UGANDA: KEY HISTORICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1877:  First Church Missionary Society (CMS) Christians came to Buganda.

1879:  First White Father French Catholics visited Buganda.

1888:  Kabaka Mwanga deposed by armed religious converts.

1890:  Britain and Germany signed a treaty giving Britain rights to what was to become Uganda.

1894:  Uganda became a British protectorate.

1892 January:  Fighting broke out between Protestant and Catholic Baganda converts.

1900:  The 1900 Buganda Agreement: between the British and Buganda. It gave Baganda chiefs a lot of personal land; imposed a tax on huts and guns; designated chiefs as tax collectors.

1900:  Toro Agreement: An agreement similar to the 1900 Buganda Agreement but less generous without large-scale private land tenure. Other similar agreements signed were the 1901: Ankole Agreement and 1933: Bunyoro Agreement.

1902:  An order in Council of 1902 was passed. It established a system of legislation through the promulgation of personal decrees by representatives of the British Crown. The Eastern province of Uganda transferred to the Kenya.
1920: Another Order in Council passed. It created a legislative body (the LEGCO) with a membership of 7 Europeans and headed by the Governor.

1921 March 23: First LEGCO (Legislative Council) meeting.

1926 May 26: First Asian Mr. Chrunabai Jekabhai Amin was sworn in as Member of LEGCO.

October 23, 1945: The Governor Sir John Hall announced an approval of a scheme for the nomination of three Africans as members of the Legislative Council, to represent Buganda, Eastern and Western Provinces.

December 4, 1945: The first African to join the LEGCO were sworn in and were: Micheal Ernest Kawalya- The Katikiro of Buganda; Petero Nyangabyaki- The Katikiro of Bunyoro and Yekonia Zirabamuzale- Secretary General of Busoga.


1949: An African representing the Northern region of Uganda joined the LEGCO making the total number of Africans 4.

1949: Riots in Buganda challenging the by passing of government price controls on the exports sales of cotton; urging the removal of the Asian monopoly over cotton ginning and the right to have own representatives in local government to replace chiefs appointed by the British.

1952: Musaazi's Uganda National Congress replaced the Uganda African Farmers Union.
1960: The Uganda People's Congress (UPC) formed.

1961: First direct elections of LEGCO. The election returned an African majority in the LEGCO. The Democratic Party (DP) led by Ben Kiwanuka formed the majority party and Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC) led by Apollo Milton Obote formed the opposition.

1962: General elections held. UPC won 37 seats against 24 of DP excluding Buganda. Buganda region had opted for indirect election hence its Lukiko nominated 21 representatives to the National Assembly. The Buganda representative struck an alliance with UPC - the UPC/Kabaka Yekka (KY), to form a coalition government with Apollo Milton Obote as Prime Minister. DP led by Ben Kiwanuka led the opposition. It is the UPC/KY alliance government that received instruments of Independence.

1962 October 9: Uganda's Independence.

1962: The independence Constitution 1962 was promulgated based on compromise of various political interests namely the UPC/KY alliance to win state power from DP. A federal arrangement for Buganda was entrenched in the 1962 Constitution. Under this arrangement, Buganda retained powers over the local police, primary education, and local forests. The national assembly was partly elected and partly nominated. However, Buganda representatives to the national parliament continued to be directly elected by the Lukiko. Executive powers were vested in the Prime Minister.

1963: Posts of President and Vice President were created and Kabaka Edward Muteesa became the first president and William Nadiope, the Kyabazinga of Busoga became Vice President. Both posts were ceremonial.

1964: Referendum "over lost counties" between the kingdoms of Bunyoro and Buganda held.
1966 February 4: While on a trip in the north, a no confidence vote was passed against Obote by UPC MPs.

1966 May: The Independence Constitution was abrogated and an interim one introduced pending the promulgation of the Republic Constitution.

Otherwise known as the pigeon-hole constitution, introduced without discussion, and merely dropped in the pigeon holes of MPs.

