



ECONOMICS P220

MOCKS COMPILED 2023

Preface:

This documents comprises of the following MOCKS set in 2023;

CRETA	WAKISSHA	BECO	UMTA
UEBETA	UTEC	ACEITEKA	MACIDATA
KABALE	SEC	JJEB	EJEB
KAJEB	UTES	ANKOLE	KASSHIPA
MATIGO	TESO	KASESE	STEC

SECTION A

TOPIC: Introduction to Economics

WAKISSHA P220/1	(i)	Define the term an economic good	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give any three reasons why leisure is regarded as an economic good	(03 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Choice and Opportunity Cost	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention any two significance of Opportunity Cost in economics	(02 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(i)	What is a Transformation Curve?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention three assumptions underlying a Transformation Curve	(03 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/2	(i)	What is meant by the term Transformation Curve?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give any three factors that limit the outward shift of the product transformation curve	(03 Marks)
MACADITA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Merit Goods and Demerit Goods	(02 Marks)

	(ii)	Give any two examples of Demerit goods	(02 Marks)
KAJEB P220/1	(i)	What is a Laissez Faire Economy?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give three demerits of a Laissez Faire Economy	(03 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Free Goods and Economic Goods	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention any two Considerations that make education in Uganda to be regarded as an economic good	(02 Marks)
KABALE P220/1	(i)	What is a Laissez Faire economy?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give two demerits of a Laissez Faire economy	(03 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(i)	Define a Mixed Economy	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State any three merits of a Mixed Economy	(03 Marks)

TOPIC: Price Theory

CRETA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Change in Demand and Change in Quantity Demanded	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State two factors that may lead to a change in demand for a commodity in Uganda	(02 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Derived Demand and Aggregate Demand	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give two causes of an increase in aggregate demand in Uganda	(02 Marks)
BECO P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Resale Price Maintenance and Reserve Price	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any Two advantages of Resale Price Maintenance in Uganda	(02 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Resale price maintenance and Reserve price	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two determinants of price in Uganda	(02 Marks)
UTEC P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Collusive Pricing and Price Leadership	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two uses of price in Uganda	(02 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Market Demand and Effective Demand	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State two reasons why a normal demand curve is negatively sloped	(02 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(i)	Define the term Income Elasticity of Demand	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Given that an individual's income increased from Shs. 60,000 to Shs. 100,000 per month and this led to an increase in demand for a commodity by 20%. Calculate the elasticity of demand	(03 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/2	(i)	Define resale price maintenance	(01 Mark)

- (ii) State any three merits of resale price maintenance in Uganda (03 Marks)
- KASSEK P220/1 (i) What is meant by Price Elasticity of Demand? (01 Mark)
- (ii) Give any three uses of price elasticity of demand to government in an economy (03 Marks)
- KASSEK P220/2 (i) Mention any two characteristics of land (02 Marks)
- (ii) State two uses of land (02 Marks)
- EJEB P220/1 (i) Define the term producer's surplus (01 Mark)
- (ii) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow

Price (Shs)	Quantity (Kgs per week)
1,000	1
2,000	2
3,000	3
4,000	4
5,000	5

Calculate producer surplus when 4 Kgs are brought at Shs 4,000 (03 Marks)

- JJEB P220/1 (i) Define the term Resale Price Maintenance (01 Mark)
- (ii) Give any three merits of Resale Price Maintenance in an economy (03 Marks)
- MACADITA P220/2 (i) Distinguish between Resale Price Maintenance and Price Leadership (02 Marks)
- (ii) State any two uses of prices in Uganda (02 Marks)
- KAJEB P220/1 (i) Distinguish between Consumer Surplus and Producer Surplus (02 Marks)
- (ii) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow;

Price Per Unit	300	250	200	150	100	50
Quantity Demanded	1	2	3	4	5	6

Given that the market price is Shs 150, Calculate the Consumer's Surplus (02 Marks)

- UTES P220/2 State any four methods of determining prices in your country (04 Marks)
- ANKOLE P220/1 Given that an increase in price of commodity N from Shs 100,000 to Shs 120,000 led to a reduction in quantity demanded of commodity K by 25%
- (i) Calculate Cross Elasticity of Demand (03 Marks)

	(ii)	Identify the relationship between the two commodities	(01 Mark)
KABALE P220/1	(i)	Define Price Elasticity of Demand	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Calculate the Price Elasticity of Demand if an increase in the price of Sugar from Shs 2,000 to Shs 2,500 per Kilogram resulted into a 10% decrease in demand	(03 Marks)
MATIGO P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Aggregate Supply and Aggregate Demand	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention two factors that determine the level of aggregate supply in Uganda	(02 Marks)
TESO P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Composite Demand and Derived Demand	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any two examples of Composite Demand	(02 Marks)
KASESE P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Joint Supply and Competitive Supply	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention any two examples of Jointly Supplied goods in Uganda	(02 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Elasticity of Demand and Price Elasticity of Demand	(02 Marks)
	(b)	Given that a change in income from Shs 50,000 to Shs 90,000 led to a change in quantity demanded of a commodity by 20%. Calculate the relevant elasticity of demand and state the degree of elasticity	(02 Marks)

TOPIC: Production Theory

CRETA P220/1	(i)	Define the term Price Discrimination	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State three conditions necessary for price discrimination to be successful in an economy	(03 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(i)	Define the term Marginal Efficiency of Capital	(01 Marks)
	(ii)	State three factors that determine Marginal Efficiency of Capital in an economy	(03 Marks)
BECO P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Excess Capacity and Over Production	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give Two causes of Excess Capacity in Uganda	(02 Marks)
UTEC P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Location and Localization of an Industry	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two adverse effects of Localization of an industry to an economy	(02 Marks)
UTEC P220/2	(i)	What is Sole Proprietorship?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three demerits of sole proprietorship business in Uganda	(02 Marks)

SEC P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between average cost and marginal cost	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State two factors that lead to increase in cost of production	(02 Marks)
UMTA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Location and Localization of an Industry	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any Two adverse effects of Localization of an industry to an economy	(02 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Normal Profits and Economic Profits	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two uses of profits in Uganda	(02 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between quasi rent and economic rent	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Why are payments to land always considered economic rent?	(02 Marks)
KASSEK P220/1	(i)	Define the term Price Discrimination	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three advantages of price discrimination	(03 Marks)
JJEB P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Conglomerate Merging and Vertical Merging of firms	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any two merits of Merging of firms	(02 Marks)
JJEB P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Implicit Cost and Explicit Cost	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two reasons for the rising productions costs in Uganda	(02 Marks)
MACADITA P220/1	(i)	What is meant by the term Price Discrimination?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give any three conditions necessary for the success of price discrimination	(03 Marks)
KAJEB P220/1	(i)	Define the term Marginal Revenue	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State the relationship between Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue of perfectly competitive firm	(03 Marks)
KAJEB P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Perfect Oligopoly and Imperfect Oligopoly	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two advantages of Oligopolistic Markets to the consumer	(02 Marks)
UTES P220/1	(i)	State the Law of Variable Proportions	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three assumptions underlying this law	(03 Marks)
UTES P220/2	(i)	Define the term Geographical Mobility of Labour	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give any three measures that may increase Geographical Mobility of Labour in your country	(03 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/1	(i)	Define the term Industrial Inertia	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give three causes of Industrial Inertia	(03 Marks)

- KABALE P220/1 (i) What is meant by normal profit? (01 Mark)
- (ii) How is normal profit obtained under perfect competition? (03 Marks)
- KABALE P220/2 (i) Distinguish between Fixed Costs and Variable Costs (02 Marks)
- (ii) State any three factors that influence costs of production in Uganda (02 Marks)
- KASSHIPA P220/1 (i) State the laws of diminishing Marginal Utility (01 Mark)
- (ii) Give any three assumptions of the above (03 Marks)
- KASSHIPA P220/1 Give any four reasons why labour may find it difficult to change from one job to another (04 Marks)
- MATIGO P220/1 (i) Differentiate between equilibrium of an industry and equilibrium of a firm (02 Marks)
- (ii) Mention two necessary conditions for a firm in a perfectly competitive industry (02 Marks)

MATIGO P220/1 Below are costs and revenue of a firm. Using the information provided answer the questions that follow;

OUTPUT	TOTAL REVENUE (SHS)	TOTAL COSTS (SHS)
0	-	900
1	400	1200
2	800	1420
3	1200	1550
4	1600	1650
5	2000	1650
6	2400	1730
7	2800	1980

- (i) Is the firm under perfect of imperfect condition? (01 Mark)
- (ii) What is the Marginal Revenue? (01 Mark)
- (iii) What are its fixed costs? (01 Mark)
- (iv) What are its Total Variable Cost for the first two units of output? (01 Mark)
- TESO P220/2 (i) Differentiate between Average Product and Marginal Product (02 Marks)

