



NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA

QUARTERLY BULLETIN



SECOND QUARTER 2011

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

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I. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

I.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH

According to the IMF estimates of June 2011, the global economy continues its recovery process led by emerging and developing countries, while in developed countries economic activity remained sluggish. For the second quarter 2011, real GDP is projected to grow by 2.0% and 1.8% respectively in the USA and Euro area after 3.1% and 2.0% in the last quarter 2010.

Despite renewed concerns about the sovereign debt crisis, in the Euro Area economic activity was up drawn by higher than expected investment in Germany and France while in USA, the slowdown in economic growth was due to high food and gasoline prices which dampened consumer spending, poor climate conditions and partly disruptions in industry supply chain after Japan's devastating earthquake and Tsunami.

Table 1: Real GDP growth in %

	2009	2010				2011	
	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2 Forec.
United States (QoQ)	5.6	3.7	1.7	2.6	3.1	1.9	2.0
Euro Zone (YoY)	0.1	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.8
United Kingdom (YoY)	-4.9	-0.4	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.6	0.7
Japan (QoQ)	-0.9	6.0	2.1	3.3	-1.0	-3.5	-3.0

Source: Bloomberg data base

*Year on Year (YoY) and (QoQ) refers to quarter on quarter

In Japan, the economic activity remained in recession (-3.0%) in the second quarter 2011 like it was in the previous quarters (-3.5% in the first quarter 2011 and -2.9% in the last quarter 2010) led by a decline in the industrial production after earthquake and Tsunami that hit the country.

In the emerging and developing economies, despite overheating inflationary pressures, real GDP growth is expected to reach 6.6% on accommodative financial conditions and buoyant capital flows after 7.4% in 2010.

I.2 INFLATION AND COMMODITY PRICES

World inflation hit 4.0% in the first quarter 2011 after 3.5% in the last quarter 2010 due mainly to higher than expected commodity prices. In USA annual inflation reached 3.6% in June due to the upward pressure from energy prices after 2.7% in March 2011. Similarly, in

the Euro Area, annual inflation reached 2.7% in June after 2.6% in March 2011 while in Japan prices slightly rose by 0.2% in June compared to 0% in March 2011.

In the near future, inflation is expected to increase owing to oil price effects after political unrest in the North Africa and Middle East, the debt crisis in Europe and on the back of Japanese devastating earthquake and Tsunami.

Table 2: Annual inflation developments in %

	2009	2010				2011			
	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jun.
United States	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.6
Euro Zone	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
United Kingdom	-	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2
Japan	-2.0	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

Source: ECB, Monthly Bulletin, July 2011

In the EAC region, inflation continued to rise during the first half of 2011, driven mainly by increase in oil and food prices. In June 2011, on annual basis, inflation hit 15.8% in Uganda, 14.49% in Kenya, while was 10.90% in Tanzania, 8.60% in Burundi and 5.82% in Rwanda after respectively 3.10%, 4.50%, 5.60%, 4.10% and 0.23% in December 2010.

Table 3: Annual inflation in EAC countries in %

	2010	2011				
	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Uganda	3.10	5.03	5.96	14.11	16.0	15.80
Kenya	4.50	5.42	6.54	12.05	12.95	14.49
Tanzania	5.60	6.40	7.50	8.60	9.7	10.90
Burundi	4.10	4.80	5.0	8.40	7.50	8.60
Rwanda	0.23	1.09	2.56	4.98	4.54	5.82

Source: EAC, Central Bank Websites.

With regard to commodity markets, oil prices have been increasing due to the ongoing political concerns in Arab countries which impacted oil supply and following high demand in emerging economies. However, in June crude oil prices fell by 2.1% standing at USD 105.9 per barrel. Brent crude oil was sold at USD 113.8 while Western Texas Intermediate (WTI) was at USD 96.3/barrel. Oil prices rose slightly as OPEC has failed to increase oil production in its meeting of June 8th, 2011. According to the IMF June forecasts, oil prices are expected to increase by 34.5% end 2011 after 27.9% in 2010.

Table 4: Commodity price developments (quarterly average in % change)

	2009	2010				2011	
	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2
Crude oil, Brent	9.65	2.25	2.66	-2.9	13.6	20.86	20.87
Coffee, Arabica	5.86	3.51	10.84	19.51	9.69	20.66	20.65
Coffee, Robusta	-2.28	-3.6	6.74	13.78	8.9	21.06	21.11
Tea, Mombasa auctions	0.52	1.03	-16.48	1.56	5.61	9.47	9.48
Soybeans	-3.3	-5.09	-1.92	10.58	15.49	8.25	8.24
Maize	10.93	-3.05	-3.06	15.22	32.86	17.12	17.10
Rice, Thailand, 5%	0.6	-1.28	-15.48	1.01	11.78	0.07	0.08
Rice, Thailand, 25%	4.84	3.07	-16.32	4.87	12.64	-1.29	-1.27
Sorghum	17.56	-4.24	-9.1	7.71	35.85	22.33	22.34
Wheat, Canada	4.5	-1.56	-6.5	25.03	17.61	17.06	17.05
Wheat, US, HRW	-1.63	-4.85	-9.23	34.12	19.21	16.52	16.54
Wheat, US SRW	18.38	-1.06	-3.42	35.58	12.42	12.6	12.60
Sugar, world	7.04	3.05	-32.6	23.04	34.99	8.08	8.08
Aluminum	10.53	8.02	-3.1	-0.32	12.15	6.73	6.74
Gold	14.75	0.66	7.83	2.58	11.49	1.23	1.24
Tin	3.93	13.47	3.76	15.08	26.57	14.81	14.80
Zinc	25.67	3.4	-11.48	-0.63	14.98	3.36	3.37

Source: World Bank Web site

Non-energy commodity prices declined by 0.4% in June 2011 led by high declines in coconut oil and tin while high gains were recorded by fertilizers (22.3%) and sugar (14.9%). For the first half of the year 2011, non-energy commodities rose by 3% following an increase of 11% for grains and 1.2% for metal prices. Prices reduced however for agricultural commodities by 0.7%, thanks to improved supply prospects in some commodities. Wheat prices slowed down by 8% as Russia planned to end its grain export by July 1st, and the Ukraine's move to raise export quotas. Arabic and Robusta coffee prices fell 5.5% and 3.3% respectively on improved crop prospects in Brazil and Colombia. Metal prices fell by 1.2% in June following declining world demand. Prices reduced by 11.0% for Tin, 7.5% for Nickel while increased by 3.1% for Zinc and 1.1% for gold.

I.3 FINANCIAL MARKETS

For almost two years, Central banks in developed countries have maintained their policy rates unchanged, and low enough to boost economic recovery. On 27 April 2011 the US Federal Open Market Committee decided to maintain its target range for the federal funds rate from 0.0% to 0.25%. In Europe, the Governing council left the ECB policy rates unchanged in its meeting of June 9th 2011. In its meeting of May 20th 2011, the Bank of Japan decided to maintain its target range between 0.0% and 0.1%.

The three months rate reduced to 0.25% in the second quarter 2011 after 0.30% in the previous quarter in USA while remained constant at 0.20% in Japan. In the Euro Area, 3-months rate rose to 1.55% in the second quarter 2011 after 1.24% in the first quarter 2011. During the second quarter 2011, US ten year government bond yield reduced to 3.16% after 3.47% in the previous quarter on lower than expected jobs creation and due to the slowing manufacturing expansion. Similarly, in Euro zone and Japan, ten-year bond rate declined to 3.02% and 1.14% after 3.35% and 1.26% respectively in the first quarter following expectations about inflation and macroeconomic performances.

Table 5: Interest rates developments (in % per annum)

		2009	2010				2011	
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2
USA	Policy Rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	Three-months rate	0.25	0.29	0.53	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.25
	Ten-year interest	4.17	3.83	2.93	2.51	3.30	3.47	3.16
Euro Area	Policy Rate	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
	Three-months rate	0.71	0.63	0.77	0.89	1.01	1.24	1.55
	Ten-year interest	3.76	3.09	2.58	2.28	2.96	3.35	3.02
Japan	Policy Rate	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Three-months rate	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20
	Ten-year interest	1.42	1.40	1.09	0.94	1.13	1.26	1.14

Source: ECB Monthly Bulletin, July 2011

With regard to exchange market, the US dollar strongly depreciated against the Euro (2.11%) and Japanese Yen (3.09%), and depreciated slightly against the GBP (0.63%) in the second quarter 2011. Foreign exchange markets experienced high volatility following the Japanese earthquake in March, due to renew concerns about debt crisis in Europe.

Table 6: Exchange rate developments

	2009	2010				2011	
	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2
USD/EUR	1.43	1.35	1.22	1.36	1.34	1.42	1.45
POUND /USD	1.61	1.52	1.49	1.57	1.56	1.60	1.61
YEN/USD	93.14	93.47	88.43	83.53	81.12	82.83	80.56

Source: ECB, Monthly Bulletin, July 2011, Bloomberg Database

II. NATIONAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

II.1 REAL SECTOR PERFORMANCE

1.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH

For the year 2011, economic growth was initially expected to decline marginally to 7% from 7.5% achieved in 2010, reflecting expected adverse impact of rising fuel and food prices. However, according to current developments in key economic indicators of economic activities (composite index and total turnovers of industry and service sectors), economic performance for the current year would be far beyond the initial projections. Investment projects are also expected to begin to have an impact on the country's economic performance in the medium term, and in this regard real GDP is projected to grow on average by 7.2% per annum over the five period (2011-2015).

1. Agriculture Sector

1.1 Food Crop Production

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the harvest for 2011B agriculture season performed better than the same harvest of last year due to overall favorable weather conditions and continuing Government's Crop Intensification Programme. The food crop production for 2011B season recorded an increase of 15.64% compared to 2010B harvests (7.60%), driven mainly by roots & tubers (+15.80%) which account for about 52% of the total food crop production.

Table 7: Food crop production for 2006-2011 season B (in % change)

	2006B	2007B	2008B	2009B	2010B	2011B
Total Food Crop Production	-2.44	-2.58	20.30	6.55	7.60	15.64
Cereals	-14.57	-7.35	0.77	33.12	12.36	28.27
Sorghum	-18.26	-12.38	-13.64	17.13	-3.45	-3.32
Maize	6.80	8.08	19.21	107.73	61.54	62.10
Wheat	-22.43	37.54	112.56	14.03	32.08	40.99
Paddy rice	-4.73	-7.03	3.83	37.62	-23.87	36.39
Legumes	131.17	-16.62	2.37	18.05	-0.56	11.89
Beans	170.43	-17.01	-6.12	10.62	-1.70	9.62
Groundnuts	-14.80	-35.93	27.64	81.83	100.71	39.86
Soya	-5.77	196.68	80.33	17.66	-60.48	-0.70
Peas	51.97	-53.22	37.57	82.33	28.45	7.26
Roots & Tubers	-10.71	1.78	57.84	7.33	9.61	15.80
Irish potatoes	-18.70	19.34	-1.93	-12.54	8.64	29.47
Sweet potatoes	-18.70	19.34	-1.93	-12.54	10.03	8.38
Taro	-12.46	35.99	0.05	10.88	22.59	29.15
Cassava	-3.69	14.36	165.87	20.93	9.10	10.98
Bananas	-8.84	-5.17	-6.87	3.64	3.85	11.35
Fruits & Vegetables	50.60	1.24	4.56	-6.01	8.56	19.67

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)

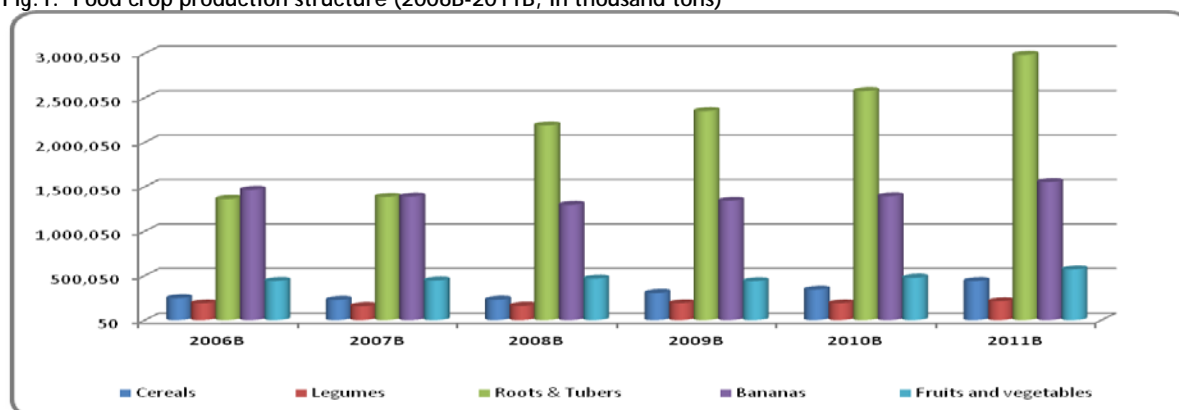
The performance for roots and tubers was better compared to other food crops since takes the lion's share with 51.81%. Their production increased by 15.80% mainly attributed to Irish potatoes and taro whose production rose by 29.47% and 29.15% respectively. This better performance was due to the continuous expansion in the land area under cultivation. Cassava continued with the upward trend and this is a result of the adopted new cassava trees (cultivars) that are resistant to the cassava mosaic disease, and sweet potatoes have also increased by 8.38%.

Though production of cereals increased highly by 28.27% compared to other food crops, their percentage share account for only 7.65% of the total food crop production. The high growth in cereals was attributed mainly by a sensitive increase in maize production (+62.10%), wheat (40.99%) and paddy rice (+36.39%), despite a decline in sorghum (-3.32%). The high increase in cereals was mainly a result of continuous expansion in the land area under cultivation.

The production for legumes was favorable where most leguminous crops show a positive trend, such as groundnuts, beans and peas whose production rose respectively by 39.86%, 9.62% and 7.26%. However, the contribution of legumes to the total food crop production remains insignificant, accounting for less than 3.67%.

Despite non-productive banana plantations that were heavily infected by bacterial wilt were uprooted, the production of bananas highly increased by 11.35% compared to the same agriculture season of the year 2010. They are the second largest food crops (26.96%) after roots and tubers. The production of fruits and vegetables which account for only 9.91% of the total food crop production increased by 19.67% in 2011B season.

Fig.1: Food crop production structure (2006B-2011B, in thousand tons)



Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

1.2 Export Crops

The production of export crops did not performed better compared to the first six months of the previous year. During the first half of 2011, production of tradable coffee decreased by 19.9% compare to the same period of 2010 due to low coffee production cycle. Tea production also declined by 3%, from 13 306 tons realized in the first half of 2010 to 12 922 tons in 2011.

Table 8: Export crops production (in % change)

	2009	2010							2011/2011
	Jan.- Jun.	Jan.- Jun.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Jan-Jun.
Tradable Coffee	-32.25	8.40	-71.99	45.11	-38.07	416.82	35.88	288.79	-19.92
Tea	2.74	18.32	6.50	11.60	9.26	2.94	10.89	-8.78	-2.96

Source: National Agriculture Export Board (NAEB)

2. Non agricultural activities

The non agriculture activities, as evidenced by the composite indicator of economic activities (CIEA), and the total turnovers registered by large companies in industry and service sectors have been performing better during the first half of 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

2.1 Composite Indicator of Economic Activities (CIEA)

On annual basis, the composite indicator of Economic Activities (CIEA) in nominal terms increased by 9.5% in June compared to 8.8% recorded in the same period of 2010, reflecting a continuity of better performance of the economy in 2011. On annual average, the CIEA rose by 8.7% in the first half of 2011 compared to an increase of 5.8% in the first half of 2010.

Table 9: Composite Indicator of Economic Activities (Base 2006: 100)

		Composite Index	% change	
			Monthly	Annual
2010	<i>Jan.</i>	168.4	-6.3	1.6
	<i>Feb.</i>	171.9	2.0	4.0
	<i>Mar.</i>	175.8	2.3	3.4
	<i>Apr.</i>	177.2	0.8	8.9
	<i>May</i>	178.2	0.6	8.0
	<i>Jun.</i>	184.8	3.7	8.8
	<i>Jul.</i>	182.4	-1.3	9.1
	<i>Aug.</i>	186.7	2.3	10.9
	<i>Sept.</i>	181.9	-2.6	7.2
	<i>Oct.</i>	184.2	1.3	12.3
	<i>Nov.</i>	182.6	-0.9	7.0
	<i>Dec.</i>	195.8	7.2	8.9
2011	<i>Jan.</i>	185.5	-5.4	10.0
	<i>Feb.</i>	182.2	-1.7	6.0
	<i>Mar.</i>	193.2	6.0	9.8
	<i>Apr.</i>	189.1	-2.1	6.7
	<i>May</i>	196.4	3.9	10.2
	<i>Jun.</i>	202.4	3.0	9.5

Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

2.2 Development of Industrial production in volume

Industrial sector statistics are among the key indicators of how the real economy is performing, and it is within this context that this subsector talks of the recent development activities in the industrial sector production during the first half 2011 compared to the first half 2010.

The industrial sector production in volume for the first half 2011 compared to the same period of the previous year, recorded significant increases in most of the large establishments. This was in particularly with modern beer and soft drinks which increased by (+28.3%) and (+20.3%) respectively, tobacco (+4.6%), electricity supply (+10.9%), water production and supply (+17.2%), production of paints (+46.4%), soaps (+4.3%), production of sugar (+42.5%), rice production (+7.1%), production of animal feeds (+11.9%), grain flour production (+11.1%), plastic shoes (+13.2%), bricks and tiles production (+12.9%), milk processing (+63.4%), mineral water production (+15.9%), juice processing (+18.4%) and cosmetics (+31.6%).

However, some of the large industries registered declines during the period under review. These are cement production which declined by (-26.3%) as a result of technical problems that the industry has been facing in the recent past, textile industries (-39.6%) due to decline in demand from their main customers, metal industries (-1.7%) due to unfavourable

business climate, tea (-3.0%), coffee (-26.3%) and mineral extraction (-13.8%) due to decline in tin (-26.8%).

It should be noted that the majority of surveyed industries are located in Kigali City (77 out of 107 as the selected sample from estimated total of 137 establishments).

Table 10: Synthetic table for large industrial production

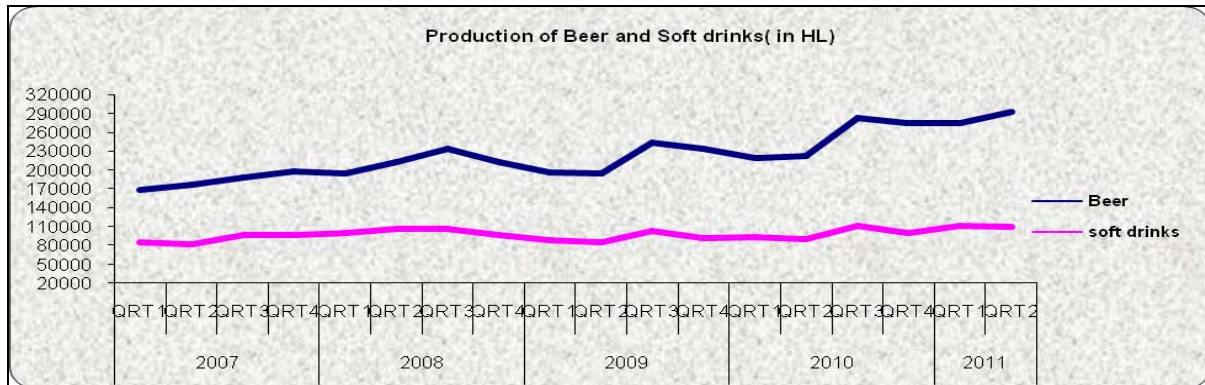
Industries	Unit	First half 2010	First half 2011	% change
Modern beer	HL	441 749	566 862	28.3
Soft drinks	HL	184 121	221 412	20.3
Tobacco (in millions of sticks)	Sticks	116	121	4.6
Cement	Tons	55 188	40 693	-26.3
Metals	Tons	5 849	5 752	-1.7
Textiles	Yards	1 151	695	-39.6
Sugar	Tons	2 971	4 233	42.5
Electricity Supply:	KhW	176 708 169	196 015 174	10.9
Domestic production	KhW	138 973 259	167 602 304	20.6
<i>Of which: hydro production</i>	KhW	54 404 228	65 715 832	20.8
<i>Thermal</i>	KhW	84 411 424	101 514 085	20.3
<i>Solar</i>	KhW	157 607	372 387	136.3
Import	KhW	39 211 810	32 220 670	-17.8
Export	KhW	1 476 900	3 807 800	157.8
Water	M3	12 861 059	15 074 920	17.2
Coffee	Tons	4 120	3 034	-26.4
Tea	Tons	13 306	12 911	-3.0
Pyrethrum	Tons	4	11	145.6
Mining	Kgs	3 239 306	2 792 462	-13.8
<i>of which: Cassiterite</i>	Kgs	2 653 492	1 943 207	-26.8
<i>Coltan</i>	Kgs	205 424	408 484	98.8
<i>Wolfram</i>	Kgs	380 390	440 771	15.9

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Food, modern beer, soft drinks, sugar and tobacco industries

For the first half 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, modern beer and soft drinks increased by 25.9%, of which modern beer (28.3%) and Soft drinks by (20.3%). The increase in beer production volume resulted from high increase in the PRIMUS brand (40.4%) since July 2010 due to affordability and price compliance campaign conducted by the commercial department of the industry.

