

## 0. Prerequisites

### 0.1 Legal environment

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics

#### **Bank of Uganda**

There are no laws which explicitly give Bank of Uganda (BOU) the mandate to compile and disseminate the Monetary and Financial Statistics, Balance of Payments (BoP), Interest rates, Exchange rates etc. The Bank of Uganda Act, Cap 51 of 2000 is silent on this role. While Article 30 of the BOU Act Cap 51 of 2000 states that the bank shall fix and make public its standard rediscount rate, it does not explicitly mention the responsibility of the Bank of Uganda (BOU) to compile and disseminate other interest rate information.

The Bank of Uganda collects data on the Central Bank Survey and the BOP under authorisation from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. As empowered by the *Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act, 1998*, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is responsible for collecting, compiling, analyzing, and disseminating national statistics. Section 21 of the Statistics Act 1998 states that, UBOS can delegate authority to institutions to compile and disseminate specified statistical data. In a memorandum of understanding signed between UBOS, the BOU, and the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), UBOS delegated to the BOU the responsibility to collect, compile, and disseminate monetary and external sector statistics. With reference to monetary sector statistics in particular, the Statistics Department uses the monthly balance of Bank of Uganda to compile the sectoral balance sheet, and produce and disseminate the Central bank survey.

According to Article 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Act, 2004 the BOU may request any person in Uganda to furnish any information the BOU may require for the purpose of securing compliance with the provision of the Act. In addition, Article 4 of the Act empowers BOU to require any person resident to furnish details of any or all of his or her foreign exchange transactions or provide returns in a format prescribed by the Bank of Uganda, giving details of that person's foreign exchange transactions.

Data dissemination functions are granted to the BOU by Article 40 (2) of the Bank of Uganda Act, Cap 51 of 2000 that states that the BOU may publish in whole or in part information furnished to

it under subsection 1 as the Board may determine.

The Statistics department of BOU collects data for the BOP estimates from various data-producing agencies, including the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), UBOS, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry (MTTI), the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), the Uganda Coffee Development Authorities (UCDA), the Cotton Development Organization (CDO), the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), the Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., the Kasese Cobalt Company Ltd., the Uganda Tea Authority (UTA), the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), and from the British-American Tobacco Uganda Ltd. Besides, Statistics Department receives source data from other Departments of the bank.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

### **Bank of Uganda**

Data sharing is provided for by Article 20 of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act 1998 which requires the Executive Director of UBOS to ensure that statistical data collected is released for general dissemination.

Article 4 (1) of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act 1998 stipulates that UBOS is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System. UBOS is mandated to promote standardization in the collection, analysis, and publication of statistics to ensure uniformity in quality, coverage, and reliability of statistics information, and to promote cooperation and rationalization among users and providers of statistics to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure optimal utilization of scarce resources.

Data for the Central Bank Survey is entirely produced by Bank of Uganda (BOU). In so far as it reflects the financial operations of Government, and banks, the coordination is enhanced through the following:

- The weekly meetings of the Macroeconomic Monitoring

committee comprising staff of BOU and the MFPED.

- The Financial Information Sharing Committee (FISC) comprised of several BOU departments.

BOU maintains the Central Depository System (CDS); an electronic registry of all investors in government securities. It is a database with information on results from the primary and secondary securities market, current and past interest rates, and records of BOU policy rates. Interest rates are published in newspapers, after securities auctions; daily on Reuters, which all commercial banks have access to, and on the BOU website. The auction results are also faxed and e-mailed to primary dealers. In turn, the primary dealers provide the results to the rest of the market.

No formal agreement on interagency cooperation provides for an efficient data sharing process between BOU and data-producing agencies other than UBOS and the URA and UIA.

