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**QUARTERLY DEBT STATISTICAL BULLETIN AND PUBLIC DEBT
PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS**

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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FOREWORD

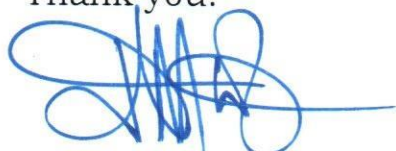
I am pleased to present the end-March Quarterly Debt Statistical Bulletin for 2024. Produced by the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development, this bulletin adheres to the debt reporting requirements outlined in the Public Debt and Other Financial Liabilities Management Framework (PDMF) FY2023/24-FY2027/28 and the World Bank's Debt Management Performance Assessment Framework (DeMPA) 2015.

The Government of Uganda is committed to transparency and accountability in debt policy, management, and operations. These Quarterly Debt Statistical Bulletins exemplify this commitment by providing comprehensive and accurate public debt statistics, including external, domestic, and guaranteed debt. These publications are essential tools for stakeholders and the general public, enabling informed decision-making and fostering a culture of openness in our financial management processes.

In this March edition, we offer a detailed analysis of the current debt portfolio, highlighting key trends and developments from the last quarter. Our aim is to ensure consistency in reporting and to provide stakeholders with a reliable basis for assessing the country's debt position. The information contained herein is vital for maintaining the integrity of our public financial management system and supporting the Government's efforts to achieve sustainable economic growth.

We encourage all stakeholders to review this bulletin thoroughly and provide feedback to help us improve future editions. Together, we can enhance the management of our public debt, ensuring it remains sustainable and aligned with our national development goals.

Thank you.



Ramathan Ggoobi

PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

PREFACE

Welcome to the 36th edition of the March Quarterly Debt Statistical Bulletin for 2024, prepared by the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development. This bulletin underscores our ongoing pledge to delivering accurate, timely, and comprehensive information on Uganda's public debt portfolio.

The Quarterly Debt Statistical Bulletin serves as a crucial tool for informing stakeholders about the status and dynamics of our national debt. It encompasses external, domestic, and guaranteed debt, providing detailed insights that uphold transparency and accountability in our debt management practices. This publication adheres to the guidelines established in the Public Debt and Other Financial Liabilities Management Framework (PDMF) 2018 and the World Bank's Debt Management Performance Assessment Framework (DeMPA) 2015.

In this edition, we have precisely compiled and analyzed data to present a clear picture of the trends and changes in our debt portfolio over the past quarter. This information is vital for policymakers, financial analysts, and the general public to understand the implications of our debt strategy and engage in informed discussions about our fiscal policies.

I would like to recognize the hard work and dedication of the team involved in producing this bulletin. Their efforts ensure that our reporting remains of the highest quality, contributing to the overall goal of sound and sustainable public debt management.

We invite all stakeholders to explore into this publication and provide feedback to help us continually enhance the quality and utility of our future bulletins. By working together, we can strengthen the management of Uganda's public debt and support the country's economic stability and growth.

A copy of this bulletin is accessible on the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development's website at www.finance.go.ug. Feedback can be directed to the Debt Policy Issuance department at DebtPolicyIssuance@finance.go.ug to contribute to the improvement of future editions.

Thank you for your continued interest and support.



Maris Wanyera

ACTING DIRECTOR, DEBT AND CASH POLICY

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADF	African Development Fund
AFD	French Development Agency
ATM	Average Time to Maturity
ATR	Average Time to Refixing
BC	Bilateral Creditor
BoU	Bank of Uganda
DD	Domestic Debt
DDCP	Directorate of Debt and Cash Policy
DeMPA	Debt Management and Performance Assessment
DMFAS	Debt Management and Financial Analysis System
DOD	Debt Disbursed and Outstanding (Debt Stock)
DPID	Debt Policy and Issuance Department
EBUs	Extra Budgetary Units
FV	Face Value
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDA	International Development Assistance
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
MC	Multilateral Creditor
MEPD	Macro-Economic Policy Department
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
PB	Private Banks
PPAs	Power Purchase Agreements
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
UDBL	Uganda Development Bank Ltd
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Ltd
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Ltd
US	United States
UTCL	Uganda Telecommunications Corporation Limited

CURRENCIES

AED	United Arab Emirates Dirham
AFU	African Unit of Accounting
CHF	Swiss Franc
CNY	Chinese Yuan
DKK	Danish Krone
EUR	Euro
GBP	British Pound Sterling
IDI	Islamic Dinar
JPY	Japanese Yen
KRW	Korea (South) Won
KWD	Kuwait Dinar
NOK	Norwegian Krone
SAR	Saudi Arabia Riyal
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEK	Swedish Krone
UGX	Uganda Shillings
USD	United States Dollar

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

The government's budget and balance sheet are significantly impacted by the management of public debt. Debt statistics must be recorded and analysed promptly, consistently, and within a well defined scope in order to fully realize the benefits of prudent public debt management. This 36th edition contains the following information:

- i) Central Government external debt
- ii) Central Government Domestic debt
- iii) Central Government Contingent liabilities
- iv) Total Central Government debt portfolio analysis

The data source for much of the external debt information provided in this bulletin is the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS). This system is utilized to document various aspects of government loans, including new loans, disbursements, debt service, loan guarantees, on-lent loans, debt securities, and exchange rates.

Exchange rates are updated daily within the DMFAS system, ensuring currency conversions are accurate and up to date. Additionally, all debt-related transactions are promptly recorded in the system as they occur. These records are regularly reconciled between the Bank of Uganda and the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development (MoFPED) to maintain the integrity and credibility of the statistics presented in the bulletin.

The debt is contracted in various currencies and recorded in the system accordingly. However, for analytical purposes, these amounts are converted into a unified currency, for example:

- i) To convert stock figures into US dollars or Ugandan shillings, the end period exchange rate is used; and,
- ii) To convert flow figures into US dollars or Ugandan Shillings, the day's exchange rate as at the day of the transaction is used.

The exchange rates used for compiling debt data are obtained from the BoU (Daily Transaction Exchange Rates).

PART 2: MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Table 1: Key Macroeconomic Indicators¹

	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24
Inflation			
Headline	2.7	2.6	3.3
Core	2.4	2.3	3.4
Exchange rate (Shs/US \$)			
End of Period	3,757.3	3,782.2	3,885.0
Period Average	3,738.0	3,780.7	3,895.8
Reserves			
Gross foreign exchange reserves (US \$ millions)	3,888.8	3,733.9	3,488.1
Gross foreign exchange reserves (months of imports)	3.7	3.5	3.3
Fiscal Statistics (Billions Shs)			
Revenue (excl grants)	5,985.4	7,189.5	6,411.8
Expenditure	7,101.7	11,103.5	8,997.9
Deficit (Excl grants)	(1,116.3)	(3,914.0)	(2,586.1)
Total Debt Stock (Billions US \$)			
External Debt Stock (US \$ Billions)	14.20	14.64	14.57
Domestic Debt Stock (US \$ Billions)	9.7	10.0	10.2
Total Debt Stock (Shs Billions)			
External Debt Stock(Shs Billions)	55,221.0	54,664.3	50,821.6
Domestic Debt Stock (Shs Billions)	36,271.7	38,009.5	39,487.1
Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP)			
GDP (Billions Shs)	54,000.5	48,845.7	
GDP (Billions US \$)	14.4	12.9	
Interest Rates (%)			
Central Bank Rate	9.50	9.50	10.00
Lending Rate	19.95	16.70	17.34
Time deposit Rate	10.13	11.88	10.77
91-Day Treasury bill (TB)	9.6	10.4	9.6
182-Day TB	12.4	12.4	12.4
364-Day TB	13.0	12.8	13.3
2 Year Treasury Bond	13.6	13.0	13.2
3 Year	13.7	13.5	15.0
5 Year	15.2	14.5	14.9
10 Year	15.0	15.0	15.8
15 Year	16.3	16.0	16.3
20 Year	17.0	16.0	16.8

Source: MoFPED MEPD fiscal statistics and BOU selected Macroeconomic indicators

¹ GDP is reported with a quarterly lag

Table 2²: Public Debt Cost and Risk Indicators

		Dec-23			Mar-24		
Risk Indicators		External	Domestic	Total	External	Domestic	Total
Nominal debt as % GDP		29.6	20.4	49.9	29.1	20.3	49.4
PV as % of GDP		21.5	20.4	41.9	21.4	20.3	41.7
Cost of debt	<i>Interest payment as % GDP</i>	0.7	2.9	3.6	0.7	2.9	3.6
	<i>Weighted Av. IR (%)</i>	2.5	14.2	7.3	2.4	14.2	7.3
Refinancing risk	<i>ATM (years)</i>	10.6	6.4	8.9	10.0	6.7	8.7
	<i>Debt maturing in 1yr (% of total)</i>	2.4	26.6	12.2	5.4	25.0	13.4
	<i>Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)</i>	0.7	5.4	6.1	1.6	5.1	6.6
Interest rate risk	<i>ATR (years)</i>	9.5	6.4	8.3	9.1	6.7	8.1
	<i>Debt refixing in 1yr (% of total)</i>	23.6	26.6	24.8	24.5	25.0	24.7
	<i>Fixed rate debt (% of total)</i>	77.8	100.0	86.9	78.5	100.0	87.4
FX risk	<i>FX debt (% of total debt)</i>			59.2			58.9
	<i>STFX debt (% of reserves)</i>			9.3			22.4

Source: MoFPED, DPID

PART 3: EXTERNAL DEBT STATISTICS

Table 3^{3a4}: External Debt Stock by Creditor Type, Billion USD

Creditor Type	Sep-23		Dec-23		Mar-24	
	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%
Bilateral Creditors (BC)	3.48	24.52	3.56	24.35	3.42	23.45
Non Paris Club	2.60	18.32	2.62	17.88	2.47	16.98
Paris Club	0.88	6.21	0.95	6.48	0.94	6.47
Multilateral Creditors (MC)	8.85	62.35	9.20	62.85	9.35	64.15
Major Multilaterals	6.09	42.90	7.73	52.77	7.86	53.91
Other Multilaterals	2.76	19.44	1.48	10.08	1.49	10.24
Private Banks (PB)	1.86	13.13	1.87	12.80	1.81	12.40
Other Financial Institutions	1.86	13.13	1.87	12.80	1.81	12.40
Grand Total	14.20	100.00	14.64	100.00	14.57	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

² The GDP numbers used to compute the debt to GDP ratio were cumulative quarterly numbers of end September 2023 published by UBOS.

³ The major multilaterals include International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and African Development Fund (AfDF).

Table 3b: External Debt Stock by Concessionality Type⁵

Concessionality	Debt stock by Concessionality			Share of Debt stock by Concessionality		
	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24
Concessional	7.48	7.82	7.84	52.66%	53.42%	53.81%
Semi Concessional	2.86	2.92	2.94	20.15%	19.92%	20.19%
Non Concessional	0.78	0.79	0.80	5.48%	5.43%	5.47%
Commercial	3.08	3.11	2.99	21.71%	21.23%	20.53%
Total debt stock	14.20	14.64	14.57	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 3c: Central Government External Debt Outstanding and Transaction by Creditor Type, Billion USD⁶

Creditor Type	Disbursement in Q2, FY 2023/24	Principal operations in Q2, FY 2023/24	Exchange rate variation/other adjustment	Total outstanding debt stock as at 31.12.2023	Disbursement in Q3, FY 2023/24	Principal operations in Q3, FY 2023/24	Exchange rate variation/other adjustment	Total outstanding debt stock as at 31.03.2024
Bilateral Creditors (BC)	0.07	0.04	0.05	3.56	0.04	0.12	(0.07)	3.42
Non Paris Club	0.05	0.00	(0.03)	2.62	0.03	0.11	(0.07)	2.47
Paris Club	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.95	0.01	0.01	(0.01)	0.94
Multilateral Creditors (MC)	0.12	0.04	0.27	9.20	0.29	0.04	(0.10)	9.35
Major Multilaterals	0.07	0.02	1.58	7.73	0.26	0.04	(0.10)	7.86
Other Multilaterals	0.05	0.02	(1.32)	1.48	0.03	0.01	(0.00)	1.49
Private Bank (PB)	-	0.06	0.07	1.87	-	0.03	(0.04)	1.81
Other Financial Institutions	-	0.06	0.07	1.87	-	0.03	(0.04)	1.81
Grand Total	0.19	0.15	0.39	14.64	0.33	0.19	(0.21)	14.57

Source: MoFPED, DPID

⁵ Concessional loans provide a grant element of greater or equal to 35%, semi-concessional loans provide grant element of greater or equal to 25% and less than 35%, non-concessional loans, greater than 10% and less than 25% and commercial loans less or equal to 10%.

