NATIONAL OIL AND GAS POLICY FOR UGANDA

Policy Goal:
To use the country’s oil and gas resources to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society.

POPULAR VERSION
APRIL 2014
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FOREWORD

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is glad to present the Popular Version of the National Oil and Gas Policy (NGOP) for Uganda. The policy was approved in 2008 and is currently under implementation. The development of this version was informed by the need to create awareness on Government’s plans to take forward the development of Uganda’s oil and gas sector in an effective and efficient manner for the benefit of all Ugandans.

This document will be available to all our stakeholders including Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government, local governments, the mass media, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Cultural Institutions, Oil Companies and the general public as one of the tools to keep Government accountable as we develop the sector.

The completion of this document demonstrates our commitment to disseminate information on the sector in an effective manner to foster informed discussion, engagement and decision making.

I wish to pay tribute to the team from my Ministry led by Mr. F.A. Kabagambe Kaliisa, Permanent Secretary, MEMD, and includes Mr. Ernest Rubondo, Commissioner, Petroleum Exploration and Production Department (PEPD), Mr. Clovice Irumba, Geochemist (PEPD) and Ms. Gloria Sebikari, Communications Officer (PEPD) that have prepared this popular version of the National Oil and Gas Policy.

It is my sincere hope that this shall, alongside other efforts, contribute to the development of an oil and gas sector that reflects the desires and aspirations of all Ugandans.

For God and My Country!

Eng. Irene N. Muloni (MP)
MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
APRIL 2014
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**SUMMARY OK KEY PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL OIL AND GAS POLICY FOR UGANDA**

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ACRONYMS

BOPD  Barrels of oil per day
CSO   Civil Society Organisation
DWRM  Directorate of Water Resources Management
EA    Exploration Area
EIA   Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI  Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EPS   Early Production Scheme
FRD   Fisheries Resources Department
HSE   Health Safety and Environment
MEMD  Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
NATOIL National Oil Company for Uganda
NEMA  National Environment Management Authority
NOGP  National Oil and Gas Policy
PAU   Petroleum Authority of Uganda
PEPD  Petroleum Exploration and Production Department
PSA   Production Sharing Agreement
RBP   Regulatory Best Practice
UWA   Uganda Wildlife Authority
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Petroleum Resource Base

1.1.1 Does oil and gas exist in Uganda?

Intensified exploration work in the Albertine Graben of Uganda led to the confirmation of the existence of commercial reserves of oil in the country in 2006. Three hundred (300) million barrels of oil were estimated to be in place at the beginning of 2008. By the end of 2012, the estimated resources in the country had reached over 3.5 billion barrels of oil in place *(1 barrel is equivalent to 159 litres)*. Although some gas has been discovered, the size of the gas reserves in the country are yet to be established before making concrete plans for its utilisation.

1.1.2 Where are the oil and gas resources located?

Ongoing exploration efforts are taking place in the Albertine Graben, an area which runs along the entire western border of the country from Uganda’s border with South Sudan in the North to the area around Lakes George and Edward in South Western Uganda.

1.1.3 Who owns the oil and gas resources?

Article 244 of the Constitution of Uganda vests the ownership and control of minerals and petroleum in the country in the Government on behalf of the people. The Government therefore holds all resources in trust for the people. The Constitution also empowers Parliament to make laws regulating the exploration and exploitation of minerals and petroleum.

1.2 The National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda

1.2.1 What is a Policy?

A Policy is a plan of action adopted by an entity such as a Government to reach a long term goal. Policies are typically published in a booklet or other form that is widely accessible. Policies are based on principles designed to guide all major decisions and activities that take place within a given sector. In Uganda, a Government Policy must be approved and adopted by Cabinet.
1.2.2 What is the scope of the National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda?

The National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda was approved by Cabinet on 31st January, 2008 to guide the development of the country’s emerging oil and gas sector following the discovery of commercial petroleum resources in 2006. The Policy addresses the entire spectrum of exploration, development, production and utilisation of the country’s oil and gas resources.

1.2.3 Why should Government have a policy for the oil and gas sector?

The discovery and confirmation of commercial petroleum resources in the Albertine Graben poses new opportunities and challenges for the country. Petroleum is a resource that, if managed well, has the potential to turn-around the economy of the country. The Policy is intended to ensure that Uganda’s oil and gas sector is developed in a cost effective and efficient manner and that the resources are used to contribute to poverty reduction and to create lasting value for the country.