Parliamentary and judicial powers were usurped by the Executive, by government trying to make laws instead of Parliament as was in the case of the debate on the Administrations (Kingdom) Bill.

Diminishing of the power of the judiciary, a case in point was that of the 5 ministers who had been arrested and deported to Karamoja. Much as the High court had declared the 1966 Interim Constitution unconstitutional, the East African Court of Appeal upheld the contrary in conformity with government’s position. In the case of Matovu who had been arrested for calling on central government to remove its capital from Mengo, the High Court was frightened from declaring the 1966 Interim Constitution unconstitutional.

1967: The Republic Constitution came into force. It abolished the Kingdoms. Buganda was divided into 4 districts. The Constitution maintained a multi-party system of government. It stipulated that after a general election, the party with the greatest numerical strength of elected members would form government. Members of the National Assembly were deemed to have been elected for another term of 5 years. Concentration of power in the hands of the executive was further revealed in the 1967 Constitution which exempted the president from any court proceedings whatsoever.

1969 December: Assassination attempt on Obote.


1972 September: Idi Amin Dada expelled 50,000 Asians form Uganda and seized their property.

1998 November 1: Amin invaded Tanzania territory and annexed a section across River Kagera boundary.

1979: Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) overthrew of Idi Amin regime. An interim parliament, the National Consultative Council (NCC) was put in place as the supreme legislative body till the 1980 election. The NCC was composed of 30 members elected in Moshi Tanzania. The NCC was later expanded to 120 members. Yusufu Lule was made head of state, but was replaced a few months later by Godfrey Binaisa.

1980 May 10: Binaisa was overthrown as president. The Military Commission headed by Paul Muwanga governed Uganda for 6 months leading to the national elections of December 1980.

1980 December: General elections took place. UPC came into power and DP was in the opposition. Apollo Milton Obote was President and Paulo Muwanga was Vice-President and Minister of Defence.

1983: Death of General Oyite Ojok, Chief of staff and right hand man of Apollo Milton Obote.

1985 July 27: The UPC governement was overthrown in a military coup by General Tito Okello and Bazilio Okello.
1986 January 26: The National Resistance Movement came to power by Legal Notice 1 of 1986. Legislative power was vested in the National Resistance Council. NRC initially had 38 historical members of the National Resistance Movement and National Resistance Army. Through nationwide elections, the NRC's membership later expanded to 270 comprised of 38 Historicals, 149 county representatives, 19 city/municipal Council representatives; 20 nominated members and 34 District women representatives. Membership later included district and youth representatives.

1988: The NRC passed the Constitutional Commission Statute that created a 21 member Constitutional Commission, a body set up primarily to study and review the Constitution with a view to making proposals for the enactment of a national Constitution.

1993 December: The Constitutional Commission presented the draft Constitution to the President as the document from which the new Constitution was to emerge.

1993: NRC passed the Constituent Assembly (Statute) providing for elections to the Constituent Assembly in March 1994, to be organized by an Interim Electoral Commission.

Museveni restored traditional institutions and kingdoms, but without giving them political power.

1993 March: Election of the Constituent Assembly.

1995 October: 1995 Constitution promulgated. The constitution legalised political parties, although it maintained the ban on political activity.

**1996 May 7:** Interim Electoral Commission organized the first direct presidential elections.

**1996 May 12:** Elected President Yoweri Museveni Kaguta was sworn in.

**1999 July:** The Referendum and other Provisions Act was passed as the legal framework under which the Referendum would be held.

**1999 July 30:** The Referendum and other Provisions Act 1999 was challenged in court for being invalid first for lack of quorum at the time of its enactment and secondly, being enacted after the expiry of the date stipulated in the constitution.

**1999 September 23:** The Constitutional Court threw out the petition on the invalidity of the Referendum and other Provisions Act 1999 on the ground that parliamentary records (Hansards) could not be used as evidence without the permission of the Speaker. That according to the rules of procedure of parliament, courts of law had no jurisdiction to inquire into the internal workings of parliament.

