



Plot 43, Nakasero Road
P O Box 7683 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 312 263 850
psfu@psfuganda.org.ug
www.psfuganda.org

PRIVATE SECTOR FOUNDATION UGANDA (PSFU)

POLICY ADVOCACY AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/2025

PRESENTED TO

POLICY ADVOCACY COMMITTEE – PSFU BOARD.

20th June 2025

Table of Contents

1.0 Position Papers Developed for Policy Advocacy During the Financial Year 2024/25..... 3

2.0 Number Of Sector Engagements Held During the Financial Year 2024/2025..... 4

3.0 Partnerships and Public Private Sector Dialogues Held During the FY 2024/25 .. 4

4.0 Regional Engagements Held Within and Out of Uganda..... 6

5.0 Strategic Studies Conducted this Year for Evidence-Based Advocacy Purposes. 8

6.0 Policy Documents Being Developed Influencing Policy at National Level..... 8

7. The PSFU Achievements in the FY 2025/26 National Budget Cycle 8

8.0 Graphical Presentation of the Government Response to the PSFU Proposals..... 18

9.0. The Trend of Government Response to PSFU Proposals Through the Years..... 18

10.0 Conclusion 18



1.0 Position Papers Developed for Policy Advocacy During the Financial Year 2024/25.

S/N	Quarter	Numbers	Details
1	Q1	7	The papers addressed several key issues including Impact of PAYE on Specialist Consultants, Private Sector Position Papers on Quarterly State of the Economy, Contract Farming Bill 2023, Uganda's Trade Expansion in the DRC Market, National Construction Sector Strategy (NPSSCI) 2024–2034, 12% Internet Excise Duty, and Policy Issues Affecting Lead Firms in Northern Uganda.
2	Q2	9	The papers addressed several key issues including Private Sector Position Papers on Quarterly State of the Economy, PSFU Budget Priorities to PACOB, Registration of Private TVET Institutions, VAT on BPO Salary Disbursements, Construction Sector Directives, Tax Proposals for the ICT Sector, Real Estate and Construction Tax Proposals, Draft Business Licensing Reforms, and Draft Competition Regulations.
3	Q3	7	The papers addressed several key issues: Private Sector Position on Uganda's National Budget Framework Paper FY 2025/26, State of the Economy for Q2 FY 2024/25, Detention of Ugandan Scrap Traders' Trucks in South Sudan, Mortgage Refinance Institutions Bill, 2025, Procurement and Supply Chain Management Professionals Bill, 2024, Income Tax Exemption for Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO), and Directives to Government-Contracted Consultants Overseeing Public Construction Projects.
4	Q4	4	The papers addressed Tax Amendment Bills 2025, Private Sector Position Papers on Quarterly State of the Economy, the Private Sector Submission on Key Policy Priorities for Regional Harmonization and Economic Integration under EAC – FY 2025/26, Private Sector Position to the Improvement of Efficiency in the Northern Corridor.
Total		27	

2.0 Number Of Sector Engagements Held During the Financial Year 2024/2025

S/N	Quarter	Numbers	Details
1	Q1	10	The meetings involved various sectors including Agriculture, Agribusiness & Forestry, Tourism and Hospitality, Creative and Cultural Industries, Trade and Commerce, Manufacturing, Transport and Logistics, Human Resources (Education, Health, and Skills), Oil, Gas, Energy and Minerals, and Construction and Real Estate. Additionally, there were sessions on GROW project sensitizations across these sectors.
2	Q2	9	The meetings involved various sectors including Agriculture, Agribusiness & Forestry, Tourism and Hospitality, Creative and Cultural Industries, Trade and Commerce, Manufacturing, Transport and Logistics, Human Resources (Education, Health, and Skills), Oil, Gas, Energy and Minerals, and Construction and Real Estate. Additionally, there were sessions on GROW project sensitizations across these sectors.
3	Q3	7	This involved Transport and Logistics, ICT, Agriculture, the manufacturing sector, the Creatives sector, and Tourism and Hospitality.
4	Q4	7	The meetings involved various sectors including Culture and Creative, Trade and Commerce, Financial Services, Human Resources (Health, Education and Skills), Transport and Logistics, ICT, and Agriculture.
Total		33	