⁶ Principal operations are the principal payments during the period

Table 4a: SDR Undecomposed, External Debt Stock by Currency Composition⁷ Billion USD

	Sep-23		Dec-23		Mar-24	
	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%
USD	4.27	30.07	4.40	30.03	4.29	29.45
EUR	2.78	19.60	2.86	19.50	2.78	19.10
JPY	0.30	2.14	0.34	2.30	0.32	2.16
Others	0.30	2.14	0.32	2.17	0.32	2.19
SDR	6.19	43.60	6.36	43.42	6.49	44.55
CNY	0.35	2.46	0.38	2.58	0.37	2.55
Grand Total	14.20	100.00	14.64	100.00	14.57	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 4b: SDR Decomposed, External Debt Stock by Currency Composition Billion USD

	Sep-23		Dec-23		Mar-24	
	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%
USD	6.85	48.26	7.15	48.86	7.11	48.78
EUR	4.70	33.08	4.72	32.23	4.69	32.16
JPY	0.82	5.77	0.82	5.59	0.81	5.54
Others	0.80	5.67	0.79	5.40	0.80	5.51
CNY	1.02	7.22	1.16	7.92	1.17	8.02
Total	14.20	100.00	14.64	100.00	14.57	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

⁷ Other currencies include United Arab Emirates dirham (AED), Korean won (KRW), Iraqi Dinar (IQD), Saudi riyal (SAR), British pound sterling (GBP), Islamic Dinar (IDI).

Table 5: External Debt Portfolio Currencies and end period Exchange Rates

Currency	UGX/Currency			Currency/USD		
	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24
United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED)	1,028.10	1,035.26	1,064.36	3.67	3.67	3.67
African Unit of Account (AFU)	4,951.82	5,101.31	5,178.92	0.76	0.75	0.75
Swiss Franc (CHF)	4,136.05	4,510.87	4,315.97	0.91	0.84	0.91
China Yuan (CNY)	517.18	535.92	540.83	7.30	7.09	7.23
Danish Krone (DKK)	535.97	564.60	567.18	7.05	6.73	6.89
Euro (EUR)	3,996.74	4,208.29	4,229.82	0.94	0.90	0.92
Pound Sterling (GBP)	4,618.30	4,852.38	4,936.49	0.82	0.78	0.79
Islamic Dinar (IDI)	4,951.82	5,101.31	5,178.92	0.76	0.75	0.75
Japanese Yen (JPY)	25.31	26.90	25.82	149.19	141.37	151.37
Korea (South) Won (KRW)	2.80	2.94	2.90	1,349.89	1,291.25	1,346.29
Kuwait Dinar (KWD)	12,219.16	12,372.96	12,705.74	0.31	0.31	0.31
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	353.66	373.00	362.09	10.68	10.19	10.79
Saudi Arabia Riyal (SAR)	1,006.88	1,013.95	1,042.11	3.75	3.75	3.75
Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	4,951.82	5,101.31	5,178.92	0.76	0.75	0.75
Swedish Krone (SEK)	346.70	380.74	367.86	10.89	9.99	10.63
Uganda Shillings (UGX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	3,776.21	3,802.21	3,908.54

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 6: External Debt Stock by Interest Rate Type, Billion USD

Interest Rate Type	Sep-23		Dec-23		Mar-24	
	Stock	%	Stock	%	Stock	%
Fixed Interest Debt	9.08	63.92	9.98	68.18	9.60	65.89
Bilateral	2.46	17.32	2.52	17.22	2.77	18.98
Multilateral	6.62	46.58	7.46	50.93	6.83	46.88
Private Bank	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Variable Interest Debt	3.19	22.48	3.21	21.91	2.79	19.17
Bilateral	1.02	7.21	1.04	7.13	0.65	4.47
Multilateral	0.31	2.17	0.29	2.01	0.34	2.32
Private Bank	1.86	13.11	1.87	12.77	1.80	12.38
No Interest Rate	1.93	13.59	1.45	9.91	2.18	14.94
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	1.93	13.59	1.45	9.91	2.18	14.94
Private Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14.20	100.00	14.64	100.00	14.57	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 7: Quarterly Actual External Debt Service, Million USD

Creditor Type	October - December 2023					January - March 2024				
	Principal	Interest	Fees	Total	%	Principal	Interest	Fees	Total	%
Bilaterals	38.77	4.70	0.35	43.82	19.96	115.92	51.40	0.80	168.12	57.37
Paris Club	0.88	0.32	0.00	1.20	0.55	110.70	50.25	0.35	161.30	55.04
Non Paris Club	37.89	4.38	0.35	42.62	19.41	5.22	1.16	0.44	6.82	2.33
Multilaterals	42.96	15.56	3.37	61.88	28.18	44.90	18.01	2.17	65.08	22.21
Major	20.87	7.92	0.25	29.03	13.22	36.68	13.14	0.28	50.10	17.10
Other	22.09	7.64	3.12	32.85	14.96	8.22	4.87	1.89	14.98	5.11
Private Banks	64.31	49.49	0.08	113.88	51.86	29.63	30.19	0.02	59.84	20.42
Other financial institutions	64.31	49.49	0.08	113.88	51.86	29.63	30.19	0.02	59.84	20.42
Grand Total	146.04	69.74	3.79	219.58	100.00	190.46	99.60	2.99	293.04	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 8: External Undisbursed Debt, Billion USD

	Sep-23		Dec-23		Mar-24	
	Undisbursed	%	Undisbursed	%	Undisbursed	%
Bilateral	0.74	24.87	0.66	22.25	0.59	17.30
Non Paris Club	0.37	12.39	0.30	10.11	0.27	7.83
Paris Club	0.37	12.48	0.36	12.14	0.32	9.47
Multilateral	2.22	74.28	2.27	76.85	2.79	81.94
Major Multilaterals	0.85	28.31	1.19	40.36	1.75	51.27
Other Multilaterals	1.37	45.97	1.08	36.49	1.05	30.67
Private Banks	0.03	0.85	0.03	0.90	0.03	0.76
	0.03	0.85	0.03	0.90	-	-
Total	2.99	100.00	2.96	100.00	3.41	100.00

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 9⁸: Gross Public and Private External Debt Position (Million USD)

	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23
General Government	14,587.95	14,485.54	14,934.15
Short-term	3.93	2.61	0.98
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	3.93	2.61	0.98
Loans	-	-	-
Trade credit and advances	-	-	-
Other debt liabilities 1	-	-	-
Long-term	14,584.02	14,482.93	14,933.17
Special drawing rights (allocations) 2	-	-	-
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	748.40	883.56	887.64
Loans	13,835.62	13,599.36	14,045.53
Trade credit and advances	-	-	-
Other debt liabilities 1	-	-	-
Central Bank	1,025.48	1,008.13	1,031.47
Short-term	-	-	-
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Long-term	1,025.48	1,008.13	1,031.47
Special drawing rights (allocations)2	692.37	680.66	696.41
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	333.11	327.48	335.06
Deposit-Taking Corporations, except the Central Bank	536.06	583.83	627.88
Short-term	213.14	207.17	242.04
Currency and deposits	213.14	207.17	242.04
Debt securities	-	-	-
Long-term	322.92	376.66	385.84
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	322.92	376.53	385.71
Other Sectors	3,054.40	1,094.35	1,102.58
Short-term	1,466.67	215.24	216.53
Loans	1,150.28	110.93	112.21
Trade credit and advances	316.39	104.31	104.32
Other debt liabilities 1	-	-	-
Long-term	1,587.74	879.11	886.04
Loans	1,587.74	879.11	886.04
Direct Investment: Intercompany Lending	3,505.01	2,537.14	2,570.61
Debt liabilities of direct investment enterprises to direct investors	3,505.01	2,537.14	2,570.61
Debt liabilities of direct investors to direct investment enterprises	-	-	-
Debt liabilities to fellow enterprises	-	-	-
Gross External Debt Position	22,709.03	19,709.00	20,266.68

Source: BoU

⁸ This table has been published with lags of two quarters, it will be updated as data becomes available.

Other liabilities comprise of insurance, pension and standardised guarantee scheme and other accounts payable.

SDR allocation should be reported as long-term external debt liabilities.

PART 4: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Table 10: Guaranteed Debt Stock as at end March 2024

No	Beneficiary	Project	Creditor	Guaranteed Amount (USD)	Tenure (Years)	Undisbursed (USD)	Disbursed & Outstanding (USD)		Performance
							Dec-23	Mar-24	
1	Islamic University in Uganda	Student's hostel	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	4,302,676	25	-	1,310,364	1,294,110	Repayment on schedule
2	Islamic University in Uganda	Student's hostel project additional financing	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	983,888	20	-	511,176	504,835	Repayment on schedule
3	Islamic University in Uganda	Constructing faculty of engineering, upgrade the library and purchase ICT equipment	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	13,790,000	18	10,827,861	2,962,139	3,444,320	Not fully disbursed
4	Uganda Development Bank Limited	Private sector projects and trade transaction in the Republic of Uganda	The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. (BADEA)	6,000,000	10	-	2,624,900	2,249,900	Repayment on schedule
5	Uganda Development Bank Limited	Private sector projects and trade transaction in the Republic of Uganda	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	10,000,000	8	-	843,331	765,068	Repayment on schedule
6	Uganda Development Bank Limited	On-lending exclusively to eligible projects in various sectors in Uganda Including in priority targeted sectors.	African Development Bank	15,000,000	10	-	10,312,500	7,500,000	Repayment on schedule

7	Uganda Development Bank Limited	To finance import of goods and services from India.	Exim India	5,000,000	7	-	2,499,900	2,499,900	Repayment on schedule
8	Uganda Development Bank Limited	Funds for project Finance especially women led projects and youth	European Investment Bank	15,000,000		15,000,000	-	-	Undisbursed
9	Uganda Development Bank Limited	Funding for Trade Finance projects	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation	10,000,000	1	-	1,403,843	546,092	Repayment on schedule
10	Uganda Development Bank Limited	Funds for project Finance (SMEs in key growth sectors)	OPEC Fund for International Development	20,000,000	8	-	18,750,000	18,750,000	Repayment on schedule
11	Uganda Development Bank Limited	Funding of projects in key growth sectors of Uganda	The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. (BADEA)	10,000,000	7	-	5,000,000	10,000,000	Repayment on schedule
12	Uganda Development Bank Limited	Trade finance line for importation of goods from Arab countries	The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. (BADEA)	10,000,000	7	-	10,000,000	2,500,000	Fully disbursed
TOTAL				120,076,564		25,827,861	56,218,154	50,054,225	

Source: DPID, MoFPED

Table 11⁹: Non-Guaranteed Debt and Other Liabilities of SOEs and EBUs, UGX Trillions

<i>All in UGX Million</i>	Financial Year / UGX	
	June 2023	June 2022
Domestic Borrowing	224,032	158,485
External Borrowing	304,122	181,206
Other debt (including lease contracts and overdrafts)	1,623,489	1,566,245
GoU On-Lent	8,157,378	7,767,721
Total outstanding debt excluding GoU on-lent loans	2,151,643	1,905,936
Total debt including GoU on-lent loans	10,309,021	9,673,657
Debt ratio (Total debt/total assets)¹⁰	17.61%	24.23%
Liabilities from grants and GoU contributions	1,467,105	1,255,337

Source: MoFPED, DPID

⁹ The Non-Guaranteed Debt and Other Liabilities of SOEs and EBUs is reported on an annual basis
- This analysis is conducted on 93% of total entities and does not include those such as UTCL, due to unavailability of information.

¹⁰ This was calculated for entities with debt.

