



THE INFORMAL CROSS BORDER TRADE SURVEY REPORT 2018




July, 2019

FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Bank of Uganda (BOU) have been undertaking the Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) at the main border crossings in the country since 2005. This report presents the findings of the 14th ICBT survey conducted in 2018. 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 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 been significantly growing over time. Hence, the ICBT aims at recording accurately intra-regional 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 2018. . 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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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 Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) Survey conducted during 2018. The broad objective of the survey was to establish the volume and value of informal (unrecorded) trade between Uganda and her neighbors. The ICBT Survey is conducted monthly 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 2018

In 2018, Uganda's formal export earnings increased by 6.4 percent to US\$ 3,087.4 million compared to the value of US\$ 2,901.6 million recorded in 2017. Informal exports decreased by 0.4 percent to US\$ 546.6 million from US\$ 549.0 million recorded in 2017. The combined exports earnings (formal and informal) amounted to US\$ 3,633.9 million in 2018, an increment of 5.3 percent when compared to US\$ 3,450.7 million recorded in 2017. The share of informal exports to total exports decreased to 15.0 percent in 2018 from 15.9 percent recorded in 2017.

On the other hand, formal imports (CIF) amounted to US\$ 6,729.4 Million in 2018, leading to a 20.3 percent increase compared to US\$ 5,595.9 Million registered in 2017. During 2018, informal imports amounted to US\$ 60.0 million, a decrease of 25.7 percent compared to the value of US\$ 80.7 million registered in 2017. Total imports amounted to US\$ 6,789.4 million, an increase of 19.6 percent in comparison to US\$ 5,676.6 million recorded in 2017. The share of informal imports to total imports bill decreased to 0.9 percent in 2018 compared to 1.4 percent in 2017.

Direction of Informal Trade

Overall, in 2018, informal exports receipts decreased to US\$ 546.6 million in 2018 compared to US\$ 549.0 million registered in 2017. This was mainly due to the decrease in the exports receipts to Tanzania by 46.7 percent to US \$ 26.9 in 2018 from US \$ 50.5 registered in 2017. The decrease in Exports was attributed to 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 Rwanda (US\$ 49.5 million), registered a 26.9 percent increase in the export values for 2018 compared to US\$ 39.0 million in 2017. Informal Exports to Kenya (US\$ 150 million) and South Sudan (US\$ 50.4 million), also registered percent increases of 5.9 and 5.4 respectively in 2018 compared to US\$ 141.7 million and US\$ 47.8 million recorded in 2017.

Informal imports decreased by 25.6 percent to US\$ 60.0 million in 2018 from US\$ 80.7 million in 2017. This was due to an 80.8 percent decrease in value of imports from Tanzania to US\$ 3.7 million from US\$ 19.1 million in 2017. This could have been attributed to more restrictive measures taken on importation of rice. Other notable decreases were registered for value of informal imports from DR Congo and Kenya with 18.9 and 8.7 percent

respectively for the year ended 2018. On the other hand, import bills to Rwanda (US\$ 4.8 million) and South Sudan (US\$ 3.2 million) increased by 51.5 and 39.1 percent respectively when compared to that recorded in 2017.

Main Commodities Exported and Imported During 2018.

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 transacted.

Industrial products in 2018 dominated informal trade exports accounting for 63.2 percent (US\$ 345.4 million) of the total export values while Agricultural products dominated informal imports with market share of 53.5 percent (US\$ 32.1 million). Industrial export products registered a positive trend from US\$ 282.4 million in 2016, US\$ 348.3 million in 2017 but slightly declined to US\$ 345.4 million in 2018. DR Congo was the major destination for most of the industrial exports fetching US\$ 207.9 million, representing 60.2 percent of the informal industrial exports during 2018.

Agricultural export products followed although with fluctuating values over the years with US\$199.8 million in 2018 representing 36.5 percent of the total informal exports receipts compared to US\$199.0 million recorded in 2017.

In 2018, Agricultural informal import products decreased by 39.6 percent to US\$ 32.1 million from US\$ 53.2 million recorded in 2017. DR Congo was the main source of Uganda's agricultural imports registering up to US\$ 16.7 million, representing 52.0 percent of the informal Agricultural import value in 2018.

The Other product category accounted for about US\$ 0.3 and 0.5 million in export and import respectively in 2018.

Trade Flows by Border Station

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

In 2018, Mpondwe, Busia, Elegu, Katuna, and Paidha stations accounted for a combined share of 75.3 percent of informal export revenue. Mpondwe station, was the leading export border station with informal exports value estimated at US\$ 149.3 million (27.3 percent), followed by Busia border post with US\$ 133.1 million (24.4 percent), Elegu with US\$ 49.4 million (9.0 percent), Katuna with US\$ 42.2 million (7.7 percent), and Paidha with US\$ 37.7 million (6.9 percent).

On the other hand, Busia, Mpondwe, Malaba, Paidha, Odramachaku and Elegu border stations were the leading entry points for informal imports in 2018, with a combined share of 72.8 percent (US\$ 43.7 million).

1.0 Structure of the Report

This report is arranged as follows:

The first chapter provides a brief background to the Informal cross border trade survey; discusses the global and regional trade situation during 2018 and outlines the survey objectives. 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; discusses the global and regional trade situation during 2018 and outlines the survey objectives.

1.2 Background

The 2018 informal cross border surveys marked the fourteenth 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 like Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), the Immigration Department, Uganda Police and other security agencies, the Business Community and the Local Leaders around the borders and bus terminals.

1.3 Survey Objectives

The broad objective of the Survey was to establish the volume of unrecorded/informal trade flows between Uganda and her neighbors. Within this broad objective, the specific objectives were 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.

1.4 Overview of Global and Regional Trade Developments

Uganda's major import trading partners are India, China, Kenya, United Arab Emirates, and Japan while Uganda's major export trading partners are Kenya, United Arab Emirates, Rwanda, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

According to The World trend statistics review 2019, Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade, as measured by the average of exports and imports, was 3.0 percent in 2018, down from 4.6 percent in 2017.

The value of merchandise trade was US\$ 19.67 trillion in 2018 up from US\$ 17.33 trillion in 2017. This represented a 10 percent increase in merchandise trade in 2018. The increase was partially due to higher oil prices.

Merchandise exports were US\$ 18,919 and this was a growth of 10.0 percent, down from 10.7 percent in 2017. In nominal terms, high energy prices contributed to growth in merchandise exports in 2018. Exports of fuels and mining products grew by 23 percent while manufactured goods and agricultural products grew by 8 percent and 5 percent respectively.

Worldwide networks for the production of goods continue to grow in importance, with developing economies playing an increasing role. The ten leading merchandise traders remained unchanged in 2018, with China, the United States and Germany leading the way. Others include Italy, Netherlands, Japan, France, Korea, United Kingdom (UK), and Hong Kong, China. Collectively, the top ten economies represented 53.3 per cent of world trade. The top five leading economies accounted for 38.1 percent of total trade, economies from fifth to tenth place accounting for 15 per cent. It is important to note that Asian economies have become major players in global value chains. For the second year in a row, China remained the leading merchandise trader despite growing global trade tensions. With a share of 13 per cent of total exports and 11 percent of total imports, China's exports stood at US\$ 2.49 trillion and its imports at US\$ 2.14 trillion in 2018, growing at the fastest pace since 2012. An increase in the import/export of electronic integrated circuits, computer parts and crude oil contributed to China's overall export growth.

