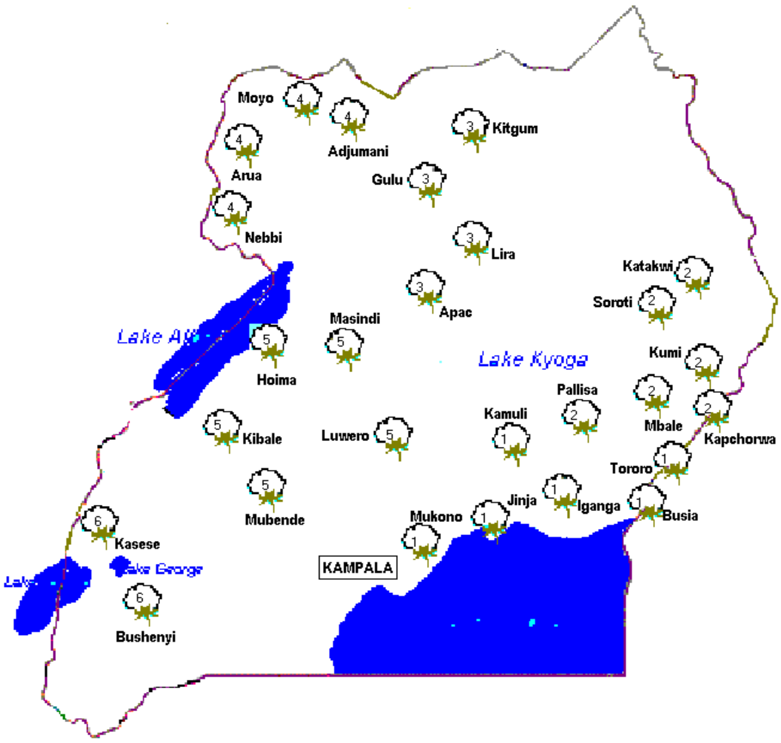

End of Season Report, 2012/13


SUBMITTED TO UGANDA GINNERS & COTTON EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION LTD (UGCEAL)-SEPT 2013

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List of Abbreviations

ACE	ACE Global (U) Ltd
ASD	Automatic Sampling Device
BPA	Bukalasa Pedigree Albar
CDO	Cotton Development Organization
GOT	Ginning outturn Test
JITCO	Jinda International Textiles Corporation Ltd
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
SATU	Serere Albar Type Uganda
UGCEAL	Uganda Ginners & Cotton Exporters Association Ltd
UNACOFF	Uganda National Cotton Farmers Federation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. Executive Summary

This report is a detailed account of the activities undertaken by ACE Global (Uganda) Ltd during the 2012/13 cotton season. The report gives the scope of ACE intervention in all cotton related activities from pre-season through to production and marketing. The report is also a fulfillment of ACE contractual obligations with Uganda Ginners & Cotton Exporters Association Ltd (UGCEAL).

ACE has increasingly provided a range of comprehensive monitoring services in the cotton sub sector. These services have added value to the overall national cotton production and enhancement of development funds recovery program. For the season 2012/13, ACE mainly provided monitoring services relating to quality, ginnery production statistics and cotton development fund payment monitoring.

The season 2012/13 commenced with the dressing and distribution of seed around the month of April 2012. Marketing followed around late November mainly with a few early planters. The peak marketing period was in January 2013. However, by close of March, most ginners had completed purchasing and ginning activities, though dispatch of lint bales continued up to the end of May.

The first section of this report gives an account of cotton production in Uganda since introduction in 1903. It includes the cotton farming, ginning and lint trade, liberalization of the cotton industry and formation of CDO as a statutory and regulatory body and evolvement of private partnerships in the development of cotton industry. Also covered in the initial part is a highlight of the Cotton sector pre and post liberalization periods plus a brief outlook into the future prospects of the cotton industry.

The second section gives a brief background of the season, closely following the terms of reference for the contract which include inter aria ginnery compliance monitoring, quality and production statistics monitoring, cotton development funds payment verification and finally monitoring of the planting seed distribution. The section has extensively used tables, graphs and charts as tools for further illustration.

The third section looks at the problems encountered while executing the seasonal activities as well as achievements recorded. To a big extent this section is based on the information and viewpoints originating from the ACE field based staff. The last section is mainly composed of annexes in form of tables about different aspects of the season in particular and the industry in general.

2. Introduction – ACE Global Depository

ACE Global is one of the world's major Collateral Control institutions, and the leader in providing credit support, field audits, inspection, supervision and monitoring services in emerging markets. Through its world class systems and staff, ACE is able to identify and secure the weak links in the value chain or design a whole and entirely secured value chain for the account of its partners. ACE Global Depository commenced its operations in Uganda in 1996 and expanded to other countries and regions. Currently ACE is operating in and providing expertise worldwide with operating headquarters Dubai.

ACE GLOBAL (Uganda) Ltd is a member of the ACE – Group of companies with inter-locking management and the same corporate goals, objectives and mission. ACE Global (Uganda) Ltd was first registered in Uganda in 1996. Our country head offices are located at Plot 31 Clement Hill Road, Kampala.

ACE GLOBAL Uganda Limited's objective is to enhance commodity production and trade in Uganda. Its goal is enhancement of participation of Uganda in the global market, and commercialization of smallholder agriculture with a particular focus on producers of export/tradable commodities.

Towards its goal and objective, ACE provides services covering provision of institutional and operational policy support to develop efficient and sustainable service systems; promoting commodity trade through mitigating transactional risks inherent in local, regional and international trade; provision of consultancies and training in warehouse receipt system of financing; commodity inspection, quality assurance and certification; warehouse management; commodity audit and stock control; provision of credit support services to facilitate trade finance and agricultural development; installation and monitoring of credit and levy collection systems; and carrying out management improvement services.

ACE mission is to provide our clients with a wide array of high quality inspection, quality assurance, and related credit support services merged into an integrated risk management solution through a team of highly trained, diverse and experienced professionals using the latest technology for the benefit of all stakeholders.

ACE's commitment is further enhanced by modern and secure management information systems that are able to make electronic links with its offices all over the world as well as with its clients. ACE operates a web site (www.ace-group.net) on the Internet to compliment this outreach.

ACE Group staff comprises of an integrated team of qualified professionals including engineers, lawyers, economists, bankers, agronomists, IT managers, quality controllers and other specialists to ensure that the necessary experience, integrity and expertise are available to our clients at any time and place.

ACE has for a long time been involved in commodity management and compliance monitoring in various countries. Our approach to work and the reporting systems backed by high professionalism and integrity guarantees greater benefits to our clients.

In Uganda, ACE, over the period 1997 – to date has assisted the Government to turn around its cotton sector. ACE has provided ginnery monitoring and cotton quality control support services to facilitate the efficient functioning and linkage services from production and processing to local marketing and export. The trust reposed in ACE control and monitoring services has facilitated cotton sector financing and insurance from major external financiers and insurers as well as local banks. The results are the improvements in cotton sector, with increase in production over the years of ACE support.

ACE services have also been employed to monitor collection of levies and cess from exports of agricultural commodities as well as establishing and supervising input supply and distribution; coupled with field extension work to cotton farmers.

3 Background to the Cotton Industry in Uganda

3.1. Preamble

Cotton is one of Uganda's major export cash crops. Small-scale peasant farmers started growing cotton in Uganda as a cash crop from 1903. Until the 1950's when it was overtaken by coffee, cotton had remained Uganda's leading agricultural foreign exchange earner.

The peak of cotton production in Uganda was 1969/70 season at 466,382 bales (185 kg of lint). The production however gradually declined to 11,667 bales in 1988 mainly due to political instability that culminated into the collapse of research leading to varietal mixing, scarcity of inputs and the prohibitive marketing processes that led to low acreages and productivity.

Uganda returned to political stability in 1986 subsequent to which the re-structuring of the cotton sector on processing and marketing culminated into liberalization and privatization of the cotton industry and creation of Cotton Development Organization (CDO) as the regulatory body through an act of parliament in 1994.

Political stability and liberalisation of cotton sub sector resulted in the upward swing for cotton production save for drastic fluctuations that continued to appear on the scene mainly due to various reasons. For example, production rose to 250,000 bales in 2004/05 season then took a downward trend to 70,000 lint bales in the 2009/10 season. This trend recovered in 2010/11 season with a production of 254,036 bales, the highest so far since liberalisation. Reasons for fluctuations include inter alia; seed cotton price changes, shift to organic cotton production in some regions, laxity in extension work and adverse weather conditions.

The figure overleaf shows lint production since 1962

Figure 1: Cotton Production in Bales Since 1962

Source: CDO & ACE Records

Approx 58 districts of Uganda were engaged in cotton production this season (see table below).

Table 1: Cotton Producing Regions

Cotton Production Zone	**Cotton Producing Districts**
Busoga	Bugiri, Buyende, Iganga, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Namutumba, Mayuge, Kayunga
South Eastern	Busia, Butaleja, Tororo.
Mid Eastern	Budaka, Kibuku, Manafwa, Mbale, Pallisa, Sironko.
North Eastern	Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Soroti.
Northern	Agago, Alebtong, Amuru Amolatar, Apac, Dokolo, Gulu, Kole, Kitgum, Lamwo, Lira, Oyam, Nwoya, Pader, Kabong
West Nile	Moyo, Arua, Nebbi, Adjumani, Yumbe, Zombo
Central and Mid Western	Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiboga, Kiryandongo, Kyenjonjo, Masindi, Nakasongola
Western (Kazinga Channel).	Kamwenge, Kasese, Rubirizi.

3.2. Cotton varieties, farming and the production potential

Cotton varieties grown in Uganda are derived from American Upland type (*gossypium hirsutum)*. Originally there were two varieties BPA (Bukarasa Pedigree Albar) and SATU (Serere Alba Type Uganda). However with the privatisation of the sub sector in 1994, the private operators presented new demands on varietal development with high ginning outturn (GOT) while exporters, spinners and weavers required better quality fibres. Similarly farmers also demanded for prolific fruiting and large bolls seed cotton. At first research efforts were frustrated by varietal/seed cotton mixing as exporters competed for seed cotton and uncontrolled imports of cotton seed from the neighbouring countries which led to the surgence of various pests and diseases like bacterial bright.

Breeding efforts led to dropping of SATU in 1997 and BPA was left as the only cotton type for production. Further collaboration efforts between CDO and NARO led to the development of BPA 2002, a variety that is now almost grown in all the districts of the country. Further efforts are being made at breeding BPA 2008.

Field research has revealed that cotton variety BPA 2002 has had the GOT raised from 33% up to 36% in areas of high fertility. At the farmer level, with the observation of modern farming practices, production in a few cases has increased to the range of 1500-2000kg of seed cotton (per acre) as compared to 300-500 kg of 1994 and shortly before.

Researchers are now faced with the challenges of developing varieties that are much resistant to drought without affecting the fibre and the modalities of increasing production amidst fluctuating market prices. New CDO and NARO policies and approaches are expected to offer further development of varieties and mechanism targeting a profitable cotton industry especially by increasing the acreage and containing the existing faithful small scale producers.

3.3. Uganda's ginning potential, Lint trade and the Textile Industry.

With the low production levels currently existing and the re-opening of formerly abandoned ginneries, Uganda still possesses a big untapped ginning potential basically due to lack of seed cotton. The national ginning capacity currently stands at over 500,000 Lint bales though processing the crop is at about 20%.

The textile industry on the other hand is still underdeveloped. The only operational textiles are Phenix Logistics ltd and Southern Range Nyanza Ltd with low production levels. As a consequence of the low levels of production, the Apparel and clothing industry in Uganda is limited and dominated by small-scale operators like tailoring mainly for domestic consumption.

3.4. Uganda's Competitive Advantage in Cotton and textile Industry

Despite the prevailing shortcomings, Uganda's competitive advantage in cotton/textile industry lies in the following areas:

- Fertile soils and good climatic conditions consisting of an annual rainfall of 75 mm –2000mm and annual temperature range of 15-30^{0}c with a very narrow diurnal range. This enables cotton production in almost all regions of the country.
- Long experience in cotton production since 1903, provides Uganda with a reliable resource base for Development of the textile Industry.
- High quality lint – quality of cotton in Uganda mainly falls in 3 grades during exportation i.e. UCON, UCOB and UCOP and has been improving over time. Besides the above facts, Uganda's lint is said to be one of the best in the world.
- A single variety (BPA), which ensures uniformity of the quality.
- Despite the recent problems, Uganda has for a long time been self sufficient in electricity and has a reliable source of raw material.
- Uganda is strategically located and takes advantage of the market in Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Northern Tanzania, South Sudan and Western Kenya.
- Even after the renewal of East African Community, Uganda's policy environment of an open market economy is ahead of other economies in the region. This allows private investors to enjoy benefits of their investment and engage in external trade without unnecessary restrictions.

4 The Cotton Sub Sector pre and post Liberalization

The Lint Marketing Board that had evolved from the colonial time was formerly responsible for marketing of the crop abroad while production and processing was undertaken by the cooperative unions. However by 1994 the distortions and inefficiencies in production coupled with the changing trade environment necessitated the policy reforms that saw the establishment of Cotton Development Organization (CDO).

4.1. The Role of CDO in the Cotton Industry

Cotton Development Organisation (CDO) is a statutory body, which was established by an Act of Parliament through enactment of the Cotton Development Statute in 1994.