**2000 May 31:** Supreme Court overturned the decision of the Constitutional Court. It was held that the need to get permission of the speaker to use parliamentary records was unsustainable. That the matter called for constitutional interpretation by the Constitutional court. The petition was sent back to the constitutional court to be heard on its merits.

**2000 June 7:** The Referendum (Political Systems) Bill was tabled before parliament. Rules of procedure were suspended to enable the Bill to proceed to the second reading and was passed at 5:30 pm the same day.

**2000 June 22:** A petition contesting the validity of the Referendum (Political Systems) Act 2000 was filed.
2000 June 29: Referendum to determine best system of governance for Uganda held. The ruling Movement system was declared 90.7% victor as against 9.3% for multiparty.

2000 August 10: The constitutional court declared the Referendum and other provisions Act 1999 unconstitutional on the grounds that the method of voice voting offered no precise vote and there was no quorum at the time of voting.

2000 August 29: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2000 was tabled. Rules that require a bill to go to the Sessional Committee were suspended to enable immediate passing of the bill without waiting for 14 days.

The intention of the amendment was to validate previous laws, resolutions and actions of parliament that had been challenged by the Constitutional Court decision. The Constitution was amended without taking it back to the people. Quorum was required only during the time of voting and not during debate. Leave of the Speaker had to be got before using parliamentary records as evidence. This put these two matters out of the ambit of judicial inquiry.


2000 October: Aggrey Awori and Dr. Kizza Besigye announced their candidature for presidential elections.

2001 January: Uganda, along with the Tanzania and Kenya inaugurated the East African Community (EAC) in Arusha, Tanzania.

2001 February 6: Uganda's Sixth parliament presented the Political Parties and Organizations Bill to the president for assent. Parliament had allowed parties to open branches at district level.
2001 February 7: Constitutional Review Commission was elected in the heat of the presidential elections.

2001 March 12: Presidential elections held and President Museveni was re-elected as president.

2001 March: Uganda classified Rwanda, a former ally in the civil war in DR Congo, a hostile nation because of fighting in 2000 between the two countries' armies in DR Congo.

2001 April 10: The President returned the Political Parties and Organizations Bill to parliament for reconsideration arguing that political parties should restrict their activities to national headquarters.


2001 June 27: Parliamentary elections held.

2002 March 9: Political Parties and Organisations Act was passed by parliament.

2002 March: Uganda and Sudan signed an agreement to contain the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), active along the Sudan/Uganda border.

2002 April 24: New Leadership Code 2002 and IGG Act 2002 passed. The Leadership Code covers wider category of public servants and introduces sanctions for non-compliance including loss of jobs and confiscation of property acquired as a result of abuse of office. The IGG Act regulates the procedure for the making of complaints by members of public and ensuring access to services of IGG by the general public.
2002 July 17: Political Parties and Organisations Act became law having been signed by the President in June 2002.

2002 July 31: The President retired the Chair of the Electoral Commission and 5 Commissioners in public interest, for incompetence in accordance with Art. 60 of the Constitution.

2002 August 15: Parliamentary Standing Committee on Equal Opportunity constituted to monitor and promote measures to enhance equalisation of opportunities and improvement of life and status of all people including marginalized groups on the basis of gender, age, disability etc.

2002 November 5: The President appointed a new Electoral Commission.

2002 December: Government signed a peace agreement with the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF) after more than five years of negotiations.

2003 May: Uganda withdrew the last of its troops from eastern DR Congo.

2003 August: Idi Amin former president died in Saudi Arabia.

2003 November: Jan Egeland the UN Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs visited northern Uganda and declared it a neglected humanitarian emergency.

2003 December: President Museveni referred the situation in northern Uganda to the international Criminal Court to which Uganda is signatory.

2004 December: Government and LRA rebels held their first face-to-face talks, but no breakthrough to end the insurgency was realised.
2005 April: Uganda refuted DR Congo’s allegations at the International Court in The Hague that Uganda invaded its territory in 1999, killing citizens and looting.


