



**Summary of the Uganda EITI Report
for the Fiscal Year 2021-22**

February 2025

1. Introduction

1.1 Uganda and EITI

Uganda joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in August 2020, affirming its dedication to enhancing governance in the extractive sector. The Uganda EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) oversees implementation and includes representatives from Government (13 members), extractive companies (7 members), and Civil Society Organizations (5 members). Each member has a proxy to ensure consistent participation in MSG activities. The MSG operates with support from the UGEITI Secretariat, which handles day-to-day operations for effective EITI implementation.

1.2 National Work Plans and Reporting Progress

The inaugural EITI Work Plan (2020–2022) was released in July 2020, followed by the second Work Plan in September 2023. These plans outline three major objectives:

- a) To promote good governance and accountability in the management of extractive revenues by increasing transparency within the extractives sector.
- b) To enhance the management and accountability of revenues to ensure their effective collection, optimization, and distribution.
- c) To strengthen the operational and technical capabilities of the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) and the Secretariat, ensuring the effective execution of EITI.

In May 2024, Uganda successfully underwent EITI validation, achieving 78.5 points under the 2019 Standard, reflecting moderate progress. Uganda has published three EITI reports:

- **First report:** May 2022
- **Second report:** June 2023
- **Third report:** October 2024

2. Objectives

EITI requires the disclosure of detailed reports that encompass full transparency regarding government revenues generated from the extractive sector, as well as all significant payments made by companies in the oil, gas, and mining industries to the government.

This report aims to clarify the extractive sector's role in Uganda's economic and social advancement, while fostering transparency and promoting good governance across all levels of the industry's value chain. The specific objectives for implementing EITI are clearly defined within the EITI Standard.

3. Background

EITI is a global framework aimed at improving governance in resource-rich nations. The initiative is governed by the International EITI Board and implemented through the EITI Standard, which underwent significant updates in 2023.

3.1 Key Revisions to the 2023 EITI Standard:

- a) **Anti-corruption:** Improve opportunities for countries and companies to utilize the EITI platform to identify and mitigate corruption risks in the natural resources sector;
- b) **Energy transition:** enhance transparency and public discussion on the energy transition by highlighting relevant policies and projecting the revenues

countries can expect from oil, gas, and minerals under various market conditions;

- c) **Social and environmental issues:** promote greater diversity in decision-making and to ensure disclosures address gender, social, and environmental issues, helping to ensure natural resources are managed for the benefit of all citizens.; and
- d) **Revenue collection:** more comprehensive and detailed disclosures, which can help countries strengthen their tax base and revenue generation.

From January 2025, member countries will be assessed using the updated 2023 Standard.

4. The Independent Administrator

Moore Stephens Insight was appointed as the Independent Administrator to compile the 3rd UGEITI Report, which spans the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. This work was conducted in compliance with the International Standard on Related Services (ISRS) 4400, which outlines the procedures for performing agreed-upon tasks related to financial information and followed the specified terms of reference for the report's preparation.

5. The Uganda EITI Report for the Fiscal Year 2021-22

5.1 Production and Export Data (FY 2021/2022)

a) Oil and Gas Sector

The oil and gas sector remained in its exploration and pre-production phase. The Directorate of Petroleum and the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) confirmed that there was no production or export of oil and gas during this period.

b) Mining Sector

Based on DGSM declaration, the table below presents a summary of the production values of mining products for the last three years as follows:

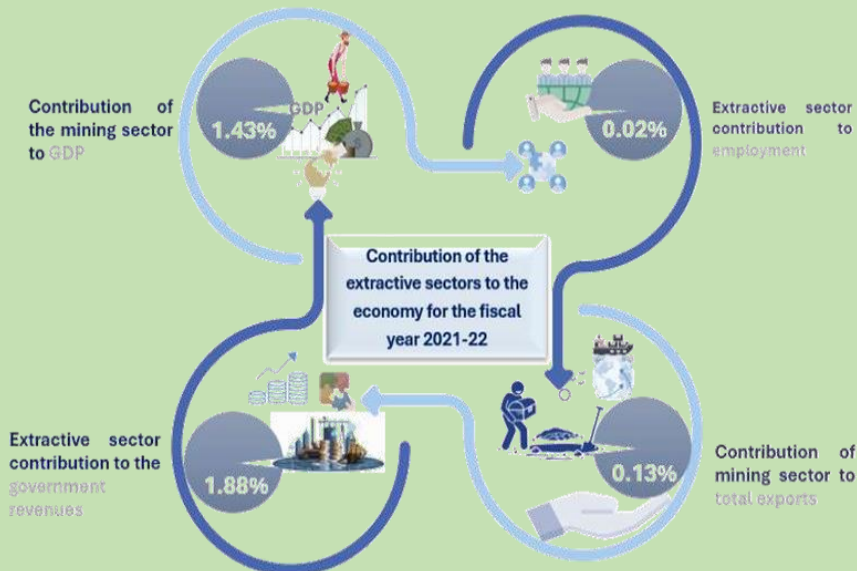
Mineral	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Variation	
	Value of the production (in UGX)	Value of the production (in UGX)	Value (*) of the production (in UGX)	(2019/20)- (2021/22)	(2020/21)- (2021/22)
Limestone	106,744,663,000	-	93,343,667,050	-13%	100%
Iron Ore	-	4,232,000,000	72,828,561,355	100%	1621%
Pozzolana	-	-	17,752,573,840	100%	100%
Wolfram	2,200,491,000	-	6,820,192,964	210%	100%
Gold	1,847,073,000	196,000,000	3,428,090,368	86%	1649%
Kaolin	-	-	3,301,084,715	100%	100%
Syenitic Aggregate	-	-	2,483,940,425	100%	100%
Volcanic Ash	-	-	1,814,098,860	100%	100%
Marble	-	12,293,000,000	89,539,200	100%	-99%
Feldspar	-	-	24,291,600	100%	100%
Granite	-	-	12,144,000	100%	100%
Diatomite	-	-	7,595,000	100%	100%
Pozollana	23,389,575,000	-	-	-100%	-100%
Ermiculite	6,597,763,000	-	-	-100%	-100%
Other	653,923,000	926,000,000	-	-100%	-100%
Total	141,433,488,000	17,647,000,000	201,905,779,377	43%	1,044%

Source: Table 2 of the EITI Report FY 2021/22

- **Production:** The production value of mining products surged by 1,044% compared to FY 2020/2021, driven by lifted COVID-19 restrictions.
- **Exports:** Mineral exports were valued at UGX 14.14 billion, with vermiculite and iron ore contributing 93% of the total. Despite existing guidelines prohibiting the export of unprocessed minerals, exemptions were granted to certain companies.

6. Contribution to Uganda's Economy

Based on the economic data presented in Section 4.2 of the report, the contribution of the extractive sector can be summarised as follows:



6.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

The mining and quarrying sector contributed 1.43% (UGX 2,327.09 billion) to the GDP in FY 2021/2022, a decline from 1.89% in the previous year.

6.2 Employment:

Employment in the extractive sector accounted for 0.007% of Uganda's workforce. Out of a working population of 20.5 million, the sector's employment remained negligible.

6.3 Exports:

The extractive sector contributed UGX 18.5 billion (0.13%) to Uganda's total export value.

6.4 Government Revenue:

The sector generated UGX 411.38 billion, representing 1.43% of total domestic revenue:

Government Agency	2019/20 (a)	2020/21 (b)	2021/22 (c)
Uganda Revenue Authority URA	423,159	231,029	410,535
Social and environmental expenditure	11,987	9,324	778
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	113	0	0
Subnational Payments	78	997	65
Total	436,353	241,349	411,379
Sector			
Oil & Gas	61,414	180,268	160,898
Mining	374,939	61,081	250,481
Total	436,353	241,349	411,379

Source: UGEITI Declaration forms

7. Data Collection and Reconciliation

7.1 Scope

The reconciliation process covered:

- 4 oil and gas companies with active licenses.
- 20 mining companies with payments exceeding UGX 380 million.