Statutory functions.

CDO was created to promote and regulate the production and marketing of cotton in Uganda and as an autonomous agency, to represent cotton industry in all aspects. The specific roles and functions are to:

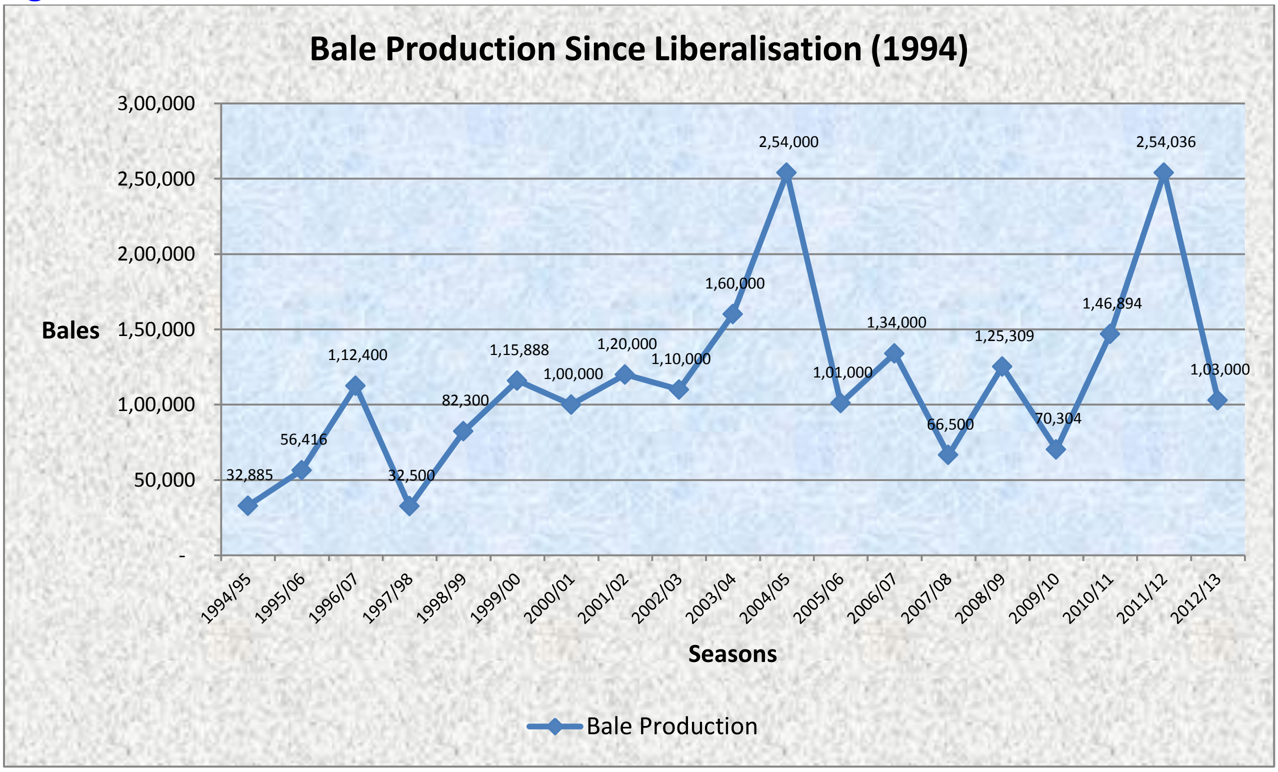
- Set standards for Uganda seed cotton and lint against international standards;
- Monitor, through registration, all persons and/organisations associated with the cotton industry, and inspect ginneries to ensure compliance with registration requirements;
- Facilitate procurement, processing and distribution of planting seed, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for agriculture, within segregated areas and, where appropriate, supervise the production and distribution of cotton outside segregated areas through selected ginneries;
- Facilitate cotton production research, training and extension;
- Collect, maintain and disseminate statistical information in respect of all aspects of the cotton industry;
- Attract, promote and/or facilitate various industry stakeholders' interests including formation of associations among different groups.
- Monitor and advise the industry on the procurement and distribution of cotton inputs
- To announce indicative farm gate ginnery buying and export prices and to monitor prices actually paid at these levels

- To register all persons, organisations and bodies dealing in seed cotton, cotton seed and lint.
- Advise-government on policies towards the sub-sector

4.2. Achievements of CDO since the Liberalization of cotton Sub-sector

- There was a rebound in production from the lowest levels ever recorded i.e. 11,667 in 1987/88 to 250,000 by 2004/05 and the peak post liberalization record production of 254,036 bales during the season 2011/2012.
- Improved research has since been conducted for production of higher quality variety seeds of BPA 2002 developed by Serere Agriculture and Animal Research Institute (SAARI). These varieties are then released to CDO for multiplication and then distributed to farmers for planting. These varieties have resulted into high ginning outturn rates; increased staple length and high yield potential (cotton yield/per acre).
- Processing of planting seed has also been fully integrated. The cotton sub sector acquired 6 delinting machines through Government Strategic Intervention together with the Cotton ginners Association. The machines are able to grade the seed thereby removing the fuzzy and distributing to farmers only the viable seed hence minimizing wastage. The seed dressing plants are located at Nyakatonzi (Kasese District), Ngetta (Lira district), Kachumbala (Bukedea District) and Masindi (Masindi District).
- There has been increased facilitation of extension service delivery to cotton farmers, monitoring of service delivery and increased training for both farmers and extension workers.
- There has been an increased demand for seed due to prompt cash payment and favourable prices for seed cotton.
- Improvement and maintenance of the quality of Ugandan cotton to premium status especially for international markets and attraction of world class investors to the Ugandan cotton industry.
- Introduction of block farms managed by small individual farmers for example at Busitema University of Agriculture Mechanisation and single investors like at Kigumba NARO farm have been established making it possible to obtain authentic data pertaining to establishment of medium to large scale commercial farms.
- Establishment of demonstration plots for farmer training. The demo plots have helped in increasing the cotton acreage planted, adoption of recommended agronomical practices, accurate measurement of acreage for cotton cultivation, identification of pests and diseases affecting cotton farms and the magnitude of damage hence making it possible for CDO to advise NARO.

Figure 2: National Cotton Production since Liberalization.



Source: CDO & ACE Records

4.3. Challenges faced by the Cotton Industry

The global cotton market has been subject to numerous policy interventions to the detriment of many non-subsidized producers in the developing countries. Therefore in Uganda the cotton sub sector continues to register low production levels despite the efforts from the Government and private sector. The following problems have been identified:

- Small-scale production has persisted in many parts of Uganda due to land fragmentation and low levels of agricultural mechanization.
- Insufficient and inefficient extension services, which limit the transfer of, recommended agronomic and technological practices.
- Lack of organized farmers' groups which makes service delivery difficult.
- High cost of production without accessible and affordable credit facilitation to rural farmers.
- Low fertility in some cotton growing areas like in the eastern region induced by continued use of same land.
- Dependence on rain fed cotton production with no irrigation at all, the effect of which has been felt in different seasons 2007/08 & 2009/10 where only 65,000 bales and 70,000 Bales respectively were produced.
- Low and fluctuating farm gate prices, which result from lack of local market and over dependence on the international market price. This

discourages many farmers thus opening up less acreage and many diverting to other crops.

- Massive shift to organic cotton production without sufficient preparations like the case of 2007/08 where a miserable 66,500 bales was produced.

4.4. Way Forward

- Developing countries should exert pressure on rich cotton producing countries to stop supporting their cotton sector as an interim step to stabilize the price.
- There is need for greater participation by the private sector in supporting cotton production. Currently the ginners and cotton exporters are taking the leading role in this direction, but more needs to be done.
- Formation of more farmer groups and strengthening the existing ones.
- Formation of an apex cotton farmer's body (National Cotton Farmers Association).
- Opening up more acreage cotton production (large scale cotton production).
- Lobbying the Government to release more money or releasing the budgeted in time to achieve the planned annual cotton activities.

5. Private Sector Involvement

5.1. Uganda Ginners and Cotton Exporters Association (UGCEAL)

In 1998, Uganda Ginners and Cotton Exporters Association (UGCEA) was formed. The organization was formed under the guidance of CDO within its statutory mandate (CDO Act, 1994) Section 5 (l) where CDO is entrusted with promotion of formation of associations among different groups in the industry. This was formed as an umbrella Organization of all ginners within Uganda. The organization's main objective is to uplift the quantity and quality of cotton exported through coordination of cotton related activities. However, since the abandonment of zoning activities in 2006, the organization's role in cotton activities took slow pace until 2010 when the government's intervention in the cotton sub sector reduced that the ginners saw a need to facilitate farmers grow commercially viable quantities to sustain the existing ginneries to operate. Facilitation has been in form of providing seed and subsidized inputs as well as field extension work to farmers.

5.2. ACE GLOBAL (U) Ltd:

5.2.1 ACE Services for the Cotton Sector since 1996/97 Season

Since the cotton season 1996/97, ACE has been offering a wide range of services to the cotton industry at various stages of production and marketing. These services include but are not limited to quality control, production statistical monitoring, credit control and recovery, audit and other advisory services. Detailed services for the cotton sub sector outlined below:

1. Quality & Statistical monitoring and cess collection (CDO-1996-09)
2. Monitoring seed dressing, bulking and distribution to farmers countrywide (UGCEA-1998-2011)
3. Receipt, storage and distribution of farm inputs like pesticides and spray pumps to farmers (UGCEA-1998-2000).
4. Credit Recovery - Ensuring that levies are paid especially when recovery of input loans is pegged on the accurate determination of the weight of seed cotton purchased from farmers either at upcountry buying centres or at the ginneries (CDO/UGCEA-1997-2011)
5. Audit of the ginners' investment in various gazetted cotton growing zones. (UGCEA-2003-2007)
6. Policing and monitoring of the cotton marketing and buying activities of all ginners in particular zones in Uganda (UGCEA-2003)
7. Quality and statistical monitoring of Organic cotton in Lango sub region (UGCEA/CDO-2005).
8. Training as and when required in quality control and assurance for ginnery operators (CDO-1996-2011).
9. Facilitation of cotton (lint) pre-export financing, under structured trade finance arrangements with Banks (Individual Ginners/Banks-1998-2012).
10. Supervision and monitoring of Field extension work for cotton farmers throughout the country.

5.2.2. Benefits of ACE Services to the Cotton

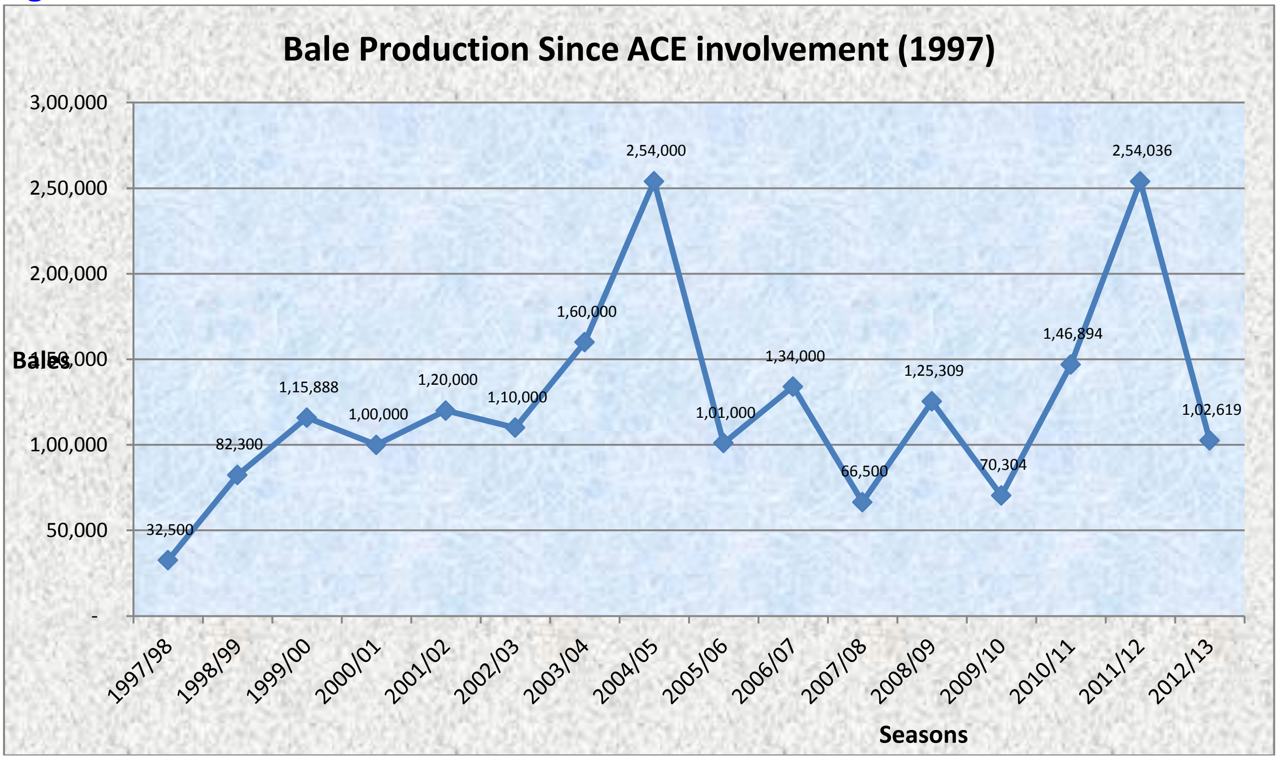
1. Government and other policy makers are comfortable with planning based on the proper and accurate information on cotton production statistics.
2. Improved transparency and accountability among the cotton dealers by provision of accurate data on the activities that take place at ginneries.
3. Ginners who were facing internal malpractices have heavily relied on ACE data as accurate and final. Some have reduced on the workforce thus minimizing costs.

