



UGANDA

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Statement By

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To the

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Of the UN General Assembly**

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One of the factors that caused the perpetuation of these two problems was, stated above, the under-spending on defence. This was a subject of much debate with our Development Partners. Fortunately, this debate is now closed. Uganda will spend as much as the situation of terrorists and other criminals demands. This distortion will never re-occur.

On account of the ending of equivocation on this vital strategic matter, our all round performance on the MDGs will dramatically improve, much beyond our current positive ranking mentioned above.

Thirdly, we have to prioritize the elements that are needed to achieve these goals clearly

balkanization of Africa in order to have a credible voice in World affairs on top of the endless supplications for aid from the former colonial countries. We need to integrate our markets regionally,

We need to combat terrorism, violation of human rights and corruption, not in quest of pleasing any gallery but for the sake of our convictions and our destiny. We need to reduce the cost of doing business in our countries in order to industrialize our economies by attracting and retaining investors.

While certain global initiatives are good (JUPC; Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis; Debt Cancellation; etc), nothing will substitute each respective country's capacity to generate their own resources to sustainably implement the Millennium Development The scale of money needed to transform the Third World is not realizable from the so-called donors. Where they provide the aid, the interference becomes excessive and, therefore, disorienting and distorting in most cases.

In one of our dialects they have a proverb, which goes like this:

meaning "A

Another proverb in another of our dialects goes like this:
meaning that

This achievement and the surpassing of the MDGs are consequences of generating enough wealth through primary production and processing so as to generate enough resources to support the process.

The **U.N.D.P. Human Development Report, 2005**, touches on this great angle to the problem. On page 113 of this year's report, it says the following:

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On Page 117 in the same report it says:

To sustainably deal with the issue of implementing and surpassing the MDGs, we must create employment for Ugandans who mostly, taking advantage of Uganda's abundant agricultural land, engage in disguised unemployment in the villages doing little remunerative work. They mainly engage in subsistence fanning – only producing for the stomach – Our Ministry of Finance's document for July 2005, entitled 'Millennium Development Goals: Uganda's Prospects of achieving them', says the following on Page 29:

This is unavoidable, as long as Uganda's economic structure is still a raw-materials' production and subsistence farming oriented one.

Here below, is a table comparing the structure of employment in United Kingdom and Uganda as follows:

Sector		Uganda"
Agriculture	1.5%	82%
Industry	19.1%	5%
Services	79.5%	13%

How shall we sustainably implement the MDGs without creating employment for our people but only depending on OECD (rich countries) spending 0.7% of their GDP on aid? How will the spending of the OECD countries of 0.7% of GDP on aid create employment for 65% of Ugandans that are currently engaged in disguised underemployment? How will this dispensing of aid this time be different from the

states of the respective cold war camps *received a lot of aid*. The aid, nevertheless, never