NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA
BANKI NKURU Y'U RWANDA
BNR

Contents

INTRODUCTION	5
MANDATE	8
FOREWORD BY THE GOVERNOR	10
THE YEAR 2023/24 IN NUMBERS	12
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	14
HIGHLIGHT OF THE NBR STRATEGY	20
NBR 60TH ANNIVERSARY	26
NBR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	28
MONETARY POLICY	40
FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY	50
FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET CONDUCT	74
CURRENCY MANAGEMENT AND BANKING OPERATIONS	92
RESERVES MANAGEMENT	99
BUSINESS EXCELLENCE	104
GREEN FINANCING INITIATIVES	118
GENDER MAINSTREAMING	125
NBR GLOBAL RELATIONS	128
KEY POLICY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION & WAY FORWARD	133
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE/ STATEMENTS	134

List of Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AFI	Alliance for Financial Inclusion
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ATS	Automated Transfer System
B2W	Bank to Wallet
BCEAO	Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
BDS	Banknote Destruction System
BoD	Board of Directors
BPR	Banque Populaire du Rwanda
CAF	Caisse des Affaires
CAR	Capital Adequacy Ratio
CBDC	Central Bank Digital Currency
CBR	Central Bank Rate
CIC	Currency in Circulation
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Central Securities Depository
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DGF	Deposit Guarantee Fund
DTFIs	Deposit Taking Financial Institutions
DTMIs	Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions
EDMS	Electronic Document Management System
ELF	Emergency Liquidity Facility
ESAAMLG	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FOMC	Federal Open Markets Committee
FRW	Rwandan Franc
FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Program
FSC	Financial Stability Committee
FSCC	Financial Sector Coordination Committee
FSIs	Financial Soundness Indicators
FSR	Financial Stability Report
FVTOCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
FX	Forex
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPO	Global Professional Organization
HR	Human Resources
IADI	International Association of Deposit Insurers Information and Communication Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IGC	International Growth Centre
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISMS	Information Security Management System
ISO	International Organization Standardization
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MPFSS	Monetary Policy and Financial Stability Statement
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NALs	New authorized loans
NBR	National Bank of Rwanda
NDFIs	Non Deposit Financial Institutions
NDTFSPs	Non-Deposit Taking Financial Service Providers
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFES	National Financial Education Strategy
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NGFS	Network for Green Financial System
NPLs	Non-Performing Loans
NPS	National Payment System
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
P2B	Person to Business
P2P	Person to Person
PLCs	Public Limited Companies
POS	Point of sale
QMS	Quality Management System
RIPPS	Rwanda Integrated Payment Processing System
RMC	Reserves Management Committee
RNDPS	Rwanda National Digital Payment System
RSB	Risk-Based Framework
SAA	Strategic Asset Allocation
SACCOs	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SCGs	Savings and Credit Groups
SOC	Security Operation Center
SWIFT	Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication
TCIB	Temenos Connect Internet Banking
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
WEO	World Economic Outlook

About the National Bank of Rwanda

The National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) was established in 1964 with the aim of issuing the Rwandan currency named Franc Rwandais (Frw). Over the years, the role of the NBR has evolved. The current Law N°48/2017 of 23/09/2017 as amended to date, confers a clear mandate on the NBR with a mission of ensuring price stability and a sound financial system. Price stability is achieved by conducting appropriate monetary policy in the interest of a stable macroeconomic environment, while financial stability is achieved by regulating and supervising the financial system.

NBR IDENTITY STATEMENT

The National Bank of Rwanda strives to be a world class central bank contributing to economic growth & development, by using robust monetary policy tools to maintain stable market prices. The Bank ensures financial stability in a free market economy as it embraces innovation, inclusiveness, and economic integration.

VISION

To become a world-class central bank

MISSION

To ensure Price Stability and a Sound Financial System

OUR CORE VALUES

INTEGRITY

We uphold high moral, ethical and professional standards for our people, systems and data

MUTUAL-RESPECT AND TEAMWORK

We keep ourselves in high spirit, committed to each other for success

ACCOUNTABILITY

We are result-focused and transparent, and we reward according to performance

EXCELLENCE

We passionately strive to deliver quality services in a timely and cost effective manner. We continuously seek improvement by encouraging new ideas and welcoming feedback that adds value to customer services

NBR
Key Strategic Focus Areas

(2017/18-2023/24)

The National Bank of Rwanda strategic plan sets out six strategic focus areas in which the Bank must excel to achieve its mission and vision. The strategy was designed based on Rwanda's aspirations for economic transformation in line with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1).

MANDATE OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA (NBR)

A central bank plays a key role in the socio-economic life of the citizens in any economy. For some central banks, the impact of their actions or decisions can be felt in other parts of the world. Similarly, the National Bank of Rwanda is a key player in the growth and stability of Rwanda. This section explains the mandate of the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) and by executing its mandate how it impacts people's lives

NBR MANDATE

The general mandate of NBR is to ensure price stability and a sound financial system. This mandate is defined by the Law N°48/2017 of 23/09/2017, governing the National Bank of Rwanda. The law assigns NBR a number of functions it has to perform in a bid to achieve its mission.

Formulate and implement the monetary policy

This entails regulating the amount of liquidity in circulation in the economy at any given time to ensure it is aligned with the desired level of economic activity. In other words, not too much, to avoid fueling inflation excessively high, or not too little, to avoid suffocating the economy. Inflation is a generalized increase in prices of goods and services. NBR aims to keep inflation low, stable and predictable, around 5% (a band of 2-8%), so to make it possible for households and firms (businesses) to make informed spending and investment decisions. Some inflation is good in the sense that it gives confidence to investors to keep investing in hope for better returns and in that process, they create jobs for Rwandans.

NBR avoids negative inflation (known as deflation, i.e. a generalized and sustained decline in prices). While deflation would sound good to consumers, it is bad in the end as it incentivizes consumers to postpone their purchases waiting for lower prices and in this process, demand falls considerably, investors make losses and eventually cut jobs down or stop producing altogether. But inflation should not be too high either as it would erode the purchasing power of consumers. The role of NBR is therefore to keep it at a moderate level to strike the balance and keep the Rwanda economic engine moving.

Organizes, supervises and coordinates the foreign exchange market

NBR licenses and monitors dealers in this market, who are banks and foreign exchange bureaus, to enhance competition, fair dealing and zero speculation. Its aim is to guarantee to Rwandan operators the availability of the foreign currencies they need to transact internationally, and to ensure there are no heavy volatilities in the exchange rate. While NBR may not prevent the Rwandan franc to depreciate in line with the position of Rwanda's imports bill that is much higher compared to its export receipts, its responsibility is to ensure a stable and moderate depreciation, not exceeding 5% in a year.

Supervises and regulates the activities of financial institutions so as to have a stable financial system

Under this mandate, NBR approves which banks, microfinance, savings and credit cooperatives, non-deposit taking lending financial institutions, insurance companies and intermediaries, and pension schemes fulfill the legal requirements to operate in Rwanda. NBR acts as a guarantor that Rwandans who entrust their assets with these institutions are going to get what they expect from the same. That is why the institutions mush at all times hold adequate levels of capital and liquidity, and be profitable to merit the trust and confidence of their clients. NBR aims to achieve a stable and prosperous financial sector which enables the financial intermediation process thereby facilitating the flow of funds between savers and borrowers.

MANDATE OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA (NBR)

Supervises and regulates payment systems

NBR main objective is to have a safe, resilient, efficient and accessible national payment system, and to advance digital financial services such as mobile money and mobile banking, with the ultimate goal to reduce the use of cash as much as possible. The benefits of using digital means of payment include convenience, security, timeliness, reduced corruption, and possibility to reach remote areas at a less cost compared to using brick and mortar financial institutions.

Issues and manages currency

Much as NBR is promoting digital payments, there is still significant use of cash in the economy, and this is normal. Countries are at different levels of maturity as far as adoption of digital economy is concerned, but even the highest on the curve [give some examples] have not managed to eliminate cash completely. NBR ensures that the notes and coins it issues have strong security features that can resist counterfeiting. NBR maintains a clean currency policy whereby it make sure unfit notes and coins (due to use and tear) are withdrawn from circulation. NBR collaborates with commercial banks to ensure there is enough amount of notes and coins of different denominations in circulation so that Rwandans can enjoy buying and selling of goods and services.

Holds and manages official foreign exchange reserves

NBR holdS and manage official reserves so that the country has adequate buffer to cater for critical needs (say, traders needs to import goods, government and private debt repayments, Rwandan Embassies operations, etc.) should a sudden shortfall in foreign currency inflow occur. NBR aims at maintaining foreign reserves level at minimum 4 months cover of imports. An adequate level of foreign reserves helps to back up the Rwandan franc value and maintain confidence of Rwandans in their currency. It also incentivizes investors to maintain and increase their operations in the country.

Acts as State Cashier

NBR offers quality banking services to Government institutions, which it currently does online. Its internet banking was integrated with Integrated Financial Management Information System-IFMIS and as a result, national budget agencies are now managing efficiently. Instead of having to queue at NBR counters to get their payment orders processed, budget managers are enabled to transact from their offices, and payments get done instantly. This service is user-friendly, fast, and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Financial Sector Development, Inclusion, Market Conduct and Consumer Protection

NBR has a financial inclusion, consumer education and protection as well as conduct supervision function. NBR aims to having all Rwandans access and use finance and financial services they need to prosper such as savings, loans, risk insurance, etc. It adopts policies to safeguard the rights and interests of customers, depositors and creditors of financial institutions in a bid to ensure consumers and financial institutions are protected against abusive and/or irresponsible practices. By its work to raise the levels of financial literacy and information among participants, NBR empowers Rwandans to transact with confidence and avoid harmful decisions.

Governor's **Foreword**

The financial year 2023/24 began amidst complex global and domestic economic conditions, marked by persistently high inflation, elevated interest rates, and the strengthening of the US dollar, which placed depreciation pressure on other currencies, including the Rwandan Franc. Heightened global geopolitical tensions, particularly with the escalating conflict in the Middle East, further exacerbated these economic challenges.

The National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) continued its decisive measures to curb inflation in response to the persistent inflationary pressures from the previous financial year. In 2023, the Bank pursued a tighter monetary policy, raising the Central Bank Rate (CBR) further, from 7% in May to 7.5% by August. The cycle of tight monetary policy decisions since February 2022, combined with complementary government policies, easing global inflationary pressures, and improved domestic agricultural conditions helped bring inflation down to 6.4% by December 2023—within the target range of 2 to 8%.

In the first six months of 2024, inflation remained stable below 5%. Considering these favorable developments and the medium-term projections, NBR adjusted its policy stance, lowering the CBR to 7% in May 2024.

> **Rwanda's economy demonstrated resilience, achieving a robust real GDP growth of 9.3% in the financial year. To further support our economy, NBR is committed to working closely with stakeholders to address emerging economic challenges and foster sustainable growth.**

To underpin policy decisions, we strengthened our research and economic analysis efforts, enabling a solid foundation for monetary policy formulation while providing the government with sound policy advice to support economic decision-making. We remain vigilant in monitoring risks to the inflation outlook, particularly those stemming from global geopolitical tensions and climate-related events, ensuring that inflation remains within the target range.

Despite these global challenges, Rwanda's economy demonstrated resilience, achieving a robust real GDP growth of 9.3% in the financial year. To further support our economy, NBR is committed to working closely with stakeholders to address emerging economic challenges and foster sustainable growth.

On the regulatory front, we enhanced our financial oversight and regulatory frameworks to tackle emerging risks, including money laundering, cybersecurity threats, and climate-related financial risks. Our reinforced risk management and supervision have contributed to a robust and stable financial sector, with a solid capital base and liquidity levels well above regulatory requirements. The sector saw total assets grow by 20.8%, up from 18.3% the previous year, with all sub-sectors experiencing growth.

NBR made substantial progress in pursuing our goal to modernize Rwanda's payment systems and promote a cashless economy. Retail e-payments surged, reaching 210.9% of GDP, driven by initiatives to raise public awareness and improve digital payment infrastructure. Additionally, we completed a feasibility study on Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), aligning with our commitment to further support digital payments.

Our efforts to enhance financial inclusion were equally successful, with Rwanda's financial inclusion rate rising to 96%, up from 93% in 2020. This achievement was largely due to the increased use of digital payment services and the expansion of Umurenge SACCOs in rural areas, which broadened access to financial services.

The 2023/24 financial year also marked a historic milestone for the NBR as we celebrated our 60th anniversary. Reflecting on six decades of fostering economic stability and growth through sound monetary policy and strong financial oversight, we hosted a high-level international conference on "The Evolving Role of Central Banks". This forum allowed us to engage with key stakeholders on navigating economic volatility, embracing technological advancements, and adapting our central banking strategies to address future challenges. The dialogue underscored our dedication to ensuring macroeconomic stability while promoting financial innovation in Rwanda.

On the organizational front, we invested in technology and launched the Bank's Digital Transformation Strategy, focusing on enhanced data utilization and cybersecurity. Alongside these efforts, we prioritized staff development to ensure our team is well-prepared to meet future challenges.

Financially, the Bank achieved strong performance, supported by prudent investment choices and robust financial management. Our commitment to transparency and accountability was recognized through a clean audit report from external auditors.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our Board of Directors and staff for their dedication and hard work, which has been integral to fulfilling our mandate and achieving these milestones.

RWANGOMBWA John
The Governor and Chairman Board of Directors

THE YEAR 2023/24 IN NUMBERS

7.0%
NBR Central Bank Rate
Maintained 7.0% | End June 2023

7.9 %
Annual Average Headline Inflation
From 18.2% | End June 2023

3.73%
Depreciation of FRW Vs USD
From 8.76%, End June 2023

27.4%
Credit to the economy (% of GDP) Banks and MFIs
From 26.8% | End June 2023

9.3%
Economic Growth / GDP
From 8.9% | June 2023

21.5%
Capital Adequacy Ratio for Banks (Min 15%)
From 31.6t% | End June 2023

305.9%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Banks above 100%.
From 274.1% | End June 2023

5.0%
NPLs for Banks (≤5%)
From 3.6% | End June 2023

30.5%
Capital Adequacy Ratio for MFI (≥15)
From 31.6% | End June 2023

87.5%
Liquidity Ratio for MFIs (≥30%)
From 90.2% | End June 2023

3.8%
NPLs for MFIs (≤ 5%)
From 3.7% | End June 2023

269%
Solvency ratio for private insurers (Min 100%)
From 255.6% | End June 2023

THE YEAR 2023/24 IN NUMBERS

126%
RBC (CAR)
(Target >120%)

355.7%
Liquidity for private insurers (min 120%)
From 112.7% | End June 2023

39.4%
Credit Reference Bureau Coverage
(% of adult population)
From 38% | End June 2023

210.9%
Value of E-Payment to GDP (Target 110%)
From 160.4% | End June 2023

92%
Formal Financial inclusion (Adult Population)
From 77% | End June 2023

96%
Financial Inclusion: Both Formal and Informal
From 93% | End June 2023

USD2,039.0M
Amount of Foreign Reserves (USD)
From USD 1,827.31 M | End June 2023

4.7
Number of months of imports (≥4.0)
From 4.4 | End June 2023

42Bps
Percentage returns on investment
(+0.2% annually above benchmark)
From -2% | End June 2023

T-Bonds Participation

34.19%
Banks
From 35.2% | End June 2023

58.72%
Institutional Investors
From 57.9% | End June 2023

7.02%
Retailers
From 6.92% | End June 2023

154.08%
Level of Average Annual Subscription
From 127.7% | End June 2023

<0.00001%
Percentage of counterfeiting bank notes
(per denomination)
Maintained at 0.00001% | June 2023

100%
QMS ISO 9001-2015 Certification
Mantained at 100% | June 2023

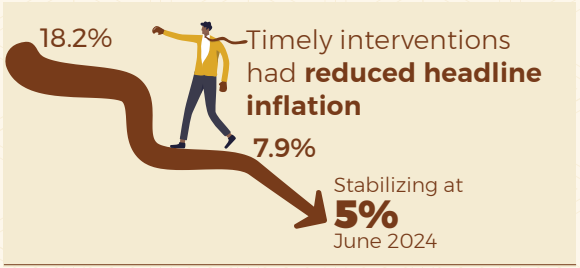
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report analyses the National Bank of Rwanda's (NBR) strategic achievements in 2023/24, highlighting its commitment to price stability and a resilient financial system. The report examines key global and domestic economic trends, outlines the challenges encountered, celebrates key milestones, and sets forth the Bank's future objectives and strategic direction.

Globally, central banks in 2023/24 faced a challenging environment characterized by persistent inflationary pressures, geopolitical tensions, and decelerating growth. Inflation remained elevated, largely due to lingering supply chain disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, which heightened volatility in energy and commodity markets. Despite a slight easing of energy prices, inflation rates remained above pre-pandemic levels, prompting central banks to maintain tight monetary policies to support price stability and financial resilience. Emerging and developing economies, including Rwanda, also experienced exchange rate pressures as a result of tight monetary conditions in advanced economies.

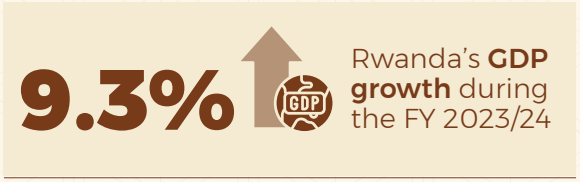
Despite these global challenges, Rwanda's economy demonstrated resilience with an impressive growth rate of 9.3 percent in the FY 2023/24. This strong performance was driven by robust growth in the services and industry sectors, along with a recovery in agriculture following previous weather shocks.

In the first half of FY 2023/24, headline inflation remained elevated, reflecting global inflationary trends and domestic weather-related impacts from the previous year. Consequently, NBR maintained a tight monetary policy, raising the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 7 percent in May to 7.5 percent in August. This prolonged cycle of monetary tightening, initiated in February 2022, along with complementary government policies, easing global inflation, and improved domestic agricultural output, contributed to a decline in headline inflation from 11.9 percent in July 2023 to 5.0 percent in June 2024.



With these favorable developments, NBR adjusted its policy stance by lowering the CBR to 7 percent in May 2024. Inflation is expected to remain near the 5 percent medium-term objective throughout 2024 and 2025, aligning with NBR's goals of sustained price stability.

The NBR's monetary policy decisions were underpinned by rigorous research and analysis, producing six policy briefs and fourteen research papers that played a critical role in informing key policy reviews and decisions. This solid analytical foundation empowered the NBR to take decisive actions to control inflation amid global and domestic economic challenges.



Throughout 2023/24, most interest rates increased in line with the prevailing tight monetary policy until May. The interbank rate rose to an average of 8.17 percent, and bond yields increased across all maturities. The deposit rate also rose to an average of 10 percent, driven by a greater proportion of long-term deposits. However, the lending rate decreased to 15.97 percent, largely due to a higher share of short-term loans, which narrowed the spread between lending and deposit rates by 64 basis points.

Despite a restrictive monetary environment, authorized new loans grew by 33.0 percent to FRW 2,162.9 billion in 2023/24, slightly lower than the 37.2 percent growth observed the previous year, supported by the economy's robust performance. Consequently, outstanding credit to the private sector rose by 22.4 percent by June 2024, outpacing the 13.2 percent growth in 2023.

On the foreign exchange front, the Rwandan franc faced depreciation pressures due to tight financial conditions in the United States and a wide current account deficit. However, the depreciation rate slowed compared to the previous year, with the franc depreciating by 3.73 percent by the end of June 2024, down from an 8.76 percent depreciation over the same period in 2023.

The stability of Rwanda's financial system is vital for sustaining the country's economic growth. The NBR maintained this stability through regular assessments and the development of macroprudential policies designed to address systemic risks and assesses its linkages with the broader economy. The NBR's macroprudential analysis evaluates the financial system's health, vulnerabilities, and its interaction with the

The financial sector saw significant growth in both the number and size.

687 Regulated Institutions
From 646 in June 2023

11 Banks | **18** Insurance companies | **457** Microfinances

12 Pension schemes | **78** Foreign exchange bureaus | **36** Payment service providers

74 Non-deposit-taking financial institutions | **1** Credit reference bureau

real economy, using quantitative data. To promote transparency and keep stakeholders informed, the findings were regularly published, highlighting the system's resilience and the supporting policies in place.

The financial sector saw significant growth in both the number and size of regulated institutions, growing from 646 in June 2023 to 687 by June 2024. This increase was driven by new entrants in the payments industry and the licensing of non-deposit-taking financial institutions. As of June 2024, the NBR regulated 11 banks, 18 insurance companies, 457 microfinance institutions, 12 pension schemes, 78 foreign exchange bureaus, 36 payment service providers, 74 non-deposit-taking financial institutions, and 1 credit reference bureau.

The sector also experienced substantial asset growth, rising by 20.8 percent to FRW 11,644 billion by June 2024. This increase exceeded the 18.3 percent growth recorded the previous year, driven by higher deposits, increased capital and pension contributions across all sub-sectors. The banking industry, the largest sub-sector, saw its assets grow by 21.2 percent. The pension and insurance sectors also recorded asset increases of 16.0 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively. Microfinance institutions led the growth with a remarkable 36.4 percent rise in assets, boosted by higher deposits and increased equity capital. Additionally, assets of other financial institutions, including foreign exchange bureaus and non-deposit-taking financial institutions, grew by 6 percent.

The NBR strengthened financial stability through careful regulation, strategic licensing, and robust supervision of financial institutions. In FY 2023/24, the Bank reviewed the regulatory framework by implementing 15 new regulations, three directives, and two guidelines. These enhancements improved financial system oversight and ensured compliance with international standards.

Key reforms were implemented to address emerging risks such as money laundering and cyber-attacks, while also enhancing financial stability through improved risk management and market integrity. Licensing efforts expanded the financial ecosystem by incorporating new Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs) and payment system providers. Other major initiatives included the merger of Cogebanque and Equity Bank, as well as the consolidation of SACCOs in Rulindo District, both of which reinforced the sector's resilience and efficiency.

In FY 2023/24, the NBR contributed to the successful automation and consolidation of 416 Umurenge SACCOs, which improved their operations and financial management. This strategic transformation significantly improved

service delivery nationwide, increasing both accessibility and operational efficiency within the sector. Additionally, the NBR strengthened the financial sector's capacity by providing corporate governance and data analytics training to managers and staff of Umurenge SACCOs. This training equipped personnel with vital skills and fostered a culture of robust financial management and accountability.

20.8%

Assets of the Financial Institutions

FRW 11,6 Trn

JUNE 2024

Furthermore, the Bank developed and implemented a regulatory sandbox framework designed to foster innovation within the FinTech ecosystem. This framework provided a controlled environment for testing new technologies and business models. As a result, 17 companies were admitted into the sandbox, demonstrating the Bank's successful efforts to promote compliance while encouraging innovation and growth in the rapidly evolving financial technology sector.

Regarding micro and macro prudential supervision, NBR employed a dual approach to supervision, integrating both micro prudential and macroprudential strategies. Micro prudential supervision includes off-site and on-site inspections of financial institutions to ensure robust risk management practices. Recent off-site assessments confirmed strong capital bases and compliance across various subsectors.

On-site supervision was equally essential, with a focus on risk-based inspections and cybersecurity assessments. These inspections specifically targeted Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Anti-Cyber Crime measures, leading to actionable recommendations for banks and MFIs. Additionally, supervisory reviews of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) highlighted significant improvements in capital assessment and loan recovery strategies.

Liquidity risk in the banking sector remained low, with banks consistently maintaining a robust stock of liquid assets to meet customer funding needs during periods of stress. As of June 2024, the aggregate Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for banks was 305.9 percent, above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100 percent. This demonstrates that banks held ample High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to cover their short-term liquidity obligations.

Long-term liquidity also remained stable, with the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) at 135.6 percent, exceeding the regulatory threshold of 100 percent. This strong liquidity position was strengthened by a 23.1 percent increase in customer deposits, which now account for 78.5 percent of total banking system liabilities.

Despite overall stability, banks encountered some liquidity risk due to their reliance on short-term resources. As of June 2024, 67 percent of deposits were demand deposits, while term deposits accounted for 33 percent of maturities of less than one year. This deposit structure introduces risks related to maturity transformation and limits the capacity for long-term lending.

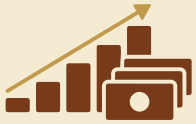
In terms of financial health, the banking sector demonstrated significant stability with a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 21.5 percent, well above the regulatory minimum, and a leverage ratio averaging 12.7 percent. These indicators reflected strong capital buffers, essential for absorbing shocks and ensuring resilience in the financial system.

Credit risk in banks remained manageable despite a slight decline in loan quality. As of June 2024, non-performing loans increased to FRW 267 billion, up from FRW 164 billion the previous year, resulting in a rise in the non-performing loan ratio to 5 percent from 3.6 percent. This increase was mainly driven by defaults from a few large companies. However, loan quality is expected to remain stable in the medium term, supported by favorable economic conditions.

36.7 %
Banking sector net profits
FRW 132.5Bn
2024H1

The banking sector continued to register profitability, with net profits rising by 36.7 percent to FRW 132.5 billion in the first half of 2024. This strong performance was reflected in improved profitability metrics, with Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) increasing to 4.9 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively. Additionally, revenue growth of 21.6 percent, combined with a reduction in the overhead cost-to-income ratio from 37.5 percent to 33.4 percent by June 2024, contributed to this profitability.

In the microfinance sector, the NBR conducted extensive on-site inspections and provided training to enhance corporate governance. As of June 2024, the sector remained well-capitalized and liquid, with an aggregate Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 30.5 percent and a liquidity ratio of 87.5 percent, both significantly exceeding



FRW 19.6Bn
Microfinance sector net profits

regulatory requirements. This strong financial position is supported by growth in deposits, capital, and revenues, facilitating increased lending activities.

the NBR undertook extensive on-site inspections and provided training to strengthen corporate governance in microfinance institutions. As of June 2024, the sector remained well-capitalized and liquid, with an aggregate Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 30.5 percent and a liquidity ratio of 87.5 percent, both above regulatory requirements. This strong financial position supported by growth in deposits, capital, and revenues, has supported increased lending activities.

As of June 2024, the microfinance sector demonstrated strong loan quality, with a non-performing loan ratio of 3.8 percent, well below the NBR benchmark of 5 percent. The sector also showed impressive profitability, with net profits rising to FRW 19.6 billion, up from FRW 13.9 billion in the first half of 2023. This profitability was reflected in improved Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE), which increased to 5.7 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively, driven by higher revenue growth and stable loan quality.

In the insurance sector, the NBR conducted five on-site inspections, identifying key risk areas and recommending improvements in governance, finance, internal controls, IT, cyber risks, and compliance. The amendment of the Risk-Based Capital (RBC) framework and the publication of IFRS 17 implementation guidelines led to 85 percent compliance among insurers. The solvency ratio for private insurers increased to 269 percent, and the liquidity ratio rose to 119 percent, supported by higher capital and improved asset quality.

18% | **FRW 14.3Bn**
Insurance sector net profits

15.5% | **FRW 1,673Bn**
Public pension sector net profits

Profitability strengthened, with net profits growing by 18 percent to FRW 14.3 billion in the first half of 2024, and ROA and ROE improving to 9 percent and 20 percent, respectively, mainly due to investment income. However, underwriting losses from high claims pose profitability risks.

In the public pension sector, assets grew by 15.5 percent to FRW 1,673 billion by June 2024, driven by a 24.3 percent increase in contributions and a 39.5 percent rise in investment income. To manage market risks, the pension fund increased its allocation to fixed-income assets, which now make up 48 percent of the portfolio.

The NBR also supported capacity-building initiatives, including a workshop on pension fund investments and risk management in collaboration with the World Bank/IFC, focusing on portfolio construction, risk management, and ESG considerations.

In FY 2023/24, the NBR made significant progress in improving Rwanda's payment systems, focusing on oversight, security, and promotion of a cashless economy through on-site inspections of payment service providers to ensure compliance and improve cyber resilience. Large-value payment systems, such as the Rwanda Integrated Payments Processing System (RIPPS) and the Central Securities Depository (CSD), maintained high stability with availability rates of 99.7 percent and 99.4 percent, respectively.

The NBR advanced its cashless policy through initiatives like the Rwanda National Payment Strategy (RNPS) and the Rwanda National Digital Payment System (RNDPS/eKash), integrating 14 financial service providers by June 2024. This boosted digital payment adoption, with retail e-payments relative to GDP rising to 210.9 percent.

Financial inclusion saw significant increase, with Rwanda's inclusion rate reaching 96 percent, up from 93 percent in 2020, and formal financial inclusion increasing from 77 percent to 92 percent. The NBR developed a National Financial Inclusion Strategy and consumer protection framework, focusing on underserved groups like women and youth. In addition, the NBR was awarded the 2023 Nestor Espenilla Jr. Financial Inclusion Innovation Award by the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI). This award recognizes AFI members that demonstrate outstanding commitment towards innovation and the use of technology to advance financial inclusion. Financial literacy initiatives, such as the NBR Engage program and NBR Challenge Competition, improved public financial decision-making.

The NBR boosted the financial data framework, promoted gender-inclusive finance, and supported MSME financing and innovation through the Rwanda Imbaraga SME Ecosystem (RISE) initiative and the regulatory sandbox. Compliance with consumer protection regulations was strengthened through various supervisory programs, resulting in fewer consumer complaints and better service delivery. Additionally, consumer awareness campaigns and training programs reached 850 District Consumer Protection Ambassadors across 17 districts.

In the financial year 2023/24, the National Bank of Rwanda was instrumental in upholding public confidence in the Rwandan currency through strategic currency management and banking operations. Key achievements included the launch of a centralized query management system (NBR ArcIB), which boosted customer satisfaction from 85 percent to 95 percent. The Bank's Currency Management Automation Project also improved operational efficiency, accuracy and security. Additionally, the NBR's strict anti-counterfeiting measures kept counterfeit rates at exceptionally low levels.

Banking operations saw significant improvements with the stabilization of the upgraded T24 core banking system, resulting in increased efficiency and reduced downtime. Internet banking transactions grew by 40.79 percent, reflecting the Government's initiative towards a cashless economy. Looking ahead, the NBR plans to continue improving currency quality, enhancing cash processing efficiency, reprinting high-quality banknotes, and strengthening public awareness programs on currency security features.