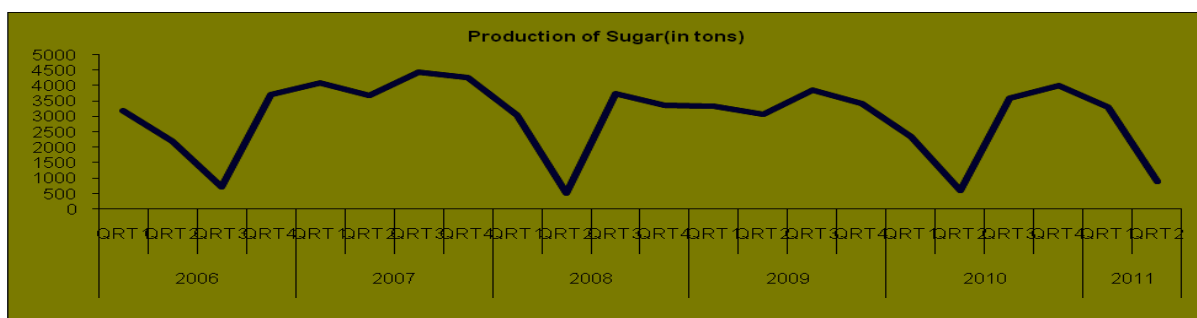
Fig. 2: Production of modern beer and soft drinks



Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Sugar production significantly rose by 42.5% in the first half 2011 compared to the first half 2010, recovering from last year’s low production as sugar cane plantations were destroyed by heavy floods, and the factory has started operating in its normal conditions. However, despite this significant increase, the factory is still too small to satisfy the domestic demand, as evidenced by the recent hike in sugar prices. In addition, the factory stopped production from mid-April to mid- June this year for maintenance of its machines as normally done every year.

Fig. 3: Evolution of sugar production

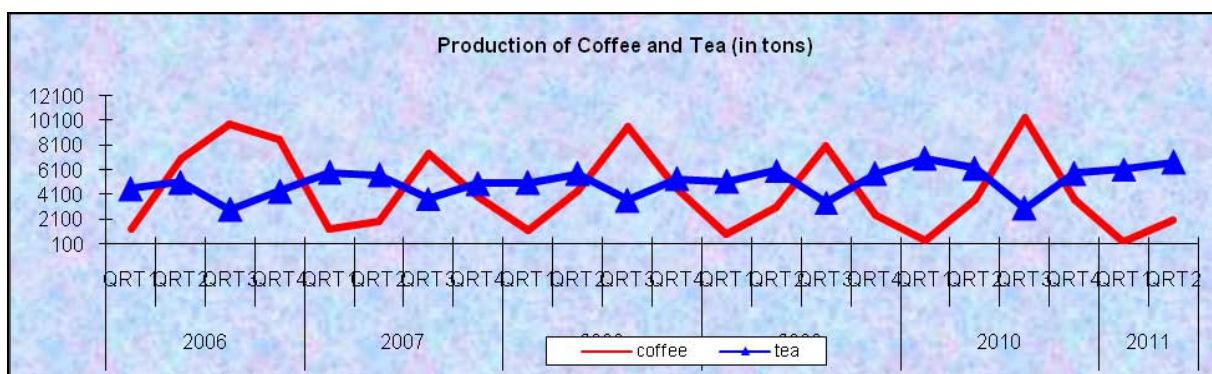


Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Coffee and Tea

The production of coffee and tea decreased by 26.4% and 3% respectively. Coffee production decreased as a result of low coffee season this year compared to the last year's season since coffee seasons are cyclical in nature as mentioned earlier. On the other hand, tea production declined due to irregular climate tea plantations that were experienced in March 2011 where heavy rains hindered green tea harvesting, resulting into low production. It should be noted that in the harvest period, tea is harvested after every eight days after which tea leaves are no longer good for dry tea production.

Fig. 4: Evolution of Coffee and Tea production



Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Metal, Textiles and cement Industries

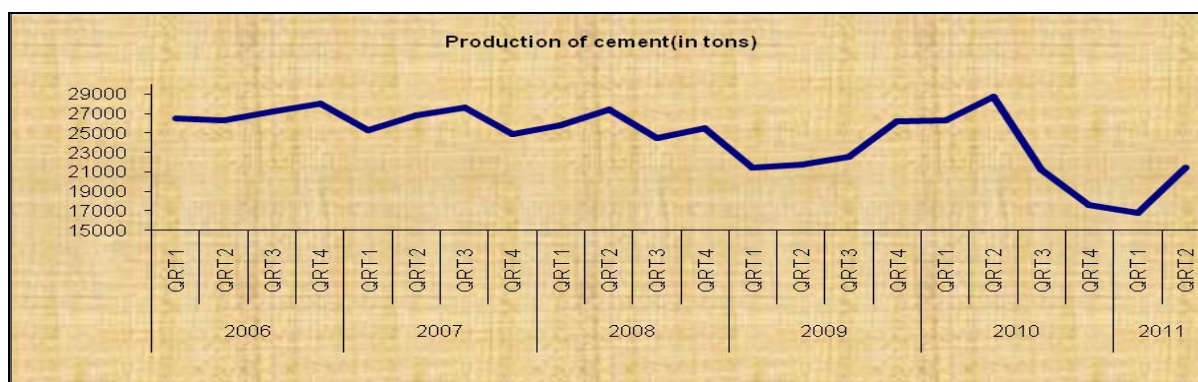
Textile manufacturing falls by 39.6% due to low demand from the factory's main customers who are mainly public institutions. However, the factory has injected USD 1 million in order to increase its capital, expecting production to go up in the near future.

Despite a significant take off since the beginning of 2011 after a sharp decline, the Production of cement was still lower in Quarter 2 by 26.3% compared to the same period of

2010. This situation is attributed to CIMERWA FACTORY, the major cement producing company which has been facing problems as one of its burning furnace failed from mid last year. Due to this, it will still be very difficult for the industry to meet its annual production target of one hundred thousand tons. At the beginning of this year the factory received a loan from AFDB to purchase equipments but still more financing is needed to build new premises which will enable the factory to significantly increase its production capacity.

Regarding metals production, it declined by 1.7% as a result of poor business climate.

Fig. 5: Evolution of cement production

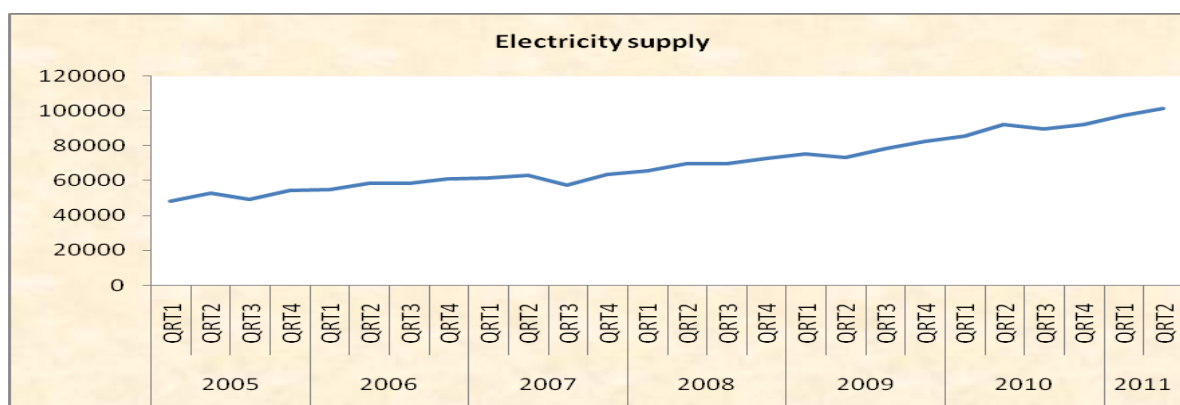


Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Energy and water production

For the first half 2011, electricity production rose by 20.6%, and this was a result of the significant rise in Hydro power production (20.8%) as a result of implementation of Electricity Access Rollout Program to increase the number of population accessing electricity. To this effect, a new hydroelectric power plant, RUKARARA was constructed at NYAMAGABE district in the Southern Province with a capacity of 9.5MW. On the other hand, production of water increased by 17.1% as a result of renovation of NZOVE station.

Fig 6: Evolution of domestic production and import of electricity



Source: BNR, Statistics Department

2.3 Quarterly Index of Industrial production (QIIP)

The Index of Industrial Production shows evolution of the volume of output of the Industrial sector which covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply. This index which compiled on a quarterly basis is one of the most industrial short-term indicators, which aims at measuring, changes in the volume of industrial output. The sector's weights are mining and quarrying (18.2%), manufacturing (67.8%), and electricity, gas and water supply (14%).

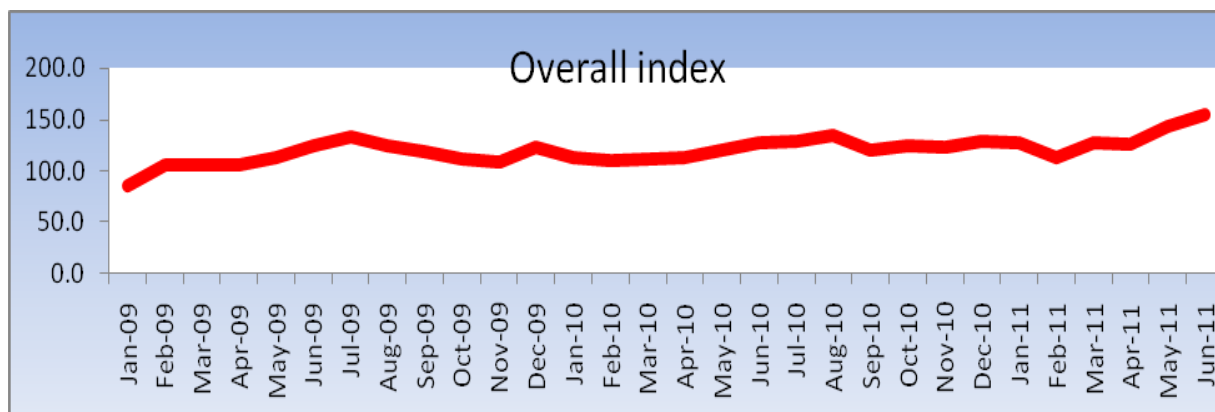
Table 11: Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (base: 2008 = 100, in % Changes)

Activity Group	Weights	Quarterly % Change					Annual Change	
		2010			2011		2011	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
TOTAL RWANDA	10000	8.3	6.0	-1.8	-2.2	15.4	10.1	17.4
Mining and quarrying	1824	15.2	28.5	-3.3	64.7	-17.5	135.6	68.7
Manufacturing	6781	5.1	8.3	-4.1	14.8	22.1	-7.0	8.0
<i>Manufacture of food products</i>	3178	10.5	2.3	-1.6	16.6	48.0	-7.1	24.3
<i>Manufacture of Beverages and tobacco products</i>	1937	-1.4	27.0	-4.5	10.8	3.6	6.6	12.0
<i>Manufacture of textiles, tanning and dressing of leather</i>	203	16.0	-27.0	-1.3	-0.9	9.4	-39.9	-21.8
<i>Manufacture of wood, paper and paper products, publishing and printing</i>	50	-0.7	25.5	26.9	16.3	-9.2	32.3	21.1
<i>Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products</i>	290	-5.9	-2.2	4.6	19.9	-20.6	-22.8	-34.9
<i>Manufacture of rubber and plastics products</i>	91	0.3	7.9	-1.8	-1.1	-16.1	4.9	-12.2
<i>Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products</i>	647	17.0	-19.1	-13.9	-8.1	23.4	-25.2	-21.0
<i>Manufacture of fabricated metal products,</i>	366	2.3	17.5	-13.6	32.9	24.3	-30.3	-15.3
<i>Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.</i>	18	21.0	16.8	-49.1	4.4	34.6	-51.1	-16.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	1395	26.6	-11.9	9.7	12.4	18.8	7.1	0.6
<i>Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply</i>	1210	30.9	-17.2	9.8	-8.1	20.5	9.4	0.7
<i>Collection, purification and distribution of water</i>	185	9.5	17.7	8.7	34.2	10.5	-7.7	-6.9

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

The overall index of industrial production in the second quarter 2011 increased by 17.4% compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year, explained by good performance in mining and Quarrying (68.7%) as a result of increase in volume of coltan and wolfram. Manufacturing rose by 8.1% and electricity, gas and water supply" increased by 0.6%. The rise in manufacturing resulted from good performance from manufacture of food products (+24.3%), and beverages and tobacco (+12.0%), which are among the main components of the manufacturing industries.

Fig. 7: Overall Index of Industrial Production (base: 2008 = 100)

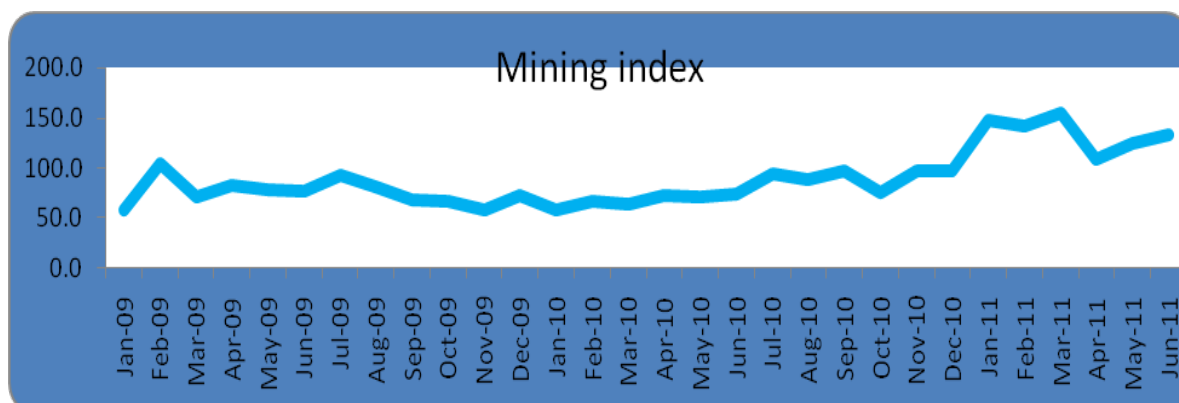


Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Mining and quarrying index

The index of Mining and Quarrying which represents 18.2% of the industrial sector real output rose by 68.7% in the second quarter on annual basis, as a result of high increase noted in Coltan and wolfram products due to the rise in their prices at the international markets.

Fig.8: Mining index (base: 2008 = 100)



Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Manufacturing index

Manufacturing output, which covers the production of a wide range of goods; represent 67.8% of the total industrial sector output. Manufacturing output in the second quarter 2011 increased by 8.1% compared to the corresponding quarter 2010. The rise in manufacturing resulted from good performance from manufacture of food products (+24.3%), and beverages and tobacco (+12.0).

Fig. 9: Manufacturing index (base: 2008 = 100)



Source: BNR, Statistics Department

2.4 Turnovers trend for industry and service sectors

In the second quarter 2011, industry sector account for 32% while service sector represent 68% of the total turnovers. The overall turnover for the industry and service sectors rose by 24.4% when compared to the second quarter 2010, of which industry sector rose by 27.9% while service sector grew by 22.8%. Economic activities are significantly improving in the construction, mining, energy sectors, petroleum companies, financial services, garage services, and trade services. However, recovery is still moderate in transport & storage, and post and telecommunication services, as evidenced by recorded turnovers of service sector.

A. Industry sector

The industry sector is dominated by manufacturing industries with a share of about 47% in the second quarter 2011. Industrial activities rose by 27.9% in the second quarter 2011 compared to the second quarter 2010 attributed mainly by high increase in mining sector (47.5%) and construction industry (39.4%).

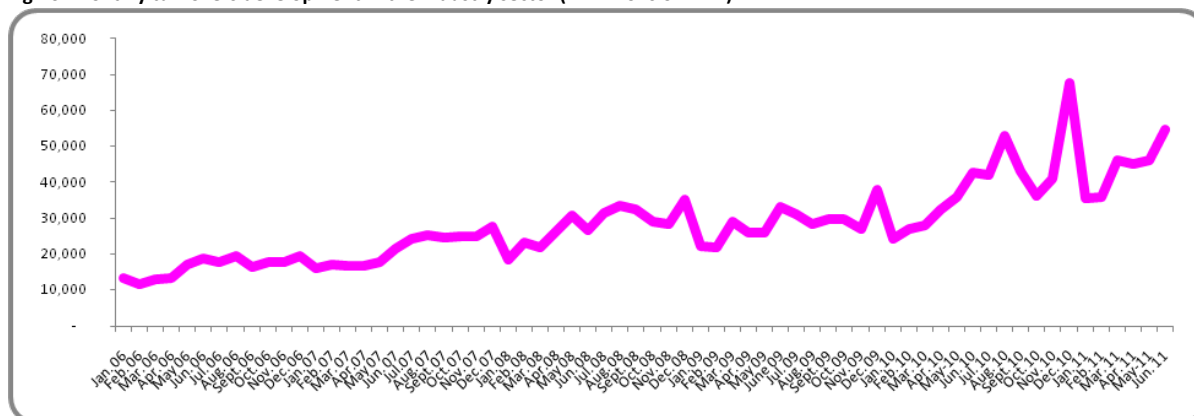
Table 12: Quarterly % changes for the Industry sector's total turnovers, Q1 2009- Q1 2011

	2009				2010				2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Industry	22.6	3.8	-4.3	3.3	11.0	32.1	49.8	52.8	37.1	27.9
Manufacturing	12.8	0.7	-3.5	-7.1	11.3	22.9	29.5	37.5	17.7	18.5
Energy	25.6	46.2	23.9	13.0	6.4	7.2	27.8	11.7	20.8	22.1
Mining	67.7	-29.7	-41.4	4.9	21.9	96.9	108.9	75.1	43.6	47.5
Construction	31.5	8.5	4.8	19.7	7.8	48.7	90.8	86.2	78.9	39.4

Source: RRA, Large Tax Payers Department

The manufacturing industries have registered a significant progress in their turnovers, which was drawn essentially by the increase in the production of alcoholic beverages and soft drinks as well as printing companies. As a result, the overall turnovers of the manufacturing industries during the second quarter of 2011 marked an increase of 18.5%. Energy sector rose by 22.1% as a result of rehabilitated MUKUNGWA and NTARUKA hydro power stations, as well as production of clean water of NZOVE II water station establishment in 2009.

The turnovers for the mining industry, dominated by tin, coltan and wolfram increased highly by 47.5%, as a result of increase in the international prices of all minerals mostly tin whose prices rose by 79.9% from an average of 20.72 USD/kg in the first half of 2010 to 37.27 USD/Kg in the first half of 2011. The total turnovers for construction sector rose by 39.4% in the second quarter 2011 compared to the second quarter 2010, and this was a result of road rehabilitation work, hotel construction and construction of residential houses.

Fig.10: Monthly turnovers development in the industry sector (in millions of RWF)

Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

B. Services sector

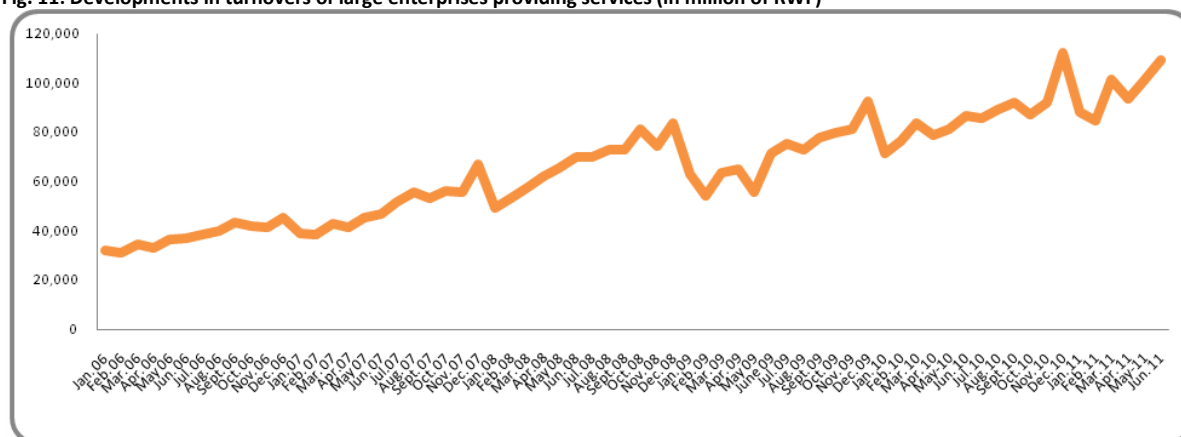
The overall services activities in the second quarter 2011 registered a nominal increase of 22.8% of their turnovers compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. This better performance of the sector is mainly explained by high growth in petroleum companies (54.3%), garage services (32.7%), trade services (23.2%) and banks and insurance companies (+12.3%). However, post & telecommunication services declined by 8.5%.

Table 13: Quarterly % changes for the Services sector's total turnovers, Q1 2009- Q1 2011

	2009				2010				2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Services	11.6	-1.9	4.7	7.3	28.8	29.3	19.8	14.9	18.4	22.8
Trade	11.8	1.8	6.0	4.7	24.4	24.8	17.4	10.7	14.3	23.2
Banks & Insurance	17.8	5.5	15.6	21.2	44.8	41.4	26.8	20.5	22.9	12.3
Transport & Storage	-8.4	10.6	63.7	70.0	122.6	36.5	3.5	-11.0	-12.5	8.1
Garage services	186.9	-45.0	-58.2	-72.5	-73.3	-20.7	3.6	18.6	27.2	32.7
Petroleum companies	-12.1	-29.9	-20.4	-6.2	20.1	40.4	34.2	38.5	54.7	54.3
Post & Telecommunication	46.9	25.9	11.5	14.9	29.7	19.2	15.3	3.9	-6.9	-8.3
Other services	31.1	14.6	29.7	6.8	23.9	26.2	7.6	14.0	17.3	21.8

Source: RRA, Large Tax Payers Department

The growth in financial services came mainly from turnovers reported by banks and insurance companies which increased by 24.6% and 21.2% respectively.

Fig. 11: Developments in turnovers of large enterprises providing services (in million of RWF)

Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

II.2 INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Inflation in Rwanda has been increasing during the first half of 2011 but maintained at relatively low level compared to other EAC countries. On annual basis, headline inflation reached 5.82% in June from 4.1% in March 2011, after 0.23% in December 2010. In terms of annual average, inflation has remained almost stable at 2.5% in June, against 2.2% in March 2011 and 2.3% in December 2010.

The rise in the annual headline inflation was attributed primarily to education (+20.85%) due to the increase in private school fees that were recorded at the beginning of the year, transport (+11.35%), food and non alcoholic beverages (+7.44%) as well as miscellaneous goods and services (+7.46%). Food prices started rising in June 2011 (2.41%), attributed mainly to prices of bread and cereals (6.12%) and fish (2.05%). During the first half of the year, energy prices have been rising due the increasing international oil prices, where since January, fuel prices have increased by 15.6%, from a pump price of Rwf 887 to Rwf 1 025 per litre in June 2011.