	(ii)	Mention any two factors that may lead to a fall in Marginal Product of Labour in Uganda	(02 Marks)
KASESE P220/2	(i)	Define the term Transfer Earnings	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Given that the Transfer Earnings of a factor of production is Shs 600,000 and that it's Economic Rent is 15% of the Transfer Earnings. Calculate the Actual Earnings of the factor of production	(03 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Excess Capacity and Over Production	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention two causes of Excess Capacity	(02 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Economic Rent and Commercial Rent	(02 Marks)
	(b)	Mention two causes of high economic rent in an economy	(02 Marks)

TOPIC: National Income

CRETA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between GDP at Factor Cost and GNP at Market Price	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give two benefits of computing national income statistics in an economy	(02 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/2	(i)	Define the term Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Given that GDP at market price is Shs 900 billion, outlays are Shs 620 billion and Subsidies are Shs 400 billion. Calculate Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	(03 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(i)	Differentiate between Transfer Earnings and Transfer Payments	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State two causes of transfer payments in an economy	(02 Marks)
BECO P220/2	(i)	Define the term Price Index	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention Three uses of Price Index in Uganda	(03 Marks)
SEC P220/1	(i)	Differentiate between multiplier and accelerator theory of investment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Given that the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75, calculate the size of multiplier	(02 Marks)
UMTA P220/1	(i)	What is meant by Real Income?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention Three factors that cause an increase in Real Income in an economy	(03 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(i)	Define the term Saving	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any Three measures that should be taken to increase Savings in Uganda	(03 Marks)

UTEC P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between the Multiplier and Accelerator Principle as used in Economics	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Given that the Marginal Propensity to Consume is 80% and change in income is Shs. 1,000,000. Calculate;	
	-	Multiplier	(01 Mark)
	-	Change in Investment	(01 Mark)
UTEC P220/2	(i)	Define the term Consumption	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State any three determinants of consumption in Uganda	(03 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(i)	Define real per capita income	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Suppose a country's nominal income in the year 2020 was 24 million, and the price index in that year was 120 while its population was 4 million people. Calculate the country's real per capita income	(03 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/2	(i)	Define the term Marginal Propensity to Save	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	In an economy, MPS is 0.25 and the change in savings is Shs. 140 billion. Calculate the change in income	(03 Marks)
KASSEK P220/1	(i)	Define the term Standard of Living	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State any three measures that should be taken to improve Standards of Living in an economy	(03 Marks)
EJEB P220/1		Distinguish between the following as used in National Income	
	(i)	Gross Domestic product and Gross National product	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Real per capita income and Nominal per capita income	(02 Mark)
JJEB P220/2		The value of capital stock at the beginning of the year was 200 billion shillings and the total output produced by the capital during the year was 500 billion shillings. If the depreciation cost of the capital was 10%. Calculate;	
	(i)	The Value of depreciation of the capital	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	The net output produced during the year	(02 Marks)
MACADITA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between GNP at factor cost and GDP at market price	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Given that GDP at market price is Shs 750 billion, Indirect Taxes amount to Shs 200 billion, and subsidies are Shs 250 billion. Calculate GDP at factor cost	(02 Marks)
UTES P220/1	(i)	Define the term Marginal Propensity to Import	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Given that a country's GDP increased from 125 million shillings to 400 million shillings and the value of imports increased from 35 million shillings. Calculate the Marginal Propensity to Import	(03 Marks)

ANKOLE P220/1	State four factors that may increase Savings in an economy	(04 Marks)
KABALE P220/2	(i) Differentiate between National Income at Market Price and National Income at Factor Cost	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Given that Gross National Income is valued at Shs 260 trillion and Net Income from abroad is Shs 25 trillion. Calculate the GDP	(02 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(i) Distinguish between NNP at Market Price and GDP at Factor Cost	(02 Marks)
	(ii) What adaptations are required to obtain GDP at Factor Cost give NDP at Market Price	(02 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(i) Distinguish between Leakages and Injections as used in National Income	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Outline any two examples of Leakages in an economy	(02 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(i) Distinguish between Injections and Leakages	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Mention two examples of Leakages in an open economy	(02 Marks)

TOPIC: Structure of Uganda's Economy

CRETA P220/2	(i) Differentiate between Direct Economic Dependence and External Resource Dependence	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Give two costs of economic dependence in Uganda	(02 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	Write down four features of the formal sector in Uganda	(04 Marks)
KASSEK P220/2	Mention any four features of dualism in your country	(04 Marks)
KABALE P220/2	State any four negative effects of economic dependence in Uganda	(04 Marks)

TOPIC: Economic Growth and Development

WAKISSHA P220/1	Mention any four traits of Rostows take off stage of Economics Growth	(04 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/2	(i) State the big push theory	(01 Mark)
	(ii) Give three constraints to the adoption of the big push theory in Uganda	(03 Marks)
BECO P220/2	(i) Define the term Economic Development	(01 Mark)
	(ii) Mention any three objectives of Economic Development in Uganda	(03 Marks)
SEC P220	(i) What is meant by the term critical minimum effort as used in balanced growth strategy?	(01 Mark)

	(ii)	Mention any three conditions for the success of balanced growth strategy (03 Marks)
UTEC P220/1	(i)	State the Big Push theory of Economic Growth (01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three benefits of adapting the Big Push theory in developing countries (03 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Critical Minimum Effort and Big Push Theory of Economic Growth (02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any two factors in Uganda that limit the application of the Big push theory (02 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between forward linkages and backward linkages (02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two examples of backward linkages in developing countries (02 Marks)
KAJEB P220/1		State any four features of Rostow's drive to maturity stage of economic growth (04 Marks)
UTES P220/1	(i)	State the Big Push theory of Economic Growth (01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three limitations of the Big Push Theory in Developing Countries (03 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/1		State four features of Drive to Maturity stage of Economic Growth (04 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(i)	State the Unbalanced Growth Strategy (01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention three limitations of the Unbalanced Growth Strategy of development in Uganda (03 Marks)

TOPIC: Development Process and Choice of Development Strategy

CRETA P220/2	(i)	Define the term appropriate technology (01 Mark)
	(ii)	Outline three factors that hinder the adoption of appropriate technology in Uganda (03 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Intermediate Technology and Appropriate Technology (02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give two advantages of Intermediate Technology in Under developed countries (02 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between appropriate technology and intermediate technology (02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two factors which have affected the development of appropriate technology in developing countries (02 Marks)

EJEB P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between foreign aid and foreign capital	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention two advantages of foreign aid to developing countries	(02 Marks)
MACADITA P220/1	(i)	Define the term Tied Aid	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give any three challenges of relying on foreign aid in developing countries	(03 Marks)
MACADITA P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Intermediate Technology and Appropriate Technology	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two factors that affect the development of appropriate technology in Uganda	(02 Marks)

TOPIC: Development of Agriculture and Industry

WAKISSHA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Agricultural Mechanization and Agricultural Modernization	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention two objectives of Agricultural Modernization in Uganda	(02 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Agricultural Modernization and Agricultural Mechanization	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any two factors in Uganda that limit Agricultural Modernization	(02 Marks)

TOPIC: Population and Labour

CRETA P220/1	(i)	State the Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give three weaknesses of the Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages in developing countries	(03 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/1		State any four motives of forming labour organizations in an economy	(04 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(i)	State the marginal productivity theory of wages	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Outline three limitations of marginal productivity theory of wages in Uganda	(03 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(i)	What is meant by Collective Bargaining?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State three challenges faced by Trade Unions in Uganda	(03 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/2	(i)	What is meant by a minimum wage?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Outline any three methods of determining wages in an economy	(03 Marks)
KAJEB P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Piece Rate and Time Rate Method of Wage Payment	(02 Marks)

	(ii)	State any two merits of Piece Rate Method of Wage Payment	(02 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(i)	Define the phrase Collective Bargaining	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State any three factors which have affected the success of labour organizations in Uganda	(03 Marks)
MATIGO P220/2	(i)	What is meant by Trade Union?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State three features of Trade Unions in Uganda	(03 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Piece Rate and Time Rate System of Wage Payment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any two merits of Piece Rate System of Wage Payment	(02 Marks)
KASESE P220/2	(i)	Define the term Labour force	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Outline any three characteristics of Labour Force in Uganda	(03 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Over Population and Under Population	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State two problems arising from rapid population growth rate in developing countries	(02 Marks)

TOPIC: Employment and Unemployment

CRETA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Disguised Unemployment and Frictional Unemployment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Outline two causes of disguised unemployment in an economy	(02 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(i)	Differentiate between Technological and Seasonal Unemployment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any Two causes of Seasonal Unemployment in an economy	(02 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(i)	What is meant by voluntary unemployment?	(01 mark)
	(ii)	Under what circumstances may voluntary unemployment occur?	(03 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Structural Unemployment and Frictional Unemployment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two causes of Frictional Unemployment in Uganda	(02 Marks)
KASSEK P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Structural Unemployment and Technological Unemployment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two causes of Structural Unemployment in your country	(02 Marks)
EJEB P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between frictional unemployment and disguised unemployment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give two causes of disguised unemployment	(02 Marks)