In reserves management, the NBR played a key role in managing the country's foreign exchange reserves, focusing on maintaining adequate reserves, enhancing resilience to external shocks, and optimizing investment returns. The Reserve Management Framework, governed by the Board of Directors and the Reserves Management Committee, ensured oversight, risk management, and compliance.

During FY 2023/24, the Bank effectively managed its foreign exchange reserves, achieving a 4.06 percent return on its portfolio despite global inflation and market volatility. Reserves increased to USD 2,039 million, sufficient to cover 4.7 months of imports, while balancing liquidity needs with long-term investments according to its Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA). The Bank also automated its reserves management processes, boosting efficiency and market access. For FY 2024/25, the NBR plans to implement a new SAA and advance automation efforts to enhance returns and diversify assets, ensuring continued effective management of the country's reserves.

In FY 2023/24, the Bank focused on developing skilled, engaged, and dedicated employees to achieve its goal of becoming a World Class

Central Bank. Key initiatives included boosting employee engagement programs, launching in-house training programs, improving its capacity-building scheme and gender equality training. The overall execution rate of these programs was at 87 percent with a 92 percent satisfaction rate.

In Corporate Social Responsibility, staff supported various initiatives, including construction of a four-family home for demobilized soldiers in Huye District, a donation to the Rwanda Arts through 30th commemoration, collaborating with Unity Club Intwararumuri on the Integrated Development Project (IDP) in Taba Village by upgrading Impinganzima Huye, constructing an Early Childhood Development (ECD) center, and a multipurpose hall. These efforts benefited 353 households, including 36 households with critical housing needs. These initiatives displayed staff commitment to community support and development.

With regards to ICT development efforts, NBR made significant advancements in ICT infrastructure and security, enhancing data management, operational efficiency, and cybersecurity. Key achievements included upgrading the electronic data warehouse, integrating systems with the RRA e-Tax and RSSB Next-Gen, and complying with SWIFT ISO2022 standards. The Bank also prioritized business automation and cybersecurity, maintaining ISO 27001 certification and strengthening stakeholder confidence. Looking Forward, NBR plans to implement its digital transformation strategy, focusing on business processes, technology, people, cybersecurity, and resilience over the next five years, building on the progress made in FY 2023/24.

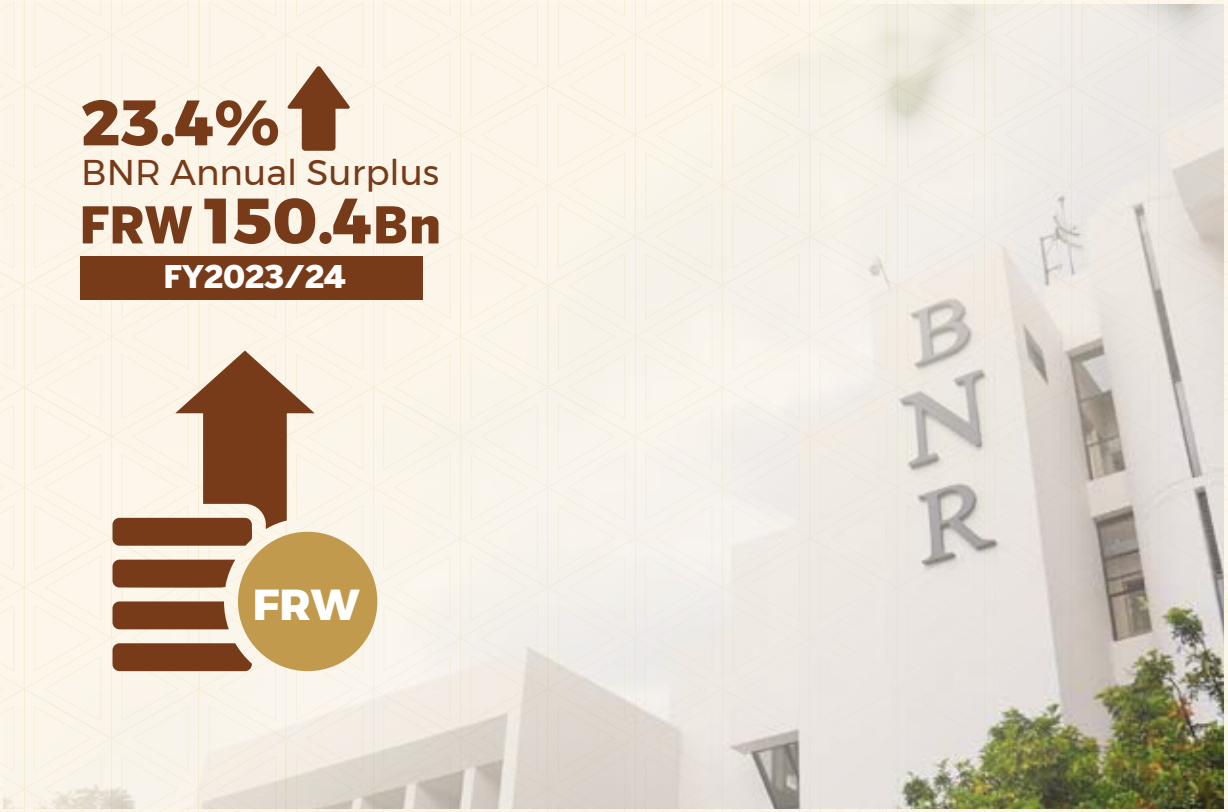
Lastly, the Bank registered strong financial performance in FY2023/24, with the annual surplus rising by 23.4 percent to FRW 150.4 billion, up from FRW 121.9 billion in the previous year. This was mainly driven by increased interest income from strategic investments and favorable domestic and international market conditions. Prudent financial management practices ensured operational efficiency and proper resource allocation. Additionally, the Bank received a clean audit report, highlighting its commitment to transparency and the continued support for Rwanda's economic goals.

23.4%

BNR Annual Surplus

FRW 150.4Bn

FY2023/24



HIGHLIGHTS OF NBR STRATEGY

This section highlights both the performance of the previous strategy from 2017/18-2023/24 and the development of a new 5-year strategy of 2024/25-2028/29. The initial strategy served as a guideline that stayed the Bank's course towards achieving a world class central bank. The new strategy builds on the foundation already laid in the initial strategy and positions the Bank as a beacon of hope for the economic and financial sector development that benefits all Rwandans.

PERFORMANCE OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2024

Despite facing challenges from the pandemic, geopolitical tensions, trade wars, and adverse weather conditions, the National Bank of Rwanda achieved its mission of ensuring price stability and a sound and stable financial system during the last seven years. The following section outlines key achievements across six strategic areas of focus: monetary policy, financial stability, development and regulation of the financial sector, management of currency and reserves, and the pursuit of business excellence.

MONETARY POLICY

For the last seven years, the National Bank of Rwanda successfully maintained average annual headline inflation at 6.9 percent within the medium target band of 2 to 8 percent supporting overall macroeconomic stability. However, during the last one and half years of the strategic plan, headline inflation went above the upper band due to multiple shocks, such as the lagged effect of COVID-19, the Russia-Ukraine war, and weather conditions that fueled domestic supply shortages.

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET CONDUCT

The proportion of adults formally served significantly increased from 68% in 2016 to 92% in 2024. Over this period, the financially excluded (adult who don't use any financial products or services-formal or informal to manage their finances) dropped from 11% in 2016 to 4% in 2024. The main drivers of financial inclusion gains in Rwanda over this period have been U-SACCOs and, later, mobile financial services. Allowing non-banks (MNOs) to issue mobile money also helped scale up financial access points through mobile phones. Consequently, the number of adults using mobile money exponentially increased from 5% in 2012 to 38% in 2016, 62% in 2020, and 84% in 2024.

FINANCIAL SYSTEMS STABILITY

The financial sector remained sound and stable over the last seven years. The average capital adequacy ratio was maintained at 22.8 percent, above regulatory requirements of 15 percent. The average CAR of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) stood at 34.7 percent, higher than the 15 percent minimum regulatory requirement. The strong capitalization of lending institutions is explained by the increased efficiency, capitalization, and improved quality of assets.

In private insurance, the aggregated solvency ratio increased from 193 percent in December 2017 to 296 percent in December 2023. On an individual basis, the Bank continued to follow up on three insurers that were not complying with solvency requirements. As of the end of the strategic plan period, all insurers are complying with solvency requirements.
In addition, the liquidity position across the sector also remained strong over the last seven years above prudential requirements.

In lending institutions (Banks and MFIs), the quality of assets improved over time. The level of NPLs ratio in banks reduced from 7.6 percent in 2017 to 4.1 percent in December 2023. In MFIs, the NPLs ratio also decreased to 4.3 percent in 2023 from 8.2 percent in December 2017. This improvement was driven by the reinforced risk management, and improved credit underwriting supported by a reliable centralized credit information. In insurance and pension funds, the improved assets allocation paid off by increasing income, translating into solvency and liquidity consolidation.

The above good performance resulted from numerous reforms that have propelled growth within Rwanda's financial sector.

PERFORMANCE OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2024

NATIONAL PAYMENT SYSTEM

Several initiatives were implemented during the period, including the revision of regulations governing payment services providers, the regulation governing e-money issuers, the regulation governing agent management, and regulation on the protection of payment service users, among others. The Rwanda Integrated Payments Processing System (RIPPS) was upgraded to adapt to new technology, ensuring 24/7 operation, introducing electronic signatures and web services, and aligning with ISO 20022 Swift standards. This also enabled system inclusion for microfinance institutions. The Interoperability system (Rwanda National Digital Payment System/eKash) was implemented and is now operational. The above initiatives resulted in increased cashless adoption, as reflected by the significant rise of retail e-payments to GDP from 25.9 percent in 2017 to 210.9 percent in June 2024. Mobile payment and Internet banking are the main drivers of the increase in retail electronic transactions.

RESERVES MANAGEMENT

In the last seven-years the National Bank of Rwanda developed a thorough Reserve Management Framework. This framework was designed to manage reserves efficiently and effectively. As a result, except for the 2022/23 financial year, where returns were slightly below the benchmark, the bank's performance in other years exceeded expectations, with an average return of 19.7 basis points. This strong performance has significantly contributed to the Bank financial sustainability. As part of its strategy to ensure resilience against external shocks, the Bank maintained an adequate reserve level, covering four months throughout the seven-year strategic period.

CURRENCY MANAGEMENT AND BANKING SERVICES

The Bank has significantly enhanced its currency management and banking services, ensuring that these services are delivered efficiently and effectively. Initiatives such as the Automated Vault Management System (VMS), the use of robots for currency management, the stabilization of internet banking, the reprinting of banknotes for currency maintenance, real-time monitoring of payment inquiries, and strategies for the replenishment and movement of cash to and from branches have been developed.

These initiatives improved the convenience and security of its online banking services for corporate clients. The system offers a user-friendly interface for generating high-quality reports, eliminating the need for physical payment orders and reducing the necessity to queue at banks. This enhancement has drastically reduced the time required for real-time payments from three days in 2017 to 30 minutes today.

Furthermore, implementing the T24 Core Banking System, Internet Banking, Cheque Clearing, and Vault Automation Systems has significantly improved service decentralization across all five NBR branches. These advancements allow commercial banks and public institutions easier access to NBR services.

BUSINESS EXCELLENCE

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

The Bank has recognized people as the cornerstone of its success. In response, over the past seven years, it embarked on a transformative journey to foster an environment where excellence is nurtured. This involved a comprehensive review and overhaul of the Human Resources policies to support continuous learning and development and staff welfare.

TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY:

In our relentless pursuit of operational excellence, we recognized the pivotal role of agile IT solutions and innovative technology in driving our strategic goals. To this end, we embarked on a comprehensive journey to revolutionize our digital infrastructure and business processes while fortifying our cybersecurity measures. This multi-faceted approach has not only streamlined our operations but also significantly bolstered our resilience against digital threats. Key initiatives included enhancing key systems such as RIPPS, T24, and EDWH. These initiatives aimed at ensuring a robust, scalable platform capable of supporting our 24/7 operational model and facilitating data-driven decision-making.

Moreover, recognizing the increasing threats in the cyber landscape, we established Cyber Security as a distinct function within our organization. This strategic decision encompassed the integration of ISMS standards, leading to our certification as ISO 27001, and the establishment of a dedicated Security Operation Center (SOC) and a Financial Security Operation Center (FinSOC).

ENHANCE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

In our strategic quest to enhance financial performance, we embarked on a comprehensive approach designed to optimize our operations, diversify our revenue streams, and strengthen our financial health. This endeavor was rooted in the understanding that robust financial health is pivotal not only for sustaining growth and financing the Bank's strategy but also for enabling the Bank to invest in innovation and deliver value to our stakeholders.

GOVERNANCE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Bank undertook a comprehensive transformation by implementing robust governance, risk and quality assurance frameworks which led to:

- Aligning practices with global standards through the adoption of ISO certifications
- Enhancement in the bank's internal control environment
- Integration of a Quality Management System that played a crucial role in instilling a risk-awareness culture throughout the defined processes.
- Strengthening our internal control environment by identifying and mitigating potential risks, enhancing oversight mechanisms, and fostering an environment of transparency and accountability, we significantly improved our operational resilience. This enhancement of our internal controls was crucial in safeguarding our assets, ensuring the accuracy and reliability of our financial reporting, and promoting compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

NEW STRATEGY 2024/25-2028/29

This new strategy is a continuation of the initial strategy that ended in June 2024. It focuses on positioning the Bank to adapt to changing economic and financial landscapes such as green financing, emerging technologies like Central Bank Digital Currency, artificial intelligence and data analytics. The summary of what is entailed in the strategy is shown in the strategy map below:

IDENTITY STATEMENT

The National Bank of Rwanda strives to be a world-class Central Bank that contributes to the country's Macroeconomic stability.

MISSION

To ensure price stability and a sound financial system contributing to sustainable and inclusive growth.

CORE VALUES

- INTEGRITY
- COLLABORATION
- EXCELLENCE

PERSPECTIVES

- Customer/Stakeholder
- Financial Stewardship
- Internal Business Processes
- Organization Capacity

VISION

To Become a World-Class Central Bank

STRATEGIC THEMES

Service Excellence

- Customers and Stakeholders satisfaction
- Trust
- Improved efficiency

Employer of Choice

- Employee satisfaction
- Higher retention rates
- Competitive advantage in attracting top talent.

Strategic Partnership

- Create value addition to the Bank, Stakeholders and broader community.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Increase Stakeholder Confidence
- Ensure Price Stability
- Ensure Financial System Stability
- Increase Access and Usage of Affordable Financial Services
- Strengthen Resilience to External Shocks
- Improve Financial Sustainability
- Improve Currency Management & Banking Services
- Improve Operational Efficiency
- Improve Bank Performance
- Improve the Digital Ecosystem of the Bank

NBR 60th ANNIVERSARY

This year, the National Bank of Rwanda celebrated 60 years of implementing monetary policy and financial systems stability that have significantly contributed to the nation's economic development.

The celebration provided an opportunity to reflect on past achievements and set ambitious future goals, with a focus on advancing effective monetary policy, financial inclusion, and sustainable economic development. The event emphasized the Bank's commitment to innovation and excellence as it prepares to navigate through new challenges and opportunities in the ever-evolving financial landscape.

As part of its 60th anniversary celebrations, the National Bank of Rwanda hosted a high-level conference that attracted a diverse audience, including governors, policymakers, financial institution leaders, and other distinguished guests. Themed "**The Evolving Role of Central Banks**," the conference explored the complexities of the current global macroeconomic landscape, characterized by increasing volatility, uncertainty, and rapid technological advancements.

In his opening remarks, Governor John Rwangombwa highlighted the need for adaptation in an ever-changing environment, quoting the adage, "There is nothing permanent except change," to underscore the Bank's recognition of this reality. Over the years, the Bank has continually evolved to address emerging challenges and capitalize on new opportunities. This evolution has expanded the Bank's focus beyond price and financial systems stability to include other crucial areas such as financial inclusion, financial sector development, climate change mitigation, and AML/CFT initiatives.

During the conference, participants engaged in in-depth discussions on three key topics that are likely to shape the future of central banking:

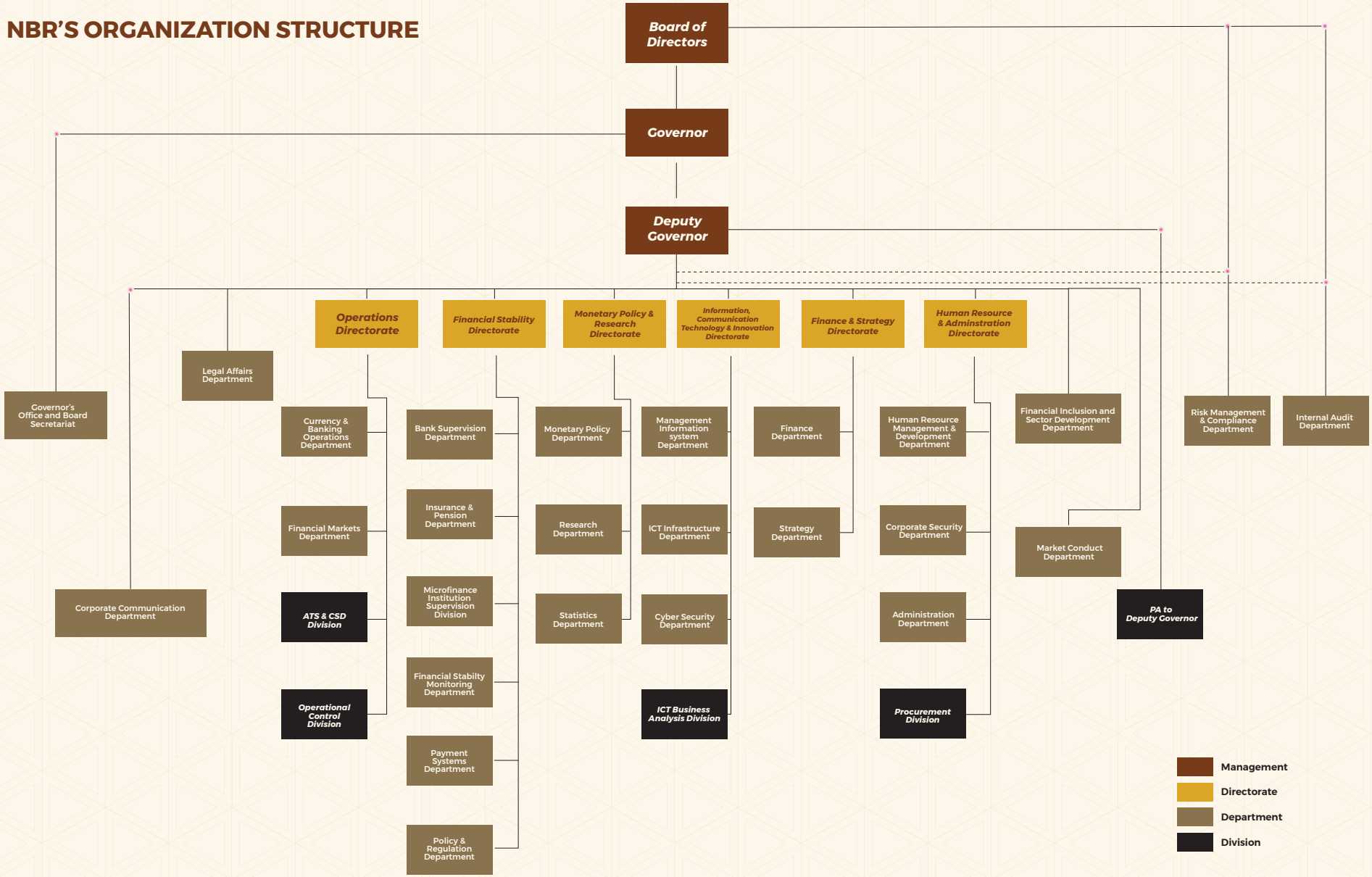
1. **Navigating Economic Turbulence:** Central Bank Strategies for Inflation Control and Future Resilience: This session explored how central banks can develop and implement effective strategies to manage inflation amid economic instability, focusing on maintaining resilience in uncertain times.

2. **Building Resilience:** Financial Stability in a Changing Landscape: Participants examined the role of central banks in preserving financial systems stability within a rapidly evolving financial environment. Discussions centered on adapting regulatory frameworks, enhancing risk management practices, and strengthening crisis response mechanisms.

3. **Financial Inclusion:** A Key Foundation for Sustainable Development: This session highlighted the importance of expanding financial inclusion to promote sustainable economic growth. Topics included increasing access to financial services for underserved populations, leveraging technology for inclusive financial solutions, and overcoming barriers to financial access.

NBR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

NBR'S ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



BOARD COMMITTEES AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Under the National Bank of Rwanda's current law, the Board of Directors is mandated to include nine members: two executive positions (the Governor and Deputy Governor) and seven non-executive members. Presently, the Board is not fully constituted due to the appointment of one of the members to cabinet.

The Board is tasked with setting the strategic direction of the Bank and overseeing its operations. For the Financial Year 2023/24, the Board consisted of the following members

RWANGOMBWA John
Governor and the Chairperson of the Board
Date of Appointment:
25th February 2013

HAKUZIYAREMYE Soraya
Deputy Governor and Vice-Chairperson of the Board
Date of Appointment:
15th March 2021

RUGWABIZA M. Leonard
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment:
04th November 2011

DUSHIMIRE Alice
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment:
04th March 2022

MURENZI Ivan
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment:
27th April 2018

NSENGUMUREMYI Cyridion
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment:
04th March 2022

KEZA Faith
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment:
27th April 2018

MUKETE DIKO Jacob
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment:
04th March 2022

BOARD COMMITTEES AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Legal and Regulatory Board Committee

The Committee assists the Board with matters arising to NBR's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, in internal policies and other legal matters as may be directed by the Board.

- **Mr. NSENGUMUREMYI Cyridion**
  Board Committee Chair
- **Mr. MUKETE DIKO Jacob**
  Board Committee Member

Strategy and ICT Board Committee

The Committee assists the Board in all strategic matters to achieve its objective of providing the strategic direction of the Bank and ICT adoption. The committee advises on development, adoption, and modifications of the Bank's business plans to implement the Bank's overall strategy. It also advises on the ICT modernization agenda to improve the Bank's business process and service delivery.

- **Mr. RUGWABIZA Minega Leonard**
  Board Committee Chairperson
- **Ms. KEZA Faith**
  Board Committee Member
- **Ms. DUSHIMIRE Alice**
  Board Committee Member

Audit and Risk Board Committee

The Committee's primary responsibility is to assist the Board in establishing internal control mechanisms relating to financial management and reporting, risk management and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

- **Ms. DUSHIMIRE Alice**
  Board Committee Chairperson
- **Mr. MURENZI Ivan**
  Board Committee Member

Human Resources Board Committee

The committee reviews the leadership needs of the Bank, structure, size and composition of the required skills, salaries, and benefits for the staff to keep the Bank's remuneration competitive. It also gives strategic advice to the Board regarding succession planning and sets required HR policies.

- **Mr. MURENZI Ivan**
  Board Committee Chairperson
- **Ms. KEZA Faith**
  Board Committee Member
- **Mr. NSENGUMUREMYI Cyridion**
  Board Committee Member

These committees consist solely of non-executive members. The Board holds Ordinary and Extraordinary meetings quarterly and may also schedule additional meetings as needed. In the financial year 2023/24, the Board of Directors conducted four ordinary quarterly meetings and four extraordinary meetings.

4
Ordinary quarterly meetings Conducted

4
Extraordinary meetings Conducted

Table 1: Attendance of Board Members in FY 2023/24

BOARD MEMBERS	ORDINARY BOARD MEETINGS	EXTRA-ORDINARY BOARD MEETINGS	HR COMMITTEE	AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	STRATEGY AND ICT COMMITTE	LEGAL AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE
Mr. RWANGOMBWA John	4/4	3/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ms. HAKUZIYAREMYE M. Soraya	4/4	4/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mr. RUGWABIZA Minega Leonard	4/4	3/4	1/5	N/A	4/4	N/A
Mr. MURENZI Ivan	4/4	4/4	5/5	4/4	1/4	N/A
Ms. KEZA Faith	1/4	1/4	0/5	N/A	2/4	N/A
Ms. DUSHIMIRE Alice	4/4	3/4	N/A	4/4	4/4	N/A
Mr. MUKETE DIKO Jacob	4/4	4/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/4
Mr. NSENGUMUREMYI Cyridion	4/4	4/4	4/5	N/A	N/A	4/4

The Committee reviewed and recommended the approval of the following:

Legal and Regulatory Board Committee

- Privacy Policy
- Review of Regulation N°12/2017 of 23/11/2017 on credit classification and provisioning
- NBR Research Policy
- Review of Specific Rules Governing Procurement at NBR
- Review of Regulation on Bouncing Cheques
- Review of Regulation on Key Fact Statements for Credit, Insurance, and Accounts
- The Law Governing Foreign Exchange Operations
- Revised Regulation on Corporate Governance for banks
- Information Security Policy Statement

The Committee reviewed and recommended the approval of the following:

- The NBR Strategic Plan for 2024-29
- The Digital Transformation Strategy for 2024-2029
- Data Governance Strategy for 2024-29
- The Cash Replenishment Plan for 2024-27
- Review of Strategic Asset Allocation
- The NBR Annual Report for FY 2022-23
- The NBR Business Plan Evaluation Report for FY 2022-23
- The Business Plan for FY 2024-25
- The Budget for FY 2024-25
- Revised Business Plan for 2023-2024
- Revised Budget for FY 2023-2024

Strategy and ICT Board Committee

BOARD COMMITTEES AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Committee reviewed and recommended the approval of the following:

Audit and Risk Board Committee

- NBR Audited Financial Statement for FY 2022-23
- Reappointment of External Auditors
- NBR's risk exposure status for Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of FY 2023-24
- Internal Audit Activity Report for Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of FY 2023-24

The Committee reviewed and recommended the approval of the following:

- Board Performance Evaluation Report for FY 2023/24
- Update on Organizational Restructure Review
- Approval of the Inception Report for the Organizational Restructure Review
- Appointment of Directors
- Approval of retirements and early termination of employment
- Revised Travel Management Policy
- Study Trip on Corporate Governance and Board Evaluation to Norges Bank, Norway.

Audit and Risk Board Committee

Monetary Policy Committee

The MPC is comprised of nine (9) members: The Governor, Deputy Governor, two Board members appointed by the Board of Directors, Chief Economist, Executive Director Currency and Operations, Executive Director Financial Stability, Director Monetary Policy Department, and Director Research Department. The meetings are chaired by the Governor of the Bank. MPC meetings gather on a quarterly basis and whenever deemed necessary, to assess the effectiveness of previous decisions and take decisions after a thorough analysis of the present economic situation. For transparency and accountability, a press conference is held after each meeting, where the Governor issues a statement to the public to announce the MPC decisions. Additionally, MPC reports are published and made available on the National Bank of Rwanda's website for the public.

In FY 2023/24, the MPC convened four times. In August 2023, the committee raised the Central Bank Rate (CBR) to 7.5% as inflation remained above the target range of 2 to 8 percent. The rate was kept unchanged in the subsequent meetings in November 2023 and February 2024, as inflation showed signs of stabilizing within the target band. By May 2024, with inflation reaching the target range, the MPC decided to lower the CBR to 7.0%. Throughout this period, the committee carefully considered potential risks and external factors affecting the domestic economy, ensuring that monetary policy remained focused on maintaining price stability and promoting sustainable economic growth

Financial Stability Committee

The Financial Stability Committee (FSC) is one of the statutory committees of the NBR, established by law to ensure the soundness and stability of the financial system. The FSC is also responsible for overseeing crisis management during periods of financial stress. The committee is composed of thirteen members, including the Governor as chairman, the Deputy Governor as vice-chairperson, and other senior staff of the Bank, as mandated by the Central Bank Law. The FSC meets quarterly, or more frequently, if necessary, to discuss the stability of the financial sector.

In the financial year 2023/24, the FSC held four meetings. The Governor communicated the key observations from these meetings to the public through press conferences. Alongside these observations, the FSC made several recommendations to enhance the soundness and stability of the financial system. The key recommendations acted upon include:

1. **Impact of Floods on Financial Institutions (FIs):** The FSC evaluated how floods affected the performance of financial institutions and proactively reported the findings to management. The committee also recommended necessary policy actions to mitigate potential risks to FIs.
2. **Monetary Policy and Financial Stability:** The committee analyzed the impact of monetary policy decisions on financial stability, including how decisions made by other countries influence our financial stability.
3. **Sovereign Risks and Debt Sustainability:** The FSC assessed how sovereign risks and debt sustainability affect the liquidity and solvency of financial institutions.
4. **Framework for System Implementation and Upgrades:** A framework was established to guide financial institutions in implementing new systems and upgrading existing ones.
5. **Agriculture Insurance Scheme Evaluation:** The committee evaluated the Agriculture Insurance Scheme, focusing on its performance, sustainability, and challenges.
6. **Regional Comparison of Card Transaction Decline Rates:** The FSC conducted a regional comparison of decline rates for international card transactions and payments, identified best practices from other countries, and proposed solutions to address the issue of card rejections.
7. **Performance of Captive Insurance:** The committee analyzed the performance of captive insurance and identified the challenges associated with its business operations.
8. **Historical Performance of Equity Prices:** An assessment was made of the factors influencing the historical performance of equity prices in the region to understand their potential impact on investments by financial institutions.
9. **Banking Sector Profitability:** The FSC evaluated the profitability of the banking sector, focusing on the levels of Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Assets (ROA) in banks.

RISK GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The Risk Management and Compliance function at NBR encompasses Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Business Continuity Management (BCM). It is tasked with the comprehensive oversight of risks across the bank as defined by its Risk Management Framework, and with ensuring resilience and operational continuity through a robust BCM Framework.

Operating as an independent "second line of defense," this function complements the first line of defense, which consists of various bank functions managing their own risks, and the third line of defense provided by Internal Audit.

Responsibility for risk management is distributed among all employees, as risks can impact the bank's strategic goals. The Risk Management and Compliance function fosters dialogue among risk owners across different functions to support uniform risk management practices.

The function reports functionally to the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board and administratively to Bank Management for daily operations. The Board

Through the Audit and Risk Committee, the oversight, development, and monitoring of the Risk Management Framework and BCM is ultimately responsible.