The major contributors of annual headline inflation were foods and non alcoholic beverages (+2.53), transport (+1.35%) and education (+0.69%) which account for about 80% of June 2011 annual headline inflation.

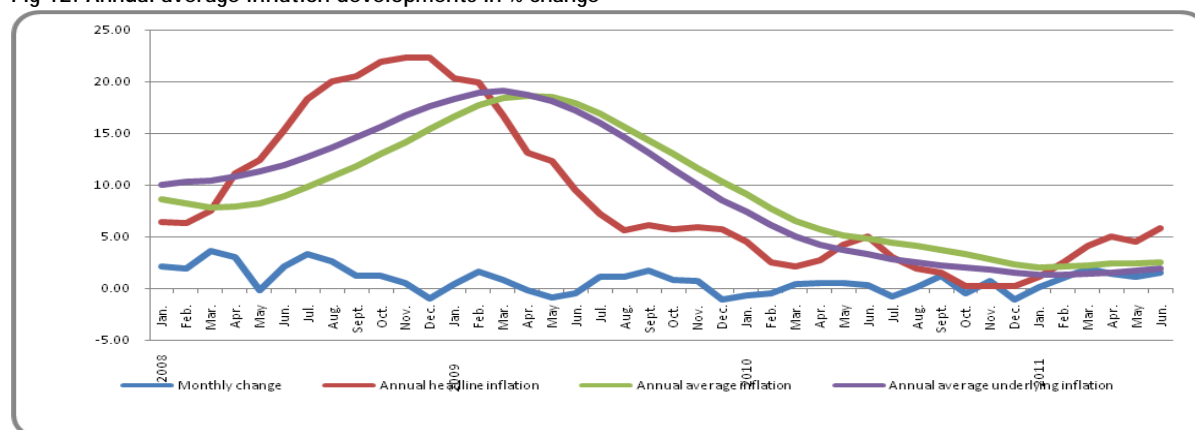
Table 14: Annual and monthly Inflation trend (% change in CPI, base 2009:100)

	Weights	Annual Headline Inflation				Monthly Inflation		
		2010	2011			2011		
		Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	Jun.	Jan.	Mar.	Jun.
Headline Inflation	10 000	0.23	1.09	4.11	5.82	0.14	1.91	1.54
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3 538	-2.69	-1.90	4.22	7.16	-1.45	4.36	2.41
- Bread and cereals	733	-10.64	-11.94	-3.66	16.55	0.10	5.15	6.12
- Meat	274	5.00	6.39	7.56	7.44	0.39	-0.03	0.34
- Fish	83	9.39	10.30	15.38	16.04	-0.86	0.31	2.05
- Vegetables	1 200	-5.20	-3.40	4.49	-2.81	-5.86	9.85	1.79
- Non-alcoholic beverages	160	-0.26	1.56	0.78	2.89	2.19	-0.18	1.86
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	240	4.06	1.91	-0.64	1.48	-1.22	-1.32	0.53
3. Clothing and footwear	377	1.59	3.19	4.30	6.70	1.44	-0.21	0.09
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2 204	1.63	1.55	3.55	2.09	0.03	0.32	0.95
5. Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	457	-2.37	-0.65	0.14	0.45	1.35	0.56	-0.06
6. Health	163	-1.14	-0.55	-0.68	-0.23	1.40	0.56	0.89
7. Transport	1 189	4.07	3.96	5.07	11.35	-0.13	1.18	3.08
8. Communication	288	-0.44	-0.85	2.01	0.88	0.00	0.63	-0.44
9. Recreation and culture	256	1.38	0.62	4.68	4.61	0.86	2.24	-0.33
10. Education	331	6.51	19.21	19.91	20.85	11.93	0.52	0.78
11. Restaurants and hotels	558	-0.44	0.83	-0.91	-0.22	1.55	0.18	-0.01
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	400	2.38	3.66	6.98	7.46	1.35	1.92	1.89

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

The annual average inflation slightly rose to 2.5% in June 2011 from 2.2% in March, and the underlying inflation which excludes fresh foods and energy from the overall CPI, on annual average reached 1.9% in June up from 1.7% in March 2011. The underlying inflation on annual change rose to 5.77% from 4.32% in May 2011.

Fig 12: Annual average inflation developments in % change



Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

On annual change, the price index for locally produced goods increased by 5.12% in June from 3.86% in March, after a decline of 0.07% in December 2010, while prices for imported goods rose from 5.10% in March to 8.65% in June 2011.

Table 15: Inflation by origin and category (% change in CPI, base 2009:100)

	Weights	Annual Headline Inflation						Monthly Inflation				
		2010	2011					2011				
		Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jan.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
<i>Overall inflation</i>	10 000	0.23	1.09	4.11	4.98	4.54	5.82	0.14	1.91	1.40	0.12	1.54
<i>Local Goods</i>	7947	-0.07	0.94	3.86	4.79	3.95	5.12	0.08	1.82	1.45	-0.17	1.56
<i>Imported Goods</i>	2053	1.45	1.66	5.10	5.75	6.92	8.65	0.41	2.26	1.18	1.26	1.46
<i>Fresh Food</i>	1403	-1.06	2.16	10.6 0	12.0 7	5.51	6.51	-3.06	6.17	3.90	-3.82	0.93
<i>Energy</i>	767	3.61	2.44	4.95	4.49	4.85	4.99	-0.52	2.17	2.45	2.26	0.94
<i>Underlying</i>	7829	0.15	0.75	2.78	3.65	4.32	5.77	0.85	1.05	0.78	0.73	1.73

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

The rise in imported goods is a result of high inflation in the trading EAC countries whose inflation rates have reached double digit figures.

II.3 EXTERNAL TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Concerning the formal external trade during the second quarter of 2011, exports value increased by 48.1% compared to the same period of 2010, while its volume also rose by 58.2%. Imports value increased by 14.6% during the second quarter of 2011 due to price effect, while its volume increased by 13.1%. Despite the increase on exports the trade balance deteriorated from USD 543.8 million to USD 587.8 million for the period under review due to very high level of imports compared to exports. However, exports covered 21.0% of imports end June 2011 from 16.2% end June 2010. When informal cross border trade included, the import cover rose by about 25%.

A. Exports

The Rwandan exports remain dominated by traditional exports products such as coffee, tea and minerals accounting for 71.9% of the total export earnings end June 2011. Tea exports continue to perform better in both value and volume increasing by 10.1% and 4.1% respectively, resulting mainly from high international prices, from an average of 2.58 USD/kg end June 2010 to an average of 2.73 USD/Kg in end June 2011.

Unlike tea, coffee exports perform poorly in both value and volume declining by 11.5% and 36.7% respectively. This negative trend is mainly due to decrease in coffee production as a result of low coffee cycle.

The Rwanda mineral exports continue to show good performance. The value of exported tin increased by 206.1% and its volume rose by 75.4% due to the high increase in international prices, from an average of 9.07 USD/kg in the first half of 2010 to 15.82 USD/Kg in the first half of 2011. Coltan exports increased by 110.7% in value and 17.1% in volume, due mainly to high international prices from 20.72 USD/kg in the first six month of 2010 to 37.27 USD/kg in the first half of 2011.

Pyrethrum exports increase significantly both in value and volume with respective increasing rates of 159.5% and 147.7%. This performance resulting mainly from high international prices where the unit price recorded an increase of 4.8% from 222.47 USD/kg in the first six months of 2010 to 233.09 USD/kg in the first six months of 2011. Regarding non traditional Rwandan exports, hides and skins increased by 137.1% in value and by 102.3% in volume, while other exports increased by 33.4% in value and by 97.3% in volume.

The value of other export products and re- exports representing 24% of the total export earnings in the first six months of 2011 increased by 33.4% and decreased by 14.5% respectively. Other export products are dominated by flowers, bananas, other fruits, gold, textile, shoes, water tank, cassava flour, mineral water, animals, personal effect, are globally exported to DRC and EAC countries; except for minerals and hand crafts exported to UK, China, Hong Kong, USA, Belgium and Japan.

Re-exported products are dominated by cassiterite, exported to Switzerland as its value represents 60.7% of the total export earnings of re-exported products in the second quarter of 2011. Its exported value increased by 1.0% during the period under review. Other re-exported products include petroleum products and vehicles exported to DRC and Burundi and machines & engines exported to EAC countries.

Table 16: Export developments (Value in million of USD, Volume in tons)

	Jan.-June 2010		Jan. - June 2011		% change	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
EXPORTS	46,962.9	105.4	74,309.0	156.1	58.2	48.1
Coffee	3,551.2	9.2	2,247.7	8.1	-36.7	-11.5
Tea	12,811.4	33.0	13,331.3	36.3	4.1	10.1
Tin	1,683.0	15.3	2,952.0	46.7	75.4	206.1
Coltan	389.9	8.1	456.7	17.0	17.1	110.7
Wolfram	337.6	2.4	303.5	4.0	-10.1	67.0
Hides and Skins	1,327.1	1.3	2,684.6	3.2	102.3	137.1
Pyrethrum	5.7	1.3	14.1	3.3	147.7	159.5
Re-exports	4,003.5	19.0	7,239.1	16.2	80.8	-14.5
Other export products	22,853.4	15.9	45,079.9	21.2	97.3	33.4

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

B. Imports

Import products are classified into four main categories, namely consumer goods, capital goods, intermediary goods, and energy & lubricants. During the first six month of 2011, imports increased by 14.6% in volume while their value rose by 13.1%. This trend is mainly due to the increase in value of consumer goods (10.3%), accounting for 30% of the total value of imports, despite their volume declined by 12.8%. Capital goods increased by 4.0% in value and by 24.3% in volume, and intermediate goods highly increased by 20.2% in value and by 43.0% in volume.

In intermediary goods, construction materials increased by 4.6% in value and by 43.9% in volume, a situation mainly attributed to the cement and other similar products as well as other construction materials which respectively increased by 57.0% and 3.8% despite a decrease of 33.6% in value of metallic construction material. For the industrial products, their value increased by 32.6% and their volume increased by 23.8%, and this increase was explained by food industries, chemicals industries and various industries whose importation increased respectively by 46.7%, 44.0% and by 12.8% in value. The sensitive increase in both value and volume in fertilizers with respective increasing rates of 621.8% and 490.4% was mainly due to the high quantity importation of fertilizers recorded during the first half of 2011 compared to the same period of 2010.

Imports of energy and lubricants of which fuel accounts for 95.3% increased in both value and volume with increasing rates of 30.5% and 11.5% respectively, due to prices effect. Thus, the imported fuel in the first six months of 2011 rose by 31.9% in value and by 11.6% in volume.

Table 17: Imports Developments (Value CIF in million of USD, Volume in thousands of tons)

	Jan- June 2010		Jan -June 2011		% change	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
IMPORTS	546.1	649.2	617.9	743.8	13.1	14.6
Consumer goods	231.4	202.0	201.7	222.9	-12.8	10.3
Of which Food products	189.7	77.5	151.5	78.8	-20.2	1.7
Health and care	12.7	37.9	14.7	55.5	15.7	46.4
Goods of domestic use	6.7	29.0	5.9	12.1	-11.7	-58.2
Capital goods	19.2	167.2	23.8	173.9	24.3	4.0
Of which Transport Materials	3.2	30.3	4.8	36.8	48.5	21.4
Machines, devices and tools	9.0	104.7	9.2	84.7	1.9	-19.1
Intermediary goods	199.6	178.2	285.4	214.2	43.0	20.2
Of which Construction materials	108.7	72.8	156.5	76.2	43.9	4.6
Industrial products	79.7	77.6	98.6	102.8	23.8	32.6
Fertilizers	3.6	2.2	21.4	16.2	490.4	621.8
Energy and lubricants	95.9	101.8	107.0	132.8	11.5	30.5
of which fuel	91.7	95.9	102.4	126.6	11.6	31.9

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

C. Trade with EAC countries

Since 2006, Rwanda's total trade with EAC partner states recorded high increase from USD 278 to 600 million, driven mainly by imports indicating that Rwanda is a net importer in the EAC region. However, the EAC imports seem to slow down due to decline in imports of cereals and vegetables resulting mainly from the drought which hit the region.

Table 18: Trade flow within EAC bloc: from 2006 to end June 2011 (Value in million of USD)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (end June)
Exports to EAC	36.51	45.03	46.25	47.34	54.16	36.05
Imports from EAC	241.73	316.17	461.1	449.65	513.35	209.2
Trade balance	-205.22	-271.14	-414.85	-402.31	-459.19	-173.15
Total trade EAC	278.24	361.2	507.35	496.99	567.51	245.25

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

D. Informal cross-border trade

The Rwandan informal trade balance is globally in surplus. As evidenced by the results of a survey being conducted by the Ministry of Commerce, National Bank of Rwanda and National Institute of Statistics, total exports in second quarter 2011 under cross border trade amounted to USD 30.97 millions from USD 24.65 millions in the same period of 2010 and represented around 19.8% of formal exports. During the same period, the informal imports increased by 31.6% from USD 9.5 to 12.5 million between second quarter 2010 and second quarter 2011, leading to deterioration in Rwanda's positive trade balance with neighboring countries. This informal cross border exports and imports are dominated by crop products and live animals and the main trade partners are DRC and Uganda.

Table 19: Rwanda informal cross border trade (in USD millions)

	2009					2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2
Exports	11.10	10.65	11.06	13.78	46.59	12.5	12.09	12.43	14.64	51.74	13.51	17.46
Imports	5.98	5.47	5.96	6.11	23.52	4.70	4.80	5.61	5.47	20.57	4.41	8.09
Trade balance	5.12	5.18	5.10	7.67	23.07	7.86	6.07	5.64	7.39	26.95	9.10	9.36

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

II.4 PUBLIC FINANCE AND DOMESTIC DEBT

II.4.1 PUBLIC FINANCE

Compared to the second quarter 2010, Government finances marked by a decline in total revenues and grants (-2.76%) with RWF 239.16 billion in the second quarter 2011 against RWF 245.94 billion in the second quarter 2010. This decrease reflects a shortfall in grants due to delay of budget support disbursements. The overall fiscal deficit including grants worsened from RWF +36.26 to RWF -25.37 billion in the second quarter 2011.

Table 20: Government Financial Operations (in billions of RWF, unless otherwise indicated)

	2010				2011		% change
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q2 11/Q2 10
Total revenues and grants	161.55	245.94	212.28	208.50	155.98	239.16	-2.76
Total domestic revenues	104.58	99.73	108.42	118.18	124.52	132.97	33.33
Total tax revenues	101.28	94.41	103.77	113.33	120.47	125.91	33.37
Direct taxes	43.08	37.18	39.36	42.41	48.93	50.00	34.48
Taxes on goods and services	49.58	49.76	55.65	61.81	60.54	67.00	34.65
Taxes on international trade	8.62	7.45	8.76	9.11	10.99	8.90	19.46
Non tax revenues	3.31	5.32	4.65	4.85	4.06	7.06	32.71
Grants	56.97	146.21	103.86	90.32	31.46	106.19	-27.37
Budgetary grants	29.67	118.91	69.76	57.52	6.01	81.74	-31.26
Capital grants	27.30	27.30	34.10	32.80	25.45	24.45	-10.44
Total Expenditure and net lending	191.71	209.68	227.15	250.82	242.23	264.53	26.16
Total Expenditure	186.88	210.29	207.71	246.18	251.41	261.88	24.53
Current expenditure	119.15	123.42	124.72	133.68	121.90	149.02	20.74
Wages and salaries	26.56	29.63	28.87	31.32	29.19	32.47	9.58
Purchase of goods and services	30.35	30.73	24.62	32.96	25.44	43.14	40.38
Interest payment on public debt	3.24	3.77	3.65	4.01	3.22	4.65	23.34
Transfers and subsidies	44.96	48.44	49.37	46.75	49.95	51.82	6.98
Exceptional social expenditure	14.04	10.84	18.21	18.64	14.10	16.94	56.27
Capital expenditure	67.73	86.87	82.99	112.50	129.53	112.86	29.92
Net lending	4.83	-0.61	19.44	4.64	-9.18	2.65	-534.43
Current deficit	-14.57	-23.69	-16.30	-15.50	2.62	-16.05	-32.25
Overall deficit (payment order) basis)							
Including grants	-30.16	36.26	-14.87	-42.33	-86.25	-25.37	-169.97
Excluding grants	-87.13	-109.95	-118.73	-132.64	-117.71	-131.56	19.65
Change in arrears	17.79	-23.87	5.33	-12.49	24.89	-29.58	23.92
Overall deficit (cash basis)	-12.37	12.38	-9.54	-54.82	-61.36	-54.95	-543.86
Financing	12.37	-12.38	9.54	54.82	61.36	54.95	-543.86
Foreign financing (net)	5.33	6.59	5.12	12.80	17.98	32.20	388.62
Domestic financing	7.10	-18.97	4.42	42.02	43.38	22.75	-219.93
Banking system (monetary survey)	21.40	-5.90	-6.70	1.20	32.70	50.60	-957.63
Non bank (net)	-7.57	-1.04	-1.22	-2.42	-9.56	-5.44	423.08
Errors & Omissions/adjustment	-6.04	-12.37	12.34	43.24	20.24	-22.41	-81.16

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)

1. Government Revenues and Grants

The Government's overall macroeconomic strategy has continued to concentrate on reinforcement of economic growth by stimulating domestic sources of growth, promoting higher productivity and helping to stabilize the economy. Government revenues and grants amounted to RWF 239.16 billion in the second quarter 2011 against a program target of RWF 245.94 billion. This gap is mainly explained by a decline in grants due to delay in some external budget support disbursements.

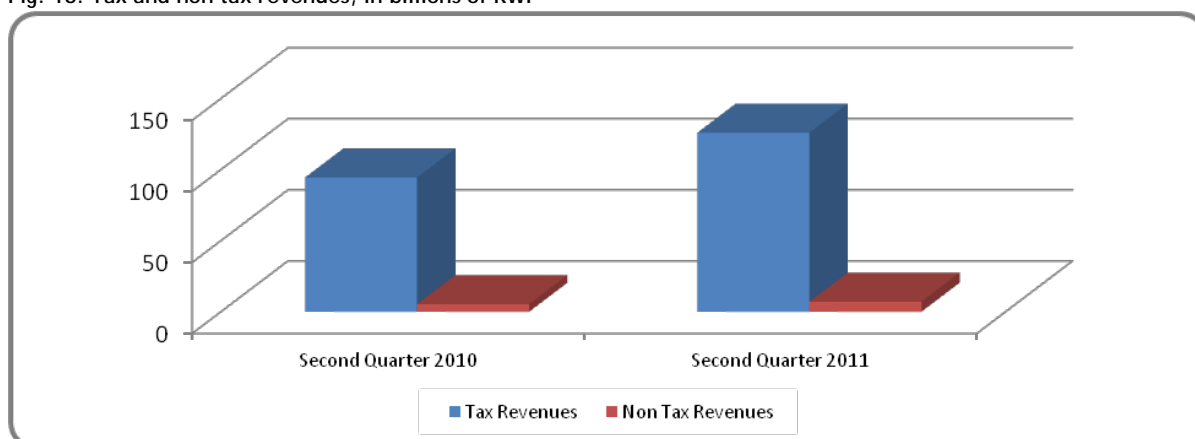
A. Domestic revenues

The total domestic revenues amounted to RWF 132.97 in the second quarter 2011 against RWF 99.73 billion recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year, which is an increase of 33.33%. Tax revenues stood at RWF 125.91 billion in the second quarter 2011 against RWF 94.41 billion in the corresponding period of 2010, which is an increase of 33.73%. The Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) took various measures to broaden tax base and improve efficiency in its operations, and established measures in fighting tax evasion and avoidance with a much emphasis on activities of informal sector. In addition, RRA focused efforts in fighting forged invoices and monitoring international transit. Special attention was paid to operations aimed at fighting smugglers of some sensitive products such as liquors and wines, VAT evaders and users of forged documents.

Direct taxes increased by 34.48%, from RWF 37.18 to RWF 50.0 billion in the second quarter 2011 due to the high increase in property tax as a result of more tax collection and also pay as you earn for new taxpayers registered under pay and enforcement of tax arrears that led to a recovery. Indeed, taxes on international trade rose by 19.46%, and this was a result of volume and value for goods originating from EAC States.

Non tax revenues rose by 32.71% in the second quarter 2011 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, and this came mainly from registration fees paid by privately registered candidates for national examination, fees from sale of maps, school books fees, fees from issuance of passports and fees on driving license, BNR dividends, ID cards receipts, strategic stock for petroleum products, fees from systematic land registration and other dividends.

Fig. 13: Tax and non tax revenues, in billions of RWF

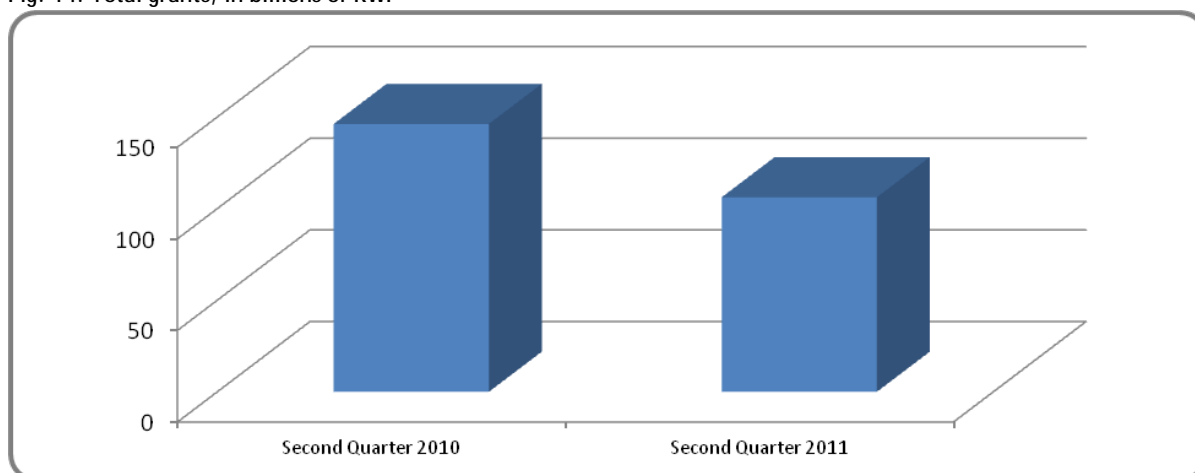


Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

B. Grants

In the second quarter 2011, total grants sensitively decreased by 27.37%, compared to the second quarter 2010, from RWF 146.21 to RWF 106.19 billion, and this was due to the delay of external support disbursements from the World Bank and European Union. Current (budgetary) grants totaled only RWF 81.74 billion (76.98% of total grants) while capital grants account for 23.02% of the total grants (RWF 24.45 billion).

