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McGill Guide 9th ed.

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MLA 8th ed.

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, 'Chapter Seventeen: General and Miscellaneous' (1995) 177

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- (a) "Act of Parliament" means a law made by Parliament;
- (b) "article" means an article of this Constitution;
- (c) "child" means a person under the age of eighteen years;
- (d) "court" means a court of judicature established by or under the authority of this Constitution;
- (e) "Court of Appeal" means the Court of Appeal of Uganda;
- (f) "district" means a district referred to in article 5 of this Constitution;
- (g) "district council" means a district council established under article 180 of this Constitution;
- (h) "education service" means any part of the public service established as the education service by Parliament by law in conformity with this Constitution;
- (i) "financial year" means the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in any year or such other day as Parliament may by law prescribe;
- (j) "functions" includes powers and duties;
- (k) "Gazette" means *The Uganda Gazette* and includes any supplement of that Gazette;
- (l) "Government" means the Government of Uganda;
- (m) "health service" means any part of the public service established as the health service by Parliament by law in conformity with this Constitution;
- (n) "High Court" means the High Court of Uganda;
- (o) "judgment" includes a decision, an order or decree of the court;
- (p) "judicial power" means the power to dispense justice among persons and between persons and the State under the laws of Uganda;
- (q) "Leadership Code of Conduct" means the Leadership Code of Conduct established under Chapter Fourteen of this Constitution;
- (r) "local government council" means a council referred to in article 180 of this Constitution;
- (s) "Minister" means a Minister of the Government and includes a Minister of State and a Deputy Minister;

- (t) "oath of allegiance" means an oath of allegiance prescribed by this Constitution;
  - (u) "Parliament" means the Parliament of Uganda;
  - (v) "President" means the President of Uganda;
  - (w) "public office" means an office in the public service;
  - (x) "public officer" means a person holding or acting in any public office;
  - (y) "public service" means service in a civil capacity of the Government or of a local government;
  - (z) "session" means a series of meetings of Parliament within a period of twelve months;
  - (aa) "sitting" includes a period during which Parliament is continuously sitting without adjournment and a period during which it is in committee;
  - (bb) "Speaker" means the Speaker of Parliament and "Deputy Speaker" shall be construed accordingly;
  - (cc) "subordinate court" means a court subordinate to the High Court;
  - (dd) "Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of Uganda;
  - (ee) "Uganda" means the Republic of Uganda.
- (2) In this Constitution—
- (a) unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to an office in the public service includes—
    - (i) a reference to the office of Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice, Principal Judge, a justice of the Supreme Court or a justice of Appeal, or a judge of the High Court and the office of a member of any other court of law established by or under the authority of this Constitution, other than a court-martial, being an office the emoluments of which are paid directly from the Consolidated Fund or directly out of monies provided by Parliament; and
    - (ii) a reference to the office of a member of the Uganda Police Force, the Uganda Prisons Service, the education service and the health service;
  - (b) a reference to an office in the public service does not include a reference to the office of the President, the Vice President,

the Speaker or Deputy Speaker, a Minister, the Attorney General, a member of Parliament or a member of any commission, authority, council or committee established by this Constitution.

(3) In this Constitution unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to the holder of an office by the term designating that office includes a reference to any person for the time being lawfully acting in or performing the functions of that office.

(4) For the purposes of this Constitution, a person shall not be considered as holding a public office by reason only of the fact that that person is in receipt of a pension or similar allowance in respect of service under the Government.

(5) The power to remove a public officer from office includes the power to require or permit that officer to retire from public service; except that nothing in this clause confers on any person or authority power to require the retirement of a person holding a public office for which the method of retirement or removal is specifically provided for by this Constitution.

(6) Any provision in this Constitution that vests in any person or authority power to remove a public officer from office shall not prejudice the power of any person or authority to abolish any office or any law providing for the compulsory retirement of public officers generally or any class of public officer on attaining an age specified in that law.

(7) Where power is vested by this Constitution in any person or authority to appoint any person to act in or perform the functions of any office if the holder of the office is unable to perform those functions, no such appointment shall be called in question on the ground that the holder of the office was able to perform those functions.

(8) Where any power is conferred by this Constitution to make any statutory instrument or rule, or pass any resolution, or give any direction, the power shall be construed as including the power, exercisable in like manner, to amend or revoke any such statutory instrument, rule, resolution or direction.

(9) In this Constitution, references to the amendment of any of the provisions of this Constitution or any Act of Parliament include references to the alteration, modification or reenactment, with or without amendment or modification of that provision, the suspension or repeal of that provision and the making of a different provision in place of that provision.

- (10) In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires—
- (a) words referring to natural persons include a reference to corporations;
  - (b) words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular;
  - (c) words directing or empowering a public officer to do any act or thing, or otherwise applying to that officer by the designation of the office of that person, include the successors in office and all deputies and other assistants of that person.

## **258. Ratification of certain acts relating to the procedure of Parliament.**

Subject to article 92 of this Constitution—

- (a) no Act, resolution or decision passed or taken or purported to have been passed or taken by Parliament at any time after the commencement of this Constitution using the procedure of voting by voice vote, namely, by the voices of “Ayes” for those in favour of the question and “Noes” for those against the question, shall be taken to be invalid by reason of the use of that procedure;
- (b) no Act passed or purported to have been passed by Parliament at any time after the commencement of this Constitution shall be taken to be invalid by reason of the fact that the bill for the Act was not discussed and recommendations made on it to Parliament by a standing committee.

## **Chapter Eighteen**

### **Amendment of the Constitution.**

#### **259. Amendment of the Constitution.**

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may amend by way of addition, variation or repeal, any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Chapter.

(2) This Constitution shall not be amended except by an Act of Parliament—

- (a) the sole purpose of which is to amend this Constitution; and
- (b) the Act has been passed in accordance with this Chapter.

#### **260. Amendments requiring a referendum.**

(1) A bill for an Act of Parliament seeking to amend any of the provisions specified in clause (2) of this article shall not be taken as passed unless—

- (a) it is supported at the second and third readings in Parliament by not less than two-thirds of all members of Parliament; and
- (b) it has been referred to a decision of the people and approved by them in a referendum.

(2) The provisions referred to in clause (1) of this article are—

- (a) this article;
- (b) Chapter One—articles 1 and 2;
- (c) Chapter Four—article 44;
- (d) Chapter Five—articles 69, 74 and 75;
- (e) Chapter Six—article 79(2);
- (f) Chapter Seven—article 105(1);
- (g) Chapter Eight—article 128(1); and
- (h) Chapter Sixteen.

**261. Amendments requiring approval by district councils.**

(1) A bill for an Act of Parliament seeking to amend any of the provisions specified in clause (2) of this article shall not be taken as passed unless—

- (a) it is supported at the second and third readings in Parliament by not less than two-thirds of all members of Parliament; and
  - (b) it has been ratified by at least two-thirds of the members of the district council in each of at least two-thirds of all the districts of Uganda.
- (2) The provisions referred to in clause (1) of this article are—
- (a) this article;
  - (b) Chapter Two—article 5(2);
  - (c) Chapter Nine—article 152;
  - (d) Chapter Eleven—articles 176(1), 178, 189 and 197.

**262. Amendments by Parliament.**

A bill for an Act of Parliament to amend any provision of the Constitution, other than those referred to in articles 260 and 261 of this Constitution, shall not be taken as passed unless it is supported at the second and third readings by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all members of Parliament.

**263. Certificate of compliance.**

(1) The votes on the second and third readings referred to in articles 260 and 261 of this Constitution shall be separated by at least fourteen sitting days of Parliament.