The National Bank of Rwanda continually revises its risk management processes to adapt to evolving global conditions and emerging risks. Over the past Financial Year, the Bank updated its risk appetite and tolerance statement, Risk Management Policy, Business Continuity Policy, and Business Impact Analysis to ensure their relevance and effectiveness in supporting the bank's strategic objectives

The Bank's Risk Profile:

The National Bank of Rwanda manages various key risks arising from the implementation of its mandate and day-to-day operations supporting its mission and vision.

The NBR employed key risk indicators to monitor and assess its risk exposures. Key risks and risk trends (Risk Dashboard) were monitored and reported to bank management and Board quarterly to ensure that such risks remained within acceptable levels and related corrective, or preventive measures were identified and implemented accordingly. These key risks fall into five main categories: operational risks, financial risks, strategic risks, reputational risks, and compliance risks.

Operational risks

The National Bank of Rwanda faces a diverse range of operational risks reflecting its responsibilities as a central bank that could result to direct or indirect losses due to inadequate or failed internal processes, human errors and actions, system errors or losses due to external events.

To manage operational risks during the financial year the bank took appropriate measures to maintain them within tolerance limits and proactively monitored these risks through the defined key risk indicators. These risks include, but are not limited to, cyber security risk, Third-Party/Vendor Risk, Data Compromise/Integrity/Quality risk, Business continuity risk, Project risk, Physical security risk, Business operation errors risk and staff health and safety risks.

Financial risks

The National Bank of Rwanda had in place a risk management framework covering key financial risks namely market, credit, and liquidity risks to support the function managing international reserves to achieve its objectives. Furthermore, the NBR regularly undertook a review process to ensure that the reserve management practice is aligned with the international standards and the market conditions.

In the past year, global financial markets were still in a high uncertainty environment due to persistent inflationary pressures and heightened geopolitical risk. The NBR adapted investment strategies to address these risks to mitigate potential impacts on reserve management.

Management of international reserves took into consideration not only safety, liquidity, and return but also risks in investment as reflected in the approved benchmarks and risk appetites for long-term risk and returns through compliance with investment management guidelines.

Strategic risks

Strategic risks refer to potential threats to the Bank's objectives arising from flawed strategic decisions, inadequate execution of those decisions, or insufficient readiness for shifts in the business environment. Essentially, these risks encompass the possibility that the Bank may select an inappropriate strategy or may struggle to effectively implement its business and strategic plans as intended.

Under this category, the national bank is exposed to risks such as regulatory risk, Concentration /Quality risks and disruptive technology.

The bank Established effective mechanisms to monitor emerging disruptive technologies to proactively identify trends and adjust strategies accordingly by creating innovative products, services, or operational efficiencies.

Reputational risks

Reputational risks are those that may damage the NBR's image among stakeholders, potentially impairing its ability to fulfil and maintain its mandate. Such damage may result from a breakdown of trust, confidence, or business relationships.

Monitored risks under this category include Inflation Risk and unrealized market expectation.

The Bank used its communication strategies through various communication channels, including social media to keep the public informed on every development, decision, and the rationale behind.

Compliance risks

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss or loss to reputation that the National Bank of Rwanda may suffer because of its failure to comply with all laws, regulations, policies, procedures, codes of conduct and standards of good practice applicable to its activities.

Compliance with internal and external requirements was constantly monitored and reported on a quarterly basis and corrective actions were immediately taken to ensure the conformity remained within the acceptable limits.

NBR has strengthened its mechanisms to monitor compliance with laws and regulations by improving the legal and other compliance requirements database for continuous risk monitoring and assessment.

In conclusion, the National Bank of Rwanda's unwavering commitment to sound risk governance is evident through its accomplishments in the Financial Year 2023/24.

The Bank's strategic objectives were pursued within established risk appetite levels, reflecting its dedication to enhancing risk management capabilities.

As the financial landscape continues to evolve, the NBR remains steadfast in its mission to ensure stability, resilience, and sustainable growth through its robust Risk Governance Framework.

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

In the Financial Year 2023/24, the Internal Audit function continued to serve as a pivotal component in enhancing the Bank's operations, safeguarding its assets, and ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. By adopting a Risk-Based Audit Approach, the function targeted critical areas, ensuring a focused review of the Bank's most significant operations. This year's audit coverage, in addition to the regular review of controls surrounding the preparation of financial statements, and cash management, included the key operations processes such as the Management of Deposit Guarantee Fund, the performance of Local Transfers and the Foreign Reserves Management. IT systems were also on the agenda and the review covered the T24 R18 General Controls and Functionalities, the Information Security Management System (ISMS), SWIFT's Customer Security Program (CSP) and the Business Continuity Management, Quality Management System (QMS).

A ten-year trend analysis of the implementation of audit recommendations was also done during the concluded year. It revealed a positive trajectory, underscoring the effectiveness of past audits. The Internal Audit recommendations provided in different areas have contributed to significant improvements in processes automation, reducing manual errors, and expediting workflows. The establishment of comprehensive guidelines has facilitated smoothing operations and enhanced monitoring capabilities. Additionally, a focus on capacity building has equipped the Bank's staff with necessary skills and competencies, aligning the Bank with international best practices. Currently, the Bank's internal controls remain robust, effectively managing risks, ensuring operational efficiency, and fostering governance and transparency.

Moving forward, the Internal Audit function will continue to apply a Risk-Based Audit Approach, offering strategic advice and actionable recommendations. This will ensure that identified risks are managed within the Bank's risk appetite, while maintaining the high standards achieved in previous years.

MONETARY POLICY

The NBR's monetary policy aims to achieve price stability by maintaining inflation within the 2% to 8% range, targeting approximately 5% over the medium term. This goal is pursued through a forward-looking, price-based policy adopted in 2019, designed to manage inflation effectively based on accurate forecasts and current economic conditions.

MONETARY POLICY FORMULATION AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

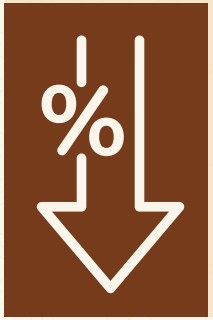
In response to global and domestic economic shifts and challenges, the NBR formulated and implemented decisive measures to manage inflationary pressures. During the Financial Year 2023/24, the Bank adopted a more stringent monetary policy, raising the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 7 percent in May 2023 to 7.5 percent in August 2023, to address inflation affecting consumer purchasing power. However, in May 2024, the CBR was lowered to 7 percent due to inflation forecasts that showed a notable slowdown in headline inflation, driven by eased global pressures and improved domestic agricultural conditions. As a result, inflation eased from 18.2 to 7.9 percent, bringing it back to the target band of 2 to 8 percent.

In support of monetary policy decision-making, the NBR continued to offer economic advice by producing and discussing various policy briefs and research papers with relevant government agencies aimed to inform the basis for policy review and, where appropriate take decisions. As a result, NBR produced 7 policy briefs and 14 research papers whose objectives, findings and recommendations are detailed in Annex 1.

VARIOUS POLICY BRIEFS AND RESEARCH PAPERS INFORMED DECISIONS

6 Policy briefs

14 Research papers



Inflation

7.9%

From 18.2% | June 2024

Target: 2-8%

GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

The global economy is expected to grow at

3.2% IN 2024 | FROM | **3.3%** IN 2023

Sub-Saharan Africa economy is expected to grow at

3.7% IN 2024 | FROM | **3.4%** IN 2023

The world annual average inflation is expected to ease at

5.9% IN 2024 | FROM | **6.7%** IN 2023

The global economy grew at a moderate 3.3 percent in 2023, down from 3.5 percent in 2022. Growth is expected to slow further to 3.2 percent in 2024, remaining below the historical average of 3.8 percent from 2000 to 2019. Advanced economies experienced a slowdown from 2.6 percent growth in 2022 to 1.7 percent in 2023, with no change projected for 2024. This reflects ongoing manufacturing weaknesses in some Euro-area countries, notably Germany. Emerging markets and developing economies saw a 4.4 percent expansion in 2023, up from 4.1 percent in 2022, with growth expected to stabilize at 4.3 percent in 2024. This growth is driven by strong economic conditions in emerging and developing Asia, particularly in China and India. Despite generally stronger economic prospects compared to advanced economies, performance varies significantly across countries.

Sub-Saharan Africa grew by 3.4 percent in 2023, down from 4.0 percent in 2022. Growth is expected to moderate to 3.7 percent in 2024, reflecting a 0.1 percentage point downward revision from April 2024 projections, partly due to a slowdown in Nigeria, the region's largest economy. Nigeria's growth is forecasted at 3.1 percent in 2024, a 0.2 percentage point decrease from earlier projections, following weaker-than-expected economic conditions in early 2024.

In the East African Community (EAC[1]-5) countries, economic performance reached 5.3 percent in 2023 and is projected to rise to 5.4 percent in 2024, supported by upward revisions for most member countries due to favorable weather conditions in early 2024. Rwanda experienced strong growth of 8.3 percent in 2023, slightly higher than the 8.2 percent recorded in 2022. Uganda's growth is expected to increase to 5.6 percent in 2024 from 4.8 percent in 2023, while Tanzania's GDP growth is projected to rise to 5.5 percent in 2024 from 5.0 percent in 2023. Kenya's GDP is forecasted at 5.0 percent in 2024, down from 5.5 percent in 2023, following a growth of 4.8 percent in 2022. Burundi's growth is anticipated to reach 4.3 percent in 2024, up from 2.7 percent in 2023.

Global inflation slowed to 6.7 percent in 2023, down from 8.7 percent in 2022, and is expected to ease further to 5.9 percent in 2024. Despite this decline, inflation remains above the pre-pandemic average of 3.5 percent observed between 2017 and 2019. The 2024 inflation forecast remains consistent with April projections. Inflation is expected to be higher in emerging markets and developing economies compared to advanced economies.

In advanced economies, consumer price inflation decelerated to 4.6 percent in 2023 from 7.3 percent in 2022 and is projected to further decrease to 2.7 percent in 2024. This reflects more effective monetary policy frameworks, although inflation remains above targets in most advanced economies.

Emerging markets and developing economies saw annual inflation ease to 8.3 percent in 2023, down from 9.8 percent in 2022, and inflation is expected to ease slightly to 8.2 percent in 2024, driven by falling energy and food prices. In many emerging markets, inflation is now approaching pre-pandemic levels.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, annual inflation remained in double digits, rising to 16.2 percent in 2023 from 14.5 percent in 2022. This increase reflects higher food prices amid local shortages and rising global food prices due to exchange rate pressures. Inflation is expected to remain high but is projected to decelerate to 15.3 percent in 2024, despite higher inflation forecasts for several Sub-Saharan African countries.

On the commodity markets, the overall commodity price index, which includes both energy and non-energy commodities, declined by 24.2 percent in 2023 after a 41.2 percent increase in 2022. A further 2.5 percent decrease is projected for 2024, reflecting slowing global demand. Energy prices dropped by 29.9 percent in 2023, following a 60.0 percent rise in 2022, primarily due to declines in crude oil and natural gas prices. Energy prices are expected to drop another 2.8 percent in 2024. Crude oil prices fell by an average of 16.8 percent compared to a 40.6 percent rise in 2022, with the IMF projecting a slight increase in oil prices of 0.8 percent to USD 81.27 per barrel in 2024, driven by deep OPEC+ cuts and reduced-price pressure from the Middle East conflict.

Natural gas prices dropped by an average of 53.9 percent in 2023, following a 110.7 percent surge in 2022. The World Bank projects that the average price of natural gas will drop by another 19.0 percent in 2024, assuming mild weather in the northern hemisphere and no major supply disruptions.

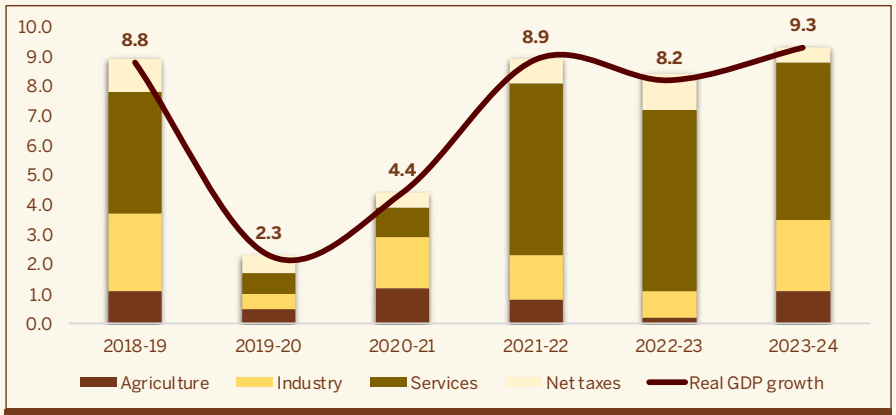
Non-energy commodity prices decreased by 9.8 percent in 2023, after rising by 9.0 percent in 2022, driven by lower prices across all components. These prices are projected to decline further in 2024.

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

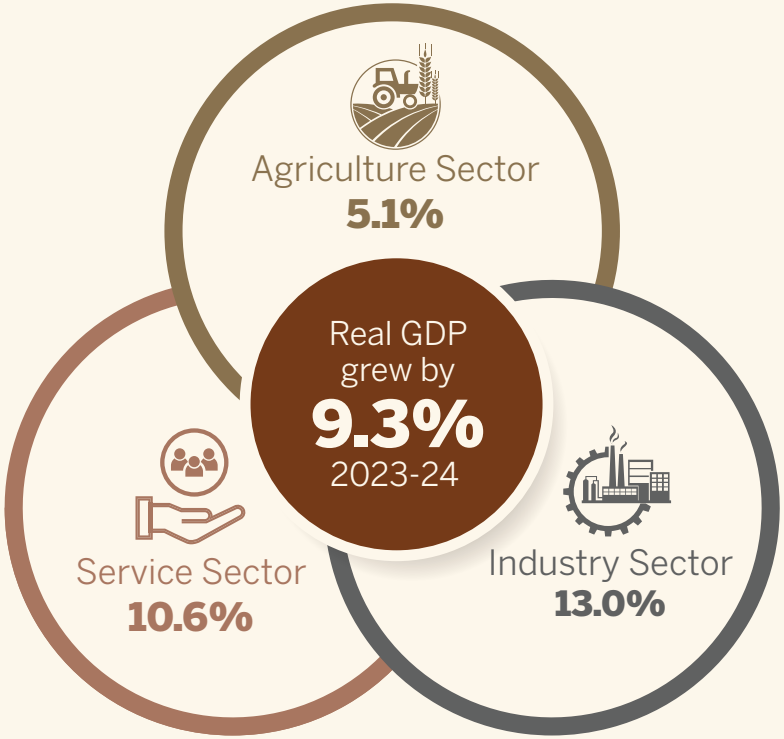
Rwanda's economy maintained strong growth momentum, with real GDP growth of 9.3 percent in 2023-24 financial year. This robust performance was broad-based, with the services sector leading the way, growing by 10.6 percent. The growth in services was driven by thriving trade, tourism-related activities such as hotels, restaurants, and transport, and increased demand for education and telecommunications services.

The industry sector also showed impressive growth, expanding by 13.0 percent, fueled by strong performance in construction, supported by ongoing infrastructure projects, and solid gains in manufacturing and mining. Meanwhile, the agriculture sector grew by 5.1 percent, primarily due to improved food crop production during the 2024 agricultural season A. This was supported by favorable weather conditions and a government initiative to maximize the use of arable land.

Figure 1: GDP growth (% change)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

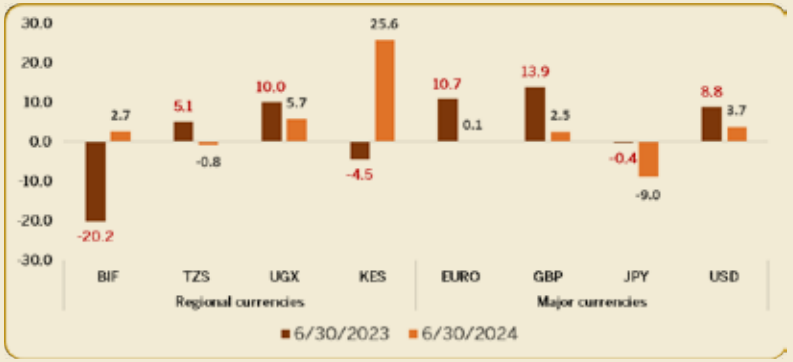


EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS

As of the end of June 2024, the Rwandan franc depreciated at a slower pace compared to the same period last year. This was mainly due to a widening current account deficit, driven by higher imports and lower export receipts. The FRW weakened by 3.73 percent against the US dollar by the end of June 2024, a significant improvement from the 8.76 percent depreciation recorded during the same period in 2023.

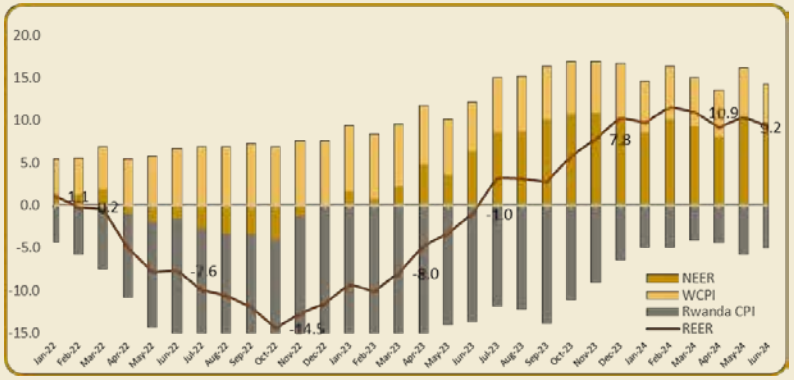
Compared to regional currencies, the Rwandan franc appreciated by 0.82 percent against the Tanzanian shilling, a reversal from the 5.01 percent depreciation recorded during the same period last year. However, the franc depreciated by 25.61 percent against the Kenyan shilling, 5.70 percent against the Ugandan shilling, and 2.78 percent against the Burundian franc. This contrasts with the previous year's gains of 4.47 percent against the Kenyan shilling and 20.20 percent against the Burundian franc, as well as a 10.00 percent depreciation against the Ugandan shilling. The depreciations observed in 2024 were generally smaller than those recorded in 2023, with the exception of the Kenyan shilling, which strengthened following the issuance of a $1.5 billion Eurobond.

Figure 2: Exchange rate (% changes compared to June previous year)



Source: National Bank of Rwanda

Figure 3: Drivers of REER movement (y-o-y change)



Source: National Bank of Rwanda

LIQUIDITY CONDITIONS AND INTEREST RATES DEVELOPMENTS

Aligned with global central banks, the National Bank of Rwanda tightened its monetary policy to counter inflationary pressures. This, combined with reduced bank liquidity, led to a significant rise in the interbank rate, which increased by 117 basis points in the 2023/24 financial year, averaging 8.17 percent compared to 7 percent of the previous year.

The deposit rate also saw a notable increase of 136 basis points, reaching an average of 10.02 percent in FY 2023/24, up from 8.70 percent in FY 2022/23. This rise was driven by higher treasury bill rates and an increased share of long-term deposits. Conversely, the lending rate decreased by 55 basis points to 15.48 percent from 16.31 percent the previous year, primarily due to a higher proportion of short-term loans to corporates, which typically have lower interest rates. As a result, the spread between lending and deposit rates narrowed by 64 basis points. Additionally, bond yields increased across all maturities during the period under review.

Money market rates closely aligned with the central bank rate due to prudent monetary policy implementation. After a 50-basis point increase in the Central Bank Rate (CBR) on August 17, 2023, the interbank rate rose by 47 basis points to 8.31% by May 29, 2024. When the CBR was reduced to 7.0% on May 30, 2024, the 7-Day interbank rate correspondingly decreased by 47 basis points to 7.84% by the end of June 2024.

The interbank market rate

8.17% **2023/24** FROM **7.0%** 2022/23

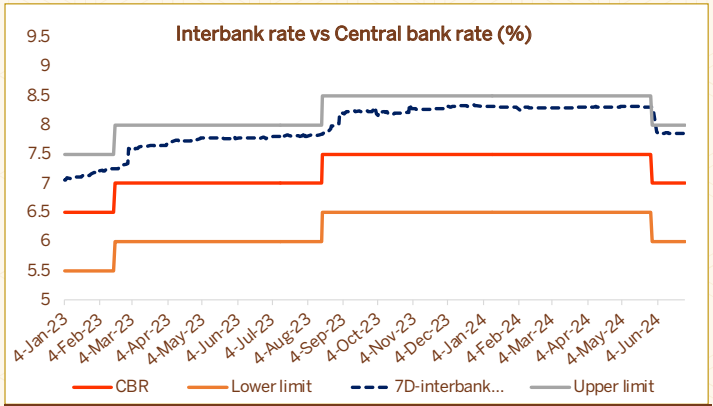
Lending rate decreased

15.48% **2023/24** FROM **16.31%** 2022/23

Deposit rate increased

10.02% **2023/24** FROM **8.70%** 2022/23

Figure 4: Money market interest rates developments



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Figure 5: Deposit and lending rates

Source: National Bankof Rwanda

$
TAX

MONEY AND CREDIT

Despite a tight monetary policy, new authorized loans increased by 33.0 percent to FRW 2,162.9 billion in FY 2023/24, following a 37.2 percent growth in FY 2022/23. This growth was primarily driven by the economy's sustained strong performance from the previous financial year.

As a result of the rise in new authorized loans, outstanding credit to the private sector grew by 22.4 percent by the end of June 2024, surpassing the 13.2 percent growth recorded during the same period in 2023.

INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

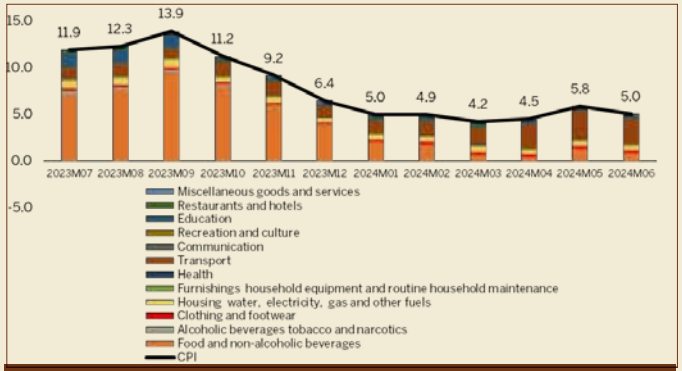
In FY 2023/24, the National Bank of Rwanda maintained its monetary tightening to keep inflation within the 2-8 percent target range, focusing on stabilizing it around 5 percent. Despite global challenges, including geopolitical tensions, global commodity prices generally declined, and domestic economic activity remained robust. Favorable weather and lower international food and energy prices helped ease inflationary pressures. As a result, annual average headline inflation dropped from 18.2 percent in FY 2022/23 to 7.9 percent in FY 2023/24, with inflation slowing further to 5 percent by June 2024, signaling a return to the target band. The NBR remains vigilant, closely monitoring risks such as geopolitical tensions and adverse weather conditions that could threaten inflation stability.

BONDS DEVELOPMENT

On behalf of the Government of Rwanda, the National Bank of Rwanda successfully issued six new bonds and reopened seven existing ones, achieving an average subscription rate of 154.0%, up from 125.6% in the previous year. This significant increase in bond subscriptions was largely driven by a surge in the bank's most liquid assets, particularly in May and June 2024, where subscription levels reached 183.2% and 383.4%, respectively.

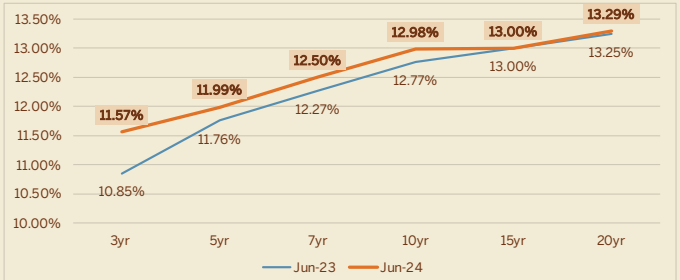
Bond yields curve marginally flattened reflecting liquidity conditions and investor preference for relatively short-term bonds. On bond trading at the Rwanda Stock Exchange, the number of transactions increased by 7.2% to 760 transactions in 2023/24 compared to the previous year while the volume of transactions decreased by 7.7% to FRW 53.9 billion in 2023/24.

Figure 6: Inflation developments in FY 2023/24



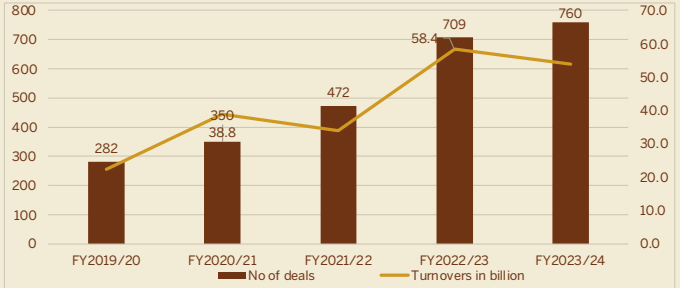
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Figure 7: Bond Yield Curves June 2023-June 2024



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Figure 8: Bond trading at Rwanda Stock Exchange (RSE



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

New authorized loans increased by

33.0%

IN 2023/24

AMOUNTING TO

FRW2,162.9Bn

The Government of Rwanda through the National Bank of Rwanda, successfully issued

6 new bonds

& Reopened **7** existing bonds

Government bond subscription level

154.0%

IN 2023/24

FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY

Financial stability is a core mandate of the National Bank of Rwanda. The NBR fulfills this mandate through regulation and licensing, macroprudential analysis, and micro prudential supervision of financial institutions.

REGULATION AND LICENSING

FINANCIAL SECTOR LAWS AND REGULATIONS

To align the financial sector with international standards, the Bank conducted a comprehensive review and development process. This included reviewing one draft law, drafting 15 regulations (14 of which were published, with one approved by the Board of Directors), and developing and approving three directives and two guidelines, all of which are now operational. These efforts collectively strengthen the regulatory framework, providing robust protection and guidance for the financial sector. Details of these legal instruments, including their rationale, expected outcomes, and progress status, are found in Annex 2 of this report.

REGULATION AND LICENSING

POLICY/ REGULATORY REFORMS IMPLEMENTED

To enhance the soundness and resilience of the financial system, the National Bank of Rwanda has recently implemented several legal and regulatory reforms. These reforms are designed to promote financial stability by fostering sound risk management practices, ensuring market integrity, mitigating systemic risks, and maintaining NBR's responsiveness to stakeholder concerns and emerging issues.

In response to evolving market dynamics and emerging threats such as money laundering, cyber-attacks, climate change, and credit concentration risk, NBR has reviewed existing laws and regulatory instruments and introduced new ones. These initiatives also address stress testing requirements, encourage positive innovations, protect financial service consumers, and align the regulatory framework with international standards.

Going forward, NBR remains committed to strengthening policy and regulatory reforms while enhancing the supervision of the financial sector, ensuring that all regulated entities comply with the standards necessary for a stable, secure, and efficient financial system.

LICENSING OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Bank has continued to expand the financial ecosystem by granting licenses to five Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs-PLCs), which include two new institutions and three banks transitioning to microfinance activities. Additionally, licenses were issued to eleven payment system providers, bringing the total to thirty-four PSPs, one insurance company, two new bancassurance agents, three loss adjusters, the Grande Reinsurance Company to establish a representative office in Rwanda, and two pension schemes. To further enhance licensing efficiency, the Bank streamlined the licensing and accreditation process through the RDB/One Stop Center.

To strengthen the financial sector, the Central Bank approved several major initiatives aimed at enhancing capital, expanding investment capacity, and improving resilience to economic shocks. Key actions include the merger of Cogebanque and Equity Bank, the consolidation of five SACCOs in Rulindo District into a single entity named "COOPERATIVE IKIRENGA," the opening of twenty-one new branches for DTMFIs (including four for SACCOs and seventeen for PLCs), and the accreditation of twenty-five external auditors for regulated institutions. The Bank also evaluated various requests for the approval of senior staff and directors in the financial sector. These strategic moves are designed to boost financial stability, streamline operations, and enhance service delivery across the industry.

PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

The National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) conducted financial sector supervision through both micro prudential and macroprudential measures. Micro-prudential supervision involved off-site and on-site inspections of individual financial institutions to assess their compliance with prudential norms and the adequacy of their risk management practices, ensuring the soundness of the banking, microfinance, insurance, and pension sectors.

In addition, the Bank undertook macroprudential supervision to assess the overall financial sector, identifying potential systemic risks and implementing necessary measures to safeguard financial stability.

PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

MICRO PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

OFF-SITE SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES

The NBR conducts off-site supervision to monitor and assess the operations, risk management, and compliance of financial institutions, including banks, insurance companies, pension funds, microfinance institutions, and payment service providers. This supervision is carried out remotely through data analysis and reports provided by these entities. The off-site assessments revealed that all subsectors are in compliance with prudential norms and maintain a strong capital base, effectively cushioning against high and medium-high risks, particularly credit risk, operational risk, and IT risks.

In collaboration with stakeholders, the NBR completed the automation of all 416 UMURENGE SACCOs across the country's administrative sectors on June 8, 2024. This milestone significantly enhances financial services and sets the stage for their consolidation into District SACCOs (D-SACCOs).

A mini survey on the impact of the automation initiative within SACCOs revealed positive outcomes, including improved service delivery (reduced service times), increased customer retention (fewer inactive accounts), strengthened internal control systems and reporting, reduced fraud risks, and higher staff motivation.

Following these assessments, the NBR held four prudential meetings with banks, 29 with Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs), and eight with insurance companies and brokers. These meetings addressed compliance matters, preparedness for implementing the new IFRS 17 standards for insurance companies, credit risk management, and strategies to meet customer needs and adapt to evolving market trends.

ON-SITE SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES

On-site inspections are a key supervisory approach used by the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR). The Bank employs a risk-based supervision (RBS) framework, which tailors its oversight to the specific risk profiles and potential impact of each financial institution, moving away from a one-size-fits-all regulation. This approach ensures that supervision is aligned with the size and risk level of each institution. To support this process, NBR uses the Teammate system, an on-site tool that streamlines the inspection process from planning and risk assessment to reporting, enhancing both efficiency and consistency in evaluations.