PART 5: DOMESTIC DEBT STATISTICS

Table 12: Domestic Debt Stock at Original Maturity, Billion Shillings

Instruments Maturity period	Sep-23				Dec-23				Mar-24			
	Cost	Nominal	Face Value	% Cost	Cost	Nominal	Face Value	% Cost	Cost	Nominal	Face Value	% Cost
91	200.50	202.30	205.32	0.6%	64.89	65.73	66.38	0.2%	95.66	96.58	97.90	0.2%
182	654.59	864.33	692.50	1.8%	1,054.50	1,287.36	1,116.81	2.8%	773.30	803.35	819.56	2.0%
364	5,018.56	5,159.84	5,678.49	13.8%	4,999.18	5,070.83	5,625.81	13.2%	5,447.61	5,757.72	6,139.05	13.8%
Total Bills	5,873.65	6,226.5	6,576.3	16.2%	6,118.57	6,423.9	6,809.0	16.1%	6,316.58	6,657.7	7,056.5	16.0%
2	2,254.0	2,326.5	2,207.9	6.2%	2,301.6	2,335.9	2,252.3	6.1%	2,723.7	2,799.5	2,672.2	6.9%
3	1,327.9	1,306.2	1,215.3	3.7%	1,695.0	1,718.1	1,567.0	4.5%	2,406.9	1,664.1	2,292.1	6.1%
5	3,892.5	4,314.9	3,744.0	10.7%	4,246.2	4,745.2	4,095.5	11.2%	4,044.3	4,819.6	3,882.3	10.2%
10	9,818.3	9,614.9	9,360.0	27.1%	9,655.9	9,559.5	9,243.3	25.4%	8,619.1	8,759.0	8,190.7	21.8%
15	7,350.7	7,653.9	7,277.7	20.3%	7,923.5	8,219.6	7,847.8	20.8%	8,358.1	8,715.1	8,275.8	21.2%
20	5,754.6	5,984.8	5,505.7	15.9%	6,068.6	6,252.5	5,816.9	16.0%	7,018.3	7,289.5	6,853.1	17.8%
Total Bonds	30,398.05	31,201.3	29,310.6	83.8%	31,890.94	32,830.8	30,822.8	83.9%	33,170.49	34,046.7	32,166.2	84.0%
Total Stock	36,271.71	37,427.76	35,886.87	100.0%	38,009.51	39,254.73	37,631.83	100.0%	39,487.07	40,704.34	39,222.75	100.0%

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 13a: Stock of Government Securities at Cost by Holder, Billion Shillings¹¹

S/N	Holder Category	Sep-23		Dec-23		Mar-24	
		Cost	% Cost	Cost	% Cost	Cost	% Cost
1	Banks	5,167.0	88.0%	5,583.1	91.2%	5,558.5	88.0%
2	Pension & Provident Funds	30.6	0.5%	27.4	0.4%	37.5	0.6%
3	Offshore	9.2	0.2%	3.6	0.1%	5.4	0.1%
4	Bank of Uganda	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	50.0	0.8%
5	Insurance companies	96.7	1.6%	92.4	1.5%	95.2	1.5%
6	Other financial institutions	133.5	2.3%	91.6	1.5%	155.7	2.5%
7	Retail	118.4	2.0%	110.7	1.8%	125.2	2.0%
8	Other	318.2	5.4%	209.5	3.4%	289.0	4.6%
	Total Bills	5,873.654	100.0%	6,118.566	100.0%	6,316.583	100.0%
1	Banks	8,614.0	28.3%	8,815.8	27.6%	8,863.7	26.7%

2	Pension & Provident Funds	11,097.5	36.5%	11,444.4	35.9%	11,995.0	36.2%
3	Offshore	3,321.4	10.9%	3,351.2	10.5%	3,471.8	10.5%
4	Bank of Uganda	1,038.0	3.4%	1,255.3	3.9%	1,255.3	3.8%
5	Insurance companies	912.2	3.0%	723.4	2.3%	759.8	2.3%
6	Other financial institutions	2,140.2	7.0%	2,821.9	8.8%	3,008.0	9.1%
7	Retail	1,600.2	5.3%	1,739.7	5.5%	1,950.5	5.9%
8	Other	1,674.6	5.5%	1,739.2	5.5%	1,866.4	5.6%
Total Bonds		30,398.05	100.0%	31,890.94	100.0%	33,170.49	100.0%
Total Stock		36,271.7		38,009.5		39,487.1	

Source: BOU

Table 13b: Stock of Government Securities at Face value by Holder, Billion Shillings

S/N	Holder Category	Sep-23		Dec-23		Mar-24	
		Face Value	%Face Value	Face Value	%Face Value	Face Value	%Face Value
1	Banks	5,785.2	88.0%	6,213.2	91.2%	6,209.7	88.0%
2	Pension & Provident Funds	34.3	0.5%	30.6	0.4%	41.9	0.6%
3	Offshore	10.3	0.2%	4.1	0.1%	6.1	0.1%
4	Bank of Uganda	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	51.0	0.72%
5	Insurance companies	108.5	1.6%	103.6	1.5%	106.9	1.5%
6	Other financial institutions	160.0	2.4%	105.1	1.5%	183.6	2.6%
7	Retail	129.2	2.0%	121.0	1.8%	136.9	1.9%
8	Other	348.9	5.3%	231.5	3.4%	320.5	4.5%
Total Bills		6,576.3	100.0%	6,809.0	100.0%	7,056.5	100.0%
1	Banks	8,305.8	28.3%	8,520.6	27.6%	8,595.4	26.7%
2	Pension & Provident Funds	10,895.7	37.2%	11,241.5	36.5%	11,819.8	36.7%
3	Offshore	3,118.6	10.6%	3,151.9	10.2%	3,313.7	10.3%
4	Bank of Uganda	987.7	3.4%	1,206.5	3.9%	1,206.5	3.8%
5	Insurance companies	653.5	2.2%	679.5	2.2%	713.3	2.2%
6	Other financial institutions	2,298.7	7.8%	2,776.7	9.0%	2,923.3	9.1%
7	Retail	1,478.2	5.0%	1,612.0	5.2%	1,821.3	5.7%
8	Other	1,572.3	5.4%	1,634.1	5.3%	1,773.0	5.5%
Total Bonds		29,310.6	100.0%	30,822.8	100.0%	32,166.2	100.0%
Total Stock		35,886.9		37,631.8		39,222.7	

Source: BOU

Table 14: Domestic Debt Service, Billion Shillings

S/N	Instruments Maturity period	Jul-Sep 2023				Oct-Dec 2023				Jan-Mar 2024			
		Discount	Coupon	Redemption	Total	Discount	Coupon	Redemption	Total	Discount	Coupon	Redemption	Total
1	91	2.16	-	146.60	148.8	4.82	-	200.50	205.3	1.49	-	64.89	66.4
2	182	4.35	-	324.10	328.4	10.33	-	180.52	190.9	27.58	-	474.07	501.6
3	364	147.27	-	1,535.50	1,682.8	228.73	-	1,544.26	1,773.0	129.85	-	1,036.19	1,166.0
	Total Bills	153.8	-	2,006.2	2,160.0	243.9	-	1,925.3	2,169.2	158.9	-	1,575.1	1,734.1
4	2	2.9	89.3	897.2	989.4	-	113.0	-	113.0	-	44.3	-	44.3
5	3	-	65.4	-	65.4	-	16.5	-	16.5	-	93.8	-	93.8
6	5	-	162.2	-	162.2	-	75.3	-	75.3	-	173.8	-	173.8
7	10	-	399.3	-	399.3	-	259.8	-	259.8	12.7	426.4	996.2	1,435.3
8	15	-	318.9	-	318.9	-	282.4	-	282.4	-	318.9	-	318.9
9	20	-	113.8	-	113.8	-	285.5	-	285.5	-	190.6	-	190.6
	Total Bonds	2.9	1,148.8	897.2	2,048.9	-	1,032.5	-	1,032.5	12.7	1,247.8	996.2	2,256.7
	Total	221.8	1,327.0	3,693.9	5,242.7	243.9	1,032.5	1,925.3	3,201.6	171.6	1,247.8	2,571.3	3,990.7

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 15: Domestic Debt Gross Issuances, Billion Shillings

Instruments Maturity period	Jul-Sep 2023				Oct-Dec 2023				Jan-Mar 2024				
	Cost Value	Face Value	Discount	% Cost	Cost Value	Face Value	Discount	% Cost	Cost Value	Face Value	Discount	% Cost	
91	200.50	205.32	4.82	4.7%	64.89	66.38	1.49	1.7%	95.66	97.90	2.24	2.4%	
182	474.07	501.64	27.58	11.1%	580.43	615.16	34.73	14.9%	192.87	204.40	11.52	4.8%	
364	1535.46	1726.59	191.12	35.9%	1524.87	1720.30	195.43	39.1%	1484.62	1679.29	194.66	36.7%	
	Total Bills	2,210.0	2,433.6	223.5	51.7%	2,170.2	2,401.8	231.7	55.7%	1,773.2	1,981.6	208.4	43.8%
2	271.36	262.58	-8.78	6.4%	47.66	44.42	-3.23	1.2%	114.07	110.68	-3.39	2.8%	
3	211.46	211.00	-0.46	4.9%	367.16	351.68	-15.47	9.4%	308.05	309.20	1.15	7.6%	
5	128.31	130.25	1.94	3.0%	353.69	351.53	-2.17	9.1%	153.66	155.27	1.61	3.8%	
10	428.28	422.21	-6.07	10.0%	73.31	73.55	0.24	1.9%	315.60	312.94	-2.66	7.8%	
15	286.93	278.74	-8.19	6.7%	572.80	570.15	-2.64	14.7%	434.62	427.95	-6.67	10.7%	
20	736.48	777.15	40.67	17.2%	313.98	311.20	-2.78	8.1%	949.73	1,036.24	86.51	23.5%	
	Total Bonds	2,062.8	2,081.9	19.1	48.3%	1,728.6	1,702.5	- 26.1	44.3%	2,275.7	2,352.3	76.6	56.2%
	Total Issuance	4,272.83	4,515.48	242.64	100.0%	3,898.79	4,104.39	205.60	100.0%	4,048.88	4,333.86	284.98	100.0%

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 16: Domestic Debt Financing, Billion Shillings

	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24
Fiscal Financing	1,682.35	1,558.20	1,495.36
BoU Recapitalisation	-	217.30	-
Redemptions	2,590.48	2,123.20	2,553.52
Total Issuance	4,272.83	3,898.80	4,048.88

Source: MoFPED, DPID

Table 17: Central Government Domestic Debt by Interest Rate (End Period/Quarterly Average Primary Market Yields)

	Quarterly Average			End Period			
	Tenor	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24
Treasury Bill Rates	91 Days	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	10.4	9.6
	182 Days	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
	364 Days	12.5	12.9	13.1	13.0	12.8	13.3
Treasury Bond Rates	2 Years	13.5	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.0	13.2
	3 Years	13.6	13.7	14.6	13.7	13.5	15.0
	5 Years	15.2	14.5	14.9	15.2	14.5	14.9
	10 Years	15.3	15.1	15.8	15.0	15.0	15.8
	15 Years	16.1	15.6	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.3
	20 Years	16.0	15.7	16.8	17.0	16.0	16.8

Source: MoFPED, DPID

PART 6: PUBLIC DEBT PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

6.1 TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT

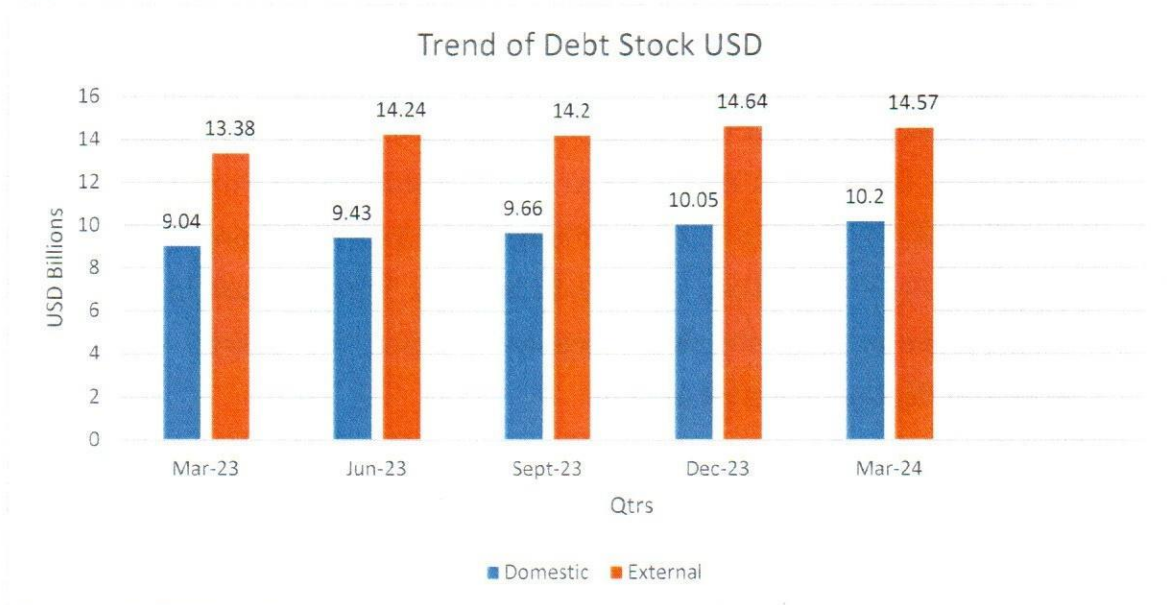
Total public debt stock marginally increased to USD 24.73 Billion as at March 2024 from USD 24.69 Billion as at end December 2023 out of which domestic constituted 41.1% (USD 10.2 billion/UGX 39.49 trillion) and external debt 58.9% (USD 14.57 Billion/UGX 50.82 trillion). This increase in debt stock is due to increases in domestic debt issuances during the quarter which more than offset the decline in external debt.

