



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



UGANDA LAW REFORM COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT, 2013

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Vision

“Laws that are responsive to the needs of society.”

Mission

“To reform and update the laws in line with the social, cultural and economic needs and values of the people of Uganda.”

Core values

Impartiality

Equity

Professionalism

Accountability

Transparency

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UGANDA LAW REFORM COMMISSION

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ADM/92/150/01

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

Rt. Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, MP
Speaker,
Speaker's Chambers,
Parliament House,
Kampala.

Dear Madam,

**RE: SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UGANDA LAW REFORM
COMMISSION, 2013, TO THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA**

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 248(2) of the Constitution, I have the pleasure and honour to submit through you, to the Parliament of Uganda, the 2013 Annual Report of the Uganda Law Reform Commission.

Yours faithfully,

Professor Agasha Mugasha
Chairman, Uganda Law Reform Commission

Cc: The Hon. Attorney General,
Attorney General's Chambers

ACRONYMS

ALRAESA	- Association of Law Reform Agencies of Eastern and Southern Africa
CAPAM	- Commonwealth Association for Public Administration and Management
COMESA	- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	- East African Community
EPA-TAPSS	- Economic Partnership Agreement related Trade and Private Sector Support
ESAAG	- Eastern and Southern Africa Accountant General Meeting
FHRI	- Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
FPC	- First Parliamentary Counsel
IEC	- Information Education and Communication
IFMS	- Integrated Financial Management System
ILI	- International Law Institute
JLOS	- Justice Law and Order Sector
MEACA	- Ministry of East African Community Affairs
MoFPED	- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MICT	- Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MoJCA	- Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MPS	- Ministerial Policy Statement
NTR	- Non Tax Revenue
PSFU	- Private Sector Foundation Uganda
SIP III	- Strategic Investment Plan III
SWAP	- Sector Wide Approach
UHRC	- Uganda Human Rights Commission
ULLJ	- Uganda Living Law Journal
ULRC	- Uganda Law Reform Commission
ULS	- Uganda Law Society
UN	- United Nations
UNCITRAL	- United Nations Commission on International Trade Laws
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UPPC	- Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation
URSB	- Uganda Registration Services Bureau
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
UWONET	- Uganda Women's Network
WTO	- World Trade Organisation

FOREWORD

I am pleased and honoured to forward the Uganda Law Reform Commission Annual Report 2013 in which we document yet another successful year at the Uganda Law Reform Commission.



The team of Commissioners, who were appointed in 2011, just completed their first term of office and this is an appropriate opportunity to thank them for their insightful oversight over the affairs of the Commission and their total dedication to the Commission's success. In the course of the year we were joined by a new Secretary and thus restored the management team at the Commission to full strength. However, one of our heads of department, Ms Alexandra Nkonge Rugadya, left the Commission to take up an appointment as a judge of the High Court of Uganda. We celebrated her achievement as our very own and that counterbalanced the loss of a key member of staff.

As the following pages will illustrate, the Commission is actively involved in wide range of activities. A significant element of our mandate is that we are the first step in the legislative process for many laws; doing the essential background research for the laws that Parliament deliberates on. The present Annual Report 2013 documents the research projects that we undertook solely or jointly with other government institutions. We also registered a number of successes on our major law revision project, engaged in extensive sensitisation of the public on new and forthcoming laws, and published a number of translated or simplified laws for the better delivery of justice.

In 2013 Uganda held the rotational Chair of the East African Community and, accordingly, the Uganda Law Reform Commission chaired both the Sub-Committee and the Task Force on the Approximation and Harmonisation of Laws in the East African context. We believe that our staff performed their roles admirably well at the regional level just as they and their colleagues did at the domestic and other levels.

On behalf of the Commission and members of staff, I thank all our stakeholders, partners in service and well-wishers for the support and cooperation which they gave to us in the course of our work.

Prof. Agasha Mugasha, Chairperson, Uganda Law Reform Commission

COMMISSIONERS



Mrs. Margaret Tiyo Ayiseni



Mr. John Mary Mugisha



Dr. Harriet Diana
Musoke



Dr. Henry Michaels Onoria,



Mrs. Vastina Rukimirana
Nsanze



Dr. Peregrine Kibuuka

MANAGEMENT



Lucas Omara Abong
Commission Secretary



David Obol Otori
Undersecretary



Commissioner Law Revision



Patrick Mabiho Nyakaana
Commissioner, Law Reform

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Commission wishes to convey its appreciation to and acknowledge the support and cooperation with the Government of Uganda, Parliament, and the following institutions for their support:-

- (a) All Development Partners especially the JLOS development Partner Group;
- (b) Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
- (c) Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;
- (d) The Parliament of Uganda and its various committees;
- (e) First Parliamentary Counsel;
- (f) Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS);
- (g) The Judiciary;
- (h) Ministry of Local Government;
- (i) Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development;
- (j) Bank of Uganda;
- (k) Trademark East Africa;
- (l) Sister Law Reform Commissions;
- (m) Members of the various Uganda Law Reform Commission Boards and Taskforces;
- (n) Private Sector Foundation Uganda; and
- (o) ULRC members of Staff.

Lucas Omara Abong

Secretary, Uganda Law Reform Commission

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CHAPTER ONE

PROFILE OF THE COMMISSION

1.1 Introduction

The Uganda Law Reform Commission is established under Article 248(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Its primary mandate is to study and keep under constant review the Acts and all other laws comprising the laws of Uganda with a view to making recommendations for their systematic improvement, development, modernisation and reform.

The Commission's current policy and priority activities are guided by the following principles:-

- (a) Contributing to a legal system that supports the principles in the Constitution, national policies and plans, and international commitments and obligations entered into by Uganda.
- (b) Ensuring a participatory law reform process to facilitate making of laws which are acceptable to and responds to the needs of the people of Uganda.
- (c) Incorporating modern principles and best practices into the laws of Uganda.
- (d) Sustaining an effective and efficient institution that contributes to developing a robust legal framework for good governance, delivery of advice and service to Government and the general public on legislative reform and revision.