In recent activities, NBR conducted six on-site inspections focused on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) compliance for commercial banks. These inspections resulted in recommendations for the banks to enhance due diligence on customers and service providers. Additionally, the Bank completed four full-scope examinations of commercial banks, including two for Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs).

The NBR also participated in supervisory college meetings for Access Bank and GT Bank, sharing cross-cutting supervisory concerns with the Central Bank of Nigeria, the home regulator. During these meetings, NBR supervisors discussed risk assessments and key issues within the host subsidiaries, while bank management presented their group structure, strategic focus, risk management, contingency planning, and capital management. Both home and host supervisors agreed to enhance cooperation by regularly sharing critical information that could impact the group.

In the realm of cybersecurity, the NBR conducted a comprehensive Banking Sector Cyber Security assessment and evaluated Cyber Security Maturity Posture. The findings underscored the importance of effective cyber risk management and oversight, which are crucial for a robust cybersecurity framework. Banks were advised to improve resilience by conducting external and internal penetration tests, internal vulnerability assessments, red teaming exercises, and physical penetration tests.

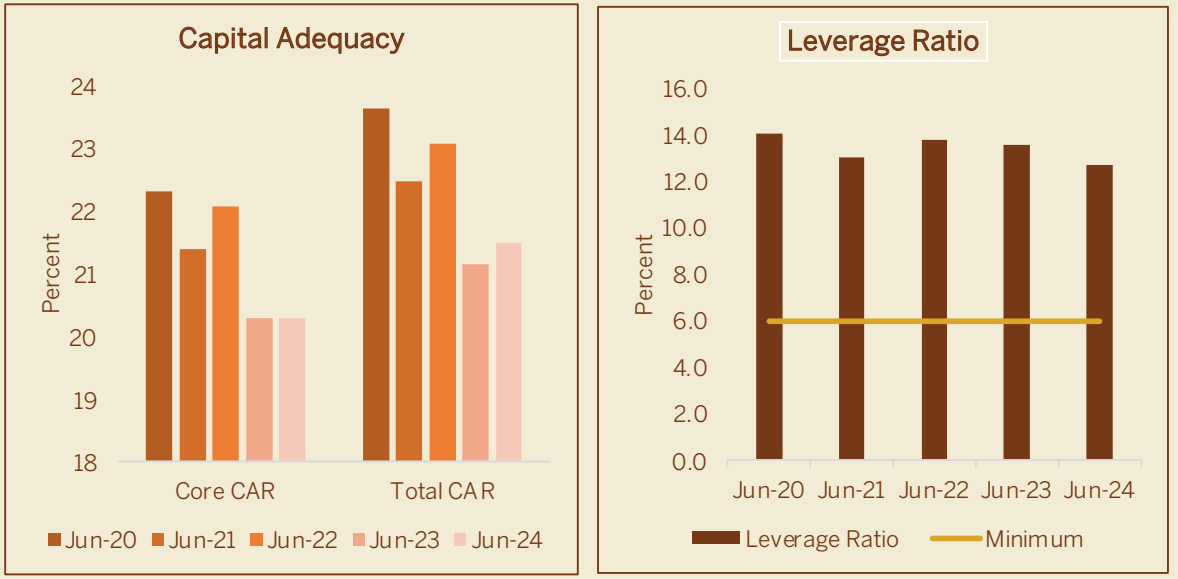
Further, NBR conducted continuous analysis of AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism) returns submitted by commercial banks to monitor compliance with obligations such as institutional risk assessment, training and awareness, due diligence, and verification of Ultimate Beneficial Ownership. The current level of compliance was assessed as moderate.

NBR also carried out supervisory reviews of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP). These reviews revealed significant improvements in how banks assess their capital needs in relation to their risk profiles and risk appetites. Additionally, NBR reviewed bank loan recovery plans, which help in early detection of weaknesses that need resolution, thereby enhancing overall financial system resilience.

As a result, the banking sector's capital position remained stable, with sufficient buffers above regulatory requirements. As of the end of June 2024, the aggregate total Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of banks stood at 21.5%, well above the minimum regulatory requirement of 15%. Similarly, the consolidated core CAR, representing high-quality capital, was at 20.3%, exceeding the minimum requirement of 12.5%. On an individual basis, all banks remained solvent, maintaining capital buffers above the minimum prudential requirements.

The strong capitalization of banks is further evidenced by the leverage ratio, which averaged 12.7% as of June 2024, significantly higher than the minimum regulatory requirement of 6%. This ratio, an additional solvency indicator, measures capital resilience independently of risk-weighted assets, eliminating potential distortions. The sufficient capital buffers held by banks indicate the sector's resilience to shocks, as these reserves can absorb losses while allowing banks to continue their intermediation activities without breaching regulatory minimums.

Figure 9: Capital Adequacy of the Banking Sector



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

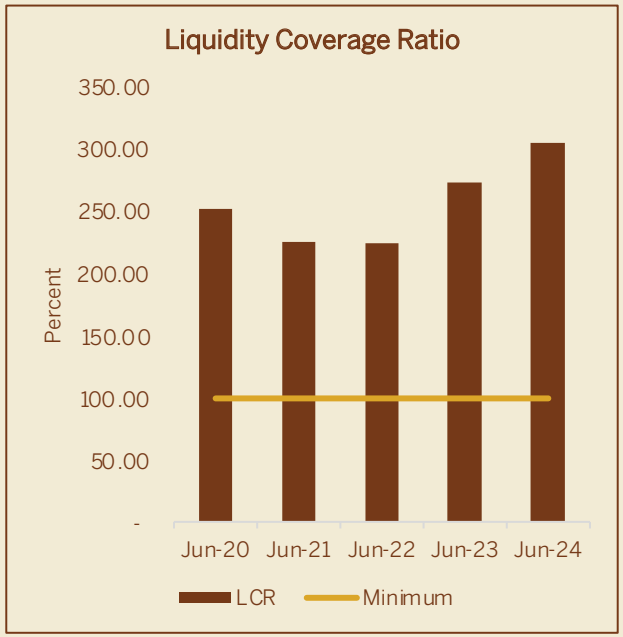
Liquidity risk remains low, with banks consistently holding a sufficient stock of liquid assets to meet customer funding needs during periods of stress. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which measures the ratio of liquid assets to potential short-term outflows in a severe stress scenario, has consistently exceeded regulatory requirements. As of the end of June 2024, the aggregate LCR for banks stood at 305.9%, well above the minimum requirement of 100%. This indicates that banks possess ample High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to cover their short-term liquidity obligations.

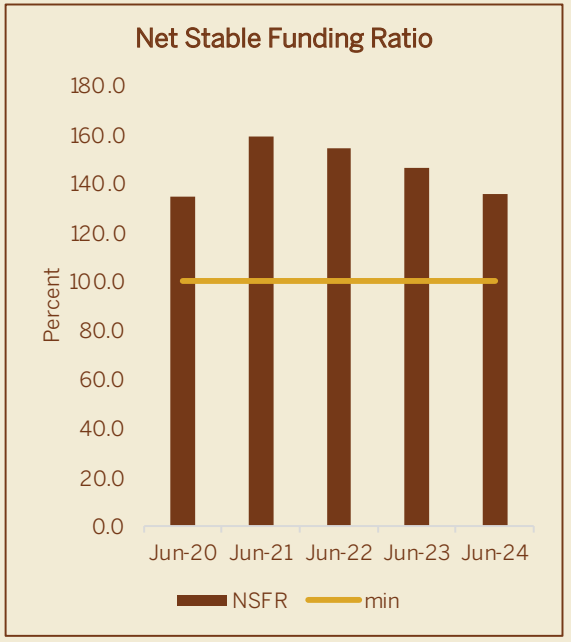
The long-term liquidity position of banks also remains stable. While the LCR focuses on short-term liquidity, the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) provides a longer-term perspective, assessing whether banks have sufficient long-term funding to support their illiquid assets over a one-year horizon. As of the end of June 2024, the NSFR was 135.6%, exceeding the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%.

These robust liquidity conditions reflect a stable funding base. Customer deposits, which constitute 78.5% of total banking system liabilities, grew by 23.1% to FRW 4,768 billion in June 2024, up from FRW 3,874 billion in June 2023. This growth rate surpasses the 16.3% increase recorded in the previous year.

However, banks face some liquidity risk due to reliance on short-term resources. As of June 2024, approximately 67% of banks' deposits were demand deposits, while term deposits, which make up 33% of total deposits, predominantly have maturities of less than one year. This funding structure exposes banks to risks associated with excessive maturity transformation and limits their ability to provide long-term credit

Figure 10: Liquidity of the Banking Sector





Source: National Bank of Rwanda

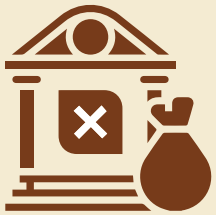
Customer deposits grew by

23.1%

JUNE 2024

AMOUNTING TO

FRW4,768Bn



Non-performing loans (Banks)

FRW267b

JUNE 2024

FROM

FRW164b

JUNE 2023

36.7 %

Banking sector net profits

FRW 132.5Bn

2024H1

FROM

FRW96.9Bn

2023H1

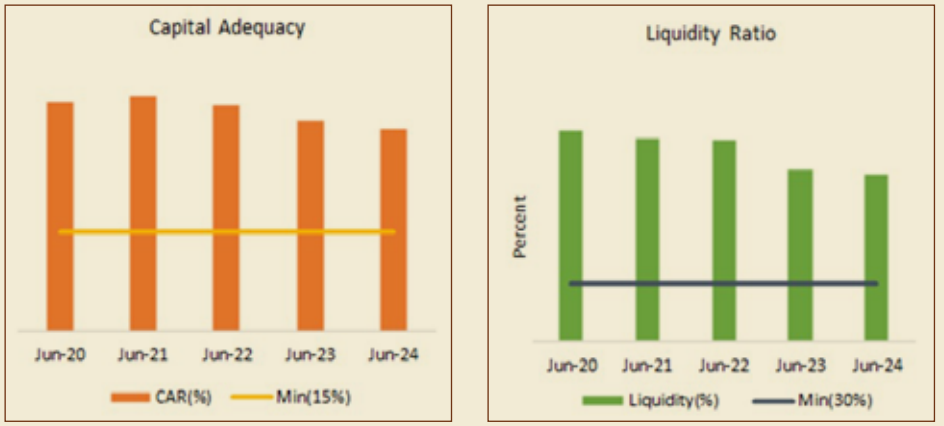
Credit risk remained manageable despite a slight decline in loan quality. Non-performing loans rose to FRW 267 billion as of June 2024, up from FRW 164 billion a year earlier. Consequently, the non-performing loan ratio increased marginally to 5% from 3.6%, primarily due to defaults by a few large companies under financial stress. However, loan quality is expected to remain robust in the medium term, supported by favorable economic conditions, including stable growth and easing inflationary pressures.

The banking sector continued to be profitable. Aggregate net profits surged by 36.7% to FRW 132.5 billion in the first half of 2024, compared to FRW 96.9 billion in the same period of 2023. This growth outpaced the 30.2% increase observed in the first half of 2023. The improved financial performance is reflected in enhanced profitability metrics, with the Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) rising to 4.9% and 21.8%, respectively, up from 3.1% and 19.0% in the previous year. The increase in revenues by 21.6% to FRW 500 billion, compared to 16.4% growth in 2023, coupled with improved efficiency, contributed to this rise. Expenses increased marginally by 14.8% to FRW 317 billion, compared to a 12% rise in the previous year. Efficiency improved, with the overhead cost-to-income ratio falling to 33.4% from 37.5%, and the total cost-to-income ratio decreasing to 63.4% from 67.0%.

In the microfinance sector, the Bank conducted 134 on-site inspections of Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMFIs) and completed 150 field visits. To enhance corporate governance, the Bank issued guidance on the election of new leaders, reviewed training modules, and provided training on cash management and corporate governance to SACCO elected leaders.

As of June 2024, the microfinance sector remained adequately capitalized and liquid. The aggregate Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) was 30.5%, well above the 15% minimum regulatory requirement. All MFI categories met capital adequacy requirements: U-SACCOs had a CAR of 34.2%, Public Limited Companies (PLCs) at 21.3%, and other SACCOs at 39.3%. The strong capitalization is attributed to an expanded capital base and improved asset quality.

Figure 11: Capital and Liquidity of the Microfinances



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Liquidity in the microfinance sector also remained robust, with an industry-wide liquidity ratio of 87.5%, significantly above the 30% minimum prudential requirement. All MFI categories met this requirement, with U-SACCOs and PLCs having liquidity ratios of 87.7% and 81.2%, respectively, and other SACCOs at 107.1%. This stable liquidity is linked to growth in deposits, capital, and revenues, supporting increased lending activities.

The quality of microfinance loans remained strong, with the non-performing loan ratio standing at 3.8% as of June 2024, slightly up from 3.7% in June 2023, but still below the NBR benchmark of 5%. The microfinance sector also demonstrated profitability, with net profits rising to FRW 19.6 billion in the first half of 2024, up from FRW 13.9 billion in the same period of 2023. This growth in profitability is reflected in improved Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE), which increased to 5.7% and 16.7%, respectively, from 4.8% and 15.1% a year earlier. The rise in profitability is attributed to higher revenue growth, driven by increased lending and stable loan quality.

PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

In the insurance sector, the NBR conducted five on-site inspections of insurers, identifying key risk areas and recommending corrective actions in areas such as strategic governance, finance, internal controls, IT and cyber risks, and compliance. Inspections of three pension schemes were also carried out, with recommendations aimed at enhancing financial sustainability and soundness.

The NBR developed and published IFRS 17 implementation guidelines, achieving 85% compliance among insurance companies. Additionally, the recalibration of the Risk-Based Capital (RBC) framework was completed, with draft RBC templates incorporating IFRS 17 aspects currently under testing. These updates are intended to create more responsive templates tailored to the Rwandan market, supporting stability and development.

To enhance supervisory practices and risk management, NBR participated in supervisory colleges for two insurance groups with subsidiaries in Rwanda—Old Mutual Insurance and SANLAM Groups. Discussions covered the groups' formal and operational structures, inter-company transactions, and group-wide risk analysis, identifying critical entities and risks. Regulatory concerns were addressed, and strategies were developed to manage risks affecting both the groups and their subsidiaries.

A stakeholder satisfaction survey within the insurance sector revealed a satisfaction level of 78%, indicating areas for improvement in regulation, supervision, and customer care. In collaboration with the World Bank/IFC, NBR conducted a workshop on pension fund investments, risk management, and climate change impact. This workshop aimed to enhance participants' knowledge on portfolio construction, risk management, and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations.

78%

SATISFACTION LEVEL WITHIN THE INSURANCE SECTOR

119%

LIQUIDITY RATIO OF PRIVATE INSURERS

269%

SOLVENCY RATIO FOR PRIVATE INSURANCE

18%

FRW 14.3Bn

PROFITABILITY FOR PRIVATE INSURERS

15.5%

FRW 1,673Bn

PUBLIC PENSION SECTOR **ASSETS GROWTH**

The insurance sector remained solvent and liquid during the review period. The solvency ratio for private insurance companies improved to 269% as of June 2024, up from 256% in June 2023, driven by increased capital and improved asset quality. The consolidated liquidity ratio of private insurers rose to 119% in June 2024, up from 110% in June 2023, due to increased investments in liquid assets and reduced premium receivables. Insurance companies are required to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio of 100% to mitigate bankruptcy risk.

Profitability for private insurers also improved, with net profits increasing by 18% to FRW 14.3 billion in the first half of 2024, compared to FRW 12.1 billion in the same period of 2023. This led to improvements in ROA and ROE, which rose to 9% and 20%, respectively, from 7% and 19% in June 2023. The primary source of profit for private insurers was investment income, particularly from government securities and bank placements. However, profitability risks persist, mainly related to underwriting losses from high claims.

For the public pension sector, assets grew by 15.5% from FRW 1,448 billion in June 2023 to FRW 1,673 billion in June 2024, driven by increased contributions and investment income. Contributions rose by 24.3% to FRW 184 billion, while total investment income increased by 39.5% to FRW 106 billion, due to higher interest income from various investments. To manage market risks and equity price volatility, the public pension fund increased its allocation to fixed-income assets, with the proportion of fixed-income investments rising to 48% in June 2024 from 44% in June 2023.

MACRO-PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

The stability of the financial system is crucial for fostering growth and development within the financial sector and the broader Rwandan economy. To support this, the NBR conducts regular assessments of the financial system's stability and develops macroprudential policies to mitigate systemic risks.

The macroprudential analysis function at the NBR evaluates the health, soundness, and vulnerabilities of the financial system. This involves assessing and monitoring the strengths and weaknesses of the system using quantitative data to provide a comprehensive view of macro-financial conditions. The analysis also examines the connections between the financial system and the real economy, considering both the risks faced by the financial system and its capacity to absorb shocks.

To ensure transparency and accountability, the NBR disseminates the results of its macroprudential analysis through various publications, including the Annual Report, Annual Financial Stability Report, Semi-Annual Monetary Policy and Financial Stability Statement, and Quarterly Press Releases. These publications highlight the financial system's robustness, and the policy measures implemented to maintain its resilience.

PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

STRUCTURE OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR

The financial sector experienced continued expansion in both number and size. The total count of regulated financial institutions rose from 646 in June 2023 to 687 by the end of June 2024. This growth is largely due to new entrants in the payments industry and the licensing of non-deposit-taking financial institutions, including lending companies and trust and company service providers.

As of June 2024, the NBR regulated 11 banks (including 9 commercial banks, 1 development bank, and 1 cooperative bank), 18 insurance companies (comprising 3 life insurers, 11 non-life insurers, and 4 special insurers), 457 microfinance institutions (including 416 Umurenge SACCOs, 22 limited liability MFIs, and 19 other SACCOs), 12 pension schemes (comprising 1 public pension fund and 11 private pension schemes), 78 foreign exchange bureaus, 36 payment service providers (PSPs), 74 non-deposit-taking financial institutions (NDFIs), and 1 credit reference bureau.

In terms of size, the financial sector also saw significant growth, driven by increased deposits in lending institutions, capital increments, and contributions to both public and private pension funds. By June 2024, total assets in the financial sector had risen by 20.8 percent, reaching FRW 11,664 billion, up from FRW 9,634 billion in June 2023. This growth surpassed the 18.3 percent increase observed in June 2023 and was evident across all sub-sectors.

In the banking industry, the largest sub-sector, total assets grew by 21.2 percent, primarily due to increases in deposits and capital. The pension sector, the second-largest sub-sector, saw a 16.0 percent rise in assets driven by higher contributions and investment income. The insurance sub-sector experienced a 17.6 percent increase in total assets, fueled by growth in premiums, equity, and investment income. Microfinance institutions saw the most notable growth, with assets rising by 36.4 percent due to higher deposits and equity capital. Assets of other financial auxiliaries, including forex bureaus and NDFIs, increased by 6 percent.

NUMBER OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (JUN-24)

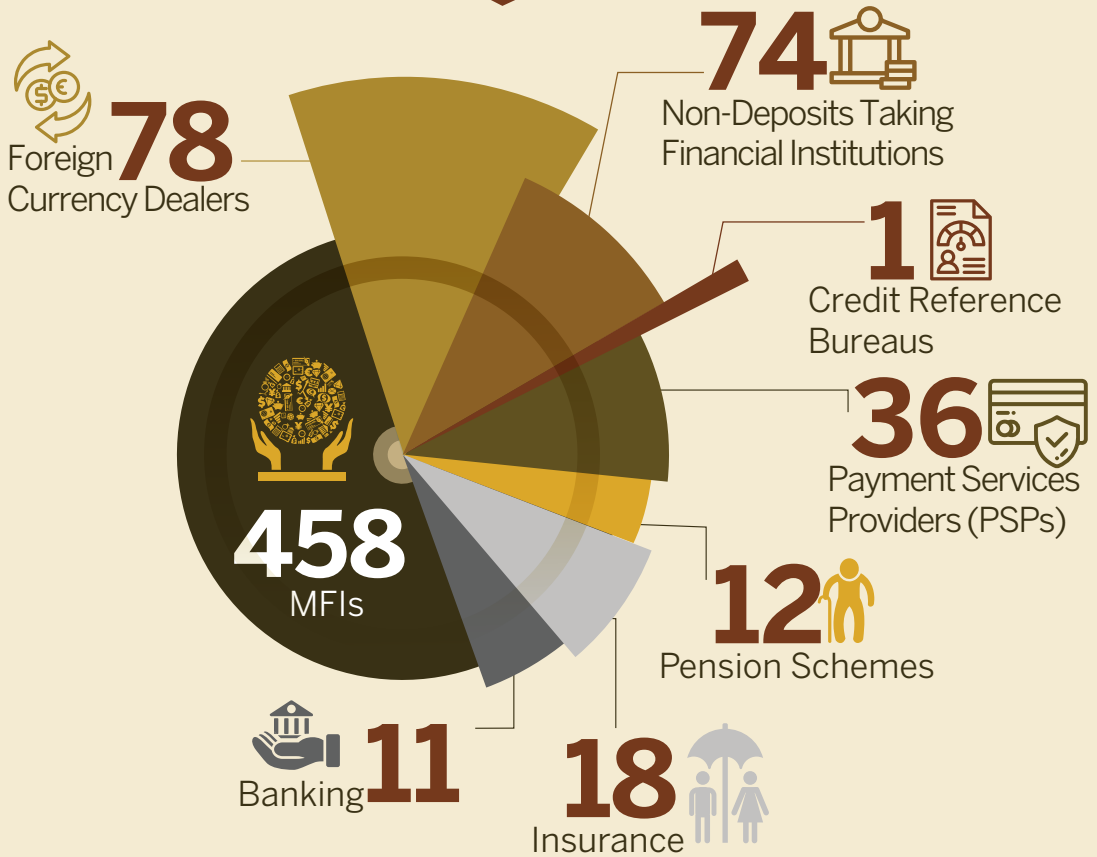


Table 2: Structure of the Financial System

Regulated Financial Institutions	June 2023			June 2024		
(Assets in FRW Billion)	Number	Assets	% of TA	Number	Assets	% of TA
Banks	**15**	**6,485**	**67.3**	**11**	**7,861**	**67.5**
Commercial Banks	10	5,153	53.5	9	6,313	54.2
Microfinance Banks	3	85	0.9	-	-	-
Development Banks	1	543	5.6	1	682	5.9
Cooperative Banks	1	704	7.3	1	866	7.4
Pension Schemes	11	1,576	16.4	12	1,829	15.7
Public	1	1,495	15.5	1	1,734	14.9
Private	10	81	0.9	11	95	0.8
Insurers	17	877	9.1	18	1,031	8.9
Life	3	92.4	0.9	3	107	0.9
Non-Life	11	772.1	8.0	11	904.5	7.8
Micro insurers	1	6.2	0.1	1	7.4	0.1
Captive Insurers	1	5.6	0.1	1	8.3	0.1
HMO	1	0.5	0.0	1	2.4	0.0
Mutual Insurance	--	-	-	1	1.0	0.0
Microfinances	458	598	6.2	457	815.5	7.0
U-SACCOs	416	221	2.3	416	240.5	2.1
Other SACCOs	23	199	2.1	19	242.7	2.1
Limited Companies	19	178	1.8	22	332.2	2.9
Foreign Currency Dealers	**78**	**9.4**	**0.1**	**78**	**12.1**	**0.1**
Forex Bureau	78	9.4	0.1	78	12.1	0.1
Payment Services Providers (PSPs)	**29**	-	-	**36**	-	-
Money Transfer & Remittance Companies	8	-	-	9	-	-
Payment Aggregation Services Providers	13	-	-	19	-	-
E-Money Issuers	7	-	-	7	-	-
Payment Systems Operators	1	-	-	1	-	-
Non-Deposits Taking Financial Institutions	**37**	**89**	**0.9**	**74**	**95.6**	**0.8**
Lending Related Companies	21	25.9	0.3	38	42.2	0.4
Guarantee Schemes	1	63	0.6	1	53.4	0.4
Trust & company service providers	7	-	-	14	-	-
Debt Collection Companies	15	0.1	0.0	17	-	-
Digital saving facilitators	-	-	-	2	-	-
Credit Reference Bureaus	**1**	-	-	**1**	-	-
Grand Total	**646**	**9,634**	**100%**	**687**	**11,644**	**100%**

Source: National Bank of Rwanda

PAYMENT SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & OVERSIGHT

Efficient, secure, and accessible payment systems are crucial for the growth and stability of a modern economy. The NBR is pivotal in overseeing and regulating the National Payment System (NPS) to ensure smooth financial operations and advance Rwanda's transition to a cashless economy.

The NBR conducted on-site inspections of three payment service providers—Mobile Money Rwanda Limited, MOBICASH, and Direct Pay Online—as well as one payment system operator, Rwanda Integrated Payments Processing System. These inspections aimed to monitor operational integrity and financial resilience while ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. Additionally, NBR's oversight focused on enhancing due diligence among Payment Service Providers (PSPs) to bolster cyber resilience and security.

STABILITY OF PAYMENT SYSTEMS

Payment systems are crucial for maintaining the stability of the financial system. By mitigating settlement risks, safe and efficient payment systems support overall financial stability and prevent disruptions that could impact the broader economy. Ensuring the resilience of these systems is therefore essential for preventing significant financial stability issues.

The NBR is responsible for overseeing the safe and efficient operation of payment and settlement systems, a key aspect of its mandate to maintain domestic financial stability. This year, the NBR focused on enhancing the regulatory framework and operational resilience of both large-value and retail payment systems.

Large-value payment systems continued to function smoothly. Systemically important systems, including the Rwanda Integrated Payments Processing System (RIPPS), the Central Securities Depository (CSD), and the Automated Clearing House (ACH), operated without significant disruptions, even as transaction volumes increased. During the period under review, RIPPS maintained a high availability rate of 99.7%, while the CSD achieved an average availability of 99.4%.

RIPPS maintained a high availability rate **99.7%** END OF JUNE 2024

Central Securities Depository (CSD) availability rate **99.4%** END OF JUNE 2024

In the retail payments sector, financial institutions enhanced their safeguards against fraud and cyber threats. As digital payment adoption rises, the sector faces growing cyber risks due to increased technological reliance and interconnected payment systems. To counter these threats, financial institutions intensified efforts to enhance cyber resilience. Measures included educating consumers about payment security, strengthening procedures for reactivating dormant accounts, and improving Personal Identification Number (PIN) reset protocols to further protect against fraud.

CASHLESS POLICY INITIATIVES

The National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) has advanced its cashless policy through several key initiatives such as:

Rwanda National Payment Strategy (RNPS)

Rwanda National Payment Strategy (RNPS) which serves as a guide for the Rwanda payment industry, including regulators, public and private sector players to enhance payment system security and efficiency. It guides the Government of Rwanda and industry stakeholders to lead and contribute to the achievement of cashless economy in Rwanda.

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) which offers key opportunities including enhancing payment resilience during network outages, fostering innovation and competition with a low-cost payment instrument, and improving cross-border payments with faster, cheaper, and more transparent remittances.

The Bank has completed a feasibility study and conducted public consultations on the CBDC The National Bank of Rwanda is now building on these findings and has commenced the proof-of-concept phase to test the CBDC's design functionalities.

Rwanda National Digital Payment System (RNDPS/eKash)

Rwanda National Digital Payment System (RNDPS/eKash) is an interoperable and instant payment between all financial institutions including Commercial Banks, Mobile Network Operators, Microfinances, SACCOs as well as other FinTech Companies. As of end June 2024, RNDPS/ekash integrated 14 financial service providers (FSPs) through active industry collaboration and oversight.

PAYMENT SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

The NBR maintained oversight of payment service providers and financial market infrastructure operators, ensuring ongoing compliance and operational efficiency.

Rwanda Financial Market Infrastructure Performance

Financial market infrastructures encompass the Automated Transfer System (ATS), Central Securities Depository (CSD), and the Rwanda National Digital Payment System (RNDPS/eKash).

Performance of the Automated Transfer System (ATS)

Rwanda's Automated Transfer System (ATS) exhibited mixed performance in FY 2023/24.

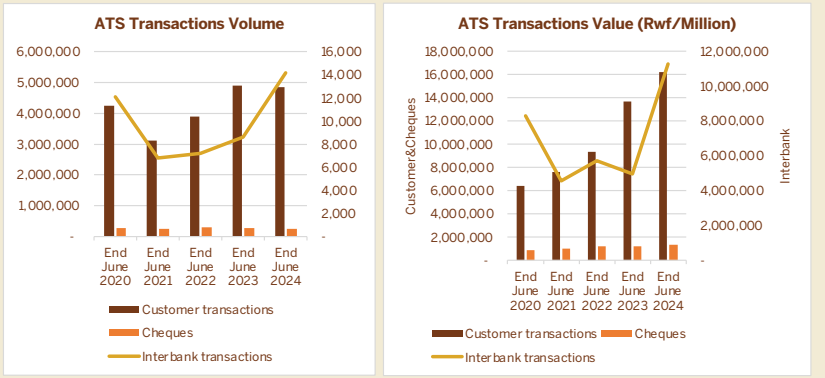
- Customers transfers declined marginally by 1% in volume to 4,843,203 from 4,899,156 in FY 2022/23, but their value surged by 19% to FRW 16 billion from FRW 13 billion.
- Bank transfers experienced robust growth, increasing 64% in volume to 14,163 from 8,168, and a substantial 128% in value to FRW 11,302 billion from FRW 4,956 billion. This surge is attributed to the rising adoption of digital channels.
- Cheque usage contracted by 8% in volume to 245,784 from 268,238, yet their value climbed 12% to FRW 1,341 billion from FRW 1,197 billion, indicating a preference for cheques in high-value transactions.

Performance of Central Securities Depository (CSD)

A Central Securities Depository (CSD) is crucial for facilitating the trading and ownership of financial instruments such as stocks and bonds.