2005 July: Referendum held with a majority of Ugandans voting for the return to multi-party politics.


2005 November: Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) President and the main opposition leader Kizza Besigye was imprisoned and charged in a military court with terrorism and illegal possession of firearms.

2005 December: The International Court in The Hague ruled that Uganda should compensate DR Congo for rights abuses and the plundering of resources in the five years leading to 2003.

2006 January: Kizza Besigye released from prison on bail.

2006 February: Multi-party elections held and Museveni re-elected president.

2006 July: The government commenced peace talks with the LRA. In Southern Sudan mediated by Riek Machar.
2006 August: The government and the LRA signed an agreement to end conflict and agreed to a ceasefire.

2006 November: A United Nations report stated that the Ugandan army used indiscriminate and excessive force in its campaign to disarm tribal warriors in northeastern region of Karamoja. Government refuted these claims.

2006 November: The First addendum to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between LRA representatives and the Ugandan government signed.


2007 April: Ugandans protested against the planned give away of the Mabira forest. Several people died as a result.

2007: Kizza Besigye petitioned the constitutional court on the legality of his detention and trial by the Court Martial and High Court.

2008 February: Government and the Lord's Resistance Army signed a permanent ceasefire at talks in Juba, Sudan.

2008 November: Joseph Kony failed to appear to sign the anticipated Final Peace Agreement. The Final Peace Agreement included Agreements on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, implementing and monitoring protocols, and the Comprehensive Solutions and Accountability and Reconciliation agreements.

2009 January: The Supreme Court ruled in a case involving more than 400 death row inmates that the death penalty is constitutional. It however stated that hanging was cruel and recommended parliament consider another means of execution.
2009 September: Rioting erupted in Kampala following government ban on Kabaka of Buganda over a planned visit to Kayunga an area where the Banyala ethnic group are opposed to the Kabaka’s authority.

2009 October: The Al-Shabab threatened to attack Bujumbura and Kampala, following rocket attacks by Burundi and Uganda who are part of the peacekeeping forces in Somalia.

2009 October 14: Member of Parliament David Bahati submitted the Anti-Homosexuality bill as a private members bill in parliament. The Bill attempts to strengthen the criminalization of homosexuality and in cases of “aggravated homosexuality” proposes the death penalty.

2009 November: Human rights activists condemned the Anti-Homosexuality Bill.

2009 December: Parliament voted to ban female circumcision. The law prescribes a sentence of 10 years or life imprisonment for cases of an aggravated nature for instance if the person died, is disabled or contracts HIV as a result of the circumcision.

2010 January: President Museveni distanced himself from the anti-homosexuality Bill, noting it was a private members bill.

2010 March 16: Fire gutted the Kasubi tombs, the burial grounds for Buganda kings. This sparked riots in Kampala over allegations of arson. The tombs are a world heritage site under UNESCO.

2010 April, 9: The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2010 passed into law.
2010 June: The Director of Public Prosecutions opened corruption investigations against top government officials and private businessmen including Vice-President Gilbert Bukenya, Foreign Minister Sam Kutesa and several other ministers and officials over alleged abuse of public fund during the 2007 Commonwealth Heads of State Summit.

2010 July: Approximately 74 people killed and many others injured following two bomb attacks on people watching World Cup final at the Ethiopian village restaurant and the Kampala rugby club in Kampala. The Al-Shabab were behind the attacks.

2010 August: National Resistance Movement primary elections for parliamentary and local candidates were suspended following irregularities and violence.

2010 October: The Constitutional Court dismissed treason charges against FDC president, Kizza Besigye and ten others.

2010 December: Security tightened after a grenade explosion on a Kampala-bound bus in Nairobi, Kenya.


2010 August: Constitutional Court nullified Uganda’s sedition law.

2010 September: Public criticised the purpose of the Public Order Management Bill 2009. The outcry was triggered by an announcement by the Metropolitan Police Chief that due to the threat of terrorism, public gatherings would require sanction of the Inspector General of Police (IGP). The Bill sought to regulate public gatherings and demonstrations. It also sought to reintroduce provisions of the Police Act, Cap 303 which were nullified by the 2008 Constitutional Court in the case of Muwanga Kivumbi v. Attorney General of Uganda.