Article 1(iv b) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the BOU, UBOS and the UIA contains a general statement, but it does not fully cover the total scheme of the BOP compilation. However, the coordination is enhanced through the following interagency groups that promote consistency of methods and results:

- The International Trade Statistics Committee (ITSC) that comprises the BOU, UBOS,
- The UCDA, the CDO, the UIA, the URA, the MFPED, and the MTTI, with terms of reference to ensure that the trade statistics remain a priority for the agencies that participate in the Committee, that they remain actively involved in identification of the sources for the international trade statistics, and to ensure adherence to international standards;
- The Committee on Tourism Statistics (CTS) consists of the BOU, the MTTI, UBOS, the CAA, Immigration Department, Uganda Tourism Board, Uganda Tourism Association, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Police, and the Office of the President. The main objective of the CTS is to design and undertake the tourism expenditure survey. Ad hoc meetings are held when the biannual survey is conducted.
- The Working Group on Private Capital Flows (WGPCF) comprises the BOU, UBOS, Private Sector Foundation, Uganda Manufacturers' Association, Economic Policy

Research Centre, and the Uganda Bankers Association. The WGPCF consists of several technical subgroups and handles administrative and methodological work for the Private Capital Flow Survey (PCFS), including designing software and providing training. The technical subgroups meet every month while the WGPCF meets on an adhoc basis.

- The Committee on External Debt comprises the BOU and the MFPED and handles issues related to the external debt statistics, such as the reconciliation exercise, the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC) receipt treatment, and technical arrears (meets every month); and
- The Macroeconomic Monitoring committee comprising staff of BOU and the MFPED during its weekly meetings handles BOP, national accounts, monetary, and fiscal issues.
- The Social Economic Technical Committee comprising staff of UBOS, BOU and MFPED

### 0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

#### **Bank of Uganda**

Confidentiality of information is provided for in different laws. Article 19 of the Statistics Act specifies that data are ONLY disseminated in aggregate form, and that no individual return or part of the return made for the purpose of this Act shall be published or admitted in evidence, or shown to any person not employed in execution of duty under the same Act.

Article 41 (3) of the Bank of Uganda Statute, 1993, states that the BOU shall not publish or disclose any information regarding the affairs of a financial institution or of a customer of a financial institution, unless the consent of the institution or the customer is obtained. Further, Article 46 of the *Statute* requires officers and employees of the BOU to make a declaration of secrecy with regard to any information obtained in the performance of their functions and prescribe substantial penalties for contravention of the declaration of secrecy.

The BOU has established confidentiality rules to prevent the

residual disclosure of information. The *BOU Terms and Conditions of Services and Staff Regulations (section 19.5)* stipulate that strictest secrecy shall be observed by all employees in regard to information acquired in the course of their duties. An employee shall not allow any person to have access to the books or other documents belonging to the BOU, nor give information of any kind without obtaining the permission of the Governor. All employees shall be required to take an oath of secrecy before they become legally recognized as employees of the BOU (the *BOU Administration Manual, 2010*, Section 4.5.11).

Confidentiality is also emphasized in the BOU value on Professional discipline and teamwork.

Bank of Uganda policies protect the confidentiality of individuals by requiring that information not be published in a way that is likely to make possible the identification of a particular individual.

#### 0.1.4 Ensuring statistical reporting

##### **Bank of Uganda**

The legal mandate on statistical reporting by BOU is contained in Part VIII, Sections 43-45 of the *Bank of Uganda Statute, 1993* on Accounts and Statements. It is mandated that the Bank shall as soon as may be practicable, after the end of each quarter, make a quarterly return of its assets and liabilities and the return shall be published in the *Gazette* and a copy submitted to the Minister of Finance. The Accounts, of the Bank shall be audited, at least once every financial year, by the Auditor General or an auditor appointed by him to act on his behalf. The Bank may submit to the Minister of Finance, from time to time, information on the exercise and performance of its duties or on its assets and liabilities in a form that may be determined by the Board.

Article 41, subsection 1 of the *Bank of Uganda Statute, 1993* requires that every financial institution shall furnish to the BOU, in a manner prescribed by statutory instrument, all information that may be required by the BOU for the proper discharge of its functions. Article 80 (1) of the *Financial Institution Act, 2004 (FIA)* stipulates that a financial institution shall furnish to the Central Bank at such times and in such form as the Central Bank may prescribe, all information and data of its operations in Uganda including periodic returns called for by the Central Bank