3.0 Partnerships and Public Private Sector Dialogues Held During the FY 2024/25

S/N	Quarter	Numbers	Details
1	Q1	8	The partnerships and public-private sector dialogues involved PSFU's active engagement in key regional and national platforms. These included participation in the EAC Focal Persons Meeting on regional integration, and contribution to the EAC Oversight Meeting focused on eliminating non-tariff barriers. PSFU also engaged in domestic policy dialogues, such as the Validation Meeting for Business Licensing Reforms and the National Exports Logistics Dialogue. Additionally, PSFU collaborated with

S/ N	Quarter	Numbers	Details
			stakeholders on sector-specific issues, including maize border trade challenges with UNBS, petroleum policy environmental assessments, efforts to eliminate child labor under WNCB, and road safety through the Tofiira Ku Kkubo campaign.
2	Q2	14	PSFU continued to champion private sector growth through expanded engagements. These included advocacy for the Anti-Counterfeit Bill, a strategic meeting with the EALA Speaker on trade barriers, and participation in the Doing Business Forum 2024. PSFU also supported sectoral innovation, engaging in the Smart Summit on AI in healthcare, the Uganda Deep Tech Summit, and the NextGen 2024 youth entrepreneurship platform. Furthermore, the Foundation played a role in shaping digital policy frameworks through contributions to the National Data Strategy, BPO sector promotion, and the ICTAU Summit. Other notable engagements included partnerships with AE Trade Group on AfCFTA implementation and input on the Draft Competition Regulation.
3	Q3	26	<p>The partnerships and public-private sector dialogues involved a wide range of strategic engagements between PSFU and various stakeholders. These included the submission to Parliament and EABC on regional harmonization and economic integration under EAC FY 2025/26, and the signing of a tripartite MoU between PSFU, FUSPro, and Operation Wealth Creation to formalize the beauty industry. PSFU also participated in the Uganda Human Rights Commission's 27th Annual Report consultative meeting, contributed to a stakeholder forum on urban air quality and health, and engaged in bilateral trade talks with a Pakistan delegation.</p> <p>Meetings were also held with Adoforce Electrical Contractors on investment in Uganda's energy and healthcare sectors, and at the 3rd Annual Energy & Mining Tax Dialogue organized by UCEM. PSFU took part in the 4th JCC Uganda ICT project meeting to strengthen innovation partnerships, and convened a pre-dialogue session on health financing reform. Other critical dialogues included the Technical Working Group on Labour Migration, a regional consultation on services policy advocacy led by EABC, and the TWG on developing a Regulatory Impact Assessment for Business Development Services (BDS).</p> <p>PSFU was also active in the validation of the consolidated report on informal businesses, the validation meeting on fostering work-</p>

S/N	Quarter	Numbers	Details
			based learning innovations, stakeholder consultations on the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Bill 2024, Payment of Ecosystem Services (PES) capacity building, and Validation workshop for the study on Building TVET Systems for Economic Transformation in Uganda.
4	Q4	16	<p>The dialogues and partnerships involved a wide range of public-private engagements aimed at shaping national policy and fostering economic transformation. These included the Inauguration Ceremony and Induction of the Public Service Ministry's Research Management Committee, during which PSFU was assigned to lead the private sector research agenda. Key sectoral strategies were launched, such as the Private Sector Strategy for the Construction and Real Estate Industry, while environmental sustainability was promoted through PSFU's support to Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and participation in NEMA's stakeholders' engagement on green development.</p> <p>Trade and regional integration were advanced through the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority (NCTTCA) Forum, promotion of Roadside Station (RSS) investment, and sensitization on the Northern Corridor Business Information Portal (NCBIP). PSFU took part in dialogues on health financing reforms, TVET and AI integration, and budget transparency during the National Budget Month FY 2025/26. The private sector also engaged in responding to U.S. tariffs on Ugandan exports, resolving non-tariff barriers in EAC trade, and aligning efforts under the PACEID Annual Report Launch. Other notable engagements included the alignment meeting on the €199M agricultural financing proposal at OPM and weekly coordination updates on policy engagement activities, reaffirming PSFU's pivotal role in advancing public-private collaboration across critical sectors.</p>
Total		64	