N°	Name of Extractive Companies
1	TOTALENERGIES EP UGANDA
2	CNOOC UGANDA LTD
3	ORANTO PETROLEUM LIMITED
4	ARMOUR ENERGY LIMITED
5	TORORO CEMENT LTD
6	HIMA CEMENT LTD
7	NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY UGANDA LIMITED
8	KAMPALA CEMENT CO. LIMITED
9	GOODWILL (UGANDA) CERAMIC CO. LIMITED
10	MOTA ENGL ENGENHARIA E CONSTRUCAO AFRICA , SA
11	VIRAT ALLOYS LIMITED
12	DIAMOND STEEL UGANDA LIMITED
13	METRO CEMENT LIMITED
14	WAGAGAI MINING U LIMITED
15	NAMEKARA MINING COMPANY LIMITED
16	SINO MINERALS INVESTMENTS COMPANY LIMITED
17	MHK GENERAL AGENCIES LIMITED
18	ABASI BALINDA TRANSPORTERS LIMITED
19	Q3 HOLDINGS LIMITED
20	HUA HUI INTERNATIONAL GROUP COMPANY LIMITED
21	SAMTA MINES & MINERALS (U) LIMITED
22	DELTA REFRACTORIES LIMITED
23	BUSIA SUGAR AND ALLIED LTD.
24	HILLMARKS LIMITED

Source: Table 5 of the EITI Report FY 2021/22

The Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) was the sole government agency responsible for revenue collection in the scope.

7.2 Reconciliation Results

- 12 out of the 24 entities submitted declaration forms; of these, only three were signed by an authorized officer at management level.
- The URA reported that non-compliant companies accounted for 14.3% of extractive revenues.

Payments from	Revenues FY 2021-22		Revenues by sector	
	(UGX million) (a)+(b)	% Contribution	Oil & Gas (a)	Mining (b)
Reconciled revenue (*)	231,205	99%	160,898	70,307
Unilateral disclosure by Government Agencies (**)	2,187	1%		2,187
Unilateral disclosure by companies (**)	943	0%	12	932
Total unilateral disclosure (b)	3,130	1%	12	3,119
Total revenues (a)+(b)	234,335	100%	160,911	73,425
		Percentage of total revenues	69%	31%

Source: Table 5 of the Addendum to the EITI Report FY 2021/22

The unresolved discrepancies after adjustments are detailed in Section 5 of the report and are summarized as follows:

	Extractive companies (UGX) (a)	Government (UGX) (b)	Difference (UGX) (c)=(b)-(a)	% (c)/(b)
Total payments declared	196,435,207,402	231,205,214,473	(34,770,007,071)	(15.04%)

Source: Table 6 of the Addendum to the EITI Report FY 2021/22

7.3 Data Comprehensiveness, Quality and Assurance

Revenues included in the reconciliation scope for the fiscal year 2021-22 represent 99% of total adjusted revenues from the mining, oil and gas sectors.

Conclusion on the Comprehensiveness

Except for the matters outlined above, we can conclude with reasonable assurance that the EITI data presented comprehensively covers all significant revenues from the extractive sector in Uganda for the year 2021-2022.

Conclusion Data quality and assurance

Except for the matters outlined above, we can conclude with reasonable assurance that the revenues included in this report were subject to credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards.

8. Recommendations

To strengthen EITI implementation, the following actions are recommended:

- a) Establishing a legal basis for the UGEITI reporting process (EITI Requirement 4.1)
- b) Improving the Identification of Extractive Revenues (EITI Requirement 4.1)
- c) Incorporating TIN and historical information in the mining cadastre
- d) Enhancing comprehensiveness of data on beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5)
- e) Disclosure of Financial Statements for reporting companies (EITI Requirements 2.6.b and 4.1.c)
- f) Disclosure of Project Costs (EITI Requirement 4.10)
- g) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EITI Requirement 3.4)
- h) Follow-up on prior years recommendations.