

Uganda

## Leadership Code Act Chapter 33

Legislation as at 31 December 2023

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# Uganda

## Leadership Code Act

### Chapter 33

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**Assented to on 25 June 2002**

**Commenced on 12 July 2002**

*[This is the version of this document at 31 December 2023.]*

*[Note: This legislation was revised and consolidated as at 31 December 2000 and 31 December 2023 by the Law Reform Commission of Uganda. All subsequent amendments have been researched and applied by Laws.Africa for ULII.]*

*[Amended by [Leadership Code \(Amendment\) Act, 2017 \(Act 5 of 2017\)](#) on 2 June 2017]*

**An Act to provide for a minimum standard of behaviour and conduct for leaders; to require leaders and public officers to declare their incomes, assets and liabilities; to put in place an effective enforcement mechanism; to provide for the establishment, composition, jurisdiction and functions of the Leadership Code Tribunal and to provide for related matters.**

*[Act 17/2002; Act 6/2009; Act 5/2017; Act 3/2021]*

## Part I – Interpretation

### 1. Interpretation

- (1) In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**agent**” in relation to the business or affairs of a leader or public officer, means a person whose decisions or acts are such that they are, in essence made or done by the leader or public officer himself or herself; or the person who manages and controls the business or affairs of which the leader or public officer is the principal beneficiary;

“**asset**” means a thing owned by a person such as property, which has value and can be sold or used to pay a debt;

“**authorised person**” means a person or body authorised by law to discipline a leader or a public officer in relation to whom the expression is used;

“**benefit**” includes a gift, payment, subscription, advance, loan, commission, forbearing, gratuity or favour, whether monetary or in kind, rendering services or deposit of money or anything of value including food, lodging, transportation or entertainment or reimbursement;

“**child**” means a person under eighteen years of age;

“**conflict of interest**” refers to a situation where a leader or a public officer has got to make a decision between his or her personal interest and the public interest;

“**currency point**” has the value assigned to it in [Schedule 1](#) to this Act;

“**declaration**” means a declaration of income, assets and liabilities required to be submitted by every leader and every public officer under sections 4 and 5, respectively;

“**foreign**” when used in relation to any body of persons or organisation, means any such body or organisation, the controlling interest of which is held by persons who are not citizens of Uganda or are not Government or public bodies and includes a body of persons or an organisation not

incorporated or registered in Uganda although the controlling authority in it is held by persons who are citizens of Uganda;

“**Government**” includes a local government;

“**gift**” means anything of value or benefit given to a leader or a public officer directly or indirectly, gratuitously or solicited in his or her official capacity at a public or ceremonial occasion;

“**Inspectorate**” means the Inspectorate of Government;

“**Inspector General**” means the Inspector General of Government, established by Article 223 of [the Constitution](#);

“**leader**” means a person holding or acting in any of the offices specified in [Schedule 2](#) to this Code;

“**liability**” means a debt or financial obligation;

“**Minister**” means the Minister responsible for ethics and integrity;

“**public body**” means Parliament, a statutory corporation, commission, board, council, authority, or other body in which the Government has an interest, a cooperative union registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, any body in which a public body has an interest and such other body as the Minister may, by regulations made under section [66](#) of this Code prescribe;

“**public office**” means an office in the public service;

“**public officer**” means a person holding or acting in any public office;

“**public service**” means service in a civil capacity of the Government or of a local government;

“**spouse**” means a wife or husband;

“**Tribunal**” means the Leadership Code Tribunal established under section [23](#).

- (2) The provisions of this Code shall constitute the Leadership Code of Conduct under Chapter Fourteen of [the Constitution](#).

## Part II – Functions of Inspectorate and declaration of income, assets and liabilities

### 2. Enforcement of Code

The Leadership Code shall be enforced by the Inspectorate and the Tribunal.

### 3. Functions of Inspectorate

In enforcing this Code, the Inspectorate shall carry out the following functions—

- (a) receive, examine and verify declarations lodged with it under this Code;
- (b) investigate or cause an investigation to be conducted into any alleged breach of this Code;
- (c) make a report on any breach of this Code and refer the matter to the Tribunal for adjudication;
- (d) prosecute breaches of this Code before the Tribunal;
- (e) make a report to the Directorate of Public Prosecutions on offences committed under this Code;
- (f) recommend awards, disbursements and such payments or rewards as it may consider appropriate in connection with any assistance rendered in the enforcement of this Code;
- (g) collaborate with other Government agencies to facilitate the enforcement of this Code;
- (h) investigate the actions or omissions of a former leader or public officer for breach of this Code; and
- (i) carry out any other functions prescribed under this Code.

#### 4. Declaration of income, assets and liabilities by leader

- (1) A leader shall, every two years, during the month of March, submit to the Inspectorate a written declaration of the leader's income, assets and liabilities in the prescribed form.
- (2) A person shall—
  - (a) within three months after becoming a leader; and
  - (b) thereafter every two years, during the month of March,submit to the Inspectorate a written declaration of his or her income, assets and liabilities in the prescribed form.
- (3) A leader shall, before the expiration of his or her term of office, declare his or her income, assets and liabilities, if his or her term of office expires six months after his or her last declaration.
- (4) A leader shall state how he or she acquired or incurred, as the case may be, the income, assets or liabilities included in a declaration submitted to the Inspectorate.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, a leader shall only declare income, assets or liabilities—
  - (a) in which he or she has an interest; or
  - (b) which are owned by any other person but were, with or without consideration, bequeathed, donated, sold, assigned or transferred by the leader having been declared as his or her income, assets or liabilities in a preceding declaration.
- (6) In this section, a leader shall be taken to have an interest where—
  - (a) in case of an income or assets—
    - (i) it is owned by the leader;
    - (ii) it is jointly owned by the leader with any other person;
    - (iii) it is held in trust by the leader for any other person; or
    - (iv) it is contained in a joint account for the benefit of the leader and any other person;
  - (b) in case of a liability, it was acquired, guaranteed or is payable by the leader on his or her behalf or on behalf of any other person.
- (7) A leader shall ensure that all the information contained in the declaration submitted to the Inspectorate is true and correct to the best of his or her knowledge.
- (8) Where possible, a declaration shall be accompanied by proof of ownership of the income, assets or liabilities contained in the declaration.
- (9) A leader who, without justifiable cause, submits a declaration to the Inspectorate any time after the period prescribed in subsections (1) and (2) commits a breach of this Code.
- (10) A leader who makes a declaration under this section, and is found not to have declared certain assets, income and liabilities or if the declaration is found to be false, shall be taken to have breached this Code.
- (11) A leader who fails without reasonable cause to submit a declaration under this section commits a breach of this Code.