Developing economies are playing an increasingly important role in world trade, with significant increases in their rankings among the world's leading exporters and importers. Developing economies exported a total of US\$8,779 billion in 2018, of which US\$ 193 billion were from least developed countries. However, this represented less than one (1) percent of the world's exports.

At regional level, the 2019 COMESA International Trade Statistics report indicates that COMESA's nominal export trade grew by 6% from US\$ 107 billion in 2017 to US\$ 113 Billion in 2018. This increase was partially attributable to higher prices for cobalt hydroxide whose upward price peaked between March and May 2018.

COMESA's exports to the EU increased in nominal value terms from US\$ 35.5 billion in 2017 to US\$ 36.1 billion in 2018. COMESA's major export products to the EU were Crude petroleum, refined petroleum, Electric conductors and Natural gas, primarily exported by Libya, Egypt and Tunisia. In addition to the above markets, COMESA's nominal export values to other markets, notably, South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania, USA, Saudi Arabia and India increased in 2018. These were mostly exports of crude petroleum, commercial cobalt oxides, parts and accessories of the motor vehicles, live sheep, refined copper and unrefined copper.

On the import side, the structure of trade remained the same for the major sources of imports into the COMESA region. COMESA's imports from the EU increased in nominal value terms from US\$ 46 billion in 2017 to US\$ 48 billion in 2018. Imports from China declined from US\$ 28.9 billion in 2017 to US\$ 29.4 billion in 2018. Imports from other major source markets performed as follows between 2017 to 2018; USA, (from US\$ 9 billion to US\$ 12 billion), India, (from US\$ 10 billion to US\$ 11 billion), South Africa (from US\$ 9 billion to US\$ 10 billion) and Saudi Arabia from US\$ 7 billion to US\$ 10 billion.

Chapter 2: METHODOLOGY

2.0 Introduction

The 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, 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:

- 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 2018 Survey covered twenty gazetted border posts and four bus terminals where merchandise destined to the neighboring countries is 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 neighboring countries are shown in figure 1 below.

Legend

- Border Point
- Major Town
- International Boundary
- District Boundary
- Major Road
- Water Body

2.3 Selection of Weeks for Monitoring

□

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, 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 include; 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 covered¹;
- (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.

¹ Whereas this could constitute some underestimation, it is minimal.

CHAPTER 3: SURVEY FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the survey findings for 2018. 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 2018, the combined exports earnings (formal and informal) amounted to US\$ 3,633.9 million, of which, formal exports were worth US\$ 3,087.4 million, while informal exports accounted for US\$ 546.6 million. The overall export earnings increased by 5.3 percent in 2018 from an initial increase of 18.9 percent registered in 2017. Informal exports receipts had increased by 8.8 percent in 2016, this had been after a decrease of 0.4 percent registered in 2015.

Generally, over the last four years, the total exports earnings/receipts have been increasing as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Formal and Informal Trade Flows, 2014-2018 (US\$ millions).

Trade Flow	YEAR				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Informal Exports	414.6	399.1	419.2	549.0	546.6
Formal/Official exports.	2,262.0	2,267.0	2,482.3	2,901.6	3,087.4
Total Exports	2,676.6	2,666.1	2,901.5	3,450.7	3,633.9
Informal Imports	65.8	64.3	64.9	80.7	60.0
Formal/Official imports.	6,073.5	5,528.1	4,829.5	5,595.9	6,729.4
Total Imports	6,139.3	5,592.4	4,894.3	5,676.6	6,789.4
Total trade	8,815.9	8,258.5	7,795.9	9,127.2	10,423.4
Trade Balance	- 3,462.8	- 2,926.3	- 1,992.8	- 2,225.9	- 3,155.5
% change (Exports)	- 5.4	- 0.4	8.8	18.9	5.3
% change (imports)	4.6	- 8.9	- 12.5	16.0	19.6
% change (total trade)	1.3	- 6.3	- 5.6	17.1	14.2
% change (trade balance)	13.8	- 15.5	- 31.9	11.7	41.8

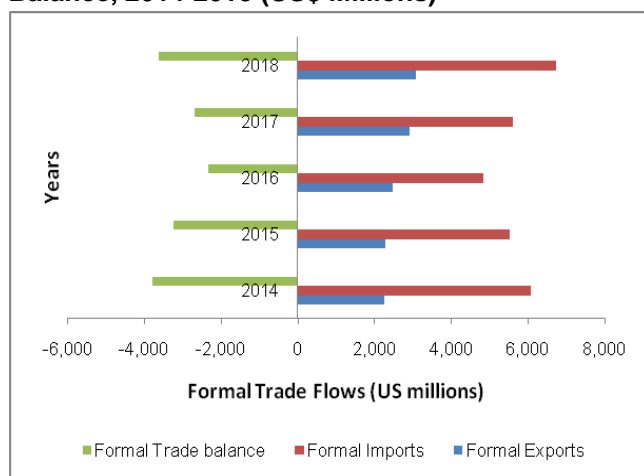
3.1.2 Formal and Informal Imports

The imports bill increased by 19.6 percent in 2018 compared to a 16.0 percent increase in 2017 and a decrease of 12.5 percent recorded in 2016 as show in Table 1 above. The total import bill stood at US\$ 6,789.4 million in 2018, with formal imports accounting for US\$ 6,729.4 million, while informal imports representing US\$ 60.0 million. In 2018, formal imports

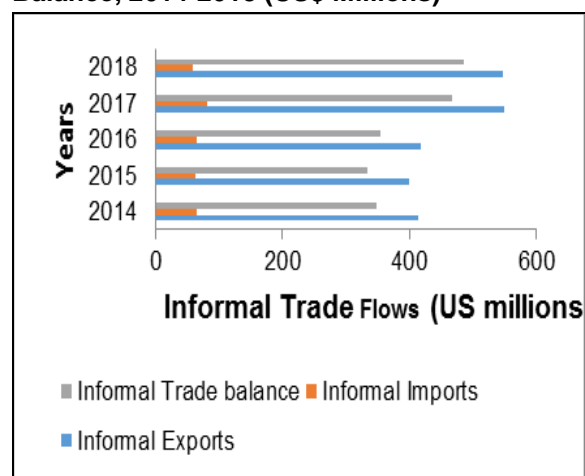
increased by 20.3 percent while informal imports decreased by 25.7 percent when compared to 2017 trade flows.

The developments in the merchandise trade resulted into an increased trade deficit which was estimated at US\$ 3,155.5 million in 2018, compared to US\$ 2,226.0 million deficit recorded in 2017 as indicated in Table 1. However, on the overall Uganda remained a net exporter as per the informal trade figures during the period under review.