2010 December: Institution of Traditional and Cultural Leaders Bill, 2010 was introduced in Parliament amidst controversy over its intentions. It sought to regulate the activities of traditional leaders and purports to operationalise Article 246 of the 1995 Constitution.

2010: The Electoral Commission (Amendment) Act, 2010 was passed. Its amendment provisions permit political parties or organizations and representatives of independent candidates to be accredited by the Electoral Commission as election observers.

2011 January: The Institution of Traditional and Cultural Leaders Bill was passed in parliament despite opposition members of parliament attempting to block it.

2011 February 1: The Constitutional Court ruled based on Article 83 (1) (g) and (h) of the Constitution, that all members of parliament who crossed from their respective parties to other parties or chose to contest as independents without resigning from their previous parties, could not contest in the 2011 general elections. Approximately 77 members were affected by the Constitutional Court’s ruling.

2011 February 11: Speaker of Parliament Edward Ssekandi directed the 77 MPs affected by the Constitutional Court ruling of February 1, 2011 to vacate their seats immediately. The MPs were also required to refund the salary (about 13m shillings per month) they had received since their nomination as candidates in
November 2010. The Supreme Court granted an interim stay of execution of the Constitutional Court's ruling.

2011 February: Presidential elections conducted and Museveni won his fourth presidential election amidst allegation by FDC president of vote rigging.

2011 April: Kizza Besigye arrested several times over "walk-to-work" protests against rising cost of living.

2011 May: Inspectorate General of Government forwarded charges against former vice president Gilbert Bukenya to the Anti-corruption court over abuse of office in relation to the procurement of the cars for the 2007 Commonwealth Summit.

2011 July: Rebecca Kadaga the Speaker of Parliament elected the vice chairperson of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians.

2011 September: Parliamentarians petition Speaker of Parliament to recall parliament from recess in order to discuss issues relating to the oil sharing agreements.

2011 October: Former Vice president Gilbert Bukenya committed to the High Court and remanded in prison following cancellation of bail.


2011 October 5: The High Court in Kampala nullified the election of former Vice - President Gilbert Bukenya as Busiro north MP over allegedly bribing voters.
2011 October 11: Former Vice president Gilbert Bukenya released on bail. In an unprecedented debate that commenced at 11:00am and ended at 10:15pm Parliament, the members of parliament resolved that a moratorium on executing oil contracts and transactions be placed on the government until necessary laws have been passed by Parliament to give effect to the National Oil and Gas policy. The laws must be tabled in Parliament within 30 days, government to forward all agreements signed with oil companies, reviews the Product Sharing Agreements, accounts for revenues received from oil sector and all Ministers implicated in corruption allegations relating to the oil dealings to step down from office until investigations completed.

2011 October 12: Foreign Affairs Minister Sam Kutesa, Government Chief Whip John Nasasira and Labour State Minister Mwesigwa Rukutana took leave of their offices pending investigation on charges of abuse of office and causing financial loss relating to CHOGM.

2011 October 17 & 18: Dr. Kizza Besigye arrested by police over attempts to continue the “walk-to-work” campaign, taken to a police station to record a statement and later returned to his home where he was placed under preventive house arrest. No charges were preferred on him.


2011 October 25: In conformity with the Parliamentary resolutions for government to produce all Agreements executed with oil companies, and proceeds, the Finance Minister tabled statements from Bank of Uganda showing revenues that government received from the oil industry.

2011 October 26: Production Sharing Agreements for Petroleum exploration, development and production between the government and nine oil companies tabled in Parliament.
2011 October 27: The Magistrates Court ruled that the incarceration of Dr. Kizza Besigye at his residence was unlawful since was not kept in lawful detention and beyond the constitutional 48 hours requirement.