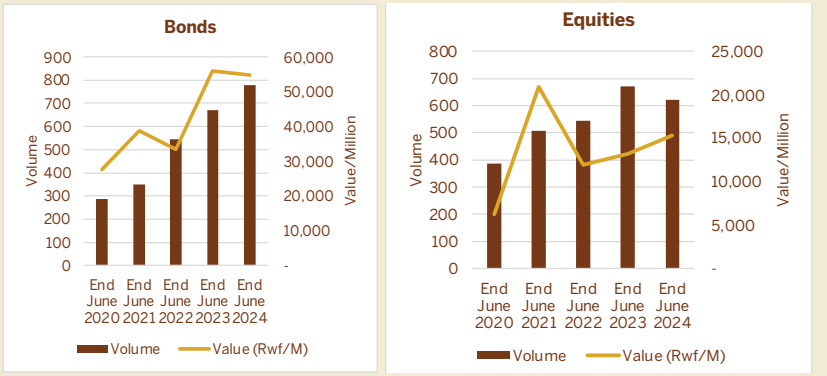
- In FY 2023/24, the secondary market for treasury bonds experienced a 16% increase in trading volume, from 651 to 778 trades. However, the total value traded declined by 2% from Frw 56 billion to Frw 54.7 billion.
- Equities trading saw a 16% growth in value, rising from Frw 13 billion to Frw 15 billion, but a simultaneous 8% decrease in volume from 671 to 620 trades.

Figure 12: ATS Transactions Volume and Value



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Figure 13: Bonds and Equities



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Performance of Retail Payment System

The retail payments sector is a dynamic environment marked by diverse payment options, technologies, and consumer behaviors. During the 2023/2024 financial year, this landscape underwent significant changes fueled by innovative solutions and shifting consumer preferences. This section delves into key trends, technological progress, and transaction patterns within the retail payments ecosystem.

Payment acceptance points

The number of Access Points, primarily modern point-of-sale (POS) systems, surged by 70% compared to the previous financial year, expanding from 251,767 to 440,771 POS terminals.

Payment Instruments Issuance

Payment instrument issuance experienced mixed results in FY 2023/24.

Internet banking customers grew by 17%, rising from 162,789 in June 2023 to 189,809 in June 2024. In contrast, mobile banking subscribers fell by 43%, from 2,529,108 to 1,436,134. This decline is partly due to factors such as bank mergers, a shift towards USSD codes like *182#, and the rise of dormant accounts.

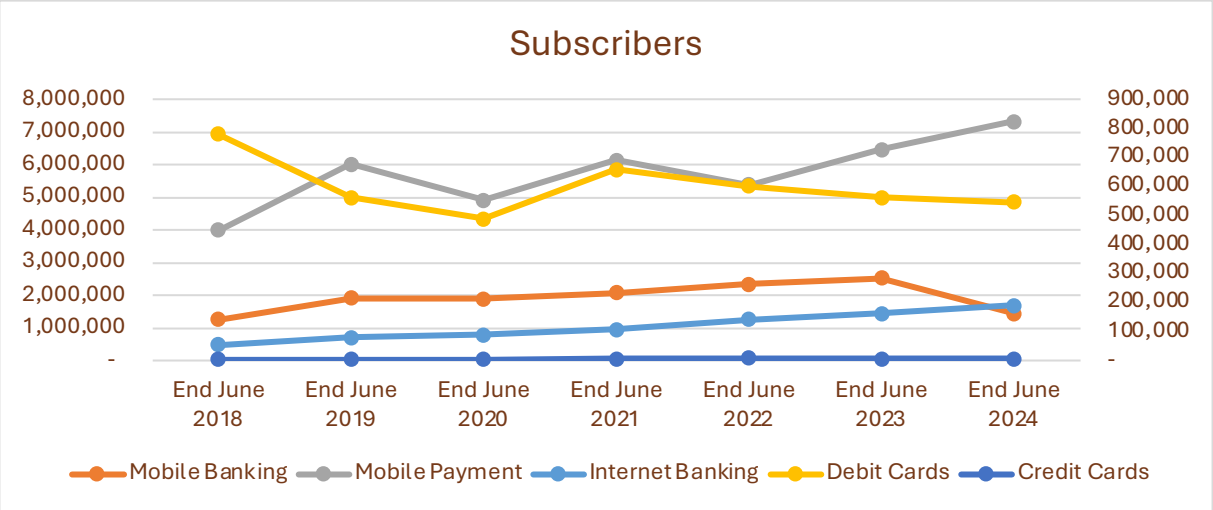
Despite this decline in mobile banking subscribers, active mobile payment users grew robustly, increasing by 13% from 6,328,121 to 7,322,881. This overall rise in digital banking adoption reflects the increasing integration of technology into everyday life, with both individuals and businesses moving towards digital solutions.

Table 3: Payment Access Points

Access Points	Penetration rates of payment access Points	Jun-23	Jun-24
ATM	Number of devices	349	348
	Penetration rate of ATMs per 100,000 adult population	4.38	4.36
Traditional POS	Number of devices	5641	6,846
	Penetration rate of Traditional POS per 100,000 adult population	70.72	85.83
Modern POS (Mobile and Virtual)	Number of devices	251,767	440,771
	Penetration rate of Modern POS per 100,000 adult population	3,156.50	5,526.12
Banking Agents	Number of bank agents	9,501	7,983
	Penetration rate of agents per 100,000 adult population	119	100.1
Mobile Agents	Number of Mobile agents	175,204	209,599
	Penetration rate of Bank agents per 100,000 adult population	2,197	2,638

Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Figure 12: Payment Instrument Issuance



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

#MPFSS2024

Merchants Payments

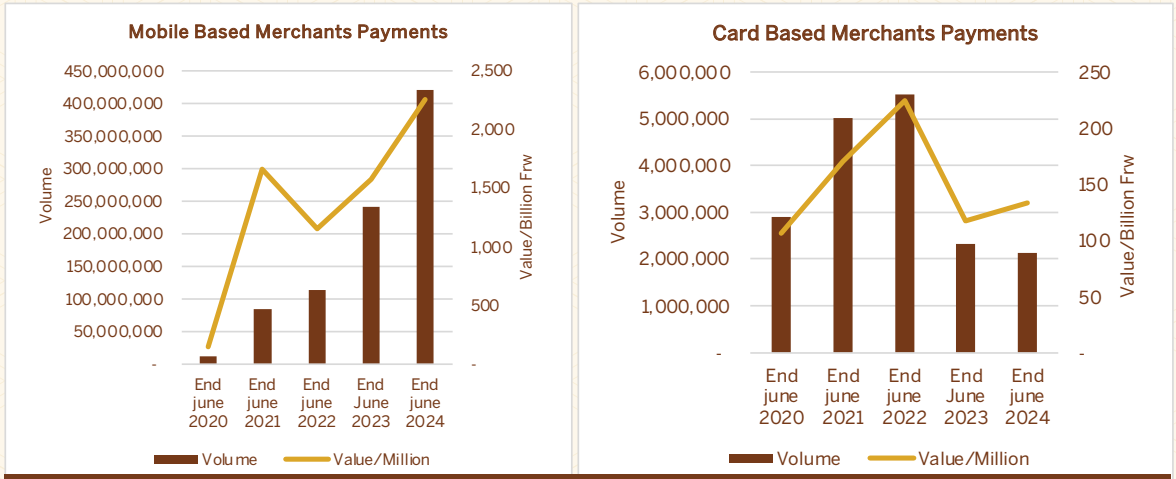
Mobile payments experienced significant growth during the fiscal year. Transaction volume surged by 75%, increasing from 240.5 million to 419.7 million, while the total value jumped 43% from Frw 1,575 billion to Frw 2,252 billion.

On the contrary, card-based payments declined. Transaction volume dropped 9% from 2.3 million to 2.1 million, although the value increased 14% from Frw 117 billion to Frw 133 billion. The shift towards mobile payment channels is evident in these trends.

Funds Transfer

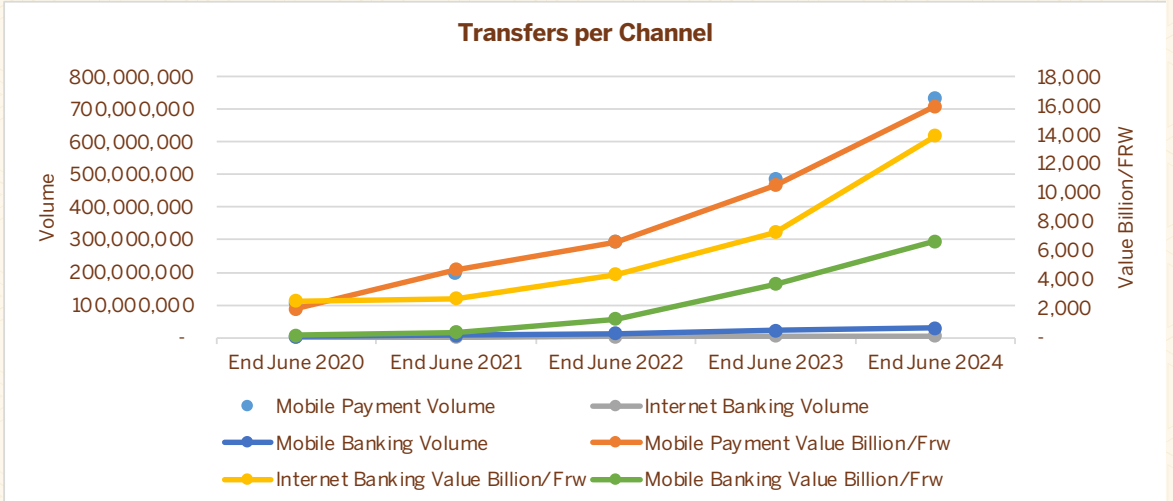
- The money transferred through mobile payment channels increased by 52%, rising from Frw 10,505 billion to Frw 15,951 billion. The number of transactions also grew by 61%, from 486.5 million to 735.9 million.
- In terms of mobile banking channels, transfer value surged by 81%, from Frw 3,680 billion to Frw 6,645 billion, accompanied by a 35% increase in the number of transactions, from 20.9 million to 28.2 million.
- Furthermore, transfers made through internet banking saw a 92% rise in value, moving from Frw 7,272 billion to Frw 13,973 billion, and a substantial 21% increase in the number of transactions, from 4,337 million to 5,239 million.
- The increase in transfers via mobile payment, mobile banking, and online banking is driven by smartphone prevalence, education efforts by NBR, financial service providers and recognition of digital transaction benefits.

Figure 14: Mobile & Card Based Merchant Payments



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Figure 15: Transactions Value and Volume of Transfers



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Performance of RNDPS

Rwanda National digital payment system's eKash services experienced consistent growth. As of June 2024, there were 722,878 active users. Similarly, transaction volume reached a cumulative total of 7 million transactions valued at 29.8 billion Frw.

Cashless usage per Channel

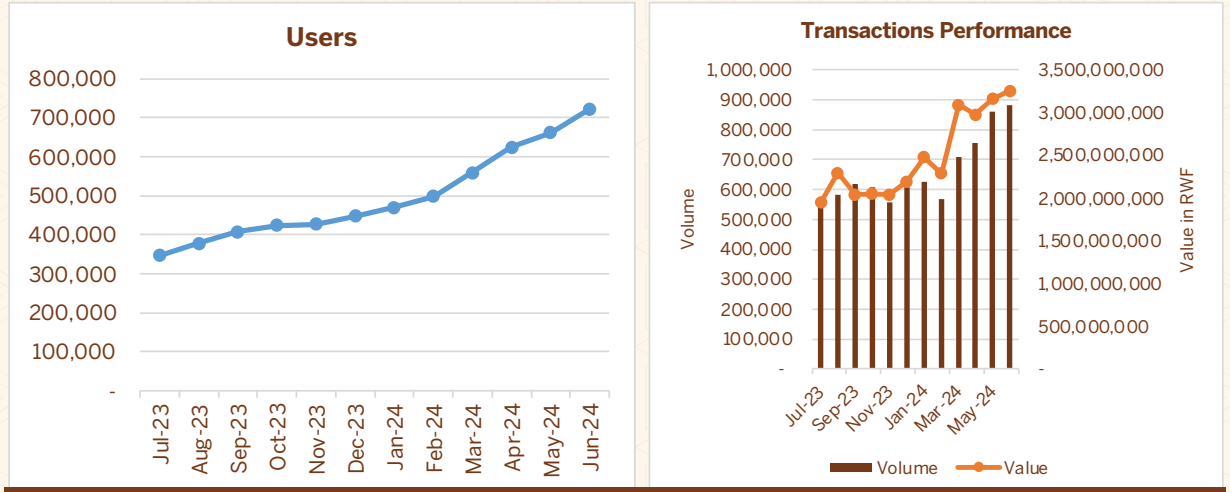
Mobile money transfers remained the primary form of digital Transaction, comprising 62% of the total volume and 41% of the total value. Merchants payment through Mobile POS followed, accounting for 35% of the volume and 17% of the value.

Overall Performance of Retail e-payments to GDP

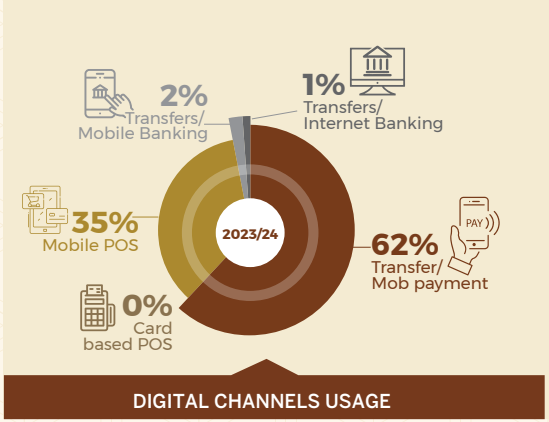
Retail e-payments contributed to GDP growth through increased consumption, job creation, improved tax collection to mention a few. GDP therefore increased by 32% reaching 211%.

The primary drivers were mobile payment, internet banking, and mobile banking services, constituting 92 %, 80 %, and 38 % of GDP respectively. In terms of transaction volume, mobile payment transfers dominated at 95.6 %, with mobile banking at 3.7%. In terms of transaction value, mobile payment channels represented 44%, followed by internet banking at 38%, and mobile banking at 18%.

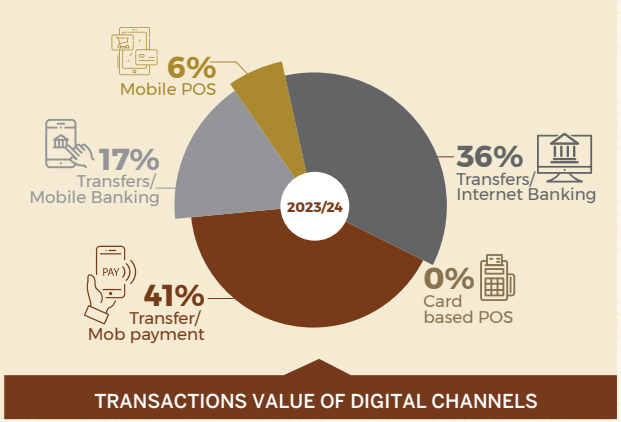
Figure 16: eKash Number of customers & Performance



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

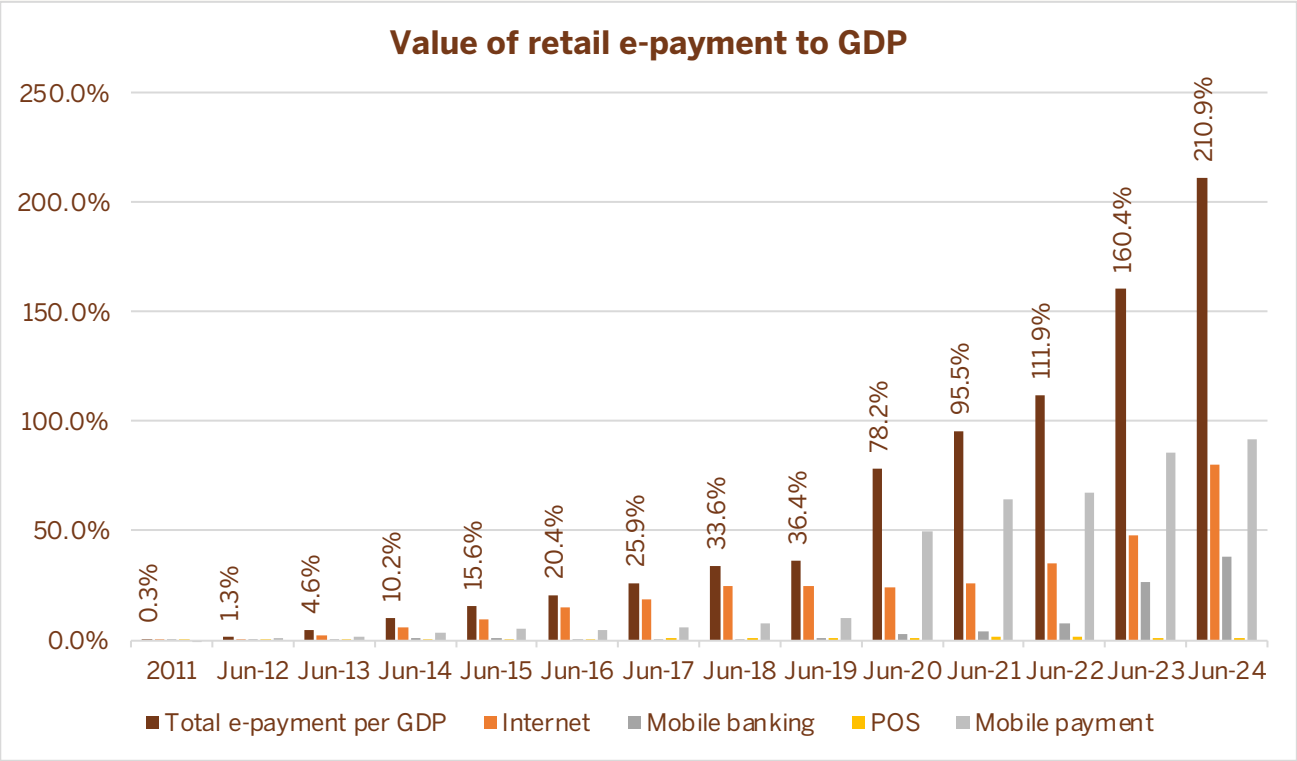


DIGITAL CHANNELS USAGE



TRANSACTIONS VALUE OF DIGITAL CHANNELS

Figure 18: Value of retail e-payment to GDP



Source: National Bank of Rwanda

CREDIT REPORTING SYSTEM

The Credit Reporting System has continued to bolster the financial sector by facilitating the sharing of credit information crucial for informed lending decisions. Under its mandate, the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) has been actively engaging new data providers to enhance the breadth of credit information managed by the credit bureau, TransUnion Rwanda.

For the credit reporting system to function effectively, it is essential to adhere to core principles: sharing accurate, complete, and timely credit information—both positive and negative—from all sources, whether mandatory or voluntary. To this end, automation of reporting processes has been implemented to improve data quality and ensure timely updates. This initiative aims to expand access to finance, benefiting both borrowers and lenders.

Currently, fifteen data providers, including financial institutions, utilities, and telecommunications companies, have begun automating their credit reporting processes. Others are in the process of integrating with TransUnion Rwanda's systems. The NBR, through the Advisory Credit Reporting Council, is closely monitoring this transition to ensure full automation.

In partnership with TransUnion Rwanda, the NBR organized a public awareness campaign titled "CRB Grace Week" in Kigali. This event aimed to educate the public about their right to access their credit information via "Menyesha (*707#)" on their phones. The campaign proved highly beneficial, helping individuals access and update their credit information.

Data from TransUnion Rwanda indicates that financial institutions continued to rely on credit information, with usage rates standing at 93.21% in June 2024, down from 96.3% in June 2023 but up from 92.9% in June 2022. Additionally, the coverage ratio—the percentage of the adult population reported to the credit bureau—rose to 39.4% in June 2024, up from 38.0% in June 2023 and 35.7% in June 2022.

The NBR will continue to collaborate with stakeholders to ensure compliance with reporting requirements and continue its public education efforts on the benefits of credit information sharing. Future awareness campaigns will extend to other provinces to further enhance public engagement.

DEPOSIT GUARANTEE FUND

Depositor protection is a critical component of crisis management, crucial for maintaining public confidence in the financial system and mitigating the risk of bank runs. In Rwanda, the Deposit Guarantee Fund (DGF) was established by Law No. 31/2015 of June 5, 2015, to safeguard depositors of banks and microfinance institutions (MFIs). This law has been updated and replaced by Law No. 039/2024, which took effect on March 22, 2024.

The DGF's primary objectives are to:

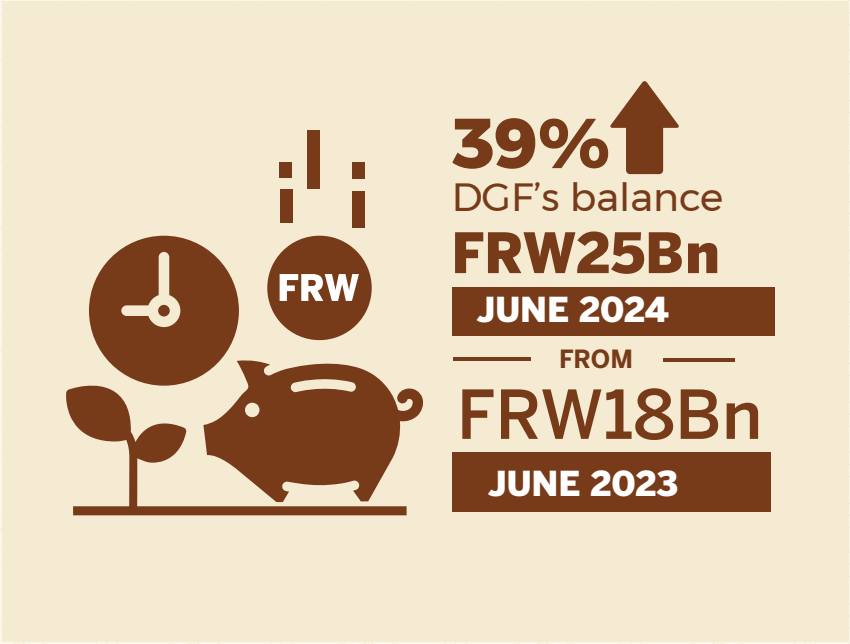
1. **Protect Insured Depositors:** Provide insurance against the loss of insured deposits, ensuring depositors have prompt access to their funds in the event of a bank or MFI failure.
2. **Promote Financial Stability:** Contribute to the stability of the financial sector by minimizing disruptions and maintaining depositor confidence.
3. **Offer Financial Assistance:** Provide support to financially distressed contributing banks or MFIs.

Administered by the National Bank of Rwanda NBR, the DGF is funded by contributions from banks and MFIs covered by the fund. Its key functions include:

- **Premium Collection:** Collecting premiums from deposit-taking institutions at a rate of 0.1 percent per annum on eligible deposits, which translates to 0.025 percent per quarter.
- **Investment Management:** Investing collected revenues, primarily in government securities, to generate returns and enhance the fund's capacity to cover insured deposits.
- **Payouts and Assistance:** Disbursing funds to eligible depositors in the event of a member institution's liquidation and providing financial aid to institutions in distress.

As of June 2024, the DGF's balance has risen to FRW 25 billion, up from FRW 18 billion in June 2023—a 39 percent increase. This growth reflects the successful collection and prudent investment of premiums.

The DGF currently covers insured deposits up to FRW 500,000 per depositor per member bank or MFI. As of June 2024, insured deposits in banks amounted to FRW 214 billion, representing 4 percent of total bank deposits, while insured deposits in MFIs totaled FRW 42 billion, accounting for 21 percent of total deposits in these institutions.



DEPOSIT GUARANTEE FUND

Table 4: DGF Premium and Investment Performance Overview.

Description	June /2020 (in Million FRW)	June /2021 (in Million FRW)	June /2022 (in Million FRW)	June /2023 (in Million FRW)	June /2024 (in Million FRW)
Opening Balance	3,911	6,287	9,390	13,234	18,213
Total premiums collected	1,821	2,197	2,546	2,973	3,771
Total (Interest income+ other income)	555	906	1,298	2,005	2,791
Penalty charges	1	4	-	4	6
Income received (T-Bond)	425	685	1,044	1,576	2,264
Income received (T-Bill)	1	6	-	-	-
Accrued Interest (T-Bond)	128	212	254	425	521
TOTAL	**6,287**	**9,390**	**13,234**	**18,213**	**24,774**

Source: National Bank of Rwanda

To enhance operational efficiency, the Deposit Guarantee Fund (DGF) has prioritized the automation of its processes. The automation project is nearing completion, with contributing members now utilizing the system for premium declarations and payments.

The DGF is governed by two key committees:

1. **The Advisory Committee:** Provides technical advice on the daily operations of the fund. This committee met twice during the financial year.
2. **The Investment Committee:** Oversees the investment of collected premiums. This committee convened quarterly throughout the year.

All resolutions and recommendations from these committees were fully implemented during the review period.

In a significant development, the DGF became the 83rd member of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI). IADI is dedicated to enhancing the effectiveness of deposit insurance systems through guidance and international cooperation. Membership provides access to research, educational programs, and international forums for sharing expertise. Since 2022, the DGF Manager has served as the Secretary General of IADI's African Regional Committee (ARC).

The DGF Law was updated to Law No. 039/2024, effective March 22, 2024, aligning with international best practices established by IADI. The DGF also completed the Self-Assessment Technical Assistance Program (SATAP) with IADI senior experts in April 2024. The recommendations from this program are being implemented to improve fund operations.

DEPOSIT GUARANTEE FUND

Crisis Management and Resolution

The Bank is responsible for maintaining financial stability and resolving weak or failing financial institutions to prevent systemic risks. The NBR plays a crucial role in ensuring that financial institutions remain resilient during times of stress and that any failures are managed in an orderly manner to avoid significant disruptions.

Resolution processes are designed to manage the failure of financial institutions with minimal impact on the financial system and economy, while also reducing the risk of taxpayer losses. The NBR was designated as the resolution authority under Law No. 044/2024 (for banks) and Law No. 072/2021 (for deposit-taking microfinance institutions). The framework for Deposit-Taking Financial Institutions (DTFIs) was approved during the 2023-2024 financial year.

Over the past year, the NBR has enhanced its crisis management and resolution framework, including the operationalization of the resolution framework. Banks submitted their first recovery plans in June 2023, in compliance with NBR's directive issued in November 2022.

Additionally, the NBR developed several legal instruments, including a draft resolution law and guidelines for resolvability assessments. The Crisis Management Team conducted a resolvability assessment of one systemically important bank, marking a significant step in strengthening resolution capabilities.

In the upcoming financial year, the NBR plans to finalize the resolution law and assess the resolvability of two additional systemically important banks.

Cross-Border Cooperation

The NBR is an active member of the East African Community (EAC) Crisis Management Working Group (CM-WG). This group enhances preparedness for, and management of, cross-border financial crises affecting firms. The CM-WG includes safety net players from jurisdictions where entities have systemic significance. It promotes knowledge sharing and capacity building for crisis preparedness, management, and resolution.

The CM-WG meets biannually on a rotational basis among member states, and the NBR's crisis management team regularly participates in these meetings.

FINANCIAL SECTOR STABILITY OUTLOOK

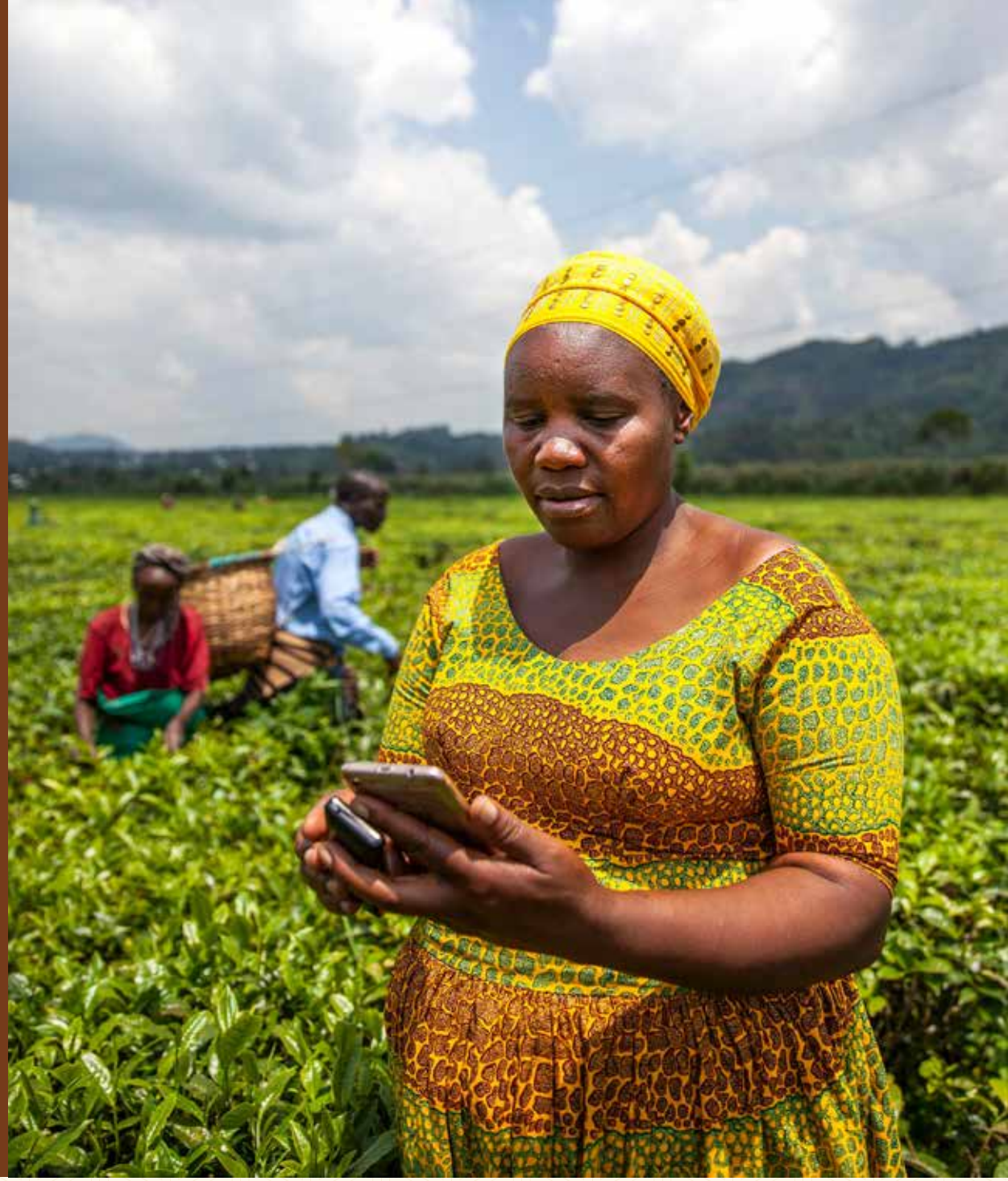
- Despite global economic uncertainties, the financial sector has demonstrated resilience to potential adverse shocks. The sector's stability is closely linked to overall economic performance. Economic growth is projected to remain stable in the medium term, offering financial institutions opportunities for expansion and increased earnings.