Figure 2: Formal Imports, Exports and Trade Balance, 2014-2018 (US\$ Millions)



Informal Imports, Exports and Trade Balance, 2014-2018 (US\$ Millions)



3.2 Direction of Informal Trade

3.2.1 Informal Exports

The DR Congo was the leading informal exports destination in 2018, with exports receipts estimated at US\$ 269.8 million, representing a 49.4 percent share of total informal exports receipts. Kenya followed with US\$ 150.0 million representing 27.4 percent of the total informal exports. Exports to South Sudan came third amounting to US\$ 50.4 million (9.2 percent), which was an increase compared to US\$ 47.8 million recorded in 2017. Rwanda and Tanzania followed with 9.1 percent and 4.9 percent respectively of informal exports in 2018 respectively. Export receipts to Tanzania registered a significant decline of 23.6 million (46.7 percent) compared to 2017 values, see Table 2 below.

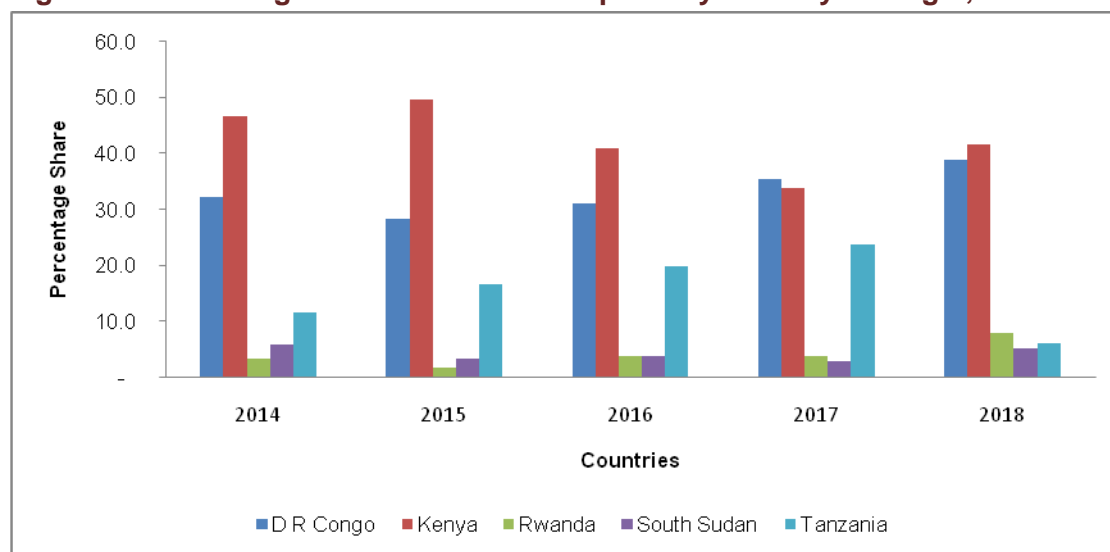
Table 2: Direction of Informal Trade, 2013-2018

Exports											
Destination	Values (US\$ millions)						Percentage Share				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Burundi	15.1	15.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
D R Congo	135.0	139.5	182.1	221.3	270.0	269.8	33.6	45.6	52.8	49.2	49.4
Kenya	69.7	92.9	96.4	79.1	141.7	150.0	22.4	24.2	18.9	25.8	27.4
Rwanda	27.9	24.5	21.8	33.5	39.0	49.5	5.9	5.4	8.0	7.1	9.1
South Sudan	130.8	119.5	78.8	41.6	47.8	50.4	28.8	19.7	9.9	8.7	9.2
Tanzania	42.8	23.3	18.2	43.8	50.5	26.9	5.6	4.6	10.4	9.2	4.9
Total	421.3	414.6	399.1	419.2	549.0	546.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports											
Origin	Values (US\$ millions)						Percentage Share				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
D R Congo	17.7	21.3	18.3	20.3	28.7	23.3	32.4	28.4	31.2	35.5	38.8
Kenya	26.5	30.8	31.9	26.6	27.4	25.0	46.7	49.6	41.0	33.8	41.6
Rwanda	2.5	2.2	1.2	2.5	3.2	4.8	3.4	1.8	3.8	3.9	8.1
South Sudan	5.6	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	5.8	3.5	3.9	2.9	5.4
Tanzania	1.3	7.7	10.7	13.0	19.1	3.7	11.7	16.6	20.0	23.9	6.1
Total	53.7	65.8	64.3	64.9	80.7	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2.2 Informal Imports

Kenya was Uganda's main source of informal imports representing 41.6 percent in 2018 with goods worth US\$ 25.0 million. The DR Congo followed as a source of Uganda's informal imports with goods worth US\$ 23.3 million, (38.8 percent). Rwanda with US\$ 4.8 million (8.1 percent) was the third source of informal imports for Uganda. The informal imports from Tanzania have registered a sharp decrease in value from US\$ 19.3 million in 2017 to US\$ 3.7 million in 2018. Informal imports from Rwanda registered increases from US\$ 1.2 million in 2015 to US\$ 4.8 million in 2018. The informal imports bill to South Sudan was US\$ 3.2 million in 2018 from US\$ 2.3 million in 2017.

Figure 3: Percentage Share of informal imports by Country of Origin, 2014 to 2018



3.3 Trade Flows by Commodity Category

Informal exports and imports are grouped into 3 categories; Industrial, Agricultural and Other products² to show the level of processing for the goods transacted.

In 2018, Industrial products continued to dominate informal exports while Agricultural products dominated Informal import. From *Table 3* below, industrial exports amounted to US\$ 345.4million in 2018 representing 0-8 percent drop compared to US\$ 348.3 million reported in 2017. DR Congo took the largest share of Uganda's informal industrial exports amounting to \$ 207.8 million in 2018 compared to \$ 214.9 million in 2017, followed by Kenya with US\$ 62.4 million in 2018 compared to \$ 61.1 million in 2017.

Agricultural products ranked second fetching US\$199.8 million for informal exports in 2018 accounting for 36.5 percent of total informal exports, compared to US\$199.0 million recorded in 2017. In 2018, Kenya and DR Congo were the main destination for the agricultural I commodities amounting to US\$.8 87.5 million and US\$ 60.8 million respectively. This was

² Other products includes natural resources not categorized elsewhere

followed by South Sudan and Rwanda with agricultural exports fetching US\$ 23.7 million and US\$ 24.1 million in that order. On the other hand, DR Congo and Kenya were the main source for the informal agricultural commodities, registering import bills of US\$ 16.7 million and US\$ 7.5 million respectively, while South Sudan registered the least import bill of US\$ 0.9 million in 2018, see table 3 below. The informal imports of Agricultural commodities products decreased from US\$ 53.2 million in 2017 to US\$ 32.1 million in 2018 and this accounted for 53.5 percent of the total informal imports bill. However, informal imports of Industrial products slightly increased to US\$ 27.4 million in 2018 from US\$ 26.9 million in 2017. Kenya maintained its position as the main source of industrial commodities accounting for US\$ 17.3 million.

The Other products category comprising of mainly natural resources amounted to about US\$ 1.4 million in 2018, registering a 21.3 percent decrease of informal exports compared to 2017.

