

**PRIVATE SECTOR POSITION PAPER ON ALCOHOL  
DRINKS CONTROL BILL 2023**

**SUBMITTED TO**

**THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES ON HEALTH;  
TRADE, COMMERCE AND TOURISM**

PRIVATE SECTOR FOUNDATION UGANDA

**PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

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**BY**

**PRIVATE SECTOR FOUNDATION UGANDA (PSFU)**

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## **1. Introduction/ Appreciation**

The Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) appreciates the Government through the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda for continuously supporting the private sector development in Uganda, through legislation, budgeting, and resource appropriation.

Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) is Uganda's umbrella body of the private sector made up of over 331 Business Associations, Corporate bodies and the major Public Sector Agencies that support private sector growth. Since its founding in 1995, PSFU has served as a focal point for private sector advocacy as well as capacity building and continues to sustain a positive dialogue with the government on behalf of the private sector. PSFU is also the government's implementation partner for several projects and programs aimed at strengthening the private sector as an engine of economic growth in Uganda. PSFU is a value-based and ethically driven entity premised on 12 sectors that drive Uganda's economic growth. These sectors include Agriculture, Agribusiness and Forestry; Construction and Real Estate; Financial Services; Professional Services; Tourism; Manufacturing; Human Resources (Skills, Health, and Education); Transport and Logistics; Trade and Commerce; ICT; Culture and Creative; and Energy, Mining, Oil and Gas.

### **2.0 Background information**

The alcohol sector in Uganda employs a large percentage of the population in various sectors both directly and indirectly. That is the bill is an attack on jobs (over 1,300,000 jobs by the sector impacting 6,300,000 livelihoods). This includes the entire value chain- manufacturers, grain farmers, Distributors, Bars and clubs.

Bars in Uganda directly employ approximately 800,000 locals not counting the chefs in the prime bars, artists, comedians, boda boda cyclists who ferry people, the people who sell foodstuff near the bars during late night hours, those who sell water, and many other businesses. This will affect the whole value chain from the farmer who plants barley, rears chicken, and rears goats, to the manufacturer in the business, the employee of the factory, to the school-going child who will have no school fees.

### **2.1 Trading sector (Bar businesses):**

Uganda graduates over 700,000 youth from universities and tertiary institutions every year. Out of these, only 4900 are absorbed in formal employment. According to statistics from the Uganda Bar Owners Association, there are over 50,000 bars in the country which are mostly run by single

mothers. There are “muchomo” or “Chapati” making people who makes a livelihood from bars. If all these are left unemployed because of the time prohibition proposed in the bill.

## **2.2 Manufacturers:**

On the side of the manufacturers, most of the alcohol is consumed in local informal bars which this law sets to regulate so much. This will lead to reduced consumption levels of alcoholic beverages which will reduce the production levels by these firms, hence reducing VAT, excise duty, and revenues since these products all must pay for Digital Tax Stamps.

## **2.3 Logistics sector:**

This sector has a long value chain which involves those who distribute by trucks, vans, tricycles, motorcycles and bicycles.

Uganda is a free-market economy where there is freedom of association at any time by the citizens and therefore prohibition of free enjoyment violates this market principle.

The economy prospers on consumption, currently, the purchasing power of Ugandans has gone down due to lower disposable income because of a poorly performing economy. And now if a law comes prohibiting drinking hours in a free economy, that then ceases to be an open economy but rather a controlled economy which is not in Uganda’s perspective.

## **2.4. Agriculture Sector**

Over 65% of the chicken is sold in the night economy. Over 70% of pork and goats’ meat is also sold in the night economy, 50% of Irish potatoes and matoke are sold at night. About 70% of the eggs are sold in the night economy. All these are products from farmers who make over 80% of Uganda’s population who make a livelihood from agriculture. Hon. Members, if you this this is an over statement, do not look further than during the COVID-19 lockdowns when the night economy was closed. Eggs prices fell from UGX 10,000 per tray to as low as UGX 3,000, matoke prices fell from about UGX 20,000 per bunch to about UGX 2,000 or less, chicken prices fell from over UGX 15,000 per Kg to less than 8,000 UGX. This is a tip of an iceberg on how closing Uganda’s night economy can cripple the agriculture sector.