KASSHIPA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Technology Unemployment and Structural Unemployment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Suggest any two remedies to Technological Unemployment in an economy	(02 Marks)
MATIGO P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Technological Unemployment and Casual Unemployment	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Suggest any two measures that should be taken to solve the problem of Technological Unemployment	(02 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(i)	Define Disguised Unemployment	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention three causes of Disguised Unemployment in Uganda	(03 Marks)

TOPIC: Money and Banking

CRETA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Fiat Money and Fiduciary Issue	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give tow features of good money	(02 Marks)
UMTA P220/1	(i)	State Irving Fisher's quantity theory of money	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any Three limitations of the quantity theory of money	(03 Marks)
UTEC P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Money Supply and Demand for Money	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention any two motive of demand for money	(02 Marks)
UTEC P220/2	(i)	Define Interest	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	A commercial bank lends out Shs. 500,000 at a compound interest of 10% per annum. Calculate the interest the borrower pays back after 2 years	(03 Marks)
EJEB P220/1	(i)	What is the difference between liquidity ratio and liquidity preference?	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State two factors that may lead to increase in liquidity preference in developing countries	(02 Marks)
UTES P220/2	(i)	What is meant by the term Money?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give any three qualities of good money	(03 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(i)	What is meant by Discretionary Money Supply?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three factors that influence the level of money supply in Uganda	(03 Marks)
KASSHIPA P220/1	(i)	State the Irving Fisher's Quantity Theory of Money	(01 Mark)

- (ii) Give any three circumstances under which an increase in Money Supply may not increase in the general price level in an economy (03 Marks)
- STEC P220/1 (a) What is meant by Monetary Policy? (01 Mark)
- (b) State three objective of monetary policy in an economy (03 Marks)

TOPIC: Inflation

- WAKISSHA P220/1 (i) Distinguish between Bottleneck Inflation and Cost Push Inflation (02 Marks)
- (ii) Suggest any two remedies to bottleneck inflation (02 Marks)
- KASSEK P220/2 (i) Define the term Cost Push Inflation (01 Mark)
- (ii) Mention any three causes of Cost Push Inflation in your country (03 Marks)
- JJEB P220/1 Give any four causes of cost push inflation in an economy (04 Marks)
- JJEB P220/2 (i) Distinguish between bottleneck and cost push inflation (02 Marks)
- (ii) Mention any two causes of bottle neck inflation in Uganda (02 Marks)
- MACADITA P220/1 (i) Differentiate between Creeping Inflation and Galloping Inflation (02 Marks)
- (ii) Mention any two positive effects of creeping inflation in an economy (02 Marks)
- KABALE P220/2 (i) What is meant by the term Bottleneck Inflation? (01 Mark)
- (ii) Outline any three causes of Bottleneck Inflation in Uganda (03 Marks)
- TESO P220/2 (i) Distinguish between Cost Push Inflation and Monetary Inflation (02 Marks)
- (ii) Name any two causes of Monetary Inflation in Uganda (02 Marks)
- KASESE P220/2 (i) Define the term Structural Inflation (01 Mark)
- (ii) State any three Causes of Structural Inflation in Uganda (03 Marks)

TOPIC: Public Finance and Fiscal Policy

- CRETA P220/2 (i) What is meant by Corporation tax? (01 Mark)
- (ii) JPK Telecommunication Limited gross income for the year 2022 was UGX 90,000,000 and his allowable expenses amounted to UGX 65,000,000. Calculate his chargeable income and determine the amount of tax payable (03 Marks)
- WAKISSHA P220/1 (i) Differentiate between Centralized Planning and Decentralized Planning (02 Marks)

	(ii)	Mention any two demerits of centralized planning in an economy	(02 Marks)
BECO P220/2	(i)	What is meant by Value Added Tax?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State any Three advantages of Value Added Tax in Uganda	(03 Marks)
SEC P220/1	(i)	Define the term tax compliance	(01 mark)
	(ii)	Mention three elements of tax compliance in an economy	(03 Marks)
UMTA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Tax Compliance and Tax Avoidance	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Suggest any two measures that can be used to promote tax compliance in an economy	(02 Marks)
UTEC P220/2	(i)	What is meant by Fiscal Policy?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	State any three instruments of fiscal policy used in Uganda	(03 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(i)	What is meant by Public Debt Management?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three objectives of Public Debt Management in Uganda	(03 Marks)
KASSEK P220/1	(i)	Differentiate between Tax Compliance and Tax Avoidance	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention any two factors that affect Tax Compliance in an economy	(02 Marks)
JJEB P220/2	(i)	Define the tax incidence	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give any three ways in which price elasticity of demand affects tax incidence	(03 Marks)
MACADITA P220/1	On 1 st January 2023, you sold water tanks that cost Shs 25,000,000 to Atim Prossy at Shs 30,000,000. All the transactions were VAT inclusive. Using the VAT rate of 18%. Calculate VAT liability		
			(04 Marks)
MACADITA P220/2	(i)	Define the term Tax Compliance	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention the benefits of Tax Compliance in Uganda	(03 Marks)
KAJEB P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between a Progressive Tax and a Regressive Tax	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two reasons for imposing a Progressive Tax in your country	(02 Marks)
KAJEB P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between a Productive Debt and Dead Weight Debt	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State two ways in which a Public Debt can be redeemed	(02 Marks)
UTES P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Incidence of a tax and Impact of a tax	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two demerits of regressive taxes	(02 Marks)
UTES P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between a Progressive Tax and a Regressive Tax	(02 Marks)

	(ii)	Mention any two effects of a Progressive Tax System in your country	(02 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Tax Compliance and Tax Shifting	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give two benefits of Tax Compliance in Uganda	(02 Marks)
KABALE P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Regressive Taxation and Progressive Taxation	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	What are the advantages of Progressive Taxation?	(02 Marks)
KABALE P220/2	(i)	Define the term Public Expenditure	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three measures that have been taken to reduce Public Expenditure in Uganda	(03 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Proportional and Regressive Tax	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give two effects of Proportional tax in a market economy	(02 Marks)
MATIGO P220/2	(i)	Define the term Tax Compliance as used in Uganda	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention three causes of low tax compliance in Uganda	(03 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two ways of reducing Tax Evasion in an economy	(02 Marks)
TESO P220/2	(i)	Define Tax Compliance	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Outline any three elements of Tax Compliance in Uganda	(03 Marks)
KASESE P220/2		Outline any four features of a narrow tax base in Uganda	(04 Marks)

TOPIC: International Trade

CRETA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between free trade and protectionism	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give two ways of adopting protectionism in Uganda	(02 Marks)
SEC P220/1	(i)	State the principle of comparative advantage as used in international trade	(01 mark)
	(ii)	Give three ways in which the principle of comparative advantage is relevant to developing countries	(03 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Devaluation and Currency depreciation	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State two effects of currency depreciation	(02 Marks)
UTEC P220/1	(i)	What is meant by the term Trade Diversion?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Give any three effects of Trade Diversion in an economy	(03 Marks)

UMTA P220/1	Country A has export unit value index of 80 and import unit value of 105	
	(i) Calculate the country A's term of trade	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Describe the state of terms of trade of country A	(02 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	Distinguish between the following Balance of Payment concepts	
	(i) Autonomous and Accommodating Items	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Balance of Payments Surplus and Balance of Payment deficit	(02 Marks)
KASSEK P220/1	(i) Define the term Commercial Policy	(01 Mark)
	(ii) Give any three objectives of the Commercial Policy in an economy	(03 Marks)
JJEB P220/2	(i) Distinguish between commercial policy and trade liberalization policy	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Give any two instruments of commercial policy in Uganda	(02 Marks)
KAJEB P220/2	(i) State the Law of Comparative Cost Advantage	(01 Mark)
	(ii) Give any three assumptions of the Law of Comparative Cost Advantage	(03 Marks)
UTES P220/2	(i) Distinguish between Trade Diversion and Trade Creation	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Mention any two disadvantages of trade diversion	(02 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/1	(i) Distinguish between Progressive Tax and Regressive Tax	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Give any two demerits of Regressive Taxes	(02 Marks)
KABALE P220/1	(i) State the Law of Comparative Advantage	(01 Mark)
	(ii) What are the limitations of the Law of Comparative Advantage?	(03 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(i) Differentiate between Managed Exchange Rate and Fixed Exchange Rate	(02 Marks)
	(ii) State two demerits of exchange rate control in a market economy	(02 Marks)
MATIGO P220/2	(i) What is meant by Exchange Rate?	(01 Mark)
	(ii) Give three causes of exchange rate fluctuations in Uganda	(02 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(i) What is meant by the term Foreign Exchange Rate Control?	(02 Marks)
	(ii) Mention any two objectives of Foreign Exchange Rate Control	(02 Marks)
TESO P220/2	(i) Differentiate between Customs Union and Common Market	(02 Marks)
	(ii) State any two features of Common Market	(02 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(i) Distinguish between Free Trade and Protectionism	(02 Marks)

	(ii)	State two effects of a Free Trade Policy in Uganda	(02 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Absolute Advantage and Comparative Advantage	(02 Marks)
	(b)	State two limitations of the theory of comparative advantage in LDC's	(02 Marks)