- The capital and liquidity reserves held by regulated financial institutions provide a robust buffer against external shocks, enhancing their ability to absorb losses and continue delivering financial services to the real sector.

- Payment systems are expected to maintain stability and operate efficiently, with no major disruptions anticipated. Enhanced payment systems are poised to reduce settlement risks, even as transaction volumes and values increase. Investments by financial institutions in advanced technology and IT infrastructure will further bolster the operational resilience of payment systems.

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET CONDUCT

The National Bank of Rwanda, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, played a pivotal role in advancing financial inclusion, as demonstrated by the FinScope 2024 report, which reveals a remarkable financial inclusion rate of 96% in Rwanda. The Bank remains dedicated to upholding the highest standards of transparency and integrity within the financial sector to safeguard consumers from potential exploitation and ensure fair access to financial products and services.



FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT & INCLUSION

The National Bank of Rwanda has continued to advance financial sector development and inclusion through a series of strategic initiatives. The financial year 2023/2024 was highlighted by the release of the FinScope 2024 report, which provided a comprehensive measure of financial inclusion. According to the Rwanda FinScope 2024 Report, financial inclusion has significantly improved, rising from 93% in 2020 to 96% in 2024. Notably, formal financial inclusion experienced a remarkable increase from 77% to 92% over this period, reflecting the successful collaboration between the National Bank of Rwanda, the Government, and various stakeholders.

During FY 2023/2024, the focus was on several key areas:

Strengthening the Financial Data Framework: Enhancing data sharing and accessibility to improve decision-making and policy development.

Promoting Gender-Inclusive Finance: Implementing initiatives to ensure equitable access to financial services for all genders.

Enhancing Financial Literacy and Education: Increasing public awareness and understanding of financial products and services.

These efforts underscore the National Bank of Rwanda's commitment to fostering a transparent, inclusive, and robust financial environment.

Financial Inclusion Data

Demand-Side Data Provision

For the fourth consecutive time, the publication of the FinScope 2024 main report has provided valuable insights into the effects of various financial inclusion initiatives. The report highlights a significant increase in financial inclusion, rising from 93% in 2020 to 96% in 2024. Notably, formal financial inclusion also saw a substantial rise, growing from 77% in 2020 to 92% in 2024. This shift underscores a notable movement from informal to formal financial services.

Open Finance Feasibility Study

The exchange of consumer data between Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and other regulated third-party service providers, based on consumer consent, is crucial for streamlining service delivery, facilitating Know Your Customer (KYC) processes, and developing tailored products for various customer segments, including underserved populations.

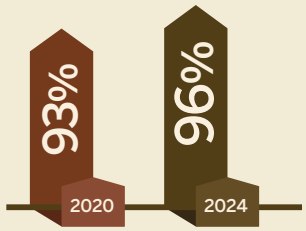
An open finance framework regulates data sharing across the industry, maximizing its benefits. NBR has completed a feasibility study to assess the potential use cases and prerequisites for implementing Open Finance in Rwanda.

The study examined the foundational elements required for Open Finance and offered the following recommendations:

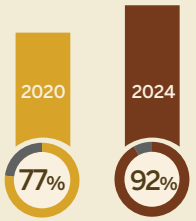
- **Policy and Regulatory Perspective:** Open finance aligns with existing policy objectives and supports the foundational frameworks for data protection, privacy, and cybersecurity.
- **Demand-Side Perspective:** Consumers are likely to consent to the use and sharing of their data if they are assured of data safety and if it leads to innovations that address key needs for both individuals and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).
- **Supply-Side Perspective:** While some data holders remain skeptical and smaller players may lack capability, there is substantial potential among data holders and receivers to leverage open finance for innovation.

FINSCOPE SURVEY 2024 FINDINGS

Overall financial inclusion

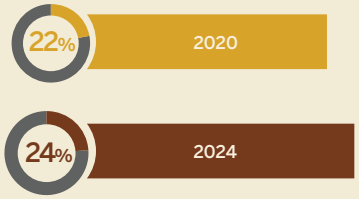


Formal inclusion



% of adults that save with formal financial institutions

% of adults with credit from formal financial institutions



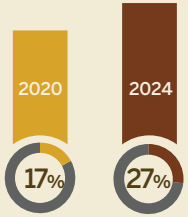
Banked adults

Other formal

Informal only

% of adults with transactional accounts

% of adults with insurance (excluding CBHI)



Excluded

Gender Gap - Formal Financial Inclusion

RWANDA
FinScope
2024
RWANDA
FinScope
2024
RWANDA
FinScope
2024

Interventions for Insurance Penetration

- **Micro-Insurance Training for Insurance Professionals:** To bolster the micro-insurance sector in Rwanda, the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) provided targeted training for insurance professionals.

  This initiative aimed to enhance the development and implementation of effective micro-insurance solutions tailored to the needs of underserved populations, thus promoting wider coverage and financial protection.

- **Actuarial Profession Awareness:** Actuarial expertise is crucial for various financial market processes, including product design, pricing, asset valuation, risk management, and financial stability. Recognizing its importance, NBR organized a workshop to elevate awareness about actuarial skills. The workshop focused on showcasing the profession's value, sharing best practices, and discussing strategies for advancing actuarial expertise in Rwanda's financial sector.

Rwanda Imbaraga SME Ecosystems (RISE)

- **RISE Initiative Overview:** The Rwanda Imbaraga SME Ecosystem (RISE) initiative, a collaboration between the National Bank of Rwanda, the Business Development Fund of Rwanda (BDF), and Proxtera Singapore, aims to enhance MSME financing through three core pillars:

  - **SME Financial Empowerment (SFE):** Providing digital financial literacy and cross-border financial services education. To date, 5,000 SMEs have been trained.

  - **Access to Finance:** This pillar engages banks, supported by BDF, to provide guarantees and facilitate SME access to financing.

  - **Trusted Credential Corridor:** Utilizing the Proxtera platform, this pillar creates local trusted credentials from data provided by NBR, RRA, and financial institutions, thereby supporting cross-border business and financing opportunities.

BNR Regulatory Sandbox

- **Sandbox Development:** In its second year, the BNR regulatory sandbox, established under April 2022 regulations, received applications from 21 entities in August 2023, December 2023, and April 2024. Five applications were admitted for testing, with two participants nearing 80% completion and three in the initial testing phases. The sandbox has seen a predominance of payment-related products, though it also welcomed applications in insurance and virtual assets.

Financial Literacy Programs Conducted by NBR

- **BNR Engage Programs:** The National Bank of Rwanda continued its 'BNR Engage' programs, including high school and university competitions, campus tours, and sector engagements. The annual Quiz Challenge, involving 160 students and 40 teachers from across the country, aims to foster economic understanding and accountability among the youth.
- **Financial Literacy During Savings Week:** NBR conducted financial literacy sessions for 316 women leaders in Ngororero and Burera, enhancing their understanding of savings and financial management.
- **MSMEs Financial Literacy Program:** NBR's financial literacy initiative trained 115 trainers who, in turn, educated nearly 1,500 MSMEs across all districts, promoting better financial practices and management.

Corporate Governance Training for Umurenge SACCOs

Training Overview: For the second consecutive year, NBR provided corporate governance training to key personnel from 416 Umurenge SACCOs and 22 non-Umurenge SACCOs, totaling 1,752 participants. The training covered:

- **Corporate Governance Practices:** In-depth exploration of principles and best practices tailored for SACCOs, focusing on transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct.
- **Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:** Detailed examination of governance structures, compliance requirements, and recent regulatory updates affecting SACCOs.
- **Liquidity Management Strategies:** Essential training on liquidity management, including cash forecasting, risk assessment, and policy development to effectively handle liquidity challenges.

Supervisory Activities

In line with Law No. 017/2021 of March 3, 2021, which pertains to the protection of financial service consumers, particularly Articles 33 and 34, the National Bank of Rwanda has diligently carried out its supervisory activities to ensure compliance and safeguard consumer interests.

On-site examinations

The National Bank of Rwanda conducted three full-scope inspections and twelve spot checks, covering a total of 100 branches, as part of its supervision plan focused on market conduct and consumer protection. The full-scope examinations assessed all five pillars of consumer protection, including:

- **Strategic and Governance**
- **Transparency and Disclosures**
- **Equitable and Fair Treatment**
- **Personal Data Privacy and Protection**
- **Complaints Handling**

The spot checks, on the other hand, primarily focused on evaluating fair treatment, transparency and disclosures more especially the customer services in Financial Institutions, existing infrastructures such as availability of washrooms for clients, facilities for people with special needs such as people with disability, publication of tariffs, service charter and model contracts, etc.

Thematic Review Analysis

Thematic reviews involve comprehensive analysis of specific topics or themes within a market or subsector. For the year ending June 2024, the National Bank of Rwanda conducted two significant thematic reviews:

Review of Fees and Charges: This review examined the fairness of fees and charges imposed by various financial service providers (FSPs). It included an in-depth analysis of 22 FSPs, comprising 7 banks, 5 public limited company (PLC) microfinance institutions (MFIs), 4 non-Umurenge SACCOs, and 6 Umurenge SACCOs.

Review of Complaints Handling: This review assessed the effectiveness of internal complaints handling mechanisms within financial institutions. It covered 15 FSPs, including 6 banks, 4 MFIs, and 5 SACCOs.

These reviews aimed to ensure fairness in fee structures and enhance the effectiveness of complaints management processes across the financial sector.

Mystery Shopping Insights on Consumer Experience

Significant gaps often exist between the expectations set by consumer protection and market conduct regulations and the actual practices of financial service providers (FSPs). This discrepancy can lead to a scenario where market conduct appears robust in theory, fostering complacency, while in practice, policies are not adhered to, abusive practices persist undetected, and consumer complaints are under-reported. To address this issue, the NBR employed a mystery shopping approach to gain deeper insights into consumer experiences with FSPs under predefined scenarios.

The mystery shopping is conducted by Individuals putting themselves in the shoes of clients and visit FSPs to test the service delivery.

By this exercise, the Mystery shopper visited 87 branches of FSPs (banks, Microfinance banks, UMURENGE SACCOs , Non USACCOs, PSPs, NDFSPs and Insurers). The key findings obtained include:

1) On overall, the Shopper was satisfied by the customer service in FSPs at 76.3%. Specifically, in commercial banks at 73.3%, Microfinance banks (84.8%), MFIs (74.2%), USACCOs (72.4%), Non USACCOs (76.5%).
2) Other Issues highlighted include: Not providing explanations to clients by FSPs, inconsistency in information given to clients, Long queues in some FSPs, not giving clients the documents on languages understood, not giving customers the copies of contracts or not allowing them time to read, digital systems not working thereby creating long waiting time, no publication of service charter, no available of washrooms for clients, etc.

Complaints handling

The National Bank of Rwanda under Market Conduct Supervision Department continued to monitor the complaints handling process in financial institutions by following up how Financial Service providers handle complaints but also addressing escalated complaints that were not addressed by the sector. The below trends show how how the complaints were monitored:

1. **Complaints Addressed to NBR for Resolution:** These are cases where consumers have sought resolution from FSPs but did not receive a satisfactory response, or where FSPs did not respond. Out of 217 complaints received in FY 2022/2023 and those carried over from FY 2021/2022, 84.8% of them were successfully resolved by NBR.

2. **Complaints Submitted for NBR Information or Follow-Up:** These complaints are initially submitted to FSPs through different channels and the NBR makes a follow up to ensure that they are adequately and timely handled. If FSPs fail to adequately address these complaints, they may escalate complaints to NBR. This approach was adopted due to instances where FSPs did not respond without external intervention.

Table 5: Complaints Handling

Categories of complaints	June 2023	June 2024
Complaints for handling	224	217
Complaints for follow up	227	75
Complaints tracked from social media	166	85
Complaints followed up via INTUMWA Chatbot	3,667	7,957
Total	**4,279**	**8,298**

The increase in overall complaints was caused by increase in number of complaints submitted via INTUMWA Chatbot.

Consumer empowerment

- **Media and Universities:** Aggressive public awareness campaigns were conducted through various channels, including radio and TV talk shows, Nyabugogo Tax Park radio advertisements. TV/Radio Rwanda and its associated community radios, Radio/TV 1, Radio Isangano and through all Public and Private Universities in Rwanda.

- **Consumer Protection Ambassadors at District Level:** Since the FY 2022/2023, NBR has been working on an initiative to train Consumer Protection Ambassadors who are comprised of influential people at District level. These include 10 representatives of Head of schools in District, Sector Officers in charge of Business Development, 10 representatives of Church leaders, 5 representatives of PSF at district level, representative of youth at district level, representative of Women at district level, 10 representatives of ADECOR at district level, Director of Business Development at District level, Director of Education at district level. These Ambassadors are trained and after training they elect a committee composed of Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary and 2 Advisors.

They report on a quarterly basis to NBR through reporting templates provided to them by NBR. During the FY 2023/2024, around 1,600 Ambassadors have been trained since FY 2022/2023 where of those more than 850 were trained in the FY 2023/2024.

Complaints Submitted for NBR Information or Follow-Up

8,298

- **Drafting and distribution of Consumer Protection awareness booklet.** During the FY 2023/2024, we drafted and distributed total of 2,300 booklets comprised of 2,000 Kinyarwanda booklets to all Ambassadors across the country and District Officials and 300 English booklets that were distributed to different stakeholders. The booklets shall serve as training materials on Financial Service Consumers 'rights and obligations.
- **Industry engagement**: During the FY 2023/2024, we trained Board Members and Senior Management of 4 Banks on consumer protection. We also trained all Chairpersons of Governance Organs of U-SACCOs in 17 Districts

These combined efforts have effectively addressed many of the issues leading to complaints and improved the efficiency of the complaint resolution process.

Consumer Protection Supervisory Tools

Web comparator upgrade

The National Bank of Rwanda has undertaken an upgrade of its web comparator project to enhance the existing platform, which currently covers commercial banks. The upgraded system will introduce USSD functionality to accommodate non-internet and smartphone users and expand coverage to include microfinance institutions (MFIs), development banks, SACCOs, pension schemes, forex bureaus, mobile network operators (MNOs), payment service providers (PSPs), non-deposit taking financial institutions (NDFIs), and insurance companies. As the project nears completion, stakeholders have been trained on data reporting methodologies, and the system is anticipated to go live in the 2024/2025 financial year.

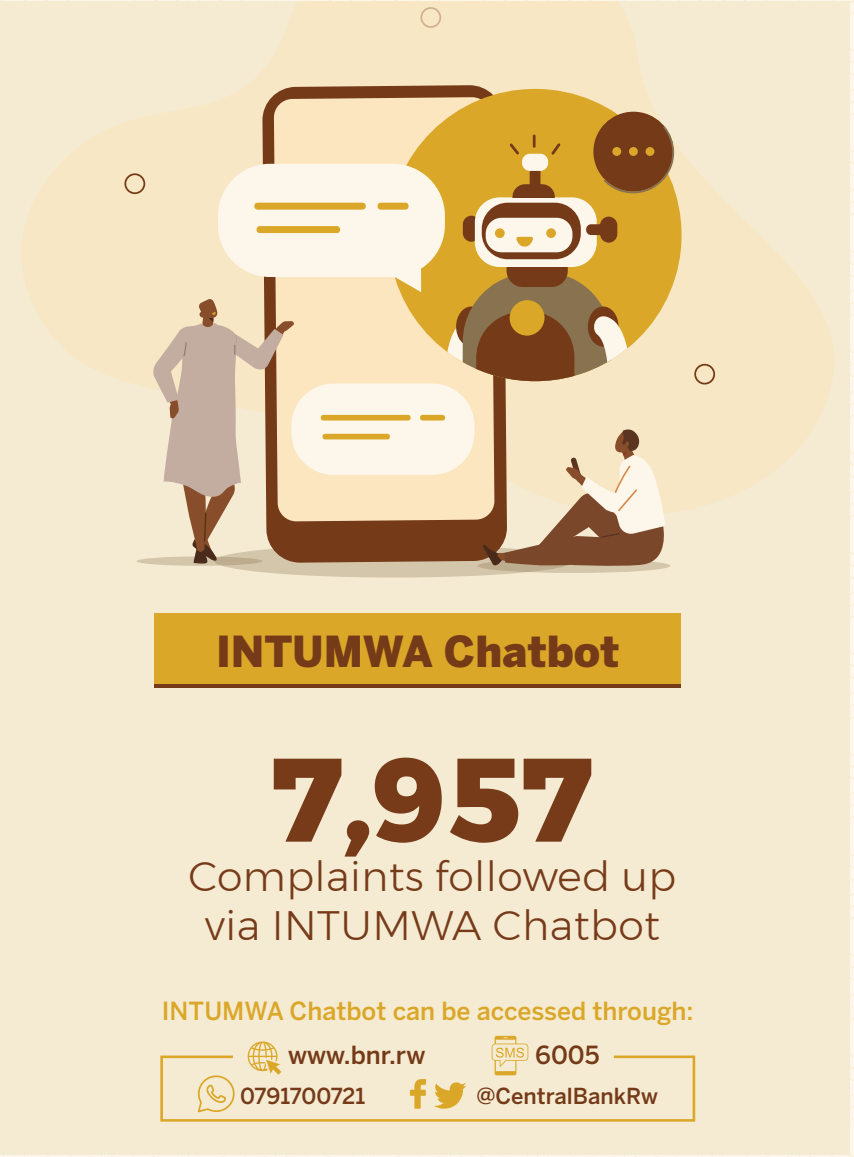
INTUMWA Chatbot

During the financial year 2023/2024, the NBR continued to conduct an awareness campaign for consumers to adopt INTUMWA chatbot and monitored complaints channeled through the system.

Financial Sector and Consumer Protection Forum

Financial Sector Conduct and Consumer Protection Forum (FSC&CPF). FSC&CPF was established by NBR to engage and consult on a wide range of topics which require multi-stakeholder engagements and deliberations. Members of the FSC&CPC are designated individuals from the relevant stakeholders based on the expertise required to achieve the objectives of the Forum. Key stakeholders in the forum include MINECOFIN, BNR, Industry Associations, Ombudsman Office, RDB, RICA, NCSA, RURA, CMA, etc.

During the FY 2023/2024, the forum held its inaugural meeting on 7th February 2024 chaired by Deputy Governor National Bank of Rwanda and in her remarks she highlighted initiatives put in place by the National Bank of Rwanda to strengthen the financial services consumer protection. Key recommendations to address the existing challenges were taken including working on auction issues, addressing Credit reporting issues, strengthen the consumer empowerment process, etc. The implementation of the Committee recommendations is on good track.



Ad hoc Technical Committee on issues related to forced loan Recovery

During the FY 2023/2024, the National Bank of Rwanda conducted a survey on key issues faced by consumers in the loans recovery process and noted that there were several challenges related to auctions and property valuations including the following:

- Financial Institutions not guiding customers with loan payment difficulties and end up going to auction.
- Auctions conducted at very low prices compared to the values of properties being auctioned thereby causing losses to both financial institutions and clients.
- Auction proceeds not covering the outstanding loans thereby leading to auctioning other properties not originally given as a collateral.
- Over-pricing or under-pricing of properties by the Real Estate Valuers thereby misleading decision making by Financial Institutions.

After analysing the above challenges, the National Bank of Rwanda proposed to establish an Adhoc Technical committees composed by various institutions (BNR, MINIJUST, Industry Associations, Ombudsman Office, ADECOR, PSF, RDB, etc) to deeply examine these issues and come up with tangible solutions.

Performance of Non-Deposit Taking Financial Service Providers (NDFSPs)

Licensing and Supervision

- During the year 2023/2024, the NBR licensed 39 new Non Deposit Taking Financial Service Providers (NDFSPs) and approved different shareholders, Board members Senior Managers of these institutions.. This growth is largely attributed to the rise in lending institutions (39) and debt collection companies (19), 14 TCSPs ,1 credit and saving scheme and 1 Digital Saving Facilitator reflecting a growing demand for money lending services driven by more flexible licensing requirements for local investors.
- During the year, the NBR also inspected 13 NDFSPs as planned most especially focusing key prevailing risks including strategic and corporate governance, operational and compliance risk.
- During the year, the NBR also assisted MINICEOFIN in drafting the legal framework governing tontines as well as the implementing Ministerial Order.

37

New Non-Deposit Taking Financial Service Providers (NDFSPs) **were licenced**

Growth in Assets and Loans of NDFSPs

- As of June 2024, the total assets of NDFSPs rose by 7.2 %, from FRW 89.1 billion to FRW 95.6 billion. Additionally, gross loans increased by 15.5%, from FRW 36.6 billion to FRW 42.3 billion, primarily due to the entry of new NDFSPs into the market.
- As of June 2024, the total value of outstanding loans was FRW 40.6 billion, reflecting a 49.3% increase in loans to women compared to June 2023.

7.2% ↑
Total assets of NDFSPs
FRW**95.6**Bn

15.5% ↑
Gross Loans (NDFSPs)
FRW**942.3**Bn

49.3% ↑
Outstanding Loans
FRW**40.6**Bn

Table 6: Key financial highlights of NDFSP

Names	Jun -23	Jun-24	Variation in (%)
Total Assets	89,189,430,348	95,656,584,037	7.2
Gross loans	36,632,275,957	42,333,863,153	15.5

Table 7: Value of outstanding loan by gender (FRW)

	Jun-23	Jun-24	% change
Men	14,273,594,451	19,384,444,198	35.8
women	5,439,285,595	8,121,922,747	49.3
Groups/entities	16,909,308,984	13,186,459,634	(22.0)
TOTAL	36,622,189,031	40,692,826,580	11.1

Institutional development and public awareness

Three new associations were established to represent different sectors within the non-deposit taking financial services providers (NDFSPs), namely: the Association of Lending Institutions, the Association of Debt Collectors and Intermediaries, and the Association of Trust and Corporate Service Providers (TCSPs). These associations were formed in response to the diverse range of services and the growing number of institutions in the NDFSP sector. Additionally, the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) launched awareness campaigns in 8 districts via community radio to combat illegal money lending practices and Conducted awareness on pyramid schemes in different Districts: Musanze, Rwamagana, Rubavu, Nyagatare, Ngoma, Kirehe and Rusizi.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUREAUS

Supervisory activities

- To assess the establishment, governance, and compliance of Forex Bureaus, the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) conducted 43 spot inspections based on market intelligence. These inspections uncovered key malpractices, leading to penalties for non-compliant Forex bureaus. Additionally, NBR performed 2 onsite inspections to evaluate compliance with Anti-Money Laundering and Combatting Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT) regulations.
- The NBR also continued the approval process where during the financial year, the NBR processed 18 files on approvals of Shareholders, Board members and Senior Management, 48 files for investors who need to trade in Rwanda using foreign currency and 14 files for other approvals.
- The NBR performed off-site analysis on a quarterly basis for all 78 forex bureaus.

Awareness campaigns

Following the resolutions from the high-level meeting on observed illegal malpractices in foreign exchange market, it was agreed to conduct trainings on illegal foreign exchange practices to Law Enforcement Authorities and to Judiciary System. Furthermore, it was added on the agenda other key important areas such as prevailing issues on pyramid schemes and AML/CFT.

The awareness campaigns were conducted from May 20th to June 21st, 2024 in all provinces of the country. The total participants were 148 comprised of 12 Presidents of Courts, 16 Judges, 11 Chief Investigators, 26 Investigators, 28 Prosecutors, 10 Assistant Prosecutors, 1 Director in charge of Anti-smuggling in Rwanda National Police (RNP), One Officer in charge of evidence search and collection in Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB), an Internee in the Supreme Court and 42 Police Officers. Upon completion the participants mutually agreed to collaborate in fighting illegal foreign exchange activities.

Furthermore, regular awareness campaigns were conducted. These include sending sms to MTN subscribers, airing of spot-on radios and scrolling a message on RTV during news in Kinyarwanda, English and French.

Additionally, awareness campaigns were conducted to public and local authorities in CoK, Rubavu, Rusizi, Musanze, Burera, Gicumbi, Nyagatare and Kirehe Districts. These campaigns were jointly conducted by NBR, RNP, MINALOC, NPPA and RIB as per the signed MoU by parties.

Assessment conducted on illegal FX and the key results

The MPIC meeting held on 30th June 2023 recommended the conduct of the assessment to examine the issue on malpractices in the foreign exchange market and evaluate at which extent the issue is.

In this regard, field works were conducted from 17th to 28th July, 2023 in the City of Kigali, Western Province (Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi Districts) as well as Northern Province (Musanze District).

THE ASSESSMENT FOCUSED ON THE FOLLOWING:

- Rented buildings (Commercial and Residential)
- Companies/individuals pricing goods and services in foreign currencies
- Foreign exchange black market operations
- Use of foreign currencies (FCY) by non-licensed persons that are authorized to receive FX by nature of their businesses or activities (Hotels and restaurants; Casinos; travel and/or tourism industry; International schools).).

THE OUTCOMES FROM THE ASSESSMENT REVEALED THE FOLLOWING:

Renting buildings in Foreign Currency

94% of the rent contracts

863 rent contracts were found expressed in FX (data collected from RRA, FSPs and Field visits). 94% of the contracts were found in CoK.

Pricing of goods and services

90% Accept payments in both local currency

Field works revealed that 26 out of 29 respondents (90%) were accepting payments in both local currency (FRW) and foreign currencies and they use the reference exchange rate from different financial institutions. Furthermore, data from FSPs revealed that some contracts with local companies are in FX.

Foreign exchange black market activities

Illegal FX operations were observed in all visited areas. These include Kigali City, Rubavu, Rusizi, Musanze and Karongi Districts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUREAUS

High Level meeting and key recommendations

The high-level meeting on observed illegal foreign exchange activities was held on December 07th, 2023 in Kigali. It was hosted by the NBR and brought together different stakeholders such as the National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA), Rwanda National Police (RNP), Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), the Private Sector Federation (PSF) and the Rwanda Forex Bureau Association (RFBA).

The key recommendations were:

- To keep ownership and commitment to collectively fight illegal foreign exchange activities;
- To conduct regular well-defined awareness campaigns;
- To appoint a private security company that will support RFBA in fighting illegal foreign exchange activities;
- Bring together all entities of the private sector to have common understanding on the foreign exchange malpractices and fight them together;
- Investigate/identify suspected networks involved in illegal foreign exchange activities which may lead to money laundering and terrorism financing;
- Improve and enforce the existing regulatory framework.

Implementation of the high level meeting recommendations

- Awareness campaigns on illegal foreign exchange activities were conducted using different media platforms including local community radios, Local authorities in City of Kigali and its districts and different sectors and Law enforcement Authorities (RNP, RIB, NPPA and Judges);

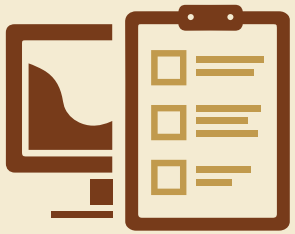
- Joint actions were conducted by RNP and RIB HQs targeting illegal operators in foreign currencies involving different Rwandans and Tanzanians mainly operating at Rusumo OSBP in Kirehe District. Suspects were arrested during the joint operations of RNP&RIB and were submitted to prosecution. From the 71 cases, 14 have been under provisional detention, 13 have been imprisoned, 22 were fined, 17 had not enough evidences and 5 of them were still under investigations.

- A draft Law in foreign exchange operations was approved by NBR Board in March 2024. To be submitted for Cabinet for consideration. The aim of the Law is to replace the current regulation on FX operations, to set and increase penalties for companies or individuals involved in illegal foreign exchange operations as well as strengthen enforceability of the sanction regime.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUREAUS

Total assets held by the Forex Bureaus
FRW 12.1Bn
JUNE 2024

Total equity held by the Forex Bureaus
FRW 10.14Bn
JUNE 2024



- The existing Public Notice on illegal foreign exchange transactions was reviewed and published on December 29, 2023. The notice was a reminder to the public that it is prohibited to price and transact in foreign currency and to conduct foreign exchange business without license.
- A private security company in charge of fighting illegal foreign exchange activities was appointed and will start operations very soon.

Other achievements

1. The booklet containing key legal and regulatory provisions prohibiting illegal foreign exchange activities was published and distributed to key stakeholders as follows:
   - To participants in the awareness campaigns on illegal foreign exchange, mainly to Law Enforcement Authorities and Judiciary;
   - To different Districts (Rusizi, Rubavu, Musanze, Burera, Gicumbi, Nyagatare, Nyamasheke and Kirehe) in which the awareness campaign were conducted;
   - To City of Kigali.

2. To fight malpractices in FX, the Rwanda Forex Bureaus Association (RFBA) entered into a process of hiring a security organ at RFBA level where NBR provided finance support and technical advices. The private company will regularly oversee black market operations and inform Law Enforcement Authorities to conduct targeted operations.

Financials (Growth in Assets and Equity)

The analysis of the submitted data revealed that the total assets held by the Forex Bureaus sector stood at Frw 9.5 billion; Frw 10.4 billion; Frw 9.7 billion and Frw 12.1 billion as at 31st December, 2022, December 2023, June 2023 and June 2024 respectively where RG Forex Bureau represented 14.7% of the total sector. Furthermore, the total equity held by the Forex Bureaus Sector as at end December, 2022, December 2023, June 2023 and June 2024 stood at Frw 8.05 billion, Frw 9.01 billion, Frw 8.42 and Frw 10.14 billion respectively.

