

0. Prerequisites	
<u>0.1 Legal environment</u>	<p>0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics</p> <p><u>Bank of Uganda</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2. Methodology	
<u>2.1 Concepts and definitions</u>	<p>2.1.1 Concepts and definitions</p> <p>Concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards as outlined in IMTS concepts and definitions, Rev. 4.</p>
<u>2.2 Scope</u>	<p>Scope of the data</p> <p>Covers formal trade cleared by customs authorities and informal/unrecorded cross border trade collected through surveys.</p> <p>Exceptions to coverage</p>

	<p>Goods procured in ports like aircraft parts and goods obtained under financial lease.</p> <p>Unrecorded activity</p> <p>Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) which is significant until recently when we started monitoring these activities. The proportion of informal trade to data recorded by customs and other supplementary sources is about 25-40%</p>
<p><u>2.3</u> <u>Classification/sectorization</u></p>	<p>2.3.1 Classification/sectorization</p> <p>Classification based on international standards.</p>
<p><u>2.4 Basis for recording</u></p>	<p>2.4.1 Valuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imports – CIF prices • Exports – FOB prices <p>2.4.2 Recording basis</p> <p>Recording done at the time of launching the customs declaration form.</p> <p>2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures</p> <p>Done according to international standards.</p>
<p>3. Accuracy and reliability</p>	
<p><u>3.1 Source data</u></p>	<p>3.1.1 Source data collection programs</p>

	<p>Data sources include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Customs-general imports and exports data 2. Commodity authorities.-coffee, tea, cotton, fish, tobacco 3. Informal cross border trade survey-Records all goods across the borders but are not recorded by customs <p>3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording</p> <p>All definitions, scope, classification and valuation follow internationally accepted standards.</p> <p>3.1.3 Source data timeliness</p> <p>Data available on monthly basis and 15 days after the end of the previous month.</p>
<p><u>3.2 Assessment of source data</u></p>	<p>3.2.1 Source data assessment</p> <p>Data sources are regularly assessed under International Trade Statistics Committee and data reconciliation meetings and reports sent to individual compilers about proposed improvements.</p>
<p><u>3.3 Statistical techniques</u></p>	<p>3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques</p> <p>Statistical techniques in data computation are in line with international standards and guidelines laid down in ITMS concepts and definitions.</p> <p>3.3.2 Other statistical procedures</p> <p>Informal cross border trade data collected in accordance to IMTS</p>

	<p>guidelines and estimations based on sound methodology.</p>
<p><u>3.4 Data validation</u></p>	<p>3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results</p> <p>Data from customs is assessed and investigated for statistical discrepancies with data from commodity authorities.</p> <p>3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs</p> <p>Data reconciliation is based on available recommended national data sources to iron out data discrepancies. In some cases, mirror statistics comparison is also used to assess the reliability and accuracy of the data under studies sponsored by COMESA.</p>
<p><u>3.5 Revision studies</u></p>	<p>3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses</p> <p>We undertook data reconciliation and verification at national levels and where possible, data revision is undertaken and results published in national publications.</p>
<p>4. Serviceability</p>	
<p><u>4.1 Periodicity and timeliness</u></p>	<p>4.1.1 Periodicity</p> <p>Periodicity follows GDDS and SDDS requirements.</p> <p>4.1.2 Timeliness</p> <p>International Merchandise data is available on timely basis and in consonant with international standards.</p>

<p><u>4.2 Consistency</u></p>	<p>4.2.1 Internal consistency</p> <p>Internal data consistency is maintained through reconciliation with data compiled by other authorities</p> <p>4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency</p> <p>The main cause of data inconsistency among institutions is due to incomplete capture of trade transactions by customs and under declaration for purposes of tax evasion or evading the transit bond charges. The consistency is thus maintained through reconciliation across institutional data sets.</p>
<p><u>4.3 Revision</u></p>	<p>4.3.1 Revision schedule</p> <p><u>Uganda Bureau of Statistics</u></p> <p>A draft revision policy for all statistical products is in place and undergoing peer review before its public dissemination.</p> <p><u>Total exports and total imports</u></p> <p>Data revisions are done as and when is necessary.</p> <p>4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised data</p> <p><u>Bank of Uganda</u></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> <p><u>Uganda Bureau of Statistics</u></p> <p>In the UBOS publications, all the revisions and updates are identified and the provisional status of the data is indicated in a label to data.</p>

	<p><u>Total exports and total imports</u></p> <p>The IMTS is always issued as preliminary pending confirmation in the current year. However, if no changes are made, the data/statistics becomes validated in the subsequent year.</p> <p>4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses</p> <p>Any revised data is disseminated to the public and a foot note provided in the publication about the revisions made.</p>
<p>5. Accessibility</p>	
<p><u>5.1 Data</u></p>	<p>5.1.4 Simultaneous release</p> <p><u>Bank of Uganda</u></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><u>Uganda Bureau of Statistics</u></p> <p>Data are always released simultaneously to all users through dissemination workshops, hardcopy publications and the UBOS website</p>
<p><u>5.3 Assistance to users</u></p>	<p>5.3.1 Dissemination of information on contact points</p> <p><u>Bank of Uganda</u></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>

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Information on contact points is disseminated on the website but not included in the hard copy publications.

The users are also encouraged to contact the Communication and Public Relations Division which will direct the user to the appropriate department for help. The users can then email, telephone or write to the department/contact person in question for any queries or clarification.

5.3.2 Availability of documents and services catalogs

Bank of Uganda

Information on published documents is available on the BOU website.

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.

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.

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The UBOS Resource Centre has the catalog of publications and documents that are available and kept in the UBOS Library.