Fig. 14: Total grants, in billions of RWF



Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

2. Government Expenditure and net lending

The overall thrust of Government's expenditure was to strengthen the fundamentals of the economy and increase private sector's resilience and make it the engine of growth. In managing expenditure, emphasis was put on enhancing efficiency and cost effectiveness. In the second quarter 2011, total government expenditure and net lending rose by 26.16%, from RWF 209.68 to RWF 264.53 billion. Spending outlays were dominated by capacity

building and infrastructural development projects as the main spending priorities mentioned in the economic development and poverty reduction strategy paper (EDPRS).

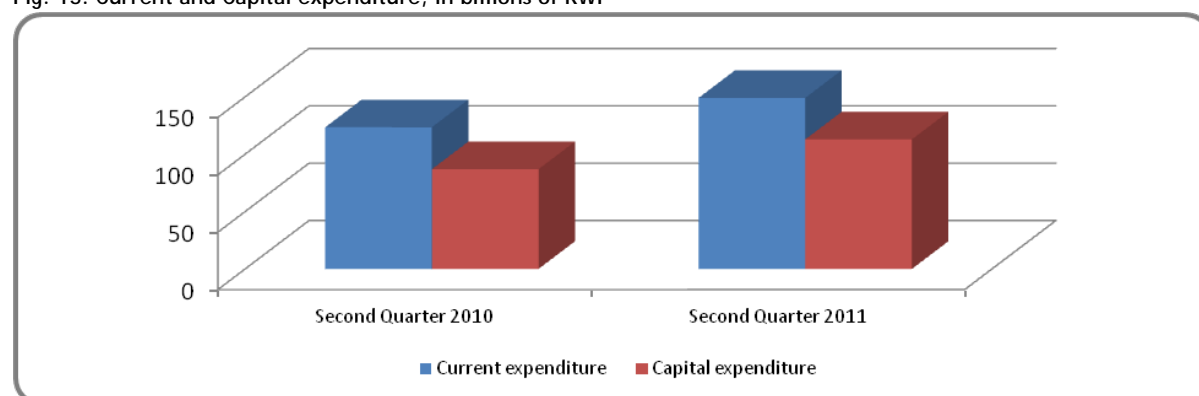
A. Current expenditure

Comprising wages and salaries, purchases of goods and services, interest payments on public debt, transfers and subsidies, and exceptional social expenditures, current expenditures amounted to RWF 149.02 billion in the second quarter 2011 against RWF 123.42 billion recorded in the corresponding period of 2010, which is an increase of 20.74%. The purchase of goods and services, which were the second largest component of current expenditure (28.95%) after transfers and subsidies (34.78%), rose by 40.38%. Indeed, exceptional social expenditure, interest payments on public debt, and wages & salaries increased respectively by 56.27%, 23.34%, and 9.58%. Here, more spending concentrated in education particularly training teachers, construction of nine year basic education classrooms, extension of electricity and water, and construction of various roads.

B. Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure amounted to RWF 112.86 billion in the second quarter 2011 as compared to RWF 86.87 billion recorded in the second quarter 2010, which is a rise of 29.92%. The focus of development expenditure was to enhance longer-term productivity and competitiveness, while supporting further economic activity. The net lending expenses, which are composed of loans to public enterprises minus their reimbursements, stood at RWF 2.65 billion in the second quarter 2011 rising from -0.61 billion recorded in the second quarter 2010.

Fig. 15: Current and Capital expenditure, in billions of RWF



Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

3. Budget deficit and its financing

A. Budget deficit

In line with tax collection efforts and external assistance, the Government financial transactions registered an overall deficit (payment order basis) including grants of RWF 25.37 billion in the second quarter 2011 against a surplus of RWF 36.26 billion in the second quarter 2010, and this worsening was mainly due to the delay of some external support disbursements. The overall deficit excluding grants reached RWF 131.56 billion in the second quarter 2011 from RWF 109.95 billion in the second quarter 2010. The current deficit improved from RWF 23.69 billion to RWF 16.05 billion in the second quarter 2011.

B. Deficit financing

In the second quarter 2011, a total overall deficit of RWF 54.95 billion (cash basis) was mainly both externally and domestically financed, where domestic financing from the banking sector was RWF 50.60 billion against RWF -5.90 billion in the second quarter 2010. Similarly, external resources in-form of budgetary loans amounted to RWF 21.36 billion in the second quarter 2011 compared to nothing that was disbursed in the second quarter 2010.

Table 21: Deficit financing (in billions of RWF)

	2010		2011		% Change
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q2 2011/Q2 2010
Financing	12.37	-12.38	61.36	54.95	-543.86
Foreign financing net	5.33	6.59	17.98	32.20	388.62
Drawings	-	-	19.84	35.03	-
Budgetary loans	-	-	0.0	21.36	-
Project loans	-	-	19.84	13.68	-
Amortization (due)	-	-	-1.86	-2.84	-
Domestic financing (net)	7.10	-18.97	43.38	22.75	-219.93
Banking system (monetary survey)	21.40	-5.90	32.70	50.60	-957.63
Non bank (net)	-7.57	-1.04	-9.56	-5.44	423.08
Errors & Omissions/adjustment	-6.04	-12.57	20.24	-22.41	81.16

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

II.4.2 DOMESTIC DEBT

The total domestic government debt stock rose by 14.4%, from RWF 303.6 billion end December 2010 to RWF 347.3 billion end June 2011. Liquidity problems were observed in March 2011 as result of government budget constraints due to the delay of external support disbursements, leading to the high increase in central bank overdraft to the treasury by 80.7%, from RWF 18.5 billion end December 2010 to RWF 33.5 billion end June 2011.

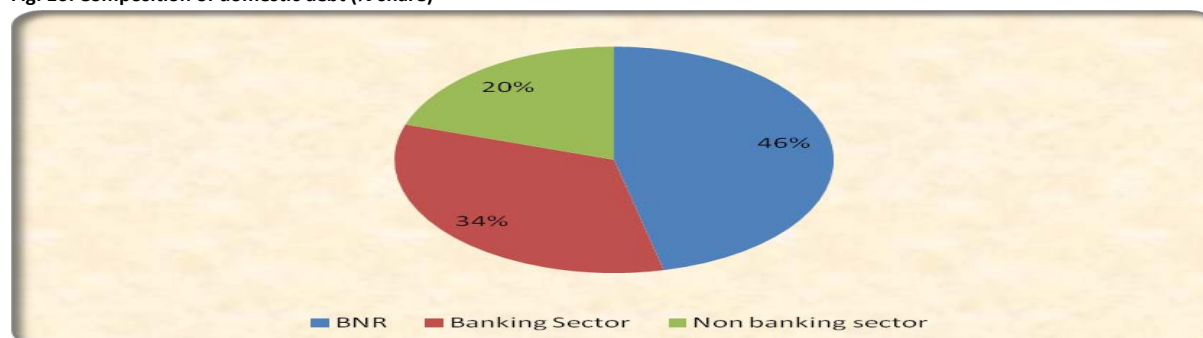
Table 22: Development of domestic public debt (in billions of RWF)

	2010						% change
	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Jun. 11/ Dec. 10
BNR	123.8	119.4	104.9	127.3	126.0	161.0	26.5
Consolidated debt	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	38.7	-1.6
Overdraft and advances	21.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	32.6	33.4	80.7
BNR monetary policy instruments	63.0	80.1	65.5	69.4	54.1	88.9	28.0
Banking Sector	36.4	64.5	69.1	101.7	101.7	117.0	15.0
Old development bonds	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
New Development bonds of which Banks	6.7	5.7	10.6	13.6	11.6	11.6	-14.7
Bonds issued MINECOFIN	8.1	7.9	6.5	5.6	4.7	4.4	-21.1
Treasury bills (issued at BNR for treasury issue)	14.5	42.6	44.1	74.6	80.0	95.3	27.7
Other accounts receivable	6.1	7.3	6.9	7.2	4.8	5.0	-30.8
Non Banking Sector	77.4	74.8	75.4	74.6	73.6	69.3	-7.2
Old development bonds (including PRE 1994 Debt)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
New Development bonds	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	-36.2
Consolidated debt to Rwanda Social Security Fund	56.4	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	49.9	-7.4
Bonds issued at MINECOFIN	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	-100.0
Treasury bills (issued at BNR for treasury issue)	1.3	2.7	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	-5.4
Other bonds for old arrears	17.5	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	0.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT STOCK	237.6	258.7	249.3	303.6	301.3	347.3	14.4

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

The profile of domestic debt by holder category shows that the National Bank of Rwanda (BNR) is the leading creditor to the government holding +46.4% of the total domestic debt stock followed by the banking sector (+33.7%) of which treasury bills took the lion's share with 81.5% in the banking sector. Another creditor is the non banking sector composed of non-bank financial institutions with 19.9% of the total domestic debt stock.

Fig. 16: Composition of domestic debt (% share)



Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

III. MONETARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

Despite higher pressures recorded during the first half of 2011 compared to end 2010, reflecting mainly the first round pass-through of the rising fuel prices on domestic markets, the overall inflation in Rwanda remained moderate to allow the BNR to continue conducting a monetary policy focusing on stimulating the lending activity. The BNR also continued to ensure that real interest rates remain positive for further supporting domestic savings mobilization and the financial deepening required for growth.

To this effect, the BNR decided to maintain the key policy rate low with the objective of releasing more liquidity to the system by limiting incentives for banks to invest on money market. Thus, the Key Repo Rate (KRR) has been kept unchanged to 6% for the second quarter 2011 from successively 7.5% in March 2010, 7% in June 2010 and 9% in December 2009. As result, the banking system has been experiencing significant improvement in liquidity situation allowing banks to increase the credit to the economy. To further build and shape market expectations, BNR has improved its communication strategy by creating an interactive platform of exchanging information with all stakeholders, with a particular focus on financial institutions and the business community.

III.1 MONEY SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Between December 2010 and June 2011, broad money increased by 15.7% while the growth was 1.6% in the first quarter and 13.9% in the second quarter. Broadly, the Net foreign assets declined by 6.5% in June 2011 since December 2010 contributing negatively to the change in broad money by 2.2%, while Net Domestic Assets contributed positively by 8.5%. The developments in NFA during April 2011 are mainly explained by external budget support from the World Bank of USD 107.0 million.

Table 23: Monetary Developments (RWF billion)

	2010	2011								% change
						% change				
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Apr	May	June	Q2	
Net Foreign Assets	518.9	498.1	493.2	464.4	-10.5	528.3	499.8	485.3	4.5	
NBR	414.9	385.6	376.8	353.5	-14.8	420.9	392.0	377.6	6.8	
Commercial Banks	104.0	112.5	116.4	110.9	6.6	107.4	107.8	107.7	-2.9	
Net domestic assets	97.0	112.1	126.3	161.5	66.5	119.5	170.3	227.3	40.7	
Domestic credit	268.2	286.1	294.6	320.1	19.4	286.6	352.4	400.3	25.1	
Government net	-131.3	-122.5	-123.0	-101.8	22.5	-149.8	-90.2	-48.3	52.6	
Autonomous bodies	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-25.0	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	33.3	
Public Enterprises	3.2	3.4	2.5	1.1	-65.6	1.0	1.5	2.6	136.4	
Private sector	397.1	405.9	415.7	421.3	6.1	435.9	442.0	447.0	6.1	
Other items net	-171.2	-174.0	-168.3	-158.6	-7.4	-167.0	182.1	-173.5	9.4	
Broad money M3	615.9	610.2	619.5	625.9	1.6	647.8	670.1	712.6	13.9	
Broad money M2	516.7	501.8	500.7	510.1	-1.3	537.1	558.6	600.3	17.7	
Money M1	330.6	317.9	311.7	322.5	-2.5	345.0	354.3	374.2	16.0	
Currency in circulation	90.5	83.7	82.7	83.9	-7.3	89.6	89.7	101.5	21.0	
Deposits	525.4	526.5	536.8	542.0	3.2	558.3	580.4	611.1	12.7	
o/w: demand deposits in RWF	240.1	234.2	229.0	238.6	-0.6	255.4	264.6	272.7	14.3	
Time deposits in RWF	186.1	183.9	189.0	187.6	0.8	192.1	204.3	226.1	20.5	
Foreign currency deposits	99.2	108.4	118.8	115.8	16.7	110.8	111.5	112.3	-3.0	

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Domestic credit of the banking sector expanded by 25.1% in June 2011 driven by the credit to the private sector which increased by 6.1% and continuing the recovery process in credit markets observed since 2010.

New authorized loans by the banking system have been significantly increasing to respond to higher demand for credit in the context of current economic dynamism. In 2010, banks authorized new loans amounted to RWF 262.0 billion of which RWF 121.9 billion were authorized in the first half of the year. During the same period of the year 2011, banks kept momentum as, by end June, new authorized loans stood at RWF 137.8 billion exceeding RWF 121.9 billion authorized in the first half of the last year. The new authorized loans continued to be granted mainly to Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels, public works and building industry and manufacturing industries with 36.5%, 25.4% and 7.5% respectively. Agriculture received only 4.1% of new authorized loans.

Table 24: New authorized loans to the private sector (RWF billion)

ACTIVITY BRANCH	2009	2010					2011	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1	Q2
AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL, HUSBANDARY&FISHING	3.7	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.6	5.1	3.8	1.9
MINING INDUSTRIES	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	20.1	7.0	5.6	7.2	7.0	26.8	2.5	7.8
ENERGY AND WATER	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.1
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDING & INDUSTRY	36.7	7.5	8.6	14.7	14.3	45.1	14.3	20.7
COMMERCE, RESTAURANT & HOTELS	73	19.9	37.1	28.4	26.4	111.	20.8	29.5
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &	31.9	9.0	3.8	3.5	6.4	22.7	2.6	3.2
O.F.I, INSURANCES AND OTHE R NON FINANCIAL	7.5	1.5	1.5	4.2	1.3	8.5	7.0	1.3
SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE COMMUNITY	4.7	1.3	3.4	2.3	2.8	9.8	1.6	2.2
ACTIVITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE	17.6	5.5	7.4	9	9.1	30.9	8.3	10.1
TOTAL	198.4	52.6	69.3	70.8	69.	262	60.9	76.

Source: BNR, Financial Stability Directorate

In terms of quarterly growth rate of the main components of M3, currency in circulation growth reached 21.0% in June 2011 from a negative growth in March (-7.3%) while it has been 17.5% for the whole year 2010. The current trend of currency in circulation is mainly driven by economic activities boosted by some projects injecting money in rural area coupled with some structural factors like insufficient development of non cash payment instruments; cash utilization in the cross border trade, low opportunity cost for holding cash and seasonal effects, mainly from the coffee season financing. Deposits in the banking sector have increased significantly to 12.7% in June from 3.2% in the first quarter 2011.

For the year 2011, especially during the second quarter, the coffee season financing has been significantly increasing following much better season compared to 2010. The situation from January to end June 2011 shows that the coffee campaign financing amounted for RWF 17.9 billion against RWF 10.3 billion last year.

III.2 LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT AND MONETARY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The liquidity has been managed towards achieving the PSI quantitative targets of Reserve Money and Net Foreign Assets. The end-June 2011 targets were met; despite the average intra-month levels of Reserve Money exceeded the target path during the second quarter of 2011.

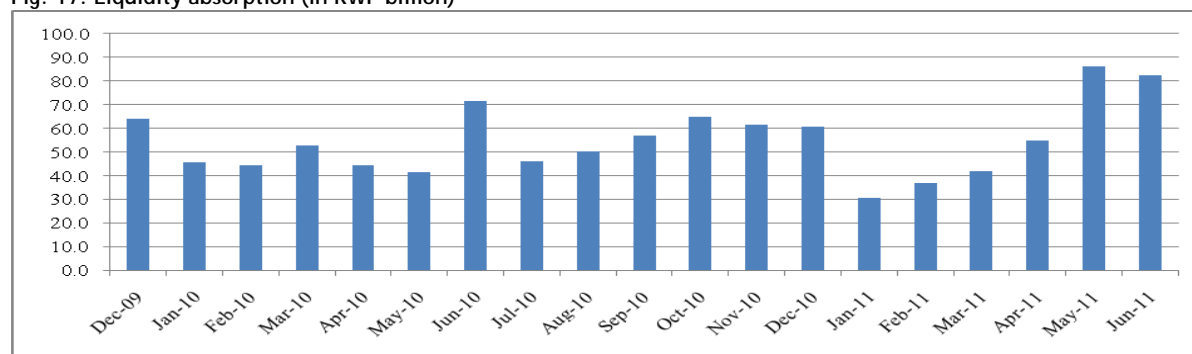
Table 25: Monetary program (RWF billion)

	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11
RM, actual	131.2	130.5	130.6	135.5	126.3	142.8
RM, actual (Monthly average)	133.5	134.9	129.6	134.6	135.9	140.3
RM target (Monthly)	131.2	131.3	133.7	135.1	135.9	141.4
<i>RM, actual Quarterly average</i>			<i>132.6</i>			<i>137.3</i>
<i>RM, Quarterly targets</i>			<i>133.0</i>			<i>137.5</i>
<i>NFA, actual, program exchange rate</i>	<i>382.2</i>	<i>374.1</i>	<i>349.9</i>	<i>415.7</i>	<i>389.4</i>	<i>374.9</i>
NFA, initial target			357.7			391.2
<i>NFA, adjusted target</i>			<i>349.9</i>			<i>343.6</i>

Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

This situation was due to a strong increase of 12.2 percent in currency in circulation out of the banking system by end June 2011, while the Monetary Programme projected a decline of 0.3 percent during the same period. This unexpected change in the Reserve Money composition has been posing a serious challenge in liquidity management. To achieve the Reserve Money end June target, BNR has been intervening frequently and massively to absorb liquidity from the banking system.

Fig. 17: Liquidity absorption (in RWF billion)



Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

The main challenge in the implementation of 2011 Monetary Program has been the currency in circulation developments. Indeed, seasonal effects mainly from better coffee season and economic activities were reflected in the increase of currency in circulation out of the banking system more-than-expected. Its development therefore entirely reflected economic activities as changes in the price level have been contained and no structural changes in the economy.

Table 26: Currency in circulation ratios (%)

	2009	2010				2011	
	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
CIC/M1	28.8	27.6	28.7	27.8	27.4	26	26.7
CIC/M3	14.6	13.6	15	14.3	14.7	13.4	14.4
CIC/RM	75.7	69.7	79.1	75.3	79.5	75.1	79.4

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Analyzing the monetization of the economy, there are indications that Rwandan economy has been more monetized than past years, as evidenced by the increase of the Broad Money to GDP ratio, from 65.3% by end 2009 to 72.1% in 2011.

IV. INTEREST RATES DEVELOPMENTS

In regards of short-term interest rates, repo rate has been fixed at its maximum level (6.0%) since the starting of this year, following the signal given by BNR of a need of liquidity to achieve current monetary targets. However, BNR succeeded to avoid distortion in t-bills rate and the latter recorded a slight decrease and stood at 6.78% by end June 2011 from 7.3% in December 2010. In the meanwhile, the interbank rate has been increasing as it reached 7.0% in June 2011 from 6.7% in January 2011, reflecting tight interbank liquidity.

On the side of commercial banks rates, deposit interest rate has been increasing since last year, but it increased significantly in the second quarter 2011 standing at 8.03% in June from 7.93% in May after 8.65% in April 2011. This performance encouraged significantly savings as time deposits grew by 99% standing at RWF 85.5 billion in June 2011 from RWF 42.9 billion in January 2011.

Table 27: Interest rates (in percentage)

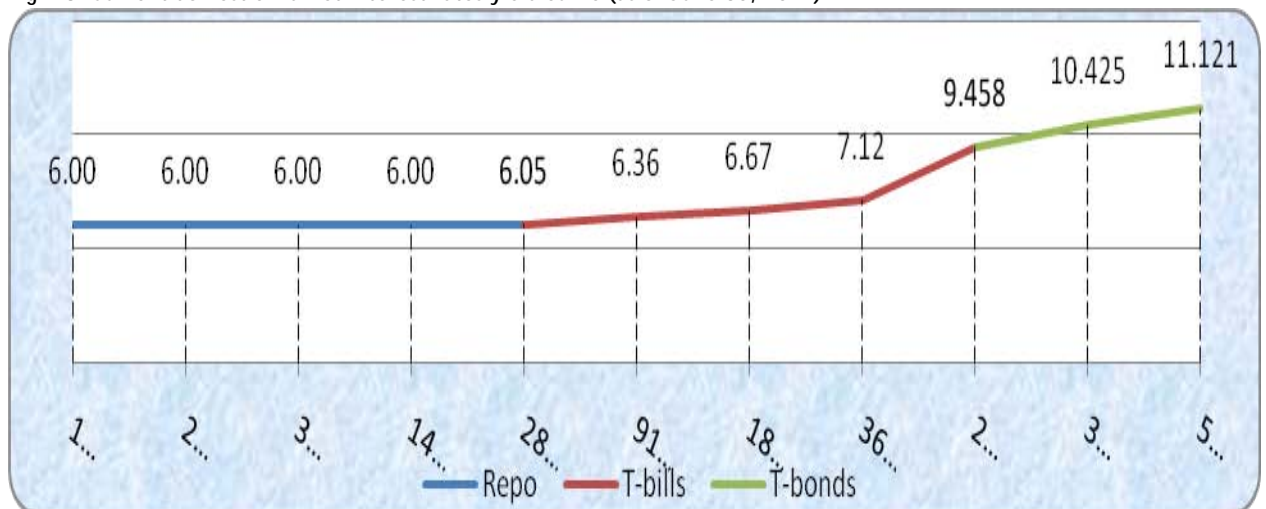
	2010								2011					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Sep	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Key Repo Rate	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Discount Rate	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Repo rate	5.3	4.6	4.4	3.5	3.9	5.2	7.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
T-Bills Rate	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.8
Interbank rate	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0
Deposit Rate	7.6	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.2	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.7	7.9	8.0
Lending Rate	17.0	16.1	16.9	17.0	16.7	17.4	16.8	16.9	15.6	16.9	16.6	16.2	16.9	17.0

Source: BNR, Statistics Department

Lending interest rate stood at 16.97% in June 2011 after a decrease in the previous months. The high level of lending rate is explained by a risk incurred by banks, the level of nonperforming loans among other factors.