#### 5. Declaration of income, assets and liabilities by public officer

- (1) A public officer who is not a leader and to whom section 4 does not apply, shall—
  - (a) within three months after appointment to the public service; and

- (b) thereafter, every five years during the month of April, submit to the Inspector General, a written declaration of his or her income, assets and liabilities in the prescribed form.
- (2) For the purposes of a declaration under subsection (1), the public officer shall only declare the income, assets and liabilities in which he or she has an interest.
- (3) In this section, a public officer shall be taken to have an interest where—
  - (a) in case of an income or an asset—
    - (i) it is owned by the public officer;
    - (ii) it is jointly owned by the public officer with another person;
    - (iii) it is held in trust by the public officer for another person; or
    - (iv) it is contained in a joint account for the benefit of the public officer and another person;
  - (b) in case of a liability, it was acquired, guaranteed or is payable by the public officer on his or her behalf or on behalf of another person.
- (4) A public officer making a declaration under this section shall ensure that all the information contained in the declaration is true and correct to the best of his or her knowledge.
- (5) A public officer who makes a declaration under this section, and is found not to have declared certain assets, income and liabilities or if the declaration is found to be false, shall be taken to have breached this Code.
- (6) A public officer who, without justifiable cause, submits a declaration to the Inspector General any time after the period prescribed in subsection (1) commits a breach of this Code.
- (7) A public officer who fails without reasonable cause to submit a declaration under this section commits a breach of this Code.
- (8) The Inspectorate may verify the contents of a declaration submitted by a public officer under this Code.
- (9) The Inspectorate shall, within seven days of making the decision to verify the contents of a declaration under subsection (8)—
  - (a) inform the public officer of the decision, by notice in writing; and
  - (b) appoint a date on which the verification shall commence.
- (10) The Inspectorate may, in verifying the contents of a declaration submitted by a public officer—
  - (a) access or require the production of any document relating to the income, assets and liabilities declared by the public officer, in possession of the public officer or any other person or institution;
  - (b) access the physical location of all immovable property declared by a public officer;
  - (c) access bank accounts or any other financial records relating to a declaration made by the public officer; or
  - (d) do any other act necessary for the enforcement of this Code.
- (11) The Inspectorate shall, during the verification process, comply with the rules of natural justice.
- (12) A public officer whose declaration is being verified may, during the verification process, be present personally or be represented by any person of his or her choice.
- (13) The Inspectorate shall, three months after carrying out the verification of the contents of a declaration, submit to the public officer a report of the findings of the verification.

- (14) Where the verification reveals a breach of this Code, the Inspectorate shall take any action prescribed under this Code.
- (15) The Inspectorate shall ensure that the verification process is carried out within a reasonable time, and in any case, not later than ninety working days from the date of commencement of the verification.

## **6. Prohibition of anticipatory declaration of income, assets and liabilities**

A leader or public officer who includes in a declaration submitted to the Inspectorate, income, assets or liabilities that he or she does not own or has not yet acquired or has no interest in, at the time he or she makes a declaration, commits a breach of this Code.

## **7. Verification of declaration**

- (1) The Inspectorate may verify the contents of a declaration submitted by a leader under this Code.
- (2) The Inspectorate shall, within seven days of making the decision to verify the contents of a declaration under subsection (1)—
  - (a) by notice in writing, inform the leader of the decision; and
  - (b) appoint a date on which the verification shall commence.
- (3) The Inspectorate may, in verifying the contents of a declaration submitted by a leader—
  - (a) access any document relating to the income, assets and liabilities declared by the leader in possession of the leader or any other person or institution;
  - (b) access the physical location of all immovable property declared by the leader;
  - (c) require the production of any document relating to the income, assets and liabilities declared by the leader;
  - (d) access bank accounts or any other financial records relating to a declaration made by the leader; or
  - (e) do any other act necessary for the enforcement of this Code.
- (4) A leader whose declaration is being verified may, during the verification process, be present personally or be represented by any person of his or her choice.
- (5) The Inspectorate shall, three months after carrying out a verification of the contents of a declaration, submit to the leader a report of the findings of the verification.
- (6) The Inspectorate shall, during the verification process, comply with the rules of natural justice.
- (7) Where the verification reveals a breach of this Code, the Inspectorate shall take any action as authorised by this Code.
- (8) The Inspectorate shall ensure that the verification process is carried out within a reasonable time, and in any case, not later than ninety working days from the date of commencement of the verification.

## **8. Request for verification of leader or public officer**

A person who—

- (a) obtains a declaration under section 11;
- (b) has reason to believe that the declaration made by a leader or a public officer does not reflect the actual income, assets or liabilities of the leader or the public officer; or

(c) has information concerning the income, assets or liabilities of a leader or a public officer, may, by notice in writing, avail the information to the Inspectorate and the Inspectorate may verify the information availed by the person and the declaration made by the leader or the public officer.

## 9. Power of Inspector General to require clarification

- (1) The Inspector General may, by notice in writing, require a leader or public officer to account for any matter in connection with a declaration submitted by him or her, including—
  - (a) the omission of anything in the opinion of the Inspector General, that should have been included in the declaration; or
  - (b) any discrepancies appearing in the declaration, or occurring between the declaration and any other statement or information available to the Inspector General,and the leader or public officer shall comply with that requirement.
- (2) A leader or public officer who, without reasonable cause, fails to comply with the Inspector General's request for clarification within sixty days after receipt of the notice, commits a breach of this Code and is liable to—
  - (a) pay a fine not exceeding ten currency points per month for the initial three months after the failure to comply with the request for clarification under subsection (1);
  - (b) pay a fine not exceeding twelve currency points per month for the next two months after the request referred to in paragraph (a);
  - (c) have his or her emoluments withheld until he or she complies with the request for clarification referred to in paragraph (1)(b); and
  - (d) a warning, demotion, or dismissal from office, in addition to the penalty prescribed in paragraph (c).
- (3) The authorised officer shall refund the emoluments withheld under subsection (2)(c) to the leader or public officer upon the leader or public officer submitting a clarification of his or her declaration in accordance with this section.

## 10. Failure to submit correct information

A leader or public officer who knowingly or recklessly submits a declaration or gives an account of any matter which is false, misleading or insufficient in any material particular, commits a breach of this Code.