1.2.4 What is the Petroleum (oil and gas) value chain and how does it relate to the NOGP?

The oil and gas value chain is subdivided into upstream, midstream and downstream.

a) **Upstream** covers promotion, licensing, exploration, development and production of petroleum. Exploration refers to the search for petroleum accumulations and includes appraisal of the same to establish the ease of flow and extent of the petroleum accumulation below the earth’s surface. Development involves preparing for production by putting in place facilities for collection and processing the crude oil. Production is the removal of petroleum from the accumulations below the earth’s surface to the surface, and preparing petroleum for transportation and refining.
b) **Midstream** includes bulk transportation of petroleum commodities (crude oil and natural gas) and products, refining of oil and conversion of gas. It involves converting oil and gas into marketable products and chemicals.

c) **Downstream** deals with distribution, marketing and sale of petroleum products.

The NOGP covers the upstream and midstream activities of the petroleum value chain.

### 1.2.5 What was the existing policy and legal framework for the country’s petroleum sector and what policy guided the sector prior to adoption of NOGP?

Uganda’s petroleum sector has been governed by;


d) The Energy Policy, 2002 that provided for the regulation for among other things of the downstream sub-sector.

Before the coming in place of the NOGP, the Energy Policy of 2002 was the policy guiding the entire petroleum value chain. The NOGP provides for the administration, regulation and management of the upstream petroleum and presents a basis for regulating and investing in the midstream petroleum sub-sector. The NOGP recommends an update of the above legal framework.

### 1.2.6 What factors were considered in formulation of the policy?

a) The Energy Policy of 2002 had a narrow scope on matters of the oil and gas industry, mainly focusing on promotion to attract investment, monitoring of oil companies and capacity building of staff. Thus, there was a need for a policy
that encompasses all phases in upstream and midstream, that is, promotion and licensing, exploration, development, production and value addition.

b) Following the discovery of commercial petroleum resources in 2006, it became clear that oil and gas activities were bound to intensify hence the need for a new policy framework that addresses the emerging challenges of resource assessment, environment protection, public anxiety, and revenue management, among others.

c) Oil and gas are non-renewable resources and therefore their exploitation and utilisation must be undertaken in a sustainable manner to ensure maximum benefits beyond the life of the resource.

d) The discovered oil and gas resources have the potential to provide immense benefits to the country through creation of employment, generation of revenues to support other sectors of the economy, development of infrastructure, and subsequently fast-tracking social transformation of the country thereby contributing to both poverty reduction and the achievement of sustainable development.

e) If not well managed, oil and gas resources and the attendant revenues can be detrimental to the economy, thus the need for a policy that focuses on revenue management as an issue to be addressed.

1.2.7 What are the guiding principles of the policy?

Government’s policy in relation to the oil and gas sector is based on the following principles:-

a) Using Finite Resources to Create Lasting Benefits to Society: Oil and gas resources are non-renewable and can be depleted. Therefore, revenues from these resources need to be invested in areas such as skills development, infrastructure, technology and health which will benefit future generations.
b) **Efficient Resource Management:** The policy strives to ensure that oil and gas resources are managed efficiently through reducing costs of operation, maintaining optimum levels of production and utilizing revenues accrued for infrastructure development to support business development in the country.

c) **Transparency and Accountability:** Openness and access to information for stakeholders to participate in the sector is important. It is good practice to have stakeholders involved in the policy formulation process, ensure disclosure of payments and have competition in the licensing process as well as in the procurement of goods and services in the industry.

d) **Competitiveness and Productivity:** The policy supports fair competition with a view of improving efficiency and productivity in oil and gas operations in order to maximize returns to investors and society for the benefit of both current and future generations.

e) **Protection of the Environment and Conservation of Biodiversity:** Oil and gas activities can lead to grave environmental consequences if handled improperly. As a matter of principle therefore, the policy ensures strict environmental protection measures.

f) **Spirit of Cooperation:** To create a sustainable oil and gas sector, it is important to have the spirit of cooperation embodied in Uganda’s national oil and gas policy. Cooperation is at four levels: between government and oil companies; between impacted communities, government and oil companies; among oil companies themselves; and between Government and neighbouring countries for exploring and producing common oil fields and access to the sea.

g) **Capacity and Institution Building:** The oil and gas industry requires a significant knowledge base in order to maximize benefits, protect the environment and create durable wealth. In that regard, the policy is premised on the need to develop human capacity and build strong institutions in the country.
1.3 Policy Goal

In line with the principles described above, the Goal of the policy is TO USE THE COUNTRY’S OIL AND GAS RESOURCES TO CONTRIBUTE TO EARLY ACHIEVEMENT OF POVERTY ERADICATION AND CREATE LASTING VALUE TO SOCIETY.