Moreover, BNR committed to keep real interest rates positive by anchoring inflationary pressures as result of exogenous shocks from oil and non-oil commodities. In addition, BNR kept its policy rate at 6.0% to enhance banking sector to give more loans to the private sector.

Fig. 18: Current domestic market interest rates yield curve (as of June 30, 2011)



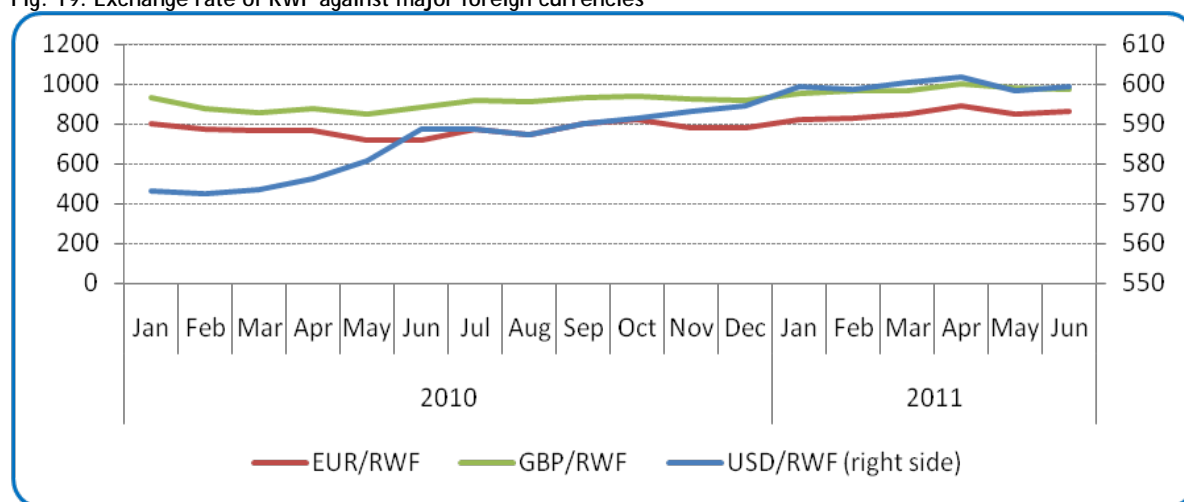
Source: BNR, Financial Markets Department

V. EXCHANGE RATE AND FOREX MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

V.1 EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS

The Rwandan franc has been stable versus USD, depreciating only by 0.8% between Dec 2010 and June 2011. However, RWF sensibly depreciated against both EUR and GBP by 10% and 7% respectively under the same period. This depreciation followed the appreciation of both EUR and GBP versus USD on international forex market.

Fig. 19: Exchange rate of RWF against major foreign currencies

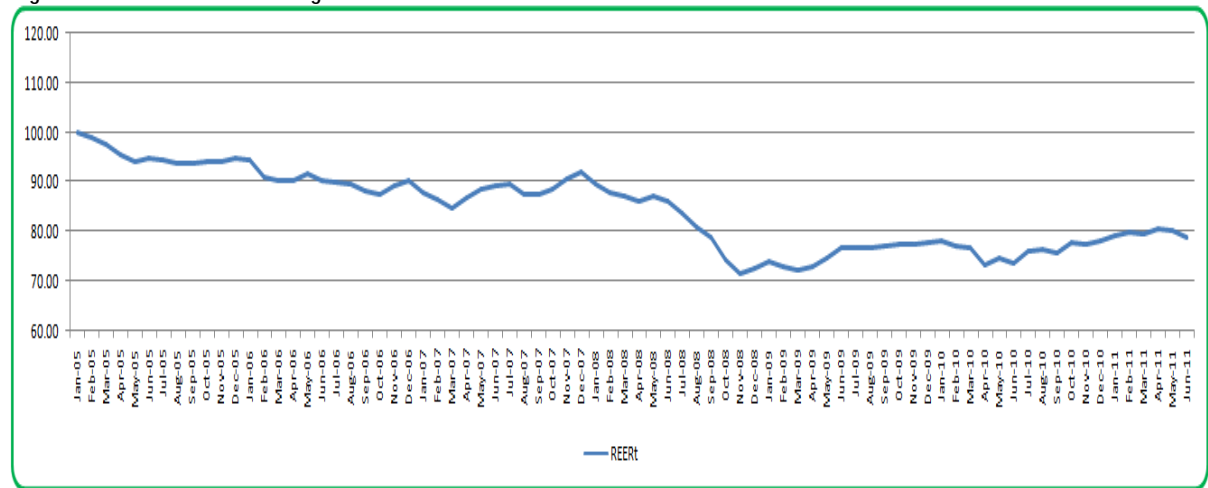


Source: BNR, Financial Markets Department

Furthermore, against regional currencies, RWF appreciated considerably by 10%, 8% and 5% versus Kenyan, Tanzanian and Ugandan shillings respectively, while depreciating by 1% vis-à-vis Burundi franc between June 30, 2011 and December 2010. This reflected the decline of Kenyan, Tanzanian and Ugandan shillings against other major currencies and regional currencies along this year.

Furthermore, the Real Effective Exchange Rate has been appreciating since May 2011 standing at 80.12 to 78.77 in June 2010. This trend was consistent with the trend of Rwandan Franc against regional currencies, in spite of its depreciation against GBP, EUR and slightly USD.

Fig. 20: Real effective exchange rate as on June 2011

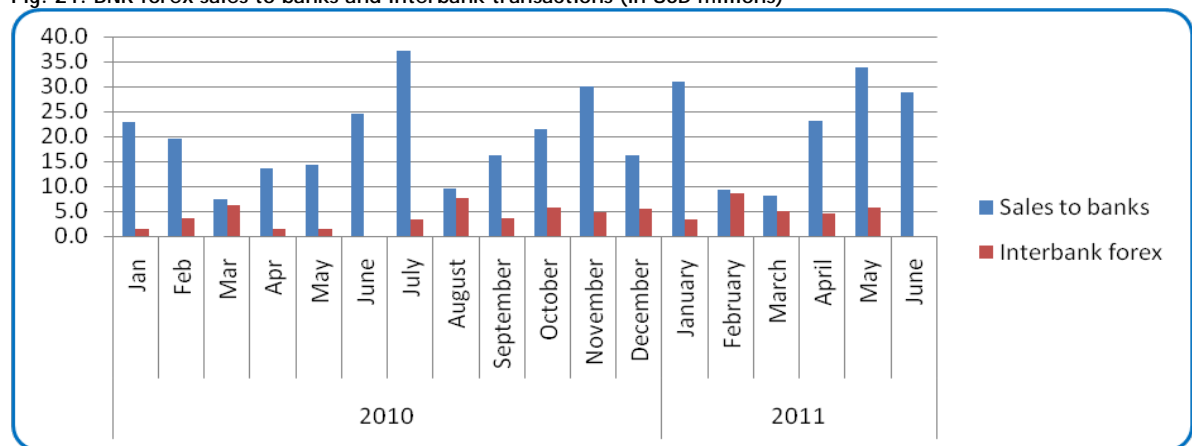


Source: BNR, Research and Policy Analysis Department

V.2 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

From January 2011, the domestic foreign exchange market has been characterized by a significant demand compared with the same period of last year. BNR sold USD 134.1 million in 2011 against USD 102.4 million in 2010. Interbank foreign exchange market recorded a remarkable improvement with a volume of USD 27.4 against 14.4 million under the same period of last year.

Fig. 21: BNR forex sales to banks and interbank transactions (in USD millions)



Source: BNR, Financial Markets Department

VI. FINANCIAL SECTOR SOUNDNESS

VI.1 BANKING SYSTEM

During the first half of 2011, the Rwandan banking sector remained stable with strong asset growth; increased competition in deposits mobilization; adequate capitalization as well as steady profitability.

As at end June 2011, the banking sector total assets expanded to RWF 808 billion compared to RWF 627.1 billion as at end June 2010 i.e. an annual growth rate of 28.8%. The Gross loan portfolio increased to RWF 391.6 billion from Rwf 331.3 in June 2010; thus an annual growth rate of 18.2% while it was 4.2% in the previous year.

The total deposits of commercial banks increased from RWF 462.7 billion end June 2010 to RWF 596.8 billion end June 2011, registering an increase of 29%.

The banking sector remains well capitalized with a Solvency ratio of 19.7% which is above 15% regulatory capital requirement. The total paid-up capital of commercial banks amounted to RWF 61.1billion.

The profitability has more than doubled with a consolidated Net Profit After Tax boosted from RWF 4.0 billion in June 2010 to RWF 9.4 billion in June 2011; increasing therefore by 130.7%. Similarly, as at end June 2011, commercial banking sector's return on assets (RoA) and return on equity (RoE) stood respectively at 2.4% and 16.7%; improving from 1.3% and 10.3% as at end June 2010. The major source of income remained interest income from loans, which accounted for 46.9% of total income.

As evidenced by the financial soundness indicators in the table below; commercial banks continued to clean up their loan books and recorded a continuous reduction in NPLs ratio during the year under review. Both Gross and Net NPLs ratios reduced respectively from 12.2% and 10.4% in June 2010 to 9.6% and 8.0% in June 2011.

The Liquidity level in the banking sector continued to improve; with a ratio of liquid assets to total assets standing at 56.0% (for commercial banks) well above the required minimum ratio of 20% of deposits on a weekly average basis.

The National Bank of Rwanda has continued to exercise its supervision role to ensure that banks are well capitalized and their growth is sustained with sufficient liquidity.

Table 28: Financial Soundness Indicators

Financial Soundness Indicators	Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11
Capital adequacy					
Solvency ratio	17.6%	20.3%	19.4%	19.9%	19.7%
Off balance sheet items/Total qualifying capital	224.4%	203.1%	206.1%	209.7%	242.4%
Insider loans/Core capital	13.5%	8.7%	5.9%	6.7%	5.6%
Large exposure/core capital	103.0%	80.0%	72.5%	78.5%	59.3%
Asset quality					
NPLs / Gross Loans	12.2%	12.4%	11.3%	10.2%	9.6%
NPLS net/Net loans	10.4%	10.7%	9.7%	8.7%	8.0%
Provisions / NPLs	56.8%	57.0%	53.1%	50.5%	49.7%
Earning Assets / Total Asset	81.1%	77.6%	78.1%	79.2%	73.2%
Large Exposures / Gross Loans	20.4%	17.4%	15.1%	17.8%	13.5%
Profitability and earnings					
Return on Average Assets	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	2.5%	2.4%
Return on Average Equity	10.3%	12.2%	13.7%	17.2%	16.7%
Net Interest Margin	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%	8.6%	9.0%
Cost of Deposits	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%
Cost to Income	89.3%	86.2%	83.2%	79.1%	77.3%
Overhead to income	54.0%	53.8%	55.2%	61.4%	55.8%
Liquidity					
Short term Gap	21.2%	17.4%	18.5%	14.5%	24.1%
Liquid Assets / Total Deposits	58.4%	47.9%	57.8%	52.1%	56.0%
Interbank Borrowings / Total Deposits	10.3%	9.0%	8.5%	8.7%	6.8%
BNR Borrowings / Total Deposits	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Gross loans/Total deposits	71.6%	69.3%	67.0%	68.7%	65.6%
Market sensitivity					
Forex Exposure / Core Capital	1.5%	2.4%	6.8%	7.2%	6.9%
Forex Loans / Forex Deposits	4.2%	2.1%	0.4%	1.0%	5.5%
Forex Assets / Forex Liabilities	101.0%	103.9%	106.0%	106.7%	112.8%

Source: BNR, Banking Supervision Department

VI.2 MICROFINANCE SECTOR

VI.2.1 License of MFIs and SACCOs

During the second Quarter of 2011, emphasis was put on licensing SACCOs established in line with UMURENGE SACCO Program. Out of 416 UMURENGE SACCOs, five are fully licensed.

Table 29: Licensing Progress of UMURENGE SACCOs as per June 2011

	Nr of U. SACCOs	% of Total SACCOs
UMURENGE SACCOs	416	100.0%
UMURENGE SACCOs fully licensed	5	1.2%
UMURENGE SACCOs Licensed for loan granting	327	78.6%

Source: BNR, Microfinance Supervision Department

Most of UMURENGE SACCOs did not apply for loan granting authorization because they had not yet fulfilled the minimum requirements for a SACCO to be licensed for such activity. Regarding the definitive operating license, SACCOs encountered difficulties to produce adequate business plans and procedures manuals.

VI.2.2 MFIs consolidated financial situation

Some changes were registered in Microfinance Sector with the two MFIs namely UNGUKA IMF and CFE AGASEKE which upgraded from microfinance to bank status and CAPECs which merged with UMURENGE SACCOs.

Main indicators such as loans, deposits and equity have increased by 26.8%, 23.4%, and 24.8% respectively since December 2010. The Non Performing Loans Rate which was increasing has improved too; however it remains exceeding the regulatory ceiling.

Table 30: Financial Data of MFIs. CSS, CAPECs, CFE AGASEKE, and IMF UNGUKA are excluded (In Rwf million)

	31-Dec-09	31-Dec-10	30-Jun-11	Change since Dec-10
Total Assets	26,367.85	31,621.75	40,246.41	27.3%
Cash and Cash Equivalent	6,602.13	6,448.82	7,731.65	19.9%
Gross Loans (Before Provisions)	18,135.52	24,012.58	30,454.72	26.8%
Non Performing Loans_ NPL	2,354.86	2,813.81	3,312.06	17.7%
Provisions	1,182.78	1,657.15	1,665.60	0.5%
Loans (Net of Provisions)	16,952.74	22,355.43	28,789.12	28.8%
Deposits	13,690.65	17,043.36	21,035.91	23.4%
Equity	8,842.16	10,562.66	13,179.70	24.8%
Non Performing Loans_ NPL Rate	13.0%	11.7%	10.9%	
Liquidity Rate	77.2%	59.0%	56.6%	
Capital adequacy (Solvency)	33.5%	33.4%	32.7%	

Source: BNR, Microfinance Supervision Department

Regarding the income performance, an upward trend was observed in Microfinance sector. Consolidated accounts, subsidies excluded, show that the Sector, which did not break even in 2009, improved end of June 2011.

Table 31: Income Statement of MFIs. CSS, CAPECs, CFE AGASEKE and IMF UNGUKA are excluded (In Rwf million)

(Rwf million)	31-Dec-09	30-Jun-10	31-Dec-10	30-Jun-11	Jun-11/ 10 change %
Financial Revenue	5,542.78	3,129.27	7,130.79	4,348.98	39.0%
Financial Expenses	499.18	243.44	587.91	297.51	22.2%
Net Financial Income before Provisions	5,043.59	2,887.76	6,542.88	4,051.48	40.3%
Net Provision Expenses/Gains	678.93	381.90	863.72	329.00	-13.9%
Financial Revenue (After Net Provisions)	4,364.67	2,507.70	5,679.16	3,722.47	48.4%
Operating Expenses:	4,911.74	2,490.27	5,400.71	3,128.91	25.6%
Personnel Expenses	2,453.63	1,314.62	2,753.55	1,637.65	24.6%
Net Operating Income +	(547.07)	26.79	278.45	593.56	2115.6%
Net Non-Operating Income	(110.58)	45.91	242.24	17.82	61.2%
Net Income (Before Taxes & Donations)	(657.65)	71.90	520.69	611.38	750.3%
Net Income (After Taxes & Before Donations)	(657.65)	71.87	518.06	609.36	747.9%
Donations	756.77	122.26	246.41	138.08	12.9%
Net Income after Taxes and after Donations	99.12	192.75	764.48	747.44	287.8%

Source: BNR, Microfinance Supervision Department

From December 2010 to end June 2011, figures of UMURENGE SACCOs showed an increase of activities.

Table 32: Figures of UMURENGE SACCO Program

	Population >=16 years old	Membership Subscription	Nbr of members who paid Shares	Nbr of Account Opened	Share Subscription Mio. RWF	Shares Paid up Mio. RWF	Deposits Collected Mio. RWF	Loans Granted Mio. RWF
31-Dec-10	5,028,577	1,069,675	695,095	471,036	4,116.69	2,111.83	6,322.27	813.72
30-Jun-11	5,083,905	1,212,192	959,976	723,188	4,809.84	2,789.15	14,647.90	1,765.13
Variation	1.1%	13.3%	38.1%	53.5%	16.8%	32.1%	131.7%	116.9%

Source: Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)

VII. APPENDICES

VII.1 TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE MONETARY STATISTICS

The data of the money sector published in this bulletin are established in accordance with methodology of the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual published in 2000 by the International Monetary Fund.

Assets and liabilities are presented by types of financial instruments; then a break down of the position of each financial instrument in its principal sectors of the economy is made.

The purpose of the monetary statistics is to build the monetary aggregates of the national economy.

DEFINITIONS

1. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

1.1 Financial assets

1.1.1 Monetary Gold: gold held by the central bank as part of official reserves. The gold which does not form part of the official reserves is classified like non-financial asset.

1.1.2 SDR: international reserves assets issued by the IMF and allocated to members to supplement existing official reserves. SDR holdings represent unconditional rights to obtain foreign exchange or other reserve assets from other IMF members.

1.1.3 Currency: notes and coins of a fixed nominal value, issued by the central banks or governments, and having legal tender within the national economy.

1.1.4 Foreign currency: notes and coins issued by non-residents and representing liabilities of central banks or governments in other countries.

1.1.5 Transferable Deposits: include all deposits that are (1) exchangeable on demand at par and without penalties or restrictions and (2) directly usable to make payments by check, draft, giro order, direct credit/debit or other direct payment facility.

1.1.6 Other deposits: comprise all claims other than transferable deposits, which are represented by evidence of the deposits.

This is the case for sight deposits that permit immediate cash withdrawals but not of direct third-party transfers, savings and fixed-term deposits, non transferable deposits denominated in foreign currency, shares or the similar titles issued financial corporations, shares of money-market mutual funds that have restrictions on transferability.

1.1.7 Securities other than shares: negotiable instruments serving as evidence that units have obligations to settle by means of providing cash, a financial instrument or some other item of economic value. Some common types of securities are government treasury bills, the government

bonds, corporate bonds and debentures, commercial paper and certificates of deposits issued by depository corporations.

1.1.8 Loans: financial assets that are created when (1) a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor and (2) are evidenced by non-negotiable documents.

The valuation of loans and deposits is an exception to the valuation principle based on market price or fair value. Loans and deposit values are hence based on creditors' outstanding claims without adjustments for expected loan or deposit losses.

1.1.9 Shares and other equity: instruments and records acknowledging, after the claims of all creditors have been met, claims on residual value of a corporation. This category includes proprietor's net equity in quasi-corporations, as well as shares and equity in corporations.

1.2 Liabilities

1.2.1 Currency: see definition in 1.1.3

1.2.2 Deposits included in broad money: transferable deposits and other deposits issued by resident depository corporations and included in the national definition of the broad money.

1.2.3 Deposits excluded from broad money: transferable deposits and other deposits which are not included in the national definition of broad money. This category includes all deposits of the central government, depository corporations and non residents.

1.2.4 Securities other than shares included in broad money: negotiable instruments included in the national definition of broad money, and held by sectors designated as holders of the currency.

1.2.5 Securities other than shares excluded from broad money: negotiable instruments which are not included in the national definition of broad money. This category includes securities other than shares held by central government, depository corporations and non residents, as well as securities other than shares held by other sectors and which are not included in broad money.

1.2.6 Loans: comprise credits and advances granted by various sectors

1.2.7 Shares and other equity: category including:

.**Funds Contributed by owners:** total amount from initial and any subsequent issuance of shares, stocks or other form of ownership of corporations and quasi-corporation.

.**Retained earnings:** after tax profits that have not been distributed to the shareholders or appropriated as general or special reserves.

. **Results of the period:** cumulated profits or losses, if these benefits or losses are not taken into account in the retained earnings.

.**General and special reserves:** appropriations of retained earnings.

. **SDR allocation:** counterpart of the SDR provided by the IMF to the central banks.

.**Valuations adjustments:** net counterpart to changes in value of assets and liabilities on the balance sheets of financial corporations, excluding those changes in value that are recorded in net profit or loss for the period.

2. SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

The main sectors of the domestic economy are the financial corporations, non-financial corporations, government units, households, non-profit-institutions.

Financial corporations: comprise the central bank, deposit money banks, non bank depository institutions, other financial corporations, insurance companies and pension funds, other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries.

Non-financial corporations: include public and private non-financial corporations.

General government: are legal entities that are established by political process and have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a specific area. They include central government, local governments and the social security funds.

Households: consist of individuals, families, or other groups of persons who share the same living accommodation, pool some or all of their income and wealth, and consume some goods and services collectively.

Non profit institutions: legal or social entities, created for the purpose of producing goods and services, whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit, or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.

For the presentation of the monetary statistics, households and non-profit institutions are combined to make the position "other resident sectors".

3. BROAD MONEY LIABILITIES AND THEIR COUNTERPARTS

3.1 Broad money liabilities

Broad money liabilities comprise currency out of depository corporations, transferable deposits and the other deposits held by other domestic sector with the monetary system, excluding those held by central government. The definition of each component is in section I.

3.2 Counterparts of broad money

These are claims corresponding to broad money. Four types of them exist:

3.2.1 Net foreign assets: total amount of foreign assets less foreign liabilities of the money sector.

3.2.2 Net credit to government: total assets of the central government less its liabilities towards the banking sector.

3.2.3 Claims on other sectors: total assets held by the banking system corresponding to the liabilities of domestic sectors other than the central government and other depository corporations. They form the main component of broad money counterparts.

3.2.4 Other items net: denotes a residual category for other liabilities less other assets, where other liabilities includes all liabilities not included in broad money.