4.0 Regional Engagements Held Within and Out of Uganda.

S/N	Quarter	Numbers	Details
1	Q1	5	The regional engagements involved PSFU's participation in the Northern Corridor Public-Private Partnership Committee meeting in Kigali, focusing on transport and trade facilitation; the EAC-EU CORE Steering Committee Meeting in Dar es Salaam on

			customs modernization and trade in services; a benchmarking mission to the UAE studying startup ecosystem development; the Northern Corridor PPPC Chairperson’s Meeting in Kigali, promoting infrastructure and logistics collaboration; and the Inaugural Regional Industrialization Conference in Kampala, which addressed innovation, technology, and regional trade challenges.
2	Q2	10	PSFU actively engaged in several high-level regional dialogues, including support for EAC Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) on professional services; a Public-Private Dialogue and B2B Forum on grain trade in Dar es Salaam; a Regional Cluster Meeting on Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIPs) in Kigo; and a National Dialogue on EAC Integration in Kampala. Additional engagements included participation in the 7th EAC Annual Secretary General’s Forum in Nairobi; a regional site visit to the Naivasha SEZ in Kenya; startup policy benchmarking missions to Kenya and South Africa; the IGAD Food Security Strategy Validation Meeting in Addis Ababa; and the EABC-EAC CEOs Forum at Kampala Serena Hotel on enhancing trade competitiveness.
3	Q3	6	The regional engagements included PSFU’s participation in regional consultative meetings on the development of a regional services policy advocacy agenda and mechanisms to institutionalize dialogue and advocacy. PSFU also submitted a paper on Regional Harmonization and Economic Integration under EAC for FY 2025/26. Additional activities involved the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) National Organising Committee Meeting at the Office of the Prime Minister; a meeting with the Pakistani Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. Bilal Khan, at the Pakistan High Commission in Kampala; the Trade-in Services Consultative Meeting for Uganda organized by EABC at Kabira Country Club; and the Technical Working Group Meeting on Labour Migration Initiatives .
4	Q4	5	The regional engagements included PSFU’s participation in the Northern Corridor Roadside Stations Regional Forum, PSFU also took part in the Regional Central Corridor Stakeholders’ Consultative Committee (STACON). Other key activities included the NCTTCA Awareness Forum, the Regional Workshop on Unlocking the Potential of Diaspora Investment in the East and Horn of Africa, and the development of a Private Sector Position to Improve Efficiency in the Northern Corridor.

Total	26	
--------------	-----------	--

5.0 Strategic Studies Conducted this Year for Evidence-Based Advocacy Purposes.

S/N	Study	Status
1	National Contract Farming Study	Completed; informed legal enforcement, price benchmarks (UGX 2,000/kg maize), and sensitization roadmap
2	Eastern Uganda Value Chain Assessment	Completed; provided insights on market challenges, income loss, and post-harvest losses
3	National Study on Cooperative Financing	Completed; proposed low-interest loan fund, cooperative bank revival, energy subsidies
4	Cross Border Trade Facilitation	Ongoing; currently in field

6.0 Policy Documents Being Developed Influencing Policy at National Level.

S/N	Document Nature	STATUS
1	Development of the National Startup Policy.	This policy is nearing completion and will soon be submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat.
2	Development of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the national BDS Policy	Draft RIA is in place and under review.
3	Development of the National BDS Standards.	The Standards returned from public review, going for the second UNBS technical committee review, which will be followed by the Council review.

7. The PSFU Achievements in the FY 2025/26 National Budget Cycle

S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
1	Ensure Macro-Economic Stability	a Safeguard economic stability by cushioning against external shocks, reducing inflation to the 5% medium-term target, lowering interest rates below 17.74% (2024 levels), and maintaining exchange rate stability.	Government maintained macroeconomic stability, containing inflation at a regional low of 3.4% compared to 4.1% previous year , reducing commercial lending rates from 17.74% (2024) to 16.64% (April 2025) , keeping the Central Bank rate steady at 9.5% through FY 2025/26, and stabilizing the shilling's exchange rate at an average of Shs 3,771 per US dollar.	1