TOPIC: Economic Development Planning

BECO P220/1	(i)	What is meant by decentralized planning?	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any Three demerits of partial planning in an economy	(03 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(i)	Define the term decentralized planning	(01 mark)
	(ii)	Outline any three obstacles to effective implementation of development plans in Uganda	(03 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between Centralized Planning and Indicative Planning	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any factors that limit Centralized Planning in Uganda	(02 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(i)	Differentiate between Perspective Planning and Partial Planning	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two problems in Uganda faced during plan formulation	(02 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between an operational plan and partial plan	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two demerits of a partial plan in an economy	(02 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/2	(i)	Define economic development planning	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Suggest any three measures which can be adopted to improve economic development planning in Uganda	(03 Marks)
KASSEK P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between a Partial Plan and a Comprehensive Plan	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Give any two demerits of a Partial Plan	(02 Marks)
JJEB P220/1	(i)	Distinguish between Comprehensive Planning and Perspective Planning	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Mention two demerits of Partial Planning in an economy	(02 Marks)
KAJEB P220/1	(i)	Define the term Perspective Plan	(01 Mark)
	(ii)	Mention any three problems faced in formulating perspective plan	(03 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(i)	Distinguish between a Comprehensive Plan and a Perspective Plan	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any two ways of financing perspective plans in Uganda	(02 Marks)

- KASSHIPA P220/1 (i) Distinguish between Centralized Planning and Decentralized Planning (02 Marks)
- (ii) Give any two merits of carrying out Decentralized Planning in an economy (02 Marks)

TOPIC: Public and Private Sector

- UTEC P220/1 Suggest any four policies that can promote the growth of private sector in an economy (04 Marks)
- WAKISSHA P220/2 (i) Distinguish between Nationalization and Divesture (02 Marks)
- (ii) Mention any two costs of divesture in Uganda (02 Marks)
- MACADITA P220/2 (i) Define the term Economic Liberalization (01 Mark)
- (ii) Give any three shortcomings of Economic Liberalization in Uganda (03 Marks)
- UTES P220/1 (i) Distinguish between Nationalization and Privatization of Enterprises (02 Marks)
- (ii) Give any two merits of nationalization of enterprises in an economy (02 Marks)

SECTION B

TOPIC: Introduction to Economics

TOPIC: Price Theory

- CRETA P220/1 (a) Distinguish between Price Elasticity of Demand and Cross Elasticity of Demand (04 Marks)
- (b) Account for the low price elasticity of demand for a commodity in an economy (16 Marks)
- WAKISSHA P220/1 (a) Distinguish between a Decrease in Supply and a Decrease in Quantity Supplied (04 Marks)
- (b) Examine the factors that limit the supply of a commodity in an economy (16 Marks)
- BECO P220/1 (a) Explain the role of price mechanism in the allocation of resources in an economy (10 Marks)
- (b) What are the limitations of price mechanism in allocating resources in an economy? (10 Marks)

SEC P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between increase in supply and increase in quantity supplied (04 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the factors that cause instability in supply of a commodity in an economy (16 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(a)	Assess the effects of agricultural price fluctuations in Uganda (10 Marks)
	(b)	Describe the measures government should adopt to stabilize prices of agricultural products in Uganda (10 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between a Decrease in Supply and a Contraction in Supply (04 Marks)
	(b)	Account for a Decrease in Supply of goods and services (16 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(a)	Differentiate between Price Ceiling and Price Support (04 Marks)
	(b)	Why should Price Controls be avoided in Uganda? (16 Marks)
KASSEK P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between Price Ceiling and Price Support (04 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the effects of legislating prices in an economy (16 Marks)
KASSEK P220/2	(a)	Explain the merits of relying on Price Mechanism in your country (10 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the measures that may be taken to control the effects of price mechanism in your country (10 Marks)
EJEB P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between elasticity of demand and elasticity of supply (04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the causes of price inelastic supply of certain commodities in an economy (16 Marks)
JJEB P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Change in Supply and Change in Supplied (04 Mark)
	(b)	Examine the measures the factors that lead to a change in supply of a commodity in an economy (16 Marks)
MACADITA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Price Ceiling and Price Floor (04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the effects of Price Floor in an economy (16 Marks)
KAJEB P220/2	(a)	Differentiate between Competitive Supply and Joint Supply (04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the conditions that may lead to a decrease in the supply of a commodity in your country (16 Marks)
UTES P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between a Change in Demand and a Change in Quantity Demanded (04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors that cause a Change in Demand for a commodity (16 Marks)

UTES P220/2	(a)	Explain the causes of agricultural price fluctuations in your country	(12 Marks)
	(b)	What are the effects of such price fluctuations in your country?	(08 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/1	(a)	Explain the determinants of price in an economy	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the effects of Price Controls in an economy	(12 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(a)	With Illustration, distinguish between a Decrease in Supply and an Increase in Quantity Supplied of a commodity	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the factors that lead to a Change in Supply of commodities in Uganda	(16 Marks)
KABALE P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between an Increase in Supply and a Decrease in Quantity Supplied	(04 Marks)
	(b)	What are the causes for an Increase in Supply in an economy?	(16 Marks)
KABALE P220/2	(a)	Why are prices of agricultural products not stable in Uganda?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the effects of unstable prices of agricultural products to the economy of Uganda	(10 Marks)
KASSHIPA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Joint Supply and Competitive Supply	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors that cause an increase in supply of a commodity in an economy	(16 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(a)	Why may a government impose Price Controls in an economy?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the implications of Price Controls in an economy	(10 Marks)
TESO P220/2	(a)	What causes Price Fluctuations of Agricultural Products in Uganda?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the measures that have been taken minimize price fluctuations in Uganda	(10 Marks)
KASESE P220/2	(a)	Differentiate between an Increase in Demand and an Increase in Quantity Demanded	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors that lead to Increase in Demand for commodities in Uganda	(16 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Joint Supply and Competitive Supply	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Account for Increase in Supply of the commodity in the market	(08 Marks)
	(c)	What policy measures are being taken to increase supply of commodities in Uganda?	(08 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	Discuss the causes of unstable prices of agricultural products in LDC's	(08 Marks)

- (b) (i) Account for the need to stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities in LDC's (06 Marks)
- (ii) Suggest policy measures of stabilizing price of agricultural products in Uganda (06 Marks)

TOPIC: Production Theory

- CRETA P220/1 (a) What are the differences between Monopoly Market Structure and Oligopoly Market Structure (06 Marks)
- (b) Explain how a monopoly firm maximizes profits (06 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the shortcomings of the existence of monopoly market structure in an economy (08 Marks)
- WAKISSHA P220/1 (a) How does Monopoly arise in an economy? (08 Marks)
- (b) Explain how Monopoly firm maximizes profits in the short run (06 Marks)
- (c) Suggest the measures that should be taken to reduce monopoly power in an economy (06 Marks)
- BECO P220/2 (a) Distinguish between Labour Efficiency and Labour Productivity (04 Marks)
- (b) Explain the factors that limit Productivity of Labour in Uganda (16 Marks)
- SEC P220/1 (a) Explain how a firm under monopoly maximizes profits in short run (06 Marks)
- (b) Why is there need to control monopoly in an economy? (06 Marks)
- (c) Examine measures that can be taken to control monopoly in an economy (08 Marks)
- UMTA P220/1 (a) Explain how a firm maximizes profit under Oligopolistic Market using a kinked demand curve (06 Marks)
- (b) How do Oligopoly firms increase sales of their products? (14 Marks)
- UMTA P220/2 (a) Discuss the sources of Monopoly power in Uganda (10 Marks)
- (b) Explain the measures that have been taken to control monopoly power in Uganda (10 Marks)
- UTEC P220/1 (a) What is meant by the term Capital Accumulation? (02 Marks)
- (b) Examine the factors that influence the rate of capital accumulation in an economy (18 Marks)
- UTEC P220/1 (a) How are profits maximized in monopoly market structure? (06 Marks)
- (b) Explain the implications of monopoly in an economy (14 Marks)

UTEC P220/2	(a)	What are the sources of monopoly power in Uganda?	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the implications of monopoly in Uganda	(14 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(a)	Explain how profits are determined in an Oligopoly Market	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Describe the characteristics of an Oligopoly Market Structure	(10 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(a)	Why are small scale industries widely spread in Uganda?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the merits of small scale firms in Uganda	(10 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(a)	Trace sources of monopoly markets in developing countries	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest the policy measures to regulate monopoly powers in an economy	(10 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/2	(a)	Describe features of an oligopolistic market	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the methods which are used by oligopoly firms in Uganda to increase sales	(14 Marks)
KASSEK P220/1	(a)	Explain the short run profit maximization position of a monopoly firm	(06 Marks)
	(b)	What are the basis of monopoly in an economy?	(14 Marks)
KASSEK P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Collusive Oligopoly and Imperfect Oligopoly	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the impact of Oligopoly Market in your country	(16 Marks)
JJB P220/1	(a)	Explain the measures used by oligopolistic firms to increase sales in an economy	(10 Marks)
	(b)	What are the demerits of oligopolistic firms in an economy?	(10 Marks)
MACADITA P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Perfect Oligopoly and Imperfect Oligopoly	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the consequences of Oligopoly Markets in Uganda	(16 Marks)
KAJEB P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between Price Legislation and Price Discrimination	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the necessary conditions for the effectiveness of Price Discrimination	(16 Marks)
KAJEB P220/2	(a)	How does a firm under Oligopoly determine output, price, and profits in the Short run and Long run	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the merits and demerits of Oligopoly Market	(14 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Spatial Monopoly and Statutory Monopoly	(04 Marks)