### 3.0 Specific Proposals on the Alcohol Drinks Control Bill 2023

No.	Section of the bill	Implications	Private Sector/ Proposal	Justification
1	<p><b>1) Application</b></p> <p>This Act does not apply to</p> <p>(b) the manufacturer of native liquor for domestic use or traditional ceremonies.</p>	<p>The Bill does not apply to the sale of native alcohol for home consumption and traditional ceremonies.</p> <p>This presents a risk of increased illicit trade which is already about 65%. This is because most of the illicit alcohol is made under the guise of homebrew.</p> <p>The law here is counter-productive; it provides for the regulation of illicit alcohol (homebrew) but equally excludes by encouraging illicit (for home use).</p> <p>Bill extensively undermines the informal alcohol industry sector.</p>	<p>There is an urgent need to regulate illicit alcohol production and trade because of the health implications it has on the population.</p>	<p>The formal sector is already regulated by the URA (Uganda Revenue Authority) for taxes, the UNBS (Uganda National Bureau of Standards) for quality purposes and by Digital tax stamps.</p> <p>The formal sector is further self-regulating. Earlier in 2023, the Alcohol sector through the Uganda Alcohol Industry Association launched the responsible code of conduct.</p>
2	<p><b>2) Objective of the Act</b></p> <p>The object of the Act is to</p> <p>(c) provide for measures to eliminate illicit trade in alcoholic drinks.</p>	<p>We appreciate this section 2 (c), however, most of the illicit alcohol is seemingly being omitted by the bill given by section 1 (b) which excludes the application of the bill to the manufacturer of native liquor for</p>	<p>Revise the bill to cover everyone who produces any alcoholic drink to curb illicit trade in the country.</p>	<p>Hon. Members, the biggest challenge this country faces whether it is on health or otherwise is the sell in illicit alcohol drinks. The private sector would appreciate if this House legislated to control the sale of illicit alcohol.</p>

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		domestic use or traditional use. Most people produce illicit alcohol under the guise of producing it for home consumption, yet this finds its way onto the market.		
3.	4) designation of licensing authority  (c) the importation of alcoholic drinks, shall be the Industrial Licensing Board established under the Industrial Licensing Act;	There will be an independent body that will oversee alcoholic drinks in Uganda.  This is against the current government policy on the rationalization of government agencies.	We recommend the composition of a committee with representation from the Ministry of Health, Trade, Agriculture, Finance, and private sector players in the manufacture, import, export and trade of alcoholic drinks.	The committee will guide government on the sell and distribution of illicit alcoholic drinks in Uganda and establish measures to control the same.
	<b>5) Application for license</b>  (6) The licensing authority shall, in determining the application, be satisfied that	The proposal is impractical given that Uganda's physical planning set-up is such that social amenities are already deeply embedded within proximity of each other. It would be an uphill task for the bill to	The clause should be removed because it's impractical given the current physical planning set-up in Uganda.	The current physical planning did not foresee this. Ugandans have invested billions in commercial buildings which due to lack of physical plans are either close to school, health unit, residential area, or place of worship. Moreover, the proximity of places of worship and schools (which are

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	<p>(b) the business premises are suitable for the purpose for which the application is sought; and</p> <p>(7) For the purposes of subsection (6)(b), the business premises is considered suitable if it-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is not within four hundred meters of a school, health unit, residential area, or place of worship.</li> <li>(b) is not situated at a fuel station; and</li> <li>(c) conforms to the prescribed standards under any written law or regulations issued by the Minister.</li> </ul>	<p>provide for an excessively unstructured trade environment, especially where retailers sell all sorts of merchandise of which alcohol is just one.</p> <p>Many of the trading premises already have approved building plans, the bill should not introduce a mandate that cannot be enforced by MOH</p>		<p>unregulated) to townships and cities cannot be over emphasized.</p>
4.	<p><b>Sections 5 to 13 on licensing i.e.</b></p> <p>5) Application of the License</p> <p>6) Grant of License</p> <p>7) Special license for the sale of alcoholic drink</p> <p>8) Form of licence</p>	<p>This is very laborious for the retailers who already pay for a multiplicity of licences, but also may not afford the cost of the license for the sale of an alcoholic drink.</p> <p>Multiple licensing is not a legitimate regulatory good</p>	<p>Remove these sections.</p>	<p>Retail shop owners are already regulated by trading licenses. The alcohol license should be restricted to manufacturers and bring into the license scope the current producers of illicit alcoholic drinks whose alcohol content and safety are unknown.</p> <p>The fact that formal sector is already regulated, regulated by the URA (Uganda</p>