As at end March 2024, the nominal value of public debt as a percentage of GDP stood at 49.4%. This was a decline from 49.9% recorded at the end December 2023. Of the 49.4%, 20.3% accounted for domestic debt to GDP while 29.1% was because of external debt. Decrease in the debt to GDP ratio is mainly attributed to a reduction in external debt stock. The increased contribution of USD 0.21 billion exchange rate variation (Dollar appreciation against other currencies) and principal repayment of USD 0.19 billion, which was greater than the disbursed amount of USD 0.33 billion in nominal terms during quarter three, were the

reasons for the decrease in the stock of external debt . Likewise, within the same time frame, the nominal external debt stock as a proportion of GDP dropped from 29.6% to 29.1%.

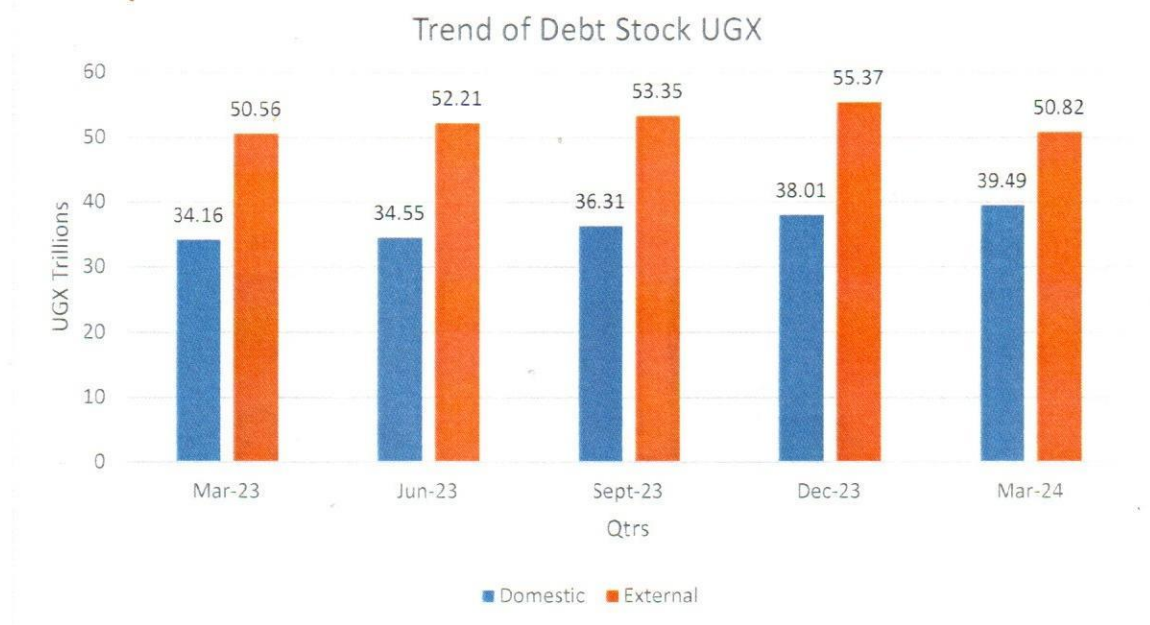
The total stock of public debt in Uganda has been increasing over time. The public debt stock trends from March 2022 to March 2024 are displayed in both USD and UGX in Figures 1a and 1b.

Figure 1a: Public debt stock, USD Billion (March 2023- March 2024)



Source: MoFPED, DPID

Figure 1b: Public debt stock, UGX Trillion (March 2023- March 2024)



Source: MoFPED, DPID

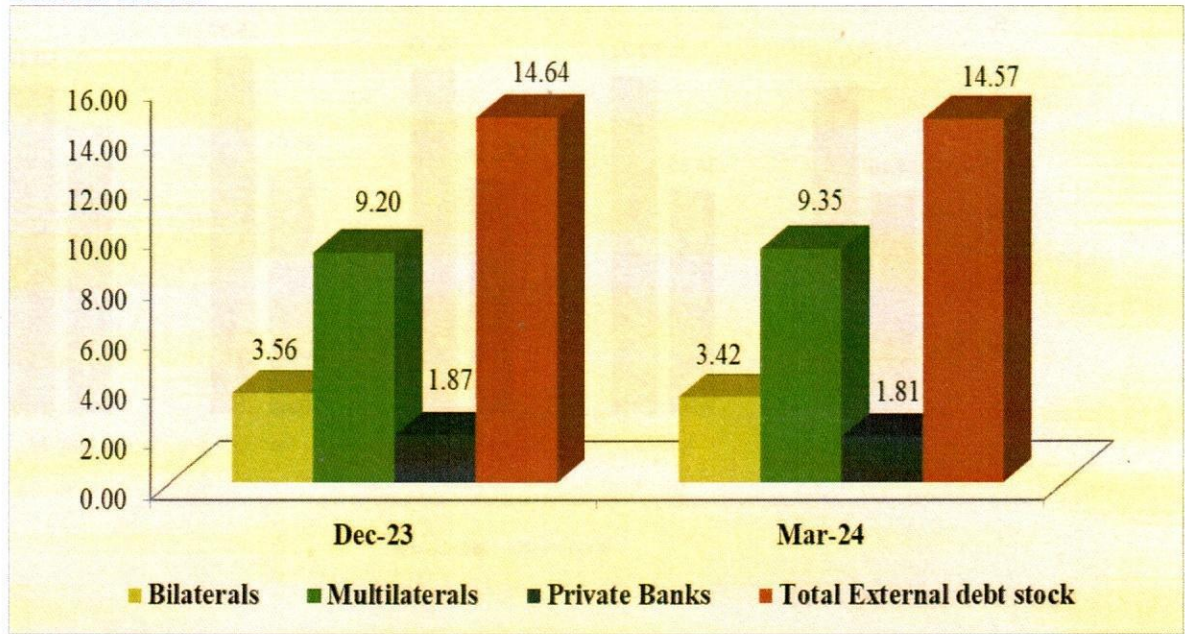
6.2 EXTERNAL DEBT

6.2a. External debt stock disbursed and outstanding

External debt stock reduced from USD 14.64 Billion as at end December 2023 to USD 14.57 Billion as at end March 2024. The reduction in external debt stock was due to the increased contribution of USD 0.21 billion exchange rate variation (Dollar appreciation against other currencies) and principal repayment of USD 0.19 billion which was higher than the disbursed amount of USD 0.33 billion in nominal terms during quarter three.

Similarly, nominal external debt stock as a percentage of GDP reduced from 29.6% to 29.1% in the same period. Figure 2 illustrates the comparison of external debt stock in December 2023 and March 2024.

Figure 2: External debt stock in USD Billions as at end December 2023 and March 2024.

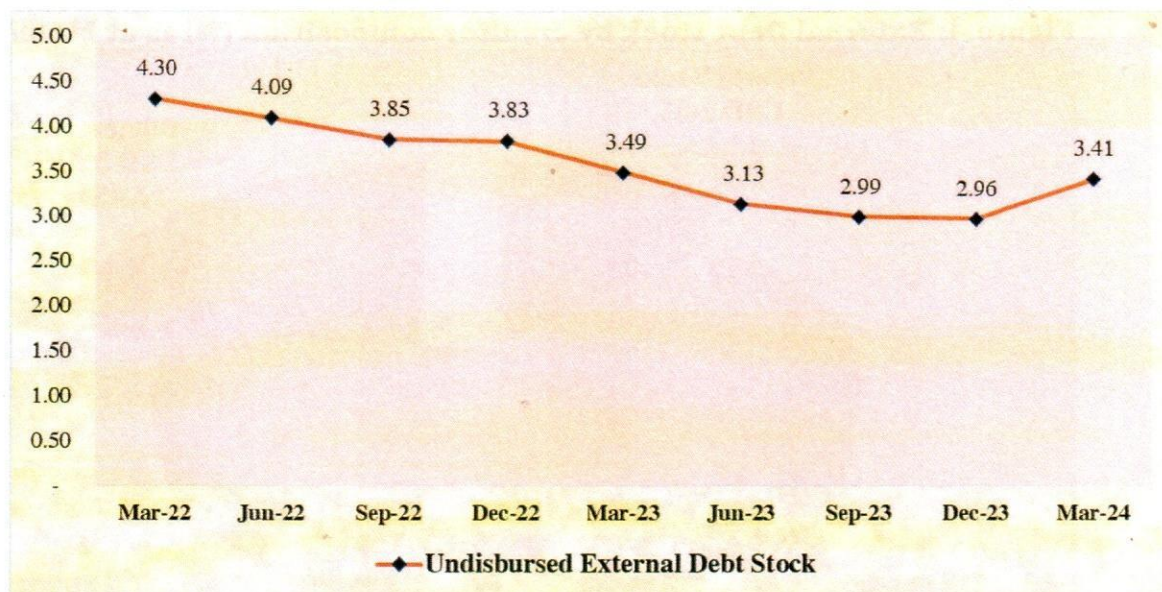


Source: DPI, MoFPED

Undisbursed debt increased from USD 2.96 Billion as at December 2023 to USD 3.41 Billion by end March 2024. Bilateral creditors registered a reduction in the undisbursed amounts from USD 0.66 Billion to USD 0.59 Billion during the quarter. Undisbursed debt from Multilateral creditors increased from USD 2.27 Billion to USD 2.79 Billion while that from private banks remained unchanged at USD 0.03 Billion.

Figure 3 demonstrates trends of undisbursed debt from March 2022 to March 2024

Figure 3: Trend of Undisbursed External Debt in USD Billion (March 2022 - March 2024)



Source: MoFPED, DPID

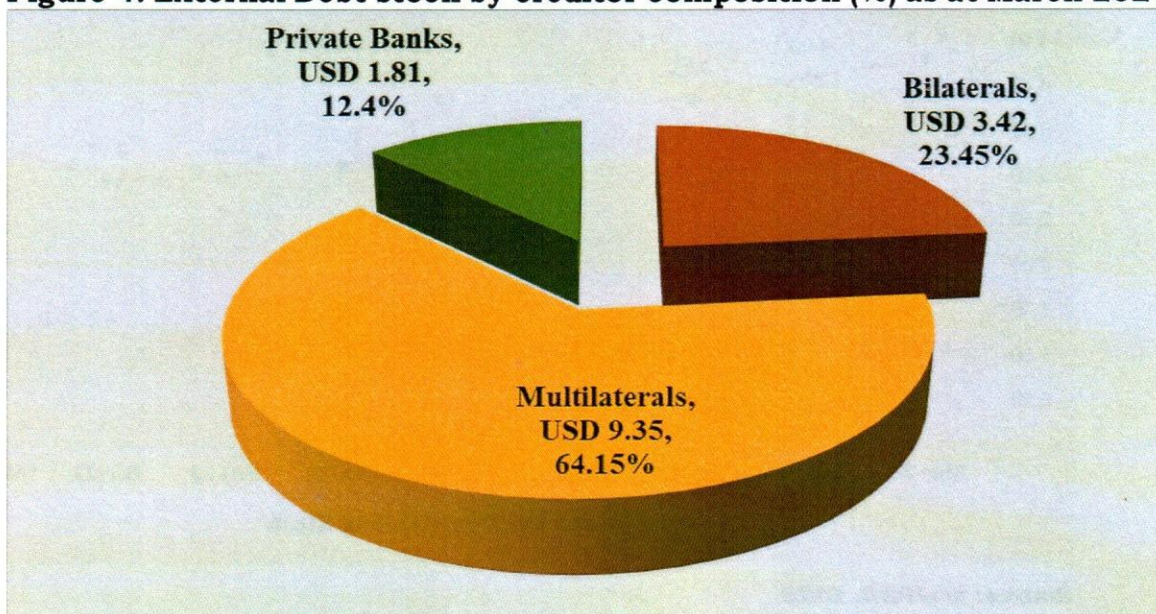
6.2b. Creditor Composition

With a holding of 64.15% (USD 9.35 Billion), multilateral creditors continue to hold the largest portion of Uganda's external debt stock. The major multilateral creditors, International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and African Development Fund (AfDF) hold the largest share of Uganda's external debt stock, equivalent to 53.91% (USD 7.86 Billion) of the external debt portfolio.