2011 October 28: Dr. Kizza Besigye petitioned the constitutional court to declare Article 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code Act and Section 24 of the Police Act unconstitutional. Article 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code Act empowers the police to arrest any person whom the police highly suspects is about to commit an offence, and Section 24 of the Police Act grants powers to a police officer to conduct an arrest of any person where the police officer has reasonable cause to believe that the arrest and detention of such person is necessary to prevent them from causing physical injury to themselves or others and causing damage to property.

2011 October 31: Dr. Kizza Besigye arrested outside his home by police over attempts to continue the “walk-to-work” campaign. He was taken to a police station where he was detained for nine hours before being returned to his home. No charges were preferred against him.

2011 October: Civil society organisations petitioned the Constitutional court against government and Tullow Oil over lack of oil regulatory framework and eviction of people from exploration sites without compensation.


2011 November: IGG discontinued the case against Former Vice President Gilbert Bukenya in which he was accused of abuse of office.
2011 November 9: Prof. Dani Wadada Nabudere died. Parliament passed a motion in his remembrance. He was Minister of Justice in 1979 and minister of Culture and Community Development and Rehabilitation in 1979 and 1980.

2011 December 20: The speaker of Parliament, Rt. Hon. Rebecca Kadaga announced that Uganda will host the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly between 31st March and the 5th April. The agenda for the conference are issues surrounding the current political, social and economic situations in the world under the theme: “Parliament and people: bridging the gap.”

2011 December: The constitutional court halted the investigation by a parliamentary ad hoc committee investigating alleged ongoing oil scam which involved Prime Minister Amama Mbabazi, and Ministers Sam Kutesa and Hillary Anek. The court issued a temporary injunction in order to consider a request by the Parliamentary commission to be added as respondents to the petition. FDC officials Ingrid Turinawe and others charged with treason released on bail. Inspector General Police, Kale Kayihura called for a revision of the Public Order Management Bill.

2012 January 24: CHOGM Ministers’ case adjourned to August pending the outcome of the Constitutional Court’s ruling over the interpretation of their prosecution by the Inspectorate of Government which they allege is not properly constituted.

2012 February: Petroleum (refining, gas processing and conversion, transportation and storage) Bill and the Petroleum, Exploration and Production Bill, 2012 was tabled in Parliament repealing the 1985 Petroleum, Exploration and Production Act cap 150.

2012 March 6: Parliament cleared Bank of Uganda Governor Emmanuel Tumusiime Mutebile of a heavy compensation payment made to city business man Hassan Basajjabalaba.

2012 March 14: Seven opposition MP’s spearhead a petition to impeach President Museveni over allegations of abuse of office.
2012 March: The High Court at Nakawa set March 28 to rule on an application by four civil society organizations seeking to be joined on an appeal case asking government to make public agreements it signed with oil prospecting companies in the Lake Albert basin.

2012 March: Government drafted a new media Bill titled “The Uganda Communications Regulatory Authority Bill, 2012,” which would regulate radios and television stations including any broadcasting which would infringe on the privacy of any individual.

2012 March: The High Court granted a temporary order to bar any activities held by a splinter group of the Conservative party on its behalf.

2012 March 20: The High Court allowed the National Security Fund (NSSF) to amend pleadings that seek to overturn the award of $8.9 million to Alco International Ltd for construction of Workers House. Radio owners in the country publicly oppose the new Media Bill that is claimed will hand government the power to control the operations of broadcasts in the country. Parliament voted to amend rules of procedure to allow the media to use their electrical gadgets in Parliament sessions.

2012 March 21: 25 civil society organizations launched a country wide campaign supporting the opposition Mp’s in attempts being made to impeach President Museveni and intend to collect signatures from Uganda.

2012 March 28: FDC opposition leader Dr. Kizza Besigye was jointly charged with Kampala Mayor Erias Lukwago and three others for organizing an unlawful assembly that led to the death of Assistant Inspector of Police John Michael Ariong on March 21, 2012 in Kampala. Nakawa High Court dismissed the application by four civil society organizations that had sought to join an appeal case pushing for government to make public oil production agreements it signed with oil exploration companies.
2012 April 02: The 24 suspects accused of participating in the Buganda riots of September 2009 started, more than two years after their arrest.