1.1.1 The Mandate

The core mandate of the Commission is to study and constantly review the laws of Uganda with a view to making recommendations for their systematic improvement, development, modernisation and reform, with particular emphasis on the following:-

- (a) Elimination of anomalies in the law, the repeal of obsolete and unnecessary laws and the simplification and translation of the law.
- (b) Reflection in the laws of Uganda, the customs, values and norms of in the Ugandan society as well as concepts and principles which are consistent with the United Nations

- Charter and the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights and other international instruments to which Uganda is party.
- (c) Development of new areas in the law and making the laws responsive to the changing needs of the Ugandan society.
 - (d) Contributing to the adoption of new and more effective methods for the administration of the law and dispensation of justice.
 - (e) Integration and unification of the laws of Uganda.

1.1.2 Powers of the Commission

Under Section 11 of the ULRC Act, the Commission has powers to:-

- (a) Receive, review and consider any proposals for the reform of the law, which may be referred to it by any person or authority.
- (b) Prepare and submit to the Attorney General, from time to time, for approval, programmes for the study and examination of any branch of the law with a view to making recommendations for its improvement, modernisation, and reform; and those programmes shall include an estimate of the finances and other resources that will be required to carry out any such studies and the period of time that will be required for the completion of the studies.
- (c) Undertake, pursuant to any such recommendation approved by the Attorney General, the formulation of drafts in form of bills or other instruments for consideration by the Government and Parliament.
- (d) Initiate and carry out, or, with approval of the Attorney General, direct the initiation and research necessary for the improvement and modernisation of the law.
- (e) Provide, at the instance of the Government, to Government Ministries and departments and other authorities concerned, advice, information and proposals for reform or amendment of any branch of the law.
- (f) Encourage and promote public participation in the process of lawmaking and educate and sensitise the public on lawmaking through seminars, publications, and mass media.

- (g) Appoint or empanel Committees in consultation with the Attorney General, from among members of the Commission, or from among persons outside the Commission, to study and make recommendations to the Commission on any aspect of the law referred to the Committees by the Commission.

1.1.3 Structure

The Uganda Law Reform Commission comprises of a policy making organ made up of a full time Chairperson and six part-time Commissioners. They are responsible for overseeing and guiding the operations of the Secretariat.

The Secretariat is headed by the executive Secretary and composed of 3 departments namely; Law Reform, Law Revision and Finance & Administration. The function of the secretariat is to implement policy decision of the Commission and day to day operations. *(appendix VII)*

The Law Reform Department mainly carries out research to generate proposals for the reform of laws which have the effect of making changes in the substance of the law and educate the public on the law making process.

The Law Revision Department is primarily responsible for updating the laws of Uganda without changing the substance. This is done through regular revision of the laws and production of up dated versions of the laws at any given time. The department also prepares compendia of selected laws for ease of reference which facilitates the administration of justice.

In order to promote access to justice, the department carries out simplification and translation of selected laws. The department also constantly analyses court decisions and makes proposals for amending the affected laws and for removal of absolute and unnecessary laws.

Finance and Administration Department is responsible for providing optimal delivery of support services and logistics to facilitate the work of the Commission. This is done through mobilizing resources; financial, human and material for effective operation of the Commission. The department also analyses and submits technical reports on all projects of the Commission

and ensures prudent resource planning and management and undertakes budgeting for all Commission activities.

1.2 Summary of finances

During the year under review, the Commission received a total budget of **Ug.shs 6.5 billion** comprising of **Ug.shs. 2.4 billion** in wages, **Ug.shs. 2.6 billion** in non- wage recurrent, **Ug.shs. 0.16 billion** in development and **Ug. shs. 1.3 billion** under JLOS SWAP funding.

CHAPTER TWO

ACHIEVEMENTS

The following were the achievements during the year 2013, categorised under the major key performance indicators.

2.1 Reform and Simplification of Laws

(a) Reform of the Employment Act, 2006

The Commission conducted a study that covered a cross section of stakeholders to gather views and generate proposals for reform of the Employment Act. The review was found necessary because ever since the Employment Act was enacted in 2006, significant developments and changes occurred in the labour industry at the local, regional and international levels. Of significance is the fact that Uganda formulated and adopted the National Employment Policy in, 2011. The policy came up with and introduced many changes and principles some of which required legislative backing. The Employment Act therefore needed to be reviewed and aligned to the policy. Additionally, literature review and consultations with key stakeholders had revealed a number of gaps in the Act. Some of the key gaps and issues identified included the following:-

- (i) coordination issues in labour administration;
- (ii) inadequate provisions on recruitment;
- (iii) too much powers given to labour officers which are prone to abuse;
- (iv) inadequate provisions on foreigners of migrant workers and inconsistency in the age of employment of children;
- (v) limited remedial action; and
- (vi) the need to regulate the employment of domestic workers.

From the review and consultations, the following key recommendations have been made:-

- (i) regulations on migrant workers that in line with the requirements of Section 6(5) of the Employment Act should be made;
- (ii) the workplace policy on sexual harassment should be made all inclusive as opposed to the current situation where only certain categories of employers are required to maintain;
- (iii) support should be provided to enable all districts to recruit Labour Officers;
- (iv) strengthen the monitoring arm of the department responsible for employment services with special emphasis on monitoring Uganda citizens employed abroad under formal schemes;
- (v) Government should support the process of establishing the Minimum Wage Advisory Board to facilitate formulation of a minimum wage to avert the apparent exploitation of workers;
- (vi) regulations on industrial training and apprenticeship should be formulated to provide minimum conditions of service for the categories of employees with special emphasis on provision of transport and meals while at work;
- (vii) regulations to provide for procedures and categories workers who may be paid wages in cash; and
- (viii) formulate regulations to govern domestic workers.

A Study Report was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development together with a draft Bill to facilitate the process of amendment of the Employment Act.

(b) Reform of the Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act, Cap. 66

The Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act, Cap. 66 was enacted in 1964.to:-

- (i) make provision for acquisition of citizenship in line with the Constitution;
- (ii) provide for the compulsory registration of Ugandans, the issuance of national identity cards;
- (iii) regulate the issuance of passports; and

(iv) provide for other matters.

However, it was realized that the Act needed to be reviewed to take into consideration the many changes in the socio-economic and political circumstances. Some of the key issues/gaps and anomalies identified in the Act included:-

- (i) the need for harmonization and approximation of the Act with Uganda's international and regional obligations. These obligations include aligning the law to internationally acceptable standards on immigration and Uganda's obligations in the EAC under the East African Community treaty and the Protocols therein e.g. the Common Market protocol on free movement of goods, services, labour, etc;
- (ii) some of the provisions in the law are obsolete and have had full effect and as such they are redundant in the statute book; and
- (iii) aligning the provisions of the Act with the Constitution.