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	9) Duration of licence 10) Renewal of licence 11) Suspension or revocation of license 12) Licence to be displayed 13) Appeal	<p>practice. The Courts in Uganda have indeed disallowed it for the Banking Sector, Telecommunications Service Providers and Clearing and Forwarding Operators.</p> <p>Secondly, there is no need for a special license for the sale of alcoholic drinks since these are covered under the Excise Duty Act where they must put digital tax stamps on their packaging and are already paying high costs.</p>		<p>Revenue Authority) for taxes, the UNBS (Uganda National Bureau of Standards) for quality purposes and Digital tax stamps.</p>
5.	<p><b>14) Time of sale of alcoholic drink</b></p> <p>(1) A licensee shall not sell an alcoholic drink or native liquor before-</p> <p>a) 17:00 hours and after 22:00 hours on working days;  b) 12:00 hours and after 00:00 hours on public holidays and weekends.</p>	<p>This is a big risk since it is going to lead to the loss of jobs.</p> <p>Limited time may not necessarily translate into people drinking less and thus might be redundant. If at all, this could have the unintended consequence of increased home consumption.</p> <p>The night economy drives the Ugandan economy therefore a</p>	<p>Remove this section so that sale of alcohol is sold to all adults who choose to drink.</p>	<p>The section and penalty for contravention should be removed.</p> <p>Legal alcohol should remain freely available in Uganda 24/7 to all adults who choose to drink.</p> <p><b>Jeopardy to freedoms</b></p> <p>The bill is an attack on Freedom of consumer choice and access to goods and services (limiting trading hours)</p>

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	<p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a licensee who operates a supermarket or depot may sell alcoholic drinks between 10:00 hours and 22:00 hours.</p> <p>(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a person who sells an alcoholic drink in a licensed tourist camp, nightclub, theatre, fetes, bazaar or a trade show.</p> <p>(4) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one thousand currency points (UGX 20Mn) or imprisonment for ten years, or both.</p>	<p>law that impacts the night economy negatively, impacts the economy of the country.</p> <p>It is also worth noting that the proposed sanction for contravention of this provision is disproportionate and excessive with the unintended consequence of sending the alcohol trade to a black market and breeding corruption in a sector where open trade is already settled.</p> <p><b>Besides, the clause anticipates nightclubs will be open to sell soft drinks and music while restricting the sale of liquor after 22.00; —this may not be enforceable!</b></p>		<p>Right &amp; freedom to trade and enterprise (restricting selling alcohol)</p> <p>Right to employment (limiting hours young people can work.</p> <p>Freedom to socialize (trading hours).</p> <p>There are factory employees who work night shifts and enjoy their right to alcohol during the day.</p> <p><b>Loss of income to Farmers</b></p> <p>Bill is an infringement on farmers who supply raw materials for licit alcohol; we use sorghum, Barley, cassava, and corn to manufacture alcoholic beverages.</p> <p><b>Fiscal loss</b></p> <p>The bill is an attack on the national treasury (+1 trillion in taxes from alcohol, the sector contributes over 35% of the tax base. UAIA members are named among the top 5 taxpayers in Uganda.</p> <p><b>Jeopardize employment opportunity</b></p>



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				<p>The bill is an attack on jobs (over 1,300,000 jobs by the sector impacting 6,300,000 livelihoods). This includes the entire value chain- manufacturers, grain farmers, Distributors, Bars and clubs.</p> <p><b>Bill to stifle the sector</b></p> <p>The bill will drive consumption of legal alcohol underground and promote illicit (as witnessed during the lockdown) Illicit currently takes 64.5% leaving the formal sector at only 34.5%-</p> <p>The bill will drive investors in alcohol manufacturing away from Uganda to more liberal countries.</p> <p>The tourism sector will be affected. Tourists on holiday will not be able to freely enjoy Uganda's heritage brands.</p>
6.	<p><b>Development of regulation by the Minister of Health</b></p> <p><b>15) Information required on package</b></p> <p>(1) A person shall not manufacture, import, or sell an alcoholic drink unless the</p>	<p>There is a risk that the Minister may develop unrealistic requirements for both required information and advertising.</p> <p>The clause seems to assume that all alcohol dealers, sellers and</p>	<p>The Minister must also in drafting these regulations consider already existing rules by the UCC and other guidelines that the</p>	<p>The health warnings on packages are already provided for and the manufacturers of alcoholic drinks are already adhering to such provisions. The lacuna is in enforcement which has bled the sale of illicit alcohol which is unregulated and has lethal health consequences.</p>