(2) A bill for the amendment of this Constitution which has been passed in accordance with this Chapter shall be assented to by the President only if—

- (a) it is accompanied by a certificate of the Speaker that the provisions of this Chapter have been complied with in relation to it; and

(b) in the case of a bill to amend a provision to which article 260 or 261 of this Constitution applies, it is accompanied by a certificate of the Electoral Commission that the amendment has been approved at a referendum or, as the case may be, ratified by the district councils in accordance with this Chapter.

(3) Where the provisions of clause (2) of this article are complied with in the case of a bill to which article 260 or 261 of this Constitution applies, the President shall not refuse to assent to the bill.

(4) Where in the case of a bill to which clause (3) of this article applies the President—

(a) refuses to assent to the bill; or

(b) fails to assent to the bill within thirty days after the bill is submitted,

the President shall be taken to have assented to the bill, and the Speaker shall cause a copy of the bill to be laid before Parliament and the bill shall become law without the assent of the President.



## **Chapter Nineteen**

### **Transitional Provisions.**

**264. Transitional Government (Repealed).**

**265. Particular functions of transitional Government (Repealed).**

**266. Existing courts of judicature (Repealed).**

**267. Existing offices of judges (Repealed).**

**268. Interim membership of Court of Appeal (Repealed).**

**269. Existing offices.**

(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, every person who immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution held or was acting in any office established by or by virtue of the Constitution then in force, so far as is consistent with the provisions of this Constitution, shall be taken to have been appointed as from the coming into force of this Constitution, to hold or to act in the equivalent office under this Constitution.

(2) The provisions of this article shall not prejudice any powers conferred by or under this Constitution or any other law on any person or authority to make provision for the abolition of office or for the removal from office of persons holding or acting in any office and for requiring persons to retire from office.

(3) In determining, for the purpose of any law relating to retirement benefits or otherwise, the length of service of a public officer to whom clause (1) of this article applies, service as a public officer under the Government in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall be deemed to be continuous with service as a public officer which begins immediately after the coming into force of this Constitution.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the terms and conditions of service of a person to whom this article applies shall not be less favourable than those applicable to that person immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, it is declared that any office established before the coming into force of this Constitution which is inconsistent with any provision of this Constitution is, on the coming into force of this Constitution, abolished.

**270. Regulation of political organisations (Repealed).**

**271. Existing political parties or organisations (Repealed).**

**272. First elections (Repealed).**

**273. Appointment to certain offices (Repealed).**

**274. Existing law.**

(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the operation of the existing law after the coming into force of this Constitution shall not be affected by the coming into force of this Constitution but the existing law shall be construed with such modifications, adaptations, qualifications and exceptions as may be necessary to bring it into conformity with this Constitution.

(2) For the purposes of this article, the expression "existing law" means the written and unwritten law of Uganda or any part of it as existed immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, including any Act of Parliament or Statute or statutory instrument enacted or made before that date which is to come into force on or after that date.

**275. Modification of existing law by first President (Repealed).**

**276. Enactments not yet in force.**

Where immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution any existing law had not been brought into force or was to come into force on a date subsequent to the coming into force of this Constitution, that law may be brought into force in accordance with its terms or shall come into force on such subsequent date as the case may be.

**277. Provisions regarding urban authorities (Repealed).**

**278. Existing commissions and committees of inquiry except for commissions and committees of inquiry whose work would still be going on at the time the repeal takes effect (Repealed).**

**279. Oaths deemed to have been taken (Repealed).****280. Pending matters.**

(1) Where any matter or thing has been commenced before the coming into force of this Constitution by any person or authority having power to do so under the existing law, that matter or thing may be carried on and completed by the person or authority having power to do so on or after the coming into force of this Constitution and, unless the President in any case otherwise directs, it shall not be necessary for that person or authority to commence that matter or thing afresh.

(2) This article shall have effect subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to any law made by Parliament.

**281. Proceedings pending before courts.**

Legal proceedings pending immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution before any court, including civil proceedings against the Government, may be proceeded with and completed.

**282. Prerogative of mercy re cases before Constitution.**

The prerogative of mercy of the President under article 121 of this Constitution may be exercised in respect of any criminal offences committed before the coming into force of this Constitution as it may in respect of a criminal offence committed after the coming into force of this Constitution.

**283. Devolution of rights and liabilities.**

Subject to the provisions of article 284 of this Constitution—

- (a) any right, prerogative, privilege or function which under the existing law vested in the President shall vest in the

President or other person or authority as is specified under this Constitution;

- (b) any right, privilege, obligation, liability, or function vested in or subsisting against the Government by or under an existing law shall continue to so vest or subsist.

#### **284. Succession to property.**

(1) All property, whether movable or immovable, and all assets which immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution were vested in any authority or person for the purposes of or in right of the Government or in the Government shall, on the coming into force of this Constitution, vest in the Government, subject to the provisions of Chapter Fifteen of this Constitution.

(2) Any property which was immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution liable to escheat or to be forfeited to any person or authority in right of the Government shall, on the coming into force of this Constitution, be liable to escheat or to be forfeited to the Government.

#### **285. Succession to contracts.**

Where there is subsisting, immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, a contract which has been entered into by or on behalf of the Government, then on and after the coming into force of this Constitution, all rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government under the contract shall be vested in or, as the case may be, subsist against the Government; and the contract shall otherwise continue to be of full force and effect.

#### **286. Revocation of statutory leases to urban authorities (Repealed).**

#### **287. International agreements, treaties and conventions.**

Where—

- (a) any treaty, agreement or convention with any country or international organisation was made or affirmed by Uganda or the Government on or after the ninth day of October, 1962, and

was still in force immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution; or

- (b) Uganda or the Government was otherwise a party immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution to any such treaty, agreement or convention,

the treaty, agreement or convention shall not be affected by the coming into force of this Constitution; and Uganda or the Government, as the case may be, shall continue to be a party to it.

**288. Repeal of 1967 Constitution and Legal Notice No. 1 of 1986.  
(Repealed)**

**289. Term of current Parliament to end with term of the President.**

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the term of the Parliament in existence at the time this article comes into force, shall expire on the same date as the five year term of the President in office at the time this article comes into force as prescribed by clause (1) of article 105 of this Constitution.

(2) Where the service of a member of Parliament is terminated as a result of the application of clause (1), that member of Parliament is entitled to the payment by the State of compensation for loss of employment for the period by which his or her service as a member of Parliament is shortened.

(3) The amount of compensation to be paid to a member of Parliament under clause (2) shall be equal to the salary and allowances that the member of Parliament would have earned as a member if he or she had continued to be a member until the date on which the term of the Parliament in question would normally have ended.

(4) Where a member of Parliament entitled to compensation under clause (2) dies before the payment to him or her of the compensation, the compensation shall be paid to his or her estate.

**290. Transitional provision relating to Kampala.**

Until Parliament passes a law in accordance with article 5 of this Constitution to provide for the administration and development of Kampala as the capital city for Uganda, Kampala the boundary of which is required to be delineated by article 5 of this Constitution shall be administered as a district in the manner in which Kampala was administered before the commencement of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005.\*

**291. Five year term of local government councils not to apply to existing councils.**

(1) For the avoidance of doubt, the term of five years prescribed for local government councils by clause (4) of article 181 of this Constitution shall only apply after the expiration of the term of the local government councils which were in existence at the time that that clause came into force.

(2) The term of local government councils in being at the time of the commencement of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005\* shall be deemed to be extended to expire at the same time as the term of the President in office at the commencement of that Act.

**292. Modification of laws.**

(1) Subject to any express provision of this Constitution any laws in existence before the commencement of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005\* shall continue in force subject to such modifications, adaptations and qualifications as may be necessary to give effect to this Constitution.

(2) The President may by statutory instrument, within two years after the commencement of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005, make such modifications in any law referred to in clause (1), for the purpose of bringing it into conformity with this Constitution.

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\*Refer to footnote 1, page 48.