4. Improvement of Lint quality. Cotton grades have improved over the period due to the improved monitoring of cotton marketing and improved supervision of ginnery practices. Some of the ginnery practices include the following:

    a). Facilitation of lint classification by drawing, sealing, and proper handling of the right samples thus eliminating the manipulation of samples by unscrupulous dealers.
    b). Ensuring the calibration of weigh scales used in order to avoid possible cheating by the parties concerned through compilation of wrong information for CDO.
    c). Ensuring proper hygiene of the ginning environment for cotton lint and seed quality improvement.
    e). Ensuring Installation of appropriate fire fighting equipment to safeguard ginnery property.
    f). Ensuring the performance of the Ginning Outturn Tests for quality and quantity analysis of seed cotton for different periods.
    g). Training and appraising of field staff for capacity improvement and enhancement in handling all cotton related issues.

    The above factors have greatly contributed to the process of uplifting the cotton quality standards hence maintaining the premium price Uganda has been enjoying in the world market.
5. Audit of the ginners' investment led to accurate determination of each ginner's investment in particular zones and minimized conflict in the industry. Ginners could invest with confidence and facilitate increased farmer support, which subsequently increased cotton production.
6. Zonal policing led to adherence to zonal rules thus minimizing smuggling of cotton from one zone to the other. Ginners were able to register sufficient seed cotton stocks and meet their targets.
7. Development of an efficient planting seed sourcing and control mechanism in the midst of a lucrative oil seed market environment with high demand by oil millers.
8. Attraction of more investment into the cotton sector by financiers and other international players. These were mainly attracted by the organisation of the industry in Uganda of which ACE has proudly been involved.
9. Availability of accurate record of organic cotton produced for planning purposes by the government as well as potential investors.
10. Adaptation of farmers to improved cotton agronomical practices coupled with high yield per acre due to trainings offered by various staff under supervision of ACE.

Figure.3. Lint Production Since ACE Involvement



Source: ACE & CDO Records

6. The 2012/2013 Cotton season

Terms of reference for the contract:

I. Ginnery Compliance monitoring
II. Quality and Production Statistics monitoring
III. Cotton Development Fund (CDF) payment verification
IV. Monitoring of seed dressing and distribution

In pursuance of the above areas, there was one aspect that cut across - the increasing concern over quality control at ginnery level and the need to objectively monitor and certify the export quality of lint cotton. Consequently ACE identified the areas below as having constituted constraints in terms of quality control and monitoring in the Ugandan cotton sub-sector:

- Poor quality of seed cotton arriving at ginneries;
- Inability to determine actual weights of seed cotton received at ginneries; and actual lint and cottonseed ginned.
- Limited staff capacity at ginneries who are proficient in seed cotton quality control;
- Lack of proper quality control during the ginning process;
- Lack of information on seed cotton sources and lint bale destinations
- Intricacies involved in seed cotton transfers from source to destination ginneries
- Non-segregation of seed cotton varieties
- Non compliance to crucial ginnery requirements
- Lack of transparency from some ginners.
- Evasion of cess and CDF payment due to inadequate manpower to accurately record the production statistics, a basis for levy assessment
- Improper handling of planting seed transactions from the source ginneries, through dressing plants to final distribution
- Discrepancies in planting seed quotas for various ginners

It is in connection with these issues, that Uganda Ginners & Cotton Exporters Association (UGCEAL) contracted ACE Global (Uganda) Ltd to implement the well crafted strategies through the provision of services aimed at streamlining the industry in the above specific areas.

In accomplishment of the above tasks, ACE undertook the following:

- Ensuring crucial ginnery requirements are in place prior to receipt of seed cotton;
- Monitoring the receipts, actual weights and quality of seed cotton at the ginnery entrance;
- Monitoring seed cotton sources per district and transfers from ginnery to ginnery and ensuring segregation of various varieties.
- Implementation and monitoring of a system of control of the ginning process to ensure consistent product quality;
- Monitoring of ginnery out-turn to assess actual production volume, account for all seed cotton received and management of the associated Cotton Development Fund to UGCEAL;
- Quality control and monitoring of lint to verify actual weights and markings immediately as bales fall off the press;
- Monitoring the sampling process; and obtaining information relating to lint bale destinations.
- Monitoring of cottonseed procurement, dressing and distribution.
- Training of staff in cotton handling and related activities

All activities performed by ACE were conducted within the scope of the ACE General Terms and Conditions.

I). Ginnery Compliance Monitoring

ACE mandate at the ginnery commences with general inspection of the ginnery to assess the suitability of the ginnery as a buying post as required by the cotton regulations and CDO guidelines. CDO has a statutory duty to register operational ginneries annually after ensuring compliance with the law and factory regulations. The recommendation is that every ginnery secures ginning licence after meeting the minimum standards set. ACE ensures, on a continuous basis throughout the season, that the regulations are adhered to and any deviation attracts protest notes to CDO for immediate remedial action.

It should be noted that suitability of the ginnery has a direct implication to quality assurance. In pursuance of the above, ACE ensures that at the commencement of field operations and immediately after deployment of field staff, a thorough audit is conducted to ascertain the following:

- Whether the weighing scales and bridges are properly calibrated and checked by the Weights and Measures authorities.
- Whether standard grade sample boxes have been properly placed.
- Ensuring that fire fighting equipment is in place and properly checked by the competent authorities
- Ensuring that ginnery stores and warehouses are properly repaired, cleaned and fumigated before the beginning of the season;
- Ensure that the ginnery compound and ginning hall are clean and free from contamination and risk hazards
- With the above in place and in consultation with the ginner, ACE is mandated to provide CDO with a schedule for ginnery out-turn tests which should help in determining and monitoring funds payable at the ginnery. Each ginnery is required to carry out mandatory GOT tests in the 1st and 3rd Month of ginning.

This season, due to the low volumes registered, most ginneries did not operate to capacity and there was always resistance to enforce compliance to the set standards. The worst areas were registered in the fire-fighting equipment and the ginnery cleanliness. In some ginneries, the weigh scales were checked but not certified. ACE suggestion is that more prompt action should be taken on non-compliance upon notification by ACE. (Annex VII gives the details).

II). Quality and Production Statistics Monitoring

The season saw a 60% drop in production from the total national production of 254,036 bales for the 2011/12 season to 102,619 bales. Industry analysts attributed the fall to various factors among which are:

- Unfavourable weather conditions
- Inadequate field extension work
- Unfavourable price for the previous season

Overleaf is a detailed table on seed cotton purchases, lint and cotton seed production figures for the season

ACE GLOBAL
ACE GLOBAL DEPOSITORY

Table 2: Cotton Production Statistics – 2012/13

S.NOS	Section A - Seed Cotton			Section B - Lint Bales							Section C - Cotton Seed			
	Ginners	Ginners	Weight Purch (Kg)	Equiv. Bale *	Bales Prod	Wt of Bales (Kg)	Av Bl Wt (Kg)	Bales Desp	Wt of Desp (Kg)	Balance	Est Prod (kg)	Planting SD	Sales (kg)	Balance
1	Aduku	Twin Brothers Ltd	1,682,340.0	3,183	3,221	584,386.0	181.4	3,221	584,386.0	0	1,127,350	0	1,095,140	32,210
2	Balawoli	Ajay Cotton Ltd	603,994.0	1,143	1,061	215,713.0	203.3	1,000	202,984	61	371,350	0	18,680	352,670
3	Bugema	AFRICOT	1,343,032.0	2,541	1,978	458,256.6	231.7	876	200,705	1,102	774,160	0	774,160	0
4	Busembatya	Pramukh Agro Ind Ltd	171,436.0	324	307	58,999.5	192.2	0	0	307	99,403	0	56,730	42,673
5	Bushenyi	Bushenyi Cotton	2,194,527.0	4,152	3,700	753,927.5	203.8	3,700	753,928	0	1,357,070	42,434	242,266	1,072,370
6	Busolwe	Southbase Agro Ind	417,135.0	789	784	151,142.0	192.8	600	115,548	184	253,454	0	253,454	0
7A	Coo-Rom	GADC-1	2,856,189.0	5,404	5,469	1,038,148.5	189.8	5,469	1,038,148.5	0	1,769,400	0	1,413,170	356,230
7B	Coo-Rom	GADC-2	894,918.0	1,693	1,612	308,798.7	191.6	1,364	260,574	248	549,700	0	473,730	75,970
7C	Coo-Rom	West Acholi Union	147,855.0	280	287	53,482.0	186.3	287	53,482	0	88,400	0	88,400	0
8	Dabani	Dabani Cotton Ltd	512,615.0	970	914	176,133.0	192.7	914	176,133.0	0	295,590	0	295,590	0
9	Hoima	Olam Uganda Ltd	1,983,967.0	3,753	3,479	694,412.8	199.6	3,479	694,413	0	1,199,275	0	1,018,680	180,595
10	Iceme	Dunavant	3,359,810.0	6,356	6,145	1,252,426.0	203.8	3,560	725,025	2,585	2,136,383	0	2,002,695	133,688
11	Iki-Iki	North Bukedi Ctn Co	860,824.0	1,629	1,481	292,636.7	197.6	1,000	198,442	481	526,100	0	380,560	145,540
12	Jaber	Southbase Agro Ind	910,276.0	1,722	1,556	321,882.0	206.9	1,280	265,683	276	541,409	0	541,409	0
13A	JITCO	Rwenzori Giners Ltd	1,009,561.0	1,910	1,657	311,817.0	188.2	1,657	311,817	0	576,585	0	576,585	0
13B	JITCO	Olam Uganda Ltd	553,072.0	1,046	931	180,211.0	193.6	931	180,211	0	333,249	0	333,249	0
14	Kabole	Lukhonge Cotton	2,037,173.0	3,854	3,793	713,263.5	188.0	2,050	385,929	1,743	1,317,276	0	1,065,925	251,351
15	kachumbala	CN Cotton Ltd	1,856,774.0	3,513	3,404	661,296.0	194.3	500	98,365	2,904	1,181,681	0	754,941	426,740
16	Kasese	Western Uganda Ctn	2,726,485.0	5,158	4,230	926,010.6	218.9	4,230	926,011	0	1,666,819	109,383	0	1,557,436
17	Kibuku	Olam Uganda Ltd	2,129,944.0	4,030	3,840	745,891.0	194.2	3,800	738,480	40	1,344,000	0	401,140	942,860
18A	Kitgum	Rwenzori Giners Ltd	1,838,620.0	3,478	3,155	599,589.0	190.0	3,155	599,589	0	1,090,358	0	1,090,358	0
18B	Kitgum	Olam Uganda Ltd	353,260.0	668	632	118,710.0	187.8	632	118,710	0	215,164	0	215,164	0
19	Kiyunga	Mutuma Com Agencies	264,397.0	500	487	91,747.0	188.4	0	0	487	170,450	0	0	170,450
20	Kobulubulu	Meena Industries Ltd	1,202,641.0	2,275	2,156	429,617.0	199.3	0	0	2,156	689,920	0	674,371	15,549
21	Lukhonge	Lukhonge Cotton	939,444.0	1,777	1,708	332,468.0	194.7	40	7,502	1,668	562,790	0	562,790	0
22	Mukongoro	CN Cotton Ltd	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Nakivumbi	Bon Holding	1,494,670.0	2,828	2,727	516,853.0	189.5	1,600	303,433	1,127	954,450	0	812,773	141,677
24A	Nyakatonzi	Nyakatonzi Union	2,164,469.0	4,095	3,783	721,651.5	190.8	3,783	721,652	0	1,298,957	18,660	1,117,290	163,007
24B	Nyakatonzi	Nyamambuka	740,613.0	1,401	1,300	247,649.0	190.5	1,126	214,396	174	445,767	0	145,390	300,377
24C	Nyakatonzi	Lyemibuza UF	42,460.0	80	76	14,460.0	190.3	0	0	76	26,780	0	26,780	0
25	Nyakesi	Novo Enterprises Ltd	1,127,112.0	2,132	1,950	387,435.0	198.7	1,383	273,880	567	668,674	0	199,420	469,254
26	Odokomit	MMP Agro Ind Ltd	6,023,082.0	11,395	10,796	2,177,127.0	201.7	10,486	2,115,568	310	3,570,395	0	1,085,025	2,485,370
27	Pakwach	Olam Uganda Ltd	3,512,519.0	6,645	5,884	1,200,973.0	204.1	5,334	1,091,857	550	2,146,704	0	1,699,434	447,270
28	Parombo	Rwenzori Cott Giners	3,535,972.0	6,690	6,275	1,216,207.5	193.8	6,275	1,216,208	0	2,141,264	0	2,112,745	28,519
29	Rwenzori	Rwenzori Cott Giners	2,746,858.0	5,197	3,963	882,680.8	222.7	3,490	778,882	473	1,588,825	30,330	1,187,594	370,901
30	Soroti	Country Farm Ltd	3,445.0	7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL		54,241,489	102,619	94,741	18,836,001.2		77,222	15,351,939	17,519	33,079,152	200,807	22,715,638	10,162,707