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	<p>package containing the alcoholic drink-</p> <p>(b) has health warning messages prescribed by regulations made under this Act.</p> <p><b>16) Display of health warning messages</b></p> <p>(1) Display of health warning messages (1) A person who sells alcoholic drinks shall display health warning messages in a conspicuous place at his or her business premises.</p> <p>(2) The Minister shall, by regulations made under this Act, prescribe the health warning messages referred to in subsection (1).</p>	<p>retailers have conventional premises. Illicit alcohol is neither branded nor sold in places where this clause is applicable.</p>	<p>industry has adopted under the sector code of conduct.</p> <p>Industry can be allowed to maintain current labelling messaging.</p>	
7.	<p><b>17) Regulation of advertisement of alcoholic drink</b></p> <p>(1) A person shall not advertise alcoholic drinks using information that is misleading or deceptive.</p> <p>(2) The Minister shall, by regulations made under this</p>	<p>The section poses a threat to the advertisement of alcoholic drinks, yet the sector is already self-regulating, especially with the recent launch of the responsible marketing code.</p>	<p>The section should be removed since the industry is self-regulating.</p>	<p>The industry is already self-regulating with the Alcohol Manufacturers Code of Conduct.</p>

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	Act, regulate the advertisement of alcoholic drinks	<p>This causes a threat to media houses in loss of income from the alcohol sector that is spent on advertising.</p> <p>This section denotes that trucks and vehicles cannot be branded, and neither can stadiums. And all this is at the mercy of the Minister.</p>		
8	<p><b>18) Authorised officers</b></p> <p>(a) a health inspector appointed under the Public Health Act;</p> <p>(b) a standards inspector appointed under the Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act;</p> <p>(c) a law enforcement officer acting on behalf of a licensing authority; and</p> <p>(d) any other person in whom a written law vests the functions of maintenance of law and order.</p>	<p>This section introduces a regulatory enforcement quagmire and is unnecessary. Ordinarily, before a trading license is issued, premises are inspected for fitness for purpose and employees are tested by public health departments. The other Agencies already have existing mandates; UNBS for standards, URA for taxation, and NEMA for waste disposal.</p>	<p>The clause should be drafted and in context with regulatory good practice, enhancement of regulations under the Trade Licensing Act is sufficient. The Authorised Officer is also provided for.</p>	
9	<p><b>19) Powers of authorised officers</b></p> <p>(1) to ensure compliance with this Act, an authorised officer may-</p>	<p>Under this section, the authorized officers are given too much power to enter, inspect or</p>	<p>The procedures for the search and seizure should be well elaborated</p>	

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	<p>(a) examine or conduct a scientific test on an alcoholic drink to ascertain whether the alcoholic drink meets the standard prescribed in regulations:</p> <p>(b) at any reasonable time. enter. inspect or search premises or a public service vehicle where the authorised officer reasonably suspects that any provision of this Act has been contravened.</p> <p>(c) seize an alcoholic drink, a container or a vehicle containing alcoholic drinks:</p> <p>(d) require a person to produce a document, license or any information; or</p> <p>(e) cause discontinuation or, confiscate or destroy any advertisement that does not conform to the requirements prescribed under this Act.</p>	<p>search premises and seize any alcoholic drinks or vehicle without a search warrant. This is susceptible to abuse of powers by authorized officers and breeds room for corruption. It also contravenes the existing laws of the land.</p>	<p>under the bill to avoid instances of harassment and corruption under the guise of enforcement of the law.</p>	
10	<p><b>21) Protection from personal liability</b></p> <p>An authorised officer shall not, in his or her capacity, be liable in civil proceedings for an act or omission done in good faith in the</p>	<p>Section 21 provides for the protection of the authorized officers meaning that they are immune to the law which is not the case since some of them might be in wrong thereby</p>	<p>The officers who cause liability to the business need to be liable.</p>	<p>This will breed corruption and harassment tendencies since they know they are immune to the law could breed a new trend of harassment and corruption since the officers know they are immune to the law. This protects errant officers at the expense of</p>