	(b)	Explain the factors that give rise to the existence of Monopoly firms in Uganda	(16 Marks)
KABALE P220/1	(a)	What are the origins of Monopoly in an economy?	(08 Marks)
	(b)	How are profits maximized under monopoly market structure?	(06 Marks)
	(c)	What are the demerits of monopoly in an economy?	(06 Marks)
KASSHIPA P220/1	(a)	What are the differences between Monopoly and Oligopoly Markets?	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the effects of Oligopoly firms in an economy	(14 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(a)	Explain the circumstances in which price discrimination is successful	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Assess effects of the price discrimination in a market economy	(10 Marks)
MATIGO P220/2	(a)	Discuss the sources of Monopoly power in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the measures that should be taken to control Monopoly Power in Uganda	(10 Marks)
MATIGO P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Labour Demand and Labour Supply	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the factors that influence the level of Labour Supply in Uganda	(16 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(a)	Explain how a firm under Oligopoly maximizes profits in the short run	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the merits and demerits of Oligopoly firm in an economy	(14 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	What are the differences and similarities between Monopolistic and Oligopolistic Market Structures?	(08 Marks)
	(b)	(i) How does a firm under Oligopoly maximize profits in the short run situation?	(06 Marks)
		(ii) Discuss the implications of Oligopolistic market structure in an economy	(06 Marks)

TOPIC: National Income

WAKISSHA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Real Income Per Capita and Nominal Income Per Capita	(04 Marks)
	(b)	What are limitations of using Income Per Capita to compare welfare of people between countries?	(16 Marks)
SEC P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between cost of living and standard of living	(04 Marks)

- (b) What are the limitations of measuring standard of living over time? (16 Marks)
- SEC P220/2 (a) Account for the uneven distribution of income in Uganda (10 Marks)
- (b) Explain the measures that have been taken to reduce uneven distribution of income in Uganda (10 Marks)
- UMTA P220/2 (a) What is the rationale of compiling national income statistics in Uganda? (10 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the problems encountered in the compilations of national income statistics in Uganda (10 Marks)
- ACEITEKA P220/1 (a) Differentiate between output and expenditure approaches of measuring national income (04 Marks)
- (b) What are the challenges encountered when compiling national income? (16 Marks)
- ACEITEKA P220/2 (a) Distinguish between Nominal GDP and Real GDP (04 Marks)
- (b) Examine the factors that influence GDP in Uganda (16 Marks)
- ACEITEKA P220/2 (a) Explain the adverse effects of income inequality in Uganda (06 Marks)
- (b) Explain the steps which have been taken to minimize income inequality in Uganda (14 Marks)
- KASSEK P220/1 (a) Distinguish between Expenditure and Income Approaches in National Income Measurements (04 Marks)
- (b) Suggest measures that can be taken to increase GDP in an economy (16 Marks)
- EJEB P220/1 (a) Why is it necessary to measure the national income of a country? (10 Marks)
- (b) What problems are encountered when measuring national income? (10 Marks)
- JJEB P220/2 (a) Explain the methods used in compiling national income statistics in Uganda (06 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the challenges faced while compiling national income statistics in Uganda (14 Marks)
- MACADITA P220/1 (a) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow;

Commodity	Base Year Prices 2021	Base Year Simple Index	Current Year Prices 2022	Weight
A	1,600	100	1,800	4
B	800	100	1,200	3
C	1,500	100	2,100	2

D	1,200	100	1,500	1
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Calculate;

(i) Simple Price Index (03 Marks)

(ii) Average Price Index (02 Marks)

(iii) Weighted Price Index (03 Marks)

(b) Explain the challenges encountered in computing Cost of Living Indices (12 Marks)

KAJEB P220/1 (a) Differentiate between GNP and GDP (04 Marks)

(b) Why is it necessary to compute National Income Statistics? (16 Marks)

KAJEB P220/2 (a) Account for the low level of Investment in Uganda (10 Marks)

(b) Explain the measures that have been taken to promote the level of Investment in Uganda (10 Marks)

UTES P220/1 (a) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow;

Commodity	Base Year Prices	Base Year Simple Index	Simple Price Index	Weight Price Index
Beans (½ Kg)	1,500	100	140	560
Posho (1Kg)	1,200	100	125	250
Rice (Kg)	1,200	100	150	150
Salt (½ Kg)	300	100	150	450

Calculate;

(i) Current Year Prices (04 Marks)

(ii) Weights of each commodity (04 Marks)

(iii) Average Weighted Index (02 Marks)

(iv) Average Price Index (02 Marks)

(b) Explain the challenges faced during the computation of Price Indices (08 Marks)

ANKOLE P220/2 (a) Why is there need to compute national income statistics in Uganda? (10 Marks)

(b) Examine measures that are being taken to increase the level of GDP in Uganda (10 Marks)

KABALE P220/1	(a)	Why are national income figures computed?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	How can the level of National Income be increased in an economy?	(10 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Standard of Living and Cost of Living	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain why an increase in GDP does not necessarily mean an improvement in the standard of living in an economy	(16 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(a)	Given that a country's national income is Shs 100 billion and MPC is 0.6. If government expenditure increases from 120 million to 600 million. Calculate;	
	(i)	The Value of the Multiplier	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Final level of Income	(02 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors that limit effective operation of investment multiplier in developing countries	(16 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(a)	Differentiate between GNP at Factor Cost and NNP at Market Price	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the factors that influence the level of National Income in Uganda	(16 Markets)

TOPIC: Structure of Uganda's Economy

CRETA P220/2	(a)	Describe the salient features of the agricultural sector in Uganda	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the steps that are being taken to improve the performance of the Agricultural sector in Uganda	(14 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/2	(a)	Describe the features of the industrial sector in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the measures being taken to promote the industrial sector in Uganda	(10 Marks)
BECO P220/2	(a)	What are the features of an Informal Sector?	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the contribution of the Informal Sector in Uganda	(14 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(a)	Describe the structure of agricultural sector in Uganda	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the factors that influence the development of agricultural sector in Uganda.	(14 Marks)
UMTA P220/1	(a)	What are Multi-National Corporations?	(04 Marks)
	(b)	To what extent are Multi-National Corporations desirable in Less Developed Countries	(16 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(a)	Discuss the costs of economic dependence in Uganda	(10 Marks)

	(b)	Describe the measures that are being taken to reduce economic dependence in Uganda	(10 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(a)	Describe the features of agricultural sector in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the constraints to the development of agriculture in Uganda	(10 Marks)
KABALE P220/2	(a)	Describe the features of the informal sector in Uganda	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the contribution of the Informal Sector to the development of Uganda	(12 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(a)	What is the role of Agricultural Sector in development of an economy?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	What measures can be taken to improve the performance of the Agricultural Sector in developing countries?	(10 Marks)
KASESE P220/2	(a)	Describe the features of the Industrial Sector in Uganda	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the measures being taken to promote the industrial sector in Uganda	(14 Marks)

TOPIC: Economic Growth and Development

CRETA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between the following concepts;	
	(i)	Balanced and Unbalanced growth strategies of economic development	(04 Marks)
	(ii)	Big push theory and critical minimum effort	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Why is it necessary to adopt balanced growth strategy of economic growth and development in developing countries?	(12 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Economic Growth and Economic Development	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the impact of Economic Growth in Uganda	(16 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(a)	What are the indicators of economic development in Uganda?	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors in Uganda that have affected the level of economic development	(14 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/2	(a)	Differentiate between economic growth and economic development	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the implication of economic growth in Uganda	(16 Marks)
KASSEK P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between a development Goal and Development Strategy	(04 Marks)

	(b)	Examine the implications of adopting balanced growth strategy in developing countries	(16 Marks)
UTES P220/1	(a)	What is meant by the term Under development?	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the causes of Under development in third world countries	(16 Marks)
UTES P220/2	(a)	Account for the low level of economic development in your country	(10 Marks)
	(b)	What policy measures are being taken to promote economic development in your country?	(10 Marks)