* Basis Est. GOT 35.0% Lint & Net Weight of 185 kgs

Source: ACE Records

a). Seed Cotton transfers

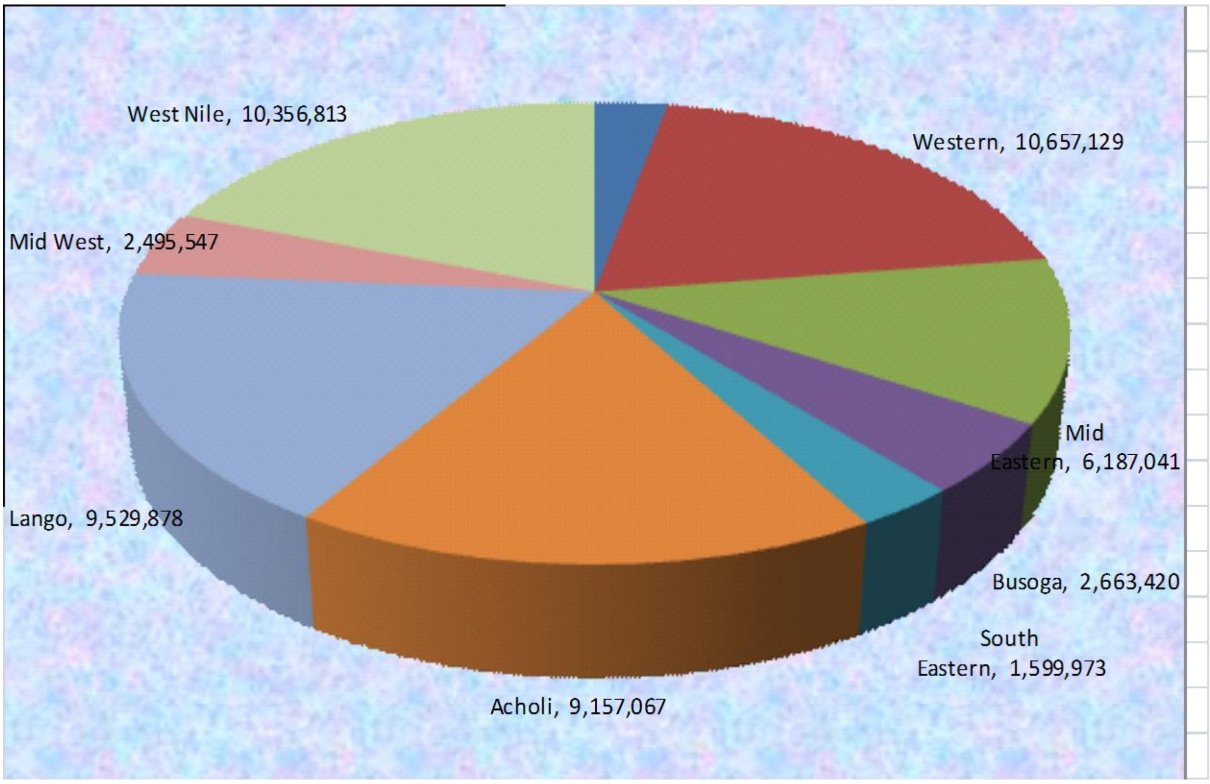
Transfers are a result of ginneries purchasing few quantities that are uneconomical to gin at those particular locations; coupled with constant power interruptions and machine breakdown forcing some ginners to transfer part of their seed cotton to other locations so as to beat contract deadlines.

Transfers this season was only registered at Mukongoro where all seed cotton was transferred to Kachumbala for ginning.

b). Seed Cotton Regional Production

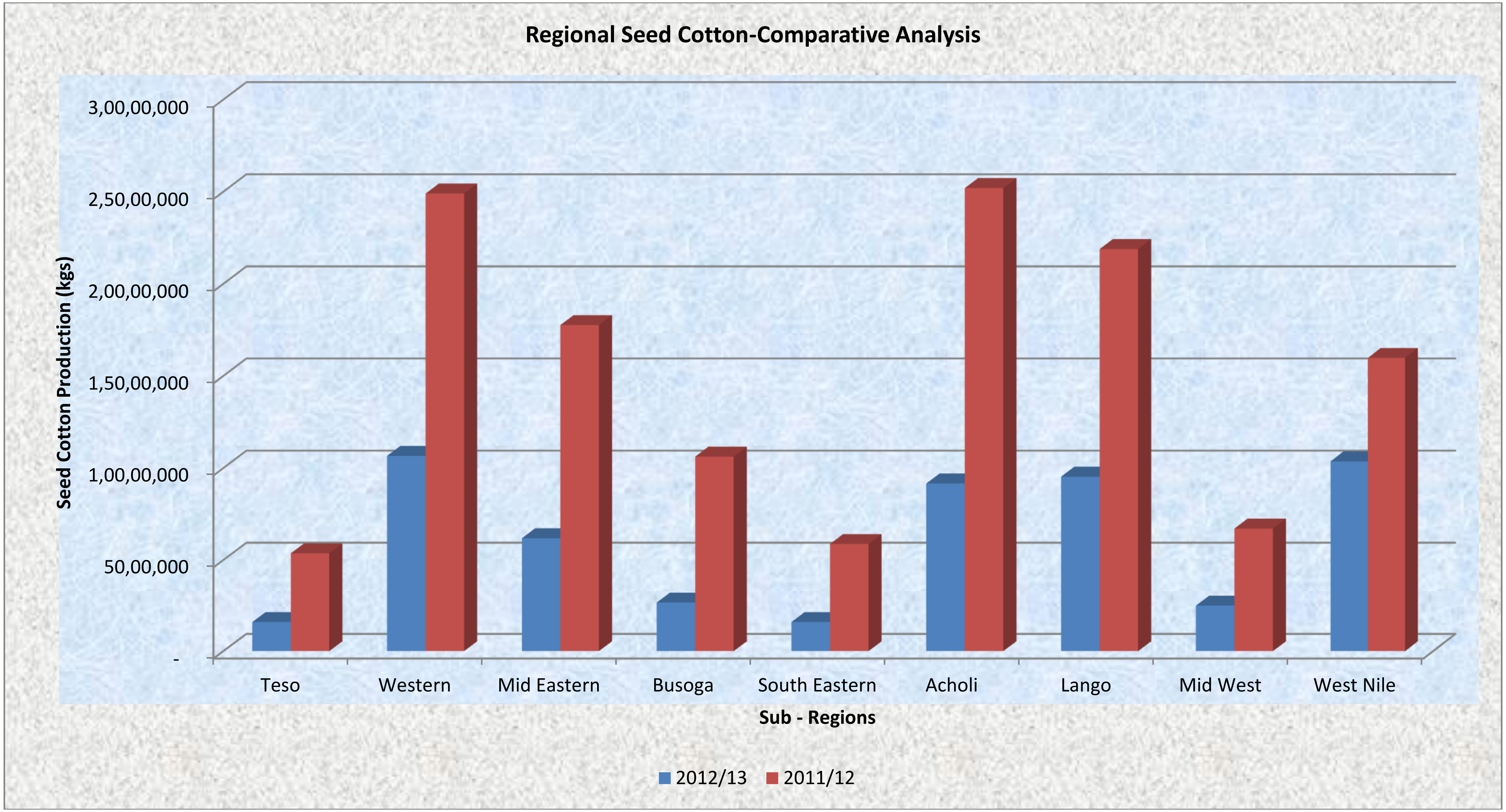
The traditional zones have been considered under this sub topic. Reliable source of information on the seed cotton production per region is normally sourced from the agents. However, some agents deliberately provide wrong information on the source so as to receive higher price per kg for transport. On the other hand, some genuine agents do not actually know the district boundaries. In consideration of the two cases, ACE conducts in-depth probing to ensure information given is accurate. See Annex V for details on seed cotton source by district as provided by various agents to ACE ginnery-based staff.

Figure 4: Seed Cotton Production-By Region (2012/13)



Source: ACE Reports

Figure 5: Seed Cotton - Production per Sub-Regions (Comparative Analysis)-2011/12-2012/13



Source: ACE Records

c). Quality Control & Monitoring

Under quality monitoring, ACE is mandated to control quality at all stages of the cotton processing chain. CDO as a regulator sets seed cotton quality guidelines, which have to be adhered to by all registered ginners. ACE is contracted to ensure compliance to the guidelines and report non-compliance to CDO immediately. Worst-case scenarios of quality anomalies attract protest notes by ACE and immediate follow up by CDO to address the matter. Sanctions for non- compliance is at the discretion of CDO, which has a statutory mandate.

The experience gained over the years in the cotton industry has enabled ACE to master all the basics of seed cotton quality control. For technical analysis, CDO supplies ACE with moisture meters for Moisture Content analysis (MC) of seed cotton from every supplier (Agent) prior to off loading at the ginnery. Similarly visual methods are applied to detect seed cotton with extraneous matter, supply in non-conformity wrapping materials. ACE also ensures storage facility suitability and the general cleanliness of the ginnery environment.

For cotton lint, ACE scope of intervention is limited to randomly drawing samples from automatic sampling devices (ASD), wrapping and sealing the samples with wax and CDO stamp and handing them over to the ginner for onward submission to CDO. CDO does analysis and grading of the samples. To keep the sampling transparent, samples drawn from all the bales using ASD are kept at the ginneries for reference purposes in case they were required for comparisons.

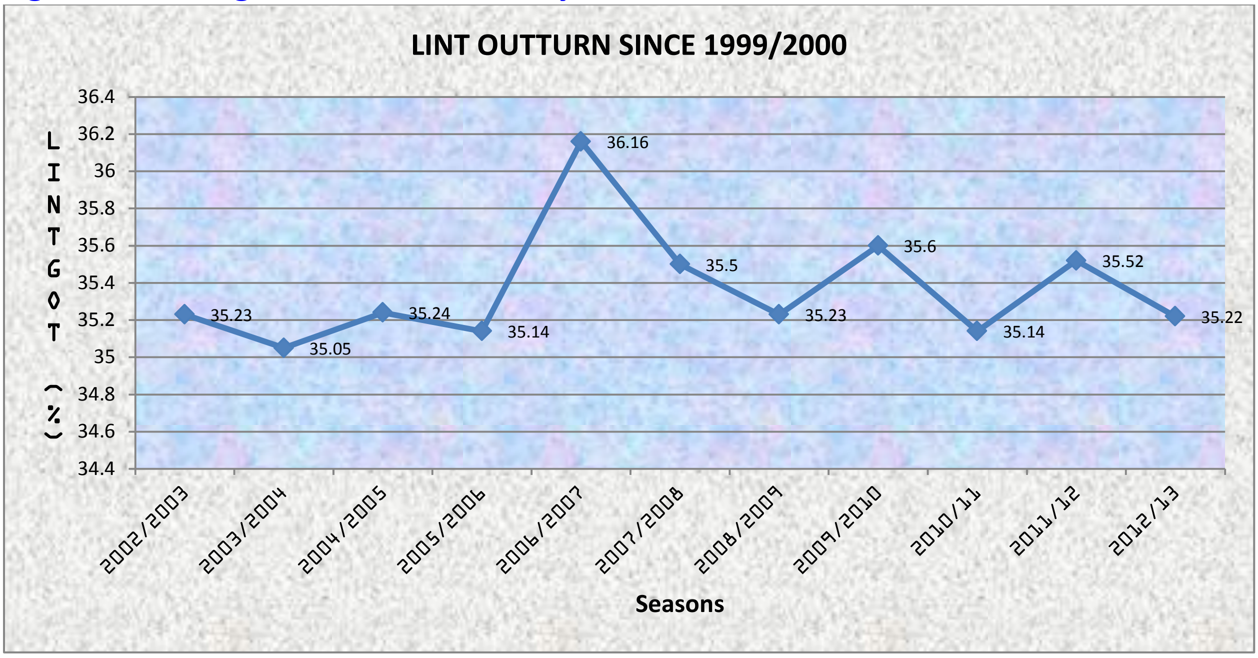
d). Ginning outturn tests

To achieve an accurate result, the industry requirement is that the ginning outturn test (GOT) be conducted twice during the season, one at the beginning and the second in the third month of the ginning period. This season however, GOT was carried out once at only Twenty-Seven (27) ginneries and was not carried out at Three (03) of the operational ginneries.

Results from the covered ginneries indicated a varied result in the lint outturn as the lowest was still Kitgum with 32.27% down from 33.56% last season but the highest was 37.19% at Odokomit up from 36.69% at Jaber. However the national average percentage was at 35.22% slightly lower than 35.56% for the previous season. Full report on GOT given as Annex VI.

Close analysis shows that the average lint outturn has been fluctuating over the years as shown in the figure overleaf.

Figure 6: Average Lint Outturn over years



Source: CDO Records

III). Cotton Development Fund (CDF) Payment Monitoring

One of the critical areas of ACE intervention is monitoring CESS and CDF payment, a government cotton export levy, paid by all ginners who gin and export cotton. The scope of ACE cess recovery mechanisms cover the accurate recording of the actual seed cotton purchased, monitoring the production and ensuring that ginners pay CESS equivalent of a percentage of the value of 1kg of lint. The payment receipts are submitted to the ginnery for ACE verification before release of any bales. Similarly, due to decreased role of government funding to the cotton sector, ginners agreed amongst themselves to institute a Fund for promotion of cotton, especially seed and other production inputs to farmers, known as Cotton Development Fund (CDF). The collection mechanism of CESS is the same CDF. See tables overleaf for details.