Table 3: Informal Trade by Commodity Category and Country, 2016 – 2018 (US\$ million)

	2016			2017			2018		
Country /Category	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products
Exports	135.1	282.4	1.8	199	348.3	1.8	199.8	345.4	1.4
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DR Congo	47.9	171.9	1.5	53.8	214.9	1.4	60.8	207.9	1.2
Kenya	43	36	0.1	80.5	61.1	0.1	87.5	62.4	0.1
Rwanda	10.2	23.2	0.1	13.5	25.4	0.2	24.1	25.3	0.1
South Sudan	15.4	26.1	0.1	19	28.7	0.1	23.7	26.6	0.1
Tanzania	18.6	25.1	0.1	32.3	18.2	0.1	3.7	23.1	0.0
Imports	37.7	26.5	0.7	53.2	26.9	0.8	32.1	27.4	0.5
DR Congo	15.8	4.1	0.3	22.1	6	0.6	16.7	6.3	0.3
Kenya	6.8	19.8	0.1	9.3	18	0.1	7.5	17.3	0.1
Rwanda	2	0.5	0	2.8	0.3	0	4	0.8	0
South Sudan	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.4	0	0.9	2.3	0
Tanzania	12	0.8	0.2	18.1	1.2	0.0	3	0.6	0.0

3.4 Main informal Export Commodities

During 2018 the main exported commodities on an informal basis included; Shoes (9.2 percent), Clothes (New & used, 9.1 percent), Fish (7.3 percent), Beans (7.1 percent), Maize flour (5.4 percent) and Sandals (4.7 percent). The combined export receipts for these six commodities amounted to US\$233.9 million, accounting for 42.8 percent of the total informal exports. Significant increases were recorded for a number of the items exported like Maize flour, Hair synthetic, Eggs, Bread, Bags, Sorghum grains, Cattle, Polythene bags, Bed sheets, Mattresses, Tomatoes, Goats, Clothes (New & Used), Fruits and Suit cases. On the

other hand, significant decreases were registered for Maize grains, Shoes, Sandals, Beans, Soda, Alcohol & Spirits, Motorcycle parts, Fish and Bananas among others.

Under the respective product categories, the main informal agricultural exports were Fish, Beans, Cattle, Maize grains, Fruits, Eggs, Sorghum grains, Bananas, Goat and Tomatoes while the main informal industrial exports were Shoes, Clothes (New & Used), Sandals, Alcohol/spirits and Maize flour, see Table 4 below.

Table 4: Main Informal Export Commodities, 2014-2018 (US\$ Million)

ITEM	Year					Percentage share			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shoes	41.7	34.8	49.6	62.0	50.4	8.7	11.8	11.3	9.2
Clothes (new & used)	34.2	36.6	45.4	49.2	49.5	9.2	10.8	9.0	9.1
Fish	37.3	44.4	42.1	41.3	39.8	11.1	10.1	7.5	7.3
Beans	24.2	18.6	27.6	45.0	38.9	4.7	6.6	8.2	7.1
Maize flour	15.9	11.6	14.7	13.5	29.5	2.9	3.5	2.5	5.4
Sandals	23.0	16.4	17.3	33.1	25.8	4.1	4.1	6.0	4.7
Alcohol/spirits	10.3	11.8	12.5	19.1	16.2	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.0
Hair synthetic	0.1	0.5	0.9	3.0	14.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.7
Bags	3.7	3.8	7.6	8.6	13.1	1.0	1.8	1.6	2.4
Cattle	18.4	9.8	1.6	9.3	11.9	2.4	0.4	1.7	2.2
Maize grains	32.8	22.9	14.8	48.3	10.8	5.7	3.5	8.8	2.0
Bed sheets	3.3	3.8	6.5	7.3	9.7	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.8
Fruits	6.0	5.8	6.4	9.0	9.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Eggs	6.0	5.7	5.8	3.7	8.9	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.6
Sorghum grains	2.2	2.1	1.2	4.1	6.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2
Mattresses	3.1	2.6	2.7	4.6	6.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2
Soda	4.5	4.5	5.0	10.5	6.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.1
Bananas	4.8	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Bread	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
Goats	8.2	4.9	2.8	3.9	5.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0
Motorcycle parts	5.8	4.7	7.1	7.0	4.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.9
Polythene bags	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8
Textile materials	2.7	4.7	2.8	4.6	4.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
Tomatoes	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.4	4.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.8
Suit cases	4.3	2.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Others	117.1	137.1	133.0	146.7	159.5	34.3	31.7	26.7	29.2
Grand Total	414.6	399.1	419.2	549.0	546.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5 Main Informal Import Commodities

The main imported commodities under ICBT in 2018 were Rice, Coffee, Bananas, Beans, Palm oil, Wheat flour, Clothes (New & Used), and Groundnuts. Altogether, they accounted for US\$ 31.9 million, representing a share of 53.2 percent of the total informal import bill, with rice alone accounting for 10.0 percent, see Table 5 below.

Table 5: Main Informal Import Commodities, 2014 – 2018 (US\$ millions).

ITEM	Year					Percentage share			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rice	12.2	7.5	9.1	9.9	6.0	11.7	14.0	12.3	10.1
Coffee	10.6	5.0	6.5	7.0	4.9	7.8	10.0	8.7	8.2
Bananas	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.1	7.2
Beans	1.9	2.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.0	6.7	5.2	6.2
Palm oil	2.1	2.2	1.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.8	4.3	6.2
Wheat flour	6.2	6.1	2.2	3.2	3.3	9.6	3.4	4.0	5.4
Clothes (new & used)	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.2	3.6	3.5	5.1
Groundnuts	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.0	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.0
Cooking oil	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	3.7	3.3	2.1	2.9
Potatoes irish	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.7
Fruits	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.3
Sweets	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.8
Fish	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Onions	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.4
Chewing gum	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.4
Fertilizers	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.4
Shoes	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.3
Sugar	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.2
Spaghetti	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
Juice	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.4	4.1	1.8	1.0
Brooms	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0
Insecticides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Bread	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9
Cocoa beans	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.9
Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Others	16.2	24.0	19.2	27.0	13.2	37.3	29.6	33.5	22.0
Grand Total	65.8	64.3	64.9	80.7	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Significant decreases in the import bill were recorded in the informal imports of Rice, Coffee, Groundnuts, Onions, Juice, Sugar, Beans, Fish, Cocoa beans, Tobacco, Spaghetti and Chewing gum for the year ending 2018 compared to 2017.

3.6 Trade Flows by Border Station

3.6.1 Informal Exports

In 2018, the leading exit border points for informal exports were; Mpondwe (DR Congo), Busia (Kenya), Elegu (South Sudan), Katuna (Rwanda), Paidha (DR Congo) and Mutukula (Tanzania) with a combined share of 80.0 percent of the total informal export value (US\$ 437.4 million). Informal Export values through Mpondwe border post alone, accounted for US\$149.3 million (27.3 percent share) having reduced from US\$ 171.7 million recorded in 2017.

Busia station followed, accounting for US\$ 133.1 million of informal exports representing a 13.4 percent increase when compared to US\$ 117.4 million registered in 2017. Then Elegu border followed in that order with informal exports worth US\$ 49.4 million (9.0 percent) compared to US\$ 47.5 million recorded in 2017.

Exports through Bunagana, Vvura, Odramachaku, Katuna, Bugango, Busia, Suam River, Paidha, and Elegu also registered increases in their value by 95.2 percent, 69.6 percent, 60.0 percent, 49.6 percent, 25.0 percent, 13.4 percent, 12.1 percent, 4.7 percent and 4.0 percent respectively.