2.0 THE ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

The National Oil and Gas Policy defines the issues that arise due to the confirmation of commercially exploitable quantities of oil and gas in Uganda. These issues inform the ten key objectives of the policy and their respective strategies and actions. Below is a summary of how the policy objectives address the specific issues.

2.1 Institutional Development

The policy recognises the need for putting in place an institutional framework to manage and regulate this new sector of development. This will involve formulation of new legislation and creation of new institutions as well as strengthening the existing ones and significant training and capacity development.

In this regard the policy objective is to establish and effectively manage the country’s oil and gas resource potential. New institutions will be created, namely; a Petroleum Authority, to regulate the sector and a National Oil Company to spearhead government’s commercial/ business interests in the sector. These institutions will be in addition to the Ministry which will spearhead formulation of policy through a Directorate of Petroleum. This transformation will lead to separation of the regulatory and commercial functions from policy setting thereby eliminating potential conflicts of interest and promoting efficiency.

A national oil and gas resource data bank will also be established. Promotion of continued exploration programmes and enacting new legislation for the sector will also be undertaken.
2.2 **Size of Reserves and Efficient Resource Management**

In order to efficiently manage the oil and gas resources, there is need to establish the size of reserves through continued exploration and appraisal of the discoveries made. This is necessary to determine how the resources will be utilised. In addition, licensing of new areas with the potential for petroleum accumulations and relicensing those that have been surrendered back to Government will require the establishment of an open, efficient, transparent and effective licensing process. The policy therefore aims at ensuring efficiency in the licensing of areas for petroleum exploration and production. Government will undertake open and transparent bidding as the main basis for licensing new and relinquished areas. Government will also avoid a situation of monopoly by licensing and maintaining several qualified oil companies in the country. In order to attract investment, promotional efforts will continue to be undertaken.

In addition, the policy promotes efficiency in the production of the country's oil and gas resources by recommending that field development plans submitted by oil companies are adequately reviewed prior to approval by Government.

2.3 **Oil and Gas Revenue Management**

Significant revenues will be earned from the oil and gas sector which can either contribute to growth and development of the country or can distort the economy if not adequately planned for through well-defined and deliberate efforts. These efforts include maintaining and stable macro-economic framework; ensuring that the country receives the right revenues and that these revenues are used to spur national development for both current and future generations.

Government’s objective in relation to management of revenues is therefore to ensure collection of the right revenues and use them to create lasting value for the entire nation. Revenues from oil and gas include both tax and non-tax revenues such as royalties, signature bonuses, training and surface rental fees,
among others. There will be equity, openness and transparency in utilisation of the revenues, taking into account the interests of local governments and other stakeholders during sharing of royalties in accordance with the Constitution. These revenues will also be utilised to support strategic areas of the economy such as education, healthcare and infrastructure development based on the absorptive capacity of the economy.

To ensure that future generations benefit from the revenues, a petroleum fund will be created to keep revenues that will not be utilized. The policy recommends that new legislation to regulate the payment, sharing, use and management of revenues accruing from oil and gas activities is put in place. As a means of enhancing transparency and accountability, Government will take up membership and participate in the processes of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

2.4 Impact of Oil and Gas Activities

The oil and gas sector has the potential to significantly impact positively on governance, the economy, the environment and subsequently human development. However, it can also create negative economic and social impacts if not managed properly. Consideration will need to be made so as to ensure harmony between developing the country’s oil and gas resources and conserving its rich bio-diversity.

