	119.3	91.9
Other products	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.7
Grass hoppers	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Salt	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Sand	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stones	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Fire wood	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Scrap	0.0		0.7	0.0	0.0
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Appendix II (b): Informal Export Trade flows by Category and Country, 2015-2019 (US\$ millions)

		2015			2016			2017			2018			2019	
Country /Category	Agricult	Indust	Other products	Agricult ural	Indust	Other products									
Burundi	0.0	1.8	0.0				-								
D.R. Congo	49.7	131.6	0.8	47.9	171.9	1.5	53.8	214.9	1.4	62.8	206.4	0.6	87.4	241.7	0.5
Kenya	49.7	46.7	0.1	43.0	36.0	0.1	80.5	61.1	0.1	63.1	86.7	0.1	63.2	34.	0.0
Rwanda	4.2	17.5	0.0	10.2	23.2	0.1	13.4	25.4	0.2	19.7	29.7	0.1	2.0	8.9	0.0
South Sudan	34.9	43.6	0.2	15.4	26.1	0.1	19.0	28.7	0.1	23.3	27.1	0.0	31.6	30.	0.1
Tanzania	7.7	10.5	0.0	18.6	25.1	0.1	32.3	18.2	0.1	3.7	23.1	0.0	11.0	21.0	0.1
Grand total	146.2	251.8	11	135.1	282.4	1.8	199.0	348.3	1.8	172.7	373.0	0.8	195.2	335.9	7.0

Appendix III (a): Leading Informal Imports by Commodity Category and Value, 2015–2019 (US\$ million)

Commodity category	713 (004) 111111		Year		
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agricultural products	31.3	37.7	53.2	32.1	31.2
Beans	2.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	5.8
Coffee	5.0	6.1	7.0	4.8	5.6
Rice	7.5	9.1	9.9	6.0	4.5
Bananas	2.2	2.5	2.5	4.3	4.3
Groundnuts	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.0	1.7
Fruits	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.3
Potatoes Irish	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.2
Maize grains	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.1
Onions	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.7
Fish	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.6
Sorghum grains	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.6
Cassava	2.4	2.1	4.8	0.4	0.6
Vegetables	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Peas	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.4
Honey	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Tobacco	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4
Millet grains	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
Cattle	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Soya beans	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Cocoa beans	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.1
Tomatoes	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Poultry	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kolanuts		0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lentils	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Garlic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.7	0.8	6.7	1.1	0.4
Industrial products	32.4	26.5	26.7	27.4	26.1
Clothes (new & used)	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	4.9
Wheat flour	6.1	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.8
Palm oil	2.2	1.8	3.5	3.7	2.8
Cooking oil	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
Shoes	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8
Spaghetti	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7

Commodity category			Year		
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Juice	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.7
Salt	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7
Brooms	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Sugar	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.5
Milk	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Slippers	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Sweets	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.3
Engine oil	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mats	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Molasses	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Chewing gum	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2
Petroleum jelly	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
Timber	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Petrol	0.5	0,2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fertilizers	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2
Charcoal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Tooth paste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Spices	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Others	11.4	8.1	6.6	6.7	4.2
Other products	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
Cast iron	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Fire wood	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Scrap	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.1
Residues	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Husks	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burnt oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stones	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix III (b): Informal Import Trade flows by Category and Country, 2015- 2019 (US\$ million)

	2015			2016				2017			2018			2019	
Country/ Category	Agricult ural	Indust rial	Other products	Agricult ural	Indust	Other products	Agricult ural	Indust	Other products	Agricult ural	Indust rial	Other products	Agricult ural	Indust rial	Other products
DR Congo	12.8	5.2	0.3	15.8	4.1	0.3	22.1	0.9	9.0	16.7	6.3	0.3	18.4	4.9	0.3
Kenya	7.1	24.6	0.2	6.8	19.8	0.1	9.3	18.0	0.1	7.5	17.3	0.1	5.8	17.4	0.1
Rwanda	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.3	0:0	4.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0
South Sudan	0.5	1.7	0.1	Σ	1.3	0.1	6.0	1.4	0.0	6.0	2.3	0.0	-	2.8	0.0
Tanzania	6.6	0.8	0.0	12.0	0.8	0.2	18.1	1.0	0.0	3.0	9.0	0.0	4.4	6.0	0.1
Grand Total	31.3	32.4	0.5	37.7	26.5	0.7	53.2	26.7	0.8	32.1	27.4	0.5	31.2	26.1	0.4

Appendix IV: Informal Export Values by Country and Border Station, 2015-2019 (US\$ millions).