On the other hand Exports through Mutukula, Ishasha river, Malaba, Cyanika, Goli, Mpondwe, Mirama hills and Ntoroko customs registered declines of 47.3 percent, 33.3 percent, 29.1 percent, 23.0 percent, 17.6 percent, 13.0 percent, 8.7 percent and 7.0 percent respectively in 2018 compared to 2017, see Table 6 below.

Table 6: Informal Exports by Border Station, 2014 – 2018 (US\$ millions).

CUSTOMS	Exports in US \$ Millions					Percentage Share				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bugango	-	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bunagana	8.2	9.5	10.0	12.6	24.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.5
Busia	82.8	69.9	66.1	117.4	133.1	20.0	17.5	15.8	21.4	24.4
Cyanika	4.7	5.6	15.3	21.8	16.8	1.1	1.4	3.7	4.0	3.1
Elegu	96.3	64.0	36.6	47.5	49.4	23.2	16.0	8.7	8.6	9.0
Goli	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
Ishasha river	2.7	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4
Katuna	32.1	24.9	32.1	28.2	42.2	7.7	6.2	7.7	5.1	7.7
Kikagati	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lwakhakha	0.9	1.4	1.3	5.2	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4
Malaba	6.7	9.6	9.3	15.8	11.2	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.0
Mirama hills	2.7	2.2	5.0	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
Mpondwe	96.2	118.4	137.1	171.7	149.3	23.2	29.7	32.7	31.3	27.3
Mutukula	21.7	16.8	42.5	48.8	25.7	5.2	4.2	10.1	8.9	4.7
Ntoroko	6.9	13.6	14.3	11.4	10.6	1.7	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.9
Odramachaku	11.1	12.5	14.7	15.5	24.8	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.8	4.5
Oraba	23.1	14.8	5.0	0.3	1.0	5.6	3.7	1.2	0.1	0.2
Paidha	7.6	8.6	16.0	36.0	37.7	1.8	2.2	3.8	6.6	6.9
Suam river	2.5	15.5	2.5	3.3	3.7	0.6	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Vvura	6.0	5.2	4.6	4.6	7.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.4
Grand Total	414.6	399.1	419.2	549.0	546.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6.2 Informal Imports

Busia was the leading entry point for informal imports with an import bill of US\$15.7 million (26.2 percent) in 2018. This was followed by Mpondwe with import items worth US\$10.2 million, a share of 16.9 percent of the informal import bill. Malaba and Paidha with values of US\$5.8 million (or 9.7 percent) and US\$ 5.0 million (8.3 percent) were the third and fourth entry points respectively for in the values of informally imported items, see table 7 below.

Cyanika border point (185.7 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; Suam River, Kikagati, Elegu, Katuna, Odramachaku, Bunagana, Mpondwe and Vvura, Overall, most border stations recorded increases in informal imports. On the other hand, some stations like Mutukula, Ishasha River, Ntoroko, Mirama hills, Paidha, Goli, Malaba, Busia, Lwakhakha, Bugango and Oraba registered decreases in the values of informally imported items in 2018.

Table 7: Informal Imports by Border Station, 2014 – 2018 (US\$ millions).

CUSTOMS	Imports in US \$ Millions					Percentage Share				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bugango	-	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Bunagana	0.7	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.5
Busia	22.5	18.7	18.5	17.6	15.7	34.1	29.1	28.5	21.8	26.2
Cyanika	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.4
Elegu	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.1	4.7	3.3	3.4	2.7	5.2
Goli	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.3
Ishasha river	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2
Katuna	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.1	2.7	2.4	4.3
Kikagati	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.0
Lwakhakha	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8
Malaba	5.6	8.4	5.6	7.3	5.8	8.4	13.1	8.6	9.0	9.7
Mirama hills	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4
Mpondwe	11.8	6.3	6.6	9.8	10.2	17.9	9.9	10.1	12.1	16.9
Mutukula	7.5	10.2	11.5	17.9	2.1	11.4	15.9	17.7	22.4	3.5
Ntoroko	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.6
Odramachaku	1.1	1.9	3.0	3.1	3.9	1.7	3.0	4.7	3.8	6.5
Oraba	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Paidha	5.3	4.3	6.4	9.3	5.0	8.0	6.7	9.9	11.5	8.3
Suam river	1.3	3.4	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.9	5.4	1.8	0.7	2.9
Vvura	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.4
Grand Total	65.8	64.3	64.9	80.7	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.7 Trade Flows by Modes of Transport, 2018

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 2014 to 2018 respectively. Vehicles continued to transport most of informal exports accounting for US\$ 341.3 million representing 62.4 percent of informal exports. Bicycles were second, conveying goods worth US\$ 59.3 million (10.8 percent).

Push Carts followed with a value of US\$ 40.0 million, then Motorcycles with US\$ 31.3 Million. (See Appendix VI (a)). Head/Hand was used to transport exports items worth US\$ 29.2 during the year 2018. Boats/canoes which conveyed exports worth US\$ 10.5 million were only used at Ntoroko landing site to transport informal exports to DR Congo.

Figure 4: Informal Exports by Mode of Transport 2014 to 2018 (US\$'000)

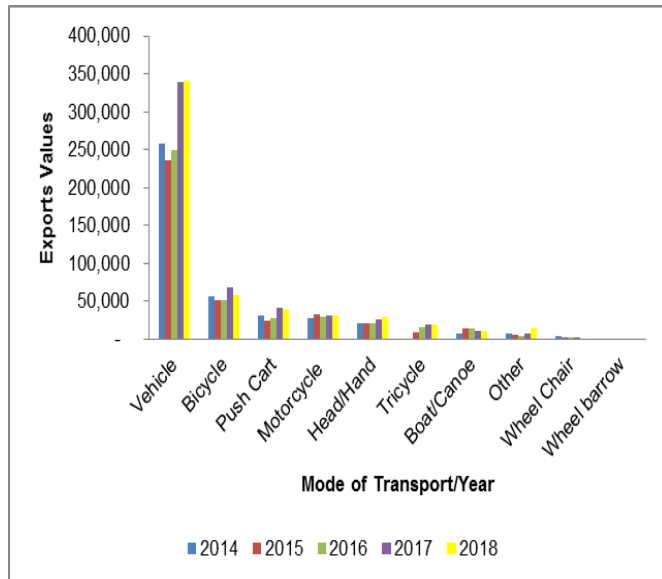
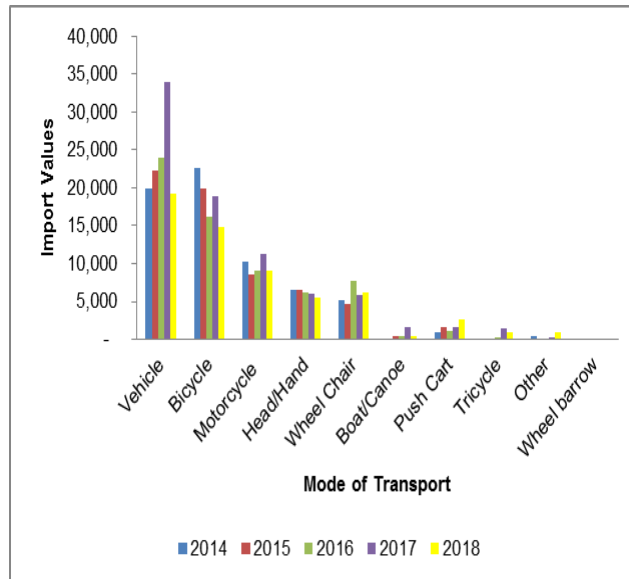


Figure 5: Informal imports by Mode of Transport, 2014 to 2018 (US\$ '000)



Similarly for the informal imports, Vehicles were the main mode of transport in 2018 for items worth US\$ 19.3 million (32.2 percent) of the informal imports bill.