S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
2	Favourable Legal Regime	Expedite enactment of the Sugar Bill to enhance regulatory stability and sustainable growth of Uganda's sugar industry.	The Sugar Amendment Bill 2025 received presidential assent.	1
		Establish a predictable excise duty regime to enhance fiscal certainty and facilitate long-term investment planning	For the past three years, government has ensured a predictable regime.	1
		Consider tax exemption of small businesses reduce business mortality rate among others.	Under the Income Tax Act (effective July 2025), businesses with annual revenues not exceeding UGX 500 million shall be exempt from income tax for a three-year period.	1
		Use National ID numbers or registration numbers for tax identification	The Government shall implement the use of National IDs (for individuals) and registration numbers (for non-individual entities) as primary tax identification numbers with effect from 1st July 2025.	1
		Waive interest and penalties on businesses upon payment of principle by 30th June 2026	The Government shall waive all accrued interest and penalties outstanding as of 30th June 2024, conditional upon full payment of the principal tax liability by 30th June 2026.	1
		Do not Introduce the anti-avoidance rule against fragmented imports	Introduced an anti-fragmentation rule to prevent artificial splitting of imports for tax avoidance purposes.	0
		Proposed amendments to the VAT Act to: (i) replace composite lanterns with solar lanterns in the Third Schedule, (ii) remove billets from the	Government considered these proposals in the Value Added Tax Amendment Bill 2025.	1

S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
		exemption list, and (iii) include biomass pellets in the exemption list."		
		Do not introduce the remission of duty on ex-factory goods.	The government has committed to implement a duty remission scheme for ex-factory goods, subject to taxpayers providing: (1) proof of excise duty payment, (2) goods delivery documentation, and (3) a damage assessment report detailing the extent and cause of impairment on in the new Excise Duty Amendment Bill 2025.	0
		Change in the scope and threshold of excisable fruit juice and vegetable juice	Government has considered a change in the scope and threshold of excisable fruit juice and vegetable juice in in the new Excise Duty Amendment Bill 2025.	1
		Amend the excisable plastics scope to include only sacks and bags manufactured from ethylene polymers, while explicitly exempting vacuum packaging bags for food preservation and other approved uses.	Government has considered the Considered this proposal in the in the new Excise Duty Amendment Bill 2025.	1
		Maintain current excise duty rates for cigarettes and beer without modification.	Government did not consider this proposal in the new Excise Duty Amendment Bill 2025. Continuous Advocacy with government is ongoing for consideration.	0
		Exempt specified instruments—including agreements, memoranda of agreement, and mortgage deeds—from stamp duty where they	Government has considered the Considered this proposal in the in the new Stamp Duty Amendment Bill 2025.	1

S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
		serve as collateral, auxiliary, additional, or substituted security for existing obligations.		
3	Productive Infrastructure	Boost investment in water-for-production infrastructure to enhance year-round agricultural productivity and climate resilience.	The government has allocated Shs 1.86 trillion to agro-industrialisation, achieving: 145 completed & 157 ongoing solar-powered irrigation schemes (54.76M m ³ capacity), new dams (Usake, Ongunga), Shs 50B added to ACF, and the 2025 National Irrigation Policy to boost year-round productivity, climate resilience, and private investment.	1
		Prioritize investment in Greater Kampala's Road and logistics infrastructure to enhance trade efficiency, reduce transport costs, and boost regional competitiveness for businesses.	In FY2025/26 , government allocated Shs 1.4 trillion for Greater Kampala's Road and drainage upgrades (vs. Shs 579 billion in FY2024/25), prioritizing express highways, traffic-light junctions, and the Kampala-Jinja Expressway to cut costs, ease congestion, and boost trade efficiency.	1
		Boost tourism roads: More funding, faster upgrades, smarter safety.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 2.2 trillion for tourism roads (up from Shs 496.8B in FY2024/25), prioritizing upgrades like Kampala-Jinja Expressway, traffic-light junctions, and safety tech to enhance connectivity, reduce costs, and boost competitiveness for businesses and tourism. Safety: Installed 500 solar lights (FY2024/25), scaling to 1,000+ lights and 200 signage boards (FY2025/26).	1
		Accelerate investment in domestic aviation infrastructure, including modern cargo/passenger	In FY2025/26, government prioritized aviation with Shs 493B for Entebbe Airport upgrades, Uganda Airlines' expansion to 17 routes (from 4 in 2019), and Kabalega Airport	1