The Commission undertook a study in consultation with the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration taking into consideration the above concerns and made proposals that were presented to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The principles for an Amendment Bill were approved by Cabinet and the drafting of the Amendment Bill is being managed by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

(c) Development of the legislative framework to govern forensic examination and investigations for the Directorate of the Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL)

There is no specific legislation in Uganda that regulates forensic investigations and examinations. However, the increase in the crime rate and complexity in investigation of cases that require scientific examination necessitated the need to develop a comprehensive framework to govern forensic investigations and examination in the country. Consultative meetings were held with the Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory officials and other key stakeholders, leading to the identification of critical issues that impact on forensic investigation and examination. The main purposes of the consultations were to undertake the following:-

- (i) review of the existing operations of the directorate, (including the functions);
- (ii) review of existing legislation governing the operations of the directorate; and
- (iii) comparative study of the roles, operatives and legislation of similar institutions.

After the consultations and analysis of information obtained, the following key recommendations were made:-

- (i) the need to review the operations of the directorate;
- (ii) establishment of separate laboratories to handle the mandate of the directorate;
- (iii) the need of a clear legal framework for the directorate to govern its operations;
- (iv) the need to review identified laws in order to enhance the operations of the directorate;
- (v) the funds for operation of the directorate need to be clearly provided for in the legal framework;
- (vi) the directorate needs to have a functioning research and development mandate; and
- (vii) the directorate needs to build on the relationships and collaboration that it has with other institutions to promote its work.

(d) Review of the Markets Act, Cap. 94

The Commission partnered with the Ministry of Local Government to reform the Markets Act. The Markets Act is one of the key laws that are instrumental in fostering good environment for doing business in Uganda both at local and national levels. The Markets Act enacted in 1932, had not been reviewed since then notwithstanding the developments that have taken place both economically, politically and socially. The Commission undertook a country wide study that facilitated the gathering of information from key stakeholders that included the duty bearers and other local government officials, vendors and vendors' associations, and the local population that is directly or indirectly affected by the Markets Act. The study was completed and a bill for amendment of the markets Act was drafted. The study report was submitted to the Ministry of Local Government for onward transmission for cabinet consideration.

(e) Transitional Justice Policy

The Commission drafted the Transitional Justice policy aimed at operationalising traditional justice mechanisms, truth telling and national reconciliation. The policy was approved by the JLOS joint leadership and steering committee and is awaiting consideration by Cabinet.

(f) Review of Civil Procedure related Laws

The Commission undertook a study with the overall objective to review and propose recommendations for reform of the Civil Procedure Act and Civil Procedure Rules to facilitate the justice system. The review of focused on laws that affect the processes in civil courts in terms of impact on the speed of disposal of cases or delay in access to justice.

The specific objectives of the study were:-

- (i) to review the Civil Procedure Act and Rules;
- (ii) to explore the possibility of harmonizing all the civil procedural rules with other related laws;
- (iii) to harmonize the civil procedural laws with those of other partner states within the East African Community;
- (iv) to conduct a comparative analysis of the civil procedure laws of other countries;
- (v) to study relevant regional and international instruments that have a bearing on the civil procedure laws of Uganda, and
- (vi) to make proposals for the reform of Civil Procedure Rules.

The laws that were reviewed, and in respect of which reform proposals have been made include the Civil Procedure Act Cap 71, the Civil Procedure Rules SI 71- 3, the Government proceedings Act Cap 311, the Limitation Act Cap 80, and the Distress for Rent (Court Bailiffs) Act Cap 76 and the Rules made there under.

Main issues for review under the Civil Procedure Act and the key findings and recommendations

(i) Summons to witness; the necessity to attach and sell property of witness

The study found that the section is useful, it should be redrafted to ensure that court still has control of proceedings and to ensure that witnesses that have to appear before the court do so. The Commission proposes that this section should be repealed with regard to arrest and attachment of property of a witness, the courts should retain the powers to issue a warrant of arrest for a witness, the fines to be imposed should be increased where a witness fails or refuses to come and testify, and attachment and sale of property of a witness should be applied as a last resort.

(ii) Service of documents on a defendant in another district

The section is intended to assist a plaintiff to use a court in another district to effect service of court documents from another court on a defendant. The Act does not define what constitutes a district for purposes of court jurisdiction. This makes the law unclear considering the demarcation of court jurisdictions *vis-à-vis* the political demarcation of districts. Politically many districts have been created, yet there are no courts in most of them. Process servers have moved from one district (read magisterial area or circuit) to effect service in another district without involvement of a court in that district.

The study recommends that the law should clearly define a district for purposes of service of court documents or the law should focus on a court having jurisdiction in a place where the defendant is currently residing

(iii) Power to order interest and costs, specifically the viability of the 6% interest rate

The court is empowered to order the payment of interest in proceedings. Where the court is silent on the payment of further interest from the date of the decree to the date of payment or

other earlier date, the court shall be deemed to have ordered interest at a rate of 6% per year as provided by section 26(3).¹ The same applies to S.27 (3) in regard to interests on costs.

The Commission recommends that court should be given discretion or power to determine interest rates according to the circumstances of each case taking into account the prevailing interest rates.

(iv) Lack of provision for public interest litigation

Public interest litigation describes legal actions brought to protect or enforce rights enjoyed by members of the public or large parts of it.² It has been used as a tool of social change on diverse issues such as the environment, public accountability, health and land issues. With the enactment of the 1995 Constitution, there has been growing interest in institution of public interest cases in Uganda, especially in the area of human rights violation, but there is no specific legislation that provides for it.

The study makes several recommendations regarding public interest litigation which include:-

- (i) the Civil Procedure Act and Rules should specifically make provision for the procedure to be adopted in public interest litigation;
- (ii) the procedure for public interest litigation should be codified;
- (iii) the procedure should be by ordinary plaint since this allows for adducing evidence and cross examination of witnesses;
- (iv) the procedure should include amicus curiae (friend of court).

¹ Civil Procedure Act, Cap. 71.

² Public Interest Litigation in Uganda. Practice and Procedure, Shipwrecks and Seamarks. Phillip Karugaba. The Environmental Action Network (TEAN). Paper presented at the Judicial Symposium on Environmental Law for Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, Imperial Botanical Beach Hotel, Entebbe. 11 – 13 September 2005.