Country/Border Station		Year	Year /Dollar value	ē			Per	Percentage Share	e.	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Burundi	1.9					0.5			•	
Katuna	1.9					0.5				•
DR Congo	182.1	221.3	270.0	269.8	329.7	45.6	52.8	49.2	49.4	62.0
Bunagana	9.2	10.0	12.6	24.6	36.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.5	6.8
Goli	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ishasha River	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.2	2.4	6.0	6.0	9.0	0.4	0.5
Mpondwe	118.4	137.1	171.7	149.3	189.9	29.7	32.7	31.3	27.3	35.7
Ntoroko	13.6	14.3	11.4	10.6	8.7	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.9	1.6
Odramachaku	12.5	14.7	15.5	24.8	20.4	3.1	3.5	2.8	4.5	3.8
Paidha	8.6	16.0	36.0	37.7	53.9	2.2	3.8	9.9	6.9	10.1
Vvura	5.2	4.6	4.6	7.8	7.3	1.3	1:1	0.8	1.4	1.4
Katuna	7.2	12.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	1.8	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cyanika	1.8	7.0	6.7	4.7	3.3	0.5	1.7	1.2	6.0	9.0
Kenya	96.4	79.1	141.7	150.0	97.5	24.2	18.9	25.8	27.4	18.3
Busia	6.69	66.1	117.4	133.1	84.1	17.5	15.8	21.4	24.4	15.8
Lwakhakha	1.4	1.3	5.2	1.9	1.1	0.4	6.0	6:0	0.4	0.2
Malaba	9.6	6.6	15.8	11.2	10.2	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.9
Suam River	15.5	2.5	3.3	3.7	2.1	3.9	9.0	9.0	0.7	0.4
Rwanda	21.8	33.5	39.0	49.5	11.0	5.4	8.0	7.1	9.1	2.1
Cyanika –	3.8	8.4	15.1	12.1	4.5	6.0	2.0	2.8	2.2	6.0
Katuna	15.8	20.1	21.6	35.4	6.1	4.0	4.8	3.9	6.5	1.1
Mirama Hills	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	0.4	9.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
South Sudan	78.8	41.6	47.8	50.4	61.7	19.7	6.6	8.7	9.5	11.6
Elegu/Bibia	64.0	36.6	47.5	49.4	59.8	16.0	8.7	9.8	0.6	11.2
Oraba	14.8	5.0	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Tanzania	18.2	43.8	50.5	26.9	32.0	4.6	10.4	9.2	4.9	0.9
Kikagati	1.0	1.0	1.3	- 0.7	1:1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mutukula	16.8	42.5	48.8	25.7	30.6	4.2	10.1	8.9	4.7	5.7
Bugango	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grand Total	399.1	419.2	549.0	546.6	531.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix V: Informal Import Values by Country/Border Station, 2015-2019 (US\$ millions)

Country/		Vee	/ Delley V					rcentage S		
Custom		Year	r/ Dollar V	aiue			Pe	rcentage S	nare	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
DR Congo	18.3	20.3	28.7	23.3	23.5	28.4	31.2	35.6	38.8	40.7
Bunagana	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	4.8	2.0	1.6	2.5	3.5
Goli	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3
Ishasha river	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
Mpondwe	6.3	6.6	9.8	10.2	8.9	9.9	10.1	12.2	16.9	15.4
Ntoroko	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.1
Odramachaku	1.9	3.0	3.1	3.9	2.5	3.0	4.7	3.8	6.5	4.4
Paidha	4.3	6.4	9.3	5.0	7.6	6.7	9.9	11.6	8.3	13.2
Vvura	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.2
Kenya	31.9	26.6	27.4	25.0	23.3	49.6	41.0	33.9	41.6	40.4
Busia	18.7	18.5	17.6	15.7	15.8	29.1	28.5	21.9	26.2	27.3
Lwakhakha	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.6
Malaba	8.4	5.6	7.3	5.8	4.7	13.1	8.6	9.0	9.7	8.1
Suam river	3.4	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.4	5.4	1.8	0.7	2.9	2.4
Rwanda	1.2	2.5	3.2	4.8	1.7	1.8	3.9	4.0	8.1	3.0
Cyanika	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.4	1.5
Katuna	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	0.8	1.1	2.7	2.4	4.3	1.4
Mirama hills	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1
South sudan	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.9	2.9	5.4	6.8
Elegu	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Oraba <sub>,</sub>	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Tanzania	10.7	13.0	19.1	3.7	5.3	16.6	20.0	23.7	6.1	9.2
Bugango	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Kikagati	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	4.8
Mutukula	10.2	11.5	17.9	2.1	2.1	15.9	17.7	22.2	3.5	3.6
Grand Total	64.3	64.9	80.7	60.0	57.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### Appendix VI (a): Informal Exports Values by Mode of Transport 2014-2019 (US\$ '000).