Bicycles ranked second used in transporting items valued at US\$ 14.9 million (24.8 percent), followed by motorcycles which conveyed goods worth US\$ 9.0 million (15.0 percent), wheel chairs were next with goods worth US\$ 6.2 million (10.3 percent), then Head/hand US\$ 5.6 million (9.3 percent), Push Carts US\$ 2.6 million (4.3 percent), Other US\$ 1.0 million (1.7 percent), Tricycle US\$ 0.9 million (1.7 percent), Boat/Canoes US\$ 0.4 million (0.7 percent), and Wheel barrow US\$ 0.1 million (0.2 percent) followed in that order. (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 2018 by 5.3 percent to US\$ 3,633.9 million from US\$ 3,450.5 million in 2017. During 2018, informal exports were valued at US\$ 546.6 million, representing a decrease of 0.4 percent compared to the value of US\$ 549.0 million registered in 2017. In 2018, most of the informal exports recorded were destined to DR Congo and Kenya representing 76.8 percent of the total exports value.
- The overall total imports bill increased by 19.6 percent from US\$ 5,677.0 million in 2017 to US\$ 6,789.4 million in 2018. Of these, informal imports were valued at US\$ 60.0 million in 2018 compared to US\$ 80.9 million recorded in 2017, representing a decrease of 25.8 percent.
- Industrial products dominated informal exports accounting for 63.2 percent while Agricultural products dominated the imported items accounting for 53.5 percent of the import bill in 2018. The main items exported informally in 2018 included among others; Shoes, Clothes (New and Used), Fish, Beans, Maize flour, Sandals, Alcohol/spirits, Hair Synthetic, Bags, Cattle, Maize grains, Bed sheets, Fruits, Eggs, Sorghum grains, Mattresses, Soda, Bananas, Bread, Goats, Motorcycle parts, Polythene bags, Textile materials, Tomatoes and Suit cases.
- Informal export to Rwanda, Kenya and South Sudan increased by 26.6, 5.9 and 5.4 percent respectively in 2018, while those to Tanzania and DR. Congo reduced by 46.7 and 0.1 percent respectively when compared to 2017.
- Import values from Rwanda and South Sudan increased by 54.8 and 39.1 percent respectively while import values from Tanzania, DR Congo and Kenya registered decreases of 81.3, 18.9 and 9.1 percent respectively in 2018 compared to Import values of 2017. These changes resulted into an overall decline of 25.8 percent in value of imports for 2018.
- The leading exit borders for informal exports were Mpondwe (DR Congo), Busia (Kenya), Elegu (South Sudan), Katuna (Rwanda), Paidha (DR Congo) and Mutukula (Tanzania) with a combined share of 80.0 percent in 2018. On the other hand, Busia with a bill of US\$15.7 million (26.2 percent) was the leading entry point for ICBT

imports in 2018, while Mpondwe followed with imports worth US\$10.2 million, representing 17.0 percent of the informal import bill.

- Vehicles and bicycles were the major mode of transportation accounting for a combined value of US\$ 400.5 million representing 73.3 percent of total informal exports. Similarly, Vehicles and Bicycles were the main mode for transportation of imported items conveying flows worth US\$ 34.2 million (57.0 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 particular 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 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 agricultural 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 μ_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,

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

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 ¥_j the daily average value of agricultural exports/imports of a given day computed from the observed trade figures. Then,

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

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;

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

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;

$$\sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^7 d_j \text{¥}_j \text{-----} (5)$$

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,

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

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 (X₀, Y₀) and (X₁, Y₁), 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, 2014-2018 (US\$ million).

Commodity category	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agricultural products	174.9	146.2	135.1	199.0	172.7
Fish	37.3	44.4	42.0	41.3	39.8
Beans	24.2	18.6	27.6	45.0	38.9
Cattle	18.4	9.8	1.6	9.3	11.9
Maize grains	32.8	22.9	14.8	48.3	10.8
Fruits	6.0	5.8	6.4	9.0	9.3
Eggs	6.0	5.7	5.8	3.7	8.9
Sorghum grains	2.2	2.1	1.2	4.1	6.8
Bananas	4.8	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.7
Goats	8.2	4.9	2.8	3.9	5.2
Tomatoes	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.4	4.3
Cassava	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	4.1
Groundnuts	5.0	3.1	3.9	3.2	4.0
Sheep	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.8
Potatoes irish	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.6
Millet grains	2.9	1.8	2.5	4.1	2.4
Onions	4.2	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.3
Poultry	1.9	2.5	1.9	0.7	1.9
Pigs	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8
Peas	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3
Ginger	1.0	0.9	3.0	1.2	1.2
Vegetables	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
Yams	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
Garlic	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6
Beef	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6
Soya beans	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.6
Others	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.7	2.9
Industrial products	238.0	251.8	282.4	348.3	373.1
Shoes	41.7	34.8	49.6	62.0	50.4
Clothes (new & used)	34.2	36.6	45.4	49.2	49.5
Maize flour	15.9	11.6	14.7	13.5	29.5
Sandals	23.0	16.4	17.3	33.1	25.8
Alcohol/spirits	10.3	11.8	12.5	19.1	16.2
Hair synthetic	0.1	0.5	0.9	3.0	14.9
Bags	3.7	3.8	7.6	8.6	13.1
Bed sheets	3.3	3.8	6.5	7.3	9.7
Mattresses	3.1	2.6	2.7	4.6	6.7
Soda	4.5	4.5	5.0	10.5	6.0
Bread	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	5.4
Motorcycle parts	5.8	4.7	7.1	7.0	4.9
Polythene bags	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	4.6
Textile materials	2.7	4.7	2.8	4.6	4.6
Suit cases	4.3	2.9	3.9	4.1	4.2
Speakers	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	4.1
Cement	2.9	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.7

Bed covers	0.6	0.5	1.6	2.4	3.7
Charcoal	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	3.6
Bicycle parts	4.9	4.5	3.0	2.6	3.4
Blankets	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3
Milk	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.3
Tiles	0.6	1.4	3.4	2.7	3.1
Petroleum jelly	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.6	3.0
Sugar	3.8	3.3	2.0	1.6	2.7
Others	64.0	91.4	86.2	97.5	93.7
Other products	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.8
Salt	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.3
Grass hoppers	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Fire wood	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sand	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stones	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Burnt oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scrap	0.0	0.0	-	0.7	0.0
Cast iron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Husks	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Horns	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Murram	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Forage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pine sticks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soil	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Others	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