4. Rates

4.1. Lending rate: is the interest rate charged by the banking sector on the loans they grant to the customers.

4.2. Deposit rate: is the interest rate paid by the banking sector on deposits or funds collected from the depositors/lenders.

4.3. Inter bank rate: is the interest rate charged by the banks to their colleagues, and negotiated freely on the interbank market (one of the compartments of the money market).

4.4. Rate of the money market: is the interest rate charged or paid by the central bank during its operations of open market.

4.5. Discount rate: is the interest rate at which the central bank lends its money to commercial banks facing short term needs of cash.

4.6. Rate on the market of the Treasury bills: is a weighted average resulting from the operations of tender on the Treasury bills market over a given period.

4.7. The central bank's rate: is the maximum interest rate that the Central Bank is ready to pay for its seven days' mop ups of cash or the minimum interest rate it is ready to accept for cash loans to commercial banks if the banking system falls illiquid.

VII.2 STATISTICAL APPENDICES

I. MONEY AND CREDIT

TABLE I.1 : CENTRAL BANK SURVEY

(In million RWF)

	Dec-10	Jan-11	Febr-11	March-11	April-11	May-11	June- 11
Net foreign assets	414 846.80	385 536.65	376 745.88	353 481.27	420 890.65	391 979.86	377 565.13
Foreign assets	483 453.98	456 133.56	447 258.18	424 549.32	493 867.22	463 879.86	450 920.50
Foreign liabilities	68 607.18	70 596.91	70 512.30	71 068.05	72 976.57	71 900.00	73 355.37
Net domestic assets	-283 948.75	-254 395.13	-246 263.16	-222 936.28	(285 533.78)	(265 682.03)	(232 772.17)
Domestic credit	-231 199.77	-192 638.54	-195 703.45	-167 849.17	(238 448.78)	(208 982.03)	(178 913.47)
Government(net)	-176 349.48	-168 332.48	-164 889.05	-132 295.89	(190 009.85)	(128 747.69)	(102 552.08)
Claims	57 850.37	44 807.27	64 287.07	71 907.09	39 346.46	55 110.54	72 166.09
O/W: overdraft	18 504.66	5 461.53	24 941.37	32 560.60	-	15 764.08	33 644.31
Deposits	234 199.85	213 139.75	229 176.12	204 202.98	229 356.31	183 858.23	174 718.17
Treasury (including RRA)	1 524.90	1 620.49	5 218.79	2 136.56	32 967.70	2 470.05	2 189.69
Line ministries	232 674.95	211 519.26	223 957.33	202 066.42	196 388.61	181 388.18	172 528.48
Autonomous agencies	-755.42	-603.00	-572.81	-564.22	-532.42	-800	-800
Nongovernment credit	-54 094.87	-23 703.06	-30 241.59	-34 989.06	-47906.51	-79434.34	-75561.39
Private	4 777.28	5 116.44	5 105.61	5 184.53	5 176.93	5 232.10	5 239.56
Public enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other financial institutions	1 712.82	1 686.45	1 659.97	1 633.37	1 633.37	1 579.86	1 552.94
Commercial banks (net)	-60 584.97	-30 505.95	-37 007.17	-41 806.96	(54 716.81)	(86 246.30)	(82 353.89)
O/w Refinancing Facility	8 000.0	8 000.00	5 000.00	5 600.00	5 100.00	6 100.00	5 100.00
Other items net	-52 748.98	-61 756.59	-50 559.71	-55 087.11	(47 085.00)	(56 700.00)	(53 858.70)
Reserve money	130 973.70	131 216.87	130 558.06	130 620.36	135 459.28	126 304.54	144 822.86
Currency	104 140.3	100 795.35	98 797.35	98 074.22	104 772.01	107 816.98	115 051.25
Currency in circulation	90 478.21	83 719.15	82 676.79	83 946.22	89 607.17	89 715.83	101 533.51
Currency held in banks	10 304.4	17 076.20	16 120.56	14 128.00	15 164.84	18 101.15	13 517.74
Commercial banks deposits	24 681.09	29 299.16	30 629.54	31 583.14	29 892.57	16 187.56	28 600.78
<i>Other nonbank deposits</i>	2 152.29	1 122.36	1 131.17	963.00	794.70	2 300.00	1 170.83

Source : BNR, Statistics Department

TABLE I.2: OTHER DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS SURVEY*

(In million RWF)

	Dec-10	Jan-11	Febr-11	March-11	April-11	May-11	June-11
Net foreign assets	104 035.1	112 496.82	116 429.93	110 915.61	107 391.95	107 836.98	107 722.01
Foreign assets	146 776.8	142 115.87	148 925.17	131 661.90	131 341.93	134 127.33	134 127.60
Foreign liabilities	42 741.7	29 619.05	32 495.24	20 746.29	23 949.99	26 290.34	26 405.60
Reserves	38 343.2	46 375.36	46 750.10	45 711.14	45 057.41	34 288.71	42 118.52
BNR deposits	24 681.1	29 299.16	30 629.54	31 583.14	29 892.57	16 187.56	28 600.78
Required reserves	26 715.6	28 123.16	29 662.25	29 754.38	30 387.90	31 055.86	32 066.94
Excess reserves	(2 034.5)	1 176.00	967.29	1 828.76	(495.33)	(14 868.30)	(3 466.16)
Notes & Coins	13 662.1	17 076.20	16 120.56	14 128.00	15 164.84	18 101.15	13 517.74
Net Credit from NBR (rediscount, - liability)	60 585.0	30 505.95	37 007.17	41 806.96	54 716.81	86 246.30	82 353.89
Credit from NBR	8 745.6	8 680.17	5 740.87	6 252.15	5 873.01	6 083.87	6 376.28
Credit to NBR	69 330.6	39 186.12	42 748.04	48 059.11	60 589.82	92 330.17	88 730.17
Domestic credit	438 815.7	448 354.16	453 336.21	449 438.21	470 303.04	475 172.41	483 031.87
Government (net)	45 024.6	45 819.09	41 927.05	33 718.80	40 259.07	38 510.28	40 181.76
Credit	86 051.6	85 909.42	84 333.18	85 067.13	86 738.56	89 329.06	88 741.28
Deposits	41 027.1	40 090.33	42 406.13	51 348.33	46 479.48	50 818.78	48 559.52
O/w Gvt long term deposit facility	13 032.0	14 740.00	14 740.00	17 097.42	17 097.42	19 200.00	19 205.07
Public enterprises	3 213.6	3 409.92	2 500.54	1 145.65	956.51	1 492.09	2 645.87
Private sector	390 577.6	399 125.15	408 908.62	414 573.76	429 087.46	435 170.03	440 204.24
Other items net (Assets: +)	-118 473.7	-112 288.54	-117 767.13	-106 285.98	(119 953.36)	(125 444.26)	(105 279.37)
Deposits	523 305.3	525 443.75	535 756.28	541 585.94	557 515.85	578 100.13	609 946.93
Private	453 896.3	454 245.59	464 996.22	471 190.40	484 003.36	499 805.01	527 835.99
Public (nongovernment)	69 409.0	71 198.16	70 760.06	70 395.54	73 512.49	78 295.12	82 110.94

* includes ZIGAMA-CSS Since end December 2009

Source : BNR, Statistics Department

TABLE I. 3 : MONETARY SURVEY*

(BNR, BK, BCR, BPR, FINA BANK, ECOBANK, ACCESS BANK, COGEBANK, BHR, UOMB, K.C.B, Zigama CSS, CCP)

(In million Rwf)

	Mar-10	Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Febr-11	March-11	April-11	May-11	June-11
Net foreign assets	407 754.91	474 465.93	484 850.97	518 881.92	498 033.47	493 175.81	464 396.88	528 282.59	499 816.84	485 287.14
Net domestic assets	96 611.18	82 112.25	87 685.60	96 978.23	112 176.44	126 313.10	162 022.92	119 532.72	170 292.41	227 334.22
Domestic credit	246 820.34	242 956.87	243 981.50	268 200.93	286 221.57	294 639.93	323 396.00	286 571.07	352 436.68	386 472.29
Government (net)	-119 936.5	-126 842.4	-132 476.7	-131 324.92	-122 513.39	-122 962.00	-98 577.09	(149 750.78)	(90 237.41)	(62 370.32)
Autonomous Agencies	-1 946.2	-4 300.0	-4 300.0	-755.42	-603.00	-572.81	-564.22	(532.42)	(800.00)	(800.00)
Public enterprises	2 785.81	2 912.15	2 807.72	3 213.60	3 409.92	2 500.54	1 145.65	956.51	1 492.09	2 645.87
Private sector	365 917.19	371 187.12	377 950.48	397 067.69	405 928.04	415 674.20	421 391.66	435 897.76	441 981.99	446 996.74
Other items net (Assets: +)	-150 209.16	-160 844.62	-156 295.90	-171 222.70	-174 045.14	-168 326.84	-161 373.09	(167 038.36)	(182 144.26)	(159 138.07)
Broad money (M3)	504 366.77	556 531.98	571 026.80	615 935.81	610 285.26	619 564.25	626 495.16	647 917.72	670 115.97	712 651.26
Broad money (M2)	409 567.68	463 650.33	466 768.00	516 706.26	501 847.80	500 727.38	510 674.18	537 139.59	558 572.84	600 384.98
Narrow money (M1)	249 392.41	292 208.11	293 741.70	330 568.80	317 921.40	311 683.64	323 086.42	345 044.73	354 292.23	374 212.93
Currency in circulation	68 389.82	83 465.41	81 772.89	90 478.21	83 719.15	82 676.79	83 946.22	89 607.17	89 715.83	101 533.51
Deposits	435 976.95	473 066.57	489 254.00	525 457.60	526 566.11	536 887.45	542 548.94	558 310.55	580 400.13	611 117.75
of which: Transferable deposits in Rfw	181 002.59	208 742.70	211 968.80	240 090.59	234 202.25	229 006.85	239 140.20	255 437.56	264 576.40	272 679.42
Nontransferable deposits Rfw	160 175.27	171 442.22	173 026.24	186 137.46	183 926.39	189 043.74	187 587.76	192 094.87	204 280.61	226 172.05
Foreign currency deposits	94 799.09	92 881.64	104 258.88	99 229.55	108 437.46	118 836.87	115 820.98	110 778.13	111 543.13	112 266.28

* includes ZIGAMA-CSS Since end December 2009

Source : BNR, Statistics Department

Table I. 4 : QUARTERLY EVOLUTION OF THE INTEREST RATE

CATEGORIES	2010		2011				
	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Deposit rate	7.10	7.51	7.50	7.49	8.65	7.93	8.03
Lending rate	16.94	15.63	16.91	16.59	16.21	16.89	16.97
Money market rate							
* -Mop-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Injection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REPO Rate	5.47	5.95	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Discount rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Interbank Market Rate	6.84	6.71	6.74	6.74	6.86	6.92	7.00
Weight average rate on T-bill market :	7.32	7.19	7.02	7.22	7.11	7.04	6.78
28 days	6.29	6.13	6.23	6.40	6.35	6.21	6.11
91 days	6.76	6.38	6.44	6.90	6.84	6.69	6.47
182 days	7.22	7.20	7.14	7.39	7.24	7.18	6.92
364 days	7.68	7.70	7.34	7.58	7.38	7.33	7.21
T-Bonds market							
Tbond 2 yrs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Tbond 3 yrs		-	10.43			-	-
Tbond 5 yrs		-	-	-	-	-	-
3 to 12 months BNR liquidity facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key Repo Rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Reverse Repo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Statistics Department

* replaced by Repo since september 2008

TABLE I.5. AVERAGE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAJOR FOREIGN CURRENCIES (End of period)

CURRENCIES	1USD	1GBP	1JPY	1DTS	1EURO	1KES	1TZS	1UGS	1ZAR	1BIF	1CMD	1CFA
PERIOD												
2006	548.65	1075.69	4.62	824.71	721.59	7.92	0.43	0.32	78.21	0.55	548.65	1.10
2007	544.22	1088.33	4.82	859.04	800.22	8.56	0.48	0.32	80.03	0.48	544.22	1.22
2008	558.90	810.18	6.19	865.07	792.01	7.20	0.43	0.29	58.89	0.49	558.90	1.21
2009	571.24	905.53	6.19	892.27	818.41	7.55	0.44	0.30	77.35	0.46	571.24	1.25
2006												
January	554.66	980.25	4.72	800.82	670.70	7.74	0.47	0.31	90.05	0.57	554.66	1.02
February	554.01	964.54	4.77	794.29	656.73	7.63	0.47	0.30	90.26	0.57	554.01	1.00
March	552.91	962.50	4.71	797.07	668.36	7.64	0.45	0.30	88.81	0.57	552.91	1.02
April	552.43	988.85	4.84	809.86	688.82	7.74	0.45	0.30	90.11	0.57	552.43	1.05
May	551.70	1033.49	4.91	822.47	707.82	7.60	0.44	0.30	83.94	0.56	551.70	1.08
June	552.01	1002.67	4.79	811.67	692.99	7.45	0.44	0.30	76.06	0.56	552.01	1.06
July	552.50	1027.75	4.82	818.58	702.17	7.46	0.43	0.30	80.02	0.56	552.50	1.07
August	551.52	1048.44	4.71	819.84	707.00	7.58	0.42	0.30	77.48	0.56	551.52	1.08
September	549.85	1033.78	4.68	813.59	699.25	7.57	0.45	0.30	71.83	0.53	549.85	1.07
October	550.70	1047.11	4.69	816.22	700.82	7.65	0.43	0.30	73.39	0.53	550.70	1.07
November	550.67	1073.76	4.74	829.31	724.63	7.84	0.42	0.30	77.29	0.53	550.67	1.10
December	548.65	1075.69	4.62	824.71	721.59	7.92	0.43	0.32	78.21	0.55	548.65	1.10
2007												
January	549.40	1079.62	4.51	819.51	711.86	7.79	0.42	0.31	76.67	0.53	549.40	1.09
February	547.74	1076.15	4.59	824.57	723.89	7.90	0.43	0.31	77.42	0.53	547.74	1.10
March	546.47	1073.60	4.65	826.94	729.32	7.95	0.44	0.32	74.71	0.53	546.47	1.11
April	546.10	1091.44	4.57	833.21	744.72	7.99	0.43	0.32	78.17	0.53	546.10	1.14
May	545.14	1078.88	4.55	827.08	734.95	8.13	0.44	0.32	78.32	0.51	545.14	1.12
June	547.87	1096.99	4.46	829.66	737.48	8.23	0.44	0.34	77.06	0.51	547.87	1.12
July	549.06	1111.36	4.64	840.49	750.51	8.13	0.43	0.33	78.69	0.50	549.06	1.14
August	547.86	1099.33	4.75	838.60	745.69	8.18	0.43	0.31	75.42	0.50	547.86	1.14
September	546.76	1106.70	4.73	849.84	773.89	8.17	0.45	0.31	79.70	0.49	546.76	1.18
October	545.86	1127.20	4.76	856.37	785.60	8.22	0.48	0.31	82.89	0.48	545.86	1.20
November	545.29	1124.76	4.96	866.87	803.48	8.58	0.46	0.32	78.39	0.48	545.29	1.22
December	544.22	1088.33	4.82	859.04	800.22	8.56	0.48	0.32	80.03	0.48	544.22	1.22
2008												
January	542.92	1082.54	5.08	864.14	804.40	7.43	0.47	0.32	74.94	0.48	542.92	1.23
February	544.23	1078.27	5.11	872.16	821.40	8.04	0.47	0.32	72.37	0.48	544.23	1.25
March	544.10	1079.72	5.22	876.71	827.03	8.15	0.47	0.32	70.47	0.48	544.35	1.26
April	543.60	1073.23	5.22	883.64	846.66	8.73	0.45	0.32	71.81	0.48	543.60	1.29
May	542.85	1072.56	5.16	881.26	844.62	8.75	0.45	0.33	71.05	0.48	542.85	1.29
June	543.60	1079.92	5.11	886.03	856.01	8.40	0.46	0.33	68.59	0.48	543.60	1.30
July	545.67	1080.32	5.06	884.23	850.42	8.10	0.47	0.33	73.84	0.48	545.67	1.30
August	548.80	1007.11	5.03	862.66	810.75	7.97	0.47	0.34	71.13	0.48	548.80	1.24
September	550.88	1013.62	5.23	865.31	803.51	7.47	0.47	0.33	67.47	0.48	550.88	1.22
October	552.19	910.45	5.60	830.18	721.71	6.94	0.43	0.28	55.89	0.48	552.19	1.10
November	553.54	848.80	5.80	827.06	716.78	7.11	0.44	0.28	55.58	0.49	553.54	1.09
December	558.90	810.18	6.19	865.07	792.01	7.20	0.43	0.29	58.89	0.49	558.90	1.21
2009												
January	566.04	811.02	6.31	851.73	743.15	7.13	0.44	0.28	57.18	0.50	566.04	1.14
February	567.38	808.86	5.80	835.58	725.06	7.12	0.43	0.29	57.02	0.50	567.38	1.11
March	569.12	806.16	5.88	848.04	749.48	7.07	0.43	0.26	58.49	0.46	569.12	1.14
April	568.07	839.27	5.86	851.17	752.58	7.23	0.43	0.26	66.44	0.47	568.07	1.15
May	567.11	905.16	5.85	870.60	787.26	7.26	0.43	0.25	68.44	0.47	567.11	1.20
June	568.66	568.66	5.96	881.59	798.96	7.38	0.44	0.27	72.90	0.47	568.66	1.22
July	569.07	938.34	5.98	882.67	800.46	7.43	0.43	0.27	71.84	0.46	569.07	1.22
August	568.11	927.43	6.05	888.47	815.46	7.45	0.44	0.28	73.16	0.46	568.11	1.24
September	568.67	907.88	6.32	897.11	827.81	7.54	0.44	0.29	76.64	0.46	568.67	1.26
October	569.30	937.19	6.27	902.57	835.91	7.57	0.44	0.30	72.76	0.46	569.30	1.27
November	569.87	945.36	6.38	911.17	849.38	7.62	0.43	0.30	75.92	0.47	569.87	1.29
December	571.24	905.53	6.19	892.27	818.41	7.55	0.44	0.30	77.35	0.46	571.24	1.25
2010												
January	572.98	930.74	6.35	891.88	801.94	7.51	0.43	0.29	75.74	0.46	572.98	1.22
February	572.39	876.10	6.40	875.39	772.50	7.44	0.43	0.28	73.38	0.47	572.39	1.18
March	573.57	865.22	6.20	871.56	772.99	7.42	0.43	0.28	77.98	0.47	573.57	1.18
April	576.38	878.06	6.13	869.38	763.41	7.44	0.43	0.29	78.42	0.47	576.38	1.16
May	580.77	846.76	6.37	856.24	720.79	7.28	0.42	0.26	76.47	0.47	580.77	1.10
June	588.58	886.05	6.63	868.24	717.54	7.20	0.43	0.26	77.19	0.48	588.58	1.09
July	588.83	921.23	6.78	896.00	770.43	7.30	0.43	0.26	80.44	0.48	588.83	1.17
August	587.19	908.50	6.93	886.15	744.91	7.27	0.40	0.26	80.38	0.48	587.19	1.14
September	589.95	931.89	7.05	915.77	802.51	7.29	0.40	0.26	84.76	0.48	589.95	1.22
October	591.31	938.95	7.27	928.10	818.97	7.33	0.40	0.26	84.41	0.48	591.31	1.25
November	593.02	924.52	7.05	908.13	780.83	7.39	0.40	0.26	83.02	0.48	593.02	1.19
December	594.45	915.22	7.24	911.40	780.10	7.37	0.41	0.26	89.05	0.48	594.45	1.19
2011												
January	599.38	954.45	7.29	936.31	822.35	7.40	0.40	0.26	84.40	0.49	599.38	1.25
February	598.50	963.35	7.31	938.02	825.03	7.31	0.40	0.26	85.70	0.49	598.50	1.26
March	600.53	963.97	7.22	946.39	846.08	7.16	0.40	0.25	87.68	0.49	600.53	1.29
April	601.74	1002.20	7.37	971.84	891.48	7.17	0.40	0.25	90.56	0.49	601.74	1.36
May	598.31	981.94	7.38	951.43	850.91	6.92	0.39	0.25	86.29	0.49	598.31	1.30
June	602.42	964.95	7.43	960.87	869.23	6.62	0.38	0.24	87.92	0.49	602.42	1.33

Source : BNR, Statistics Department

TABLE I. 5(Cont.)