Other multilateral creditors among others; African Development Bank (ADB), Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and International Fund for Agriculture (IFAD) held 10.24%, equivalent to USD 1.49 Billion as at end March 2024. Bilateral creditors categorised into Paris club and non-Paris club share 6.47% (USD 0.94 Billion) and 16.98% (USD 2.47 Billion) respectively, while private banks held 12.40%, equivalent to USD 1.81 Billion.

The external debt stock by creditor composition as at end March 2024 is illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4: External Debt stock by creditor composition (%) as at March 2024



Source: MoFPED, DPID

Bilateral creditors are dominated by Exim Bank of China and UKEF holding USD 2.36 Billion and USD 0.39 Billion respectively while private banks are dominated by Stanbic Bank holding USD 0.77 Billion during the same period.

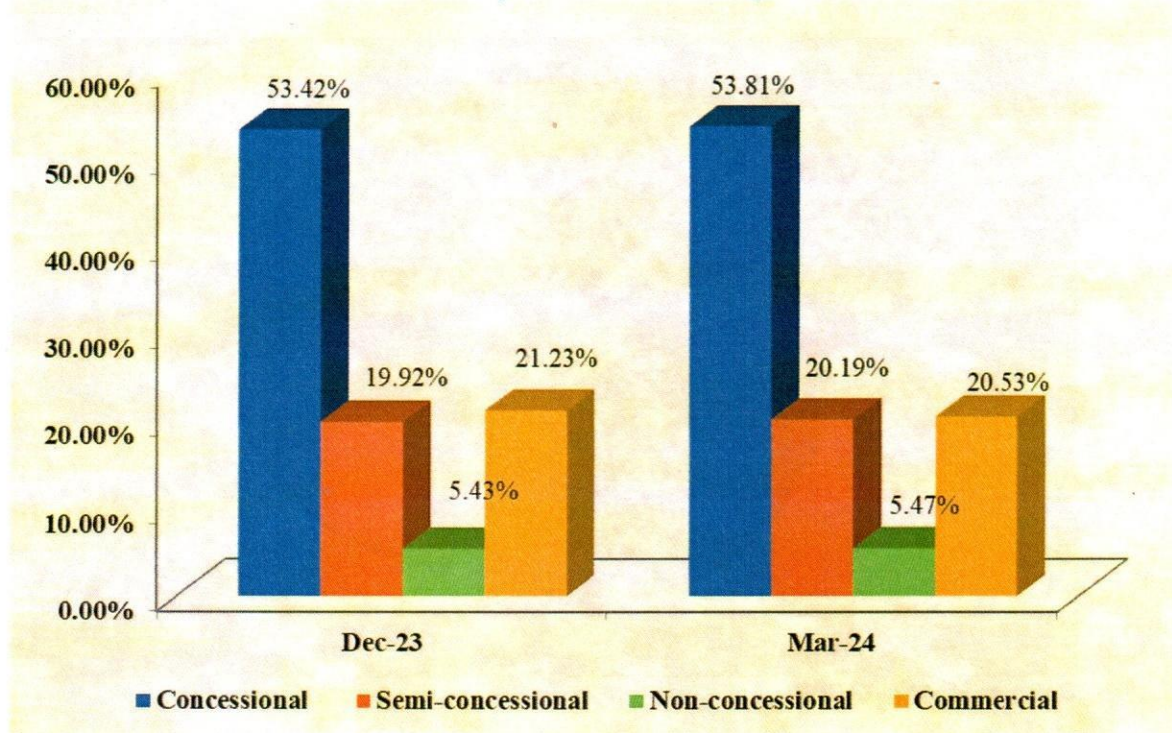
Notably, the share of multilateral creditors out of the total external debt stock has increased from 62.85% as at end December 2023 to 64.15% as at end March 2024 along with reductions in the bilateral and private bank shares from 24.35% to 23.45% and 12.80% to 12.40% respectively.

6.2c. Concessional Type¹²

As illustrated in Figure 5, the largest share of Uganda's external debt stock was taken up by concessional debt which stood at 53.81% (USD 7.84 Billion) as at end March 2024, having increased from 53.42% in the previous quarter ending December 2023.

¹² Concessional loans provide a grant element of greater or equal to 35%, semi-concessional loans provide grant element of greater or equal to 25% and less than 35%, non-concessional loans, greater than 10% and less than 25% and commercial loans less or equal to 10%.

Figure 5: External debt stock by Concessionality as at end March 2024



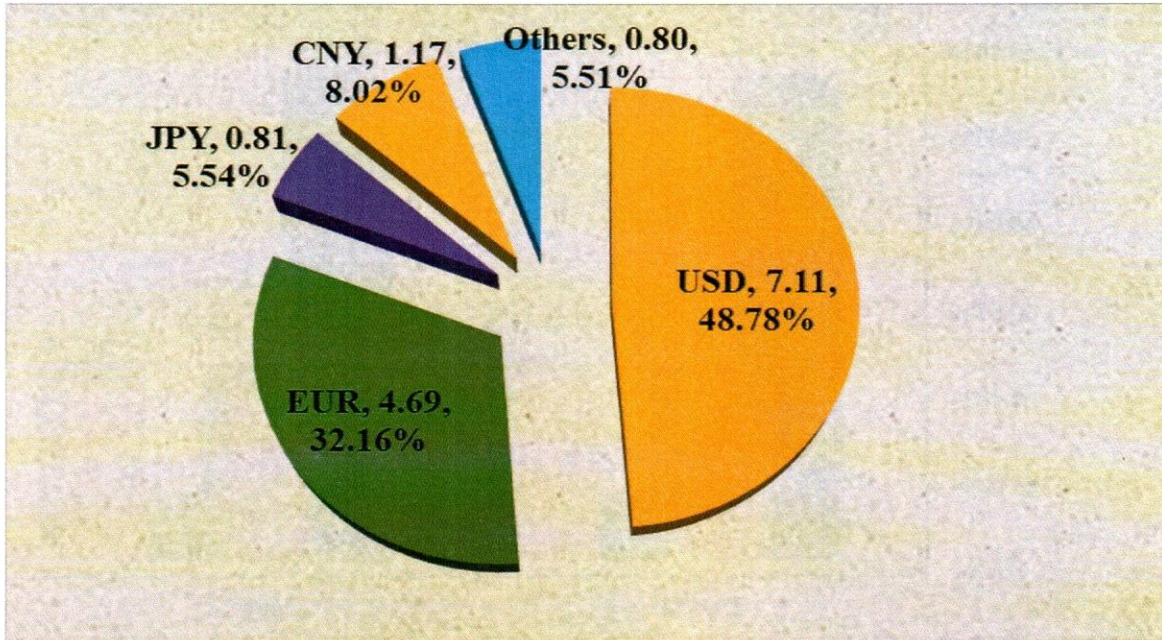
Source: MoFPED, DPID

Semi-concessional debt also increased from 19.92% to 20.19% and non-concessional debt slightly increased by 0.04% while commercial debt reduced from 21.23% to 20.53% in the same period.

6.2d. Currency Composition.

The currency composition of central government external debt is dominated by four currencies; the USD, EUR, JPY, and CNY, as illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure 6: External Debt Stock by Currency Composition, end March 2024



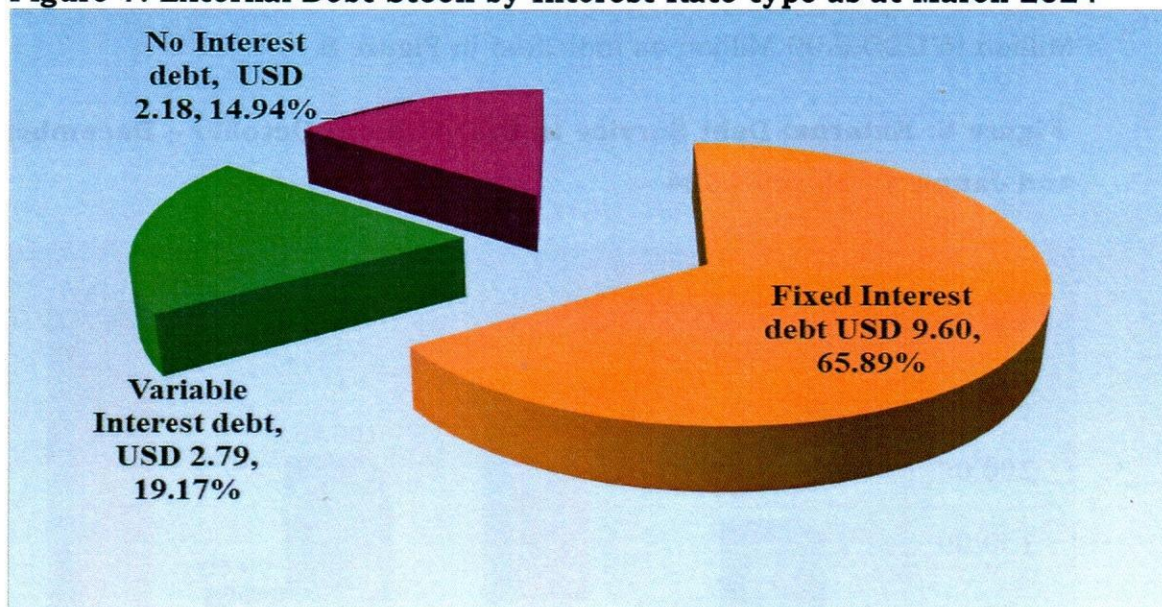
Source: MoFPED, DPID

As at March 2024, the largest share of external debt stock was denominated in USD currency which stood at 48.78% (USD 7.11 Billion), reducing from 48.86% (USD 7.15 Billion) in December 2023. Similarly, the share of EURO denominated external debt stock reduced from 32.23% (USD 4.72 Billion) to 32.16% (USD 4.69 Billion). Other currencies which included AED, KRW, IQD, SAR, GBP and IDI took up a share of 5.51% while JPY and CYN comprised of 5.54% and 8.02% respectively during the quarter.

6.2e. Interest rate type

Fixed interest rates accounted for 65.89% (USD 9.60 Billion) while variable rate debt and no-interest-rate debt constituted 19.17% (USD 2.79 Billion) and 14.94% (USD 2.18 Billion) respectively. Figure 7 provides an illustration of the external debt stock categorized by interest rate type as of the end of March 2024.

Figure 7: External Debt Stock by Interest Rate type as at March 2024



Source: MoFPED, DPID

Fixed interest rate debt registered a reduction in composition of the external debt stock from 68.18% and variable rate debt from 21.91%. On the other hand, the composition of no interest rate debt increased from 9.91% to 14.94%. This increase was mainly attributed to the increased disbursements from International Monetary Fund (IMF) of USD 120 million during the quarter.