AppendixII (b): Informal Export Trade flows by Category and Country, 2014-2018 (US\$ millions)

	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
Country /Category	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products
Burundi	0.2	14.8	-	0	1.8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Congo	43.3	94.9	1.2	49.7	131.6	0.8	47.9	171.9	1.5	53.8	214.9	1.4	60.8	207.9	1.2
Kenya	52.8	40	0.1	49.7	46.7	0.1	43	36	0.1	80.5	61.1	0.1	87.5	62.4	0.1
Rwanda	12.3	12.1	0.1	4.2	17.5	0	10.2	23.2	0.1	13.4	25.4	0.2	24.1	25.3	0.1
South Sudan	58.1	61.1	0.2	34.9	43.6	0.2	15.4	26.1	0.1	19	28.7	0.1	23.7	26.6	0.1
Tanzania	8.2	15	0	7.7	10.5	0	18.6	25.1	0.1	32.3	18.2	0.1	3.7	23.1	0
Grand total	174.9	238	1.6	146.2	251.8	1.1	135.1	282.4	1.8	199	348.3	1.8	199.8	345.3	1.5

Appendix III (a): Leading Informal Imports by Commodity Category and Value, 2014–2018 (US\$ million)

Commodity category	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agricultural products	34.7	31.3	37.7	53.2	32.1
Rice	12.2	7.5	9.1	9.9	6.0
Coffee	8.0	5.0	6.1	7.0	4.8
Bananas	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	4.3
Beans	1.9	2.6	4.3	4.2	3.7
Groundnuts	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.0
Potatoes irish	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.6
Fruits	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4
Fish	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0
Onions	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.9
Cocoa beans	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5
Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5
Fish maws	0.1	0.2	0.3	6.2	0.5
Sorghum grains	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.5
Vegetables	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Cassava	0.4	2.4	2.1	4.8	0.4
Honey	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Millet grains	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Cattle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Peas	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.3
Tomatoes	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Banana leaves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Maize grains	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.1
Kolanuts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Poultry	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Potatoes sweet	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Others	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
Industrial products	30.7	32.4	26.5	26.7	27.4
Palm oil	2.1	2.2	1.8	3.5	3.7
Wheat flour	6.2	6.1	2.2	3.2	3.3
Clothes (new & used)	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0
Cooking oil	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7
Juice	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1
Sugar	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9

Sweets	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9
Chewing gum	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
Spaghetti	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7
Cement	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6
Shoes	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.6
Cassava flour	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Soap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Brooms	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Polythene bags	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
Salt	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
Timber	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Petroleum jelly	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Human medicine	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Yeast	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Mats	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Buckets	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Fertilizers	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Milk	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Slippers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Others	11.3	11.5	8.5	6.2	4.6
Other products	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Cast iron	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Fire wood	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Scrap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Residues	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	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
Horns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

Appendix III (b): Informal Import Trade flows by Category and Country, 2014- 2018 (US\$ million)

	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
Country/ Category	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products	Agricultural	Industrial	Other products
Dr Congo	15.4	5.7	0.2	12.8	5.2	0.3	15.8	4.1	0.3	22.1	6.0	0.6	16.7	6.3	0.3
Kenya	10.0	20.7	0.1	7.1	24.6	0.2	6.8	19.8	0.1	9.3	18.0	0.1	7.5	17.3	0.1
Rwanda	2.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.8	0.0
South Sudan	0.9	2.9	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.0
Tanzania	6.4	1.3	0.0	9.9	0.8	0.0	12.0	0.8	0.2	18.1	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.0
Grand Total	34.7	30.7	0.4	31.3	32.4	0.5	37.7	26.5	0.7	53.2	26.7	0.8	32.1	27.4	0.5

Appendix IV: Informal Export Values by Country and Border Station, 2014-2018 (US\$ millions).

Country/Border Station	Year /Dollar value					Percentage Share				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Burundi	15.0	1.9	-	-	-	3.6	0.5	-	-	-
Katuna	15.0	1.9	-	-	-	3.6	0.5	-	-	-
Dr Congo	139.5	182.1	221.3	270.0	269.8	33.6	45.6	52.8	49.2	49.1
Bunagana	8.2	9.5	10.0	12.6	24.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.5
Goli	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Ishasha River	2.7	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4
Mpondwe	96.2	118.4	137.1	171.7	149.3	23.2	29.7	32.7	31.3	27.2
Ntoroko	6.9	13.6	14.3	11.4	10.6	1.7	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.9
Odramachaku	11.1	12.5	14.7	15.5	24.8	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.8	6.9
Paidha	7.6	8.6	16.0	36.0	37.7	1.8	2.2	3.8	6.6	6.9
Vvura	6.0	5.2	4.6	4.6	7.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.4
Katuna	-	7.2	12.0	6.5	6.8	-	1.8	2.9	1.2	1.2
Cyanika	-	1.8	7.0	6.7	4.7	-	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.9
Kenya	92.9	96.4	79.1	141.7	150.0	22.4	24.2	18.9	25.8	27.3
Busia	82.8	69.9	66.1	117.4	133.1	20.0	17.5	15.8	21.4	24.2
Lwakhakha	0.9	1.4	1.3	5.2	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4
Malaba	6.7	9.6	9.3	15.8	11.2	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.0
Suam River	2.5	15.5	2.5	3.3	3.7	0.6	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Rwanda	24.5	21.8	33.5	39.0	49.5	5.9	5.4	8.0	7.1	9.0
Cyanika	4.7	3.8	8.4	15.1	12.1	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.8	2.2
Katuna	17.1	15.8	20.1	21.6	35.4	4.1	4.0	4.8	3.9	6.4
Mirama Hills	2.7	2.2	5.0	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
South Sudan	119.5	78.8	41.6	47.8	47.8	28.8	19.7	9.9	8.7	8.7
Elegu/Bibia	96.3	64.0	36.6	47.5	47.5	23.2	16.0	8.7	8.6	0.5
Oraba	23.1	14.8	5.0	0.3	0.3	5.6	3.7	1.2	0.1	0.1
Tanzania	23.3	18.2	43.8	50.5	26.9	5.6	4.6	10.4	9.2	4.9
Kikagati	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mutukula	21.7	16.8	42.5	48.8	25.7	5.2	4.2	10.1	8.9	4.7
Bugango	-	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grand Total	414.6	399.1	419.2	549.0	549.0	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix V : Informal Import Values by Country/Border Station, 2014-2018 (US\$ millions)