TOPIC: Development Process and Choice of Development Strategy

CRETA P220/2	(a)	What are the motives of giving foreign aid by donors in Uganda?	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Why is there need to reduce reliance on foreign aid in Uganda	(14 Marks)
CRETA P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Import Substitution and Export Promotion strategies of industrialization	(04 Marks)
	(b)	“Uganda should promote import substitution strategy of industrialization if it is to attain faster rate of economy growth” Discuss	(16 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between Import Substitution and Export Promotion Industries	(04 Marks)
	(b)	“Developing countries should adopt the import substitution strategy of industrial development if they are to achieve their development goals” Discuss	(16 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(a)	Explain the role of foreign aid in the development of an economy	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the problems of over relying on foreign aid in an economy	(10 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between export promotion strategy and import substitution strategy.	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the implications of import substitution strategy in Uganda	(16 Marks)
UMTA P220/1	(a)	Why should developing countries undertake the export promotion strategy of industrial development?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the limitations of the export promotion strategy of industrial development in Less Developed Countries	(10 Marks)
UTEC P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Inward Looking Industrial Strategy and Outward Looking Industrial Strategy	(04 Marks)
	(b)	What are the merits and demerits of inward looking industrial strategy in developing strategy?	(16 Marks)

UTEC P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Capital Intensive Techniques and Labour Intensive Techniques of Production	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the merits of adopting Capital Intensive Techniques of Production in Uganda	(16 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Import Substitution and Export Promotion Industrialization Strategies	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the merits and demerits of adopting the import substitution industrialization strategy in under developed countries	(16 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(a)	What is the role of foreign aid in economic development of less developed countries?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the problems associated with over relying on foreign aid	(10 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/1	(a)	Why do countries give assistance on developing countries?	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the effects of foreign assistance on developing countries	(12 Marks)
JJEB P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between import substitution and export promotion industrial strategies	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the reasons for pursuing export promotion industrial strategy in developing countries	(16 Marks)
JJEB P220/1	(a)	Explain the justification of giving foreign aid by donor countries	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the role of foreign aid in the economic development of developing countries	(14 Marks)
JJEB P220/2	(a)	Why is there need to adopt inward looking strategy of industrialization in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures that can be taken to promote inward looking strategy of industrialization in Uganda	(10 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(a)	What is meant by a Natural Resource?	(02 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the role of natural resource exploitation in the development of Uganda	(18 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	Account for the low level of utilization of resources in LDC's	(08 Marks)
	(b)	(i) Why is it necessary o increase utilization of resources in LDC's	(06 Marks)
		(ii) Suggest measures that can be taken to increase utilization of resources in LDC's	(06 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between Export Promotion and Import Substitution strategies of Industrial Development	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Why is there need to adopt Import Substitution Strategy of Industrial Development in an economy?	(16 Marks)

TOPIC: Development of Agriculture and Industry

- KASSEK P220/2 (a) Distinguish between Agricultural Modernization and Agricultural Transformation (04 Marks)
- (b) Explain the factors that limit Agricultural Transformation in your country (16 Marks)
- MACADITA P220/1 (a) Explain the role of Agriculture in the development of an economy (10 Marks)
- (b) What measures can be taken to improve the agricultural sector in an economy? (10 Marks)
- MACADITA P220/2 (a) Why is it necessary to promote Industrialization in Uganda? (10 Marks)
- (b) Suggest measures for improving the industrial sector in Uganda (10 Marks)
- KABALE P220/2 (a) Why is there need to industrialize in Uganda? (10 Marks)
- (b) What are the challenges of Industrialization in Uganda? (10 Marks)
- MATIGO P220/2 (a) Why is there a need to modernize agricultural sector in Uganda (10 Marks)
- (b) Explain the factors limiting agricultural modernization in Uganda (10 Marks)

TOPIC: Population and Labour

- CRETA P220/1 (a) Distinguish between Natural Population Growth Rate and Artificial Population Growth Rate (04 Marks)
- (b) “A high population growth rate is necessary to attain high rate of economic growth and development in developing countries” Discuss (16 Marks)
- CRETA P220/2 (a) How do trade unions achieve their objectives in Uganda? (06 Marks)
- (b) Examine the challenges faced by trade unions in Uganda (14 Marks)
- WAKISSHA P220/2 (a) Explain the methods used to determine wages in Uganda (06 Marks)
- (b) Analyze the factors that affect the level of wages in Uganda (14 Marks)
- BECO P220/2 (a) How are wages determined in Uganda (06 Marks)
- (b) Account for Wage Differences in Uganda (14 Marks)
- UMTA P220/1 (a) Explain the concept of economy of high wages (04 Marks)
- (b) How does the payment of higher wages benefit the economy? (16 Marks)
- UTEC P220/1 (a) Distinguish between a minimum wage and a subsistence wage (04 Marks)

	(b)	Explain the merits and demerits fixing a minimum wage in an economy (16 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(a)	Explain what is meant by optimum population (04 Marks)
	(b)	What are the implications of an increasing population? (16 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between over population and optimum population (04 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the implications of an increasing population in an economy (16 Marks)
KASSEK P220/2	(a)	Why do trade unions demand for higher wages for their members? (10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the challenges faced by trade unions in your country (10 Marks)
EJEB P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between a living wage and a minimum wage (04 Marks)
	(b)	What arguments are forwarded for adopting a minimum wage in an economy? (16 Marks)
JJEB P220/2	(a)	Describe the structure of Uganda's population (08 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the impact of high population increase in Uganda (12 Marks)
MACADITA P220/2	(a)	State the Malthusian Population Theory (02 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the five ways in which the Malthusian Population Theory is relevant to Uganda's economy (10 Marks)
	(c)	Discuss the factors that limit the application of the Malthusian Population Theory in Uganda (08 Marks)
KAJEB P220/1	(a)	Explain the Malthusian Theory of Population (06 Marks)
	(b)	What are the limitations of the Malthusian Theory of Population (14 Marks)
KAJEB P220/1	(a)	Explain the Iron Law of Wages (06 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the factors that determine the level of wages in an economy (14 Marks)
UTES P220/1	(a)	What are Trade Unions? (04 Marks)
	(b)	Under what circumstances are Trade Union justified to demand for wage increase (16 Marks)
UTES P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Optimum Population and Over Population (04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the implications of a high population growth rate in your country (16 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/1	(a)	Explain the Malthusian Population Theory (08 Marks)
	(b)	To what extent is the above theory relevant to developing countries (12 Marks)
KABALE P220/1	(a)	State the Marginal Productivity Theory of Labour (02 Marks)

	(b)	What are the limitations of the Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages?	(18 Marks)
KABALE P220/2	(a)	Explain the methods used by labor organizations to settle industrial disputes in Uganda	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the challenges faced by labour organizations in Uganda	(14 Marks)
KASSHIPA P220/1	(a)	Explain the Marginal Productivity of Distribution	(06 Marks)
	(b)	What are the limitations of the Marginal Productivity of Distribution?	(14 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(a)	What is meant by Wage Legislation?	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the implications of Wage Legislation in an economy	(16 Marks)
KASESE P220/2	(a)	What is meant by the term Trade Union?	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the obstacles to the operation of Trade Unions in Uganda	(16 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(a)	Describe the structure of the Population in Uganda	(06 Marks)
	(b)	(i) Explain the implications of the structure of the population of Uganda	(08 Marks)
		(ii) Why is it necessary to change the structure of the population of Uganda?	(06 Marks)

TOPIC: Employment and Unemployment

BECO P220/2	(a)	Explain the causes of Unemployment in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures of reducing the unemployment problem in Uganda	(10 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(a)	Explain the benefits of employment in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures to increase employment in Uganda	(10 Marks)
UTEC P220/2	(a)	What the benefits of employment opportunities in Uganda?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the measures being taken to control unemployment in Uganda	(10 Marks)
JJEB P220/1	(a)	Explain the Keynesian theory of unemployment	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the limitations of the Keynesian theory of unemployment in development countries	(14 Marks)
MACADITA P220/1	(a)	Explain the causes of unemployment in an economy	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the effects of unemployment in an economy	(10 Marks)

ANKOLE P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Voluntary and Involuntary Unemployment	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Why should Involuntary Unemployment be controlled in developing countries?	(16 Marks)
KABALE P220/2	(a)	Explain the Keynesian Theory of Unemployment	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the relevance of the Keynesian Theory of Unemployment to Uganda	(14 Marks)
TESO P220/2	(a)	Explain the Keynesian Theory of Unemployment	(06 Marks)
	(b)	To what extent is the Keynesian theory of unemployment applicable to Uganda	(14 Marks)

TOPIC: Money and Banking

CRETA P220/1	(a)	Why does Inflation occur in an economy?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the measures that can be adopted to minimize inflation in an economy	(10 Marks)
CRETA P220/2	(a)	(i) Giving examples, Distinguish between Assets and Liabilities of commercial banks	(04 Marks)
		(ii) Explain the functions of banking financial intermediaries in Uganda	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Assess the factors that affect the level of credit creation in banking financial institutions	(10 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/2	(a)	Describe the process of credit creation	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest the measures that can be taken to promote credit creation in Uganda	(12 Marks)
BECO P220/2	(a)	Differentiate between Banking Financial Institutions and Non-Banking Financial Institutions	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the functions of Banking Financial Institutions in Uganda	(16 Marks)
SEC P220/1	(a)	Explain the objectives of monetary policy	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the tools of monetary policy that can be used to reduce money supply in an economy	(16 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(a)	Differentiate between assets and liabilities of a commercial bank	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the role played by foreign owned commercial banks in Uganda	(16 Marks)
UTEC P220/2	(a)	What are non-banking financial intermediaries?	(04 Marks)