## 11. Declaration to be public

- (1) The contents of a declaration under this Code shall be treated as public information and shall be accessible by the public in accordance with this section.
- (2) A person intending to access a declaration submitted by a leader or a public officer shall make a written application to the Inspectorate, accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (3) The application in subsection (2) shall contain—
  - (a) the particulars of the applicant;
  - (b) the physical address of the applicant;
  - (c) the name of the leader or the public officer whose declaration the applicant seeks to access;
  - (d) a statement that the applicant will not disclose the contents of the declaration to any other person; and

- (e) a list of the income, assets or liabilities the applicant reasonably believes was not included in the declaration submitted by a leader or a public officer.
- (4) The Inspectorate shall only grant access to a declaration submitted under this Code on being satisfied that—
  - (a) the access to the declaration will help in the enforcement of this Code or any other law; and
  - (b) the applicant will not disclose the contents of the declaration to any other person.
- (5) The Inspectorate shall, within twenty-one days of receipt of the application in subsection (2)—
  - (a) submit a certified copy of the declaration to the applicant;
  - (b) avail the applicant an opportunity to view the declaration form submitted by the leader; or
  - (c) reject the application and communicate the reasons for rejection of the application to the applicant.
- (6) The Inspectorate shall, within seven days of submitting a certified copy of the declaration to the applicant under subsection (5), inform the leader who made the declaration, of the grant.
- (7) Where the Inspectorate rejects the application or does not grant access to the declaration within the time prescribed under subsection (5), the applicant may apply to the Leadership Code Tribunal for redress.
- (8) The Inspectorate shall, upon request, grant access to a declaration submitted by a leader to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Uganda Police Force.
- (9) The fees referred to under subsection (2) shall be prescribed by the Minister and shall not exceed twenty-five currency points.
- (10) This section shall apply, with necessary modifications, to declarations made by a public officer.

### **Part III – Prohibited conduct**

#### **12. Gifts or benefits in kind**

- (1) A gift or donation to a leader or a public officer on any public or ceremonial occasion, or commission to a leader or a public officer on any transaction shall be treated as a gift or donation or commission to the Government or institution represented by the leader or the public officer and shall be declared to the Inspector General; and the Government or institution shall keep an inventory of any such gifts or donations.
- (2) A leader or a public officer may accept a personal gift or donation from a relative or personal friend to such an extent and on such occasion as is recognised by custom.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a leader or a public officer may accept a gift if the gift is in the nature of a souvenir or ornament and does not exceed five currency points in value.
- (4) Where a leader or a public officer receives a gift or other benefit of a value of ten currency points or above from any one source in a twelve consecutive months period, the leader or the public officer shall disclose that gift or benefit to the Inspector General.
- (5) Where a leader or a public officer is in doubt as to the need for a declaration or the appropriateness of accepting an offer of a gift, hospitality or other benefit, that leader or that public officer shall consult the Inspector General for advice.
- (6) Where a leader or a public officer declares a gift or donation under subsection (1), the gift shall be disposed of in accordance with the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act.

- (7) Where a gift or donation is in the form of money, it shall be deposited in the Consolidated Fund by the authorised person of the institution represented by the leader or the public officer.
- (8) The Inspectorate shall issue guidelines on how perishable goods and gifts of live animals shall be dealt with by a leader or a public officer.
- (9) A leader or a public officer who fails to comply with the provisions of this section commits a breach of this Code.

### 13. Prohibited conduct

A leader or a public officer who directly or indirectly accepts any property or gift which influences or is likely to influence the leader or the public officer to do a favour for any person commits a breach of this Code.

### 14. Prohibited contracts

- (1) A leader, a spouse or an agent of a leader, or a private company, public company or business enterprise in which the leader, or a spouse or agent of a leader has a controlling interest shall not seek, accept or hold any contract with—
  - (a) a Government or public body which the leader controls or participates directly in the decision making of its affairs; or
  - (b) a foreign business organisation where the contract is likely to be in conflict with the public interest.
- (2) A leader who contravenes subsection (1) breaches this Code and shall—
  - (a) vacate office; or
  - (b) be dismissed from office.

### 15. Conflict of interest

- (1) A leader or a public officer who, in the course of his or her official duties, deals with a matter in which he or she or his or her immediate family has a direct or indirect interest or is in a position to influence the matter directly or indirectly and who knowingly fails to disclose the nature of that interest and votes or participates in the proceedings of a public body, board, council, commission or committee, commits a breach of this Code.
- (2) A conflict of interest arises where—
  - (a) a leader or a public officer deals with a matter in which he or she has a personal interest where he or she is in a position to influence the matter, directly or indirectly, in the course of his or her official duties;
  - (b) the position the leader or the public officer holds and the services he or she provides to a person or private body is in conflict with his or her official duties;
  - (c) a leader or a public officer participates in the deliberations of a public body, board, council, commission or committee of which he or she is a member at any meeting at which any matter in which he or she has a personal interest is to be discussed; or
  - (d) a leader or a public officer attends a meeting of a public body, board, council, commission or committee and fails or neglects to disclose the nature and extent of his or her personal interest.
- (3) A leader or a public officer whose personal interest conflicts with his or her official duties shall—
  - (a) declare the personal interest to his or her superior or other appropriate body and comply with any direction to avoid the conflict; and

- (b) refrain from participating in any deliberation with respect to the matter.
- (4) Notwithstanding any direction to the contrary under subsection (3)(a), a leader or a public officer shall not influence the award of a contract
  - (a) himself or herself;
  - (b) any person related to him or her by blood or by marriage;
  - (c) a business associate, agent or partner; or
  - (d) a company, partnership, or other entity or body in which the leader or the public officer, any person related to him or her by blood or marriage, has an interest.
- (5) In this section, personal interest, in relation to a leader or a public officer, includes the personal interest of any person related to the leader or the public officer by blood or marriage, or any agent, business associate or partner of which the leader or the public officer has knowledge or would have had knowledge if he or she exercised due diligence, having regard to all circumstances.

## 16. Abuse of public property

- (1) A leader or a public officer shall protect and preserve public property under his or her personal use and shall not use such property or allow its use for any other purpose other than the authorised purpose.
- (2) In this section, “public property” includes any form of real or personal property in which the Government or a public body has ownership; plant, equipment, leasehold, or other property interest as well as any right or other intangible interest that is purchased with public funds, including the services of contractor personnel, office supplies, telephones and other telecommunications equipment and services, mail, automated data, records of Government or a public body and vehicles.
- (3) A leader or a public officer who knowingly misuses or allows public property entrusted to his or her care to be misused, abused or left unprotected shall make good the loss occasioned to the property and the value of the property or damage to the property shall constitute a debt from the leader or public officer to the Government or public body concerned.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3), a leader or a public officer who knowingly misuses or allows public property entrusted to his or her care to be misused or abused or left unprotected may, in addition to the sanctions under that subsection be—
  - (a) warned or cautioned;
  - (b) demoted; or
  - (c) dismissed from office.