S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
		aircraft and upgraded aerodromes, to enhance connectivity, boost trade, and support Uganda's growing tourism and logistics sectors.	completion , boosting cargo/passenger capacity to enhance trade, tourism, and logistics, up from Shs 319B revenue in FY2023/24 .	
		Investment in strategic Infrastructure to facility for both imports and exports.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 11.33 trillion for strategic infrastructure (up from Shs 9.58 trillion in FY2024/25), prioritizing roads, railways (e.g., SGR construction), and Bukasa Port to boost import/export efficiency and regional trade competitiveness.	1
4	Tourism development	Promote and diversify tourism products to increase tourists stay, spending and shopping in Uganda.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 430B (up from Shs 275B in FY2024/25) to diversify tourism, including new hiking trails (3,521m in Rwenzori), Karamojong Museum, and MICE facilities , aiming to extend visitor stays and boost spending beyond the 1.37M tourist arrivals in 2024 .	1
		Prioritize investment in tourism roads, internet hotspots, and aerodromes to regional and international standards, enhancing connectivity, tourism growth, and economic competitiveness.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 2.2 trillion for tourism roads (vs Shs 496.8B in FY2024/25), 72% internet coverage , and Kabalega Airport upgrades to boost connectivity, tourism growth, and competitiveness, building on USD 1.52B tourism earnings (13.1% growth) .	0.6
5	Mineral Development	Invest in modern mining equipment and formalize artisanal mining to enhance sector efficiency and regulation.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 875.8B (up from Shs 349.6B in FY2024/25) to mineral development, including 10 gold refineries, mineral tracking systems, and formalizing artisanal mining to	1

S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
			boost efficiency, regulation, and value addition in the sector.	
		Boost jobs and export revenues by locally processing minerals before export.	The President banned raw mineral exports, prompting government to establish 10 gold refineries, 4 cement plants, and 1 tin processor—boosting jobs and export revenues through local value addition.	1
6	Support the MSMEs Development	Increase UNBS funding to enhance MSME formalization and business growth support.	In FY2025/26 , Uganda increased UNBS funding to Shs 128.9B (from Shs 50.9B in FY2024/25) to strengthen MSME formalization, quality standards enforcement, and business growth support, boosting compliance and competitiveness.	1
		Standardize Business Development Services by establishing and implementing BDS standards.	In partnership with PSFU, Government advanced BDS Standards development, now undergoing Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA).	0
		Partner with MSMEs on trade missions to secure global markets for their products.	This FY, the government partnered with MSMEs on business missions to Tanzania, Kenya, Algeria, Vietnam, Malaysia, and others to foster trade and investment opportunities.	1
		Reserve government contracts for Ugandan MSMEs to boost local business growth and enhance domestic content.	In FY2025/26, government prioritized MSMEs by allocating 84% of oil sector contracts (USD 2.25B) to local firms and expanding domestic content policies, building on FY2024/25's Shs 187B UDC capitalization to strengthen MSME participation in government procurement.	1
7	Payment of Domestic arrears and reduce	Reduce domestic borrowing to prevent private sector crowding out and rising capital costs.	In FY2025/26, government reduced domestic borrowing to Shs 11.38 trillion (from Shs 16.75 trillion in FY2024/25) while increasing concessional external financing to Shs	1

S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
	Domestic Borrowing.		11.33 trillion , easing pressure on private sector credit and capital costs.	
		Priotise clearance verified domestic arrears (Shs 8.97T) in FY 2024/25.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 1.4 trillion for domestic arrears clearance (up from Shs 200 billion in FY2024/25), prioritizing verified claims while enforcing strict controls to prevent new arrears accumulation under the three-year arrears elimination strategy.	1
8	Access to Patient an affordable credit	Expand affordable MSME financing to drive post-COVID recovery.	In FY2025/26, government boosted MSME financing with Shs 2.43T for wealth creation programs (vs Shs 1.45T in FY2024/25), including Shs 1.06T for PDM, Shs 100B for Emyooga, and Shs 1T for UDB to accelerate post-COVID recovery.	1
		Offer patient capital to large firms to boost production and job creation.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs1.0 trillion to UDB (vs Shs1.45tn prior cumulative funding) for large-firm patient capital, alongside Shs175B Agri-credit and Shs187B to UDC to spur industrial output/jobs. Additional Shs231.3B (GROW) and Shs275.1B (INVITE) targeted women/ and exporting manufacturers.	1
9	Investment in Human Resources	Invest in quality education to build a skilled, productive workforce.	In FY2025/26, government increased education funding to Shs 5.04 trillion (up from Shs 4.7 trillion in FY2024/25), prioritizing 116 new seed schools, teacher upskilling, and competency-based curricula to develop a skilled workforce, with 5,192 students benefiting from loans.	1
		Invest in healthcare for a healthier, more productive workforce.	In FY2025/26, government increased healthcare investment to Shs 5.87 trillion (from Shs 4.23 trillion in FY2024/25), funding 16 oxygen	1