	(b)	Explain the role played by non-banking financial intermediaries in the development of Uganda's economy	(16 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(a)	Explain Fisher's Quantity Theory of Money	(06 Marks)
	(b)	What are the limitations of the Quantity Theory of Money	(16 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/1	(a)	Explain the Irving fisher's quantity theory of money	(06 Marks)
	(b)	What are the limitations of the quantity theory of money?	(14 Marks)
JJEB P220/1	(i)	Differentiate between Liquidity Preference and Cash Ratio	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	State any two causes of high liquidity preference in an economy	(02 Mark)
JJEB P220/2	(a)	How does the central bank control credit creation in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the factors that limit the process of credit creation in Uganda	(10 Marks)
MACADITA P220/1	(a)	Given that a commercial bank has initial deposit of Shs 100,000,000 and the required cash ratio of 25%. Calculate the;	
	(i)	Credit Multiplier	(02 Marks)
	(ii)	Total Deposit that will be created in Multi-Bank System	(02 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors that limit effective implementation of credit creation in an economy	(16 Marks)
KAJEB P220/2	(a)	How do Commercial Banks create credit?	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors which limit Credit Creation by Commercial Banks in your country	(12 Marks)
UTES P220/2	(a)	How do Commercial Banks in your country create credit?	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors which have influenced the credit creation process in your country	(12 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/1	(a)	How does a Commercial Bank ensure both profitability and liquidity?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the challenges faced by Commercial Banks in developing countries	(10 Marks)
KASSHIPA P220/1	(a)	Given the initial deposit to a commercial banks Shs 200 million and cash ratio of 10% show how in a Multi Bank System credit can be created	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors that lead to credit creation in developing countries	(10 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(a)	Explain the quantity theory of money according to fisher	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the limitations to the applicability of the theory of money to a market economy	(14 Marks)

MATIGO P220/2	(a)	How do commercial banks achieve the following objectives;	
	(i)	Liquidity?	(04 Marks)
	(ii)	Profitability?	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the role of commercial banks in Uganda	(12 Marks)
TESO P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Credit Creation and Credit Multiplication	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Given a country's initial deposit as Ug Shs 100,000,000 and cash ratio as 0.2. Calculate the Total Credit Created	(02 Marks)
	(c)	Describe the factors responsible for low level of Credit Creation in Uganda	(14 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(a)	Describe how Commercial Banks create credit in a Multi-Bank system	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the factors that influence credit creation in Uganda	(12 Marks)

TOPIC: Inflation

WAKISSHA P220/1	(a)	Explain the quantity theory of money as presented Professor Irving Fisher	(06 Marks)
	(b)	What are the limitations of the quantity theory of money?	(14 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Stagflation and Reflation	(04 Marks)
	(b)	What are the measures are being taken to control Inflation in developing countries?	(16 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(a)	What is the rationale for controlling Inflation in Uganda?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	How can Inflation be controlled in Uganda?	(10 Marks)
ACEITEKA P220/2	(a)	Explain the impact of hyper-inflation in an economy	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the measures being taken to control inflation in Uganda	(10 Marks)
EJEB P220/1	(a)	Why may inflation exist in an economy?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	What measures may be adopted to control inflation in developing countries?	(10 Marks)
KAJEB P220/1	(a)	What is meant by Stagflation?	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Under what circumstances may inflation be desirable in an economy	(16 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(a)	Account for the persistent increase in the general price level in developing economies	(10 Marks)

	(b)	Suggest measures that should be taken to control the persistent increase in the general price level in developing countries	(10 Marks)
STEC P220/2	(a)	Examine the causes of the rising prices of commodities in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	What measures have been adopted to reduce the general price level in Uganda?	(10 Marks)

TOPIC: Public Finance and Fiscal Policy

WAKISSHA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Tax Evasion and Tax Compliance	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors that influence Tax Compliance in an economy	(16 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/2	(a)	Explain the canons of taxation	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the role of taxation in Uganda	(12 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Tax Base and Tax Incidence	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the merits of relying on Indirect Taxes in an economy	(16 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between surplus budget and deficit budget	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the role of a national budget in Uganda	(16 Marks)
UMTA P220/1	(a)	What is a budget deficit?	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures that can be adopted to reduce budgetary deficits in developing countries	(16 Marks)
UMTA P220/2	(a)	Examine the effects of levying taxes in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the factors that limit the level of tax revenue in Uganda	(10 Marks)
UTEC P220/1	(a)	What is the role of the National Budget in an economy?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures that should be taken to control budgeting deficits in developing countries	(10 Marks)
UTEC P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between government consumption expenditure and capital expenditure	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Account for the increase in public expenditure in Uganda	(16 Marks)
UEBETA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between;	
	(i)	Balanced Budget and Unbalanced Budget	(04 Marks)
	(ii)	Surplus Budget and Deficit Budget	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Why may government undertake deficit financing?	(12 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(a)	Describe any four obligations of tax payers in Uganda	(04 Marks)

- (b) Kayesu a resident individual operates rental properties. In the financial year ended December 2022 she received Shs 17,500,000 as rent revenue. She also got a loan of Shs 3,000,000 which she cleared by the end of 2022 plus the 5 percent interest on it She also paid Salaries to employees of Shs 1,500,000

The following were observed from the URA taxation handbook;

Allowable deductions;

- Shs 2,820,000 as tax free allowance/threshold. The law does not allow any other deductions

Tax rate;

12% of chargeable rental income

Required: Using allowable deductions and tax rates above. Determine Kayesu's

- (i) Taxable Rental Income (04 Marks)
- (ii) Tax Liability for the year 2022 (02 Marks)

- (a) A VAT registered manufacturer pays Shs 1,000,000 (exclusive of VAT) to purchase raw materials from VAT registered tax payer. He incurs another 25% on cost for processing raw materials into a finished product. He finally sells the product at profit of 40%

Required: VAT rate as 18%, Calculate

- (i) Input tax (06 Marks)
- (ii) Output Tax (02 Marks)
- (iii) VAT payable to URA (02 Marks)

ACEITEKA P220/2 a) Write the following abbreviations in full in relation to taxation

- (i) VAT (01 Mark)
- (ii) PAYE (01 Mark)

- (b) The following information was obtained from the records of employees in Kaliro Furniture Workshop for the month of May 2023

Name Of Employee	Basic Salary (Shs)	Allowances	
		Medical (Shs)	Housing (Shs)
Adit Sonia	80,000	50,000	50,000
Bogere Musa	180,000	50,000	50,000
Chande John	240,000	80,000	80,000
Dramari Cox	320,000	320,000	180,000

Table of Income Tax Rates:

Income Bracket	Tax Rate
Not exceeding Shs 235,000	Nil

Exceeding Shs 235,000 but not exceeding Shs 335,000	10% by which chargeable income exceeds Shs 235,000
Exceeding Shs 335,000 but not exceeding Shs 410,000	Shs 10,000 + 20% by which chargeable income exceeds Shs 335,000
Exceeding Shs 410,000 but not exceeding Shs, 10,000,000	Shs 25,000 + 30% by which chargeable income exceeds Shs 410,000 but less than Shs 10,000,000

Required:

Using the income tax table above, Calculate for each of the employees;

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--|------------|
| | (i) | Gross Income | (04 Marks) |
| | (ii) | Taxable Income | (07 Marks) |
| | (iii) | Tax payable to Uganda Revenue Authority | (07 Marks) |
| KASSEK P220/2 | (a) | Account for persistent budgetary deficit in your country | (10 Marks) |
| | (b) | Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce deficit in your country | (10 Marks) |
| EJEB P220/1 | (a) | Explain the principles of taxation | (08 Marks) |
| | (b) | Why are indirect taxes preferred in the collection of public revenue on most developing countries? | (12 Marks) |
| JJEB P220/1 | (a) | Why do countries draw their national budget? | (10 Marks) |
| | (b) | Account for the persistent budgetary deficits in developing countries | (10 Marks) |
| JJEB P220/2 | (a) | Explain the objectives of fiscal policy in Uganda | (08 Marks) |
| | (b) | Account for the huge government spending in Uganda | (12 Marks) |
| MACADITA P220/2 | (a) | Differentiate between Debt Conversion and Debt Rescheduling | (04 Marks) |
| | (b) | Assess the impact of government borrowing in the development of Uganda | (16 Marks) |
| KAJEB P220/1 | (a) | Differentiate between a Surplus Budget and a Deficit Budget | (04 Marks) |
| | (b) | Examine the significance of a government budget as a tool economic policy | (16 Marks) |
| KAJEB P220/2 | (a) | What is meant by the term Fiscal Policy? | (02 Marks) |
| | (b) | Explain the objectives of Fiscal Policy in your country | (18 Marks) |
| UTES P220/2 | (a) | Explain the different forms of non-tax compliance in your country | (08 Marks) |
| | (b) | Suggest possible measures that can be adopted to enhance tax compliance in your country | (12 Marks) |
| ANKOLE P220/1 | (a) | Distinguish between Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes | (04 Marks) |