Table 8: Growth in Assets and Equity or the Forex Exchange Bureaux

Item	June 2023	Variance %	June 2024
Total Assets	9,688,449,875	25.0%	12,107,033,970
Total Equity	8,417,535,439	20.9%	10,172,964,309
Profit/Loss	336,012,398	30.0%	436,922,251
Return On Assets (ROA)	3.5%		3.6%
Return On Equity (ROE)	4.0%		4.3%
Volume of Purchases	378,575,410,581	14.4%	433,241,889,988
Volume of Sales	364,062,831,050	17.7%	428,423,253,487

Source: National Bank of Rwanda

MPESS

CURRENCY MANAGEMENT AND BANKING OPERATIONS

This section outlines the comprehensive strategies implemented, the notable achievements realized, and the challenges faced throughout the reporting period.

The National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) is pivotal in maintaining the integrity and confidence in the Rwandan currency through its mandate to ensure price stability. By executing prudent currency management and strategic monetary policies, the NBR upholds the value and trust in the national currency. The Bank guarantees that commercial banks are equipped with adequate cash to meet public demand by processing deposits, managing cash processing, and re-issuing clean banknotes and coins for re-circulation. Additionally, the Bank oversees the replenishment and repatriation of cash across its branches.

The NBR further enhances the quality of banknotes and coins by employing stronger substrates and advanced security features, aimed at improving durability and reinforcing public trust in the national currency. These efforts contribute to overall economic stability and foster confidence and pride among Rwandans.

To bolster the security of banking services and protect against fraud, cyberattacks, and other threats, the Bank has implemented measures that ensure the safety of transactions and accounts. This reduces operational disruptions caused by security breaches or cyber incidents, thereby maintaining smooth banking operations and minimizing downtime.

During the financial year 2023/24, the Bank focused on the following key initiatives:

- **Centralized Query Management System (NBR ArcIB):** To enhance customer and stakeholder satisfaction, the Bank introduced a centralized query management system, NBR ArcIB, for timely responses to customer inquiries. This system, supported by a 24/7 Internet Banking Support team and a dedicated email group (BNR_ARC-IB@BNR.rw), significantly improved system reliability and stability. As a result, most customer complaints were resolved within the same day (T+0), and customer satisfaction increased from 85% in 2022-23 to 95% in 2023-24. The response cycle time for customer queries was reduced from 4 days to 2 days, ensuring more timely feedback and greater overall satisfaction.

IMPACT OF THE CASH CENTER AUTOMATION

The Currency Management Automation Project was designed to boost the efficiency, accuracy, and security of currency management operations by integrating advanced cash automation technologies. Known as the Cash Center Automation Project or Vault Management System (VMS) Project, it was implemented from July 2016 to December 2019 and concluded in June 2023 after addressing all key post-go-live technical issues.

This project automated cash vault management, storage, and currency operations, resulting in a more streamlined process for handling cash. It introduced significant improvements in several areas:

Operational Efficiency:
Automation has drastically reduced manual intervention and streamlined cash management tasks. The new core compass system performs sorting, counting, and shredding at speeds far exceeding manual processes, leading to quicker transaction processing times.

Accuracy:
By automating vault management, the project significantly minimized errors commonly associated with manual counting. The reduction of human errors in data entry ensures greater accuracy and reliability in financial transactions, upholding the integrity of NBR's operations.

Security
Enhanced security measures have minimized the risk of theft and mishandling. The advanced system provides robust tracking capabilities, enabling precise monitoring of cash movements. This facilitates the swift identification and investigation of discrepancies or suspicious activities, thus safeguarding the integrity of financial operations.

Real-Time Monitoring:
The automated system offers real-time monitoring capabilities, allowing for immediate reporting and effective oversight of cash positions and activities. Quick access to data ensures prompt responses to issues or irregularities, thereby enhancing overall operational efficiency.

Audit Trails
The system generates detailed audit trails, which improve transparency and accountability. This facilitates a simpler audit process for the currency management team and supports thorough examination and review of cash handling practices.

Storage and Scalability
The project has achieved enhanced storage capacity and scalability, adapting to varying volumes of cash transactions and accommodating shifts in demand. The new storage solutions better preserve banknotes, reducing deterioration and ensuring optimal storage conditions.

Staff Working Conditions
The introduction of user-friendly plastic bins and modern lifting equipment has significantly improved staff working conditions. These improvements reduce physical strain and enhance health and safety, contributing to a better work environment.

Customer Service
The transition to an online cash management platform has streamlined service delivery. Automated cash booking processes have organized and optimized transactions, resulting in increased customer satisfaction through more efficient and reliable service.

IMPACT OF THE CASH CENTER AUTOMATION

Trends in Cash Cycle Management

» Cash Deposits: In the financial year 2023/24, total cash deposits of banknotes decreased by 0.26%, amounting to FRW 784.15 billion, compared to FRW 786.22 billion in the previous financial year 2022/23.

» Cash Withdrawals: Contrary, total cash withdrawals increased by 1.66%, reaching FRW 819.31 billion, up from FRW 805.91 billion in the previous year. This increase in withdrawals, coupled with the reduction in deposits, reflects a higher demand for cash during the review period, likely driven by improved economic activities.

Value of Currency in Circulation

» During the reporting period, the Bank successfully fulfilled its core responsibility of issuing legal tenders in suitable denominations. The Currency in Circulation (CIC) increased by 9.94%, reaching FRW 412.28 billion in 2023/24, up from FRW 375.00 billion in FY 2022/23.

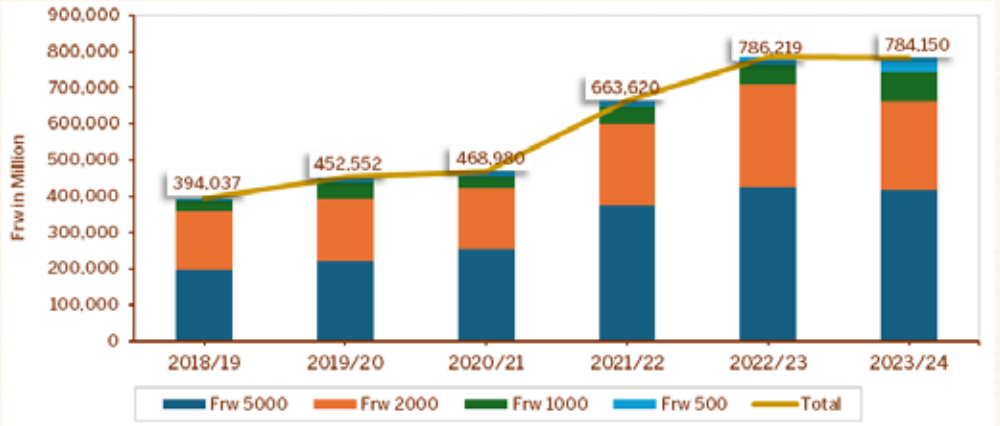
Addressing Banks' Cash Demands:

» To meet the evolving needs of financial institutions, the Bank consistently supplied banknotes to satisfy liquidity demands. During the 2023/24 financial year, approximately 273.09 million banknotes were distributed, marking a significant 19.44% increase compared to the previous financial year, 2022/23.

Combating Counterfeiting:

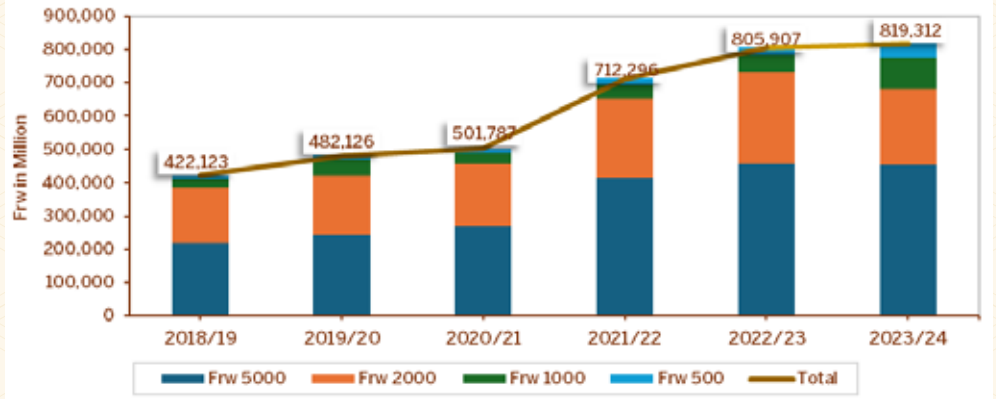
» Committed to safeguarding the integrity of the monetary system, the Bank remained vigilant against counterfeiting. The banknotes achieved exceptional security standards, with counterfeit rates maintained at an extraordinarily low 0.00001% per denomination. This reflects the advanced security features integrated into the banknotes. Additionally, the Bank's ongoing collaboration with law enforcement has created a robust defense against counterfeiting activities.

Figure 19: Banknotes Deposits



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Figure 20: Withdrawals of Banknotes



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Currency Processing Advancements:

- Demonstrating a strong focus on efficiency and service improvement, the Bank increased its currency processing volume by 6.67%. The number of banknotes processed rose to 263.56 million in the 2023/24 financial year, up from 247.08 million in the previous year. This achievement highlights the Bank's commitment to advancing currency processing technologies and methodologies.

- In summary, the Bank's proactive measures in addressing cash demands, its rigorous counterfeiting prevention efforts, and its advancements in currency processing underscore its vital role in maintaining a secure and efficient financial ecosystem.

- The 12.34% increase in banknote re-issuance was driven by several factors, including extended processing hours through shift work and the use of outsourced cash processing services. These initiatives effectively reduced backlogs and contributed to the overall rise in banknotes available for re-issuance.

Table 9: Value of Currency in Circulation

Year End	Bank notes (Frw)	Coins (Frw)	Total Currency value	Growth (per-cent)
2018/19	227,033,809,000	7,257,288,365	234,291,097,365	10.76 percent
2019/20	257,721,915,500	7,709,756,745	265,431,672,245	13.29 percent
2020/21	288,631,997,500	8,051,669,315	296,683,666,815	11.77 percent
2021/22	345,789,228,500	8,868,585,510	354,657,814,010	19.54 percent
2022/23	365,728,220,000	9,270,481,235	374,998,701,235	5.74 percent
2023/24	402,679,208,000	9,602,653,962	412,281,861,962	9.94 percent

Source: National Bankof Rwanda

Table 10: Impact of currency processing

Financial Year	Quantity of Bank notes processed	Growth (percent)	Value of Re-issue output	Growth (percent)
2018/19	131,027,107		89,934,293	
2019/20	97,557,047	(25.54) percent	80,779,092	(10.18) percent
2020/21	124,581,306	27.70 percent	106,651,319	32.03 percent
2021/22	218,694,766	75.54 percent	184,060,598	72.58 percent
2022/23	247,083,294	12.98 percent	203,874,232	10.76 percent
2023/24	263,564,497	6.67 percent	229,040,727	12.34 percent

Source: National Bankof Rwanda

The Automation of Banking Operations:

» The implementation of Internet banking improved convenience and security for corporate customers by offering online self-services. It also eliminated physical payment orders and reduced bank queues.

Stabilization of the Upgraded T24:

» The stabilization of the upgraded T24 core banking system was designed to improve operational efficiency and reduce downtime. This allowed for the adoption of new modules including R18 for 24/7 transactions, TCIB for internet banking, and the AA lending module for better loan management.

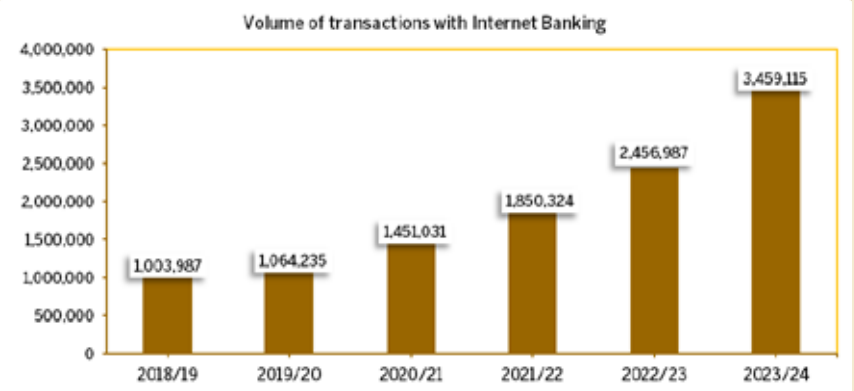
» Overall, the T24 Core Banking System, Internet Banking, cheque-clearing, and the Vault Automation Systems continued to enhance the efficiency of NBR branches, Commercial Banks, and public institutions to access NBR services efficiently. These systems have reduced manual data entry, enabled real-time monitoring, improved cash movement, and facilitated integration with other systems, including financial reporting.

» In the financial year 2023/24, internet banking transactions experienced significant growth, with the total volume increased by 40.79% to reach 3.46 million transactions from 2.46 million in the previous fiscal year. This rise was mainly driven by the Government's continuous initiative to promote a cashless economy.

» The daily average payments also experienced an uptick, improving to Frw 7.2 billion in FY 2023/24 from Frw 5.8 billion in FY 2022/23. This improvement was linked to the system's efficient operation covering 17 hours a day including weekends (from 7:00 AM to 11:59 PM), as well as the Government's higher budget allocation and effective execution in the financial year under review.

» Banking operations services were continuously conducted through online platforms, with all payments being processed via both Internet Banking and the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) systems.

Figure 21: Volume of transactions with Internet Banking



Source: National Bankof Rwanda

40.79% ↑
Internet banking transactions
3.46 MILLION
TRANSACTIONS
FY 2023/24

The daily average payments experienced an uptick
FRW 7.2Bn
FY 2023/24
FROM
FRW5.8Bn

LOOKING FORWARD

The Bank will focus on the following during the financial year 2024/25:

Reprinting of high-quality banknotes for denominations Frw 1000 and 500 to ensure they meet current standards and public demand.

Currency Education and Public Awareness Programs to educate the public about the security features of the currency, and how to distinguish between genuine and counterfeit banknotes.

Cash Processing Performance: The NBR will continue to develop and implement strategies to enhance the efficiency of cash processing to help streamline operations and reduce costs for both the Central bank and commercial banks.

Customer and Stakeholder Satisfaction and **engagement programs.**

Quality Improvement of Currency in Circulation.

Meeting Public Demand for Cash: the NBR aims to provide sufficient cash to meet public demand and prevent shortages or excesses of cash in the economy.

RESERVES MANAGEMENT

RESERVES MANAGEMENT

The National Bank of Rwanda plays a critical role in safeguarding and managing the country's foreign exchange reserves.

The Bank operates under a Reserve Management Framework that aims to ensure efficient oversight and effective utilization of these reserves. The primary objectives are to maintain adequate reserve levels to cover import needs, bolster the country's resilience to external shocks, and optimize investment returns.

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

» **Governance Framework:** The reserve management governance framework is defined, outlining clear objectives, risk management protocols, and compliance measures. The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA), which details the Bank's reserve management objectives and risk tolerance. The investment policy, derived from the SAA, establishes guidelines for authority delegation and implements a robust system of checks and controls to ensure adherence throughout the Bank's structure.

» **Operational Oversight:** The Reserves Management Committee (RMC) oversees daily reserve management operations through the Financial Markets department. This department is structured into Front, Middle, and Back Offices, each with specific responsibilities for managing reserve investment portfolios and effectively mitigating associated risks.

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL RESERVES

During FY 2023/24, global inflation surged, leading to increased market volatility. Despite forecasts of a slowdown, the US economy showed unexpected resilience, prompting the Federal Reserve to maintain its policy stance throughout the year. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) kept the benchmark interest rate steady, within the range of 5.25%-5.50%.

» **Headline Inflation:** US headline inflation averaged 3.3% over the fiscal year, exceeding the Federal Reserve's target of 2%, and closed at 3.0% by June 2024—unchanged from June 2023. Although this marked a decrease from the peak levels of mid-2022, inflation remained above the Fed's target throughout both years.

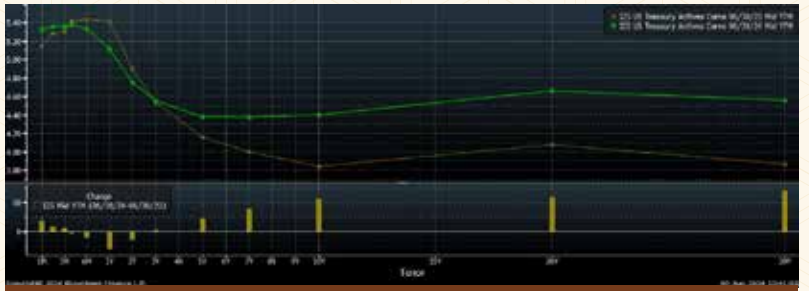
» **Core Consumer Price Index (CPI):** The Core CPI averaged 3.9% and ended at 3.3% by June 2024, showing a significant improvement from 4.8% in June 2023. This decline reflects reduced underlying inflation pressures, attributed to the Federal Reserve's monetary policy adjustments.

» **Market Response:** The US yield curve flattened, particularly in the short term. The 2-year yield decreased by approximately 15 basis points, while the 10-year yield increased by 55 basis points.

Figure 22: US Policy rate development

Source: Bloomberg

Figure 23: US Yield curve development-(Yield Curve end June/23 vs Yield Curve end June/24)



Source: Bloomberg

» **Economic Context:** Over the past two years, the US economy has grappled with inflationary pressures. After a historic high of 9% in June 2022, aggressive Federal Reserve policies led to a notable reduction by June 2023. Despite these measures and subsequent improvements, inflation remained above target by June 2024, highlighting the ongoing challenges in stabilizing the economy and meeting inflation targets amidst shifting economic conditions.

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE AND RESERVE OVERSIGHT

- **Bond Market Performance:** Despite heightened global financial market volatility and geopolitical tensions, the financial year proved favorable for the bond markets. The National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) achieved a positive total portfolio return of 4.06%, outperforming the benchmark return of 3.64% by 42 basis points. This performance exceeded the Bank's target of 20 basis points above the benchmark, a significant improvement from the 0.83% recorded at the end of June 2023.

- **Reserves Adequacy:** The NBR maintained robust foreign exchange reserves to buffer against external shocks. As of June 2024, reserves stood at USD 2,039 million, up from USD 1,827 million at the end of June 2023. This reserve level covered 4.7 months of projected imports, an increase from 4.4 months a year earlier. The rise in reserves was supported by inflows from various partners and strong performance in both internally and externally managed portfolios.

- **Liquidity Management:** Ensuring adequate liquidity to meet potential liabilities remained a priority. The NBR balanced short-term and long-term investments to ensure readiness for unexpected events. As of June 2024, liquidity and investment tranches were maintained at 25% and 75%, respectively, aligning with the benchmark and the Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) policy.

- **Collaboration and Risk Management:** The NBR collaborated with fund managers and international institutions to exchange information and best practices in reserves management. Risk management was a key focus, with various risk assessment techniques employed to identify, measure, and mitigate risks associated with the reserve portfolio.

THE BANK'S FOREIGN RESERVES increased to

USD 2,039 M

June 2024

FROM

USD 1,827 M

June 2023

RESERVES MANAGEMENT

RESERVES MANAGEMENT AUTOMATION

- The NBR made significant progress in automating the reserves management process during the reporting period. The integration of automation across the entire investment cycle, including trading, risk management, and transaction settlement, enhanced operational efficiency. This integration also extended to the Bank's core banking system, ensuring a cohesive operational framework. In addition, the Asset Investment Management tool project was completed as of end June 2024 and ready for implementation in FY 2024-25.

- This advancement broadened the Bank's market reach, facilitating access to diverse asset classes. Additionally, the automation of market data input led to the timely availability of live market data.

LOOKING FORWARD

- During the upcoming Financial Year 2024/25, the NBR will continue to implement the new Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA), incorporating BIS investment pool portfolio as approved by the Board of Directors. This strategic asset allocation aims to improve portfolio returns and enhance asset diversification. The Bank also plans to implement the completed new Asset Investment Management tool to further streamline and automate the reserves management function, thereby enhancing overall efficiency.

- In conclusion, the National Bank of Rwanda's effective reserve management practices during the FY 2023/24 demonstrated resilience in the face of global market challenges. The Bank's commitment to optimizing returns, maintaining reserves adequacy, and implementing technological advancements will position the Bank for continued success in managing the country's official foreign exchange reserves.

BUSINESS EXCELLENCE

To meet its vision and mission of becoming a World Class Central Bank and maintaining price stability and a sound financial system, the National Bank of Rwanda focuses on attracting and retaining highly skilled and capable employees. To support this, the Bank's approach is designed to cultivate an engaged and resilient workforce, ensuring that it remains committed to delivering outstanding service and upholding the highest standards of excellence for Rwandans. The Bank also prioritizes its work environment, ensuring that its staff have an enabling and conducive environment to perform and achieve.

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Promote Employee Satisfaction

To improve engagement and communication, the Bank launched a series of campaigns across all its functions. These initiatives were designed to update employees on ongoing projects, gather insightful feedback, and relay staff recommendations to management for addressing existing challenges.

The campaigns utilized two primary methods:

- In-person meetings at the directorate, department, and branch levels, and
- A detailed staff satisfaction survey. The survey achieved a commendable satisfaction score of 4.6 out of 5 (92%).

Results were shared with all employees, and the recommendations from both the meetings and survey were forwarded to management. The Bank remains devoted in its commitment to creating a supportive working environment that drives excellent performance.

Promote Human Capital Development

Following the success of the Training of Trainers program in FY 2022/23, internal training has become a pivotal responsibility for our trainers. In FY 2023/24, NBR launched an in-house training curriculum and achieved substantial progress. Out of 82 scheduled sessions, 63 (77%) were successfully conducted, engaging an average of 286 staff members per session. Post-training surveys indicated significant improvements, including enhanced technical proficiency, positive behavioural changes, and the development of new skills and knowledge.

Strengthen Organizational Development

- In this FY, the annual capacity building plan achieved an execution rate of 87%, up from 81.25% in FY 2022/23. This improvement was driven by a strategic alignment of capacity building efforts with KPIs, enhanced planning, and increased individual accountability.

- Cohort 3 of the Mentoring Program saw 96 NBR staff participate, including 46 mentors and 50 mentees, with four mentors taking on the added responsibility of guiding two mentees each. The high level of continued engagement of staff with the program underscores its value and impact within the Bank. Through regular check-ins and surveys, we have witnessed significant personal and professional growth among participants. Mentees reported enhanced behaviour, innovative thinking, improved decision-making, expanded networks, and better collaboration. Mentors appreciated the chance to share their expertise and gain new perspectives. This mutual development highlights the program's effectiveness and its potential for delivering lasting, sustainable results.

- Recruited and successfully on-boarded 86 new staff.

Promote Employee Wellbeing

- As a part of the 5-year Gender Mainstreaming Strategy implementation, the Bank partnered with a gender consultant to build staff capacities on gender equality and equity. The training was delivered to all Bank's staff at all levels through focus groups discussions and interactive workshops.

- Promoted mental health awareness across NBR by educating all staff about "Burnout," a syndrome defined by the WHO as chronic workplace stress that has not been effectively managed (WHO, 2018). The campaign provided valuable insights into preventing and managing stress and burnout, emphasizing the importance of "self-care." Training was delivered to staff at NBR HQ, branches, and management, followed by comprehensive mental health follow-ups.

- Launched awareness campaigns focusing on major internal organs, including the heart, liver, kidneys, and blood sugar. This initiative involved assessing the vital organ health of individual staff members and providing personalized recommendations to help them make informed decisions to enhance their overall well-being.

- Implemented a continuous wellness campaign through sports tournaments across the Bank, aiming at promoting teamwork, collaboration, and physical fitness.

Promote Maternal and Child Health

- To support young mothers, the Bank facilitated a session focused on educating them about pregnancy care and nurturing practices. This initiative aimed to promote optimal health for both mothers and their newborns, creating a nurturing environment for their well-being.

LABOUR DAY
CELEBRATIONS
Back to
70's
LABOUR DAY
CELEBRATIONS

2024

2024
HAPPY
NEW YEAR

Back to
80's

2024

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In line with its commitment to contributing to the welfare and development of the community, the National Bank of Rwanda actively engaged in various Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives throughout 2023/2024. These initiatives were aimed to address social challenges, support community development, and promote cultural and artistic endeavors in Rwanda.

Construction of a Four-Together House

In October 2023, NBR, in collaboration with Unity Club Intwararumuri, supported the Integrated Development Project (IDP) in Taba Village, Huye District. This initiative focused on promoting unity and peace among Rwandans and featured three primary components:

- Upgrading Impinganzima Huye,
- Constructing an Early Childhood Development (ECD) center and a multipurpose hall for social and economic integration
- Executing community development projects for 353 households, including 36 whose homes are in dire condition due to poverty.

NBR's support facilitated the construction of a four-family home for demobilized soldiers and their families. Each unit was furnished with essential items, including curtains, beds, mattresses, chairs, and a living room table. The total budget was 93,966,856FRW.

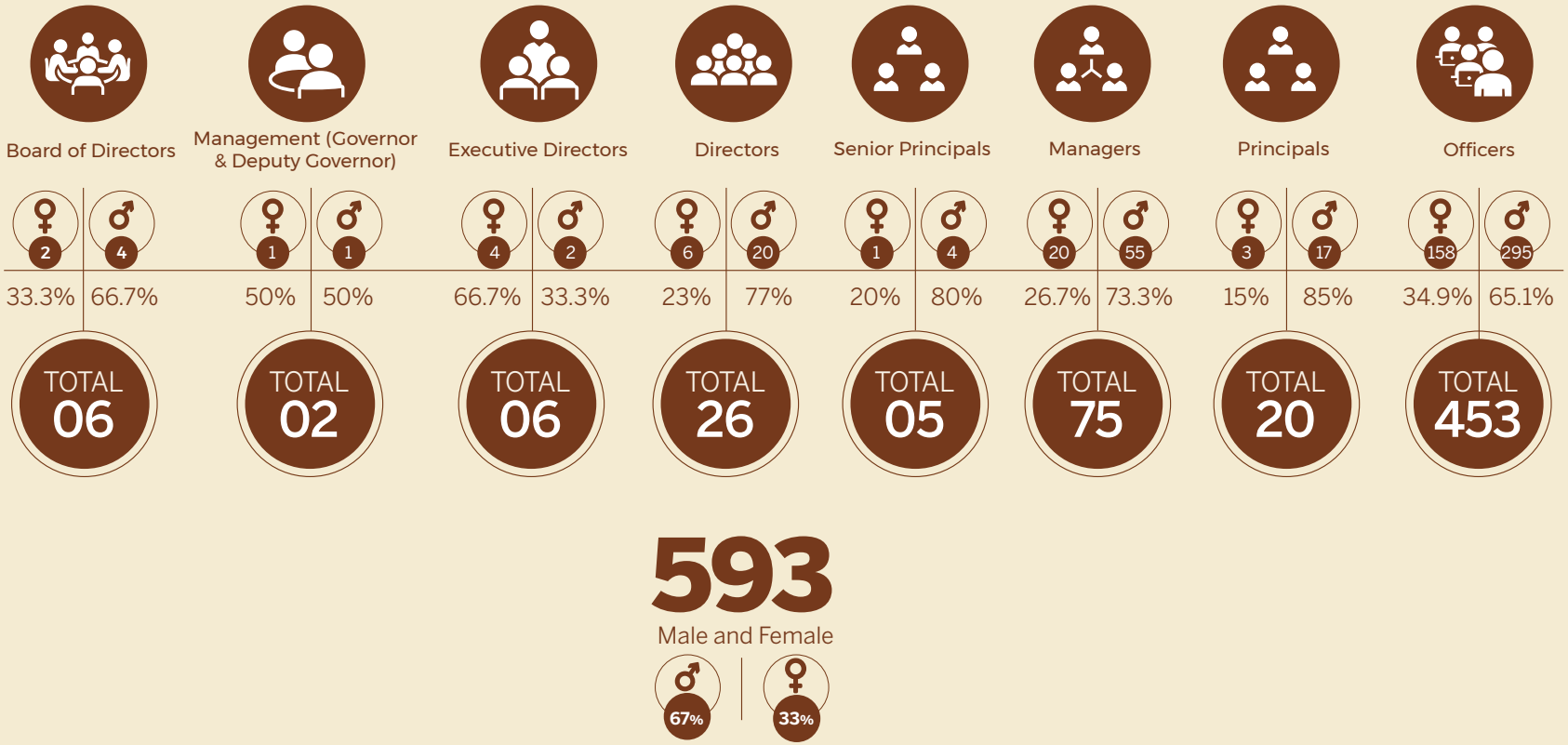
Support to Rwanda Arts Initiative

In September 2023, NBR donated 5,000,000 RWF to the Rwanda Arts Initiative to support the Kwibuka 30 commemoration activities as part of their Tubyirukehamwe program, in collaboration with the City of Kigali. This funding allowed the Rwanda Arts Initiative to take part in the 30th commemoration of the Tutsi genocide in Rwanda, France, and Germany.

As part of the commemoration, they produced a stage adaptation of the musical reading "Hewa Rwanda, Letter to the Absent," which premiered at the Kigali Triennale. The performance captured significant attention from Kigali's cultural community and is now embarking on a global tour, enhancing Rwanda's cultural industry and raising its international profile.

Overall, NBR's CSR efforts in FY 2023/2024 focused on significant community development and cultural projects. The completion of a four-family house in Huye provided stable housing for demobilized soldiers, while support for the Rwanda Arts Initiative contributed to the development and international recognition of Rwanda's cultural industries.