Table 3: CDF Payment Report (2012/13)

Sr No	Name of ginner	Qty purchased(kgs)	CDF rate (UGX)	Expected amount (UGX)	Amount paid (UGX)	CDF balance
1	Africot Trading Company	1,343,032	200	268,606,400	268,606,400	-
2	Ajay Cotton Limited	603,994	200	120,798,800	130,427,920	(9,629,120)
3	Bon Holdings Ltd	1,494,670	200	298,934,000	150,467,000	148,467,000
4	Bushenyi Cotton Ltd	2,194,527	200	438,905,400	438,905,600	(200)
5	CN Cotton Ltd	1,856,774	200	371,354,800	185,677,400	185,677,400
6	Country Farm Ltd	3,445	200	689,000	-	689,000
7	Dabani Cotton Ltd	512,615	200	102,523,000	76,917,700	25,605,300
8	Dunavant (U) Ltd	3,359,810	200	671,962,000	671,962,000	-
9	Gulu Agricultural Devt Co	3,751,107	200	750,221,400	490,701,160	259,520,240
10	Lukhonge Cotton Co	2,976,617	200	595,323,400	297,359,400	297,964,000
11	Lyemibuza United Farmers	42,460	200	8,492,000	4,246,000	4,246,000
12	Meena Industries Ltd	1,202,641	200	240,528,200	120,265,000	120,263,200
13	MMP Agro Industries	6,023,082	200	1,204,616,400	1,306,279,200	(101,662,800)
14	Mutuma Commercial Agencies	264,397	200	52,879,400	26,439,700	26,439,700
15	North Bukedi Cotton Co	860,824	200	172,164,800	175,581,900	(3,417,100)
16	Novo Enterprises Ltd	1,127,112	200	225,422,400	232,461,000	(7,038,600)
17	Nyakatonzi Cooperative Union	2,164,469	200	432,893,800	432,990,900	(97,100)
18	Nyamambuka Cooperative Society	740,613	200	148,122,600	148,122,400	200
19	Olam (U) Ltd	8,532,762	200	1,706,552,400	1,710,077,100	(3,524,700)
20	Pramukh Agro Industries	171,436	200	34,287,200	35,400,000	(1,112,800)
21	Rwenzori Cotton Co	9,131,011	200	1,826,202,200	1,714,754,000	111,448,200
22	South Base Agro Industries	1,327,411	200	265,482,200	206,164,000	59,318,200
23	Twin Brothers Ltd	1,682,340	200	336,468,000	168,820,000	167,648,000
24	West Acholi Cooperative Union	147,855	200	29,571,000	32,089,200	(2,518,200)
25	Western Uganda Cotton Co	2,726,485	200	545,297,000	488,350,800	56,946,200
	Total	**54,241,489**		**10,848,297,800**	**9,513,065,780**	**1,335,232,020**

Source ACE & UGCEAL records

Table 4: CESS Payment Report (2012/13)

	GINNERIES	GINNERS	Purchases (Kg)	Equiv. Bale Prod*	Bales Produced	Wt of Bales Prod (Kg)	Expected Cess	Cess Paid
1	ADUKU	Twin Brothers Ltd	1,682,340.0	3,183	3,221	584,386.0	46,750,880.0	46,750,000
2	BALAWOLI	Ajay Cotton Ltd	603,994.0	1,143	1,061	215,713.0	17,257,040.0	17,257,040
3	BUGEMA	AFRICOT	1,343,032.0	2,541	1,978	458,256.6	36,660,528.0	36,660,528
4	BUSEMBATIA	Pramukh Agro Ind Ltd	171,436.0	324	307	58,999.5	4,719,960.0	4,719,960
5	BUSHENYI	Bushenyi Cotton Co. Ltd	2,194,527.0	4,152	3,700	753,927.5	60,314,200.0	60,314,200
6	BUSOLWE	Southbase Agro Ind Ltd	417,135.0	789	784	151,142.0	12,091,360.0	12,091,340
7A	COO-ROM	Gulu Agr. Dev. Co (GADC)-1	2,856,189.0	5,404	5,469	1,038,148.5	83,051,880.0	79,672,192
7B	COO-ROM	Gulu Agr. Dev. Co (GADC)-2	894,918.0	1,693	1,612	308,798.7	24,703,896.0	32,115,065
7C	COO-ROM	West Acholi Co-op Union	147,855.0	280	287	53,482.0	4,278,560.0	4,278,560
8	DABANI	Dabani Cotton Ltd	512,615.0	970	914	176,133.0	14,090,640.0	14,095,920
9	HOIMA	Olam Uganda Ltd	1,983,967.0	3,753	3,479	694,412.8	55,553,024.0	55,553,024
10	ICEME	Dunavant	3,359,810.0	6,356	6,145	1,252,426.0	100,194,080.0	100,194,080
11	IKI-IKI	North Bukedi Cotton Co	860,824.0	1,629	1,481	292,636.7	23,410,936.0	23,410,936
12	JABER	Southbase Agro Ind Ltd	910,276.0	1,722	1,556	321,882.0	25,750,560.0	25,630,640
13A	JITCO	Rwenzori Giners Ltd	1,009,561.0	1,910	1,657	311,817.0	24,945,360.0	24,945,360
13B	JITCO	Olam Uganda Ltd	553,072.0	1,046	931	180,211.0	14,416,880.0	14,416,880
14	KABOLE	Lukhonge Cotton Co. Ltd	2,037,173.0	3,854	3,793	713,263.5	57,061,080.0	56,592,840
15	KACHUMBALA	CN Cotton Ltd	1,856,774.0	3,513	3,404	661,296.0	52,903,680.0	52,904,520
16	KASESE	Western Uganda Cotton Co Ltd	2,726,485.0	5,158	4,230	926,010.6	74,080,848.0	74,080,848
17	KIBUKU	Olam Uganda Ltd	2,129,944.0	4,030	3,840	745,891.0	59,671,280.0	59,678,464
18A	KITGUM	Rwenzori Giners Ltd	1,838,620.0	3,478	3,155	599,589.0	47,967,120.0	57,221,312
18B	KITGUM	Olam Uganda Ltd	353,260.0	668	632	118,710.0	9,496,800.0	9,496,800
19	KIYUNGA	Mutuma Commercial Agencies	264,397.0	500	435	81,972.5	6,557,800.0	7,405,518
20	KOBULUBULU	Meena Industries Ltd	1,202,641.0	2,275	2,156	429,617.0	34,369,360.0	34,369,600
21	LUKHONGE	Lukhonge Cotton Co. Ltd	939,444.0	1,777	1,708	332,468.0	26,597,440.0	27,339,200
22	MUKONGORO**	CN Cotton Ltd	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
23	NAKIVUMBI	Bon Holding	1,494,670.0	2,828	2,727	516,853.0	41,348,240.0	41,348,240
24A	NYAKATONZI	Nyakatonzi Coop Union Ltd	2,164,469.0	4,095	3,783	721,651.5	57,732,120.0	57,732,120
24B	NYAKATONZI	Nyamambuka	740,613.0	1,401	1,300	247,649.0	19,811,920.0	19,811,920
24C	NYAKATONZI	Lyemibuza UF	42,460.0	80	76	14,460.0	1,156,800.0	1,156,800
25	NYAKESI	Novo Enterprises Ltd	1,127,112.0	2,132	1,950	387,435.0	30,994,800.0	30,994,840
26	ODOKOMIT	MMP Agro Industries Ltd	6,023,082.0	11,395	10,796	2,177,127.0	174,170,160.0	174,170,160
27	PAKWACH	Olam Uganda Ltd	3,512,519.0	6,645	5,884	1,200,973.0	96,077,840.0	88,905,515
28	PAROMBO	Rwenzori Cott Giners Ltd	3,535,972.0	6,690	6,275	1,216,207.5	97,296,600.0	97,296,560
29	RWENZORI	Rwenzori Cott Giners Ltd	2,746,858.0	5,197	3,963	882,680.8	70,614,464.0	70,536,768
30	SOROTI	Country Farm Ltd	3,445.0	7	0	0.0	0.0	0
	TOTAL		54,241,489	102,619	94,689	18,826,226.7	1,506,098,136.0	1,513,147,750

IV). Seed Dressing and Distribution Monitoring

ACE scope of intervention covers Cotton seed quantity verification and stock control of seed reserved for planting by various ginners, monitoring the dressing, packaging and distribution to bulking centres.

The figure overleaf shows seed cotton production against seed distribution since liberalisation. Critical analysis of the table shows that in some seasons, there was mismatch between the distributed seed and the bales produced. Ideally, and using standard projections, seed distributed should be commensurate with lint production. Possible reasons behind discrepancies lay in the fact that some farmers receive planting seed with no known opened gardens. Secondly before 2003, there was planting of only fuzzy seed where germination viability percentage was low; and thirdly the poor agronomical practices like multiple seed planting, minimal thinning and pest control procedures leads to poor harvest.

In recent years where all planting seed is de-linted, the production of seed cotton should accurately be projected from the seed distributed, other factors remaining constant. Figure 7 shows the variations over years between seed distributed and bales produced.

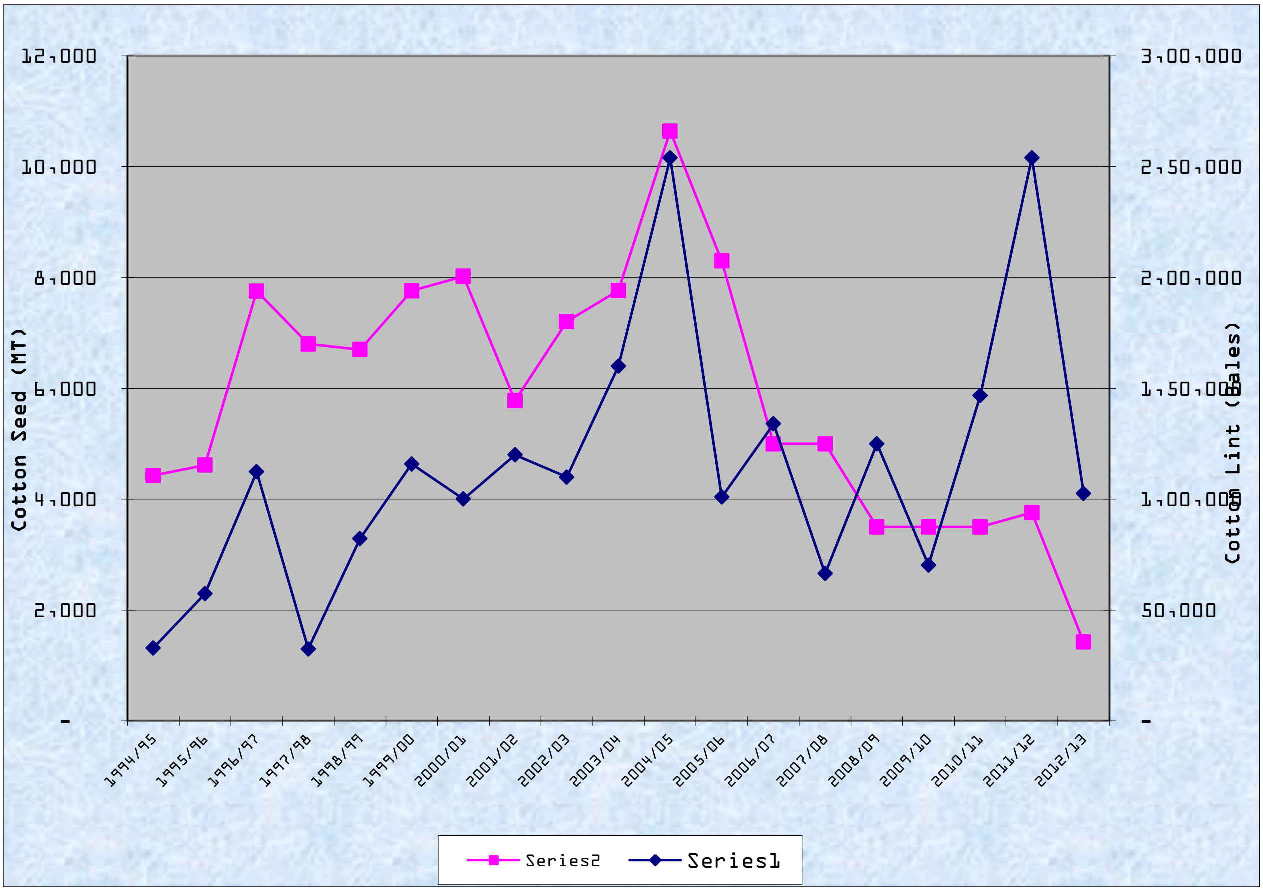
Table 5: Annual Seed Planting Distribution & Estimated Acreage