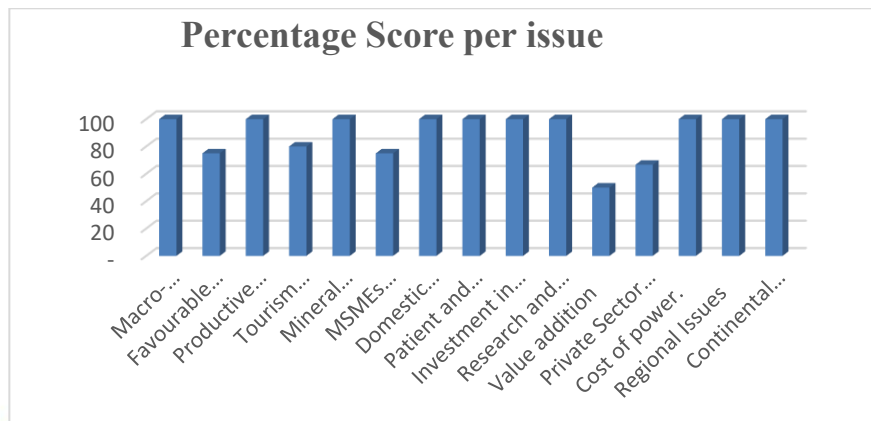
S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
			plants, cancer/cardiovascular centers, and electronic health records to build a healthier, more productive workforce.	
		Prioritize investments in water, sanitation, and health infrastructure.	In FY2025/26, government increased water and sanitation investments to Shs 366.1B (from Shs 200.3B in FY2024/25), funding 42 large solar-powered water systems and expanding piped networks to 32 towns , prioritizing infrastructure for health and climate resilience.	1
10	Research and Climate Mitigation	Boost R&D in pathogen control, agro-industry, and transport value chains for growth.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 388.23B for R&D (up from Shs 322B in FY2024/25), funding anti-tick vaccines (20M doses/year) , coffee/banana processing tech , and Kiira EV buses to boost pathogen control, agro-industry, and transport value chains.	1
		Government and private sector to partner in tree-planting initiatives to combat climate change.	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 366.1B (up from Shs 200.3B in FY2024/25) for climate initiatives, partnering with the private sector to expand forest cover through tree-planting and 177km of electric fencing in national parks to combat climate change.	1
		Boost funding for research to produce high-value seeds locally, vaccines, cutting Uganda's reliance on imports.	In FY2025/26, government increased agricultural research funding to Shs 181B for NARO (from Shs 106B in FY2024/25) to develop high-yield drought-resistant seeds, anti-tick vaccines (20M doses/year) , and aflatoxin-free grain tech , reducing import dependence.	1
11	Value addition	Invest in agro processing to boost	In FY2025/26, government allocated Shs 1.86T for agro processing (up from Shs 1.45T in FY2024/25),	1

S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
		value addition and farmer incomes.	funding 11 new processing plants (e.g., Ntungamo coffee factory) for coffee, maize, and dairy to boost value addition and farmer incomes through the PDM and UDB initiatives.	
		Legislate mandatory value addition for key exports—coffee, cotton, sunflower, hides—to boost local industry and retain higher revenues.	Uganda banned raw exports of coffee, cotton, dairy, maize bran, sunflower, and hides via the 2025 Hides & Skins and Trade Bills to drive value addition and revenue retention.	0
12	Private Sector issues through the FY	Harmonisation of tax assessments between URA and Private Sector Players e.g. TUNADO, Bella Wine, etc.	All the private sector companies that approached PSFU with tax issues during the FY were given consideration by government.	1
		Review the implementation of Stamp Duty Act to have threshold under contracts can be registered by the URSB.	A threshold for contracts has been considered in the Next Financial year.	1
		Allow free movement of people across Africa to increase tourism inflow in Uganda.	Govt streamlining Africa-wide mobility to boost AfCFTA trade integration.	0
		Ban sunflower grain exports to Kenya/ Tanzania to sustain local factories at risk of closure.	Government banned wheat bran, cotton, and maize bran exports but left sunflower unclear.	0
		Government to fast-track Copyright Act reforms to safeguard intellectual property and stimulate creative industries.	Government allocated Shs 66 billion to enact the policy, demonstrating binding commitment.	1