## 17. Misuse of official information

- (1) Without derogating from any other written law, a leader or a public officer shall not directly or indirectly use or allow any person under his or her control to use for furthering any private interest, whether financial or otherwise, any information obtained through or in connection with the office of the leader or the public officer and not yet made available to the public.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the use of the information referred to in that subsection for the purpose of educational, research, literary, scientific or other similar purpose not prohibited by law.
- (3) Any leader or public officer who contravenes the provisions of this section commits a breach of this Code and is liable to—
  - (a) be warned or cautioned;

- (b) demotion;
- (c) dismissal; or
- (d) vacate office.

## 18. General prohibited conduct

- (1) Without derogating from any other written law, a leader or a public officer shall not—
  - (a) use his or her official position to obtain any property including land, buildings and business interests for himself or herself or his or her spouse, child, relation, friend or agent;
  - (b) act to the detriment of Government by refusing or neglecting to settle his or her lawful financial obligations to Government, any public body or any other person;
  - (c) be an agent of or allow himself or herself to be used to further the interest of any foreign government, organisation or individual in a manner detrimental to the interests of Uganda;
  - (d) practice favouritism or nepotism by giving preferential treatment to any person for personal advantage or gain for himself or herself, that of his or her relation, friend or agent, ethnic grouping or area of origin; or
  - (e) do or direct to be done in abuse of his or her office, any act prejudicial to the rights of any person or obtain an unfair advantage over his or her subordinate including abuse of the rights of a member of the opposite sex, through, among other acts, the use of coercion, threat or harassment.
- (2) A leader or a public officer referred to in [Schedule 3](#) to this Act shall not, except with the prior written approval of the Inspector General—
  - (a) hold office of director or any other office in a foreign business organisation, firm, company or property in any such foreign organisation which is owned or managed by foreign citizens;
  - (b) operate a business as a commission agent; or
  - (c) accept or be involved in the acceptance of any gift, benefit or advantage from a company or in any such company or firm which is owned or managed by foreign citizens.
- (3) A leader or a public officer whom the Inspector General denies approval under subsection (2) may appeal against such decision to the High Court.
- (4) In this section, “commission agent” means a person employed to sell goods or services delivered to him or her for his or her principal for a commission.
- (5) A leader or a public officer shall not hold any office of profit or emolument likely to compromise his or her office.
- (6) A leader or a public officer who fails without any reasonable cause to comply with the provisions of this section commits a breach of this Code.
- (7) A leader or a public officer who directs or concurs in the use of public funds contrary to existing instructions commits a breach of this Code and shall be required to make good the loss, even if he or she has ceased to hold that office.

## Part IV – Post employment

### 19. Future employment

- (1) A leader or a public officer shall not allow himself or herself to be influenced in the pursuit of his or her official duties and responsibilities by plans or expectations for or offers of future employment.

- (2) A leader or a public officer shall disclose in writing to the Inspector General, all offers of future employment that could place the leader or the public officer in a position of conflict of interest.
- (3) A leader or public officer who accepts an offer of future employment shall immediately disclose in writing to the Inspector General as well as to the authorised person, the acceptance of the offer, and in such event, where it is determined by the Inspector General that the leader or the public officer is engaged in significant official dealings with the future employer, the leader or public officer shall be assigned other duties and responsibilities immediately.
- (4) A leader or public officer who contravenes the provisions of this section commits a breach of this Code.

## 20. Acts prohibited upon vacation of office

- (1) A former leader or public officer shall not, by acting for or on behalf of any person, entity or association, offer advice or participate in a negotiation or case to which the Government or public body is a party and where the former leader or public officer acted for or advised the Government or public body.
- (2) A former leader or public officer shall not use or divulge to any person, body, entity or association, information that is not available to the public concerning a programme or policy of Government or a public body or department with which he or she had a direct or substantial relationship during the period of ten years immediately prior to ceasing to be a leader or public officer.
- (3) A former leader or public officer who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.
- (4) Where a former leader or public officer has obtained any monetary benefit from the disclosure, court may, in addition to the penalty prescribed under subsection (3), order that benefit to be forfeited to Government.

## Part V – Proceedings of Inspectorate

### 21. Lodging of complaints

- (1) A person who alleges that a leader or public officer has committed a breach of this Code may lodge a complaint to that effect with the Inspectorate and the Inspectorate shall register the complaint.
- (2) On receipt of a complaint under subsection (1), the Inspectorate shall investigate, or cause the complaint to be investigated if satisfied that—
  - (a) the complaint is not trivial or frivolous and is not made in bad faith; and
  - (b) the subject matter of the complaint is not outside the jurisdiction of the Inspectorate.
- (3) The Inspectorate shall, upon completion of an investigation and being satisfied with the circumstances set out under subsection (2)(a) and (b), inform a leader or public officer that a complaint has been made against him or her.
- (4) The Inspectorate's decision not to investigate or cause a complaint to be investigated, shall not limit the Inspectorate's power to make an investigation generally into a matter on its own initiative.
- (5) A complainant is entitled to be informed of any action the Inspectorate intends to take or has taken in respect of his or her complaint.
- (6) A leader or public officer shall, within thirty days of receipt of the notification under subsection (3), respond in writing to the complaint made against him or her.

- (7) Any person who knowingly gives false information to the Inspector General under this section commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

## 22. Report of Inspectorate

- (1) Upon completion of an investigation under section [21\(3\)](#), the Inspectorate shall—
- (a) in case of a finding disclosing an act or omission constituting a breach of this Code, make a report and refer the matter to the Tribunal for adjudication;
  - (b) in case of a finding disclosing no act or omission constituting a breach of this Code, make a report to the complainant or any other person as the Inspectorate deems fit;
  - (c) in case of a finding disclosing an act or omission constituting an offence under this Code or any other law, make a report to the Directorate of Public Prosecutions.
- (2) The report of the Inspectorate under subsection [\(1\)](#) shall set out—
- (a) the nature of the breach or offence which the leader or the public officer has been found to have committed;
  - (b) the circumstances of the breach or offence;
  - (c) a brief summary of the evidence received during the investigation of the breach or offence; and
  - (d) the findings.
- (3) The Inspectorate shall, within seven days of submitting a report to the Tribunal, avail the report to the leader or the public officer against whom it is made and all such persons as the Inspectorate deems fit.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection [\(1\)](#), where the investigation in section [21](#) relates to a sitting President, the Inspectorate shall comply with Article 98(4) and (5) of [the Constitution](#).