AVERAGE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAJOR FOREIGN CURRENCIES (Simple average)

CURRENCIES	1USD	1GBP	1JPY	1DTS	1EURO	1KES	1TZS	1UGS	1ZAR	1BIF	1CMD	1CFA
PERIOD												
2006												
January	554.33	977.02	4.80	801.51	669.98	7.65	0.47	0.31	90.78	0.57	554.33	1.02
February	553.39	966.73	4.69	794.26	660.66	7.72	0.47	0.30	90.35	0.57	553.39	1.01
March	552.89	964.61	4.72	795.67	664.21	7.63	0.46	0.30	88.89	0.57	552.89	1.01
April	552.41	974.42	4.72	801.19	676.19	7.75	0.45	0.30	90.90	0.57	552.41	1.03
May	551.93	1030.28	4.94	821.26	703.86	7.68	0.45	0.30	87.70	0.56	551.93	1.07
June	552.13	1019.17	4.82	816.43	699.54	7.55	0.44	0.30	79.59	0.56	552.13	1.07
July	551.63	1016.51	4.77	814.96	699.59	7.50	0.44	0.30	77.75	0.56	551.63	1.07
August	551.68	1043.61	4.77	820.35	706.71	7.56	0.43	0.30	79.52	0.56	551.68	1.08
September	550.77	1039.81	4.70	816.25	701.70	7.56	0.42	0.30	74.51	0.54	550.77	1.07
October	550.01	1030.53	4.64	810.44	693.85	7.61	0.44	0.30	71.78	0.52	550.01	1.06
November	550.25	1050.09	4.69	818.68	707.01	7.72	0.42	0.30	75.72	0.53	550.24	1.08
December	549.57	1078.92	4.69	828.69	725.53	7.89	0.43	0.31	78.04	0.54	549.57	1.11
2007												
January	549.21	1075.84	4.57	821.27	714.59	7.88	0.43	0.31	76.86	0.55	549.21	1.09
February	548.18	1073.46	4.54	820.63	716.16	7.88	0.42	0.31	76.59	0.53	548.18	1.09
March	546.93	1065.50	4.66	824.53	724.15	7.89	0.43	0.31	74.56	0.53	546.93	1.10
April	546.50	1085.57	4.60	830.39	737.46	7.96	0.43	0.32	76.76	0.53	546.50	1.12
May	546.04	1083.32	4.53	828.92	738.05	8.10	0.43	0.32	78.08	0.52	546.04	1.13
June	546.03	1083.27	4.46	825.14	732.25	8.20	0.43	0.33	76.14	0.51	546.03	1.12
July	548.87	1115.75	4.51	839.05	752.39	8.19	0.43	0.33	78.86	0.50	548.87	1.15
August	548.43	1102.57	4.70	838.86	747.01	8.20	0.43	0.32	76.08	0.50	548.43	1.14
September	547.28	1103.40	4.75	844.20	759.03	8.16	0.44	0.31	76.74	0.50	547.28	1.16
October	546.21	1115.49	4.71	851.04	776.61	8.18	0.47	0.31	80.65	0.49	546.21	1.18
November	545.29	1130.66	4.91	865.05	799.69	8.33	0.48	0.32	81.90	0.48	545.29	1.22
December	544.22	1102.54	4.86	858.88	794.22	8.61	0.47	0.32	79.90	0.48	544.22	1.21
2008												
January	543.84	1071.68	5.03	861.20	800.29	8.07	0.47	0.32	78.13	0.48	543.84	1.22
February	543.59	1066.91	5.07	861.53	800.81	7.83	0.47	0.32	71.06	0.48	543.58	1.22
March	544.25	1089.83	5.39	887.52	843.66	8.42	0.46	0.32	68.44	0.48	544.25	1.29
April	543.92	1077.74	5.32	890.66	857.98	8.73	0.45	0.32	69.62	0.48	543.92	1.31
May	543.08	1067.36	5.21	881.94	845.05	8.76	0.45	0.33	71.30	0.47	543.08	1.29
June	543.06	1066.08	5.08	878.93	843.87	8.54	0.46	0.34	68.60	0.48	543.06	1.29
July	544.37	1083.04	5.10	888.18	859.64	8.16	0.47	0.33	71.34	0.48	544.37	1.31
August	547.50	1038.83	5.01	869.30	822.49	8.08	0.47	0.34	71.73	0.48	547.50	1.25
September	549.54	988.71	5.14	855.52	790.90	7.69	0.47	0.34	68.53	0.48	549.54	1.21
October	551.35	937.42	5.50	836.82	737.90	7.22	0.45	0.31	57.58	0.48	551.35	1.13
November	552.73	850.86	5.70	819.75	704.27	7.08	0.44	0.30	54.75	0.49	552.73	1.07
December	554.97	827.52	6.07	842.20	743.87	7.11	0.43	0.28	55.46	0.49	554.97	1.13
2009												
January	564.19	818.69	6.24	811.25	751.34	7.14	0.42	0.29	57.19	0.52	564.19	1.15
February	566.80	819.40	6.16	843.40	726.52	7.13	0.43	0.30	56.78	0.50	566.80	1.11
March	568.53	806.32	5.82	842.58	739.97	7.08	0.43	0.28	56.93	0.47	568.38	1.13
April	568.50	833.80	5.76	847.85	749.48	7.13	0.43	0.26	62.96	0.46	568.50	1.14
May	567.21	872.06	5.86	861.30	771.60	7.29	0.43	0.25	67.60	0.47	567.21	1.18
June	567.97	911.11	5.88	877.37	796.07	7.29	0.44	0.26	70.52	0.47	567.97	1.21
July	569.28	930.39	6.03	883.50	801.88	7.42	0.43	0.28	71.68	0.47	569.28	1.22
August	568.04	940.25	5.98	885.99	809.75	7.44	0.44	0.27	71.52	0.46	568.04	1.23
September	568.80	929.48	6.21	896.70	826.78	7.52	0.44	0.29	75.49	0.46	568.15	1.26
October	569.44	920.91	6.32	905.09	843.29	7.57	0.44	0.30	76.28	0.46	569.44	1.29
November	569.87	945.36	6.38	911.17	849.38	7.62	0.43	0.30	75.92	0.47	569.87	1.29
December	570.59	927.33	6.38	903.76	835.43	7.57	0.43	0.30	76.24	0.46	570.44	1.27
2010												
January	572.14	925.31	6.26	895.74	818.10	7.55	0.43	0.30	76.91	0.46	572.14	1.25
February	572.78	894.64	6.35	880.64	783.17	7.46	0.43	0.29	74.97	0.47	572.78	1.19
March	572.62	861.87	6.33	874.94	777.53	7.45	0.43	0.27	77.20	0.47	572.62	1.19
April	574.00	879.63	6.13	870.93	770.38	7.42	0.43	0.28	77.99	0.47	574.00	1.17
May	578.63	850.49	6.27	857.15	729.81	7.38	0.43	0.27	75.82	0.47	578.63	1.11
June	584.38	861.02	6.42	857.80	713.67	7.23	0.42	0.26	76.56	0.47	584.38	1.09
July	589.39	900.23	6.73	886.12	752.66	7.23	0.43	0.26	77.98	0.48	589.39	1.15
August	588.97	920.83	6.88	893.13	759.07	7.33	0.41	0.26	80.70	0.48	588.97	1.16
September	588.35	915.29	6.97	897.49	767.91	7.27	0.40	0.26	82.47	0.48	588.35	1.17
October	590.17	935.82	7.20	925.91	819.28	7.30	0.40	0.26	85.45	0.48	591.09	1.25
November	592.37	947.54	7.20	925.46	812.37	7.37	0.40	0.26	84.99	0.48	592.37	1.24
December	593.78	926.05	7.12	911.33	784.12	7.37	0.41	0.26	86.63	0.48	593.78	1.20
2011												
January	596.75	939.46	7.23	921.62	796.76	7.37	0.41	0.26	86.49	0.49	596.75	1.21
February	600.24	967.47	7.27	936.07	818.70	7.38	0.40	0.26	83.17	0.49	600.24	1.25
March	599.53	969.66	7.34	945.49	838.94	7.13	0.40	0.25	86.37	0.49	599.53	1.28
April	601.27	982.15	7.22	957.07	867.09	7.17	0.40	0.25	88.91	0.49	601.27	1.32
May	599.28	979.81	7.39	956.14	860.98	7.03	0.40	0.25	87.23	0.49	599.28	1.31
June	600.00	974.24	7.45	958.23	863.18	6.77	0.38	0.25	88.17	0.49	600.00	1.32

Source : BNR, Statistics Department

II. PUBLIC FINANCE

TABLE II.1: Operations of the Central Government (in RWF million)

Denomination	January-11	February-11	March-11	Quarter 1 - 2011	April-11	May-11	June-11	Quarter 2 - 2011
Revenue and grants	40 372.3	37 643.1	77 967.2	155 982.6	105 600.7	43 087.9	90 474.5	239 163.0
Total revenue	40 372.3	32 462.8	51 692.2	124 527.3	37 733.0	42 271.1	52 966.0	132 970.1
Tax revenue	38 839.3	31 636.7	49 993.2	120 469.1	36 662.5	40 415.7	48 833.6	125 911.7
Direct Taxes	12 880.6	10 114.1	25 939.8	48 934.5	13 154.3	15 050.5	21 799.8	50 004.5
Tax on goods and services	21 822.2	19 162.6	19 557.6	60 542.3	20 508.9	22 770.3	23 725.4	67 004.6
Tax on International Trade	4 136.5	2 360.0	4 495.8	10 992.3	2 999.3	2 594.9	3 308.4	8 902.6
Non -Tax revenue	1 533.0	826.1	1 699.1	4 058.1	1 070.6	1 855.4	4 132.4	7 058.4
Total Grants	0.0	5 180.4	26 274.9	31 455.3	67 867.7	816.8	37 508.5	106 192.9
Budgetary grants	0.0	5 180.4	825.9	6 006.3	67 867.7	816.8	13 057.5	81 741.9
Capital Grants	0.0	0.0	25 449.0	25 449.0	0.0	0.0	24 451.0	24 451.0
Total expenditure and net lending	64 438.9	45 758.4	132 035.7	242 233.0	86 553.4	94 541.7	83 437.8	264 532.9
Current Expenditures	56 695.4	32 663.1	32 521.7	121 880.3	62 315.8	61 270.8	25 435.2	149 021.8
Wages and salaries	12 666.4	6 599.8	9 922.5	29 188.7	14 683.3	10 442.6	7 347.9	32 473.8
Civil	9 926.7	3 890.9	7 212.7	21 030.2	11 940.2	7 852.5	6 343.4	26 136.1
Defense	2 739.8	2 708.9	2 709.8	8 158.4	2 743.2	2 590.1	1 004.5	6 337.7
Purchases of goods and services	10 898.8	8 173.3	6 360.2	25 432.3	17 885.4	18 222.9	7 028.4	43 136.7
Civil	9 966.7	7 276.0	5 668.1	22 910.8	15 917.8	16 843.7	5 121.4	37 883.0
Defense	932.1	897.3	692.0	2 521.4	1 967.6	1 379.2	1 907.0	5 253.7
Interests payment	730.6	613.6	1 872.0	3 216.2	1 767.7	426.5	2 455.5	4 649.7
Domestic interests (paid)	295.0	603.5	944.9	1 843.4	1 434.4	262.1	1 993.1	3 689.5
External interest (paid)	435.6	10.1	927.2	1 372.9	333.3	164.5	462.4	960.2
Transfers	25 683.1	11 817.0	12 446.3	49 946.5	21 964.0	21 649.0	8 208.4	51 821.3
Exceptional Social Expenditure	6 716.5	5 459.4	1 920.8	14 096.7	6 015.4	10 529.8	395.1	16 940.3
Of which: Assistance to victims of genocide (FARG)	1 763.7	1 826.9	14.5	3 605.1	2 677.0	542.0	16.0	3 235.0
Demobilisation / Reintegration	98.0	60.6	122.2	280.7	161.4	0.0	0.0	161.4
Peace keeping operations	2 727.3	3 499.1	1 623.1	7 849.5	1 753.6	4 776.2	299.5	6 829.3
Capital expenditure	22 111.3	11 667.2	95 749.9	129 528.3	22 312.0	33 052.9	57 496.1	112 861.0
Domestic	22 111.3	11 667.2	16 764.1	50 542.5	22 312.0	33 052.9	5 190.7	60 555.6
Foreign revenue	0.0	0.0	78 985.8	78 985.8	0.0	0.0	52 305.4	52 305.4
Net lending	-14 367.8	1 428.2	3 764.1	-9 175.5	1 925.6	218.0	506.5	2 650.1
Primary deficit (including exceptional expenditures)	-37 703.8	-11 253.9	4 278.4	-44 679.3	-45 127.1	-51 626.1	24 795.6	-71 957.6
Primary deficit (excluding exceptional expenditures)	-31 717.9	-6 408.1	4 327.2	-33 798.8	-40 879.4	-41 522.8	22 735.2	-59 667.0
Overall deficit(Payment order) : Including grants	-24 066.6	-8 115.3	-54 068.5	-86 250.5	-19 047.3	-51 453.9	7 036.6	-25 369.9
Excluding grants	-24 066.6	-13 295.7	-80 343.5	-117 705.8	-48 820.4	-52 270.6	-30 471.8	-131 562.8
Change in arrears (net reduction)	27 045.4	254.9	-2 412.1	24 888.2	16 939.4	308.0	-46 825.3	-29 578.0
Domestic	27 045.4	254.9	-2 412.1	24 888.2	16 939.4	308.0	-46 825.3	-29 578.0
External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deficit (cash basis)	2 978.8	-7 860.5	-56 480.6	-61 362.3	35 986.7	-51 145.9	-39 788.7	-54 947.9
Financing	-2 978.8	7 860.5	56 480.6	61 362.3	-35 986.7	51 145.9	39 788.7	54 947.9
Foreign Financing (net)	-1 158.8	-101.1	19 235.1	17 975.2	-155.4	20 975.8	11 376.8	32 197.3
Drawings	0.0	0.0	19 836.2	19 836.2	0.0	21 355.4	13 678.3	35 033.7
Budgetary loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21 355.4	0.0	21 355.4
Project loans	0.0	0.0	19 836.2	19 836.2	0.0	0.0	13 678.3	13 678.3
Amortization (due)	-1 158.8	-101.1	-601.1	-1 861.0	-155.4	-379.5	-2 301.5	-2 836.4
Domestic Financing	-1 820.0	6 973.8	37 245.5	42 399.3	-35 831.3	30 170.1	28 411.8	22 750.6
Banking system (monetary survey)	8 800.0	-500.0	24 400.0	32 700.0	-51 200.0	59 600.0	42 200.0	50 600.0
Non Bank (Net)	-1 770.7	-7 922.6	-849.7	-10 543.1	-3 601.2	-734.4	-1 105.5	-5 441.1
Government Securities (Net)	189.8	242.0	-13.5	418.3	398.8	-342.2	4.0	60.6
Non Bank T/Bills	189.8	-251.9	-13.5	-75.6	398.8	-342.2	4.0	60.6
Non Bank T/Bonds	0.0	-493.9	0.0	-493.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non Bank Sector Debt Repayment	-1 960.5	-7 176.8	-836.2	-9 973.6	-4 000.0	-392.2	-1 109.5	-5 501.7
Errors and omissions/ Adjustment-Deposit drawdown	-8 849.3	15 396.4	13 695.2	20 242.3	18 969.9	-28 695.5	-12 682.7	-22 408.3

Footnote

1. Capital grants figures are estimates.

2. Errors and omissions/ Adjustment-Deposit drawdown are provisional pending review of government deposits at BNR including Global Fund and associated accounts.

Source: MINECOFIN

TABLE II.2: Development of current revenue of the Government Budget
(in Rwf million)

PERIOD	FISCAL REVENUE				Non Tax revenue	Total Revenue
	Taxes on Incomes	Property taxes*	Taxes on goods and services	Taxes on International Trade		
2001	23 900.5	612.5	41 045.3	13 956.5	6 691.2	86 206.0
2002	29 499.8	748.8	47 852.1	16 705.1	6 595.2	101 401.0
2003	34 402.8	675.4	57 460.2	22 113.1	7 690.9	122 342.5
2004	37 427.0	665.3	71 430.4	25 601.7	12 320.9	147 445.3
2005	50 688.2	749.3	82 905.7	28 205.5	17 732.6	180 281.3
2006	64 536.1	828.1	95 536.7	30 284.6	14 564.9	205 750.4
2007	85 754.7	0.0	121 143.6	31 047.6	14 228.3	252 174.2
2008	123 073.3	0.0	161 697.6	43 923.6	52 284.4	380 978.9
2009	136 456.9	0.0	183 697.7	42 662.4	16 544.3	379 361.3
2010	162 027.4	0.0	216 802.5	33 958.8	18 122.8	430 911.6
2009						
1st Quarter	31 431.4	0.0	46 163.2	13 533.9	2 948.5	94 077.0
January	8 304.1		15 978.4	3 767.5	1 269.7	29 319.7
February	8 040.1		16 263.3	4 687.8	959.8	29 951.0
March	15 087.2		13 921.5	5 078.6	719.0	34 806.3
2nd Quarter	36 534.7	0.0	42 808.0	13 084.9	7 195.2	99 622.8
April	8 524.1		14 378.9	4 419.8	1 844.9	29 167.7
May	9 523.8		13 683.2	3 899.3	2 605.8	29 712.1
June	18 486.8		14 745.9	4 765.8	2 744.5	40 743.0
3rd Quarter	32 310.1	0.0	46 286.3	7 626.1	3 353.9	89 576.4
July	8 480.2		15 043.3	2 985.6	748.8	27 257.9
August	8 616.3		15 857.3	2 649.4	670.6	27 793.6
September	15 213.6		15 385.7	1 991.1	1 934.5	34 524.9
4th Quarter	36 180.7	-	48 440.2	8 417.5	3 046.7	96 085.1
October	8 362.4		15 346.2	2 941.0	624.7	27 274.3
November	9 810.5		16 407.5	3 163.5	1 084.7	30 466.2
December	18 007.8		16 686.5	2 313.0	1 337.3	38 344.6
Total Annual	136 456.9	0.0	183 697.7	42 662.4	16 544.3	379 361.3
2010						
1st Quarter	43 081.0	0.0	49 580.2	8 617.1	3 297.4	104 575.7
January	9 752.4		16 554.8	2 800.7	657.0	29 764.9
February	9 741.0		15 553.7	2 222.0	692.2	28 208.9
March	23 587.6		17 471.7	3 594.4	1 948.1	46 601.8
2nd Quarter	37 182.1	0.0	49 756.9	7 476.4	5 319.2	99 734.6
April	10 657.1		16 358.3	2 575.8	1 284.1	30 875.3
May	10 450.2		15 688.1	2 134.7	2 910.3	31 183.3
June	16 074.8		17 710.5	2 765.9	1 124.9	37 676.1
3rd Quarter	39 357.4	0.0	55 654.4	8 755.8	4 653.6	108 421.2
July	10 807.9		17 634.3	2 683.4	740.8	31 866.4
August	12 054.1		19 058.6	2 846.4	2 293.5	36 252.6
September	16 495.4		18 961.5	3 226.0	1 619.3	40 302.2
4th Quarter	42 406.9	0.0	61 811.0	9 109.5	4 852.6	118 180.0
October	11 353.4		19 161.0	2 300.9	1 573.7	34 389.0
November	11 421.5		20 310.8	3 477.5	2 119.3	37 329.1
December	19 632.0		22 339.2	3 331.1	1 159.6	46 461.9
Total Annual	162 027.4	0.0	216 802.5	33 958.8	18 122.8	430 911.6
2011						
1st Quarter	48 934.5	0.0	60 542.3	10 992.3	4 058.1	124 527.3
January	12 880.6		21 822.2	4 136.5	1 533.0	40 372.3
February	10 114.1		19 162.6	2 360.0	826.1	32 462.8
March	25 939.8		19 557.6	4 495.8	1 699.1	51 692.2
2nd Quarter	50 004.5	0.0	67 004.6	8 902.6	7 058.4	132 970.1
April	13 154.3		20 508.9	2 999.3	1 070.6	37 733.0
May	15 050.5		22 770.3	2 594.9	1 855.4	42 271.1
June	21 799.8		23 725.4	3 308.4	4 132.4	52 966.0

Property taxes*: Decentralised since 2007

Source : MINECOFIN

TABLE II.3: Development of current expenditure of the Government Budget
(in RWF million)

Period	Types of Expenditure					Total Expenditure
	Goods and services	Wages and salaries	Interests payment	Transfers	Exceptional Expenditure	
2001	30 620.5	39 266.4	6 300.0	15 205.7	15 100.0	106 492.6
2002	35 157.3	40 822.3	7 769.5	20 368.2	28 565.9	132 683.2
2003	45 304.6	44 011.4	10 178.1	22 010.1	41 612.6	163 116.8
2004	50 329.0	52 414.1	11 909.8	40 660.2	19 534.9	174 848.0
2005	64 466.6	51 205.1	10 537.5	53 538.7	35 381.3	215 129.2
2006	71 634.9	62 194.5	11 439.6	72 564.4	33 474.9	251 308.3
2007	77 982.1	73 720.6	10 980.8	103 595.3	46 948.6	313 227.4
2008	80 326.9	84 178.7	12 612.3	130 445.8	60 937.8	368 501.4
2009	104 806.5	97 402.3	11 412.2	162 440.2	48 311.8	424 372.9
2010	118 660.1	116 374.3	14 675.3	189 526.1	61 730.0	500 965.7
2009						
1st Quarter	27 449.9	22 918.1	1 755.9	41 853.6	14 965.9	108 943.3
January	11 639.9	9 426.5	328.0	15 508.6	2 927.1	39 830.0
February	7 293.7	6 140.6	48.0	10 249.5	3 214.8	26 946.6
March	8 516.3	7 351.1	1 379.8	16 095.5	8 824.0	42 166.7
2nd Quarter	31 236.1	23 832.7	2 891.0	33 300.3	6 703.6	97 963.7
April	11 402.5	9 929.9	671.7	18 675.7	5 400.3	46 080.1
May	9 995.8	6 845.7	89.4	9 867.4	885.5	27 683.9
June	9 837.8	7 057.1	2 129.8	4 757.3	417.8	24 199.8
3rd Quarter	22 479.7	25 051.8	3 198.7	41 198.4	15 444.4	107 372.9
July	9 090.2	10 289.0	796.5	16 087.9	2 546.1	38 809.7
August	8 815.3	7 629.8	1 315.6	14 455.3	2 821.2	35 037.3
September	4 574.1	7 133.0	1 086.6	10 655.2	10 077.1	33 526.0
4th Quarter	23 640.8	25 599.7	3 566.6	46 087.9	11 197.9	110 092.9
October	9 306.4	11 075.3	1 723.7	24 022.2	5 687.0	51 814.7
November	8 240.9	7 241.9	1 413.8	11 948.8	2 499.8	31 345.1
December	6 093.5	7 282.5	429.1	10 116.9	3 011.2	26 933.1
Total	104 806.5	97 402.3	11 412.2	162 440.2	48 311.8	424 372.9
2010						
1st Quarter	30 350.4	26 558.4	3 237.8	44 964.6	14 041.9	119 153.0
January	10 967.4	10 797.6	603.2	19 583.1	9 381.4	51 332.8
February	7 230.9	5 559.1	447.9	9 158.7	3 683.4	26 080.0
March	12 152.1	10 201.7	2 186.7	16 222.7	977.1	41 740.2
2nd Quarter	30 728.8	29 631.1	3 776.8	48 443.1	10 837.8	123 417.6
April	9 362.6	11 001.0	1 117.8	20 389.4	1 399.6	43 270.5
May	16 880.7	8 222.4	316.5	17 304.6	5 658.0	48 382.3
June	4 485.5	10 407.7	2 342.5	10 749.1	3 780.1	31 764.9
3rd Quarter	24 620.1	28 869.2	3 646.4	49 370.3	18 206.7	124 712.7
July	5 747.9	10 117.9	876.0	13 429.8	4 116.5	34 288.1
August	10 293.1	9 834.6	1 334.3	18 046.8	10 588.7	50 097.5
September	8 579.2	8 916.6	1 436.1	17 893.8	3 501.5	40 327.1
4th Quarter	32 960.8	31 315.7	4 014.3	46 748.1	18 643.6	133 682.4
October	13 053.2	12 676.7	1 033.6	17 889.8	7 986.2	52 639.4
November	11 618.6	9 361.3	1 366.4	16 191.2	5 016.8	43 554.3
December	8 289.0	9 277.7	1 614.3	12 667.1	5 640.6	37 488.7
Total	118 660.1	116 374.3	14 675.3	189 526.1	61 730.0	500 965.7
2011						
1st Quarter	25 432.3	29 188.7	3 216.2	49 946.5	14 096.7	121 880.3
January	10 898.8	12 666.4	730.6	25 683.1	6 716.5	56 695.4
February	8 173.3	6 599.8	613.6	11 817.0	5 459.4	32 663.1
March	6 360.2	9 922.5	1 872.0	12 446.3	1 920.8	32 521.7
2nd Quarter	43 136.7	32 473.8	4 649.7	51 821.3	16 940.3	149 021.8
April	17 885.4	14 683.3	1 767.7	21 964.0	6 015.4	62 315.8
May	18 222.9	10 442.6	426.5	21 649.0	10 529.8	61 270.8
June	7 028.4	7 347.9	2 455.5	8 208.4	395.1	25 435.2