(3) Where any law referred to in clause (1) is not yet in force, that law may be brought into force in accordance with its terms or shall come into force on such subsequent day as the case may be.

**293. Preservation of rights in respect of existing offices.**

Subject to article 269, any person holding any office under this Constitution before the coming into force of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005\* shall, so far as consistent with this Constitution, continue in office in an equivalent office.

**294. Existing constituencies.**

Until Parliament prescribes the constituencies under article 63, the constituencies shall be those into which Uganda was divided before the coming into force of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005.\*

**295. Movement organs continued.**

Until the first parliamentary elections for the purpose of the multiparty political system are held, the organs under the movement political system as referred to in clause (2) of article 70 of the Constitution shall remain in force and thereafter shall be subject to article 73.

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\*Refer to footnote 1, page 50.

**SCHEDULES**

*First Schedule*

articles 5, 178.

**Kampala and districts of Uganda.**

Kampala

**Districts of Uganda.**

- |                   |   |             |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Bundibugyo     | } | of Rwenzori |
| 2. Kasese         |   |             |
| 3. Busia          | } | of Bukedi   |
| 4. Butaleja       |   |             |
| 5. Pallisa        |   |             |
| 6. Tororo         |   |             |
| 7. Abim           | } | of Karamoja |
| 8. Kaabong        |   |             |
| 9. Kotido         |   |             |
| 10. Moroto        |   |             |
| 11. Nakapiripirit | } | of Bugisu   |
| 12. Mbale         |   |             |
| 13. Sironko       |   |             |
| 14. Manafwa       |   |             |
| 15. Bukwo         | } | of Sebei    |
| 16. Kapchorwa     |   |             |
| 17. Adjumani      | } | of Madi     |
| 18. Moyo          |   |             |



- |  |   |              |
|--|---|--------------|
| 19. Arua   | } | of West Nile |
| 20. Koboko   |   |              |
| 21. Nebbi  |   |              |
| 22. Yumbe  |   |              |
| 23. District comprising<br>of Maracha and<br>Terego Counties |   |              |
| 24. Amuru  | } | of Acholi    |
| 25. Gulu   |   |              |
| 26. Kitgum   |   |              |
| 27. Pader  |   |              |
| 28. District comprising<br>of Buliisa County                 | } | of Bunyoro   |
| 29. Hoima  |   |              |
| 30. Kibaale  |   |              |
| 31. Masindi  |   |              |
| 32. Kabarole   | } | of Tooro     |
| 33. Kamwenge   |   |              |
| 34. Kyenjojo   |   |              |
| 35. Amuria   | } | of Teso      |
| 36. Kaberamaido  |   |              |
| 37. Katakwi  |   |              |
| 38. Kumi   |   |              |
| 39. Soroti   |   |              |

- 40. Kalangala
- 41. Kayunga
- 42. Kiboga
- 43. Luwero
- 44. Masaka
- 45. Mityana
- 46. Mpigi
- 47. Mubende
- 48. Mukono
- 49. Nakaseke
- 50. Nakasongola
- 51. Rakai
- 52. Sembabule
- 53. Wakiso
- 54. Bushenyi
- 55. Ibanda
- 56. Isingiro
- 57. Kiruhura
- 58. Mbarara
- 59. Ntungamo
- 60. Amolatar
- 61. Apac
- 62. District comprising  
of Dokolo County
- 63. Lira
- 64. Oyam

of Buganda

of Ankole

of Lango

- |               |   |           |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| 65. Bugiri    | } | of Busoga |
| 66. Iganga    |   |           |
| 67. Jinja     |   |           |
| 68. Kaliro    |   |           |
| 69. Kamuli    |   |           |
| 70. Mayuge    | } | of Kigezi |
| 71. Namutumba |   |           |
| 72. Kabale    |   |           |
| 73. Kanungu   |   |           |
| 74. Kisoro    |   |           |
| 75. Rukungiri |   |           |

*Second Schedule.*

article 5.

**The boundary of Uganda.**

Commencing at the highest point of Mt. Sabyinyo; thence in a northeasterly direction to the southern extremity of the Bunagana ridge marked by Boundary Pillar 1; thence along the watershed of Bunagana to its highest point, marked by BP 2; thence in a northwesterly direction in a straight line to the summit of the knoll Chieshire, marked by BP 3; thence in a straight line in a northeasterly direction to the confluence of the Rivers Nyarugando and Nkaka (Kanga); thence following the thalweg of the River Nyarugando to its source; thence in a straight line in a northwesterly direction to the highest point of the hill Giseke, marked by BP 4; thence following the watershed between the hill Giseke and the hill Lubona and its continuation as far as a point, marked by BP 5, about 400 metres northwest of the summit of the hill Lubona; thence along the crest of the spur running in a northwesterly direction to River Sinda (Lulangala); thence along the crest of the opposite spur, as shown on the map, to the summit of the hill Kirambo, marked by BP 6; thence in a curved line, as shown on the map, along the crest of a spur running from Kirambo in a northeasterly and northerly direction to the northernmost elbow of the River Kaku or Rutshuru; thence in a straight line across this river to the mouth of the stream Kasumo (Sumo); thence along the thalweg of this stream to its source; thence in a straight line to the lowest point, marked by BP 7 of the col northeast of the above-mentioned elbow of the River Kaku or Rutshuru; thence in a straight line to the confluence of the Rivers Kyarakibi and Murungu; thence following the thalweg of the River Murungu downstream to its junction with the thalweg of the River Chonga; thence in a straight line to the summit of a hill (Muko), marked by BP 8, about 700 metres north-northeast of this junction; thence in a straight line in a northerly direction to the summit of the hill Chikomo (Deko South) or Katwakare, marked by BP 9; thence in a straight line to the summit of the hill Deko North; thence in a straight line to the summit of a hill (Nteko) about 3 km north by west of Deko North; thence in a straight line to the point, marked by BP 10, where the Kayonsa road crosses the River Ivi; thence in a straight line to a point marked by BP 11, about 1 km to the north of BP 10, on a prominent spur of the Nkabwa-Salambo range; thence following the crest of this spur to the summit of

the hill Salambo; thence along the watershed of the Nkabwa-Salambo range to the summit of the hill Nkabwa, marked by BP 12.

From the summit of Nkabwa hill, the boundary runs in an easterly direction to the summit of the hill Kyeshero, marked by BP 12A; thence in the same straight line to the point known as Kakoraza, marked by BP 13; thence in the same straight line eastwards to the River Munyaga; thence along the thalweg of this river, downstream, to its junction with the thalweg of the River Ishasha; thence along the thalweg of the River Ishasha, downstream, to its mouth in Lake Edward; thence in a straight line in a northerly direction across Lake Edward to a point marked by BP 1 at the mouth of the River Lubiriha-Thako; thence along the thalweg of this river to a point marked by BP 2; thence along the thalweg of this river to a point marked by BP 3; thence along the thalweg of this river to a point marked by BP 4; thence along the thalweg of this river to the point where it separates into the rivers Lubiriha and Thako as marked by BP 5; thence along the thalweg of the River Thako to a point marked by BP 6; thence continuing along the thalweg of the River Thako, upstream, to its source at a point marked by BP 7; thence in a straight line to the highest point of the Rwenzori Range, the summit of Margharita Peak; thence in a straight line to the source of the River Lami, situated about 5.4 km northwest of the Peak Kalengire and about 20 km southwest of the hilltop Karangura; thence along the thalweg of the River Lami, downstream, to its junction with the thalweg of River Semliki; thence along the thalweg of the River Semliki, downstream, to its mouth in Lake Albert; thence across Lake Albert in a succession of straight lines passing through the points situated midway between the shores of the lake on parallels of 010 31', 010 45' and 020 00' north latitude, to a point midway between the shores of the lake on the parallel of 020 07' north latitude.