	<p>and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account and those of any company which is a subsidiary, affiliate, associate or holding company to that financial institution which the Central Bank may require for the proper discharge of its functions under the Act.</p> <p>According to Article 80 (3) of the <i>FIA</i>, any financial institution which, without reasonable cause, fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) of this section, or submits inaccurate returns, shall pay to the Central Bank a civil penalty of fifty currency points per day of default. Article 81 (3) states that any person who fails, refuses, omits or neglects to provide information requested under subsection (1) and/or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty currency points or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both; and an additional fine not exceeding fifty currency points for each day on which the offence continues.</p> <p>With regard to reporting by non-financial institutions, the BOU does not always receive the full cooperation of corporations in submitting accurate and timely reports. The <i>Foreign Exchange Act, 2004</i> identifies a number of enforcement procedures for use in cases where there is a violation of the Act on the provision of information (Article 11(3)). There are sizeable penalties for violations of the Act (Article 17(1)).</p> <p>However, compliance for statistical reporting by financial institutions is enforced through Article 41, subsection 1 of the <i>Bank of Uganda Statute, 1993</i> and Articles 80 and 81 of the <i>Financial Institution Act, 2004 (FIA)</i>.</p> <p>The BOU carefully considers the response burden by adjusting the report forms to the applied accounting standards. BOPS staff assists respondents via shared BOPS e-mail box and visits all the supervised financial institutions at least once a year.</p>
<p><u>0.2 Resources</u></p>	<p>0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing</p> <p>The section responsible for compiling International Investment Position (IIP) is the same section that compiles Balance of Payments (BOP). Based on the fact that the BOPS has expanded in recent years, the current number of staff has been increased and is adequate to meet the operational needs for compilation of the</p>

BOP statistics. At present, there are five permanent staff in the BOPS. All BOPS staff are university-trained professionals. An additional 23 staff in the TEDD provide BOPS with source data. One staff member has eleven years' experience in BOP compilation and was trained together with two others at the IMF's BOP courses in Washington. The remaining two staff members are yet to receive similar training in BOP methodology and compilation. Computing resources are adequate and are well utilized in achieving efficient data collection and compilation procedures. All staff members of the BOPS have personal computers that are connected to the local area network and to the Internet.

## 1. Integrity

### 1.1 Professionalism

#### 1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics

##### **Bank of Uganda**

There is no influence by external forces in the production process of all the statistics from BOU. All review of statistics is internally done and in an impartial manner. Where applicable, the rates are as determined by the market, and computations are done through known formula. There is no outside pressure to influence the production of BOU reports. Statistics are produced in an impartial manner, and the data is not subjective.

#### 1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination

##### **Bank of Uganda**

The choice of source data is based solely on statistical considerations. The methodology for Monetary and Financial Statistics is partly based on the IMF's MFS Manual 2000, as well as BOU requirements and standards set by the Monetary Affairs Committee of the EAC. Data is extracted from the reports of the financial institutions submitted to BOU on a regular basis.

The choice of source data and statistical techniques for the BOP is based on statistical considerations only as recommended by the BPM5 and BPM6. The BOP staff work closely with their

	<p>colleagues in other departments and the interagency groups. For example, the selection and design of surveys are based solely on statistical considerations, taking into account international recommendations.</p> <p>Dissemination is through hard and soft copies of reports available from BOU.</p> <p>1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>Clarification on interpretations and misuse of Central Bank statistics, are communicated by the Directors of Research, Financial Markets and Statistics Departments, and where necessary the Communications Department provides comments and clarifications to the media.</p>
<p><u>1.2 Transparency</u></p>	<p>1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>Government legislation exists on disclosure of information to the public.</p> <p>The MFS methodology and compilation methods, as well as the BOU documents are available on the BOU website <a href="http://www.bou.or.ug">http://www.bou.or.ug</a>. In addition, the terms and conditions under which the MFS statistics are compiled are shown in the GDDS metadata on the DSBB.</p> <p>The BOP methodology and compilation methods, as well as the BOU legislative documents, are available on the BOU website <a href="http://www.bou.or.ug">http://www.bou.or.ug</a>. In addition, the terms and conditions under which the BOP statistics are compiled are shown in the GDDS</p>