## Part VI – Leadership Code Tribunal

### 23. Establishment of Leadership Code Tribunal

- (1) There is established a Leadership Code Tribunal.
- (2) The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and three other members, at least two of whom shall be female.

### 24. Functions of Tribunal

In enforcing this Code, the Tribunal shall, in addition to any other functions under this Code, carry out the following functions—

- (a) receive, examine and adjudicate—
- (i) any breach of this Code referred to it by the Inspectorate;
  - (ii) any complaint referred to it by any person aggrieved by the decision of the Inspectorate under section [11\(7\)](#) of this Code;
- (b) make a decision on any matter referred to it by the Inspectorate and submit it to the authorised person and the Inspectorate; and
- (c) make recommendations to the authorised person on disciplinary action to be taken against a leader.

## 25. Appointment of members of Tribunal

- (1) The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and other members of the Tribunal shall be appointed by the President, acting on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, with the approval of Parliament.
- (2) A person is not qualified to be appointed Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson unless he or she is qualified to be appointed a judge of the High Court.
- (3) The Deputy Chairperson shall preside over meetings of the Tribunal in the absence of the Chairperson.

## 26. Qualifications for appointment

- (1) A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a member of the Tribunal unless that person—
  - (a) is a citizen of Uganda;
  - (b) is a person of high moral character and proven integrity; and
  - (c) possesses considerable experience and demonstrated competence and is of high caliber in the conduct of public affairs.
- (2) A member of the Tribunal, other than the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, shall—
  - (a) be a holder of a degree granted by a university in Uganda or outside Uganda, that is recognised as a degree by the National Council for Higher Education; and
  - (b) possess at least ten years' work experience.

## 27. Tenure of office

- (1) A member of the Tribunal shall hold office for five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for one more term only.
- (2) A member of the Tribunal shall be appointed on full time basis.
- (3) The appointment of a new member of the Tribunal or the re-appointment of a current member of the Tribunal shall be made at least three months before the expiry of the current term of a member of the Tribunal or within three months from the date on which the Judicial Service Commission notifies the President of the existence of a vacancy on the Tribunal.

## 28. Conditions of appointment

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Chairperson or a member of the Tribunal shall hold office on such terms and conditions as are prescribed in his or her letter of appointment.
- (2) A person appointed as a member of the Tribunal shall resign his or her office if he or she is serving in an office listed under [Schedule 2](#) or [3](#) to this Code.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the appointment of a Judge as a member of the Tribunal shall not affect his or her tenure of office as a Judge, or his or her rank, title, status, precedence, salary and allowances or other rights or privileges as the holder of the office of Judge of the courts of judicature and for all purposes, his or her service as a member of the Tribunal shall be taken to have been service as holder of the office of such a Judge.

## 29. Oath of office

A person appointed as Chairperson or member of the Tribunal shall, before assuming the duties of his or her office, take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance and the Judicial Oath set out in the Fourth Schedule to [the Constitution](#).

### 30. Termination of appointment

- (1) The Chairperson or a member of the Tribunal may resign his or her office upon giving notice of one month in writing to the President.
- (2) The Chairperson or a member may be removed from office by the President for—
  - (a) inability to perform the functions of his or her office arising from infirmity of body or mind;
  - (b) misbehaviour or misconduct;
  - (c) incompetence;
  - (d) being an undischarged bankrupt;
  - (e) being convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for six months or more by a competent court in Uganda or other jurisdiction; or
  - (f) breach of any provision of this Code.
- (3) The President shall remove the Chairperson or a member of the Tribunal if the question of his or her removal has been referred to a committee appointed under subsection (4) and the committee has recommended to the President that the member ought to be removed from office on any ground described in subsection (2).
- (4) The question whether the Chairperson or a member of the Tribunal should be removed, shall be referred to a committee appointed by the President consisting of three persons who are or who have held office as judges or who are advocates of at least ten years' standing.
- (5) The committee appointed under subsection (4) shall inquire into the matter and report to the President, recommending whether or not the Chairperson or the member ought to be removed from office under this section.
- (6) Where the question of the removal of the Chairperson or a member of the Tribunal is referred to a committee under this section, the President shall suspend the Chairperson or member from performing the functions of his or her office.
- (7) Where the Deputy Chairperson is suspended under subsection (6), the President shall nominate one member of the Tribunal to act as Deputy Chairperson.
- (8) A suspension under subsection (6) shall cease to have effect if the President, upon recommendation of the committee not to remove the member from office, lifts the suspension, by written notification to the Tribunal.

### 31. Disclosure of interest

- (1) A member of the Tribunal who has an interest, pecuniary or otherwise in a matter before the Tribunal that could conflict with the proper performance of his or her functions, shall disclose the nature of his or her interest to the parties to the proceedings at any stage of the proceedings.
- (2) A member who makes a disclosure under subsection (1) shall not take part in any decision of the Tribunal with respect to that matter.
- (3) Any member of the Tribunal who fails to disclose any interest in a matter before the Tribunal and participates in the proceedings of the Tribunal commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred fifty currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

### 32. Official seal

- (1) The Tribunal shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed.

- (2) The seal of the Tribunal shall be affixed by or with the authority of the Tribunal to such documents as are required, by direction of the Chairperson, to be sealed with the seal of the Tribunal.

### **33. Arrangement of business**

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Chairperson is responsible for ensuring the orderly and expeditious discharge of the business of the Tribunal.
- (2) Without limiting the operation of subsection (1), the Chairperson shall give directions as to—
  - (a) the arrangement of the business of the Tribunal;
  - (b) the places at which the Tribunal may sit;
  - (c) the procedure of the Tribunal generally; and
  - (d) the procedure of the Tribunal at a particular place.

### **34. Quorum of Tribunal**

The quorum of the Tribunal shall be three members.

### **35. Remuneration**

The Chairperson and a member of the Tribunal shall be paid such remuneration as may be determined by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for finance.

### **36. Funds, accounts and audit**

- (1) The funds of the Tribunal shall consist of—
  - (a) money appropriated by Parliament for the functions of the Tribunal;
  - (b) grants received by the Tribunal with the approval of the Minister; and
  - (c) any other money as may, with the approval of the Minister, be received by or made available to the Tribunal for the purpose of performing its functions.
- (2) The funds of the Tribunal shall be administered and controlled by the registrar.
- (3) The Tribunal shall keep proper books of accounts which shall be subject to audit by the Auditor General.