From this point the boundary runs in a northerly direction along the meridian for a distance of approximately 4.5 km north of the point on the parallel of 020 07' north latitude; thence in a straight line to a point marked by BP 1 on the shore of Lake Albert and on the prolongation of a straight line from the hill Kagudi (Uduka) to the knoll Marombe on the escarpment overlooking Lake Albert about 1.7 km southeast by east of the hill Kagudi, and is about 100 metres from the lakeshore on the said straight line; thence in a straight line to BP 2 on the hill Marombe, about 2 km from the lakeshore; thence in a straight line to BP 3, on the

summit of the hill Kagudi (Uduka); thence in a straight line to BP 4 on the neck of the hill Ngumuda Biet (Otal), which is about 1.04 km from the hill Kagudi; thence in a straight line to BP 5 on the hill Biet (Otal), at a distance of 3.04 km from the hill Kagudi; thence in a straight line to BP 6 on the hill Virkidi on a straight line from the hill Kagudi to the hill Biet at a distance of about 4.8 km from Kagudi; thence in a straight line to BP 7 at the intersection of a straight line from the hill Kagudi to the hill Biet and a straight line from the hill Milia to the junction of the Rivers Nashiodo and Alala, close to the River Otal on its left bank and is known as Utal; thence in a northerly direction along the meridian of BP 7 on a straight line from the hill Milia to the junction of the Rivers Nashiodo and Alala to BP 8 about 4 km from the junction of the said rivers on the hill Wellingondo; thence along the meridian to BP 9 on the hill Nyatabu (Niatabu), about 2.48 km from the junction of the said rivers; thence along the meridian to BP 10 on the hill Nyatabu II (Nitabu) about 1.2 km from the junction of the said rivers in one of the villages known as Parombo; thence along the meridian to BP 11 on the right bank of the river Nashiodo (Achodo) at its junction with the River Alala; thence along the thalweg of the river upstream to its source to BP 12 on the summit of the hill Keresi; thence along a curved line following the watershed of the river Sido basin to BP 13 on the summit of the hill Aminzi; thence in a straight line to BP 14 on the summit of the hill Kiti in a straight line from the hill Aminzi to Monda (Omunda) Rock at a distance of about 2 km from Aminzi; thence in a straight line to BP 15 on the east immediately below the summit of the rock Monda; thence in a straight line to BP 16 on the right bank of the River Niabola (Nyibola) about 15 feet above its junction with the rivers Nyarwodo (Narodo) and Niabola (Nyibola); thence along the thalweg of the river Niabola (Nyibola) to BP 17 upon the summit of the hill Agu; thence along a curved line following the watershed of the river Aioda (Ayuda) basin on BP 18 on the summit of the hill Asina about 3.44 km southwest by south from the hill Agu; thence along the watershed to BP 19 on the summit of the hill Sisi; thence along the curved line following the watershed of the river Leda to BP 20 on the summit of the hill Ajigu; at a distance of about 2.56 km northwest by west of the hill Sisi; thence along a curved line following the watershed of the river Leda basin to BP 21, at a point 2.16 km west of BP 20; thence along a curved line following the watershed to BP 22 on the knoll Okiyo situated about 4.2 km southeast by east of the summit of the hill Cho; thence along a curved

line to BP 23 on a small group of rocks (Matijo) upon the watershed between the river Niagak basin and that tributary which joins the Niagak just below the confluence of the rivers Niagaka and Amoda and is about 2 km southeast by east of the hill Cho; thence along a curved line to BP 24 on a small knoll on the above-described watershed at a distance of about 200 metres from the confluence of the rivers Niagak and Amoda; thence in a straight line to BP 25 on the right bank of the river Amoda (Ammodar), immediately above its confluence with the river Nyalidha, at a point about 1,600 metres southwest of the summit of the hill Akar; thence along the thalweg of the river Nyalidha to BP 26 upon the Nile-Congo watershed about 6.2 km west-southwest of the summit of the hill Akar and about 5.6 km south-southeast of the hill Utzi, close to the source of the river Omithameri.

From this point the boundary follows the Nile-Congo watershed in a northerly direction to a point about 0.3 km south of the source of the river Kaia (Kaya) the tri-junction of the Uganda/Democratic Republic of Congo/Sudan international boundaries; thence in a straight line to the source of the river Kaia (Kaya); thence along the thalweg of the river Kaia (Kaya), downstream to its confluence with the unnamed river which runs immediately south of Chei and Lodwa rocks, and then runs in a northerly direction; thence in an easterly direction in a straight line to a point on the western summit of the hill Kirwa, marked by a surface beacon; thence in a southeasterly direction in a straight line to the confluence of the rivers Adjika and Khor Nyaura (Nyawa); thence in a northeasterly direction in a straight line to a point on the top of J. Jalei, marked by a surface beacon; thence in an easterly direction to the source of the river Khor Kayo (Kayu), approximately 3/4 miles from J. Jalei; thence following the thalweg of the Khor Kayo to a point on the thalweg directly opposite the westernmost point of the foothills of the escarpment running northwest from Jebel Elengua; thence in a straight line to the westernmost point of the foothills; thence following the bottom of the foothills of this escarpment in a southeasterly, or such a line as shall exclude the riverain people below Nimule; thence following due east to the intersection of the thalweg of the river Bahr el Jebel (White Nile) with the thalweg of the river Unyama; thence along the thalweg of the river Unyuama, upstream, to a point on the thalweg along the latitude of Jebel Ebijo; thence following due east to the summit of Jebel Ebijo; thence

following in the direction of Jebel Kakomera to the thalweg of the river Achwa; thence following the thalweg of the river Achwa, downstream, to the intersection of the thalweg and a straight line towards the village Lokai to the northernmost point of the bottom of Jebel Marokho; thence following the summit of Jebel Agu; thence following the summit of Jebel Ilala (Lwomwaka); thence in a straight line in a northeasterly direction to the hill (Jebel) Modole; thence following a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the most southeasterly foothills of Jebel Terenteinia; thence in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to a point on the summit of the hill (Jebel) Lonyili marked by a triangulation mark 9.Y.2; thence on bearing  $44^{\circ} 45'$  and for a distance of 58,506 feet approximately to triangulation mark 9.Y.9; thence on bearing  $44^{\circ} 45'$  and for a distance of 17,831 feet approximately to a triangulation mark 9.Y.8; thence on bearing  $44^{\circ} 45'$  and for a distance of 26,945 feet to a triangulation mark 9.Y.6; thence on bearing  $44^{\circ} 45'$  and for a distance of 17,854 feet to a triangulation mark 9.Y.5; thence on bearing  $44^{\circ} 45'$  and for a distance of 7,320 feet to a triangulation mark 9.Y.4; thence on bearing  $44^{\circ} 45'$  for a distance of 6,420 feet to a triangulation mark 9.Y.3; thence on bearing  $44^{\circ} 45'$  and for a distance of 20,306 feet to a triangulation mark 9.Y.1 on the summit of the hill (Jebel) Urungo; thence on bearing  $44^{\circ} 45'$  to a point north of Mount Zulia at a distance of 31.5 miles approximately from 9.Y.1 and which is to the tri-junction of the Uganda/Sudan/Kenya international boundaries.