Mode			Year/Dolla	r ('000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Vehicle	258,525	236,917	250,010	339,728	341,291	320,249
Bicycle	55,926	51,925	52,232	68,045	59,254	58,604
Push Cart	31,975	24,819	28,389	42,253	39,973	20,410
Motorcycle	27,339	32,469	29,282	32,132	31,327	33,105
Head/Hand	21,223	21,098	21,655	25,844	29,203	49,422
Tricycle		9,817	15,566	19,888	18,933	16,160
Boat/Canoe	6,851	13,603	14,254	11,368	10,545	8,665
Other	7,948	5,299	4,920	7,265	14,374	22,250
Wheel Chair	4,803	2,924	2,928	2,487	1,516	2,969
Wheel barrow		255	0	30	148	36
Total	414,591	399,126	419,236	549,039	546,563	531,870

## Appendix VI (b): Informal Imports Values by Mode of Transport 2014-2019 (US\$ '000).

Mode			Year/Doll	ar ('000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Vehicle	19,851	22,214	23,964	33,887	19,304	16,620
Bicycle	22,530	19,980	16,149	18,866	14,874	13,301
Motorcycle	10,175	8,514	9,067	11,220	9,023	10,455
Head/Hand	6,546	6,570	6,217	5,945	5,562	7,075
Wheel Chair	5,142	4,730	7,644	5,865	6,208	6,884
Push Cart	911	1,639	1,077	1,615	2,554	1,329
Tricycle		149	335	1,385	902	744
Boat/Canoe	134	364	358	1,661	394	45
Other	519	68	59	233	1,026	1,273
Wheel barrow		41	1	3	142	37
Total	65,810	64,269	64,870	80,679	59,988	57,763

# Appendix VII (a): ICBT Survey Team 2019

Co-ordina	tors	Supervis	sors
NO.	Name	1	Mr. Edward Twinomugisha
1	Dr Abuka A. Charles	2	Mr. Christopher Wabwire
2	Dr Chris N. Mukiiza	3	Ms. Nsaba Emily
3	Mr. Emmanuel Ssemambo	4	Mrs. Olivia Rukundo
4	Mrs. Aliziki Lubega	5	Mr. Albert Rubombora
5	Dr Thomas Bwire	6	Mrs. Aliziki Lubega
		7	Mrs. Margaret B. Makanga
Report wr	iting	8	Ms. Yoyeta Jane Magoola
1	Dr Chris N. Mukiiza	9	Ms. Ecweikin Angella
2	Dr Abuka A. Charles	10	Mr. Leeta Ronald
3	Mr. Emmanuel Ssemambo	11	Mr. Lwanga Rodney
4	Mrs. Aliziki Lubega		
5	Mrs Lydia N. Namono		
6	Mr. Christopher Wabwire		
7	Mr. Peter Kagumya	Data En	trants
Data Edito	ors	1	Ms. Winfred Nante
1	Ms. Farida Yapsoyekwo	2	Ms. Prossy Nambalirwa
2	Ms. Racheal Nannono	3	Ms. Rachael Wambi
3	Ms. Lydia Nyirabasabose	4	Ms. Irene Tibanganya
4	Mr. Ndayisenga Alex	5	Ms. Aisha Byogero
5	Mr. Hatangimana Epaphra	6	Ms. Irene Nantalaga

