

Debt Management: Capacity-Building Needs

by

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD

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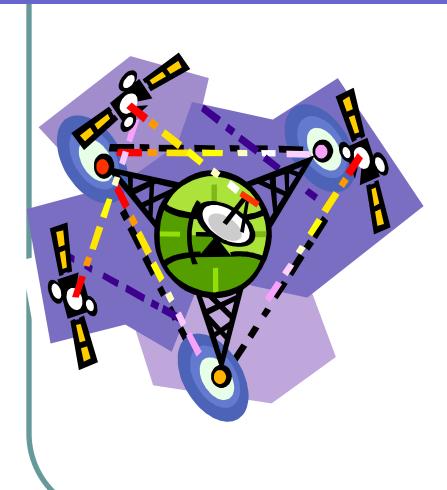
Managing the Debt; Competences in Debt management

Presented by Mpoza Isaac David Ag. Director /Debt and cash management At 10th UNCTAD Debt management Conference On 23rd November 2015



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Structure of Presentation



- Back ground
- Debt Management Reform triggers
- Debt management (DM) Reform Plan
- DMO structure and staffing
- Capacity Needs in DM
- Capacity Needs interventions
- Conclusion

Back ground



- Beneficiary of HIPC+ and MDRI: No debt distress threats
- Debt strategies formulation since -1991with emphasis on borrowing from highly concessional financing & now productive sectors
- Fragmentation of DM roles between Macro-economic mngt, Accountant General's office and the Central bank-end to end grasp
- No dedicated staff trained ones prone to rotation/flight e.g MEFMI fellows

Debt Management Reform triggers



- Increasing Debt Stock in nominal terms; questionable sustainability
- Growing need for large infrastructure projects (dams, Tlines,Roads,SGR) and widening social services requirements(UPE/USE ,de-congesting Referrals)
- Multiple reporting units on Debt numbers and unclear roles and responsibilities
- Apparent poor co-ordination between Debt, Fiscal and Monetary /Exchange rate Policy

Debt Management Reform triggers



- Dwindling ODA, New Development financing Agenda, emergency of alternative financing mechanisms e.g ECA facilities, sovereign Bonds, PPPs, private sector
- Shallowness/ Volatility in Domestic market
- Broadening scope of debt-Private Sector/Sub-national debt, Public enterprises, PPPs obligations, Contingent liabilities, Implicit Pensions

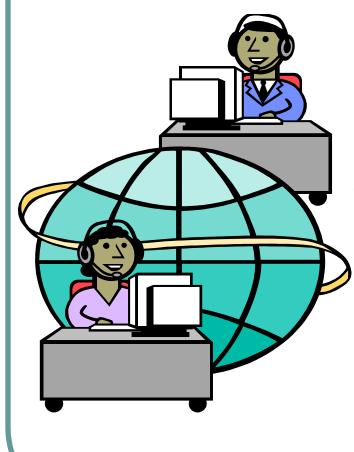
Debt management Reform Plan



Governance

- Organization structure , staffing/retention and capacity building
- Legal Framework including relationship with BoU
- Strategy and risk management
 - Debt management strategy: benchmarks
 - Debt recording and Reporting
 - Contingent liabilities-Guarantees, onlending, implicit?
- Domestic Securities Market Development
 - Review of Primary dealer System
 - Market deepening
 - Retail savings
 - Secondary trading/liquidity
 - WHtax

DMO structure and staffing



- Organogram DDCM.docx
- All Staff Civil Servants and US T Advisor
- Director (1), Commissioners(3) and Asst. Commissioners(7)
- Economists and Finance Officers(22),

Accountants(12), IT(3) and Legal(2).

 Economists and Accountants Common cadre subject to rotation; specialised training undertaken where deployed

Capacity building support in DM obtained from;

- Sovereign states; Turkey, Australia and South Africa
- UNCTAD
- MEFMI
- IMF; East Afritac
- World bank
- UNITAR

Capacity Needs in Debt management



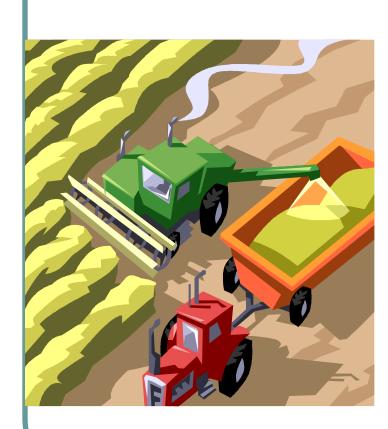
- Public Policy –SDGs, NDP II, Sector priorities
- Portfolio and Risk management
- Market Research and Analysis
- Communication/Negotiation -legal interpretations, elimination of onerous clauses & drafting
- Model Development and Cost-risk analysis- stress testing , What if analysis, forecasting
- Debt strategy formulation and monitoring
- Design of debt reform programmes
 - Use of diagnostic tools for PDM assessment and debt market dev't-DemPa, MTDS tool kit, DSFramework

Capacity Needs in Debt management



- PPP/Contractor facilitated Financing mngt and readiness for Sovereign Bond issues
- Contingent liabilities ; identification, valuation and regulation
 - Debt Registration and settlement using particular systems-Reconciliation and financial reporting
 - Preparation of debt reports and statistical bullet-ins and their analysis

Capacity Needs Interventions



- Certified training-CFA,CIMA,ACCA, IOC
- Advisory Services
- Post Graduate studies-Public policy, Development
- Systems hands on training-DMFAS, AMP, IFMS, CSDRMS
- NBF Paper and Sector reviews
- International Regional and In-house Debt Seminars/ Practioners' programmes
- Retention and Facilitation

Conclusion



- Changes in the Model of Development financing; Local revenue mobilization & Private sector and blending, Dwindling ODA and large infrastructure requirements
- Increases in the nominal value of debt and decline in liquidity/solvency ratios calls for prudence
- Poor project implementation slowing GDP growth, achievement of PDOs and impacts debt limits
- Retention, capacity building and facilitation of debt managers-critical