From this point the boundary is defined by a series of Boundary Pillars joined by straight lines as follows: on an approximate bearing of  $127^{\circ}$  for an approximate distance of 21,500 ft. to Pillar UK 180; thence on a bearing of  $132^{\circ} 41'$  for a distance of 4,444 ft. to Pillar UK 179;

151° 51'	14,674 ft.	UK178;
217° 00'	9,935 ft.	UK177;
153° 39'	11,091 ft.	UK176;
116° 35'	6,799 ft.	UK175;
153° 08'	9,457 ft.	UK174;
180° 05'	5,313 ft.	UK173;
193° 47'	3,942 ft.	UK172;
252° 36'	11,338 ft.	UK171;
175° 13'	6,533 ft.	UK170;
108° 18'	7,280 ft.	UK169;
136° 07'	12,882 ft.	UK168;



118° 30'	12,368 ft.	UK167;
184° 26'	1,847 ft.	UK166;
193° 32'	8,426 ft.	UK165;
195° 43'	12,045 ft.	UK164;
208° 42'	606 ft.	UK163;
225° 39'	1,958 ft.	UK162;
244° 44'	4,290 ft.	UK161;
244° 37'	5,256 ft.	UK160;
186° 44'	7,960 ft.	UK159;
185° 09'	797 ft.	UK158;
141° 19'	224 ft.	UK157;
105° 28'	1,390 ft.	UK156;
62° 15'	6,590 ft.	UK155;
79° 18'	6,628 ft.	UK154;
79° 24'	562 ft.	UK153;
98° 30'	7,857 ft.	UK152;
86° 30'	6,719 ft.	UK151;
19° 35'	2,151 ft.	UK150;
54° 05'	1,326 ft.	UK149;
52° 46'	1,387 ft.	UK148;
84° 15'	7,907 ft.	UK147;
88° 38'	2,969 ft.	UK146;
93° 11'	3,880 ft.	UK145;
162° 13'	10,907 ft.	UK144;
169° 22'	1,233 ft.	UK143;
180° 05'	6,988 ft.	UK142;
276° 03'	4,216 ft.	UK141;
269° 35'	12,526 ft.	UK140;
220° 56'	4,826 ft.	UK139;
213° 23'	4,857 ft.	UK138;
244° 58'	2,355 ft.	UK137;
262° 40'	1,631 ft.	UK136;
176° 51'	2,685 ft.	UK135;
71° 53'	2,157 ft.	UK134;
141° 01'	1,898 ft.	UK133;
73° 20'	2,900 ft.	UK132;
95° 51'	1,882 ft.	UK131;
107° 02'	5,231 ft.	UK130;
193° 16'	1,233 ft.	UK129;
164° 54'	3,325 ft.	UK128;

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249° 32'	2,213 ft.	UK127;
248° 20'	5,751 ft.	UK126;
257° 52'	1,900 ft.	UK125;
131° 49'	3,476 ft.	UK124;
72° 43'	4,611 ft.	UK123;
81° 33'	1,335 ft.	UK122;
69° 56'	6,268 ft.	UK121;
68° 27'	4,067 ft.	UK120;
68° 08'	2,676 ft.	UK119;
108° 26'	1,514 ft.	UK118;
120° 39'	591 ft.	UK117;
174° 30'	1,137 ft.	UK116;
177° 54'	1,945 ft.	UK115;
73° 00'	766 ft.	UK114;
29° 30'	2,694 ft.	UK113;
79° 44'	907 ft.	UK112;
66° 16'	1,937 ft.	UK111;
79° 55'	2,194 ft.	UK110;
145° 27'	8,509 ft.	UK109;
156° 21'	6,769 ft.	UK108;
135° 26'	8,205 ft.	UK107;
125° 22'	6,438 ft.	UK106;
129° 06'	5,399 ft.	UK105;
187° 04'	4,979 ft.	UK104;
190° 48'	3,490 ft.	UK103;
206° 19'	1,348 ft.	UK102;
90° 43'	989 ft.	UK101;
19° 19'	13,434 ft.	UK100;
43° 44'	3,513 ft.	UK99;
72° 50'	4,525 ft.	UK98;
77° 44'	6,713 ft.	UK97;
91° 40'	5,820 ft.	UK96;
119° 12'	3,050 ft.	UK95;
137° 48'	9,847 ft.	UK94;
138° 59'	2,497 ft.	UK93;
166° 14'	4,695 ft.	UK92;
208° 52'	5,792 ft.	UK91;
109° 54'	13,971 ft.	UK90;
130° 36'	3,998 ft.	UK89;
189° 05'	11,610 ft.	UK88;

190° 53'	9,774 ft.	UK87;
173° 59'	11,720 ft.	UK86;
185° 18'	3,718 ft.	UK85;
185° 17'	8,946 ft.	UK84;
185° 17'	9,408 ft.	UK83;
214° 56'	3,320 ft.	UK82;
223° 42'	6,391 ft.	UK81;
234° 33'	4,606 ft.	UK80;
264° 01'	9,781 ft.	UK79;
305° 56'	2,607 ft.	UK78B;
254° 05'	658 ft.	UK78A;
166° 43'	3,498 ft.	UK78;
135° 44'	7,662 ft.	UK77;
147° 08'	7,410 ft.	UK76;
171° 43'	6,334 ft.	UK75;
212° 11'	6,726 ft.	UK74;
249° 27'	3,158 ft.	UK73;
181° 55'	13,506 ft.	UK72;
170° 05'	2,587 ft.	UK71;
129° 00'	5,641 ft.	UK70;
137° 01'	8,709 ft.	UK69;
165° 27'	13,939 ft.	UK68;
159° 01'	9,269 ft.	UK67;
174° 59'	14,818 ft.	UK66;
179° 35'	5,101 ft.	UK65;
172° 44'	9,833 ft.	UK64;
178° 53'	6,324 ft.	UK63;
148° 52'	3,609 ft.	UK62;
98° 07'	3,818 ft.	UK61;
124° 01'	5,022 ft.	UK60;
122° 27'	284 ft.	UK59;
147° 13'	4,281 ft.	UK58;
157° 07'	5,115 ft.	UK57;
66° 06'	6,710 ft.	UK56;
107° 46'	9,418 ft.	UK55;
117° 32'	4,055 ft.	UK54;
151° 38'	10,044 ft.	UK53;
131° 09'	6,896 ft.	UK52;
171° 33'	7,589 ft.	UK51;
185° 03'	3,500 ft.	UK50;

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181° 55'	6,136 ft.	UK49;
177° 35'	11,141 ft.	UK48;
156° 20'	4,169 ft.	UK47;
142° 05'	3,944 ft.	UK46;
175° 32'	7,091 ft.	UK45;
170° 00'	21,063 ft.	UK44;
112° 40'	13,232 ft.	UK43;
119° 36'	3,082 ft.	UK42;
160° 39'	14,972 ft.	UK41;
105° 33'	5,819 ft.	UK40;
87° 07'	6,099 ft.	UK39;
98° 58'	2,741 ft.	UK38;
32° 32'	6,258 ft.	UK37;
120° 25'	2,826 ft.	UK36;
157° 06'	3,252 ft.	UK35;
113° 29'	3,665 ft.	UK34;
106° 38'	2,097 ft.	UK33;
109° 05'	1,927 ft.	UK32;
119° 28'	2,032 ft.	UK31;
154° 27'	4,336 ft.	UK30;
156° 57'	7,396 ft.	UK29;
74° 05'	4,234 ft.	UK28;
140° 39'	3,143 ft.	UK27;
159° 12'	1,522 ft.	UK26;
159° 02'	1,137 ft.	UK25;
162° 28'	6,582 ft.	UK24;
164° 56'	11,085 ft.	UK23;
173° 19'	6,900 ft.	UK22;
181° 26'	2,542 ft.	UK21;
191° 10'	3,580 ft.	UK20;
190° 36'	12,898 ft.	UK19;
133° 27'	7,521 ft.	UK18;
161° 49'	6,006 ft.	UK17;
162° 32'	4,634 ft.	UK16;
136° 59'	17,307 ft.	UK15;
157° 19'	6,478 ft.	UK14;
145° 56'	9,097 ft.	UK13;
128° 23'	7,482 ft.	UK12;
79° 21'	3,788 ft.	UK11;
6° 50'	6,123 ft.	UK10;