Year	Amount of Seed Distributed		Est Acreage Planted	Bale Production
	Fuzzy	De-linted		
1993/94	3,500	0	150,900	25,000
1994/95	4,428	0	237,500	32,885
1995/96	4,616	0	296,400	57,400
1996/97	7,755	0	367,000	112,400
1997/98	6,802	0	238,300	32,500
1998/99	6,700	0	352,980	82,300
1999/2000	7,759	0	418,160	115,888
2000/2001	8,022	0	441,210	100,100
2001/2002	5,380	400	220,000	120,000
2002/2003	6,206	1,000	250,000	110,000
2003/2004	6,045	1,722	300,000	160,000
2004/2005	6,640	4,000	400,000	254,000
2005/2006	3,334	4,965	200,000	101,000
2006/2007	0	5,100	250,000	134,000
2007/2008	0	5,000	200,000	66,500
2008/2009	0	3,400	200,000	125,310
2009/2010		3,500	222,000	70,304
2010/2011		3,500	200,000	146,894
2011/2012		4,600	300,000	254,036
2012/2013		1,424	140,000	102,619

Source: CDO

The concluded season saw a total distribution of approx 4,600 MT (De-linted) to six cotton-growing sub-regions of Uganda and a total production of 102,619 bales (See Figure 7 Below)

Figure 7: Bale Production Vs Seed Distribution (Since 1994)



Source CDO/ACE Records

7. Field Extension Verification Services

ACE has been an integral part of the cotton extension services mainly ensuring verification and audit of the field activities as implemented by CDO, in close collaboration with the UGCEAL. The overall aim is to enhance cotton production volumes sufficient for ginnery utilization and uplifting household incomes with an overall target of minimizing poverty among the rural peasant farmers. Specifically ACE service package has been as below:

- Supervise storage activities at seed sub- bulking stores
- Monitor and supervise the seed sales and distribution from the dressing stations, to the sub-bulking stores and finally to sales agents; as well as registration of farmers during seed distribution.
- Evaluation of the seed distribution mechanisms as developed and implemented by CDO
- Verification of cotton production training programs through checking the availability of training manuals, pamphlets, schedules and other training activities.
- Follow-up on the actual training done by Field Extension workers (FEWs) on agronomic practices for cotton production.
- Monitor the distribution of seed and fertilizers for demonstration plots together with demonstration plot set-up, establishment, management, performance and related demo data.
- Manage and control pesticide/pump stocks at bulking centres and monitor the input sales mechanisms in collaboration with CDO.
- Monitor the distribution of pesticides/pumps to regions; assess the coverage and recommend ways of improving the sales.
- Ensure famers receive extension services and meet targeted production.
- Facilitate farmer group formations and sustainability of existing groups.
- Identify cotton production constraints/problems and advise implementers (CDO) in order to take immediate corrective action.
- Reporting on all field activities for corrective action.

8. Major Problems faced during the season

8.1. Seed Cotton stock re-verification;

Over the years, it has remained difficult to persuade ginners to conduct stock re-verification activity of the already purchased seed cotton before ACE deployment because of cost implication. Yet past experience has shown that by the time ACE deploy field staff, sizeable quantities are already received in the ginneries. The only source of this information is an audit of the Ginners' purchase book, which to some extent the data may be skewed to befit the intentions of the ginner.

8.2. Unstable Power Supply and Load shading

The problem of inadequate power supply is a common occurrence cutting across all seasons. This season, inadequate power supply affected the ginners in achieving their projected time schedules and contractual deadlines. Also power related issues dramatically raised the costs of operations for ginners who used generators.

8.3. Persistent breakdown of machinery

The above factor disrupted or delayed operations in various ginneries. The affected machines included the gin stands, bale press systems, seed conveyors. Apart from this factor some ginners don't overhaul all the entire machinery at the commencement of the new seasons let alone observe routine machinery maintenance guidelines from CDO. This hampers the ginning schedules at various ginneries during the season.

8.4. Heat Damaged Seed Cotton /Cotton seeds

Most affected was Pakwach ginnery where approximately 550 bales were heat damaged as a result of buying seed cotton during a wet season. The same problem was recorded in western Uganda with late season that coincided with the onset of rains. A few other ginneries experienced high moisture levels in stores due to poor drainage systems. These include Kitgum, Bugema and Coo Rom.

8.5. Labour Shortage

Many ginners complain of manpower shortages for various tasks. This leads into accumulation of un-weighed lint bales at many ginneries. These unmarked bales can easily be loaded out at night. According to independent views gathered, the main problem lies in the poor remuneration and delayed payments that cause casual laborers to shun certain ginneries. Most affected ginneries include Ladoto, Kachumbala, Busembatia and Kitgum

8.6. Fire outbreaks.

Various cases of fire outbreaks were reported especially at the peak of the ginning season between February and early March. The only significant loss was in Iceme where approx 800 bales were destroyed. From our past experience to a big extent fire outbreak cases result from poor hygiene (fluff) and inconsistent machinery maintenance.

8.7. Quantity disputes

It has been noted that whereas most ginneries calibrate the weighing scales before commencement of the season, emphasis is mainly put on the seed cotton weighing equipment while neglecting the weighing equipment for the finished products (bales). Even for seed cotton, problems were noted at Kabulubulu, Odokomit, Kachumbala and Kabole where unstable weigh bridges pointed to a possible manipulation after calibration.

8.8 Ginning Outturn tests

This is normally done to account for all the seed cotton purchased in lint terms. It is supposed to be conducted by CDO though individual ginners can arrange on private basis. This season, as in previous seasons, CDO still fell short of 100% GOT coverage as given in Annex VII.

8.9 Quality Issues

Quality challenges this season were:

- Massive delivery of unsorted seed cotton at most ginneries. Farmers refused to sort due to the low prices given
- Continued use of poly propylene bags to deliver cotton in almost all regions but with Western Uganda and West Nile regions mostly affected
- Forceful offloading of seed cotton at night making it impossible for our staff to check quality. Worst ginneries this season were Pakwach, Lukhonge, Kachumbala, Kabole and Bugema.
- Harvesting that coincided with heavy rains mainly in Western Uganda and West Nile leading to heat damage at Rwenzori and Packwach. Other ginneries were able to contain the situation due to the low volumes that were handled very fast. At Coo Rom the poor drainage resulted in bales stacked sucking rain water

- Lack of moisture meters at most ginneries thus making it difficult to arbitrate on the moisture laden seed cotton delivered by agents
- Competition for the small crop making it difficult to reject unsorted cotton as the ginners had become confrontational thinking ACE staff are sabotaging the ginners' businesses.
- Offloading of seed cotton in outside stores where the quality offloaded is not checked
- Dilapidated storage facilities leading to roof leakages and poor drainage systems like in Jaber, Aduku, Kobulubulu, Bugema and Kitgum.
- Compromised ginnery hygiene at majority of ginneries this season leading to contamination of seed cotton and lint
- Sorting of the already done samples, a case that was reported at Kachumbala

9. Recommendations

Ginners should adhere to the marketing guidelines issued at the commencement of the season by ACE in consultation with CDO, the regulator, to ensure a smooth marketing season. The guidelines are:

- Before commencement of the season, all weighing equipment (for seed cotton, bales and cotton seed) shall be calibrated and stamped by the relevant authorities. There shall be continuous and spot-checks aimed at assessment of the condition of the weighing equipment at all ginneries throughout the season.

- Ginners should prepare adequately for storage of seed cotton during peak periods to avoid operation of makeshift stores, which results into deterioration of seed cotton quality and loss of some quantities. Similarly the storage of lint and seed should be put into consideration before commencement of the season.

- All offloading should be witnessed by ACE staff responsible for checking the quality and taking the weight. Seed cotton offloaded without the ACE representative must always be re-weighed at the expense of the ginner.

- Sorting and drying of seed cotton MUST be done before the final weight is taken and recorded. Unsorted and wet cotton should out rightly be rejected.

- Seed cotton should be delivered to the ginnery in appropriate bags. Use of polypropylene woven bags must be avoided by agents as well as farmers. The industry recommends cotton cloth, hessian squares and baskets. CDO and other stakeholders in the cotton industry should step up the training and sensitisation of farmers in regard to quality practices. Farm level quality control minimises quality mishaps at the ginnery and finally textile level.

- Ginners are encouraged to be co-operative and facilitate ACE in ascertaining the quantity purchased before the ACE deployments. If ACE has reasons to suspect that the physical quantity does not tally with the book record, then re-weighing should be done at the expense of the ginner.

- At the close of every working day, the ginner's representative should endorse ACE daily ginnery monitoring record book (FR1). It's only the endorsed record that shall be taken as final.

- No offloading should take place after 6pm. Trucks that arrive beyond 6pm should be recorded as having entered the ginnery; but offloaded the next day.

- On seed cotton transfers, ginners should take extra care to monitor the transfers from source ginneries in order to avoid loss of quantities en route to destination ginneries. Remember Cotton Development Fund (CDF) is based on the record of first receipts at the source ginneries and not destination ginneries.

- Ginning shall be on store by store basis and ginners should avoid sucking cotton direct from the trucks to the ginning hall.

- With the help of CDO, Ginning Out turn tests (GOT) are mandatory and should be conducted twice; one in the first month of ginning and second in the third month. GOT should only be conducted in the presence of ACE staff and the ginners' representative. ACE can also conduct spot GOT tests at their convenience and ginners should always co-operate.

- Bales should be weighed and marked immediately as they fall off the bale press and that is the only record that should be taken as final. Ginners are requested to avail enough manpower to facilitate the weighing. Weighed bales should be properly stacked according to lots for easy identification.

- Samples should be drawn by ACE staff and if possible be transported by CDO to classification to avoid possible adulteration.
- Cotton seed produced should also be weighed immediately, bagged and stored in ACE approved storage facilities.

- Ginners should inform ACE in advance, of the operating shifts so as to prepare adequately in case of night shift.

- No attempt should be made by any ginner to load the bales for sale before presentation of proof of CDF and Cess payment ONLY TO ACE GINNERY STAFF.

- Finally since the ginners together with CDO resolve to set agreed procedures to guide the marketing activities, they should also resolve to set standard binding penalties in case of non-compliance to the procedures.

10. Annexure

Annex I Performance of Ginners (2012/2013) Season

No.	Ginner	No of Locations	S/Cotton Purch (kgs).	Equivalent Bales	Actual Bales Produced	Lint Prod.(kg)	% of total
1	Rwenzori Cotton co	4	9,131,011	17,275	15,050	3,010,294	16.83
2	Olam (U) Ltd	4	8,532,762	16,143	14,766	2,940,198	15.73
3	MMP Agro- Industries	1	6,023,082	11,395	10,796	2,177,127	11.10
4	Gulu Agricultual Devt Co	1	3,751,107	7,097	7,081	1,346,947	6.92
5	Dunavant (U) Ltd	1	3,359,810	6,356	6,145	1,252,426	6.19
6	Lukhonge Cotton Co	2	2,976,617	5,631	5,501	1,045,732	5.49
7	Western Uganda Cotton	1	2,726,485	5,158	4,230	926,011	5.03
8	Bushenyi Cotton Co	1	2,194,527	4,152	3,700	753,928	4.05
9	Nyakatonzi Cooperative	1	2,164,469	4,095	3,783	721,652	3.99
10	CN Cotton Limited	1	1,856,774	3,513	3,404	661,296	3.42
11	Twin Brothers Ltd	1	1,682,340	3,183	3,221	584,386	3.10
12	Bon Holdings Ltd	1	1,494,670	2,828	2,727	516,853	2.76
13	Africot Trading Co	1	1,343,032	2,541	1,978	458,257	2.48
14	South Base Agro Industries	2	1,327,411	2,511	2,340	473,024	2.45
15	Meena Industries	1	1,202,641	2,275	2,156	429,617	2.22
16	Novo Enterprises	1	1,127,112	2,132	1,950	387,435	2.08
17	North Bukedi Cotton Co	1	860,824	1,629	1,481	292,637	1.59
18	Nyamambuka Coop Society	1	740,613	1,401	1,300	247,649	1.37
19	Ajay Cotton Ltd	1	603,994	1,143	1,061	215,713	1.11
20	Dabani Limited	1	512,615	970	914	176,133	0.95
21	Mutuma Commercial Agencies	1	264,397	500	38	7,138	0.49
22	Pramukh Agro Industries	1	171,436	324	307	59,000	0.32
23	West Acholi Cooperative	1	147,855	280	287	53,482	0.27
24	Lyemibuza United Farmers	1	42,460	80	76	14,460	0.08
25	Country Farm Cotton	1	3,445	7	-	-	0.01
Total			54,241,489	102,619	94,292	18,751,392	100

Source: ACE Records

Annex II: Uganda Cotton Lint Buyers and Destinations (2012/13)