	<p>metadata on the DSBB.</p> <p>1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>Except for purposes ascertaining its quality for accuracy, there is no internal governmental or other public access to the statistics prior to their release.</p> <p>1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>All reports published by BOU are clearly identified as a product of the BOU by name and logo.</p> <p>1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>The BOU has not yet developed the standard procedure of giving advance notice of major changes in methodology or informing the public of new statistical collections in its statistical series, but is considering providing such notice in the future in its publications and on its website. Revisions are indicated in the BOU's publications.</p>
<p><u>1.3 Ethical standards</u></p>	<p>1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>The <i>BOU Terms and Conditions of Service and Staff Regulations</i> states that employees are required to perform their duties with diligence and loyalty, to obey implicitly the directions of their superiors, and to treat public and their colleagues with civility and courtesy. The employees are required to have a detailed knowledge of these staff regulations, as ignorance of their content will not be accepted as an excuse for noncompliance. It is required that periodic reports are submitted on the work and conduct of all employees. An employee whose work or conduct</p>

	<p>falls short of the required standards after suitable warnings renders himself liable to dismissal. All employees whose conduct appears to require investigation may be suspended from the service, and salary may be wholly or partly withheld during such suspension.</p> <p>The <i>BOU Administration Manual</i> (August 2010) in Chapter 2, <i>General Rules and Regulations</i> maintains clear ethical guidelines. Memoranda from the Human Resources Department are sent regularly to the staff to remind them of the ethical standards.</p> <p>Staff are also guided by the core values of the Bank of Uganda which are; Leadership by Example; Commitment to Serving Public Interest; Transparency and Accountability; Professional Discipline and Teamwork, and Continuous Learning and Improvement.</p>
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## 2. Methodology

<p><u>2.1 Concepts and definitions</u></p>	<p>2.1.1 Concepts and definitions</p> <p>The International Investment Position (IIP) for Uganda is a balance sheet summarizing the stock of external financial assets (claims by resident on non-residents) and liabilities to residents (claims by non-residents on residents). The Bank of Uganda (BoU) is responsible for the compilation of the IIP statistics. The basic sources for IIP data are the survey of business companies, as well as the balance sheets of commercial banks and other financial institutions, and Ministry of Finance and BoU internal records.</p> <p>The IIP presentation and methodology broadly conforms to the fifth edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) for the estimated components. The IIP data have been compiled partially in the past and as such used largely for internal analysis. However, with effect from 2005, the IIP is now disseminated and published by BoU in the Annual Report.</p>
<p><u>2.2 Scope</u></p>	<p>Scope of the data</p> <p><b>Unit Coverage</b> In principle, all the major resident units of the reporting economy</p>

	<p>that have foreign financial assets and liabilities.</p> <p><b>Transaction Coverage</b>  In principle all major IIP stock data are covered. The stock data covered in the IIP statistics are those of Ugandan residents with the rest of the world and vice versa. There are difficulties, however experienced in capturing data on foreign direct investment and portfolio investment assets.</p> <p><b>Geographic Coverage</b>  The geographic territory of Uganda is the territory of reference for the IIP.</p> <p>Exceptions to coverage</p> <p>There are no estimates of direct investment abroad.</p>
<p><u>2.3</u>  <u>Classification/sectorization</u></p>	<p>2.3.1 Classification/sectorization</p> <p>The IIP statistical framework mostly follows the BPM5. The collected data are aggregated into three main accounts namely direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment as well as reserves.</p>
<p><u>2.4 Basis for recording</u></p>	<p>2.4.1 Valuation</p> <p><i>Valuation:</i>  Three methods of valuation are employed for the valuation of flows/stock in the financial account, i.e. market value for equity and debt securities, historical cost for direct investment and nominal value for loans.</p> <p>2.4.2 Recording basis</p>

	<p><i>Conversion of Unit of Account</i>  The stock data on international investment position are mainly collected in Uganda shillings and expressed in millions of US dollars. Where data are reported in Uganda Shillings, such data are converted to US dollars by using the end-of-period exchange rates of the relevant period.</p> <p><i>Time of Recording:</i>  This follows the guidelines of BPM5.  -Arrears and financial transactions are recorded on due for payment basis, however debt securities are reported on an accrual basis.</p> <p>2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures</p> <p>Financial account transactions are recorded net, separately for the individual asset and liability components. However, detailed information on a gross basis is available for loans.</p>
<p><b>3. Accuracy and reliability</b></p>	
<p><u>3.1 Source data</u></p>	<p>3.1.1 Source data collection programs</p> <p><i>Financial Account</i></p> <p>1. Direct investment in and abroad, the main source of information is surveys on foreign direct investment and register of licensed enterprises by the Uganda Investment Authority with effect from 2002. Previously all data were based on the survey of enterprises to determine foreign direct investments and other investments. Since 2002, the survey of enterprises collects levels of foreign assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of each year, with separate information for equity, retained earnings and debt for already existing enterprises while the UIA register of newly licensed enterprises is used to estimate new direct investment in Uganda. Large investments that may not be covered by the surveys are included using information from line</p>