### **37. Financial year**

The financial year of the Tribunal shall be the period of twelve months commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th day of June of the following year.

### **38. Annual report**

The Chairperson shall submit to the Minister, as soon as is practicable but not later than four months after the end of each financial year, a report detailing the Tribunal's activities during the year to which the report relates, including the audited accounts of the Tribunal.

### **39. Jurisdiction of Tribunal**

The Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine—

- (a) all breaches referred to it by the Inspectorate under section 22; and
- (b) all complaints made by persons aggrieved by decisions of the Inspectorate under section 11(7).

#### 40. Powers of Tribunal

- (1) For the purposes of proceedings before the Tribunal, the Tribunal—
  - (a) shall take evidence on oath;
  - (b) may proceed in the absence of a party who has had reasonable notice of the proceedings;
  - (c) may adjourn the hearing of the proceedings for sufficient cause; and
  - (d) may make any order which it deems appropriate to give effect to its orders.
- (2) For the purposes of the hearing of a proceeding before the Tribunal, the Tribunal shall have powers of the High Court to summon a person to appear before it—
  - (a) to give evidence; or
  - (b) to produce books, documents or things in the possession, custody or control of the person named in the summons.
- (3) Where the Tribunal considers it desirable for the purposes of avoiding expense or delay, or for any other justifiable reason, it may receive evidence by affidavit and administer interrogatories and require the persons to whom interrogatories are administered to make a full and true reply to the interrogatories.
- (4) The Tribunal may issue a commission or request to examine witnesses abroad.
- (5) The Tribunal may make an order as to costs against any party, and the order shall be enforceable in the same manner as an order of the High Court.

#### 41. Procedure

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Tribunal may determine its own procedure.
- (2) A proceeding before the Tribunal shall be conducted with as little formality and technicality as possible, and the Tribunal shall not be bound by the rules of evidence, but may inform itself on any matter in such manner as it considers appropriate.
- (3) The proceedings of the Tribunal shall be conducted in accordance with such rules of practice and procedure as the Tribunal may specify, and the Tribunal may apply the rules of practice and procedure of any court subject to such modifications as the Tribunal may direct.
- (4) The Tribunal shall have such assistance in carrying out its lawful summons, processes, orders, rules, decrees or commands as is available to a court in Uganda.

#### 42. Representation before Tribunal

In any proceedings before the Tribunal, a party may appear in person or may be represented by an advocate or a person of his or her choice.

#### 43. Decision of Tribunal

- (1) The Tribunal shall, as soon as practicable, after the hearing has been completed, make a decision in writing and state the reasons for the decision.
- (2) The Tribunal shall, within seven days of making a decision in subsection (1), avail it to the Inspectorate, the leader or public officer against whom the proceedings were instituted and any other person as the Tribunal deems fit.
- (3) Where the Tribunal finds that a leader or public officer has contravened any of the provisions of this Code, it shall impose upon that leader or public officer any of the punishments specified in section [63](#).

#### 44. Appeals to High Court from decisions of Tribunal

- (1) A party who is aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal may, within thirty days after being notified of the decision in section 43, appeal that decision to the High Court.
- (2) The High Court shall hear and determine the appeal and shall make such orders as it considers appropriate by reason of its decision, including an order affirming or setting aside the decision of the Tribunal or an order remitting the case to the Tribunal for reconsideration.

#### 45. Registrar of Tribunal

- (1) There shall be a Registrar of the Tribunal, who shall be a person qualified to be a Registrar of the High Court and who shall be appointed by the Minister in consultation with the Judicial Service Commission.
- (2) The Registrar shall be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the Tribunal, the keeping of a public record of the proceedings of the Tribunal and the processing of the documents of the Tribunal.

#### 46. Appointment of other officers and staff

- (1) There shall be officers and staff of the Tribunal as may be necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Tribunal.
- (2) The officers and staff of the Tribunal shall be appointed by the Public Service Commission on terms and conditions determined by the Public Service Commission.

#### 47. Failure to comply with summons

Any person who has been served with summons issued by the Registrar—

- (a) to appear as a witness before the Tribunal; or
- (b) to produce a book, document or thing,

and who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with the summons, commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding sixty currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

#### 48. Contempt of Tribunal

Any person who—

- (a) insults a member in, or in relation to, the exercise of his or her powers or functions as a member of the Tribunal;
- (b) interrupts the proceedings of the Tribunal;
- (c) creates a disturbance, or takes part in creating a disturbance in or near a place where the Tribunal is sitting; or
- (d) does any other act or thing that would, if the Tribunal were a court of record, constitute contempt of court,

commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

#### 49. Action on decision of Tribunal

- (1) The Registrar of the Tribunal shall inform the authorised person in writing, of the decision of the Tribunal, within thirty days after the date of the decision.
- (2) The authorised person shall, within thirty days of receipt of the decision under subsection (1), take action as directed by the Tribunal.
- (3) The authorised person shall report to the Tribunal in writing within fourteen days after the expiration of the thirty days referred to in subsection (2), of the action taken by him or her.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), where the grounds or procedure for the dismissal or removal from office of a leader is prescribed under [the Constitution](#), the decision of the Tribunal to the authorised person shall be a recommendation to the authorised person to exercise such disciplinary action as prescribed under [the Constitution](#).
- (5) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, where a leader or public officer is dismissed or removed from office for misbehaviour or misconduct under any law, a breach of this Code shall constitute misbehaviour or misconduct under that law.
- (6) Where any disciplinary action is recommended by the Tribunal, the authorised person shall ensure that the disciplinary action is carried out in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the law under which such a leader or public officer is disciplined.
- (7) A leader or public officer who is dismissed or removed from office as a result of the decision of the Tribunal, shall not hold any other public office, whether appointive or elective, for a period of five years from the date of dismissal or removal from office.

#### 50. Forfeiture and compensation

- (1) Where, according to the decision of the Tribunal under section 49, a leader or public officer is proved to have obtained any property through a breach of this Code, the leader or public officer shall, subject to any appeal which the leader or public officer may make under section 44, forfeit the property by virtue of the decision of the Tribunal and the property shall be held in trust for the Government or the public body by an agent or broker appointed by the Tribunal, until it is lawfully disposed of.
- (2) The Tribunal may order the leader or public officer referred to in subsection (1) to pay, by way of compensation to Government or a public body, a sum which in his or her opinion is just, having regard to the loss suffered by the Government or public body and such order shall be deemed to be a decree under section 25 of the Civil Procedure Act and shall be executed in the manner provided under section 39 of that Act.