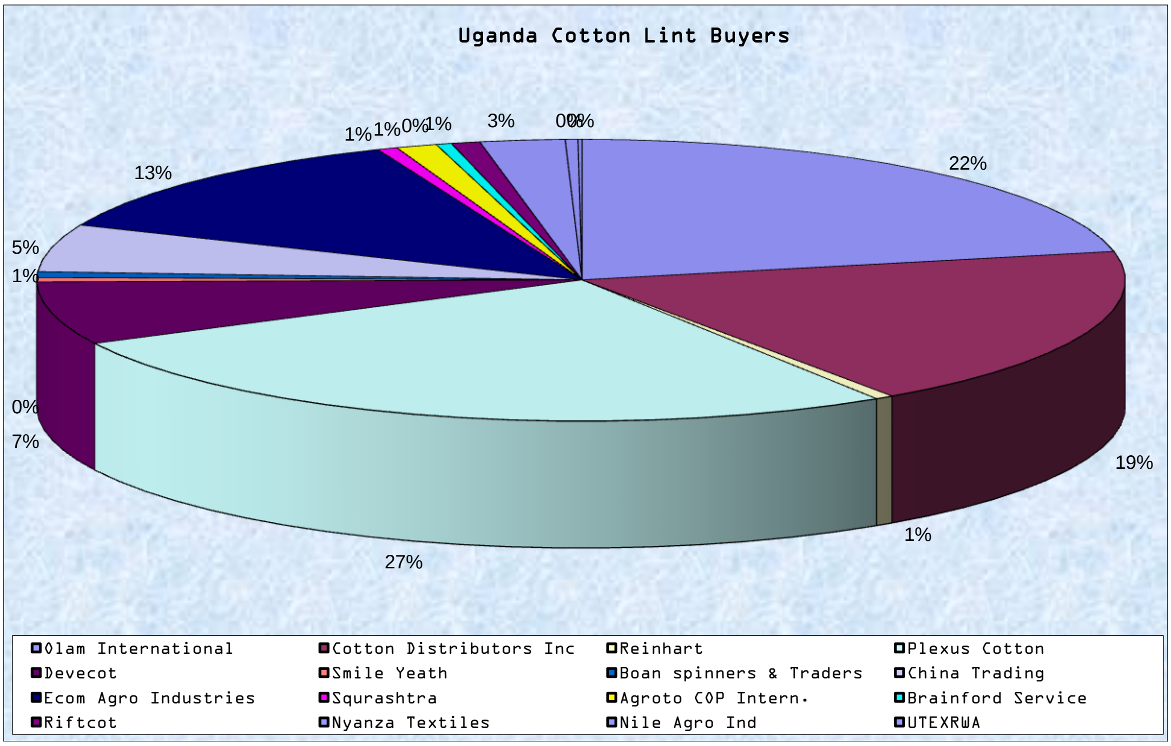
Buyer	Country	Bales	Lint
Olam International	Singapore	17,977	4,636,475
Cotton Distributors Inc	Switzerland	15,392	3,048,426
Reinhart	Portugal	450	85,188.00
Plexus Cotton	USA	480	111,168
Plexus Cotton	United Kingdom	21,507	4,322,170
Devecot	France	2,550	505,076
Devecot	South Africa	3,407	681,383
Smile Yeath	Japan	412	78,939
Boan spinners & Traders	Mauritius	550	100,925
China Pesticide	China	1,000	201,485
China Trading	China	3,495	179,265
Ecom Agro Industries	Asia	10,331	2,098,803
Squrashtra	India	488	103,846
Agroto COP Intern.	Indonesia	1,000	201,500
Brainford Service	Cyprus	380	78,208
Riftcot	Kenya	700	131,239
Nyanza Textiles	Uganda	2,077	383,671
Nile Agro Ind	Uganda	310	62,558
UTEXRWA	Rwanda	100	22,280
Total		**82,606**	**17,032,605.0**

Lint Destinations 2012/13 Season

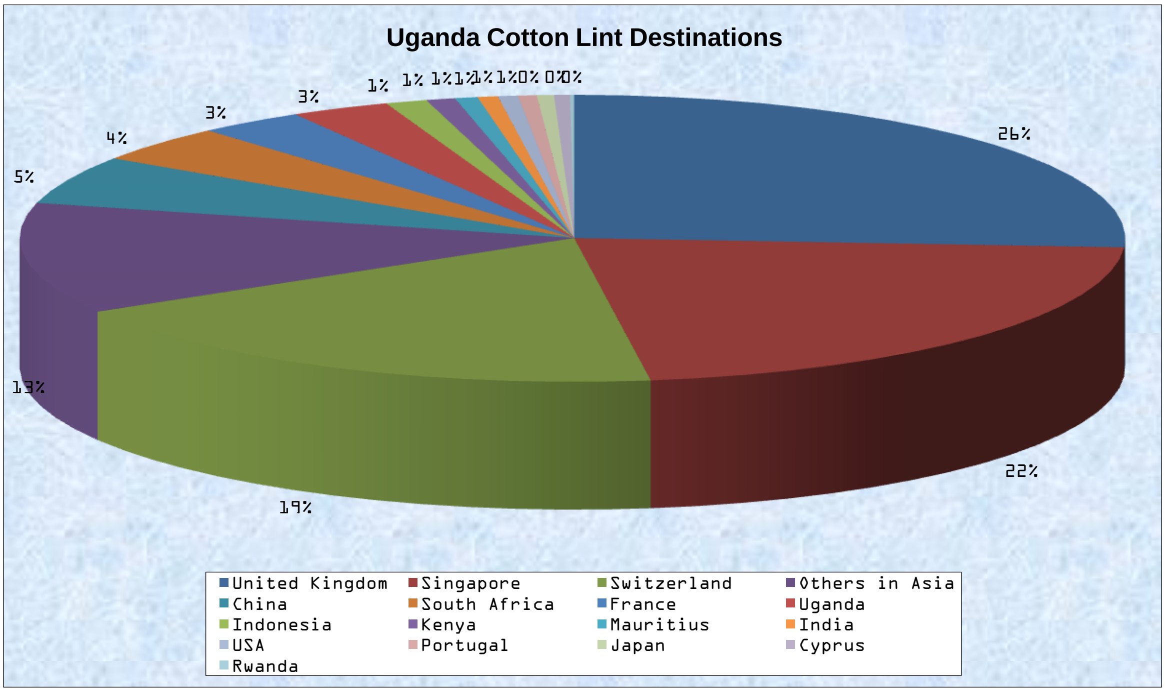
Destination	Bales
United Kingdom	21,507
Singapore	17,977
Switzerland	15,392
Others in Asia	10,331
China	4,495
South Africa	3,407
France	2,550
Uganda	2,387
Indonesia	1,000
Kenya	700
Mauritius	550
India	488
USA	480
Portugal	450
Japan	412
Cyprus	380
Rwanda	100

Source: ACE Ginnery Data

Annex II Uganda Cotton Lint Buyers (2012/13)



Uganda Cotton Lint Destinations (2012/13)



Note: The report captures only 87% of the production. The rest were despatched after ACE had already left the ginneries

Annex III: Installed Ginning Capacity

Installed Capacity					
	Ginnery	Gin Stands	Capacity (Bales)	Make (Gin)	Owner
1	Aboke	18	13,000	Platt	Rafiki Cotton Company Ltd
2	Aduku	20	14,500	Platt	Twin Brothers Ltd
3	Arapai	18	13,000	Platt	Kumi Cotton Company Ltd
4	Balawoli	30	22,000	Platt	Balawoli Cotton Ginners
5	Bamunanika	16	12,000	Platt	COPCOT (EA) Ltd
6	Bugema	3	54,000	Saw Gin	North Bukedi Cotton Company Ltd
7	Bulumba	22	16,000	Platt	Busoga Growers Cooperative Union
8	Busembatia	20	15,000	Platt	Pramukh Agro Industries Ltd
9	Bushenyi	20	15,000	Nipha	Bushenyi Cotton Company Ltd
10	Busolwe	25	18,000	Platt	South Base Agro Industries Ltd
11	Coo-Rom	14	10,000	Platt	West Acholi Cooperative Union
12	Dabani	20	14,500	Platt	Dabani Cotton Ltd
13	Hoima	20	14,500	Platt	Olam (U) Ltd
14	Iceme	56	48,000	Bajaj Standard	Dunavant (U) Ltd
15	Iki Iki	28	20,000	Platt	North Bukedi Cotton Company Ltd
16	Jaber	19	25,000	Bajaj Jumbo	South Base Agro Industries Ltd
17	Kabole	22	16,000	Platt	North Bukedi Co-operative Union Ltd
18	Kabulubulu	20	14,500	Platt	Dunavant (U) Ltd
19	Kachumbala	30	22,000	Platt	CN Cotton Ltd
20	Kasese-WUCC	30	40,000	Bajaj EL	Western Uganda Cotton Company Ltd
21	Kibuku	30	27,000	Jadhao EL	Olam (U) Ltd
22	Kiyunga	0	-	-	Mutuma Commercial Agencies
23	Kitgum	30	22,000	Platt	East Acholi Cooperative Union Ltd
24	Ladoto	30	22,000	Nipha	Pramukh Agro Industries Ltd
25	Lukhonge	20	14,500	Nipha	Lukhonge Cotton Co. Ltd
26	Luzinga	22	16,000	Platt	Bon Holdings Ltd
27	Masindi	20	18,000	Jadhao Jumbo	Bunyoro Growers Cooperative Union
28	Mukhongoro	22	16,000	Platt	Kumi Cotton Company Ltd
29	Nakasongola	4+14DR	45,000	Saw Gin	Dunavant (U) Ltd
30	Nakivumbi	42	30,500	Armstrong	Bon Holdings Ltd
31	Ngetta	30	22,000	Platt	Lango Cooperative Union
32	Nyakatonzi	30	22,000	Platt	Nyakatonzi Growers Cooperative Union
33	Nyakesi	30	22,000	Platt	NOVO Enterprises Ltd
34	Odokomit	20	26,500	Bajaj Jumbo	NILE agro Industries
35	Pakwach	32	29,000	Jadhao Jumbo	AJAY (U) Ltd
36	Parombo	30	40,000	Bajaj EL	Rwenzoori Cotton Ginners Ltd
37	Rhino Camp	40	29,000	Platt	UNACOFF
38	Rwenzori	30	40,000	Bajaj Standard	Rwenzori Ginners Ltd
39	Soroti	10	14,000	Bajaj Jumbo	Country Farm Ltd
Total Capacity			872,500		

Note Platt/Nipha Rated at 2.0 bales/gin/shift (8hr)

Source: CDO: Last updated during the 2009/10 Season.

Annex IV: Seed Cotton-District Production Statistics (Since 2001).

Districts	Seasons											
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Abim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-	-	22,281	37,675
Adjumani	31,080	15,270	5,094	599,929	76,985	27,935	4,695	9,802	1,770	2,000	-	-
Agago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,865,823	4,662,125	1,797,915
Alebtong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,375,242	3,208,328	1,681,140
Amolatar	-	-	-	-	1,527,623	1,798,822	275,964	773,320	306,736	830,114	1,757,537	854,190
Amuria	-	-	-	-	-	477,173	4,631	25,572	16,450	52,620	82,935	11,806
Amuru	-	-	-	-	-	27,275	-	10,910	108,662	55,712	1,549,928	282,054
Apac	3,901,408	3,362,983	6,814,504	13,778,368	4,235,293	2,959,564	732,313	1,389,611	865,553	1,483,640	3,155,647	1,002,770
Arua	341,792	30,400	2,257,932	1,385,569	345,160	1,560,430	276,641	65,502	21,544	245,445	551,467	203,615
Budaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	646,536	1,092,603	698,539	1,408,167	1,744,173	580,143
Bugiri	451,416	275,363	726,706	938,640	274,126	336,922	416,339	872,407	305,052	724,543	1,289,525	133,479
Bukedea	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,374	448,787	69,858	897,112	1,745,453	625,299
Buliisa	-	-	-	-	-	1,435,601	823,621	1,269,641	752,965	1,908,090	2,222,542	1,283,370
Bushenyi	828,640	1,361,718	1,906,018	3,124,226	1,357,645	1,804,207	1,372,997	2,101,022	857,357	1,951,465	-	-
Busia	170,939	178,999	1,899,455	2,288,061	693,552	1,125,386	352,770	657,810	282,162	506,973	902,941	213,081
Butaleja	-	-	-	-	1,641,381	1,748,495	1,008,651	1,808,647	882,629	1,897,522	2,175,166	610,165
Bulambuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	805,245	403,580
Buyende	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415,991	1,583,709	243,939
Dokoro	-	-	-	-	-	623,778	110,330	144,000	92,740	288,220	797,813	294,880
DRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,236,365	1,406,090	1,623,091	2,684,232	2,066,645
Gomba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,510	-
Gulu	140,952	89,738	45,675	240,773	41,336	35,540	96,705	11,790	12,785	370,367	1,853,983	413,196
Hoima	490,551	417,977	619,548	1,584,500	839,535	1,093,595	737,228	1,827,826	781,491	1,016,797	1,593,170	493,802
Iganga	1,899,430	2,368,217	5,049,874	5,022,597	1,536,003	677,533	318,287	637,745	178,120	432,083	926,001	99,092
Jinja	-	-	9,245	43,299	4,220	4,311	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaberamaid	165,063	86,823	39,475	112,471	53,069	106,365	143,230	17,670	11,212	25,271	152,807	151,109
Kabong	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,310	20,906	12,660	270,330	232,255	64,435
Kaliro	-	-	-	-	2,991,438	2,973,620	1,697,835	4,789,915	819,314	3,767,775	4,439,639	1,636,387
Kamuli	4,328,035	3,448,625	5,126,710	9,142,637	767,873	449,186	1,015,925	929,657	181,805	136,695	128,143	1,075
Kamwenge	163,870	522,321	1,400,015	1,731,761	702,239	641,075	226,930	668,036	86,415	529,811	1,650,142	293,485
Kanungu	-	-	-	44,470	2,535	-	-	-	-	-	4,335	-
Kasese	9,624,879	9,381,759	14,893,777	18,568,304	10,087,470	7,921,112	9,824,871	12,150,494	8,648,228	15,166,850	21,047,311	9,387,793
Katakwi	39,645	53,748	8,700	425,361	148,700	156,420	462	8,172	-	-	1,180	2,857
Kayunga	-	-	119,275	60,820	3,401	14,368	-	-	16,060	-	20,500	-
Kibaale	4,246	109,795	107,355	151,495	5,610	30,333	-	-	28,795	17,980	200,741	2,800
Kiboga	-	4,814	49,203	95,723	20,586	6,635	-	-	4,420	15,665	204,315	2,210
Sub Total	22,581,946	21,708,550	41,078,561	59,339,004	27,355,780	28,035,681	20,160,095	32,968,210	17,449,412	39,281,394	63,424,079	24,873,987