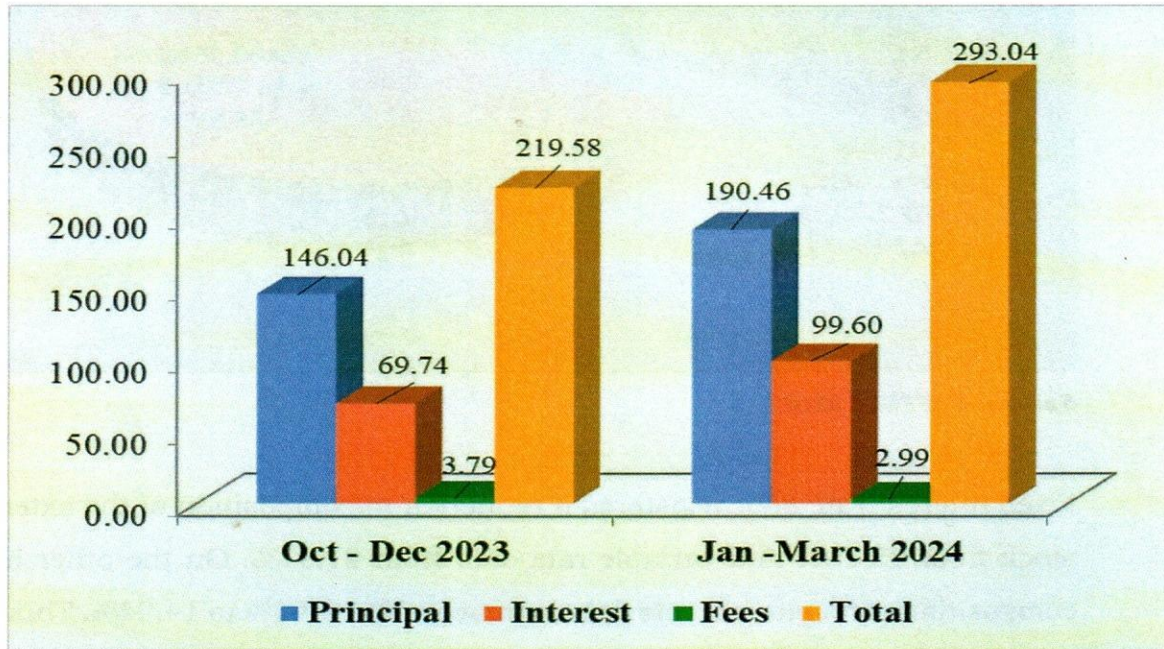
Of the variable-rate debt from bilateral creditors, China held the largest stock at USD 571.20 Million, followed by commercial creditors such as Standard Bank (USD 768.36 Million) and AFREXIM (USD 382.44 Million). African Development Bank, under the multilateral creditors' category contributed USD 338.25 Million to the variable-rate debt.

6.2f. External debt service

Quarter three of FY2023/24 registered an increase in total external debt service to USD 293.04 Million from USD 219.58 Million in the previous quarter. This was on account of increased principal repayments from USD 146.04 million to USD 190.46 Million and interest payments from USD 69.74 Million to USD 99.60

Million. On the other hand, repayments in terms of fees reduced from USD 3.79 Million to USD 2.99 Million as indicated in Figure 8.

Figure 8: External Debt Service in USD Million, October – December 2023 and January - March 2024



Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.3 DOMESTIC DEBT

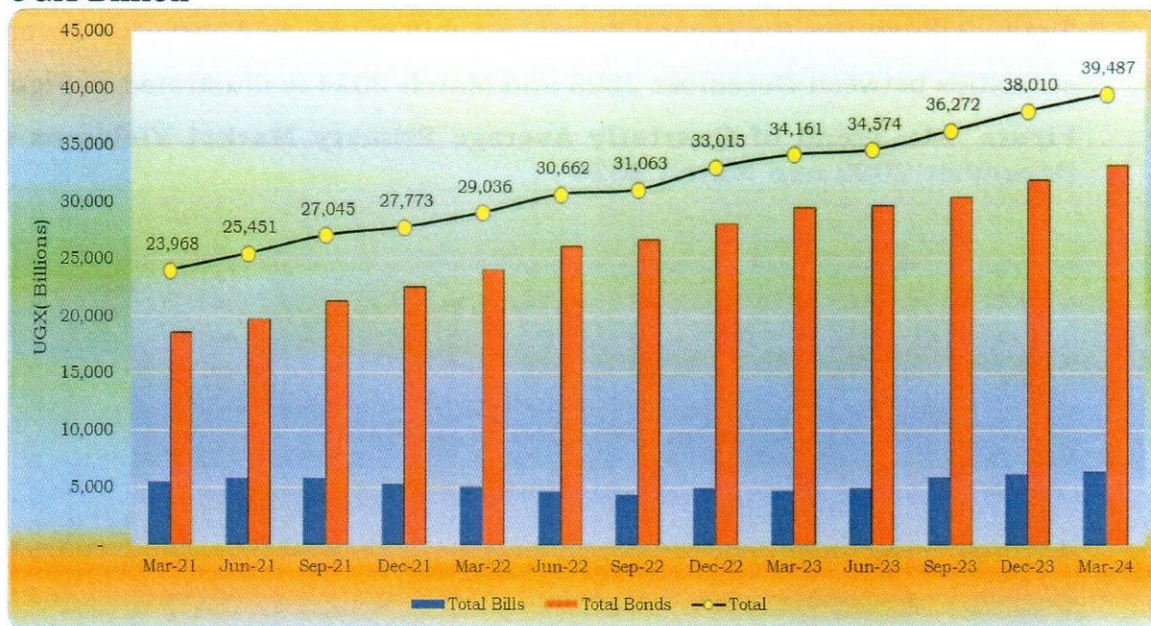
6.3a. Domestic Debt Stock Outstanding

Between December 2023 and March 2024, the total domestic debt stock increased by 3.9% (UGX 1,478 Billion); from UGX 38,009.51 Billion in December 2023 to UGX 39,487.07 Billion at cost in March 2024. The growth in stock was skewed to treasury bonds as the growth in Treasury bills only accounted for 3.2% of the growth in the stock.

At the end of the period, the T-bill stock amounted to UGX 6,316.58 Billion while the T-bond stock stood at UGX 33,170.49 Billion at cost. The increase in the stock of Treasury bonds was done in line with the Government’s deliberate effort to lengthen the maturity profile of domestic debt. This is aimed at mitigating the refinancing risk.

The stock of Domestic debt stock has been on the increase as illustrated in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Domestic Debt stock trend from March 2021 to March 2024, UGX Billion



Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.3b. Domestic Debt Issuances

In the Quarter three (Q3) of FY2023/24, the total domestic debt issued was UGX 4,048.88 Billion. Of this, UGX 1,981.6 Billion was issued in Treasury Bills and UGX 2,352.3 Billion was in Treasury Bonds. From this, a total of UGX 4,048.88 Billion was realised at cost. That is, UGX 1,773.2 billion and UGX 2,275.7 Billion from Treasury bills and Treasury Bonds respectively.

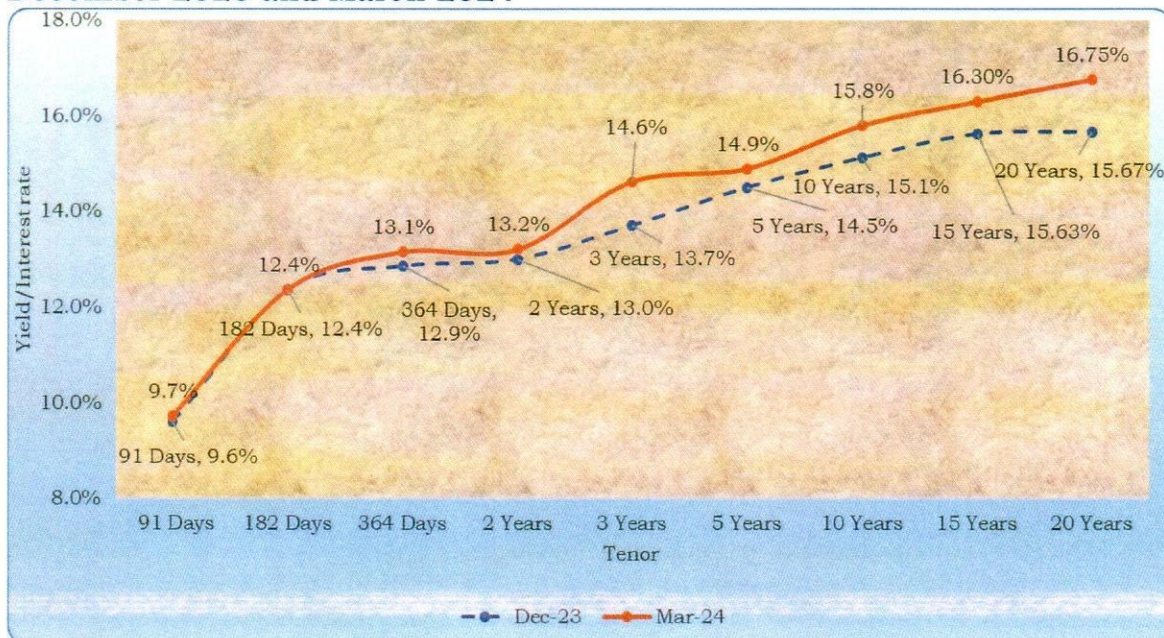
Of the entire auction proceeds of UGX 4,048billion, UGX 2,553.52 Billion was for clearing redemptions that matured within the Quarter and the balance of UGX 1,495.36 Billion was to finance budget activities.

6.3c. Domestic debt Quarterly Average Primary Market Yields

In comparison to the yields recorded in the quarter ended December 2023, Q3 FY 2023/24 registered an upward shift in the yield curve. The rise in yields can be attributed to the increase in the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 9.5% to 10.00%. The CBR forms the basis for pricing Government Securities.

Figure 9 illustrates the general downward shift of the yield curve for Government securities between December 2023 and March 2024 is illustrated in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Trend of Quarterly Average Primary Market Yields as at end December 2023 and March 2024



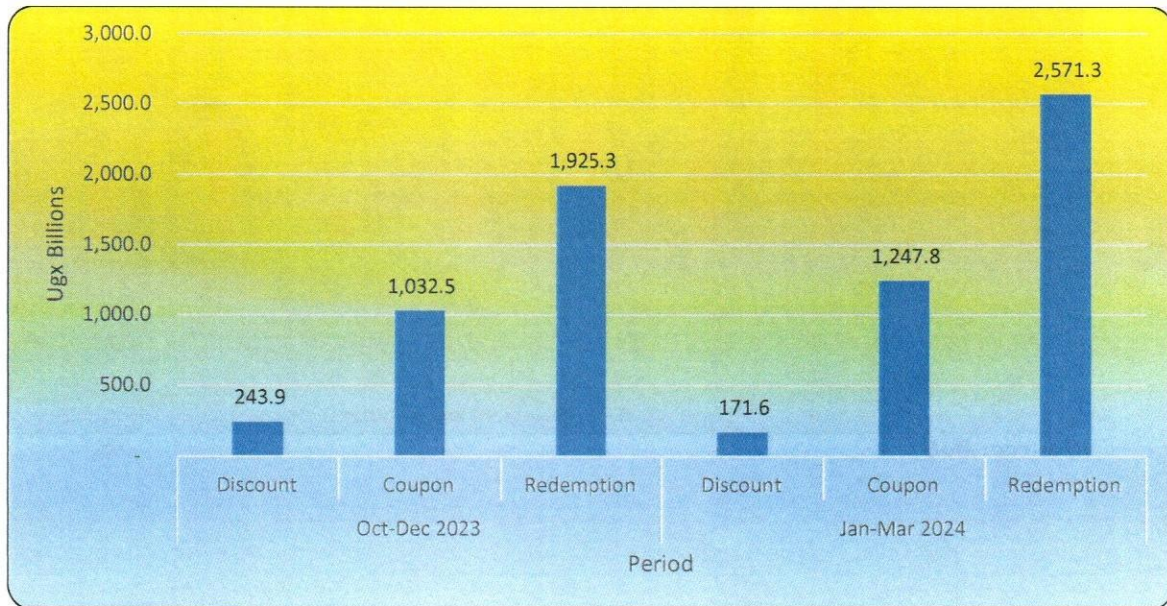
Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.3d. Domestic Debt Service

Compared to the period ended December 2023, the total domestic debt service in Q3 FY 2023/24 grew by UGX 789.1 Billion from UGX 3,201.6 Billion to UGX 3,990.7 Billion. The major driver of the rise in the total domestic debt service was an increase in redemptions falling due in the period under assessment. The total domestic debt service is a combination of discount, coupon and redemptions payments on the stock of domestic debt. The other components of domestic debt service followed a similar trend.

The variation in of Domestic debt service between October to December 2023 and January to March 2024 is depicted in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Domestic Debt Service, UGX Billion.