### Part VII – General

#### 51. Special powers of Inspector General

- (1) The Inspector General may, during the course of his or her investigations or as a consequence of his or her findings, issue an order placing such restrictions as may appear to him or her to be reasonable on the operation of any bank account of a leader or public officer or any person being investigated, for the purpose of ensuring payment to the Government or a public body or prevention of dissipation of any money derived from or related to the violation of this Code.
- (2) The leader or public officer shall be allowed reasonable access to the account frozen under subsection (1) and shall be allowed to withdraw such amount of money as the Inspector General may deem reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) The Inspector General may, during the course of his or her investigations or as a consequence of his or her findings, issue an order placing such restrictions as may appear to him or her to be

reasonable, on the disposal of any property of a leader or a public officer or any person being investigated for the purposes of compensation to the Government or public body or otherwise for the purpose of prevention of dissipation of the properties derived from or related to the violation of this Code.

## **52. Procuring information and attendance of witnesses**

Subject to this Act, the Inspectorate may—

- (a) summon any person who, in the opinion of the Inspectorate, is able to give information relating to any matter relevant to the investigation being conducted by it, to appear before the Inspectorate and to furnish such information and produce any document, papers or thing that may be in the possession or under the control of that person; and
- (b) by order in writing, summon that person to attend before the Inspectorate at a specified time and place and to be examined on oath.

## **53. Protection of informers and witnesses**

- (1) A person who provides information to the Inspectorate—
  - (a) shall be protected and his or her identity shall not be disclosed; and
  - (b) may be rewarded for his or her information and paid such amount of money as the Inspector General may deem fit.
- (2) A person who in good faith gives any information to the Inspectorate or assists it in the exercise of its functions shall not be punished in any way for doing so.
- (3) Any person who unlawfully discloses the identity of an informer or victimises a person for giving information to or assisting the Inspectorate commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred twenty currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both.

## **54. Procedure of Inspectorate**

Subject to the provisions of this Code, the Inspectorate may, after consultation with the Minister and the Attorney General, make rules regulating the procedure under this Code.

## **55. Inspectorate to observe rules of natural justice**

While investigating an allegation under this Code, the Inspectorate shall observe the rules of natural justice.

## **56. Witness allowances**

A witness called by the Inspectorate to give evidence during investigations by the Inspectorate shall be entitled to such allowances as may be determined by the Inspector General.

## **57. False information**

Any person who knowingly makes false, malicious, frivolous or vexatious allegations under this Code against a person commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred twenty currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both.

## **58. Application of other powers of Inspectorate**

The Inspectorate shall, when enforcing this Code, have all the powers conferred on it by Chapter Thirteen of [the Constitution](#) or any other law.

### 59. Inspection of bank accounts

- (1) The Inspectorate may, for the purpose of performing its functions under this Code, by order made and signed by the Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General, authorise any person under its control to inspect any bank account, share account, purchase account, expense account or any other safe or deposit book in a bank.
- (2) An order made under subsection (1) shall be sufficient authority for the disclosure or production by any person of any information, account, document or article required by the person so authorised.
- (3) Any person who refuses or, who without reasonable cause, fails to comply with an order issued under this section, commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred fifty currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

### 60. Action against certain leaders

- (1) Where a member of Parliament is in breach of this Code, the authorised person shall be the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of Parliament and in the case of the Speaker, the authorised person shall be the committee of Parliament on rules, privileges and discipline.
- (2) In the case of a district chairperson, the authorised person shall be the district council.
- (3) In the case of a subcounty chairperson, the authorised person shall be the subcounty council.
- (4) In the case of a district speaker or deputy speaker and a member of the executive committee or Councillor, the authorised person shall be the district council.
- (5) In the case of a chairperson or deputy chairperson of a municipality, the authorised person shall be the municipal council.
- (6) In the case of a chairperson or member of the contracts committee of a district or district land board, the authorised person shall be the district council.
- (7) In the case of the Chairperson or a member of the Tribunal and any other person appointed by the President, the authorised person shall be the President.
- (8) Notwithstanding any provision of this Code, the Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General shall declare their income, assets and liabilities to the Speaker of Parliament and when the Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General is in breach of this Code, the authorised person shall be Parliament.
- (9) Parliament may appoint an entity other than a public body to verify the declarations made under subsection (8) or to investigate any complaint for breach of this Code by the Inspector General and the Deputy Inspector General.
- (10) The entity appointed under subsection (9) shall make a report of its findings and submit it to the Speaker of Parliament.

### 61. Action against chief administrative officer and town clerk

Where the Tribunal has made findings with respect to a violation of this Code—

- (a) by a chief administrative officer or deputy chief administrative officer, the authorised person shall be the Public Service Commission; or
- (b) by a town clerk or other employee of a district, the authorised person shall be the District Service Commission.

## 62. Protection of officers of Inspectorate

Subject to this Code, no civil or criminal liability shall attach to any officer of the Inspectorate acting on the instructions of the Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General, for anything done in good faith by that officer in the performance of his or her duties under this Code.

## 63. Penalties for breach of Code

- (1) A leader or public officer who commits a breach of this Code shall—
- (a) in the case of a breach under sections [4\(10\)](#) and [5\(5\)](#), be liable to—
    - (i) pay a fine not exceeding two hundred currency points;
    - (ii) a caution;
    - (iii) demotion;
    - (iv) dismissal from office;
    - (v) have the excess or undeclared property confiscated and forfeited to the Government where it is proved that the excess or undeclared property was unlawfully acquired; or
    - (vi) forfeit the monetary equivalent of the excess or undeclared property referred to in subparagraph [\(v\)](#) to the Government;
  - (b) in the case of a breach under sections [4\(9\)](#), [4\(11\)](#) and [5\(6\)](#) and [5\(7\)](#)—
    - (i) be liable to pay a fine not exceeding twenty currency points per month for the initial three months of non-submission of the declaration;
    - (ii) after the three months referred to in subparagraph [\(i\)](#), be liable to pay a fine not exceeding forty currency points per month for two months;
    - (iii) after the period of failure to submit the declaration referred to in subparagraph [\(ii\)](#), have his or her emoluments withheld until he or she submits a declaration;
    - (iv) in addition to the penalties in subparagraphs [\(i\)](#), [\(ii\)](#) and [\(iii\)](#), be liable to a warning, demotion, dismissal or to vacate office;
  - (c) in the case of a breach under sections [6](#), [10](#), [13](#), [15\(1\)](#), [18\(6\)](#) and [19\(4\)](#), be liable to—
    - (i) pay a fine not exceeding two hundred currency points;
    - (ii) demotion;
    - (iii) dismissal from office; or
    - (iv) vacate office;
  - (d) in the case of a breach under section [12](#), be liable to—
    - (i) forfeit the benefit equivalent to the gift, hospitality or benefit, to the Government or institution;
    - (ii) caution or warning in writing;
    - (iii) demotion;
    - (iv) dismissal from office; or
    - (v) vacate office.