Country/ Custom	Year/ Dollar Value					Percentage Share				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dr Congo	21.3	18.3	20.3	28.7	23.3	32.4	28.4	31.2	35.5	38.8
Bunagana	0.7	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	4.8	2.0	1.6	2.5
Goli	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.3
Ishasha river	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2
Mpondwe	11.8	6.3	6.6	9.8	10.2	17.9	9.9	10.1	12.1	16.9
Ntoroko	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.6
Odrumachaku	1.1	1.9	3.0	3.1	3.9	1.7	3.0	4.7	3.8	6.5
Paidha	5.3	4.3	6.4	9.3	5.0	8.0	6.7	9.9	11.5	8.3
Vvura	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.4
Kenya	30.8	31.9	26.6	27.4	25.0	46.7	49.6	41.0	33.8	41.6
Busia	22.5	18.7	18.5	17.6	15.7	34.1	29.1	28.5	21.8	26.2
Lwakhakha	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8
Malaba	5.6	8.4	5.6	7.3	5.8	8.4	13.1	8.6	9.0	9.7
Suam river	1.3	3.4	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.9	5.4	1.8	0.7	2.9
Rwanda	2.2	1.2	2.5	3.2	4.8	3.4	1.8	3.8	4.0	8.1
Cyanika	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2
Katuna	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.1	2.7	2.4	4.3
Mirama hills	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4
South Sudan	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	5.8	3.5	3.9	2.9	5.4
Elegu	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.1	4.7	3.3	3.4	2.7	5.2
Oraba	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Tanzania	7.7	10.7	13.0	19.0	3.7	11.7	16.6	20.0	23.4	6.1
Bugango	-	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Kikagati	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.0
Mutukula	7.5	10.2	11.5	18.1	2.1	11.4	15.9	17.7	22.4	3.5
Grand Total	65.8	64.3	64.9	80.9	60.0	100.0	100	100	100	100

Appendix VI (a): Informal Exports Values by Mode of Transport 2014-2018 (US \$'000).

Mode	Year/Dollar ('000)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Vehicle	282,542	258,525	236,917	250,010	339,728	341,291
Bicycle	52,502	55,926	51,925	52,232	68,045	59,254
Push Cart	25,454	31,975	24,819	28,389	42,253	39,973
Motorcycle	30,901	27,339	32,469	29,282	32,132	31,327
Head/Hand	18,811	21,223	21,098	21,655	25,844	29,203
Tricycle	-	-	9,817	15,566	19,888	18,933
Boat/Canoe	7,426	6,851	13,603	14,254	11,368	10,545
Other	1,430	7,948	5,299	4,920	7,265	14,374
Wheel Chair	2,223	4,803	2,924	2,928	2,487	1,516
Wheel barrow	-	-	255	0	30	148
Total	421,288	414,591	399,126	419,236	549,039	546,563

Appendix VI (b): Informal Imports Values by Mode of Transport 2014-2018 (US \$'000).

Mode	Year/Dollar ('000)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Vehicle	14,256	19,851	22,214	23,964	33,887	19,304
Bicycle	20,078	22,530	19,980	16,149	18,866	14,874
Motorcycle	6,574	10,175	8,514	9,067	11,220	9,023
Head/Hand	7,029	6,546	6,570	6,217	5,945	5,562
Wheel Chair	4,771	5,142	4,730	7,644	5,865	6,208
Boat/Canoe	331	134	364	358	1,661	394
Push Cart	593	911	1,639	1,077	1,615	2,554
Tricycle	-	-	149	335	1,385	902
Other	20	519	68	59	233	1,026
Wheel barrow	-	-	41	1	3	142
Total	53,651	65,810	64,269	64,870	80,679	59,988

Appendix VII (a): ICBT Survey Team 2018

Co-ordinators		Supervisors	
NO.	Name		
1	Dr. Kenneth Egesa	1	Mr. Edward Twinomugisha
2	Dr. Chris N. Mukiiza	2	Mr. Christopher Wabwire
3	Mr. Emmanuel Ssemambo	3	Ms. Nsaba Emily
4	Mr. John Mayende	4	Mrs. Olivia Rukundo
5	Dr. Thomas Bwire	5	Mr. Albert Rubombora
5	Mr. Peter Kagumya	6	Mrs. Aliziki Lubega
Report writing		7	Mrs. Margaret B. Makanga
1	Dr. Chris N. Mukiiza	8	Ms. Yoyeta Jane Magoola
2	Dr. Abuka A. Charles	9	Ms. Eweikin Angella
3	Mr. John Mayende	10	Mr. Leeta Ronald
4	Mr. Emmanuel Ssemambo	11	Mr. Lwanga Rodney
5	Mrs. Aliziki Lubega		
6	Mr. Peter Kagumya		
7	Mr. Christopher Wabwire		
Data Editors		Data Entrants	
1	Ms. Farida Yapsoyekwo	1	Ms. Winfred Nante
2	Ms. Racheal Nannono	2	Ms. Prossy Nambalirwa
3	Ms. Lydia Nyirabasabose	3	Ms. Rachael Wambi
4	Ms. Namara Patience	4	Ms. Irene Tibanganya
5	Mr. Ndayisenga Alex	5	Ms. Aisha Byogero
6	Mr. Hatangimana Epaphra	6	Ms. Irene Nantalaga
7	Mr. Bwambale Ezra		

Appendix VII (b): Enumerators/Data collectors 2018

No.	Enumerators 2018	No.	Enumerators 2018
1	Mr. C. K. Mutakirwa	31	Mr. Kato Jonathan Mwanje
2	Ms Kamikazi Sarah	32	Mr. Haruna Nyanzi
3	Mr. Grace Mereyankya	33	Ms. Sandra Leku
4	Ms. Natukunda Murungi Flominah	34	Mr. Oleg Zachariah Ssembajja
5	Ms. Irene Naliaka	35	Mr. Ambrose Kibuuka Wamanyi
6	Mr. Patrick Wamala Nsubuga	36	Mr. Kenneth Muhimbo
7	Mr. Peter Katongole	37	Mrs. Esther Namwaki
8	Ms. Sharon Kuka Chemutai	38	Ms. Lydia Arago
9	Ms. Racheal Kabagahi	39	Ms. Patricia Ngamita
10	Ms. Doreen Namale	40	Mr. Wilfred Kojjo Oloki
11	Ms. Catherine Abalo	41	Mr. R Wasike
12	Mr. Rouland Lutwama	42	Mr. Robert Walimbwa
13	Ms. Elizabeth Mbonye	43	Mr. Stephen Wansajja
14	Mr. Baguma Moses Karemiri	44	Mr. Abduraof Mwidu
15	Ms. Hadijah Ssali	45	Mr. Anthony Kibalama
16	Ms. Dorothy Ojirot	46	Mr. Patrick Katusabe
17	Ms. Elizabeth Nyirantwari	47	Ms. Nakiyoge Sarah Diana
18	Ms. Monic Uwimana	48	Mr. Joshua Dusenge
19	Ms. Jackline Lunyolo	49	Ms. Sarah Nakabugo
20	Ms. Norah Nabyonga	50	Mr. Ivan Kabuusu
21	Ms. J Arinanye	51	Ms. Yvonne Komugisha
22	Ms. R Asekenye	52	Mr. David Aggrey Kaziba
23	Mr. Brian Mayombwe	53	Mr. Ssekandi Ponsiano
24	Mr. Peter Tushabe	54	Mr. Fred Nguni
25	Ms. Ruth Ssentuya	55	Mr. Drake Kizito
26	Mr. Mark Kwizera	56	Ms. Doreen Atuhaire
27	Mr. Abdul Mukomya	57	Mr. Habumugisha A. Nelson
28	Mr. Tuhirirwe Monica	58	Mr. Gavah Ahereza
29	Ms. Daphine Katabira	59	Mr. Ramadhan T. Kwizera
30	Ms. Aanyu Christine	60	Ms. Harriet Birungi

A: Vehicle Form

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