## Appendix VII (b): Enumerators/Data collectors 2019

No.	Enumerators 2019	No.	Enumerators 2019
1	Mr. Abdul Mukomya	31	Mr. Tuhirirwe Monica
2	Mr. Abduraof Mwidu	32	Mr. Wilfred Kojjo Oloki
3	Mr. Ambrose Kibuuka Wamanyi	33	Mrs. Esther Namwaki
4	Mr. Anthony Kibalama	34	Ms Kamikazi Sarah
5	Mr. Baguma Moses Karemire	35	Ms. Aanyu Christine
6	Mr. Brian Mayombwe	36	Ms. Catherine Abalo
7	Mr. C. K. Mutakirwa	37	Ms. Daphine Katabira
8	Mr. David Aggrey Kaziba	38	Ms. Doreen Atuhaire
9	Mr. Drake Kizito	39	Ms. Doreen Namale
10	Mr. Fred Nguni	40	Ms. Dorothy Ojirot
11	Mr. Gavah Ahereza	41	Ms. Elizabeth Mbonye
12	Mr. Grace Mereyankya	42	Ms. Elizabeth Nyirantwari
13	Mr. Habumugisha A. Nelson	43	Ms. Hadijah Ssali
14	Mr. Haruna Nyanzi	44	Ms. Harriet Birungi
15	Mr. Ivan Kabuusu	45	Ms. Irene Naliaka
16	Mr. Joshua Dusenge	46	Ms. J Arinanye
17	Mr. Kato Jonathan Mwanje	47	Ms. Jackline Lunyolo
18	Mr. Kenneth Muhimbo	48	Ms. Lydia Arago
19	Mr. Mark Kwizera	49	Ms. Monic Uwimana
20	Mr. Oleg Zachariah Ssembajja	50	Ms. Nakiyoge Sarah Diana
21	Mr. Patrick Katusabe	51	Ms. Natukunda Murungi Flominah
22	Mr. Patrick Wamala Nsubuga	52	Ms. Norah Nabyonga
23	Mr. Peter Katongole	53	Ms. Patricia Ngamita
24	Mr. Peter Tushabe	54	Ms. R Asekenye
25	Mr. R Wasike	55	Ms. Racheal Kabagahi
26	Mr. Ramadhan T. Kwizera	56	Ms. Ruth Ssentuya
27	Mr. Robert Walimbwa	57	Ms. Sandra Leku
28	Mr. Rouland Lutwama	58	Ms. Sarah Nakabugo
29	Mr. Ssekandi Ponsiano	59	Ms. Sharon Kuka Chemutai
30	Mr. Stephen Wansajja	60	Ms. Yvonne Komugisha

## Appendix VIII : Survey Instruments

#### A: Vehicle Form

								Serial No:	
BANK OF	UGANDA			UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS					
SHEET	FOR CAPTU	RING	MERCHANDIS	E TRADE	DATA FO	OR VEHI	CLES		
DATE OF RECORD	ING:/		DAY:			TIME OF RECORD	DING :		
VEHICLE REG. NO:			COUNTRY CODE:			BORDER POST			
VEHICLE TYPE:			URA ASSESSMENT NO:			Transport Cost	for Cargo :		
VEHICLE TONNAG	E		Town of Origin:			Town of Destin	nation		
FLOW: EXPORT	IMPORT		TRANSIT: YES O						
I	TEM NAME	UNIT	QTY IN PACKAGING	QTY ON TRUCK	QTY DECLARED	ICBT QTY	VALUE DECLARED TO	PRICE	
		CODE			TO URA		URA		
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							1		
						<del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>		
		ł					1 1		
						<b></b>			
				<del> </del>		-			
							1 1		
							1	11	
Enumerator's N	lame				Supervisor's Nar	me			
Enumerator's Name									
SIGNATURE		•••••			SIGNATURE			DATE	
Note: In the colu	mn indicated Quantity in Pac	kaging you	ı are required to indicate the mair	packing of the com			cartons each 12 ltrs Or 20 ba	gs each 50kg)	
UNIT CODES					COUNTRY CODE	S			
1- Kgs	7 - Pieces				01- DR Congo				
2- Litres	8- Bars				02-Tanzania				
3- Metres	9-Rolls				03- Kenya				
4- Numbers	10- Sets				04- Rwanda				
5- Dozens	12- Tins				05- Sudan				
6- Pairs	13- Others (Specify)				06- Burundi				

#### B: Summary Form A

Serial No:
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS BANK OF UGANDA

		Border Post:								
HS Code (Office	Item (Name)	Quantity Un	it Code	Est. Domestic	Country of Destination code	Country of Destination code	Mode of Transport			
ns code (onice	nem (vame)	Quantity   On	Chit code	Price per Unit	(Exports	(Imports)	, rone or Hansport			
						`				
			-							
lame and Signat	ure of Enumerator's Name			Date	/20 Day of the	week (e.g Mon)				
	ure of Supervisor									
3				930,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000						
INIT CODES				<b>COUNTRY CODE</b>	S	Mode of Transport	Code			
- Kgs	7- Pieces			01- DR Congo		01-Head/Hand				
- Litres	8- Bars			02- Tanzania		02-Bicycle				
- Metres	9-Rolls			03- Kenya		03-Push cart				
- Metres	10- Sets			04- Rwanda		04-Vehicle				
	10- 5618									
- Metres - Numbers - Dozens	12- Tins			05- Sudan 06- Burundi		05-Boat/canoe 06-Wheel Chair				