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree; whether or not exemptions are necessary

Under section 44³ certain property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree including lands; houses or other buildings; goods; money; bank notes; cheques; bills of exchange; promissory notes; Government securities; bonds or other securities for money; debts; shares in a corporation; and, except as hereafter mentioned, all other saleable property, movable or immovable, belonging to the judgment debtor, or over which or the profits of which he or she has a disposing power which he or she may exercise for his or her own benefit, whether the property is held in the name of the judgment debtor or by another person in trust for him or her or on his or her behalf.

These provisions are intended to ensure that the judgment creditor recovers his or her debt using property of the debtor. The section further exempts the aforementioned property of the judgment debtor from attachment and sale.

The study found that the exemptions are still necessary to ensure the survival of the debtor, however, in order to balance the interests of both the debtor and creditor certain exemptions should be done away with and for others a value be attached.

Main issues for review under the Civil Procedure Act and the key findings and recommendations

(i) Skeleton arguments

A skeleton argument is an outline of arguments in the order that they are going to be raised. It summarizes succinctly the submissions which will be made at the hearing and cites all the authorities which will be relied on, identifying any particular passages to be relied on. The study found that skeleton arguments were important and still used in most countries. It was recommended that our civil procedure law should make provision for skeleton

³ Civil Procedure Act, Cap. 71.

arguments.

(ii) Discovery and inspection of documents

The Rules currently provide for discoveries and inspection of documents under Order No.10 of the Rules. However, the order does not define what a document includes. In the modern world where transactions are started and concluded in the cyber world, it is important to clearly mark the scope of what includes a document. By contrast, a document under the United Kingdom Civil Procedure Rules 1998 is given the widest of meaning possible. It includes anything in which information of any description is recorded including a computer hard disk, floppy disk, flash disk, audio tape, video tape and e-mails.

The study recommends that Order.10 of the Civil Procedure Rules SI 71-1 should be amended to include the definition of a document; a definition which is made as wide as possible to capture anything on which information can be stored.

(iii) Amendment of pleadings

Parties are generally bound by their pleadings and can only go around this rule by amendment. Amendments are intended to correct errors and defects in the pleadings. They also help to free the parties and court from the technicalities of the procedure. The study sought to establish whether the law on amendment of pleadings is clear. It was recommended that the Civil Procedure Rules should incorporate principles governing amendment of pleadings with leave of court.

(iv) Witness statements

Currently, the law provides for evidence of a witness to be given orally. This evidence is given by examination- in- chief of the witness. The witness is then cross examined by the adverse party after which he will be re-examined by the party who called him. The study found that the process of taking or getting witness testimony is unnecessarily lengthy and time wasting especially in cases where there are many witnesses. Other common law jurisdictions have

introduced witness statements as a mechanism to replace examination-in-chief.

The study recommends that our law should incorporate witness statements. We should adopt the rules that govern the application of witness statement as guided by the United Kingdom Civil Procedure Rules 1998 with necessary modifications.

(v) Recusal of judicial officers

Judicial disqualification, also referred to as recusal, refers to the act of abstaining from participation in an official action such as a [legal proceeding](#) due to a [conflict of interest](#) of the [presiding court official](#) or administrative officer. Our law does not have provision for recusal of judicial officers. The study recommended that the principles governing applications for recusal of a judicial officer should be codified into the Civil Procedure Rules.

(vi) Trial bundles

Trial Bundles are the documents that are to be referred to in a trial or tribunal hearing. The Judge and parties to the case receive identical bundles. The study sought to establish whether it is needed to provide for trial bundles in the Civil Procedure Rules. It is recommended that our Civil Procedure Rules should be amended to incorporate preparation and filing of trial bundles. The principles governing their preparation and filing in United Kingdom would be applied to guide the process in Uganda.

(vii) Restitution of conjugal rights

Order 22 Rules 29(1) and 30 make provisions for execution of orders for the restitution of conjugal rights by detention in civil prison or by the judgment debtor making periodical payments to the decree holder. These rules are not practical and pose a challenge of implementation as it is difficult to enforce, for example, in ensuring that conjugal rights between husband and wife are restored. It can also be viewed as court imposing itself on matrimonial affairs which are deemed private. Courts are understandably reluctant to give orders for restitution of conjugal rights.

The study recommends that this rule in respect of restitution of conjugal rights be expunged from the Rules.

(viii) Warrant of arrest for judgment debtor

Order 22 Rule 35 provides that unless the amount which he or she has been ordered to pay together with interest thereon and costs are paid, the judgment debtor shall be arrested and brought before court. Indeed, this is one of the commonly used modes of execution as it creates fear to the judgment debtor and ensures that he or she pays up. It can be argued that the arrest of a judgment debtor is not a guarantee that he or she will pay the judgment creditor and that with the congestion in our prisons, this is not a viable remedy in civil cases.

The study recommends that the provision on arrest of a judgment debtor should be reviewed and instead of ordering the judgment creditors to pay subsistence upfront, it be charged on the judgment debt upon recovery.

The Commission finalized the review of civil procedure related laws and a report and draft bills are awaiting approval by the Commission.

(g) Financial Leasing

As part of promoting small and medium term enterprises in line with the government policy, the Commission in consultation with key stakeholders in the financial leasing sector with support from JLOS has made proposals for development of Financial Leasing Legislation. These proposals are geared towards spelling out the rights and obligations of parties in financial leasing transactions. Currently, the financial leasing trade in Uganda is based on a master lease agreement drawn by the parties who rely on among others the Sale of Goods Act, the Income Tax Act, and the Value Added Tax Act. This has affected the growth of the industry as when there are differences by the parties; litigation is difficult and as such, “are left with no choice but to apply different laws”. Against this background, proposals have been made that spell out the obligations of the lessor, obligations of the lessee, obligations of the supplier, management of tax related issues, insurance, third party claims among others. These proposals shall be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance.