- (2) The authorised officer shall refund the emoluments withheld under subsection (1)(b)(iii) to the leader or public officer upon the leader or public officer submitting a declaration of his or her income, assets and liabilities in accordance with this Act.

#### 64. Offences

- (1) Any person who—
- (a) without justification or lawful excuse, wilfully obstructs or hinders a person acting in the exercise of his or her functions under this Code; or
  - (b) divulges, without lawful justification, any information which he or she has obtained in the course of any duty conferred by this Code,
- commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.
- (2) Any person who is convicted of an offence under this Code for which no penalty is prescribed is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred fifty currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

#### 65. Annual report

The Inspectorate shall include in its statutory report to Parliament under Article 231 of [the Constitution](#), a report on its enforcement of this Code.

#### 66. Regulations

- (1) The Minister may, in consultation with the Inspector General, by statutory instrument, make regulations for better carrying out of the provisions of this Code.
- (2) Regulations made under this section may prescribe, as a penalty for contravention of any of the regulations, a fine not exceeding one hundred currency points or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

#### 67. Power to amend Schedules

- (1) The Minister may, by statutory instrument, with the approval of Cabinet, amend [Schedule 1](#) to this Code.
- (2) The Minister may, by statutory instrument make an order, after approval of Parliament by resolution, to amend [Schedules 2](#) and [3](#) to this Code.

### Schedule 1 (Sections 1, 67(1))

#### Currency point

A currency point is equivalent to twenty thousand shillings.

### Schedule 2 (Sections 1, 67(2))

#### Leaders

#### Part A – Political leaders

1. President

2. Vice President
3. Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Parliament
4. Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Secretary General of a political party or organisation
5. Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister
6. Attorney General, Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Minister
7. Member of Parliament
8. A member of the national executive of any political party or organisation
9. Chairperson, Vice Chairperson of a district or subcounty, a member of a district executive committee, a district Councillor and a municipality Chairperson, and speaker and deputy speaker of a district council

### **Part B – Specified officers**

10. Judges of the Courts of Judicature
11. Judge of the Industrial Court
12. Magistrate
13. Registrar of the Courts of Judicature
14. Inspector of Courts
15. Permanent Secretary
16. Head of Government Department by whatever name called, head of division or section in a Government Department
17. Head of a Government Agency by whatever name called
18. Presidential Adviser and Presidential Assistant
19. Presidential aides, private secretaries in the Office of the President and State House
20. Ambassador and High Commissioner
21. All officers of the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces of, or above, the rank of major and officers in charge of the payroll
22. Director General of the Internal Security Organisation and the Director General of External Security Organisation and their deputies; head of division or section in the Internal Security Organisation and the External Security Organisation
23. Inspector General of Government, Deputy Inspector General of Government, head of directorate or department by whatever name called, head of division or section in the Inspectorate of Government
24. The Director of Public Prosecutions, Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions and all staff in the Directorate of Public Prosecutions of, or above, the rank of state attorney
25. Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police and an officer of, or above, the rank of assistant superintendent of police
26. Commissioner of Prisons, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, and prisons officer of, or above, the rank of assistant superintendent of prisons
27. Resident District Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Resident District Commissioner
28. Chief Administrative Officer, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer and Assistant District Administrative Officer, town clerk and assistant town clerk, treasurer, deputy and assistant treasurer

29. Head of a district directorate or department
30. Head or deputy head of a secondary school, and a post secondary or tertiary institution
31. A chairperson, member and secretary of any commission, board or tribunal established by [the Constitution](#) or any other law
32. Commissioner General, Deputy Commissioner General and Commissioner of the Uganda Revenue Authority and all Uganda Revenue Authority employees of, or above, the rank of assistant revenue officer
33. Governor, Deputy Governor, Secretary, Director and Deputy Director of the Bank of Uganda, head of department by whatever name called, head of division or section
34. Vice Chancellor, Deputy Vice Chancellor and Secretary, dean, warden, head of department by whatever name called, of a university, and director, deputy director and principal of a tertiary institution
35. Auditor General and all staff in the Auditor General's office of, or above, the rank of auditor
36. Director and manager of a cooperative union, department head of a cooperative union
37. Member of district contracts committee or district service commission and subcounty chiefs
38. Chairperson, board members, chief executive and deputy chief executive of a public body, head of department by whatever name called, head of division or section of a public body, and a member and secretary of the contracts committee
39. Accountant, internal auditor and procurement officer of Government department or parastatal, constitutional commission and all other statutory bodies set up by an Act of Parliament
40. Project manager, project coordinator, project administrator, project financial controller or accountant of Government or public body project
41. A manager, by whatever name called, and secretary of a bank in which Government has a controlling interest

### **Schedule 3 (Sections 18(2), 67(2))**

#### **Leaders not allowed to conduct certain businesses**

##### **Part A – Political leaders**

1. President
2. Vice President
3. Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Parliament
4. Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Secretary General of a political party or organisation
5. Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister
6. Attorney General, Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Minister

##### **Part B – Specified officers**

7. Judges of the Courts of Judicature
8. Inspector General of Government and Deputy Inspector General of Government
9. Chancellor or Vice Chancellor of a university

10. Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General of Police
11. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Prisons
12. Director of Immigration
13. Auditor General
14. Chairperson Contracts Committee
15. Governor and Deputy Governor of Bank of Uganda
16. Managing Director, General Manager or Director General of a public body
17. Secretary to the Treasury
18. Solicitor General
19. Commissioner General, Deputy Commissioner General and Commissioner of Uganda Revenue Authority
20. Executive director of a public body
21. Presidential aide
22. Director General of the Internal Security Organisation and Director General of the External Security Organisation
23. Army Commander and Deputy Army Commander, and Chief of Staff
24. Permanent Secretary
25. Ambassador or High Commissioner
26. Chairperson, Secretary and full time Commissioner of a Constitutional Commission
27. Director of Public Prosecutions
28. Administrator General
29. Registrar General