- (b) Examine the impact of Indirect Taxes in an economy (16 Marks)
- KASSHIPA P220/1 (a) Distinguish between Tax Administration and Tax Compliance (04 Marks)
- (b) Explain the benefits of high level of Tax Compliance to an economy (06 Marks)
- (c) Suggest measures that can be used to enhance tax compliance in developing countries (14 Marks)
- MATIGO P220/2 (a) Account for persistent budgetary deficit in Uganda (10 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the measures that may be taken to minimize budgetary deficit in Uganda (10 Marks)
- TESO P220/2 (a) Explain the factors limiting Tax Compliance in Uganda (10 Marks)
- (b) Suggest measures that can be taken by the government to encourage Tax Compliance in Uganda (10 Marks)
- KASESE P220/2 (a) Differentiate between Recurrent Expenditure and Development Expenditure (04 Marks)
- (b) Suggest the measures that can be taken to reduce the current public expenditure in Uganda (16 Marks)
- STEC P220/2 (a) Describe the elements of Tax Compliance in Uganda (04 Marks)
- (b) Explain the principle of taxation in Uganda (05 Marks)
- (c) The table below shows the annual chargeable income and tax rates in Uganda. Study it and answer the questions that follow;

Annual Chargeable Income	Tax Rate Bracket
Not exceeding Shs 2,820,000	Nil
Exceeding Shs 2,820,000 but not exceeding Shs 4,020,000	10% of the amount by which chargeable income exceeds Shs 2,820,000
Exceeding Shs 4,020,000 but not exceeding Shs 4,920,000	Shs 120,000 plus 20% of the amount by which chargeable income exceeds Shs 4,020,000
Exceeding Shs 4,920,000	<p>a) Shs 300,000 plus 20% of the amount by which chargeable income exceeds Shs 4,020,000</p> <p>b) Where the chargeable income of an individual exceeds Shs 120,000,000, an additional 10% charged on the amount by which chargeable income exceeds Shs 120,000,000</p>

Mr. Wanjala's gross income for 2019 was Shs 150,000,000 and his allowable expenses amounted to Shs 20,000,000

- (i) Calculate his chargeable income and use the table above to determine amount of tax payable (06 Marks)
- (ii) Account for the low level of tax revenue in Uganda (05 Marks)

TOPIC: International Trade

CRETA P220/2	(a)	Distinguish between Balance of Payments and Balance of Trade	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures that can be taken to minimize Balance of Payment deficits	(16 Marks)
WAKISSHA P220/2	(a)	Account for the persistent Balance of Payment dis-equilibrium in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the measures that have been taken to reduce the balance of payment disequilibrium in Uganda	(10 Marks)
BECO P220/1	(a)	Explain the different forms of Protectionism	(08 Marks)
	(b)	What are the effects of protectionism in an economy?	(12 Marks)
SEC P220/2	(a)	Describe the stages of economic integration.	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the benefits of economic integration in Uganda.	(10 Marks)
UMTA P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between Devaluation and Revaluation of currency	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the benefits of currency devaluation in an economy	(16 Marks)
UEBETA P220/2	(a)	Why did Uganda join the East African Community?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the role of the East African Community to Uganda's development	(10 Marks)
KASSEK P220/2	(a)	Mention the features of an economic union	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the challenges faced by countries intending to integrate	(16 Marks)
EJEB P220/1	(a)	What are the benefits of economic integration for developing economies?	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors that limit economic integration in developing countries	(12 Marks)
MACADITA P220/2	(a)	Discuss the factors that give rise to Balance of Payment Disequilibrium in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	What steps have been taken to minimize Balance of Payments Disequilibrium in Uganda	(10 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/2	(a)	Account for the persistent Balance of Payment deficit in Uganda	(10 Marks)

	(b)	Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce balance of payment deficit in Uganda	(10 Marks)
KABALE P220/2	(a)	Account for the balance of payments disequilibrium in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest possible measures to overcome the balance of payments disequilibrium in Uganda	(10 Marks)
TESO P220/1	(a)	Account for the deteriorating Terms of Trade in developing countries	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures that should be taken to improve Terms of Trade in developing countries	(10 Marks)
TESO P220/2	(a)	What is the rationale for adopting Protectionism in Uganda?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	What dangers are associated with Protectionism in Uganda?	(10 Marks)
KASESE P220/2	(a)	Explain the stages of Economic Integration	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the limitations of effective Economic Integration in the East African Community	(10 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	Discuss the causes of unfavorable terms of trade in developing countries	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures that may be taken to improve terms of trade in an economy	(10 Marks)

TOPIC: Economic Development Planning

CRETA P220/1	(a)	What is meant by the term Economic Development Planning?	(02 Marks)
	(b)	Outline the ways of financing economic development planning	(04 Marks)
	(c)	Explain the factors that affect economic development planning in developing countries	(14 Marks)
BECO P220/2	(a)	What is meant by Economic Development Planning?	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Why does Uganda carryout Economic Planning?	(16 Marks)
SEC P220/1	(a)	What is the rationale of economic development planning in developing countries?	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Analyze the factors that affect implementation of economic development planning in an economy	(14 Marks)
UTEC P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between a Perspective Plan and a Comprehensive Plan	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Suggest measures that should be adopted to improve economic development planning in developing countries	(16 Marks)

ACEITEKA P220/1	(a)	Describe the features of a good economic development plan	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the factors limiting economic development planning in developing countries	(10 Marks)
JJEB P220/2	(a)	Explain the features of a good economic development plan	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Discuss the measures that have been taken to promote successful implementation of economics development plans in Uganda	(10 Marks)
MACADITA P220/2	(a)	Examine the role of Economic Development Planning in Uganda	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the Measures being taken to ensure effective Economic Development Planning in Uganda	(10 Marks)
UTES P220/1	(a)	Distinguish between a Comprehensive Plan and a Partial Plan	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the role of Planning in an economy	(16 Marks)
ANKOLE P220/1	(a)	Differentiate between Centralized Planning and Decentralized Planning	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Why is there need to undertake Decentralized Planning in an economy	(16 Marks)
KABALE P220/1	(a)	What are the features of a good development plan?	(08 Marks)
	(b)	Account for Centralized Planning in an economy	(12 Marks)
MATIGO P220/1	(a)	Why do developing economies undertake economic development plans in developing economies?	(10 Marks)
	(b)	Account for the failure to effectively implement economic development plans in developing economies	(10 Marks)
TESO P220/2	(a)	Differentiate between Centralized Planning and Decentralized Planning	(04 Marks)
	(b)	Explain the benefits of Centralized Planning in Uganda	(16 Marks)
KASESE P220/2	(a)	Describe the characteristics of a good development plan	(06 Marks)
	(b)	Examine the factors that influence the success of Development Planning in Uganda	(14 Marks)
STEC P220/1	(a)	Describe the traits of a good economic development	(06 Marks)
	(b)	(i) Discuss the factors affecting effective formulation of economic development plans in developing countries	(08 Marks)
		(ii) Suggest measures that can be taken to improve effectiveness in formulation of economic development plans in developing countries	(06 Marks)

TOPIC: Public and Private Sector

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| SEC P220/1 | (a) | Account for the privatization of public enterprises in an economy | (10 Marks) |
| | (b) | Discuss the problems that result from privatization of public enterprises in an economy | (10 Marks) |
| UTEC P220/2 | (a) | How have private enterprises contributed to the development of Uganda's economy? | (10 Marks) |
| | (b) | Suggest the measures that can be taken to improve the performance of the private enterprises in Uganda | (10 Marks) |
| MACADITA P220/1 | (a) | Differentiate between Nationalization and Privatization of public enterprises | (04 Marks) |
| | (b) | Assess the implications of privatization of public enterprises in an economy | (16 Marks) |
| KAJEB P220/2 | (a) | Account for the Privatization of Public Enterprises in your country | (10 Marks) |
| | (b) | Examine the factors limiting successful implementation of Public Enterprises in your country | (10 Marks) |
| UTES P220/1 | (a) | What are Parastatal Organization? | (02 Marks) |
| | (b) | Assess the contributions of Parastatals Organization in an economy | (18 Marks) |
| UTES P220/2 | (a) | What are Multi-National Corporations? | (04 Marks) |
| | (b) | Assess the contributions of Multi-National Corporations to the development of your country | (16 Marks) |
| KABALE P220/1 | (a) | Distinguish between Nationalization and Denationalization | (04 Marks) |
| | (b) | What are the merits of Denationalization in an economy? | (16 Marks) |
| KASSHIPA P220/1 | (a) | What are Multi-National Corporations? | (04 Marks) |
| | (b) | Assess the role of Multi-National Corporations in developing countries | (16 Marks) |
| MATIGO P220/2 | (a) | Explain the forms of privatization in Uganda | (06 Marks) |
| | (b) | Examine the implications of Privatization in Uganda | (14 Marks) |
| TESO P220/1 | (a) | Explain the rationale for promoting Privatization of Public Enterprises in an economy | (10 Marks) |
| | (b) | Explain the problems encountered in Privatization of Public Assets in developing countries | (10 Marks) |