(h) Harmonization and approximation of laws

Pursuant to article 126(2) (b) of the EAC Treaty, Partner States undertook to harmonise all their national laws in relation to their commitments under the treaty. In this respect a Sub-Committee on Approximation of laws was set up. The mandate of the Sub-Committee is to advise the Sectoral Council on Judicial and Legal Affairs on various aspects of the laws that affect the above commitments. The Commission and other bodies in the region responsible for the reform of laws within other EAC partner states, is a member of the Sub-committee, and therefore represented at the Sub-Committee on Approximation of laws at the E.A.C level. A Taskforce on the harmonisation of laws was established to facilitate the mandate of the Sub-Committee.

The work of the Taskforce involves the study and identification of areas of conflicts, convergences, contradictions and divergences in the national laws and making recommendations to the Sub-Committee for the reform of the laws, where deemed necessary. Recommendations are then made to the Sectoral Council on Judicial and Legal Affairs which may then direct Partner States to take up the recommended action. The laws so far recommended for harmonisation include; all commercial laws, Labour Laws, Immigration Laws and Environmental laws. These thematic areas of the law were prioritized under the implementation of the Common Market Protocol so as to make the EAC region a competitive business destination in the world.

(i) East African Community Common Market Protocol (Implementation)(Amendment) Bill 2013

The Commission, with support from Trade Mark East Africa, completed a review of the various laws for purposes of aligning them with the East African Community Common Market Protocol. As a result, a report, Cabinet Memorandum and a Bill were made and submitted to the Ministry of EAC Affairs. The main purpose of reviewing the laws was to identify all challenges that might affect the rights, freedoms and obligations under the Common Market Protocol. The laws and provisions affecting the implementation of the Common Market Protocol will then be amended accordingly. The laws that were reviewed among others were:-

- (i) the Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act, Cap.66
- (ii) the Investment Code Act, Cap. 92
- (iii) the Workers Compensation Act, Cap. 225
- (iv) the Architects Registration Act, Cap. 269
- (v) the Engineers Registration Act, Cap. 271
- (vi) the Surveyors Registration Act, Cap. 275
- (vii) the External Trade Act, Cap. 88
- (viii) the Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2013, SI No.55 of 2013.
- (ix) the Companies (Fees) (Amendment) Rules 2013
- (x) the Architects Registration (Presumption of Forms and Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2013.

Accordingly, the East African Community Common Market Protocol (Implementation)(Amendment) Bill 2013 was drafted to align the various laws to the EAC Common Market Protocol. The Bill was submitted to the Ministry responsible for EAC affairs for further management.



Commissioners and staff members during the presentation of the report on alignment of laws to the EAC Common Market Protocol

2.2 Revision of Laws

(a) Index of the Laws of Uganda

The Commission prepared the Index of Laws of Uganda. It contains the status of Principal and Subsidiary Laws of Uganda including information on laws that have been repealed, revoked or amended during a given period of time. It is aimed at providing users of the law with an up-to-date status of laws of Uganda.

(b) Revision of the Principal Laws, 7th Edition

The exercise of revising Principal Laws which commenced in 2011 to produce the 7th Revised Edition continued in this reporting period. A total of 360 Acts contained in the 13 volumes of the 6th Revised Edition and over 200 laws passed after 2000 have been revised. The Acts enacted after 2000 have been proposed for insertion in the existing volumes. The following were identified during the exercise:-

- (i) laws that require reform
- (ii) provisions with fines or fees which are no longer commensurate with the prevailing economic circumstances;
- (iii) provisions with fees and fines in foreign currency; and
- (iv) provisions with fines that need to be converted into currency points.

Outstanding issues within each Act as identified were pointed out to the implementing bodies/Ministries for their opinion. The consultation process will continue until the publication of the 7th Revised Edition.

Accordingly the first draft of the Principal Laws of the 7th Revised Edition has been prepared and will be discussed by the law revision taskforce. The draft new statute book will be forwarded to the Attorney General for approval by June 2014.

(c) Cumulative Supplement to the Laws of Uganda

The supplement provides the user with detailed information on the status of Laws of Uganda. It provides details of the repealed or amended section in each law and it was last published in 2004 together with the revised laws 2001-2004. The supplement has been updated as at December 2013 and will be published together with the 7th Revised Edition.

(d) Drafting manual

The Commission prepared a drafting manual which is due to be discussed by the key stakeholders in the area of legislative drafting. The purpose of the manual is to provide a guide to the Commission legislative drafters in the preparation of laws and specifically to aid the major revision exercise and future revisions as far as consistency and uniformity is concerned. It is envisaged that the manual will act as a launch pad for the development of a national drafting manual by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

(e) Study of court cases where provisions of the law have been declared unconstitutional

The Commission undertook a study of cases where provisions have been declared unconstitutional. The study was undertaken with the objective of cleaning up the statute book to ensure that unconstitutional provisions are removed and relevant provisions are replaced. Provisions in over twenty Principal laws whose provisions were declared unconstitutional by court were identified and consolidated into a report and a draft amendment bill.

2.3 Publication and translation of laws

(a) Translation of laws

Translation of laws is undertaken to enable members of the public who cannot easily read and understand English to understand their rights, duties and obligations under different laws. The Commission translated the Constitution into Luganda, and Runyoro/ Rutooro and will be published in 2014.

(b) Publications

(i) Sentencing guidelines

The Commission in conjunction with the JLOS secretariat under the Criminal Justice Reform program (SIPI) undertook a study on reform of the law on sentencing that made recommendations for the need of sentencing guidelines. This is because the study revealed that there was abuse of Judicial discretion because judicial officers sentenced people that committed similar offences under similar circumstances with sentences that were by and large different. This created loss of confidence in the judicial system. Against this background, the Commission with support from JLOS made proposals for development of sentencing guidelines with the aim of promoting uniformity and consistency in sentencing. The proposals were considered by the rules committee and issued

as practice directions under article 133 of the constitution and are now being implemented by the Courts as The Constitution (Sentencing Guidelines for Courts of Judicature) practice (Directions) Legal notice No.8 of 2013.

(ii) Uganda Living law journal

The commission printed 1000 copies of the Uganda Living Law Journal, Vol.7 No. 2 under the theme: Challenges in the administration of Justice in Uganda today. The journal contributes to the Commission's mandate of creating awareness of legal issues to the public and promotion of access to justice through articles of topical issues and leading judgments that are published in the journal.