75° 11'	5,044 ft.	UK9;
144° 31'	2,289 ft.	UK8;
169° 05'	14,429 ft.	UK7;
165° 40'	12,000 ft.	UK6;
92° 56'	7,352 ft.	UK5;
160° 24'	1,785 ft.	UK4;
167° 20'	4,482 ft.	UK3;
158° 00'	10,395 ft.	UK2;
86° 07'	2,112 ft.	UK1

situated on the east bank of the River Kanamuton at Map Reference YT 1773 (Sheet NA-36-8); thence following a straight line up the centre to the top of the pass known as Karamuroi (Pokot) or Karithakol (Karamojong); thence southerly following a straight line to the hillock called Lokula; thence southeasterly following a straight line to a beacon at the highest point of the ridge known as Kariemakaris; thence continuing following a straight line, still southerly, to the foot of the western spur of the hill known as Aoruma, and following the foot of that spur to a beacon; thence in a generally southerly direction following straight lines to the westernmost end of the small hillock known as Lewi Lewi, to the hillock known as Sumemerr (known to the Pokot as Sumaremar) to the hillock Morumeri, to the hill known as Kauluk, across the Kanyangareng River to Nongalitaba Hill, across the Kunyao River to the small hillock known as Lokwamor, to the hillock known as Kokas, to Korkurao Hill; thence to Sagat Hill and along the highest points of the rocky ridge (forming a continuation of Mount Riwa and known collectively by the Karamojong as Kogipie) known severally as Sagat (Karamojong) or Kogipie (Pokot), Moruebu and Karenyang; thence to the summit of the hill Muregogoi; thence following a straight line to the source of the River Maragat; thence by the centre of the River Maragat to its confluence with the river Maron; thence southwesterly by the foot of the northwestern slopes of Kassauria Hill to the western extremity of that hill; thence following a straight line southeasterly to the northeastern extremity of Mount Riwa; thence following the foot of the eastern portion of Mount Riwa to the source of the Kanyerus River (marked by a large tree); thence southeasterly following a line of cairns, approximately in a straight line to the confluence of the River Bukwa (Kibukwa) with the River Suam (Swam); thence following the thalweg of the River Suam, upstream, to the point where the more northwesterly of the two streams forming

the River Suam (Swam) or Turkwell emerges from the crater of Mount Elgon; thence following a straight line southwesterly to the highest point of Mount Elgon (Sudek).

From this point, the boundary continues following a straight line in a northwesterly direction to the Wagagai summit of Mount Elgon; thence following a straight line, southwesterly, to the source of the River Lwakhakha (also known as the Malaba); thence following the thalweg of the River Malaba to its intersection with the eastern side of the Majanji-Busia-Tororo road at Map Reference XR 2765 (Sheet NA-36-15); thence in a southwesterly direction following a line on the east side of and 100 feet distant from and parallel to the centre line of the said road to its intersection with the River Okame at Map Reference XR 2458 (Sheet NA-36-15); thence upstream following the thalweg of the River Okame to its confluence with the River Alupe; thence upstream following the thalweg of the River Alupe to a point at Map Reference XR 2453 (Sheet NA-36-15) marked by a boundary cairn; thence following successively in a southwesterly direction, a number of boundary cairns at distances from each other of 550 feet, 1,226 feet, 959 feet, 976 feet, 1,007 feet, 580 feet, 1,512 feet, 463 feet, 2,364 feet (on the northern side of the main Busia-Mumias road) and 1,436 feet at the source of the River Sango at Map Reference XR 2251 (Sheet NA-36-15); thence downstream following the thalweg of the River Sango to its confluence with the River Sio; thence following the thalweg of the River Sio to its mouth in Lake Victoria.

From this point, the boundary continues following a straight line southwesterly to the most northerly point of Sumba Island; thence by the western and southwestern shores of that island to its most southerly point; thence following a straight line southeasterly to the most westerly point of Mageta Island; thence following a straight line, still southerly, to the most western point of Kiringiti Island; thence following a straight line southerly to the most westerly point of Ilemba Island; thence following a straight line southerly to the westernmost point of Pyramid Island; thence following a straight line due south to a point on latitude 01000'S.

From this point the boundary continues following the 01000'S parallel to the western shore of Lake Victoria; thence following the boundary pillars already erected along the 01000'S as far as the second crossing of this line by the River Kagera, between boundary pillars Nos. 27 and 26; thence following the thalweg of the River Kagera, upstream, to its

confluence with the River Kakitumba; thence following the thalweg of the River Kakitumba, upstream, to its confluence with the River Chizinga; hence following the River Chizinga, upstream, to the source of its southwestern branch marked by BP 38, and continuing along the thalweg in a southwesterly direction to BP 37 on the saddle between the hills Mavari and Kitoff; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a direction pillar on a knoll at the foot of the easterly spur of Kitoff; thence in a straight line along the easterly spur of Kitoff to a direction pillar; thence in a straight line to a direction pillar on the southeasterly spur of Kitoff; thence in a straight line to BP 36 on the prominent southerly spur of Kitoff; thence continuing around the slopes of the hill Kitoff marked by direction pillars to BP 35 and by direction pillars along the westerly spur of Kitoff and in a series of straight lines to BP 34; thence continuing to BPs 33 and 32 along the eastern slopes of the Mashuri range marked at each change of direction by a direction pillar as far as BP 31 on a conspicuous small hill; thence in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to another conspicuous small hill marked by a direction pillar; thence in a straight line across the River Muvumba to the southern summit of the hill Ndega (Mbega) marked by BP 30; thence in a straight line to a direction pillar in the valley between the hills Ndega and Kivisa; thence in a straight line to a direction pillar on the northern spur of the hill Kivisa; thence in along the spur of this hill to its summit marked by BP 29; thence continuing along a very conspicuous water parting to the top of the hill Magumbizi marked by BP 28; thence along a line marked by direction pillars following the long easterly spur of the hill Nebishagara to its summit marked by BP 27; thence along the crest of the conspicuous westerly spur to a direction pillar; thence in a straight line to a direction pillar on a conspicuous knoll in the valley; thence along the crest of a spur leading southwest and south to the summit of the hill Kitanga marked by a direction pillar; thence in a straight line to the summit of the conspicuous small hill Nyakara marked by a direction pillar; thence in a straight line marked by a direction pillar in the valley to BP 26 on the northern crest of the hill Kabimbiri; thence along the crest in a southerly direction to the top of Kabimbiri marked by BP 25; thence along the crest of this hill in a northwesterly direction, marked by direction pillars to BP 24; thence down the crest of a prominent spur to BP 23 at its foot, as more particularly delineated on Uganda 1/50,000 sheet 94/3 (Series Y 732). The boundary then crosses the Kamuganguzi or Murinda swamp

and follows the thalweg of the Kiruruma swamp to a direction pillar at the edge of that swamp and thence to BP 22 on a conspicuous knoll; thence in a west-southwesterly direction marked by direction pillars along the spur of the hill Kisibo to its summit marked by BP 21; thence in a straight line to BP 20 in the valley east of the hill Sanja; thence in a straight line to the top of the hill Sanja marked by BP 19; thence in a straight line to the top of the hill Akasiru marked by a direction pillar; thence in a straight line to BP 18 which is situated 4 km northwest of the summit of the hill Gwassa; thence in a straight line to the source of the River Kiruruma marked by BP 17; thence following the thalweg of the River Kiruruma (Bigaga) downstream to BP 16 at its confluence with the River Mugera (Narugwambu); thence in a straight line due west marked by a direction pillar to BP 15; thence along the crest of the Vugamba range by direction pillar to BP 14 on the hill Maberemere; thence by direction pillars to BP 13 on the most northerly point of the range; thence by direction pillars to the hill Kanyaminyenya marked by BP 12; thence continuing along the crest of the Vugamba range to its southern summit marked by BP 11; thence in a straight line to BP 10 on the top of the hill Lugendabare; thence in a straight line to BP 9 on the hill Namujera; thence in a curved line marked by BPs 8, 7, 6, 5 and 4 to the summit of the hill Musonga (East) marked by BP 3 as more particularly delineated on Uganda 1/50,000 sheet 93/4 (Series Y 732). The boundary continues along the crest of this hill in a southwesterly direction marked by a direction pillar to BP 2 situated between the hills Nyarubebsa and Musongo and on the track leading southwards; thence to the summit of the hill Nyarubebsa marked by a direction pillar; thence in a southwesterly direction along the spur referred to as the Mulemule-Musongo spur to the highest point of Muhabura; thence along the watershed from the highest point of Muhabura to the highest point of Mugahinga; thence in a westerly direction to BP 1 on the north-south track running between Mugahinga and Sabyinyo; thence along the watershed to the highest point of Mount Sabyinyo the point of commencement.