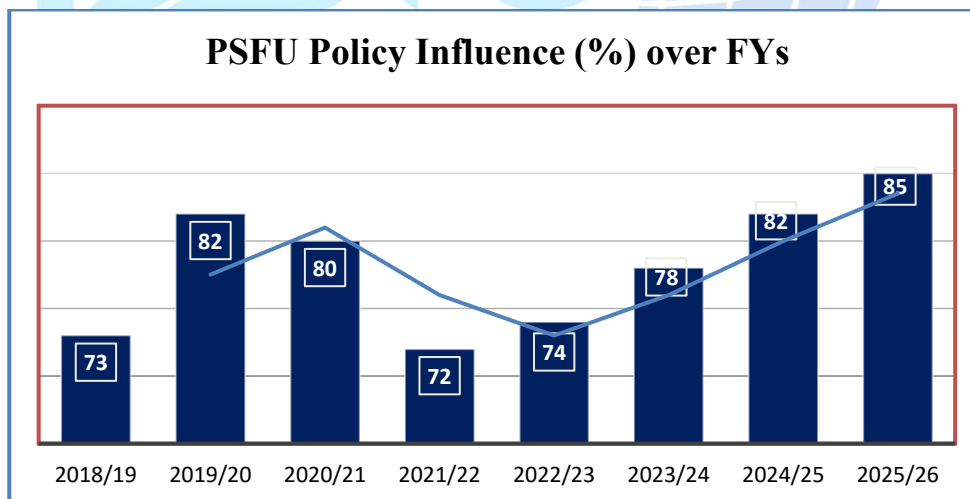
S/N	ISSUE	PSFU PROPOSAL	GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	Score
		To avoid continuous frustrations with Kenya, engage other countries for milk exports.	Uganda exported first powdered milk consignment to Algeria this FY under new trade deal.	1
13	Reduce the cost power.	Reduce the cost of power per unit to facilitate industrialisation agenda an increase capacity utilisation of manufacturing firms and better the standard of living of Ugandans,	Umeme's buyout led to reduced power tariffs, including a 2.5% decrease for domestic consumers (Shs 775.7 to 756.2/kWh for first 15 units), 5.3% for commercial (Shs 577.1 to 546.4/kWh), 15.7% for medium industrial (Shs 421.2 to 355.1/kWh), 14.8% for large industrial (Shs 282.9 to 300.4/kWh), and 32.2% for extra-large industrial consumers (Shs 300.2 to 203.6/kWh).	1
14	Regional Issues	Upgrade the major roads to and from border posts to ensure easy to promote regional trade	Government prioritized repairs for key trade routes, including Mutukula-Masaka and Lira-Kamdini roads, to boost regional commerce.	1
		Ensure Peace and security both in Uganda and region to facilitate regional trade	Government deployed security forces to Eastern DRC, South Sudan, and Somalia to safeguard regional stability and trade routes.	1
		Increase the space at the Malaba to avoid congestion.	The government procured 40 acres of land at Malaba border posts to create more space for the trucks to park.	1
15	Continental issues	Lobby for the hosting of mega African Events to promote the MICE.	The government hosted the African Union CAADP summits among other major Africa events.	1
		Influence the African States to adopt the Uganda's Food Systems Agenda.	The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) - endorsed Kampala Declaration adopted Uganda's food systems model for 10-year implementation.	1
Total				42.6

Annual Percentage performance = $(42.6/50) * 100 = 85\%$

8.0 Graphical Presentation of the Government Response to the PSFU Proposals



9.0. The Trend of Government Response to PSFU Proposals Through the Years



10.0 Conclusion

We extend our gratitude to the Policy Advocacy Committee and the entire Board of Directors for the great support you have rendered. The department continues to engage members through well designed methodologies to fully understand their issues and escalate them to the responsible agencies of government. We look forward to achieving more in FY 2024/2025. As part of our strategic engagements, we intend to intensify our efforts to research and well structure dialogues based on the Policy Advocacy Manual and ensure that we bring on board different partners to support in that endeavor.