2.4 Advocacy for Law Reform

(a) Dissemination of laws

The following Acts of Parliament were disseminated to create awareness through public seminars in selected towns in Uganda:-

- (i) The Contracts Act, No.7 of 2010;
- (ii) Hire Purchase Act, No.3 of 2009;
- (iii) Companies Act, No.1 of 2012;
- (iv) Mortgage Act, No.8 of 2009;
- (v) Insolvency Act, 2011;
- (vi) Trade Secrets Protection Act, No.2 of 2009;
- (vii) The Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2010;
- (viii) Access to Information Act, No.6 of 2005 and
- (ix) Anti Corruption Act, No.6 of 2009.

(b) Advocacy for quick passage of laws

The Commission carried out an advocacy program for quick passage of the Companies Bill, the Insolvency Bill, the Geographical Indications Bill, Marriage and

Divorce Bill, the Chattels Securities Bill. Several advocacy workshops were held for parliamentarians and at the regional level to target the members of the general public, the business community, local leaders and administrators. These efforts culminated into the passing of the Companies Bill and the Insolvency Bill both of which are now Acts of Parliament. The Commission intends to continue carrying out advocacy for quick passage of laws.

(c) Post enactment evaluation of laws

For the first time, the Commission evaluated the effectiveness of the recently enacted laws which were specifically drafted by the Commission.

(i) The Hire Purchase Act, 2009

The Act had not been fully put into use due to lack of a licensing Authority for companies that are involved in that trade thus no cases had been registered at the commercial division of the High court under this Act.

(ii) The Copyrights and Neighbouring rights Act, 2006

The Act was fully operational with various cases being filed and heard in the courts of law under this Act.

(iii) The Mortgage Act, 2009

This Act had little popularity among the judicial officers as most of them were not aware of the reviewed Act coming into force.

Overall, it was observed that there was need to further sensitize the general public on newly enacted laws through distributing free copies, simplifying the law and regular translation of the law into various local languages.

2.5 Status of Bills Initiated by the Commission

(a) Bills enacted into law

- (i) The Geographical Indications Bill assented into law in October 2013;
- (ii) Accountants Bill assented into law in May 2013;
- (iii) The Chattel securities Bill enacted into law in December 2013; and
- (iv) The Industrial Property Bill enacted into law in August 2013.
- (v) The HIV Prevention and Control Bill.

(b) Bills pending in Parliament

The Commission initiated a number of bills that are still pending in Parliament. The Commission is hopeful that with the advocacy for quick passage strategy, the bills will be passed into law. The pending bills include the following:-

- (i) the Marriage and Divorce Bill;
- (ii) the Anti counterfeits Bill - went through the 1st reading and was committed to the Parliamentary committee on trade. Consultations on the Bill are ongoing between MoJCA, MTTI, URSB and ULRC;
- (iii) plant Variety protection Bill – before the house for 3rd reading in December 2013;
- (iv) the Trade Licensing Bill.

(c) Bills pending in Cabinet

- (i) The Sale of Goods and Services Bill
- (ii) Investment Code Bill
- (iii) The Trial on Indictments (Amendment) Bill
- (iv) The Magistrates Court (Amendment) Bill

2.6 Human Resource Services

2.6.1 Recruitment and promotion of Staff

- (a) The following staff were recruited and assumed offices:-

- (i) Lucas Omara Abong as Secretary to the Commission
 - (ii) Nibarungi Caroline as Legal Officer
 - (iii) Sheila Lamuno as Legal Officer
- (b) The following staff were appointed on promotion:-
- (i) Frances Katooko from Legal Officer to Senior Legal Officer
 - (ii) Atwijukire George from Accountant to Senior Accountant
 - (iii) Nerima Grace from Steno Secretary to Personal Secretary
 - (iv) Lwanga Samuel from Accounts Assistant to Senior Accounts Assistant
- (c) Departures:-
- Ms. Alexandra Nkonge Rugadya Commissioner Law Revision, left the Commission for the Judiciary as a High Court judge.

2.6.2 Staff training

A total of seven members of staff undertook both short and long term training in different fields.
(see *Annex IV*)

2.6.3 Staff organizational development

The Commission organised a staff organisational development retreat at Colin Hotel Mukono from the 13th to 14th December, 2013. The Commission also held a Senior managers' performance enhancement training workshop at Garuga country resort in October 2013.

CHAPTER THREE

COMMISSION PLANS FOR 2014

The Commission is planning to implement a number of activities during the year 2014. The plan is to complete the current ongoing projects and commence new ones that will be supported with the 2014/15 budget. The ongoing and new projects will fall under the different categories below:-

- (a) Revision of Subsidiary Laws of Uganda in preparation of the 7th revised edition
- (b) Printing of the translated version of the Constitution into Runyoro/Rutooro
- (c) Translation of the Constitution into Runyankore/Rukiga
- (d) Preparation of compendium of Labour related laws
- (e) Printing of an updated Index of the Laws of Uganda (as at December 2013)
- (f) Host the Association of Law Reform Agencies in the Eastern and Southern Africa (ALRAESA) Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting, 2014
- (g) The Commission will carry out post enactment advocacy on selected laws
- (h) The Commission will continue with the research for reform of the laws that commenced in 2013 and have been rolled over to 2014. These laws include:-
 - (i) the Electoral Laws;
 - (ii) the Prisons Act;
 - (iii) legislation on Electronic Banking and Mobile Money Transfer; and
 - (iv) the Births and Deaths Registration Act.

In addition to the above, the Commission plans to commence research for reform in new areas of the law where the available laws are either archaic and do not match the current socio-economic circumstances of the people of Uganda or where there are legislative gaps in new areas that do not have the requisite legislative and regulatory frameworks in place.

The target areas are:-

- (a) Reform of the Evidence Act;
- (b) Administration of Estates (Small Estates)(Special Provisions) Act,
- (c) Probate (Resealing) Act,

- (d) Trustees Incorporation Act,
- (e) Public Trustee Act
- (f) Administration of Estates by Consular Officers Act
- (g) Administration of Estates of Persons of Unsound Mind Act
- (h) Criminal Procedure Code
- (i) Development of legislation to govern the process of recovery of Proceeds of Crime.

The Commission has also made plans for the following:-

- (a) Continuing to support staff development through training.
- (b) Updating information on the Commission website.
- (c) Mobilising resources and equipment to facilitate Commission activities.
- (d) Participating in activities of regional and international bodies such as the EAC, COMESA, UNCITRAL, UN, WTO, ALRAESA, CAPAM, ESAAG.