*Third Schedule.*

article 10(a).

**Uganda's indigenous communities as at 1st February, 1926.**

1. Acholi
2. Aliba
3. Alur
4. Aringa
5. Baamba
6. Babukusu
7. Babwisi
8. Bafumbira
9. Baganda
10. Bagisu
11. Bagungu
12. Bagwe
13. Bagwere
14. Bahehe
15. Bahororo
16. Bakenyi
17. Bakiga
18. Bakonzo
19. Banyabindi
20. Banyabutumbi
21. Banyankore
22. Banyara
23. Banyaruguru
24. Banyarwanda
25. Banyole
26. Banyoro
27. Baruli
28. Barundi
29. Basamia
30. Basoga

31. Basongora
32. Batagwenda
33. Batoro
34. Batuku
35. Batwa
36. Chope
37. Dodoth
38. Ethur
39. Gimara
40. Ik (Teuso)
41. Iteso
42. Jie
43. Jonam
44. Jopadhola
45. Kakwa
46. Karimojong
47. Kebu (Okebu)
48. Kuku
49. Kumam
50. Langi
51. Lendu
52. Lugbara
53. Madi
54. Mening
55. Mvuba
56. Napore
57. Ngikutio
58. Nubi
59. Nyangia
60. Pokot
61. Reli
62. Sabinu
63. Shana
64. So (Tepeth)
65. Vonoma

*Fourth Schedule.*

articles 15, 81, 82, 98,  
108, 108A, 109, 111,  
115, 149 and 256.

**Oaths.***Oath of Allegiance.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Uganda and that I will preserve; protect and defend the Constitution. [So help me God.]

*Oath of President/Vice President.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I shall faithfully exercise the functions of the President/Vice President of Uganda and shall uphold, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and observe the laws of Uganda and that I shall promote the welfare of the people of Uganda. [So help me God.]

*Judicial Oath.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I will well and truly exercise the judicial functions entrusted to me and will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda as by law established and in accordance with the laws and usage of the Republic of Uganda without fear or favour, affection or ill will. [So help me God.]

*Speaker/Deputy Speaker's Oath.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I will at all times well and truly serve the Republic of Uganda in the Office of Speaker/Deputy Speaker and that I will support and uphold the Constitution of

the Republic of Uganda as by law established. [So help me God.]

*Oath of Prime Minister*

I \_\_\_\_\_, being appointed Prime Minister of Uganda swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I will at all times well and truly serve the Republic of Uganda in the office of Prime Minister, and I will support and uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda as by law established; and that I will to the best of my judgment at all times when required, freely give my counsel and advice to the President of Uganda and his/her successors in office as by law established for the good management of the public affairs of the Republic of Uganda; and that I will not directly or indirectly reveal any matter as shall come to my knowledge in the discharge of my duties and committed to my secrecy. [So help me God].

*Oath of Minister.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being appointed a Minister of Uganda swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I will at all times well and truly serve the Republic of Uganda in the office of a Minister; and that I will support and uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda as by law established; and that I will to the best of my judgment at all times when required, freely give my counsel and advice to the President of Uganda and his/her successors in office as by law established for the good management of the public affairs of the Republic of Uganda; and that I will not directly or indirectly reveal any matter as shall come to my knowledge in the discharge of my duties and committed to my secrecy. [So help me God.]

*Oath of Member of Parliament.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I will give faithful service to this Parliament and support and uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda as by law established. [So help me God.]

***Oath of Secretary to the Cabinet.***

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being called upon to exercise the functions of Secretary to the Cabinet of Uganda swear in the name of the Almighty God/solemnly affirm that I will not directly or indirectly reveal such matters as shall be debated by the Cabinet and committed to my secrecy. [So help me God.]

*Fifth Schedule.*

article 178.

**Regional governments.**

**1. Name of regional governments.**

A regional government may adopt its own name.

**2. Composition of regional assembly.**

(1) The composition of a regional assembly shall be prescribed by Act of Parliament and shall consist of-

- (a) directly elected representatives elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage at elections conducted by the Electoral Commission;
- (b) representatives of women, who shall not be less than one-third of the membership;
- (c) representatives of the youth and persons with disabilities;
- (d) representatives of indigenous cultural interests in areas where there is a traditional or cultural leader, nominated by the traditional or cultural leader but not exceeding fifteen percent of the members of the regional assembly; and
- (e) district chairpersons in the region who shall be ex-officio members with no right to vote.

(2) A regional assembly shall have a speaker elected by the regional assembly from among its members; but a person shall only be taken to have been elected if the votes cast in his or her favour are more than fifty percent of all the members of the regional assembly.

(3) The speaker of the regional assembly shall, in relation to the regional assembly, perform similar functions to those of the Speaker of Parliament.

(4) Members of regional assemblies shall serve for the same term as members of district councils.

### **3. Committees of the regional assembly.**

(1) A regional assembly may establish standing and other committees or organs for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(2) The representatives of cultural interests shall constitute the standing committee on cultural matters.

(3) The standing committee on cultural matters shall have, as against the rest of the members of the regional assembly, exclusive jurisdiction on the cultural matters of the region.

(4) In this paragraph "cultural matters" include the following-

(a) the choice and installation of a traditional leader or cultural leader;

(b) all traditional and cultural matters relating to the traditional or cultural leader and to the institutions of the traditional leader or cultural leader as well as royal members of the traditional leadership;

(c) the choice, appointment and succession to clan and subclan leadership;

(d) clan, traditional and customary matters;

(e) matters relating to cultural funeral rites, cultural succession and customary heirs;

(f) cultural or traditional lands, sites, shrines and installations;

(g) clan lands, sites, shrines and installations; and

(h) traditional, customary and cultural practices which are consistent with this Constitution.

(5) In carrying out its responsibilities under subparagraphs (3) and (4), the standing committee on cultural matters shall consult the traditional or cultural leader of the region as well as the relevant clan leaders.

(6) A decision of the standing committee on cultural matters shall not be effective until the decision has been approved by the traditional or cultural leader of the region and, in the case of succession under subparagraph (4)(a), by the clan or cultural leader's council.

#### **4. Regional government.**

(1) A regional government shall be led by a regional chairperson elected in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) A person shall not be qualified to be elected a regional chairperson unless-

- (a) he or she is a citizen of Uganda by birth as defined in article 10 of this Constitution and one of whose parents or grandparents is or was a resident in the region and a member of the indigenous communities existing and residing within the borders of the region as at the first day of February, 1926;
- (b) he or she is qualified to be a member of Parliament; and
- (c) he or she is not less than thirty-five years of age.

(3) A regional chairperson shall-

- (a) be directly elected by universal adult suffrage at an election conducted by the Electoral Commission;
- (b) be willing and able, where applicable, to adhere to and perform the cultural and traditional functions and rites required by his or her office;
- (c) where applicable, upon election, be given instruments of office by the cultural or traditional leader of the region; and
- (d) be the political head of the regional government.