Source: MoFPED, DPID

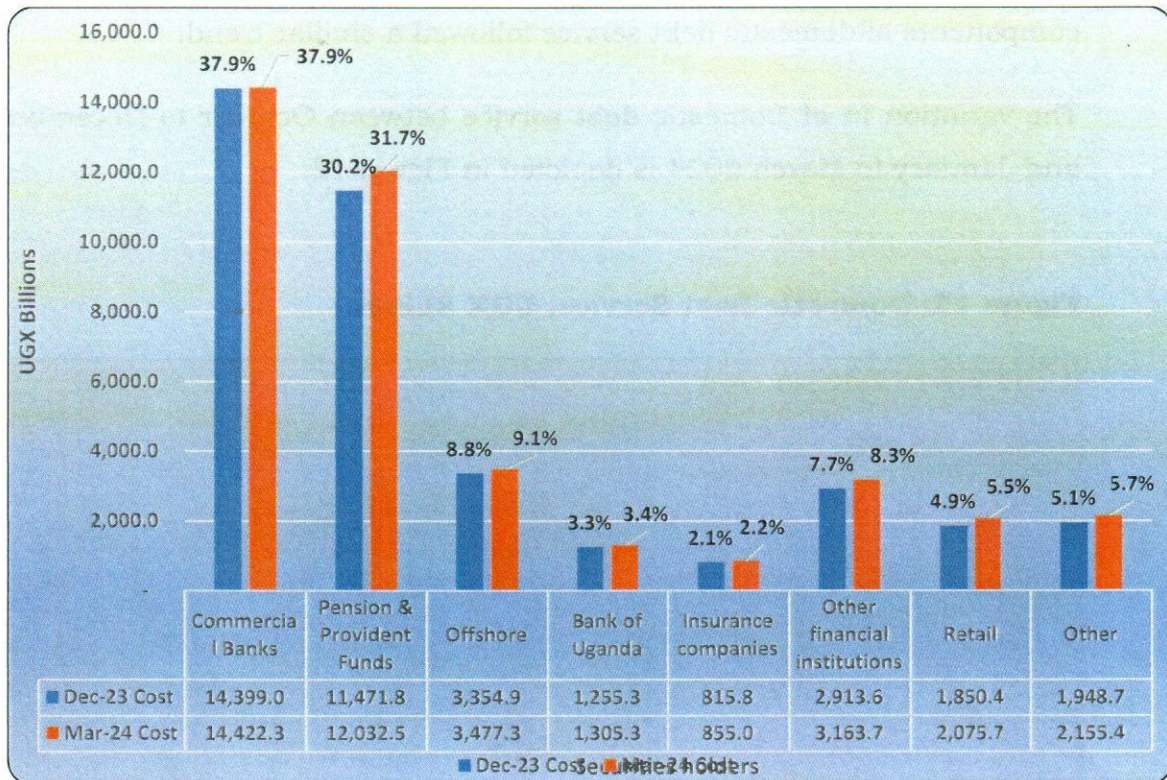
6.3e. Holders of Government Securities

Commercial banks continued to hold the vast majority of Government securities representing a 37.9% share. The biggest increase in holdings was on account of the pension and Provident funds whose holding grew by 1.7% from

UGX 11,471.8 Billion to UGX 12,032.5 Billion. Generally, there was an increase in uptake of Government securities by all segments of the domestic market reflected in an increase in the holdings of all categories of security holders.

A comparative illustration of the holding of Government securities for the period ended December 2023 and March 2024 is depicted in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Holders of Government securities at cost for December 2023 and March 2024



Source: BoU

6.4 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

6.4a. GoU Loan Guarantees

As at end of March 2024, there were 12 Active guarantees to two entities, Uganda Development Bank Limited (UDBL) and Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU) amounting to USD 120.08 million. The disbursed and outstanding stock stood at USD 50.1 million in March 2024 down from USD 56.2 in December 2023. Of this, the Islamic University in Uganda was holding 10.5% (USD 5.243 Million) and Uganda Development Bank, a public financial corporation holding 89.5% (USD 44.8 Million) of total disbursed and outstanding stock.

Of the creditors, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) led with guarantees worth USD 29.01 million, constituting 22.44% of the total portfolio. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) followed closely with guarantees totalling USD 26 million (21.65%). Guarantees from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and European Investment Bank stood at USD 15 million each, making up 12.49% of the portfolio individually. Additionally, the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation had a guarantee of USD 10 million (8.33%), while the India EXIM Bank had a guarantee of USD 5 million (4.16%).

The government's total exposure to disbursed and outstanding guaranteed debt at the end of the review period was USD 50.1 million, a drop of 11% from the prior quarter. Repayment of loans was the main cause of this decrease which more than offset disbursements to the institutions. By March 2024, the guaranteed debt's nominal value remained at 0.12% of GDP, significantly lower than the 5% threshold specified in the Guidelines for the Management of Contingent Liabilities.

With an average term of eight years, the existing portfolio of guaranteed loans has extended maturity periods ranging from seven to twenty-five years. Because the debt service is spread over a longer length of time, this extended

timeframe represents a decreased annual risk for the government in the event of default.

6.4b. Disbursed and Outstanding debt of State-Owned Entities and Extra Budgetary Units

As of the end of June 2023, the total debt stock of public entities (SOEs and EBUs) stood at UGX 10,309.02 billion (USD 2.811 billion), representing a 6.6% increase from the previous year's figure of UGX 9,673.7 billion (USD 2.64 billion). This uptick can be primarily attributed to disbursements made on newly acquired loans, as well as on existing loans, which more than offset the repayments made during the same period. It is important to note that 79.1% of the stock of SOE debt is on-lent and does not pose any major risk to Government since it services these loans directly.

Table 18: Non-Guaranteed Debt and Other Liabilities of SOEs and EBUs, Million UGX

<i>All in UGX Million</i>	Financial Year / UGX	
	Jun-22	Jun-23
Domestic Borrowing	158,485	224,032
External Borrowing	181,206	304,122
Other debt (including lease contracts and overdrafts)	1,566,245	1,623,489
GoU On-Lent	7,767,721	8,157,378
Total outstanding debt excluding GoU on-lent loans	1,905,936	2,151,643
Total debt including GoU on-lent loans	9,673,657	10,309,021
<u>Debt ratio (Total debt/total assets)¹³</u>	24.23%	17.61%
Liabilities from grants and GoU contributions	1,255,337	1,467,105

Source: MoFPED, DPID

6.4c. Stock of GoU on-lent loans

By the end of June 2023, the volume of on-lent loans saw a 5% increase, rising from UGX 7,767.7 billion in June 2022 to UGX 8,157.4 billion. This growth is largely due to new disbursements and accrued interest, which surpassed the

¹³ This is calculated for only entities with debt

repayments made in the reviewed period. A significant portion of these on-lent loans, over 93 percent, was allocated to the Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL) and the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL). This funding primarily supported the development of key energy generation and transmission projects in Uganda. As of June 2023, the total on-lent loans from the Government of Uganda constituted 79.1% of the SOE's total debt stock.

Table 19: Guaranteed Debt and Other Liabilities of Local Governments, Million UGX

<i>All in UGX Millions</i>	June 2022	June 2023
Domestic loans	54.9	16.9
External loans	-	-
On-lending	-	-
Total outstanding debt including GoU on-lent	54.9	16.9
Current liabilities (including payables)	24,338	29,829
Other debts (including lease contracts and overdrafts)	-	-
Other LG contingent liabilities	8,562	6,492
Capital grants	-	-
Pension liabilities	23,638	12,541
Total (Implicit contingent liabilities)	56,594	48,878

Source: MoFPED, DPID

The level of debt owed by local governments in Uganda registered a reduction from UGX 54.9 million in June 2022 to UGX 16.9 million in June 2023. This reduction in debt, originating from a court case against Mbale City, is on a consistent decline. As of the end of June 2023, the total liabilities of Local Governments, encompassing both current and pension liabilities, stood at UGX 48,878 million. This represents a 14% decrease from the previous fiscal year's UGX 56,594 million. The decrease is mainly attributed to a decline in pension liabilities and other contingent liabilities associated with Local Government. Based on these figures, it is evident that the fiscal risk posed by Local Government debt is significantly lower in comparison to the risks from Guarantees, State-Owned Enterprises, and Extra Budgetary Units.

6.5 COST AND RISK OF THE EXISTING DEBT PORTFOLIO

The overall cost and risk exposure of the country's existing public debt portfolio (external and domestic debt) is significantly influenced by interest rates, repayment periods and currency denominations.

6.5a. Refinancing and Rollover Risks

The weighted average time to maturity of all the principal payments in the external debt portfolio (ATM) is 10.0 years and 6.7 years for domestic debt. The weighted time to maturity of all principal payments of the overall existing debt portfolio (external and domestic debt) is 8.7 year lower than 8.9 the previous quarter. This is attributed mainly to the increased commercial debt with shorter maturity in the external debt portfolio. The average time to maturity for external debt stock has been decreasing over time due to the contraction of external loans, mostly commercial with shorter maturities.

Domestic debt maturing in one year is 25% (USD 2.54 billion) of the total domestic debt. This is an improvement from December 2023 where domestic debt maturing in one year as a percentage of total was 26.6% (USD 2.67 billion) and is attributed to the deliberate efforts to issue longer dated instruments in the recent years. External debt maturing in one year as a percentage of the total as at end March 2024 has gone up to 5.4% (USD 0.79 billion) from 2.4% (USD 0.35 billion) as at end December 2023.

6.5b. Interest rate risk

As at end March 2024, a bigger proportion of Uganda's external debt stock (78.5%) equivalent to USD 11.44 billion has fixed interest rates. On average, it will take 8.1 years for all the principal payments in the total debt portfolio to be subjected to a new interest rate. For external debt, it will take on average 9.1 years for all the principal payments to be subjected to a new interest rate while for domestic debt 6.7 years. As a result, the total average time to re-fixing of interest rates has reduced from 8.3 years in December 2023 to 8.1 years in March 2024.

Uganda's exposure to risk associated with interest rates for the entire public debt portfolio is still low given the time it takes on average to re-fix the interest

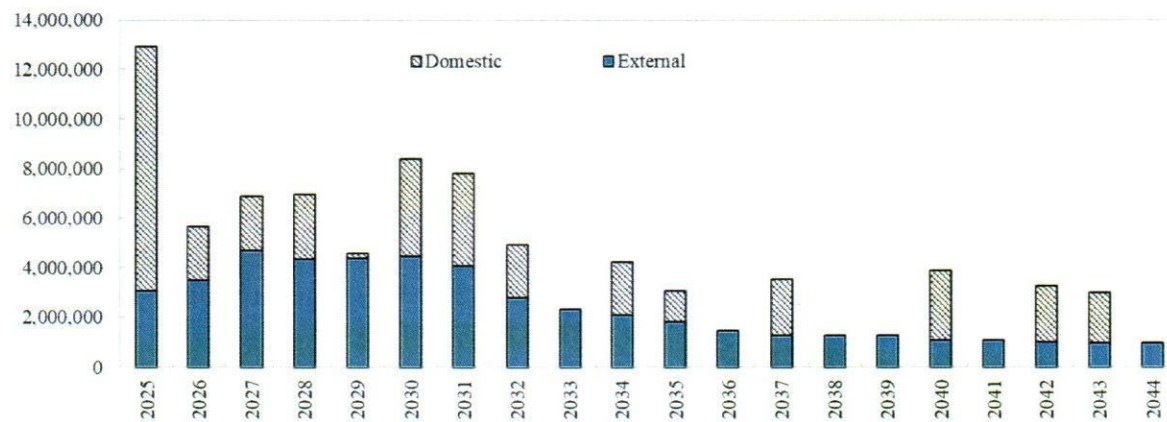
rates for the aggregate public debt stock (domestic and external). This is majorly attributed to the greater share of concessional loans in the external debt portfolio. The exposure to interest rate risk of the domestic debt portfolio has reduced as evidenced by the increase in average time to re-fixing from 6.4 years in December 2023 to 6.7 years in March 2024 as a result of deliberate efforts to issue longer dated instruments taken in recent years.

6.5c. Exchange rate risk

As at end March 2024, a greater share of Uganda’s public debt (58.9%/USD 14.57 Billion) was denominated in foreign currency, Of this, USD denominated debt stock accounted for 29.45% (USD 4.29 Billion) of the total public. The remaining percent (USD 10.28 Billion) is denominated in other foreign currencies like the Chinese Yuan, Japanese Yen, Euros, British Pound, and others. Uganda is highly exposed to risks associated with exchange rate shocks as seen from this analysis.

In addition, short term foreign currency debt as a share of reserves increased from 9.3 to 22.4 in Q3 on account of the reduction in the acquisition of external debt with shorter grace and maturity profiles.