CHAPTER FOUR

PARTNERSHIPS AND NETWORKING

4.1 Linkages with Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies

In line with the Government Sector Wide Approach, the Commission served on various committees of the Justice Law and Order Sector such as the Leadership, Steering, Technical and other Working Group Committees. In addition, the Commission worked closely with the following Government Departments/Ministries on various projects:-

- (a) The Directorate of the First Parliamentary Counsel
- (b) Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
- (c) Parliament of Uganda
- (a) The Judiciary
- (b) Ministry of Local Government
- (c) Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development; and
- (d) The Uganda Human Rights Commission.

4.2 Development Partners and Civil Society Organisations

The Commission continued to enjoy good working relationship with development partners and civil society organisation including:-

- (a) Danish International Development Agency
- (b) United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- (c) International Law Institute
- (d) The Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS
- (e) The Uganda Women's Network
- (f) The Uganda Law Society
- (g) The Private Sector Foundation Uganda
- (h) Institute of Languages, Makerere University
- (i) Uganda Local Governments Association.

4.3 Activities of the Association of Law Reform Agencies in the Eastern and Southern Africa (ALRAESA)

The Commission is an active member of the Association of Law Reform Agencies in the Eastern and Southern Africa. The objective of the Association is to:-

- (a) Exchange and share ideas on the best practices in Law reform
- (b) Exchange and share ideas on the development of law within the member states in accordance with the principles of human rights, good governance and rule of law
- (c) Collectively contribute to the attainment of the objectives of member agencies.

The Association held the Executive Committee meeting and The Annual General Meeting in Cape Town, South Africa in April, 2013 and another Executive Committee meeting in Namibia in November, 2013 attended by Commissioner Vastina Nsanze and Chairman respectively. The Association adopted a unanimous resolution that Uganda would host the 2014 Executive Committee meeting and an Annual General meeting.

CHAPTER FIVE

CHALLENGES

In performing its statutory functions, the Commission faced a number of challenges during the year 2013. The challenges include:-

(a) Insufficient resources

The Commission faced the problem of insufficient funding, a situation that has negatively affected its ability to accomplish some of its planned activities such as printing of the revised laws and other publications, undertaking advocacy programs, recruitment as well as the facilitation of staff. The high cost of rent for offices and storage of printed material which consumes a significant percentage of the Commission's annual budget greatly constrains the Commission in performing its statutory functions.

(b) Logistics and equipment

The old fleet of vehicles is affecting field research activities leading to delayed delivery of planned outputs. There is need for replacement of boarded off vehicles to enable smooth implementation of Commission activities.

ANNEXES

Annex I: ULRC Commissioners as at December 2013

Name	Title	Status
Prof. Agasha Mugasha	Chairman	Contract
Dr. Peregrine Kibuuka	Commissioner	Contract
Mrs. Vastina Rukimirana Nsanze	Commissioner	Contract
Mr. John Mary Mugisha	Commissioner	Contract
Mrs. Margaret Tiyo Ayiseni	Commissioner	Contract
Dr. Harriet Diana Musoke	Commissioner	Contract
Dr. Henry Micheals Onoria	Commissioner	Contract

Annex II: Members of the ULRC Appointments Board as at December 2013

	Name	Title /Institution
1	Prof. Agasha Mugasha	Chairman, Uganda Law Reform Commission
2	Dr. Peregrine Kibuuka	Member, Uganda Law Reform Commission
3	Mrs. Vastina Rukimirana Nsanze	Member, Uganda Law Reform Commission
4	Mr. Francis L Oryang	Member, Public Service Commission
5	Mr. Joseph J. Nanseera	Member, Ministry of Public Service
6	Ms Margaret Apiny	Member, Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs
7	Mr. Lucas Omara Abong	Secretary, Uganda Law Reform Commission

Annex III: Uganda Law Reform Commission Staffing Position as at December 2013

No.	Name	Post/Title	Status
1	Lucas Omara Abong	Secretary	Contract
2	Patrick Mabiho Nyakaana	Commissioner	Confirmed
3	David Obol Otori	Undersecretary	Confirmed
4	Florence Ochago	Asst. Commissioner	Confirmed
5	Gad Tumushabe	Asst. Commissioner	Confirmed
6	Moses Apopel	Principal Assistant Secretary	Confirmed
7	Annet Koote	Principal Legal Officer	Confirmed
8	Philip Odoki	Principal Legal Officer	Confirmed
9	Jeroline Akubu	Principal Legal Officer	Confirmed
10	Isabel Omal	Principal Legal Officer	Confirmed
11	Jackie Akuno	Principal Legal Officer	Confirmed
12	Esther Majambere	Principal Legal Officer	Confirmed
13	Zitta Nadunga	Principal Personal Secretary	Confirmed
14	Peter Wambete M.	Sen. Personnel Officer	Confirmed
15	James MUSAZI	Senior Economist	Confirmed
16	Jane Frances Adongo	Senior Sociologist	Confirmed
17	Lillian Kiwanuka	Senior Legal Officer	Confirmed
18	Tessa Kawooya Bakayana	Senior Legal Officer	Confirmed
19	Andrew Khaukha	Senior Legal Officer	Confirmed
20	Agnes Kisamba	Senior Legal Officer	Confirmed
21	Frances Katooko	Senior Legal Officer	Confirmed
22	Beatrice Mugisha	Senior Personal Secretary	Confirmed
23	Kenneth Rutaremwa	Legal Officer	Confirmed
24	Sheila Lamuno	Legal Officer	Confirmed
25	Eugene Okello Pacelli	Legal Officer	Confirmed
26	George Atwijukire	Accountant	Confirmed

