

THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND ITS ACTIVITIES IN UGANDA

Senior Resident Representative
Kampala, April 4th, 2013



Outline

The IMF- origins, mandate, and structure

The functions of the IMF

The IMF in Uganda



The IMF – Origin and Mandate

Establishment

• Bretton Woods, 1944, in the aftermath of Second World War and Great Depression

Mandate

- Promote global economic and financial stability
 - Short-term balance of payments support
 - Expansion in trade, employment and income

Membership

• Near universal (188 countries)

Quotas

- Represent relative economic size, and determine:
 - Contribution to IMF financing
 - Voting power
 - Access to IMF resources



IMF Roots





IMF FOUNDERS



The IMF – Structure

Board of Governors

188 Governors

Ultimate decision making

IMFC

24 Members

Advisory body

Executive Board

24 Directors

Daily decision making

Managing Director

Chairs the Executive Board; Head of Staff



The Functions of the IMF

Surveillance

Lending

Technical Assistance

Information available at: www.imf.org



IMF Surveillance

- "Economic Doctor"
 - Bilateral: Article IV consultations
 Financial sector (FSAP)
 - Regional: Regional Economic Outlook (SSA)
 - Global: World Economic Outlook (WEO)
 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR)
 Fiscal Monitor





IMF Lending

"Global Firefighter"

Non-Concessional: Crisis Management

Crisis Prevention

Concessional: Tailored to Country Needs

Conditionality: Flexible, Focused, Social





IMF Technical Assistance IMF

- "Coach"
 - Strong policies are built on strong policy foundations
 - Regional Technical Assistance Centers







The IMF in Uganda

UGANDA — USE OF IMF FACILITIES AND INSTRUMENTS

•ECF: 1994- 1997: SDR 120.5 million

•ECF: 1997- 2001: SDR 100.4 million

•ECF: 2002-2006: SDR 13.5 million

•PSI: 2006- 2010 ...

•PSI: 2010- 2013 ...

- Reflects Uganda's transformation into a mature stabilizer
- Provides positive signals ("catalytic role"):
 - Stable external position
 - Policies are well designed
- Provides a platform for coordinated structural adjustment



SUPPORT MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

- Back the country's goals of broad and inclusive growth; low inflation; and a sustainable external position.
- Accompany economic authorities in maintaining sound monetary and fiscal policies. IMF programs typically monitor monetary aggregates, credit to the government; external non-concessional debt.



ENCOURAGE STRUCTURAL REFORMS

- Improve institutions and capacity for sustained growth
 - Macroeconomic policy formulation
 - Fiscal issues (PFM; tax policy; revenue administration)
 - Banking supervision; Payments systems
 - Statistical compilation



PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Fiscal policy: PFM, Tax policy, Revenue administration (draft Public Finance Act)
- Monetary policy: Institutional capacity of the BoU, Inflation targeting
- Statistics: National accounts methodology and compilation



REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

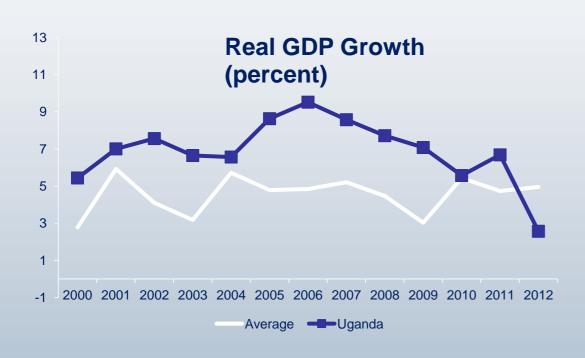
Experts from AFRITAC-EAST continuously visit Uganda

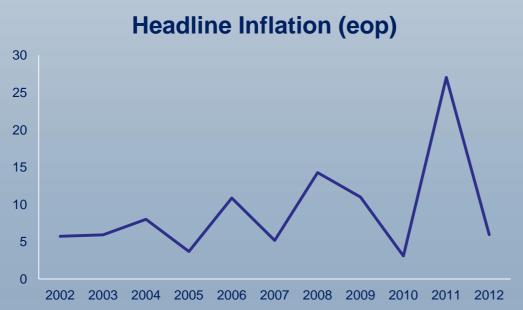


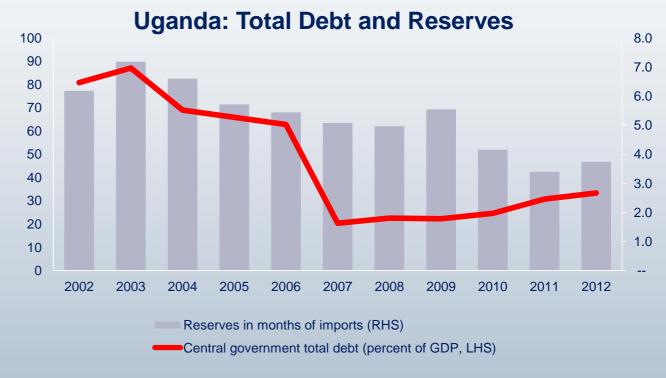
http://www.eastafritac.org/

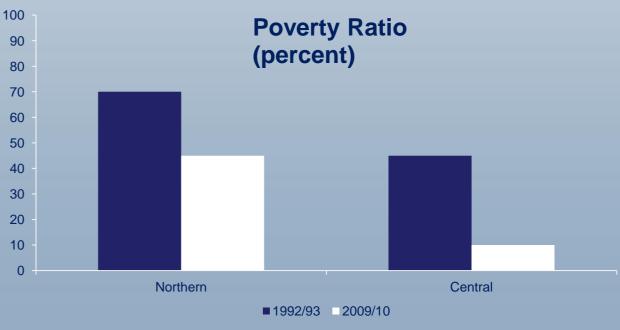


Performance under the Programs









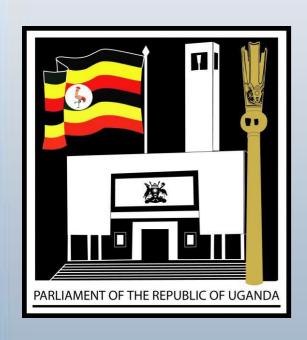
- The IMF provides policy advice to country authorities
- Decisions are made by country authorities (government parliament)



IMF Day-to-Day Activities in Uganda

- Permanent office in Kampala mission chief is resident representative
- Continuous interaction with economic authorities, representatives from financial sector, business community, and civil society
- Close dialogue with other bilateral partners
- Engagement with media
- Sharp interest in increasingly engage with legislators

Transparency; two way dialogue to understand and explain



Communication on policy priorities

Knowledge socio-political situation and constraints

Approval of laws to support program reforms

IMF ready to support the Parliaments work