6.5d Redemption profile



PART 7: GLOSSARY OF DEBT AND RELATED TERMS

Agency	An agency in a <i>creditor economy</i> that provides insurance, guarantees, or loans for the export of goods and services
Amortization	The repayment of the principal amount of a loan spread out over a period of time.
Amortization Schedule	The schedule for the repayment of principal and payment of interest on an on-going basis.
Arrears	Amounts that are both unpaid and past the due date for payment
Average time to Maturity	This is a measurement of the weighted time to maturity of all the principal payments in the portfolio. (See maturity)
Average time to Refixing	This is a measure of the average time until all the principal payments in the debt portfolio become subject to a new interest rate.
Bills	These are securities (usually short term) that give holders the unconditional rights to receive stated fixed sums on a specified date.
Bilateral Creditor	A type of creditor in the context of external debt. Official Bilateral creditors include governments and their agencies, autonomous public bodies, or official export credit agencies.
Borrower (the debtor)	The organization or the entity defined as such in the loan contract which usually is responsible for servicing the debt.
Bonds	These are long term securities (usually 2 years and above) that give holders the unconditional rights to receive stated fixed sums on a specified date.
Bullet Repayment	The repayment of principal in a single payment at the maturity of the debt.
Commercial Interest Reference Rates (CIRR)	A set of currency-specific interest rates for major OECD countries.

Commitment: An obligation to furnish the resource of a given amount under specified financial terms and conditions.

Commitment Charge (fee) Charge or fee made for holding available the undisbursed balance of a loan commitment.

Concessional Loans These are loans extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. Concessionality is achieved either through interest rates below those available on the market or by longer *grace periods*, or a combination of these. Concessional loans typically have long grace periods.

Contingent Liability A possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of an entity.

Credit An amount for which there is a specific obligation of repayment.

Creditor The organization or entity that provides money or resources and to whom payment is owed under the terms of a loan agreement. It's an entity with a financial claim on another entity.

Creditor Country The country in which the creditor resides.

Currency of denomination The unit of account in which amounts of indebtedness are expressed in the general/loan agreement.

Currency of Reporting The unit of account in which amounts are reported either to the compiling agency and/or to an international agency compiling debt statistics.

Currency of Settlement The currency of settlement is determined by the currency in which the values of the flows and positions are settled. It is important for international liquidity and the measurement of potential foreign exchange drains. The currency of settlement may be different from the currency of denomination. Using a currency of settlement that is different from the currency of denomination simply means that a currency conversion is involved each time a settlement occurs.

Debt	All Liabilities that are debt instruments
Debt Conversion	The exchange of debt for a non-debt liability, such as equity, or for counterparty funds can be used to finance a particular project or policy.
Debt Default	Failure to meet a debt obligation payment, either <i>principal</i> or <i>interest</i> .
Debt Disbursed and outstanding	The amount that has been disbursed from a loan commitment but has not yet been repaid or forgiven.
Debt Instrument(s)	These are financial claims that require payments of interest and or/principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future.
Debt Prepayment	This consist of a repurchase, or early payment, of debt at conditions that are agreed between the debtor and the creditor
Debt Refinancing	Debt refinancing involves the replacement of an existing debt instrument or instruments including any arrears with a new debt instrument or instruments.
Debt Service	Refers to payments in respect of both <i>principal</i> and <i>interest</i> . Actual debt service is the set of payments actually made to satisfy a debt obligation, including principal, interest, and any late payment fees. Scheduled debt service is the set of payments, including principal and interest, which is required to be made through the life of the debt.
Debt-Service (-to-Exports) Ratio	The ratio of debt service (<i>interest</i> and <i>principal</i> payments due) during a year, expressed as a percentage of exports (typically of goods and services) for that year. Forward-looking debt-service ratios require some forecast of export. This ratio is considered to be a key indicator of an economy's debt burden.
Debtor Economy	The economy in which the debtor resides.
Deep Discount Bond	These are long term securities that require periodic coupon payments during the life of the instrument but

the amount is substantially below the market rate of interest at issuance.

Disbursed Loans	The amount that has been disbursed from a loan but has not yet been repaid or forgiven.
Domestic Currency	Domestic currency is that which is legal tender in the economy and issued by the monetary authority for that economy, i.e., either that of an individual economy or, in a currency union, to which the economy belongs. All other currencies are foreign currencies.
Domestic Debt	Debt liabilities owed by residents to residents of the same economy
Export Credit	A loan extended to finance a specific purchase of goods services from within the <i>creditor economy</i> . Export credits extended by the supplier of goods—such as when the importer of goods and services is allowed to defer payment—are known as <i>supplier's credits</i> ; export credits extended by a financial institution, or an <i>export credit agency</i> in the exporting economy are known as <i>buyer's credits</i>
External Debt	At any given time, is the outstanding amount of that actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of <i>interest</i> and/or <i>principal</i> by the <i>debtor</i> at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to non-residents by residents of an economy.
Face Value	Face value is the undiscounted amount of principal to be paid to the holder at maturity (e.g., the redemption amount of a bond).
Foreign Currency domestic	Foreign currency is a currency other than the currency (See domestic currency)
Foreign Debt	Same as External Debt
Fixed Interest Rate	A rate of interest that is defined in absolute terms at the time of the loan agreement.
Grace Period	The grace period for <i>principal</i> is the period from the date of signature of the loan or the issue of the financial instrument to the first repayment of principal.

- Grant Element** The measure of concessionality of a loan, calculated as the difference between the face value of the loan and the sum of the discounted future *debt service* payments to be made by the borrower expressed as a percentage of the face value of the loan.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** Essentially, the sum of the gross value added of all resident producer units plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes on products, less subsidies products, that is not included in the valuation of output.
- Institutional Unit** An institutional unit is defined in the *2008 SNA* as “an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities”
- Interest** This is a form of investment income that is receivable by the owner of financial assets for putting such assets and other resources at the disposal of another institutional unit.
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was set up as an intergovernmental financial institution in 1946 as a result of the Bretton Woods Accord. It is the original agency of the *World Bank Group* and is commonly referred to as the World Bank (see also *World Bank Group*).
- International Development Association (IDA)** IDA, established in 1960, is the concessional lending arm of the *World Bank Group*. IDA provides low-income developing countries (economies) with long-term loans on highly concessional terms: typically, a ten-year grace period, a 40-year repayment period, and only a small servicing charge.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)** Following the Bretton Woods Accords and established in 1945, the IMF is a cooperative intergovernmental monetary and financial institution with 187-member countries. Its main purpose is to promote

international monetary cooperation so to facilitate the growth of international trade and economic activity more generally. The IMF provides financial resources to enable its members to correct payments imbalances without resorting to trade and payment restrictions.

Issue Price It is the price at which the investors buy the debt securities when first issued.

Line of Credit An agreement that creates a facility under which one unit can borrow credit from another up to a specified ceiling usually over a specified period of time. Lines of credit provide a guarantee that funds will be available, but no financial asset/liability exists until funds are actually advanced.

Loan A financial instrument that is created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor and receives a non-negotiable document as evidence of the asset

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)

LIBOR is a reference rate for the international banking markets and is commonly the basis on which lending margins is fixed. Thus, an original loan agreement or a *rescheduling agreement* may set the *interest* rate to the borrower at six-month dollar LIBOR plus 1.5 percent, with semi-annual adjustments for changes in the LIBOR rate.

Maturity (Defined and Undefined)

Defined maturity refers to a finite time (fixed) period at the end of which the financial instrument will cease to exist and the principal is repaid with interest. Undefined maturity refers to the absence of a contractual maturity. Undefined maturity deposits include demand deposits, checking interest accounts, savings accounts, and money market accounts. Other examples of undefined maturity debt instruments are perpetual bonds.

Multilateral Creditors

These creditors are multilateral financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank, as well as other multilateral development banks.

Net Present Value (NPV) of Debt

The nominal amount outstanding minus the sum of all future *debt-service* obligations (*interest* and *principal*) on existing debt discounted at an interest rate different from the contracted rate.

Nominal Value

The nominal value of a *debt instrument* is the amount that at any moment in time the *debtor* owes to the *creditor* at that moment; this value is typically established by reference to the terms of a contract the debtor and creditor. The nominal value of a debt instrument the value of the debt at creation, and any subsequent economic flows, such as transactions (e.g., repayment of *principal*), valuation changes

Official Creditor

Official creditors are international organizations, governments and government agencies including official monetary institutions.

Official Development Assistance (ODA):

Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount).

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loans

Loans with a maturity of over one-year meeting criteria set out in the definition of ODA, provided by governments or official agencies and for which repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind.

Original Maturity

The period of time from when the financial asset/liability was created to its final maturity date.

Paris Club Paris Club

An informal group of creditor governments that has met regularly in Paris since 1956 to provide debt treatment to countries experiencing payment difficulties; the French treasury provides the secretariat. Creditors reschedule a debtor country's public debts as part of the international support provided to an economy that is experiencing debt-servicing difficulties

Present Value (PV)

The present value (PV) is the discounted sum of all future *debt service* at a given rate of *interest*. If the rate of interest is the contractual rate of the debt, by construction, the *present value* equals the *nominal value*, whereas if the rate of interest is the market interest rate, then the present value equals the market value of the debt.

Present Value of Debt-to-Exports Ratio (PV/X)

Present value (PV) of debt as a percentage of exports (usually of goods and services) (X). In the context of the Paris Club and *HIPC Initiative*, sometimes present value is mis described as *net present value* (NPV).

Principal

the provision of economic value by the *creditor*, or the creation of debt creation of debt liabilities through other means, establishes a principal liability for the debtor, which, until extinguished, may change in value over time. For *debt instruments* alone, for the use of the principal, *interest* can, and usually does, accrue on the principal amount, increasing its value.

Principal Outstanding The amount of principal disbursed and not repaid.

Principal Repayment The payments which are made against the *drawn* and outstanding amount of the loan

Private Creditors These are neither governments nor public sector agencies. Private financial institutions, and manufacturers, exporters and other suppliers of goods that have a financial claim.

Public Sector: The public sector includes the general government, monetary authorities, and those entities in the banking and other sectors that are public corporations.

Public Sector Debt Total public sector debt consists of all debt liabilities of resident public sector units to other residents and non-residents.

Public Sector External Debt

Total public sector external debt consists of all debt liabilities of resident public sector units to non-residents.

- Public Debt** The debt obligation of the public sector.
- Public External Debt** The external debt obligation of the public sector.
- Publicly Guaranteed Debt**
The external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS)

The Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS) database, jointly developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund brings together detailed external debt data of Countries that Subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and of countries that participate in the IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS).

- Redemption Price** It is the amount to be paid by the issuer to the holder at maturity.

Remaining (Residual) Maturity

The period of time until debt payments fall due. In the *Guide*, it is recommended that short-term remaining maturity of outstanding *external debt* be measured by adding the value of outstanding short-term external debt (original maturity) to the value of outstanding long-term external debt (original maturity) due to be paid in one year or less. These data include all arrears.

- Short-Term Debt** Debt that has maturity of one year or less. Maturity can be defined either on an original or remaining basis (see also *Original Maturity* and *Remaining Maturity*).

- Spread (Margin):** A percentage to be added to some defined base interest rate, such as LIBOR, to determine the rate of interest to be used for a loan.

- Sovereign Debt** Sovereign debt is often used by financial markets and fiscal analysts as debt that has been contracted by the national government. Unlike grouping of the public sector, which is based on institutional units, "sovereign" is defined on a functional basis. Normally "sovereign issuer" of debt is the government (usually national or federal) that de facto exercises primary authority over a

recognized jurisdiction whose debt are being considered. Consequently, sovereign debt is debt that has been legally contracted by the national government.

Stock of Debt	The amount outstanding as of a moment of time.
Stock Figures	The value of financial assets and liabilities outstanding at a particular point in time.
Supplier's Credit	A financing arrangement under which an exporter extends credit to the buyer.
Treasury Bills	Negotiable securities issued by the government. In general, these are short term obligations issued with maturity of one year or less. They are traded on a discount bases.
Treasury Bonds	Longer Term Securities compared to Treasury Bills. Usually more than a year
Undisbursed	Funds committed by the creditor but not yet drawn by the borrower.
Yield-to-Maturity	The yield-to-maturity rate is the rate at which the present value of future interest and principal payments, i.e., all future cash flows from the bond, equals the price of the bond.