2012 April 02: Opposition leaders from FDC succeeded in gaining entry and an audience with delegates attending the 126th Inter-Parliamentary Assembly in Kampala and used this opportunity to call for political and economic reform in the country.

2012 April 04: The Attorney General cited Section 56 (2) (c), Cap 120 of the Penal Code Act to declare the A4C an unlawful society, rendering its activities illegal. However, A4C national coordinator Mr. Mathias Mpuga (also Masaka Municipality independent MP) termed the declaration an abuse of their constitutional rights. He noted that the law applied is a colonial law and that banning the group and its activities is a violation of human rights that are clearly protected in Article 29 of the constitution.

2012 April 05: Constitutional court ruled that the Inspectorate General Government could not prosecute ministers, Sam Kutesa, John Nasasira and Mwesigwa Rukutana or any one because it was not fully constituted.

2012 April 19: A copy of the draft proposed Bill titled: “The Constitution Amendment Bill 2012”, was handed over to the speaker of Parliament by Western youth MP Mr. Gerald Karuhanga (the architect of the Bill) in an attempt to start a debate on restoration of term limits as provided for by Article 105 (2) of the 2005 constitution.

2012 April 20: The judiciary warned media houses not to discuss any of the Buganda riot case proceedings in their presentations or programs as this could amount to contempt of court which would in the long run see presenters charged with a maximum sentence of 6 months in jail.

2012 April 25: Parliament approved the selection of Justice Irene Mulyagonja as Inspector General of Government (IGG). She was the former High Court Judge in the Commercial division and is to replace acting IGG, Raphael Baku.

2012 May 3: The NRM ruling party endorsed provisions in the proposed Public Order Management Bill, a proposed law which has been highly criticized by human rights activists in and outside the country.

2012 May 11: The East African Court of Justice placed an injunction on Parliament stopping them from conducting elections for Uganda’s representatives to the East African Legislative Assembly and ordered Parliament to adopt Rules of Procedure that conform to Article 50 of the East African Community Treaty.

2012 May 13: Members of the opposition walked out of Parliament in protest of a debate on rules to formulate procedures of electing members of parliament to EALA, hence leaving the process to be decided by members of the ruling party and the independents.

2012 May 30: Parliament voted on EALA Parliament seats. The ruling NRM party was allocated 6 seats, the opposition parties 3 seats and the independents one seat.

2012 May 30: While meeting a delegation of Tanzanian MPs in Uganda, the speaker of Parliament, Ms. Rebecca Kadaga, took the chance to lobby support for Uganda’s candidature for the position of speaker of EALA.

2012 May 30: Leader of the opposition in Parliament Hon. Nadala Mafabi sacked the Democratic Party (DP) shadow ministers in a disagreement over representatives for the EALA speakership. In total eight ministers from the Uganda People’s Congress (UPC) and DP opposition parties were sacked.

2012 June: The Kampala High Court issued an order to freeze KCC revenue accounts citing claims of unpaid terminal benefits by former employees in accordance with a court ruling made in 1995. The benefits owed by the council total up to 1.5 billion Uganda Shillings.
2012 June 1: Government announced Ms. Dora Byamukama as its preferred candidate for the EALA speakership race.

2012 June 05: Hon. Margret Nantongo Zziwa from Uganda was elected and sworn into office as EALA speaker. She is the first female to hold the office.

2012 June 20: Uganda’s ranking among world’s failed states moved from the ‘in danger’ status to a “critical condition” status on the 2012 failed states index. It was noted that the perceived loss on the legitimate use of force, inability to provide reasonable public services, etc informed the Uganda’s categorisation.

2012 June 21: Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) petitioned Parliament seeking a review of the Retirement Benefits Sector Bill 2011. A petition signed by over 1,000 URA workers was presented to the speaker of Parliament Hon. Rebecca Kadaga.