It is therefore necessary to ensure that oil and gas activities are undertaken in a manner that conserves the environment and biodiversity. The impacts of oil and gas activities on the environment and biodiversity will be closely monitored and the institutions such as NEMA, UWA, FRD, and DWRM with a mandate to manage the impact of oil and gas activities on the environment and biodiversity will be strengthened. The relevant Environment and Biodiversity legislation will be updated to address oil and gas activities and ensure that best practice frameworks such as physical master plans, environmental sensitivity maps and oil spill contingency plans for the oil and gas producing region and any transport corridors are developed.
2.5 Contribution of Oil and Gas Resources to the Energy Mix

Uganda faces a challenge of security of supply of petroleum products together with a growing demand for energy in general. Oil and gas resources can be used to contribute to addressing these challenges through thermal generation of electricity as well as contribute to substitution of imported petroleum products. This would necessitate fast tracking the production of oil and gas in the country.

Therefore, it is important that the policy promotes utilization of the country’s oil and gas resources in a manner that adds value to the nation. This will be achieved by optimum use of both oil and natural gas and prohibition of burning/flaring at all stages in the value chain. Crude oil and gas from early production can be used for power generation. In addition the Government will plan and implement an in-country petroleum refining strategy to transform the resources into petroleum products in order to ensure security of supply of refined petroleum products for the local market.

2.6 Investment Promotion

Significant investments are required to establish the country’s oil and gas resource potential and develop the established reserves. Bigger investments will be required to develop any discovered oil and gas fields as well as putting in place the infrastructure necessary for transporting, storing and processing (refining and conversion) oil and gas. Efforts therefore need to be made to attract and sustain the investment required to undertake these activities.

Government will promote and support the development of suitable transport and storage solutions which give good value to the country’s oil and gas resources. These may include, but not limited to, pipelines, upgraded road and railway networks, processing plants and facilities. These and other critical infrastructure is required for production to take place. Therefore Government will develop strategies to facilitate investment in both oil exploration and putting in place vital infrastructure to facilitate production.
2.7 National Participation

The development of the oil and gas sector will result into significant opportunities in other sectors. It is necessary to use these opportunities and the investments therein to create as much value as possible in the country through national participation. This can be through shareholding in licences and provision of goods and services by the country’s business community. It is therefore necessary for the country’s private sector to acquire and develop the skills necessary to participate in this sector.

The policy aims at ensuring optimum national participation in oil and gas activities. This can be achieved through state participation and promoting the use of indigenous materials, goods and services in oil and gas sector activities, employment of Ugandans in the oil and gas sector and transfer of skills and technology to the country. On the whole, stake holder participation in the sector will be key in ensuring national participation. The proposed institutional and legal framework will also provide a framework for state participation in licences and implementation of national content through identification of opportunities for participation of nationals in the sector.

National Participation also requires support to the development and maintenance of national expertise. There is need to identify the training skills required for the sector and plan for their development through both formal and industrial training. Government will review and expand the education curricula in the country with a view of producing the workforce required for oil and gas activities nationally. Licensed oil companies and their subcontractors will be required to contribute to training of Ugandans.

2.8 Public Anxiety and Expectations

Significant expectations on the benefits from oil and gas development have been raised among the public as well as anxiety due to the poor management of the sector in other countries, especially in Africa. Timely information dissemination
is critical for addressing public concerns while it is also important for the state, oil companies and other stakeholders to engage in constructive dialogue and build respectful and mutually beneficial relationships to address anxieties and manage the expectations.

In this regard, the policy objective is to ensure mutually beneficial relationships between all stakeholders in the development of a desirable oil and gas sector for the country. This will be achieved by putting in place an efficient communication strategy for the oil and gas sector and carrying out adequate consultations with stakeholders especially in the oil and gas producing areas, among other initiatives.

2.9 Cross-Cutting Issues

The potential positive and negative impacts of oil and gas on other sectors of the economy such as land use, physical planning, monetary policy, industry, agriculture, fisheries, population distribution, energy availability, employment opportunities, health, education and research and relations with neighboring countries, among others are recognized in the policy. The policy shall promote positive impacts on the other sectors of the economy and mitigate against any negative impacts. The National Oil and Gas Policy recommends that these impacts be directly addressed by the respective sector policies and therefore prescribes roles and responsibilities for the other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies in relation to the oil and gas sector in the recommended institutional framework described here below.