(4) Parliament shall by law prescribe the grounds and procedure for removal of the chairperson of the regional government.

#### **5. Ministers of regional government.**

(1) A regional government shall have regional ministers who shall be appointed by the head of the regional government with the approval of the regional assembly.

(2) The number of regional ministers of a region shall be determined by Parliament.



## **6. Cooperation with Central Government.**

A regional government shall cooperate with Ministries of the Central Government but on policy matters they shall liaise with the office of the President.

## **7. Voting in the regional assembly.**

(1) Representatives of Cultural interests as defined in paragraph 3 shall not vote on any partisan matter.

(2) A matter shall be considered to be of a partisan nature if in the course of its being tabled or debated in a regional assembly it is declared by a majority vote of the directly elected representatives to be partisan.

## **8. Role of traditional or cultural leader.**

Where a traditional leader or cultural leader exists in a region the traditional or cultural leader shall-

- (a) be the titular head of the regional government;
- (b) be the titular head of the regional assembly and shall open, address and close the sessions of the regional assembly; and
- (c) enjoy the benefits, privileges and roles as provided for in article 246 of this Constitution and by Parliament and the regional assembly.

## **9. Functions and services of regional governments.**

The functions and services for which a regional government is responsible are as follows-

- (a) secondary education and tertiary institutions except national universities and other national institutions;
- (b) regional roads;
- (c) regional referral hospitals other than national referral hospitals and national medical institutions;
- (d) coordination, monitoring and supervision of agriculture;
- (e) forests, other than, forests, national parks and wildlife reserves managed by the Government;

- (f) culture;
- (g) cultural and traditional lands;
- (h) promotion of local languages, crafts and antiquities;
- (i) water;
- (j) sanitation;
- (k) to levy surcharge or cess subject to the approval of Central Government;
- (l) functions and services surrendered voluntarily by a district council or district councils;
- (m) receiving copies of financial accountability of districts to the Central Government to enable the regional government monitor and supervise the implementation of Government programmes.

## **10. Land.**

(1) A regional government may establish a regional land board whose functions may include the following-

- (a) coordination and monitoring of land use in the region;
- (b) planning of land use in the region; except that if there is a conflict between regional land planning and Central Government land planning, the latter shall prevail.

(2) A regional land board shall consist of-

- (a) all chairpersons of the district land boards in the region;
- (b) an equal number of members appointed by the regional government.

(3) A regional land board shall be represented on each district land board in its region in a manner prescribed by Parliament.

## **11. Financial provisions for regional governments.**

(1) Where a regional government is established, the Government shall work out a formula of granting unconditional grants to the regional government having regard to the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution.

(2) Experts under the general direction of Government and in consultation with regional governments shall work out the formula for the financial allocation to regional governments.

(3) Grants sent to the region may change in light of economic and social conditions such as population and other similar considerations.

(4) There shall be a mechanism to resort to in case the Central Government without reasonable cause fails to remit funds to the regional government.

## **12. Recognition of cultural diversity and equitable distribution of resources.**

(1) Each regional government must recognise and respect the different cultures existing within the region.

(2) A regional government shall ensure that there is equitable distribution of the resources in the region in accordance with a formula worked out by Government in consultation with regional governments.

## **13. National cultural heritage sites.**

Parliament shall by law-

- (a) gazette national cultural heritage sites; and
- (b) provide for the ownership and management of the cultural sites referred to in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

## **14. Takeover of regional government by President.**

- (1) Where –
  - (a) the High Court determines that there is failure to comply with the requirements of paragraph 12;
  - (b) the regional government so requests and it is in the public interest to do so;
  - (c) a state of emergency has been declared in the region or in Uganda generally; or

(d) it has become extremely difficult or impossible for the regional government to function,

a regional government shall be liable to a takeover of its administration by the President in a manner prescribed by an Act of Parliament and similar to the takeover of administration of a district under article 202 of this Constitution.

(2) In the circumstances described in subparagraph (1), the President may, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of Parliament, assume the executive and legislative powers of the regional government.

(3) The exercise by the President of the power to assume the executive and legislative powers in subparagraph (2), may be done through such persons or officers as the President may appoint; and legislative functions shall be exercised by making statutory instruments.

(4) Where the President assumes the exercise of the legislative powers of a regional government under this paragraph, the President shall have no power to make laws on cultural matters as defined in paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

(5) Unless approved by Parliament for a longer term, the exercise by the President of the power to takeover, shall be for a period not exceeding ninety days.

(6) Upon the expiry of the term under subparagraph (5)-

(a) the President shall hand back the administration of the region to the incumbent regional government; or

(b) if Parliament, by a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of all members of Parliament, decides that the prevailing circumstances still make it impossible for the incumbent government to resume the administration of the region-

(i) where the unexpired term of the regional assembly is longer than twelve months, the President shall cause elections to be held for a new regional assembly within sixty days; or

- (ii) where the unexpired term of the regional assembly is less than twelve months, the President shall continue to administer the region until the next elections are held.

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*Sixth Schedule.*

article 189.

**Functions and services for which Government is responsible.**

- 1 Arms, ammunition and explosives.
- 2 Defence, security, maintenance of law and order.
- 3 Banks, banking, promissory notes, currency and exchange control.
- 4 Subject to this Constitution, taxation and taxation policy.
- 5 Citizenship, immigration, emigration, refugees, deportation, extradition, passports and national identity cards.
- 6 Copyrights, patents and trademarks and all forms of intellectual property; incorporation and regulation of business organisations.
- 7 Land, mines, mineral and water resources and the environment.
- 8 National parks, as may be prescribed by Parliament.
- 9 Public holidays.
- 10 National monuments, antiquities, archives and public records, as Parliament may determine.
- 11 Foreign relations and external trade.
- 12 Regulation of trade and commerce.
- 13 Making national plans for the provision of services and coordinating plans made by local governments.
- 14 National elections.
- 15 Energy policy.

- 16 Transport and communications policy.
- 16A Development and upgrading of national roads.
- 17 National censuses and statistics.
- 18 Public services of Uganda.
- 19 The judiciary.
- 20 National standards.
- 21 Education policy.
- 22 National surveys and mapping.
- 23 Industrial policy.
- 24 Forest and wildlife reserve policy and management.
- 25 National research policy.
- 26 Control and management of epidemics and disasters.
- 27 Health policy.
- 28 Agricultural policy.
- 29 Any matter incidental to or connected with the functions and services mentioned in this Schedule.

*Seventh Schedule.*

article 193.

**Unconditional grant to local governments.**

Unconditional grant is the minimum amount to be paid to the local governments to run the decentralised services. For a given fiscal year, this amount is equal to the amount paid to local governments in the preceding fiscal year for the same items adjusted<sup>1</sup> for general price changes plus or minus the budgeted cost of running added or subtracted services; calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= Y_0 + b Y_0 + X_1 \\ &= (1+b)Y_0 + X_1 \end{aligned}$$

Where—

$Y_1$  is the minimum unconditional grant for the current fiscal year;

$Y_0$  is the minimum unconditional grant in the preceding fiscal year;

$b$  is the percentage change, if any, in the general price levels in the preceding fiscal year; and

$X^1$  is the net change in the budgeted cost of running added and subtracted services in the current year.

For the purposes of this formula the current fiscal year shall be taken to commence with fiscal year 1995/96.

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**History:** Constitution of 1995; S.I. 354/1995; Act 13/2000; Act 11/2005; Act 21/2005.

**Cross References**

Constitution of 1967.

Legal Notice No. 1 of 1986.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the unconditional grant is equal to the sum of wage and nonwage components. Therefore, the wage components should be adjusted for the wage increase, if any, while the nonwage component is adjusted for the changes in the general price levels.