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	exercise of his or her functions and powers under this Act	contravening the natural law of administration of justice.		businesses. Businesses also need protection from officers are act in unethical manner.
11	<b>22) Prohibition of manufacturing, importation, or sale of alcohol</b>	This is so much appreciated since it will help to prohibit the manufacturing, importation or sale of illicit alcoholic drinks.	This could be strengthened by empowering UNBS, the local authorities and URA to seize and destroy any dealer found selling or importing alcoholic drinks without a license.	
12	23) Prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks in passenger service vehicles.	This is hard to enforce unless every public transport means to have an authorized officer.	Drivers and conductors of public vehicles can prohibit sell; however, drinking is hard to prohibit.	Regulate the sale of alcoholic drinks on passenger service vehicles but not drinking.
13	<b>24) Prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks to the law enforcement officer</b>  A person who sells an alcoholic drink to a law enforcement officer in uniform commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine	This is very hard to enforce because whether on duty or not, sellers can hardly identify the intentions of an officer.	These are clauses that are very difficult to enforce and will breed corruption and harassment of the	The law should instead prohibit law enforcement officers from buying alcohol during working hours.

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	not exceeding two hundred currency points or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. or both.		businesspeople by the law enforcers.	
14	<b>25) Prohibition of the sale or supply of alcoholic drinks to a person below eighteen years</b>  (1) A person shall not sell or supply an alcoholic drink to a person below eighteen years of age.	This is so much appreciated and is already provided for in other guidelines and the Alcohol Industry code of conduct plus on labeling.	This needs further enforcement since it has been in place but lacks enforcement.	
15	<b>26) Packaging of alcoholic drinks in a sachet or plastic bottle.</b>  (1)	The Bill seeks to ban the use of plastic bottles which are currently permitted for alcoholic products from containers of 200ml upwards per the Weights and Measures (Sale and Labelling of Goods) (Amendment) Rules 2020.  This proposal needs to be harmonized with the Weights and Measures Act Cap 103 and the Weights and Measures (Sale and Labelling of Goods) (Amendment) Rules 2020 since	It is proposed to amend <b>clause 26(1)</b> to remove the reference to <i>“such other form as may be prescribed by the Minister by regulations, made under this Act”</i> as this would give the Minister unfettered powers to dictate packaging	This provision will kill the packaging and plastic manufacturing industry in Uganda. It will lead to loss of thousands of jobs, billions in revenue and a loss of capital invested in the industry.

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		<p>they recognize the use of plastics in packaging alcoholic drinks.</p> <p>Secondly, a reasonable transition period needs to be provided given that manufacturers have existing stocks of plastic packaging in stock or under order processing and would need time to implement alternative packaging. It is proposed to have a transition period of at least 24 to 36 months and this should be based on a production compliance timeline and not an on-shelf compliance timeline as it is expected that old stocks will be naturally depleted in the market.</p> <p><b>There are international and national packaging standards in place; this is a mandate for the standards agency to enforce.</b></p>	<p>requirements beyond the ban on plastics and sachets which may be unreasonable.</p> <p>In addition, this could create uncertainty and difficulty in planning for manufacturers as they are left speculating as to what may or may not be permitted in future.</p> <p>Proposed to include a <b>new sub-clause 26(2)</b> to cater for the transition period for compliance.</p> <p>“A person required to comply with the requirements of subsection (1)</p>	

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			above shall do so within 36 months of the coming into effect of this Act.”	
16	<p>(27) Packaging of alcoholic drinks in a package of less than five hundred millilitres.</p> <p>(1) A person shall not pack or import an alcoholic drink in a package of less than five hundred millilitres.</p>	<p>This proposed provision is in direct contravention of the Weights and Measures (Sale and Labelling of Goods) (Amendment) Rules 2020 which currently permit alcoholic products to be packaged in containers of a minimum size of 200ml.</p> <p>Secondly, it disregards the need for adult consumer accessibility of legitimate products by breaking bulk which is met through smaller pack formats such as 330ml, 300ml and 250ml. Restrictions to packages of 500ml will make many products inaccessible to consumers and hence lead to a shrinkage of the legitimate sector and the risk of increased illicit trade.</p>	<p>Proposed to delete clause 27 in its entirety.</p> <p>This will eliminate most of the brands because almost all our brands are packed in 300 ml or 350 ml.</p> <p>This also defeats the purpose of regulation because it indirectly promotes consumption of no less than 500 MLS, but also makes the unit cost higher thereby driving</p>	<p>This will not only cause a significant drop in sales for manufacturers but will also lead to the closure of businesses. We propose that much emphasis be put on managing the sell of illicit alcohol.</p>