Annex IV (Continued from Page 41)

No.	Districts	Seasons											
		2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012	2012/2013
B/F From Page 41		22,581,946	21,708,550	41,078,561	59,339,004	27,355,780	28,035,681	20,160,095	32,968,210	17,449,412	39,281,394	63,424,079	24,873,987
37	Kibuku	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,259,825	4,646,328	1,518,257
38	Kiryandongo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,960	292,505	182,655
39	Kitgum	3,335,785	982,206	625,491	1,446,312	563,354	1,703,359	618,085	1,181,905	1,476,633	3,515,807	9,060,983	3,032,447
40	Kole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438,118	1,317,229	331,725
41	Kotido	6,000	-	-	26,315	79,700	152,015	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Kumi	307,616	479,716	1,718,955	4,870,320	2,081,507	2,926,941	117,163	582,078	215,267	882,823	2,371,065	694,068
43	Kyenjojo	-	-	16,080	61,730	3,340	4,300	-	7,770	1,700	4,600	84,550	5,095
44	Lamwo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,186,462	2,486,311	1,122,780
45	Lira	8,394,392	6,646,946	5,340,610	11,095,454	3,058,275	4,659,780	1,635,385	3,726,907	4,119,422	4,577,032	7,020,362	3,543,426
46	Luuka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,445	235,864	23,258
47	Manafwa	-	-	-	-	-	81,640	5,868	124,318	94,874	214,183	147,280	18,621
48	Luweero	346	73	-	20,550	1,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Masindi	1,081,845	1,177,231	2,326,393	4,021,495	1,216,279	610,359	191,601	361,490	62,465	74,972	176,750	12,420
50	Mayuge	-	-	208,615	266,937	11,623	24,275	-	8,932	2,720	19,580	47,837	-
51	Mbale	783,490	538,975	1,007,975	1,896,896	812,968	331,394	99,442	282,765	407,204	316,265	470,493	108,654
52	Mbarara	-	-	-	23,750	3,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Mityana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,935	87,645
54	Moroto	10,000	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Moyo	10,856	5,530	42,301	437,610	96,010	64,335	9,180	418	-	6,748	-	-
56	Mubende	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,828	74,075
57	Mukono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Nakasongola	465,637	182,050	835,429	1,340,265	623,893	734,384	99,382	621,317	113,310	258,905	1,388,349	351,475
59	Namutumba	-	-	-	-	-	1,407,172	292,109	1,064,691	373,004	927,553	1,947,701	526,190
60	Nebbi	11,419,931	8,212,099	12,006,277	15,890,158	6,786,069	5,800,685	5,499,965	5,365,075	3,781,231	9,373,585	12,643,877	8,007,078
61	Ngora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,720	97,336	26,190
62	Nyadri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,385	77,698	-	-	-
63	Nwoya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,198	1,864,691	398,135
64	Otuke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,130	160,868	39,882
65	Oyam	-	-	-	-	-	5,006,263	735,421	1,993,989	1,198,571	2,097,278	4,311,907	1,630,756
66	Pader	786,398	658,954	201,061	97,470	203,768	1,162,887	668,441	1,773,239	1,502,379	3,211,522	3,461,199	2,008,430
67	Pallisa	9,973,528	13,929,909	11,273,719	17,065,466	7,403,435	10,727,018	3,503,714	12,424,242	4,754,391	4,007,595	8,402,404	3,081,451
68	Rubirizi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,195,089	975,851
69	Sembabule	-	4,984	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Serere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,450	368,165	828,358	189,111
71	Sironko	1,207,068	461,554	872,494	2,155,823	1,284,762	1,919,861	204,856	923,940	495,656	1,162,420	1,542,730	476,335
72	Soroti	170,614	538,365	742,468	813,595	488,597	946,053	173,291	396,974	66,624	89,759	237,949	45,290
73	Tororo	3,298,224	2,440,083	5,960,311	9,409,891	2,189,852	2,241,897	1,070,792	2,036,202	940,472	2,112,191	2,796,867	776,727
74	Yumbe	64,349	12,010	85,631	575,673	113,595	141,170	42,250	29,170	5,190	8,540	60,102	77,055
75	Zombo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,215	2,420
	Total	41,316,079	36,270,685	43,266,309	71,515,710	27,021,739	40,645,788	14,966,945	32,957,807	19,711,261	38,362,381	70,851,962	29,367,502
	G/Total	**63,898,025**	**57,979,235**	**84,344,870**	**130,854,714**	**54,377,519**	**68,681,469**	**35,127,040**	**65,926,017**	**37,160,673**	**77,643,775**	**134,276,041**	**54,241,489**

Source: ACE & CDO Records

Annex V: Status of Ginnery Requirements-2012/13 Season

	Ginnery	Operational Status	Ginning Certificate	Fire Equipment	Weighing equipment	Moisture Metre	Sampling Device	Ginnery Hygiene	GOT Test (Lint %)
1	ADUKU	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	Not Done
2	BALAWOLI	Season Closed	Acquired	Not sufficient	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Removable	Needs improvement	35.72
3	BUGEMA	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked with certificate	Not Issued	Installed	Poor/toilets	34.42
4	BUSEMBATIA	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	35.39
5	BUSHENYI	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Functional	Removable	Needs improvement	35.6
6	BUSOLWE	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Removable	Needs improvement	36.5
7	COO-ROM	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked but no certificate	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	34.27
8	DABANI	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Removable	Needs improvement	Not Done
9	HOIMA	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certificate	Non Function	Installed	Needs improvement	35.89
10	ICEME	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Functional	Installed	Needs improvement	35.5
11	IKI-IKI	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certificate	Not Issued	Installed	Fairly kept	34.63
12	JABER	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Not Installed	Needs improvement	Not Done
13	JITCO	Season Closed	Acquired	Used up to fire fight	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	33.88
14	KABOLE	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Needs re-calibration	Not Issued	Installed	Fairly kept	35.12
15	KABULUBULU	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked but no certificate	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	37.18
16	KACHUMBALA	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked but no certificate	Functional	Installed	Fairly kept	35.51
17	KASESE-WUCC	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Functional	Installed	Needs improvement	34.38
18	KIBUKU	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Installed	Fairly kept	35.23
19	KITGUM	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked but no certificate	Not Issued	Installed	Poor	32.27
20	KIYUNGA	Season Closed	Not Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Removable	Needs improvement	Not Done
21	LUKHONGE	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked but no certificate	Not Issued	Not Installed	fairly kept	35.75
22	MUKONGORO	Season Closed	Not Acquired	Not serviced	Checked but no certificate	Not Issued	Not Installed	Fairly kept	Not Done
23	NAKIVUMBI	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Removable	Needs improvement	35.6
24	NYAKATONZI	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Functional	Installed	Needs improvement	35.2
25	NYAKESI	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	35.9
26	ODOKOMIT	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked but no certificate	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	37.19
27	PAKWACH	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Platform Avery not certified	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	35.05
28	PAROMBO	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Installed	Needs improvement	Not Done
29	RWENZORI	Season Closed	Not Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Functional	Installed	Needs improvement	33.91
30	SOROTI	Season Closed	Acquired	Sufficient & serviced	Checked and certified	Not Issued	Not Installed	Poor	Not Done

Source: ACE Records

Annex VI: Contacts For Ginners-2012/2013 Season

	Ownership / Operator	Location	Postal Address	Contact Person	Tel. Contact	Fax
1	Twin Brothers Ltd	Aduku(Apac)	PO Box 172, Lira	Mr Opio Alfred	077 2636336	-
2	Kumi Cotton Co. Ltd	Arapai - Soroti	P.O Box 996 Jinja	Mr Kaka Yogesa/Karan	077 2729623/2762671	-
3	Balawoli Cotton Ginnery Ltd	Balawoli - Kamuli	P.O Box 196, Kamuli	Mr Sarayona/Mubarak	077 2786007	0414-234335
4	Cottfield Ltd	Pallisa		Igor Kuzmenko	0782 909858	
5	AFRICOT	Bugema- Mbale	P.O Box 2496, Mbale			0454 - 35215
6	Busoga Growers Co-op. Un	Bulumba - Kamuli	P.O Box Private Bag Kamuli	Mr Moses Ngobi	077 -2 586975	-
7	Pramukh Agro Industries	Busembatia-Bugweri - Iganga	P.O Box 996, Jinja	Mr Magnbhai Patel/Karan	075 2221166/077 2762671	0434 - 122523
8	Bushenyi Cotton	Bushenyi	P.O Box 996, Jinja	Magan Patel/Piyush Patel	0772 222959/0757 701964	0434 - 122523
9	South Base Agro Industries	Busolwe - Tororo	P.O Box 22787, Kla	Mr K. Kinaliwala	077- 2725626	0414- 343563
10	West Acholi Co-op Union	Coo-rom -Gulu Town	P.O Box 225, Gulu	Mr Okech Johnson	077-2605321	-
11	Dabani Ginners Ltd	Dabani - Busia				
12	Olam (U) Ltd	Hoima Town - Hoima	P.O Box 1914, Kla	Mr. Ratilal	0757 200923	
13	Dunavant Ltd	Iceme - Apac	P.O Box 5103, Kla	Mr Pakku Patel	041-4345242/071 507682/031 2263021	0414- 345193
14	MEENA Industries Ltd	Kobulubulu-Kaberamaido	P.O Box 5103, Kla	Mr Magnbhai Patel	041-4345242/071 507682/031 2263021	0414- 345193
15	N.Bukedi Cotton Company	Iki Iki - Pallisa	P.O Box 2496, Mbale	Mr Bruce Robertson	045-34023/077 2777123	0455 - 35125
16	N.Bukedi Co-operative Union	Kabole - Pallisa		Bharat Patel	0772 918842	-
17	Mutuma Commercial Agencies	Kiyunga-Kamuli	P.O Box 12835 Kampala	Mr Amos Mugisha	077 2430181	0434-23808
18	C.N Cotton Enterprises Ltd	Kachumbala - Kumi	P.O Box 231, Soroti	Mr Patel & Karan	077 2612777/077 2762671	0434 - 122522
19	Nyakatonzi Growers Coop.	Kasese Town	P.O Box 32, Kasese	Mr Bwambale Adam	0483 - 44370/077 2486575	04834 - 44135
20	Western Uganda Cotton	Kasese - Mbarara Rd	P.O Box 26747, Kampala	Mr Bruce Robertson	045-34023/077 2777123	0414 4532015
21	Olam (U) Ltd	Kibuku Tirinyi-Pallisa	P.O Box 465, Tororo	Mr Pritesh R	077 2918822	0454 45100
22	East Acholi Coop Union	Kitgum Town	P.O Box 8506, Kla	Ogen Bob Alberto	0777 073631	0414-341306
23	Paramukh Agro. Ind Ltd	Ladoto Pallisa-Kumi	P.O Box 996, Jinja	Mr Magnbhai Patel/Karan	075 2221166/077 2762671	0434 - 122523
24	Lukonge cotton Company Ltd	Lukhonge - Mbale		Mr Bharat Patel	0772 918842	
25	Bon Holdings Ltd	Luzinga-Jinja - Mbale	P.O Box 3794, Kla	Mr Hitesh	075-2770033	0414-344218
26	Bunyoro Growers Co-op	Kihande - Masindi	P.O Box 22575, Kla	Mr Barugahara B	077 2513775/077 2524045	-
27	Kumi Cotton Co. Ltd	Mukhongoro - Kumi	P.O Box 996 Jinja	Mr Kaka Yoges/Karan	077 2729623/2762671	-
28	Bon Holdings Ltd	Nakivumbi - Iganga	P.O Box 3794, Kla	Mr Hitesh	075-770033	0414-344218
29	Lango Co-op Union Ltd	Ngetta - Lira	P.O Box 50, Lira.	Mr Patrick Oryang	041- 531489	0414-531489
30	Novo Enterprises	Nyakesi - Tororo	P.O Box 101, Tororo.	Mr Mitesh	0772 200449	0454-45093
31	OLAM (U) Ltd	Pakwach - Nebbi		Ratila B Jain	0757 200923	
32	Rwenzori Cotton Ginners	Parombo	P.O Box 33771, Kampala.	Mr.Amdan Khan	077 2 422492	0483 444713
33	UNACOFF	Rhino Camp	P.O Box 1837, Kampala.	Mr Richard Parwoth	077 2 428198	039 2 865812
34	Rwenzori Cotton Ginners	Kasese - Busongora	P.O Box 164, Kasese.	Mr Amdan Khan	0483-444713/077 2422492	0483 444475
35	Country Farm	Soroti Town	P.O Box 730 Soroti	Nilesh/Piyush Pintu	0712 894087/919 825 051351	-