	<p>ministries.</p> <p>2. Portfolio investment by the private sector is collected through surveys and the Uganda Securities Exchange for equity investment liabilities. Brokerage firms provide information on debt security assets. The Bank of Uganda's Central Depository System and Secondary Market reports provide information on debt security liabilities.</p> <p>3. Other investment information is collected through BoU and the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development for public sector loans, BOU for commercial bank assets and liabilities, Bank for international settlement for currency and deposit assets of other sectors and surveys for other private sector components of other investment.</p> <p>Reserve assets are obtained from the Bank of Uganda's administrative records.</p> <p>3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording</p> <p>The PCFS survey questionnaire design has been modified to align with the <i>BPM5</i> classification.</p> <p>3.1.3 Source data timeliness</p> <p>The timeliness of source data has not always adequate. However, following the introduction of the CDIS, timeliness improved particularly for private sector foreign assets and liabilities which had a lag of 12 months to a lag of 9 months. Efforts are underway to bring the lag down further.</p>
<p><u>3.2 Assessment of source data</u></p>	<p>3.2.1 Source data assessment</p>

	<p>Source data—including censuses, sample surveys and administrative records—are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and non-sampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes. Discussions and presentations are also made to senior staff of the Bank of Uganda and routinely discussed with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Reconciliation on public sector debt is routinely undertaken between the Bank of Uganda’s records and records of Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.</p>
<p><u>3.3 Statistical techniques</u></p>	<p>3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques</p> <p>The survey data are processed by the BOU using a customized MS-Access application and Excel spreadsheets. Data at all stages of the survey exercise are verified against a set of control indicators. Both external and internal checks are employed in the source data validations including on-site and off-site editing carried out by enumerators. The editing procedures include checks on the internal inconsistencies in data, missing data (gaps), exchange rate conversion, and completeness in recording entries. The data editing procedures are followed by source data analysis at the various levels of data categorization.</p> <p>3.3.2 Other statistical procedures</p> <p><b>Financial Account</b></p> <p>The consistency of all items in the Financial account of the IIP is edited, checked against the previous year data, fiscal accounts, money and banking statistics and other sectors' statistical series.</p>
<p><u>3.4 Data validation</u></p>	<p>3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results</p>

	<p>A reconciliation exercise between transactions recorded in the BOP and stocks recorded in the IIP commenced in 2010 to ensure consistence.</p> <p>3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data</p> <p>The MFPED and the BOU undertake monthly reconciliation of the external debt data. Data on the reserve position in the IMF are verified through the published IMF accounting data.</p> <p>3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs</p> <p>The BOP data are not checked with the information available from the Joint Debt Table, and Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey.</p>
<p><u>3.5 Revision studies</u></p>	<p>3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses</p> <p>Studies and analyses of revisions are carried out for foreign assets and liabilities of the private sector. Revisions due to methodological changes (or acquisition of new data) are based on analyses on the impact of such revisions for internal discussion. Such studies are not made available to the public. The documentation on revisions is maintained internally.</p>
<p><b>4. Serviceability</b></p>	
<p><u>4.1 Periodicity and timeliness</u></p>	<p>4.1.1 Periodicity</p> <p>Annual</p> <p>4.1.2 Timeliness</p>

	<p>Three months after the end of the reference period for the annual report. Timeliness is consistent with GDDS recommendations on timeliness of six–nine months.</p>
<p><u>4.2 Consistency</u></p>	<p>4.2.1 Internal consistency</p> <p>There are discrepancies between some financial account transactions and changes in stocks in the international investment position. Results of the reconciliation between the two datasets (e.g., transactions, exchange rate, price, and other changes) are not disseminated.</p> <p>4.2.2 Temporal consistency</p> <p>(1) Data on fiscal year are converted to calendar year.  (2) No seasonal adjustments are made.</p>
<p><u>4.3 Revision</u></p>	<p>4.3.1 Revision schedule</p> <p><b><u>International investment position (IIP)</u></b></p> <p>Revisions are made to the published data to account for outstanding data at the time of compilation.</p> <p>4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised data</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>Where revisions have been made, the report clearly explains where the revision has been made and why. In both the time series data, and the BOU publications, the revisions and updates are identified and the provisional status of the data is indicated in a label to the data.</p>