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		Thirdly, it does not take into consideration the significant levels of investment that manufacturers have made in acquiring returnable glass containers below 500ml for purposes of running their business operations and the significant losses/costs that this would present to them if the provision were to be passed into law.	consumers to illicit alcohol.  The Legitimate industry should instead be encouraged to pack lower quantities to wean off consumers from illicit alcohol	
17	<b>28) Prohibition of the sale of adulterated alcoholic drinks.</b>	This is so much appreciated since it will weed out all the dealers in illicit alcohol which is the biggest problem in the sector		
18	<b>29) Prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks without a certification mark</b>	The UNBS act prohibits the sale of any products on the market without a certification mark and therefore no need to craft a new law to regulate the sale of commodities without a certification mark.	There is a need for more enforcement by UNBS to carry out market surveillance and as well as convict whoever is liable for contravening this clause	This will help in dealing with illicit alcohol which has over 60% market share in Uganda.

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19	<b>30) Online sale of alcoholic drinks.</b>	<p>The clause is unrealistic and hence implementation will be difficult.</p> <p>Illicit alcohol which accounts for the highest abuse is traded physically, and openly, in trading centres, homes and unlicensed places.</p>	We are trying to encourage e-commerce and going digital, but this proposed bill says otherwise.	This will have lethal effects on the e-commerce platforms which are one of the fastest growing businesses globally. There might be a need to establish an independent law regulating online businesses.
	<b>31) Prohibition of employment of persons below eighteen years of age</b>	<p>According to the Employment Act 2006 clauses 32 (1) and (2) no one is allowed to employ a person below the age of 18 years in any working environment.</p>	<p>Duplication of laws and therefore doesn't need to be regulated since it is already being regulated under various international labour laws.</p>	This is a duplication of an already existing law. Formal businesses most of which are self-regulating are already enforcing this.
	<b>32) Obstruction of authorized officer on duty.</b>	<p>There is a need to define <b>“Obstruction of an authorized officer on duty.”</b></p> <p>The enforcers may misinterpret the law since they have the right to decide what qualifies to be “Obstruction”.</p>	<p>Include “Obstruction of authorised officer on duty” on part of the definitions.</p>	The clause is liable to abuse by the “officers” while on duty which could have negative consequences on businesses.

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	33) Making false or misleading statements to authorised officer	<p>There is a need to define <b>“Misleading statements to an authorized officer”</b>.</p> <p>The enforcers may misinterpret the law since they have the right to decide what qualifies to be a misleading statement.</p>	<p>Include “Making false or misleading statements to the authorised officer” on part of the definitions.</p>	<p>This clause does not consider the fact that key scientific information on brewing might not be to the preview of the alcohol sellers.</p>
	38) Saving provision	<p>The 12-month period is too short a time to ensure full compliance.</p> <p>The costs incidental to compliance will be high and greatly impact on the cost of doing business since there are proposals for changes to packaging, labelling, messaging, and advertising.</p>		

#### 4.0 Conclusion

Hon. Members, whereas the primary intention of the Bill is appreciated, the private sector considers the bill to be an economic hitman that is going to crumple over 40% of Uganda's GDP generated from the night economy. The above proposals from the private sector if implemented will positively impact the various Households and farming communities across the country. This will translate into increased contribution of the sector to GDP, more market opportunities and increased tax revenue to the Government. We implore this Honorable Committee to advise the Parliament of Uganda not to consider this bill. Millions of jobs will be lost, billions in revenue and the alcohol manufacturing industry will be crippled. This Bill also has significant effects on Uganda's tourism industry because Uganda now leads the region and is one of the leading in the night economy which is a niche that we have been selling as a country.



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