3.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The significance of the institutional framework is in the clear separation of roles of the different actors. This separation starts at a constitutional level among the different arms of Government namely; the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. The policy therefore seeks to create a clear distinction between
the roles of the different arms of Government, regulatory institutions, oil companies and other stakeholders. These roles are defined below;

3.1 The Roles of Government

a) **Cabinet** authorizes the drafting and approves submission of the required legislation to Parliament; approves petroleum administration and consents to PSAs, and issues licenses.

b) **Parliament** enacts petroleum legislation including legislation on petroleum revenues and monitors performance in the petroleum sector through annual policy statements and budget approval processes.

c) **The Ministry Responsible for Oil and Gas with a Directorate of Petroleum** gives policy guidance and monitors the work of the oil and gas agencies placed under it, namely; Petroleum Authority of Uganda and National Oil Company. The policy recommends the setting up of the three separate institutions with the following roles:-

i. The Directorate of Petroleum in the Ministry responsible for policy making, monitoring and evaluation and will coordinate the development of the sector, undertake licensing and national and capacity building.

ii. The Petroleum Authority of Uganda will handle regulatory aspects including monitoring of operations of oil companies.

iii. A National Oil Company as a separate commercial entity will be responsible for aspects of state participation in the licences and other related business aspects.

d) **The Ministry Responsible for Justice and Constitutional Affairs** guides the formulation and drafting of laws on petroleum and its revenues; participates in policy formulation and licensing as well as negotiations and administration of PSAs.
e) **The Ministry Responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Development** ensures macroeconomic stability, which includes prudent fiscal management and ensuring appropriate distribution of government funds to provide efficient and effective delivery of services.

f) **The Ministry Responsible for Local Governments** plays a coordination role in formulating, monitoring and developing plans and programmes at the local government level which take cognisance of oil and gas activities.

g) **The Ministry Responsible for Works and Transport** plans and regulates transport services, provides technical guidance on mechanical engineering aspects as well as participate in verification of the structural integrity of oil infrastructure.

h) **The Ministry Responsible for Water and Environment** ensures conformity to policies and compliance with standards of protection and utilisation of the environment.

i) **The Ministry Responsible for Forests and Wetlands** ensures harmonisation of oil and gas policies with policies for the development and utilisation of forest resources as well as preservation of forest reserves and wetlands.

j) **The Ministry Responsible for Tourism and Wildlife** ensures that oil and gas policies are in harmony with policies and activities of wildlife conservation and tourism development; and monitors the impact of oil and gas activities on wildlife conservation, tourism, the harmonious coexistence between ecotourism and antiquities.

k) **The Ministry Responsible for Labour** carries out regular statutory inspections to ensure health and safety and compliance with national labour policies, guidelines and standards; formulates and enforces safety guidelines, mediates labour disputes and conflicts and monitors compensations.
l) The Ministry Responsible for Education promotes the development of education and training programmes, relevant research and studies in order to create requisite national manpower expertise for the oil and gas sector as well as proposes measures to mitigate any adverse effects on the education sector.

m) The Ministry Responsible for Industry ensures harmony between oil and gas policies and the industrial policy; promotes guided development of a petrochemical industry as well as the use of oil and gas by-products to support industrial development.

n) The Ministry Responsible for Physical Planning conducts physical planning for the areas of oil and gas activities, approves change of user in provided physical plans for any areas as well as monitor compliance with guidelines.

o) The Ministry Responsible for Foreign Affairs ensures cordial bilateral relations with neighbouring countries and advocate for joint exploration and exploitation of any oil and gas resources along the country’s common border.

p) The Ministries Responsible for Security secure oil and gas activities and installations against external aggression and from any internal threats.

q) The Ministry Responsible for Information and Communication Technology formulates and implements information technology laws and regulations to facilitate data transmission and storage for oil and gas activities; promotes, supports and guides the use of ICT and ensures that the necessary communication infrastructure is in place.

r) The Central Bank monitors the impact of the oil and gas sector on the national economy and advises government; as well as manages and administers the Petroleum Fund.

s) The Uganda Revenue Authority administers revenue collection, monitors and assesses the impact of oil and gas
revenues on the economy and formulates appropriate tax measures.

\textit{t) The National Planning Authority} leads national planning for effective incorporation of oil and gas activities into the national economy and monitors the relationship between the different agencies of the State’s petroleum administration.

\textit{u) The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)} ensures and monitors compliance of oil and gas activities with environmental guidelines and international standards and coordinates environmental impact assessments and audits.

\textit{v) The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)} monitors compliance with regulations and international standards governing operations in wildlife protected areas, consents to activities in wildlife protected areas and monitor their impact; as well as participates in evaluation of environmental impact assessments and audits.