<b>5. Accessibility</b>	
<u>5.1 Data</u>	<p>5.1.1 Statistical presentation</p> <p>The <i>Annual Report</i> of the BOU includes summary IIP statistics</p> <p>Publications of the annual IIP statements contain a presentation that shows the liabilities and assets separately and foreign direct investment on a directional basis.</p> <p>The government and government-guaranteed foreign debt data are reproduced in the <i>Annual Report</i> of the BOU and in the MFPED publication the <i>Background to the Budget</i>.</p> <p>The data on the gross official international reserves in millions of U.S. dollars are published annually in the <i>Annual Report</i> of the BOU.</p> <p>5.1.3 Advance release calendar</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>There is no predetermined release calendar. However, there are activity specific releases schedules which adhere to SDDS requirements.</p> <p>5.1.4 Simultaneous release</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>Data are always released simultaneously to all users through dissemination workshops, hardcopy publications and on the BOU website. However, sometimes reports are published on the website before the printed reports are available.</p> <p>5.1.5 Dissemination on request</p> <p>In addition to the BOU's publications and disseminated on the website, a number of non-published but non-confidential IIP</p>

	<p>subcomponents are made available upon demand. Requests from users for special tabulations based on unpublished (but non-confidential) data are usually accommodated, especially from data providers (e.g., PCFS participants) and students carrying out research.</p> <p>No specific reference is made in IIP statistics publications on the availability of non-published subcomponents and the terms and conditions on which they are made available.</p>
<p><u>5.2 Metadata</u></p>	<p>5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques</p> <p>A detailed description of the IIP concepts, sources, and methods is posted on the BOU website. In addition, documentation of the methods used for compiling the IIP statistics is published in the <i>IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook</i> and in the GDDS metadata posted on the DSBB.</p>
<p><u>5.3 Assistance to users</u></p>	<p>5.3.1 Dissemination of information on contact points</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>A contact person is identified on the DSBB.</p> <p>Appropriate arrangements are in place within the BOU to ensure that any queries received by that contact are directed to the relevant person. The users can email, telephone or write to the Communications, Statistics, Financial Markets and/or Research departments for any queries or clarification.</p> <p>5.3.2 Availability of documents and services catalogs</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>Information on published documents is available on the BOU</p>

	<p>website.</p> <p>Hard-copy catalogs of publications and other services are not produced by the BOU, but information on published documents is available on the BOU website.</p> <p>The Knowledge Management Centre, in the Research Department has documents and services catalogue, though it is currently for internal use only. The documents are available and are freely accessed by the general public at the Centre, including support services.</p>
<p><b>9. Plans</b></p>	
<p><u>9.1 Recent</u></p>	<p>Plans for improvement - Recent improvements</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>The BOU website has been revamped.</p> <p><b><u>International investment position (IIP)</u></b></p> <p>(1) Prior to 2005, IIP was compiled on a partial basis omitting a number of categories, but starting 2005 onwards IIP is compiled in a detailed format reflecting all items of the financial account.</p> <p>(2) Monitor and reconcile IIP and BOP data.</p>
<p><u>9.2 General</u></p>	<p>Plans for improvement - Short-term</p> <p><b><u>Bank of Uganda</u></b></p> <p>Updating the metadata.</p> <p>Publication of the Advance Release Calendar.</p> <p>Finalizing the Data Revisions policy.</p> <p><b><u>International investment position (IIP)</u></b></p> <p>Plans for future improvement include, through comments made by</p>

	<p>Technical assistance from the IMF, adoption of the 6th edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual keeping in view some of the specificities of the Ugandan economy.</p> <p>Plans for improvement - Medium-term</p> <p><b><u>International investment position (IIP)</u></b></p> <p>Compilation of quarterly IIP data for publication.</p>
<p><u>9.3 Financial</u></p>	<p>Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term</p> <p><b><u>International investment position (IIP)</u></b></p> <p>Continue to review the classifications and methods used in the IIP compilation.</p>