27	Babra Irakiza	Personnel Officer	Confirmed
28	Charles Birungi	Sociologist	Confirmed
29	Prossy Nassanga	Librarian	Confirmed
30	Paul Nathan Magera	Procurement Officer	Confirmed
31	Jonathan Mwebe	Systems Administrator	Confirmed
32	Moses Wambi	Sen. Asst. Records Officer	Confirmed
33	Joyce Murungi	Personal Secretary	Confirmed
34	Margaret Khakasa	Personal Secretary	Confirmed
35	Winfred Tuhaise	Sen. Accounts Asst.	Confirmed
36	James Manda	Sen. Accounts Asst.	Confirmed
37	Richard Kamure	Office Supervisor	Confirmed
38	Prisca Iribagiza	Steno Secretary	Confirmed
39	Grace Nerima	Steno Secretary	Confirmed
40	Josephine Bahingire	Steno Secretary	Confirmed
41	Enock Ekallam Adoa	Asst Procurement Off	Confirmed
42	Samuel Lwanga	Accounts Asst.	Confirmed
43	Leonard Baguma Morototo	Accounts Asst.	Confirmed
44	Miria Kyobutungi	Receptionist	Confirmed
45	Moses Malinga	Records Assistant	Confirmed
46	Joy Nandudu	Office Typist	Confirmed
47	Angella Ssamanya	Office Typist	Confirmed
48	Emily Kiconco	Office Attendant	Confirmed
49	Samuel Mubakye	Office Attendant	Confirmed
50	Kariwabo Eric	Office Attendant	Confirmed
51	Laban Turyatemba	Office Attendant	Confirmed
52	Margaret Namuddu	Office Attendant	Confirmed
53	Simon Onzima	Driver	Confirmed
54	Joseph Kayiira	Driver	Confirmed

No.	Name	Post/Title	Status
55	Karoli Ekajo	Driver	Confirmed
56	Peter Kaminza	Driver	Confirmed
57	Sulaiman Salim	Driver	Confirmed

Annex IV: Staff trainings

No.	Name	Title	Course / Institution
1	Patrick Mabiho Nyakaana	Commissioner - Law Reform	Business Administration(MBA) / ESAMI
2	Moses Apopel	Principal Assistant Secretary	Business Administration(MBA) / ESAMI
3	Paul Magera	Procurement Officer	Business Administration(MBA) / ESAMI
4	Atwijukire George	Accountant	Business Administration(MBA) / ESAMI
5	Kyobutungi Miria	Receptionist	BOIM- MUBS

Annex V: Workshops and Conferences attended by Commission staff, 2013

Date	Workshop	Officer
Local conferences / Workshops		
09/01/2013	Launch of the JLOS baseline survey report at Kabira Country Club	James Musaazi
14/03/2013	Executive orders bill meeting at Office of the President	Jackie Akuno
15/03/2013	Entebbe State house Caucus meeting on marriage and divorce bill	Tessa Kawooya
6 th to 10 th may 2013	Public private partnership training at Esella Country Hotel	James Musaazi

Date	Workshop	Officer
20 th to 21 st May 2013	Training on legal issues in Public private partnerships at Lweza	Agnes Kisamba
24/06/2013	HIV/AIDS policy workshop at Kabira Country Hotel	Paul Magera
July 2013	United Nations Commission on International Trade Laws Conference in Vienna.	Prof. Agasha Mugasha
29/08/2013	UN convention on rights of persons with disabilities (NNCRPD)	Isabel Omal
10 th to 11 th Sept 2013	PPDA workshop at Ridar Hotel, Mukono	Paul Magera
12 th to 13 th Sept 2013	Local government workshop at Sunset Hotel, Jinja	Ekasabat Augustine, Lutunda Ronald
27/09/2013	EAC common markets workshop	Isabel Omal
26/09/2013	Sexual offences bill harmonization workshop	Lillian Kiwanuka
9 th to 10 th December 2013	Monitoring and evaluation training at OPM	James Musaaazi

Annex VI: Publications received

No.	Publication	Publisher	Year of Publication
1	Client Charter of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) 2011/2013	Ministry of ICT – Uganda	2012
2	Journal of African Economies Vol. 21 November 2012	Oxford Journals	2012
3	Commonwealth Law Bulletin Vol. 38 No.2 June 2012	Oxford Journals	2012
4	Commonwealth Law Bulletin Vol. 38 No. 4. December, 2012	Oxford Journals	2012
5	Journal of Intellectual Property Law and Practice Vo. 7. No. 11 November 2012	Oxford Journals	2012

No.	Publication	Publisher	Year of Publication
6	Journal of Intellectual Property Law and Practice Vo. 7. No. 12 December 2012	Oxford Journals	2012
7	Journal of International Economic Law Vol. 15. No.4 December 2012.	Oxford Journals	2012
8	The Journal of Law, Economics and Organization October 2012.	Oxford Journals	2012
9	Prosecutor's Manual on Illicit Trade in Uganda	DPP – Uganda	2013
10	Constitution of Uganda	Law Africa	2012
11	Criminal Procedure Law in Uganda By Ssekaana M.	Law Africa	2010
12	Civil Procedure in Uganda By Ssekaana M.	Law Africa	2010
13	The Constitutional Law Digest	Law Africa	2005
14	Liberalization of Legal Education in Uganda By P. Tibihikira	Law Africa	2010
15	Commentaries on Law, Politics and Governance By G.W. Kanyeihamba	Law Africa	2010
16	Governance, Institutions and The Human Condition - Edited By Elisabeth W. Gachenga	Law Africa	2009
17	The Design of Micro Credit Contracts and Micro Enterprise Finance in Uganda By W. Tarinyemba	Law Africa	2010
18	Constitutional and Political History of Uganda From 1894 to Present - By G.W. Kanyeihamba	Law Africa	2010
19	Share Holder Value and The Common Good - Edited By David Lutz	Law Africa	2011
20	Report on Bye-Elections – By Uganda Electoral Commission	Electoral Commission of Ugandan	2012
21	The Third JLOS Strategic Investment Plan 2012/2013 – 2016/2017	JLOS	2012
22	A Baseline Survey Report on Selected JLOS Indicators July 2012	JLOS Secretariat	2012
23	Commonwealth Law Bulletin Vo.39 No.1 March 2013	Commonwealth secretariat	2013
24	Commonwealth Law Bulletin Vo.39 No.2. June 2013	Commonwealth secretariat	2013
25	UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions	UN	2010
26	The Journal of Law And Commerce Vol.30	University of Pittsburg	2013
27	The Law Reformer Journal Vol.4 No.1 June 2012	The Law Reform Commission of Tanzania	2013
28	The Uganda Gazettes - 2013	UPPC	2013

No.	Publication	Publisher	Year of Publication
29	Acts - 2013	UPPC	2013
30	Statutory Instruments - 2013	UPPC	2013
31	Bills – 2013	UPPC	2013
32	Ordinances – 2013	UPPC	2013
33	Legal Notices – 2013	UPPC	

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