Source: MINECOFIN

Table II.4 : Monthly Situation of the Treasury Bills and Government bonds * (in Rwf million)

Denomination	Dec-10		Jan-11		Feb-11		Mar-11		Apr-11		May-11		Jun-11	
	Treasury	BNR	Treasury	BNR	Treasury	BNR	Treasury	BNR	Treasury	BNR	Treasury	BNR	Treasury	BNR
Outstanding of Treasury Bills(end of period)	54 462.0	1 538.0	53 331.2	3 538.0	57 531.2	5 538.0	71 762.0	1 788.0	72 104.5	1 758.0	72 104.5	1 758.0	75 102.7	1 758.0
Banks (Recapitalisation included)	54 121.40	1 500.00	52 800.80	3 500.00	57 252.70	5 500.00	71 497.00	1 728.60	71 440.70	1 728.60	71 782.90	1 728.60	74 777.10	1 728.60
Non Banks	340.60	38.00	530.40	38.00	278.50	38.00	265.00	59.40	663.80	29.40	321.60	29.40	325.60	29.40
Government Bonds / BNR	15 000.0	0.0	15 000.0	0.0	12 500.0	0.0	12 500.0	0.0	12 500.0	0.0	12 500.0	0.0	12 500.0	0.0
Banks	13 636.34	-	13 636.34	-	12 130.30	-	12 130.30	-	12 130.30	-	12 130.30	-	12 130.30	-
Non Banks	1 363.66	-	1 363.66	-	369.70	-	369.70	-	369.70	-	369.70	-	369.70	-
Government Bonds / MINECOFIN	5 922.3	0.0	5 877.1	0.0	5 151.7	0.0	4 998.0	0.0	8 356.8	0.0	8 316.2	0.0	8 167.3	0.0
Banks	5 577.33	0.00	5 532.12	0.00	4 806.77	0.00	4 653.06	0.00	8 011.83	0.00	7 971.25	0.00	7 822.37	0.00
Non Banks	344.93	0.00	344.93	0.00	344.93	0.00	344.93	0.00	344.93	0.00	344.93	0.00	344.93	0.00
Old Government Bonds / Restructured	1 564.9	0.0	1 564.9	0.0	1 564.9	0.0	1 564.9	0.0	1 929.2	0.0	1 929.2	0.0	1 929.2	0.0
Banks	633.59	0.00	633.59	0.00	633.59	0.00	633.59	0.00	986.46	0.00	986.46	0.00	986.46	0.00
Non Banks	931.34	0.00	931.34	0.00	931.34	0.00	931.34	0.00	942.74	0.00	942.74	0.00	942.74	0.00
CONSOLIDATED DEBT (CSR restructured debt)	53 900.0	0.0	53 900.0	0.0	53 900.0	0.0	53 900.0	0.0	49 900.0	0.0	49 900.0	0.0	49 900.0	0.0

* Old bonds for arrears excluded

Source : MINECOFIN/BNR

TABLE II.5. EXTERNAL DEBT DRAWINGS DEVELOPMENTS
(in RWF million)

PERIOD	Project Support			Budgetary Support			General Total
	Multilateral	Bilateral	Total	Multilateral	Bilateral	Total	
2005	50 740.31	-	50 740.31	5 564.85	-	5 564.85	56 305.16
2006	30 529.41	0.00	30 529.41	1 690.91	0.00	1 690.91	32 220.32
2007	44 141.77	4 104.79	48 246.56	2 440.49	0.00	2 440.49	50 687.05
2008	56 254.76	934.85	51 189.85	3 149.85	0.00	3 149.85	60 339.46
2009	20 331.78	9 521.66	29 853.44	2 301.86	-	2 301.86	32 155.30
2010	22 359.53	4 251.15	26 610.68	-	-	-	26 610.68
2002	13 448.90	679.20	14 128.10	26 017.51	362.81	26 380.32	40 508.42
1st Quarter	3 633.35	214.28	3 847.63	134.79	0.00	134.79	3 982.42
2nd Quarter	3 200.62	464.92	3 665.54	397.33	0.00	397.33	4 062.87
3rd Quarter	4 098.13	0.00	4 098.13	16.99	362.81	379.80	4 477.93
4th Quarter	2 516.80	0.00	2 516.80	25 468.40	0.00	25 468.40	27 985.20
2003	22 860.69	0.00	22 860.69	56 665.13	0.00	56 665.13	79 525.82
1st Quarter	7 352.40	0.00	7 352.40	146.21	0.00	146.21	7 498.61
2nd Quarter	4 879.33	0.00	4 879.33	2 811.78	0.00	2 811.78	7 691.11
3rd Quarter	8 568.71	0.00	8 568.71	6 121.62	0.00	6 121.62	14 690.33
4th Quarter	2 060.25	0.00	2 060.25	47 585.52	0.00	47 585.52	49 645.70
2004	25 530.93	0.00	25 530.93	35 919.38	0.00	35 919.38	61 450.31
1st Quarter	4 402.18	0.00	4 402.18	149.91	0.00	149.91	3 433.31
2nd Quarter	6 972.79	0.00	6 972.79	13 823.50	0.00	13 823.50	17 075.98
3rd Quarter	5 395.14	0.00	5 395.14	12 804.43	0.00	12 804.43	18 199.56
4th Quarter	8 760.82	0.00	8 760.82	9 141.54	0.00	9 141.54	17 902.36
2005	50 740.31	-	50 740.31	5 564.85	-	5 564.85	56 305.16
1st Quarter	13 749.10	0.00	13 749.10	733.80	0.00	733.80	14 482.90
2nd Quarter	7 194.59	0.00	7 194.59	3 931.23	0.00	3 931.23	11 125.83
3rd Quarter	8 593.35	0.00	8 593.35	604.81	0.00	604.81	9 198.16
4th Quarter	21 203.27	0.00	21 203.27	295.01	0.00	295.01	21 498.27
2006	30 529.41	0.00	30 529.41	1 690.91	0.00	1 690.91	32 220.32
1st Quarter	7 136.17	0.00	7 136.17	190.65	0.00	190.65	7 326.81
2nd Quarter	7 178.91	0.00	7 178.91	1 500.27	0.00	1 500.27	8 679.17
3rd Quarter	4 135.43	0.00	4 135.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 135.43
4th Quarter	12 078.91	0.00	12 078.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	12 078.91
2007	44 141.77	4 104.79	48 246.56	2 440.49	0.00	2 440.49	50 687.05
1st Quarter	8 394.07	628.92	9 022.99	1 217.09	0.00	1 217.09	10 240.08
2nd Quarter	16 162.79	2 247.53	18 410.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	18 410.32
3rd Quarter	9 527.94	1 228.34	10 756.28	1 223.40	0.00	1 223.40	11 979.68
4th Quarter	10 056.97	0.00	10 056.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	10 056.97
2008	56 254.76	934.85	57 189.61	3 149.85	0.00	3 149.85	60 339.46
1st Quarter	15 933.92	244.71	16 178.63	1 007.64	0.00	1 007.64	17 186.27
2nd Quarter	17 546.06	604.92	18 150.98	409.90	0.00	409.90	18 560.88
3rd Quarter	14 175.44	11.65	14 187.09	1 580.95	0.00	1 580.95	15 768.04
4th Quarter	8 599.34	73.57	8 672.91	151.36	0.00	151.36	8 824.27
2009	24 422.54	9 766.63	34 189.17	2 301.86	-	2 301.86	36 491.03
1st Quarter	7 202.63	3 120.27	10 322.90	1 232.58	0.00	1 232.58	11 555.48
2nd Quarter	7 663.76	6 325.29	13 989.05	28.91	0.00	28.91	14 017.96
3rd Quarter	5 465.39	76.10	5 541.49	1 040.37	0.00	1 040.37	6 581.86
4th Quarter	4 090.76	244.97	4 335.73	0.00	0.00	-	4 335.73
2010	22 359.53	4 251.15	26 610.68	-	-	-	26 610.68
1st Quarter	4 971.54	363.51	5 335.05	0.00	0.00	-	5 335.05
2nd Quarter	6 049.48	3 236.59	9 286.07	0.00	0.00	-	9 286.07
3rd Quarter	3 126.84	0.00	3 126.84	0.00	0.00	-	3 126.84
4th Quarter	8 211.67	651.05	8 862.72	0.00	0.00	-	8 862.72
2011	23 633.03	9 673.33	33 306.36	21 355.90	0.00	21 355.90	54 662.26
1st Quarter	13 835.36	7 141.41	20 976.77	0.00	0.00	-	20 976.77
2nd Quarter	9 797.67	2 531.92	12 329.59	21 355.90	0.00	21 355.90	33 685.49

Source : BNR, Statistics Department

TABLE II.6. EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

(In RWF million)

PERIOD	Multilateral			Bilateral			TOTAL	
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest
2005	19 278.46	5 145.99	24 424.45	3 020.76	2 061.85	5 082.62	22 299.23	7 207.84
1st Quarter	4 626.93	1 392.84	6 019.77	659.84	643.49	1 303.33	5 286.77	2 036.34
2nd Quarter	5 053.45	1 294.36	6 347.81	1 037.34	394.03	1 431.38	6 090.79	1 688.40
3rd Quarter	4 814.61	1 324.02	6 138.63	235.50	627.25	862.75	5 050.11	1 951.27
4th Quarter	4 783.48	1 134.76	5 918.24	1 088.07	397.08	1 485.16	5 871.55	1 531.84
2006	13 793.90	3 514.28	17 308.18	2 159.69	1 253.35	3 413.04	15 953.59	4 767.63
1st Quarter	5 336.95	1 356.77	6 693.72	647.41	634.37	1 281.77	5 984.36	1 991.13
2nd Quarter	6 383.96	1 161.35	7 545.30	929.81	311.38	1 241.19	7 313.77	1 472.72
3rd Quarter	1 546.51	207.92	1 754.42	485.07	274.55	759.61	2 031.57	482.46
4th Quarter	526.49	788.25	1 314.74	97.41	33.06	130.46	623.89	821.31
2007	4 418.95	2 858.29	7 277.24	140.08	593.61	733.69	4 559.03	3 451.90
1st Quarter	662.15	259.28	921.43	70.08	273.96	344.04	732.23	533.24
2nd Quarter	2 396.52	1 260.65	3 657.17	0.00	14.28	14.28	2 396.52	1 274.93
3rd Quarter	470.39	186.16	656.55	70.00	276.63	346.63	540.39	462.79
4th Quarter	889.89	1 152.20	2 042.09	0.00	28.74	28.74	889.89	1 180.94
2008	3 947.24	3 086.15	7 033.39	138.59	646.16	784.75	4 085.83	3 732.31
1st Quarter	607.37	254.53	861.90	69.42	279.55	348.97	676.79	534.08
2nd Quarter	2 199.47	1 363.63	3 563.10	0.00	40.02	40.02	2 199.47	1 403.65
3rd Quarter	593.89	241.05	834.94	69.17	284.23	353.40	663.06	525.28
4th Quarter	546.51	1 226.94	1 773.45	0.00	42.36	42.36	546.51	1 269.30
2009	4 141.62	3 458.56	7 600.18	71.93	964.12	1 036.05	4 213.55	4 422.68
1st Quarter	610.62	341.00	951.62	71.93	281.22	353.15	682.55	622.22
2nd Quarter	2 194.90	1 432.47	3 627.37	0.00	43.94	43.94	2 194.90	1 476.41
3rd Quarter	608.12	326.51	934.63	0.00	357.33	357.33	608.12	683.84
4th Quarter	727.98	1 358.58	2 086.56	0.00	281.63	281.63	727.98	1 640.21
2010	13 433.93	7 068.09	20 502.02	2 043.98	2 197.44	4 241.42	15 477.91	9 265.53
1st Quarter	756.83	786.87	1 543.70	73.05	410.42	483.47	829.88	1 197.29
2nd Quarter	1 764.63	1 011.54	2 776.17	0.00	55.93	55.93	1 764.63	1 067.47
3rd Quarter	857.74	361.71	1 219.45	488.04	380.39	868.43	1 345.78	742.10
4th Quarter	1 779.31	1 447.29	3 226.60	145.63	145.32	290.95	1 924.94	1 592.61
2011	4 137.71	1 730.34	5 868.05	668.63	602.69	1 271.32	4 806.34	2 333.03
1st Quarter	1 396.92	846.25	2 243.17	518.13	526.60	1 044.73	1 915.05	1 372.85
2nd Quarter	2 740.79	884.09	3 624.88	150.50	76.09	226.59	2 891.29	960.18

Source : BNR, Statistics Department

III. PRICE AND PRODUCTION

TABLE III.1 MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
 (For the general index and the divisions index)
 Base 100 : February 2009

	Weights	2009												2010												2011						
		janv-09	févr-09	mars-09	avr-09	mai-09	juin-09	juil-09	août-09	sept-09	oct-09	nov-09	déc-09	janv-10	févr-10	mars-10	avr-10	mai-10	juin-10	juil-10	août-10	sept-10	oct-10	nov-10	déc-10	janv-11	févr-11	mars-11	avr-11	mai-11	juin-11	juil-11
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3 538	97.4	100.0	102.0	101.5	99.4	98.1	98.9	101.2	105.4	107.4	109.1	106.2	103.8	102.1	103.1	104.0	104.5	104.6	102.5	102.7	106.1	104.4	105.8	103.3	101.8	103.0	107.5	110.5	109.4	112.1	113.4
- Bread and cereals	733	99.3	100.0	101.7	99.0	98.1	97.6	98.3	96.6	95.3	95.9	98.6	100.9	102.5	100.4	99.8	97.6	96.4	94.6	90.8	87.5	87.4	85.8	89.0	90.2	90.3	91.4	96.1	100.2	103.9	110.2	108.6
- Meat	274	98.7	100.0	99.2	99.9	99.7	95.6	96.4	92.8	93.6	94.5	95.3	95.4	94.5	95.2	93.8	94.8	94.7	94.8	95.1	95.5	96.4	99.0	99.2	100.2	100.6	101.0	100.9	102.3	101.5	101.9	102.3
- Fish	83	98.8	100.0	101.0	100.4	101.4	101.1	99.7	97.5	102.4	105.6	102.3	104.2	102.5	103.8	102.9	105.8	108.3	111.8	115.4	111.6	113.5	112.7	114.9	114.0	113.1	118.3	118.7	120.6	127.1	129.7	126.2
- Vegetables	1 200	95.3	100.0	104.4	104.8	100.9	99.5	102.0	111.3	123.3	124.9	126.5	113.7	105.1	103.5	108.4	112.0	114.7	115.5	116.7	117.8	127.2	120.3	118.8	107.8	101.5	103.1	113.2	116.9	110.3	112.3	114.4
- Non-alcoholic beverages	160	98.3	100.0	99.4	98.6	98.4	98.7	97.8	98.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	96.9	98.1	99.0	98.2	99.3	98.2	98.3	97.7	99.7	97.8	97.0	98.9	97.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	98.8	99.3	101.2	103.7
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	240	99.8	100.0	103.7	103.4	103.8	103.6	103.4	103.8	106.5	106.3	108.1	109.1	108.5	112.2	112.4	112.7	111.1	110.2	111.8	111.4	111.9	112.8	112.5	111.2	113.0	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.8	113.4	
03. Clothing and footwear	377	99.3	100.0	100.2	100.3	99.6	98.1	99.2	100.2	100.7	100.4	99.6	101.0	100.9	100.8	100.9	101.0	100.7	100.7	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.6	104.1	105.4	105.2	105.5	107.3	107.4	108.2
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2 204	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.7	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.5	101.6	100.2	100.4	99.3	99.2	100.2	101.2	102.9	102.2	102.3	103.1	103.5	103.0	101.9	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.0	104.4
05. Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	457	99.6	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.2	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.1	99.3	99.0	98.6	99.1	98.2	98.9	98.8	98.7	97.8	97.4	97.1	96.4	97.2	96.7	98.0	97.8	98.4	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.6
06. Health	163	98.8	100.0	100.3	100.6	99.6	99.5	100.3	100.3	100.6	100.8	101.5	101.2	102.0	102.2	102.3	102.7	102.1	102.3	101.0	100.5	100.4	100.6	100.4	100.0	101.4	101.0	101.6	101.2	101.2	102.1	102.9
07. Transport	1 189	100.1	100.0	100.1	99.5	99.1	99.4	107.0	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.5	111.4	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.6	113.0	113.3	115.2	116.0	115.9	116.5	117.9	120.7	121.8	125.5	126.2
08. Communication	288	101.2	100.0	99.5	100.1	96.9	97.5	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.0	98.1	98.5	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.4	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.5	99.2	97.4	97.7	97.7	100.8	101.4	100.0	101.3	100.8	100.8
09. Recreation and culture	256	98.5	100.0	100.6	102.5	102.6	100.9	99.7	99.6	98.7	98.5	99.8	99.6	101.2	101.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	101.1	100.5	100.4	99.9	101.4	101.7	100.9	101.8	103.1	105.4	105.7	106.1	105.7	104.4
10. Education	331	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	119.2	126.9	127.6	127.6	127.6	128.6	128.6
11. Restaurants and hotels	558	100.0	100.0	100.2	99.5	99.7	100.3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.4	100.3	101.2	101.5	102.4	103.2	101.9	103.7	103.5	103.9	103.5	102.1	102.1	101.8	100.8	102.3	102.1	102.3	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.3
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	400	98.1	100.0	97.7	97.7	97.6	98.4	97.3	98.0	98.7	96.5	96.3	96.3	96.4	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.8	96.2	97.4	97.7	97.1	96.8	98.6	98.6	99.9	100.3	102.2	101.7	101.4	103.3	103.2
GENERAL INDEX	10 000	98.5	100.0	100.8	100.7	99.8	99.3	100.4	101.5	103.3	104.1	104.8	103.7	102.9	102.5	102.9	103.4	104.0	104.3	103.5	103.5	104.8	104.31	105.04	103.90	104.0	105.1	107.1	108.6	108.7	110.4	110.8
Monthly changes		0.4	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	3.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.4
Changes over 12 months		20.4	19.9	16.7	13.1	12.3	9.5	7.2	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.9	5.7	4.5	2.5	3.1	2.4	4.2	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.6	4.1	5.0	4.5	5.8	7.1

Source : BNR, Statistics Department

TABLE III.2.

EVOLUTION OF EXPORT CROPS

(From January 2007 to June 2011)

	MARKET COFFEE	DRY TEA	RAW PYRETHRUM EXTRACTION
PERIOD	Quantity (in tons)	Quantity (in tons)	Quantity (in tons)
2007	14 682.79	20 394.61	13.87
2008	19 794.40	19 899.70	-
2009	14 467.73	20 507.41	12.71
2007			
January	793.02	2 111.33	-
February	207.30	1 873.64	3.12
March	350.40	1 895.42	-
April	214.38	1 979.63	-
May	667.92	2 081.05	2.50
June	1 059.60	1 657.60	2.25
July	2 269.80	1 378.56	1.18
August	2 921.78	1 220.00	2.38
September	2 266.02	1 199.21	1.40
October	1 762.92	1 665.27	-
November	1 452.54	1 553.02	1.04
December	717.12	1 779.88	-
2008			
January	402.00	1 896.68	-
February	444.00	1 554.31	1.10
March	320.40	1 617.57	-
April	853.20	2 079.96	3.73
May	1 418.70	2 108.09	-
June	2 172.00	1 623.95	0.84
Source : BNR, Statistics Department	3 062.60	1 332.69	-
August	3 303.20	1 048.92	-
September	3 215.80	1 274.95	-
October	2 717.00	1 631.77	1.22
November	1 224.40	1 711.11	-
December	661.10	2 019.70	-
2009			
January	567.48	1 801.31	4.34
February	134.18	1 479.43	3.78
March	232.80	1 892.80	2.00
April	715.92	2 025.67	1.40
May	779.64	2 010.89	-
June	1 584.60	2 035.40	-
July	2 986.02	1 381.11	-
August	3 265.32	951.39	-
September	1 742.10	1 146.94	-
October	977.31	1 616.98	-
November	942.90	2 034.94	-
December	539.46	2 130.54	1.20
2010			
January	99.00	2 315.41	1.73
February	170.40	2 176.81	-
March	115.20	2 548.14	0.93
April	318.54	2 159.34	1.69
May	1 467.30	2 196.76	-
June	1 949.90	1 909.48	-
July	3 683.40	1 267.53	-
August	3 859.32	867.62	0.35
September	2 786.34	873.92	-
October	1 892.10	1 595.73	-
November	1 297.14	2 215.47	-
December	543.24	2 036.86	2.13
2011			
January	152.16	2 169.19	2.21
February	83.52	1 917.48	2.20
March	51.72	2 095.06	4.05
April	252.90	2 156.61	1.80
May	363.20	2 391.50	0.40
June	1 412.10	2 181.59	-

Source : OCIR-CAFE, OCIR-THE, SORWATHE, PFUNDA TEA COMPANY, SOPYRWA