\textit{w) The Auditor General} provides independent oversight of government petroleum operations through financial and other management audits and ensures adherence to national and international accounting standards.

3.2 \textbf{The Roles of Oil Companies}

a) Efficiently explore, develop and produce the country’s oil and gas resources.

b) Being good corporate citizens by among others, abiding by the policies and laws existing in the country as well as managing emergencies that may arise out of the oil and gas activities.

3.3 \textbf{The Roles of Civil Society and Cultural Institutions}

Civil Society Organisations (CSO’s) and Cultural Institutions can play a role in advocating, mobilising and holding dialogue with communities; contributing to holding the different players accountable with regard to
oil and gas issues; participating in getting the voices of the poor into designing, monitoring and implementation of programmes in the oil and gas sector. CSOs may also be contracted in the delivery of various services, especially in the communities where oil and gas activities will be undertaken.

4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE POLICY

Output and outcome planning, monitoring and evaluation are required at all levels from policy making to implementation. The policy recommends that the system of results and outcomes monitoring and evaluation be adopted at the policy level guided by policy monitoring systems that were developed by the Office of the Prime Minister under the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (NIMES), for monitoring government programmes.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Various achievements have been made to date in implementing this policy. In order to measure the progress made so far in implementing the policy, the Ministry is developing a Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix for Implementation of the National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda.

The Government of Uganda is committed to effective and efficient development of the Country’s nascent oil and gas sector through implementation of the policy.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development invites all stakeholders to support this new and important sector of development in the country through playing their roles in implementing the policy in order to contribute to achieving its goal.
SUMMARY OK KEY PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL OIL AND GAS POLICY FOR UGANDA

THE ISSUES

The discovery of commercial oil and gas resources in Uganda in 2006 raised the following issues:-

1. The need to develop institutions, revise the existing legislation and enhance manpower development in order to effectively manage and regulate the sector.

2. Rapid establishment of the country’s oil and gas resource base so as to facilitate short, medium and long term planning for the sector.

3. Management of the country’s oil and gas resources together with the revenues accruing therefrom, in a manner that facilitates sustainable development and avoids distortion and destruction of the national economy.

4. Managing the impacts of an emerging oil and gas sector on the country’s governance system, the economy and the environment, among others.

5. The need to develop oil and gas resources in order to contribute to the country’s energy mix.

6. Ensuring that the country provides a conducive environment for attracting the levels of investment required to establish the country’s resource potential and facilitate its development.

7. Participation of the country’s private sector and its entrepreneurs in the oil and gas activities.

8. Management of expectations, arising out of the perceived benefits of oil and gas activities, together with the anxiety arising from some experiences of poor management of the sector in other parts of the world.
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The policy is guided by the following principles:-

1. Using Finite Resources to Create Lasting Benefits to Society.
2. Efficient Resource Management.
3. Transparency and Accountability.
7. Capacity and Institution Building.

POLICY GOAL

“TO USE THE COUNTRY’S OIL AND GAS RESOURCES TO CONTRIBUTE TO EARLY ACHIEVEMENT OF POVERTY ERADICATION AND CREATE LASTING VALUE TO SOCIETY”.

THE OBJECTIVES,

- Objective 1: To ensure efficiency in licensing areas with the potential for oil and gas production in the country.
- Objective 2: To establish and effectively manage the country’s oil and gas resource potential.
- Objective 3: To efficiently produce the country’s oil and gas resources.
- Objective 4: To promote valuable utilisation of the country’s oil and gas resources.
- Objective 5: To promote the development of suitable transport and storage solutions which give good value to the country’s oil and gas resources.
• Objective 6: To ensure collection of the right revenues and use them to create lasting value for the entire nation.

• Objective 7: To ensure optimum national participation in oil and gas activities.

• Objective 8: To support the development and maintenance of national expertise.

• Objective 9: To ensure that oil and gas activities are undertaken in a manner that conserves the environment and biodiversity.

• Objective 10: To ensure mutually beneficial relationships between all stakeholders in the development of a desirable oil and gas sector for the country.

Please visit www.petroleum.go.ug to download a copy of the National Oil and Gas Policy and the Status of its Implementation.
NATIONAL OIL AND GAS POLICY FOR UGANDA

Policy Goal:
To use the country’s oil and gas resources to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society.

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