NBR STAFF COMPOSITION



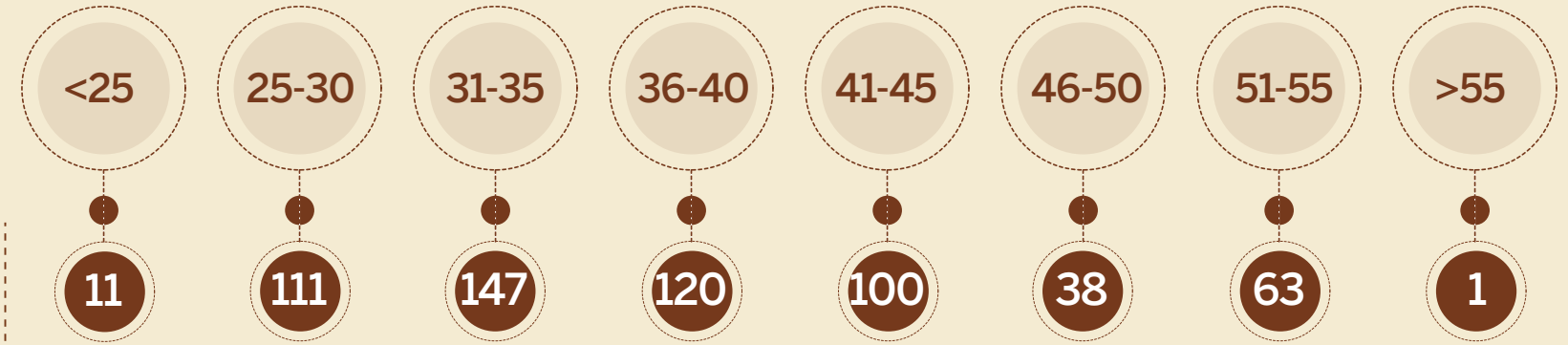
593

Male and Female

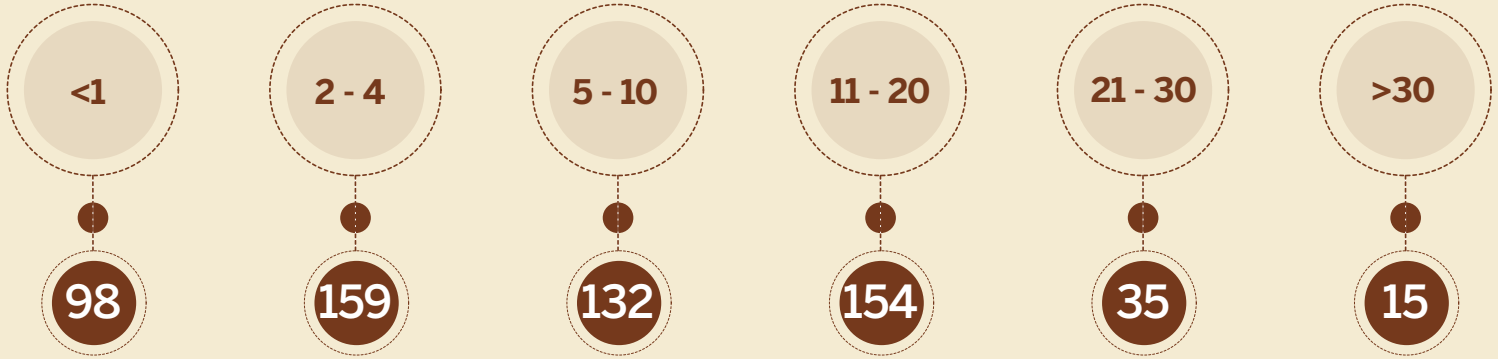
♂ 67%

♀ 33%

NBR STAFF COMPOSITION



The employee's **average age** in the Bank is **38 years old**.



The average number of **employees' experience** in the Bank is **8 years 5 months**.

ICT DEVELOPMENT

During the financial year 2023 /24, the National Bank of Rwanda made significant strides in enhancing its infrastructure and digital capabilities, driving operational efficiency and bolstering security as summarized below:

Infrastructure Enhancement

The Bank upgraded its electronic data warehouse and successfully installed eight high-performance servers, which has greatly improved data management capabilities. This enhancement has led to better operational efficiency, and deeper stakeholder trust of our data.

In terms of service availability, NBR focused on upgrading monitoring tools for financial processes. This upgrade was crucial in ensuring the accuracy of our data and the smooth closure of the financial year. As a result, we achieved an effective year-end closure without any issues, reflecting our improved operational reliability.

The Bank's commitment to IT infrastructure security was demonstrated by implementing Multifactor Authentication (MFA) for VPN access. This added layer of security significantly reduced the risk of phishing attacks and protected sensitive data, enhancing our cybersecurity posture for remote work.

Business Automation

In our efforts to streamline business processes, the Bank integrated its systems with the RRA e-Tax and RSSB Next-Gen systems. This integration addressed issues of unallocated funds and improved the reconciliation process, leading to better liquidity management and more efficient tax reconciliation.

Additionally, NBR upgraded core banking system to comply with SWIFT ISO2022 standards and onboarded microfinance institutions onto the Rwanda Integrated Payment Processing System (RIPPS). These advancements have enhanced compliance and expanded the Bank's payment processing capabilities.

The Bank also established an in-house development team dedicated to creating digital solutions and improving business processes. Among their achievements was the development of an enhanced internet banking application, which has increased efficiency and reduced turnaround times for customer services.

Cybersecurity

NBR's proactive approach to cybersecurity included conducting 24/7 security operations and hosting awareness sessions for stakeholders. These efforts reinforced cybersecurity understanding and helped maintain the ISO 27001 certification, thereby boosting confidence among stakeholders.

Overall, these achievements highlight NBR's commitment to technological advancement, operational efficiency, and enhanced security, positioning the Bank for continued success and resilience in the dynamic financial landscape.

Looking Forward

The Digital Transformation strategy will be the bedrock for the digitalization and advancement in technology going forward for the next 5 years, building on top of what has been achieved in the past. The digital transformation strategy has four key pillars namely business processes, technology, people, cybersecurity and resilience.

COMMUNICATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The National Bank of Rwanda is dedicated to enhancing transparency, building trust, and fostering stronger relationships by effectively communicating its mandate. This commitment aims to increase public awareness and confidence in the Bank's decision-making processes. Key initiatives completed during the reporting period include:

EXPANSION OF COMMUNICATION TOOLS AND SOCIAL MEDIA PRESENCE:

- The Bank enhanced its communication strategy by adopting new tools such as Hemingway Editor for clearer press releases and speeches. Additionally, short explainer videos, simplified infographics, and an expanded presence on social media platforms—including LinkedIn, TikTok, YouTube, Podcasts, Blogs, and Instagram—resulted in 382.2 million impressions, 200,000 views, 7,000 likes, and 14,000 new followers.

INCREASED MEDIA ENGAGEMENT:

- NBR conducted 15 media interviews on radio and online newspapers, providing in-depth explanations of Bank policies and initiatives. These efforts ensured comprehensive and accurate coverage, enhancing public trust and understanding.
- Press conferences held by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and Financial Stability Committee (FSC) were extensively covered by 24 domestic and international media houses, with Reuters reaching over 146 million readers, up from 54.8 million readers in the previous fiscal year.

MEDIA SENTIMENT AND ONLINE ENGAGEMENT:

- Analysis using the Meltwater platform revealed a significant increase in positive sentiment regarding MPC and FSC communications, rising from 16% to 37%. Concurrently, negative sentiment decreased from 11% to 5%, and neutral sentiment dropped from 74% to 58%. This improvement is attributed to proactive media engagement and targeted online content.
- During MPC and FSC week, 2,061 online media articles and over 8,440 social media posts were published, reflecting a substantial increase from the previous fiscal year. This rise is due to enhanced media outreach and tailored social media content.

Communication Impact

Media Sentiment

Positive sentiment Increased 37% in June 2024

Negative sentiment decreased from 11% to **5%**

2,061 online media **articles** and over **8,440** social media **posts** were published

Media Engagement

15 media interviews on radio and online newspapers

Quarterly MPC & FSC **Press Conferences**

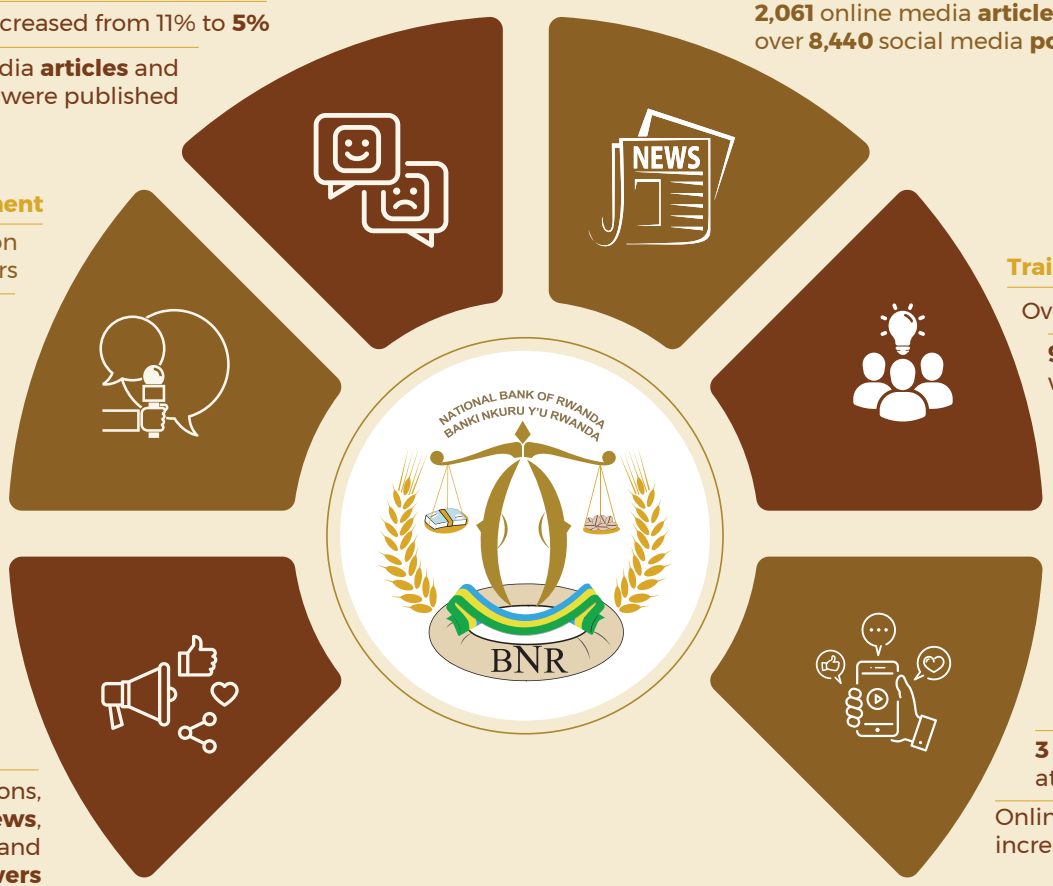
24 domestic and international **media houses**

Expansion of Communication Tools and Social Media Presence:

Hemingway Editor for clearer press releases and speeches

LinkedIn, TikTok, YouTube, Podcasts, Blogs, and Instagram

382.2M impressions, **200,000 views**, **7,000 likes**, and **14,000 new followers**



Stories Published

2,061 online media **articles** and over **8,440** social media **posts** were published

Training and Capacity Building

Over **60 journalists** attended

90% satisfaction rate with the materials

Content Creation and Distribution

13 explainer videos

3 X-Spaces Sessions attracting 3,489 participants

Online viewership to increased to **17,418 viewers**

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

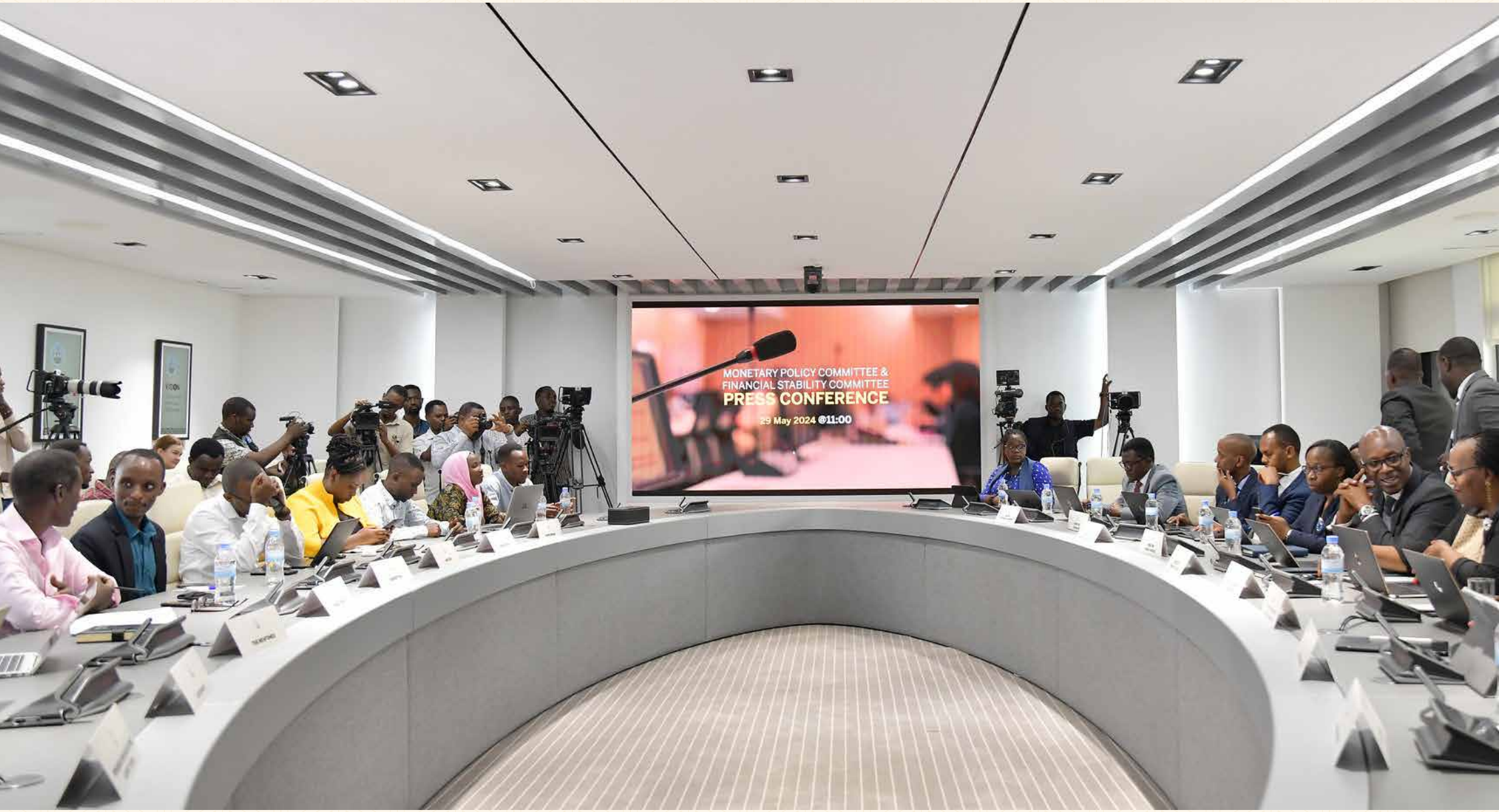
» Two media training sessions were conducted, with over 60 journalists attending. The training covered topics such as payment systems, banking, currency, monetary policy, and inflation. Post-training surveys indicated a 90% satisfaction rate with the materials and communication provided.

CONTENT CREATION AND DISTRIBUTION

» The Bank produced 13 explainer videos, generating 35,700 impressions, and hosted 3 X-Spaces sessions attracting 3,489 participants. Online viewership of MPC and FSC press conferences increased to 17,418 viewers, up from 12,721 in the previous fiscal year. Partnerships with RBA and Igihe contributed to this growth.

» Over 29 explainer videos, 11 podcast episodes, 15 reports, 10 management presentations, 18 blog posts, and more than 40 internal newsletters were created, achieving 1,200 blog views and 200 views per newsletter edition. The significant increase in social media impressions, reaching over 382.2 million, was largely driven by videos and simplified press releases.

Through these initiatives, the National Bank of Rwanda has strengthened its communication strategies, enhanced public engagement, and reinforced its commitment to transparency and trust in its operations.


MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE &
FINANCIAL STABILITY COMMITTEE
PRESS CONFERENCE
29 May 2024 @11:00

GREEN FINANCING INITIATIVES

The National Bank of Rwanda acknowledges that sustainable development challenges pose significant threats to price stability and the soundness of the financial sector. Addressing these issues necessitates urgent policy reforms to adapt regulatory and supervisory frameworks, promoting green, stable, and inclusive economic growth.

To support financial stability and sustainable development, it is vital to integrate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations into central bank regulatory and supervisory frameworks. The NBR is committed to enhancing the financial sector's role in sustainable development by developing a Sustainable Finance (SF) framework. These frameworks focus on incorporating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) issues into financial decision-making, managing ESG-related risks, and directing financial flows towards projects with positive environmental and social impacts, thereby contributing to long-term economic sustainability and financial stability.

This section describes the regulatory and supervisory roles, as well as other interventions made by the National Bank of Rwanda, aimed at promoting the greening of both the central bank and the entire financial sector.

POLICY AND REGULATORY HIGHLIGHTS

This section provides an overview of key policy and regulatory developments supporting green finance initiatives, focusing on frameworks and guidelines designed to promote sustainable financial practices. It highlights the strategic policies that facilitate green investment, ensure environmental compliance, and encourage financial institutions to embrace sustainability. Notably, the National Bank of Rwanda has published guidelines on climate-related and environmental financial risk management and has played a leading role in developing strategic policies, including the Rwanda Sustainable Finance Roadmap and Rwanda's Green Taxonomy.

Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)

Since October 3, 2022, the National Bank of Rwanda has been a member of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). This is a network of central banks and other supervisors and regulators which provides opportunities for macro and micro-prudential supervision considering climate risks, peer learning, research, and addressing data gaps. Since 2023, NBR has actively participated as a member of the NGFS Steering Committee and is currently co-chairing the newly established NGFS task force on adaptation finance.

Sustainable Finance Roadmap

The National Bank of Rwanda is among the key leading institutions to implement the strategic objectives and initiatives of the Rwanda Sustainable Finance roadmap (2022-2032+). NBR is responsible for implementing some activities aligned with Key strategic objectives and Initiatives of the roadmap.

The diagnostic review of NBR and regulated institutions' capabilities to implement the Rwanda Sustainable Finance Roadmap

The National Bank of Rwanda has conducted a detailed diagnostic review to understand the level of readiness and capabilities of regulated financial institutions to implement Rwanda Sustainable Finance Roadmap and operationalize other sustainable finance standards. As per the table below the results of diagnostic review revealed that a majority of financial institutions have not yet incorporated climate-related and environmental financial risks into their governance structures, strategies, risk management as well as internal control framework.

Table 11: Regulated financial institutions' capabilities to implement the Rwanda Sustainable Finance Roadmap

	Advanced	No or Very few advancement	Some advancement	
	Governance	Strategy	Risk management	Metrics and targets
Banks				
Insurance companies				
MFIs				

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE INITIATIVES

Establishment of Sustainable Finance group at NBR

To be able to implement sustainable finance initiatives and help financial institutions to incorporate climate risks and opportunities into their frameworks, the National Bank of Rwanda has established the Sustainable Finance (SF) Group at NBR. The group reports to Management and comprises a Steering Committee, one Secretariat, and three task forces: the Financial Sector Sustainability Task Force, the Monetary Policy & Financial Market Task Force, and the Net Zero for Central Banks Task Force.

The SF Group is responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising the climate actions of the NBR. It will serve as a reference team and central point of contact for both internal staff and external market participants. Additionally, the group will support the transition to a sustainable financial system.

Recognition and Management of Environmental and Sustainability Risks

At the Central Bank of Rwanda, environmental and sustainability risks are acknowledged in both the bank's risk appetite statement and risk management policy. The NBR has also initiated climate risk assessments to enhance monitoring and the adoption of mitigating controls.

Guidelines on climate-related and environmental financial risk management

Guidelines no 2600/2023 – 00036 [616] of 29/11/2023 on climate-related and environmental financial risk management for financial institutions were published on November 29, 2023. The guidelines aim to provide guidance to financial institutions on understanding the components of climate-related and environmental financial risks, setting out principles to manage and mitigate these risks throughout the entire risk management cycle, and offering guidance on disclosing climate-related and environmental financial risks. In implementing these guidelines, the NBR has adopted the phased-in approach where the provisions of these guidelines will be implemented in accordance with the nature, size, complexity of business operations and materiality of exposure to climate-related and environmental financial risks from 2023 up to December 2027.

The guidelines are mainly composed of:

- Governance.
- Risk management.
- Scenario analysis and stress testing.
- Disclosure and reporting.

Directive on accepted collaterals and their management

In September 2023, the NBR reviewed Directive No. 01/2016 of January 19, 2016, on collaterals accepted by the National Bank of Rwanda and their management. The directive was replaced by the revised Directive No. 3230/2023-00035 of September 14, 2023, which now includes sustainability-linked bonds and sustainability debt instruments issued by local banks as accepted collateral. This update allows the central bank to recognize these instruments when providing liquidity assistance to licensed financial institutions.

Rwanda's Green Taxonomy

The NBR is a leading member of the steering committee overseeing the development of Rwanda's Green Taxonomy. This development is a critical step in laying a strong foundation for the country's green transformation and new industry growth. As Africa's second taxonomy and the first to include agriculture, it provides significant benefits for investors, policymakers, bankers, and society.

The taxonomy in Phase I covered the following sectors:

- Agriculture, livestock and forestry
- Energy
- Construction
- Transport

Phase II will include four additional sectors, namely, water management, waste management, manufacturing and ICT. Working with other stakeholders, the Bank has completed the first phase of developing a National Green Taxonomy, actively contributing to the steering committee's efforts. NBR continues to participate in the development of Green Taxonomy (Phase 2).

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

In 2023, the Bank has undertaken research on the impact of climate change on financial stability in Rwanda. The findings revealed that the Z score and GDP growth are crucial factors for bank stability. Climate-related physical risks, particularly volatility in rainfall, have a negative impact on financial stability. Additionally, credit risk and inflation adversely affect bank and financial stability.

CLIMATE RELATED RISK MODELLING

In line with capturing the effects from climate change on inflation, the Bank developed a program that captures the nexus or relationship between rainfall dynamics, food crop and food inflation.

The outputs from such analysis help to understand the drivers of food inflation, including rainfall dynamics, hence improving the judgements made on the near term and medium terms inflation forecasts.

IMPACTS OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCE INITIATIVES

The initiatives undertaken by the National Bank of Rwanda have supported regulated financial institutions in managing sustainability risks within tolerable limits and have reinforced government efforts in sustainable finance. Below are some of the impacts of these initiatives.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NBR SUSTAINABLE FINANCE GROUP (SFG)

Establishment of the NBR Sustainable Finance Group (SFG) has helped to integrate climate change into the bank's strategy and successfully triggered €7 million for the government to support sustainable finance projects under partnership with French Development Agency. NBR will continue to implement other initiatives under this partnership.

ISSUANCE OF GUIDANCE FOR CLIMATE-RELATED AND ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The issuance of Guidance for Climate-Related and Environmental Financial Risk Management has, in addition to fostering the adoption of sustainable finance initiatives in the financial sector, contributed to meet the requirements under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility of the International Monetary Fund (IMF RSF) which Rwanda has accessed as the first African country.

PARTICIPATION IN NGFS

Engaged in the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), contributing to global efforts in advancing green finance. BNR is a member pf the NGFS Steering Committee since January 2024 for a 2-year term.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Enhanced the sector's and the NBR staff's capabilities through targeted training and development programs. During the development of the guidelines and their dissemination to the financial institutions, both NBR staff and Sector staff were trained (153 and 142 staff trained for round 1 and round 2, respectively, including 61 and 42 NBR staff for round 1 and round 2, respectively).

FUTURE OUTLOOK AND STRATEGIC GOALS

The outlook for sustainable finance initiatives focuses on advancing the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into financial practices to drive long-term sustainability. Strategic goals include the continued development of legal and regulatory frameworks to support and enhance green finance initiatives. This involves creating robust legal instruments that align with international standards, fostering a supportive regulatory environment, and ensuring that financial institutions are well-equipped to manage and report on ESG risks and opportunities. The aim is to strengthen the financial sector's contribution to sustainable development while mitigating climate related and environmental financial risks.

In the future, the following initiatives will be implemented:

- The continuous follow-up of the implementation of the guidelines on climate-related and environmental financial risk Management for regulated financial institutions.
- Development of guidelines to implement the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) standards on sustainability reporting.
- Issue the climate data gathering guidelines for climate-related and environmental financial risk management.
- Development of climate stress testing and scenario analysis guidelines
- The NBR plans to adopt the Environmental Management System (EMS) ISO 14001.
- The NBR also plans to implement IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 for the disclosure of financial-related information as part of integrated reporting.
- The NBR has initiated research on the macroeconomic impact of climate change and the role of the central bank in Rwanda.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender equality is central to achieving National Bank of Rwanda's vision of becoming a world class central Bank.

It is in this regard that a 5-year Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (GMS) for 2022 to 2027 was established and launched in 2023 to foster equal female and male engagement by integrating gender equality into the Bank's operations and policies. The GMS aims at increasing productivity and engagement of NBR male and female staff, promote a gender-inclusive financial system, increase knowledge and skills to mainstream and communicate gender in policies and programs. It also improves partnership with stakeholders involved in gender-related aspects, including financial inclusion.

To enhance awareness around gender equity and equality amongst its Stakeholders and strategic partners, the below actions were implemented.

GENDER INCLUSIVE FINANCE

Strengthen policy/regulatory frameworks for Gender inclusive finance

The NBR issued its first ever Financial Inclusion Guidelines-Guidelines for Women Financial inclusion. The guidelines aim to share with the industry best practices and case studies for financing women. The guidelines provide action areas on four pillars to foster gender inclusive financial systems:

I. Integrating women's financial inclusion into the strategic goals and plans of a financial institution
II. Developing customized products that target women's needs for personal and business finance and cater to the range of economic activities women undertake
III. Actions to build women's capacity to access financial services through customized financial literacy and capability programs
IV. Actions to Invest in Digital Financial Technology to Support Women's Financial Inclusion

The National Bank of Rwanda also established Gender Champions within all banks to champion the implementation of the guidelines. These gender champions received Women Centered Design training by Women World Banking in partnership with NBR to further implement the guidelines and report on the above four pillars.

Strengthening use of mobile money to address women's financial needs

The Bank conducted a pilot training for women empowerment to use mobile money covering the districts of Nyaruguru and Nyamasheke where over 8,500 women were trained thanks to the collaboration with women leaders at sector and cell level. Among the trainees, 2,500 women were onboarded to start using mobile money.

8,500 **Women** trained on the use of **mobile money** (Nyaruguru and Nyamasheke Districts)

2,500 were **onboarded** to start using mobile money.

CAPACITY BUILDING

In order to support the implementation of its Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, the Bank increased staff capacity regarding Gender equality and equity through staff and management training. Additionally, a workable Gender Action Plan was developed to ease the Gender Mainstreaming implementation. The Gender Action Plan will enable the Bank to fast-track and sustain the Gender Equality Seal (GES) certification requirements thus fulfilling its mandate of promoting gender inclusion across the financial sector in Rwanda.

A pool of 30 gender champions were selected to undertake a deep dive into understanding gender equality and equity. The rationale is that in close collaboration with the Gender Equality Committee, these champions will facilitate the implementation of the NBR Gender Mainstreaming Strategy ensuring that gender is undeniably crosscutting in all its processes. Thus, at the end of the training, a pool of 33 staff was established to champion gender mainstreaming within the Bank.

The selected gender champions received detailed gender equality and equity training to deepen their understanding and ability to follow up on the implementation of the NBR gender Mainstreaming Strategy.

Further educative and knowledge-sharing sessions were conducted across the Bank to raise awareness of gender responsiveness among NBR staff. These sessions left the staff hungrier for further understanding, applicability, and contextualization of the acquired knowledge in their day-to-day life.

30 **Gender champions** were selected to undertake a deep dive into understanding gender equality and equity.

33 **Staff were established to champion** gender mainstreaming within the Bank.

The National Bank of Rwanda convened the second financial sector women CEO's forum with the goal of exploring how gender diversity can drive performance within the financial sector. The forum serves as a catalyst for addressing gender diversity issues and driving positive change in the sector. Industry leaders, regulators and policy makers deliberated on measures to advance gender diversity in the financial sector.

Extensive discussions and exchange of ideas provided recommendations for implementing gender diversity initiatives: investing in leadership development, ensuring gender diversity in Board of Directors of Financial Institutions, promoting accountability, collecting and analyzing data on the impact of gender inclusive policies and initiatives within the financial sector and its link to financial inclusion advancing collaboration between industry and other stakeholders to leverage their collective expertise and resources to drive meaningful change and advance the gender diversity and equity agenda. Advocating for policy reforms to address general barriers to gender equality within the financial sector.

Subsequently, the recommendations generated informed ongoing efforts to promote gender diversity, enhance performance and create more inclusive workplaces. Implementing these recommendations and encouraging cooperation among all stakeholders will lead to a strong and equity financial sector.

NBR GLOBAL RELATIONS

NBR GLOBAL RELATIONS

As Rwanda's foremost financial authority responsible for overseeing monetary policy and ensuring financial stability, the NBR acknowledges the critical role of forging influential regional and global partnerships. These collaborations are essential for leveraging collective expertise and resources to drive sustainable development, enhance financial resilience, and improve the well-being of Rwandans. The following outlines the key strategic areas of partnership for the National Bank of Rwanda:

Partnership with IMF

During the FY under review, the National Bank of Rwanda, in collaboration with MINECOFIN and the IMF, has been instrumental in advancing Rwanda's macroeconomic framework through the successful conclusion of two IMF missions. These missions are crucial as they provide an external assessment of the country's economic policies and frameworks, ensuring that Rwanda remains on a stable and sustainable growth path. The NBR's active involvement underscores its pivotal role in shaping and maintaining the country's macroeconomic stability.

Moreover, the NBR intensified its partnership with the IMF, particularly in the realm of the Forecasting and Policy Analysis System (FPAS). This ongoing collaboration highlights the importance of enhancing the NBR's analytical capacity to better inform policy decisions. The focus on introducing new modelling tools is particularly significant as it represents a step forward in the sophistication and accuracy of economic forecasting within Rwanda.

Regional integration

In line with Rwanda's commitment to regional integration, the NBR has consistently played a vital role in the monetary affairs of the regional communities to which Rwanda belongs. This active engagement reflects Rwanda's dedication to fostering economic stability and cooperation across the continent. Notably, the NBR has continued its active membership in the Association of African Central Banks (AACB), where it collaborates with other central banks to address common monetary challenges and promote financial integration across Africa.

Furthermore, Rwanda's involvement in the East African Community (EAC) Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) demonstrates its commitment to advancing the region's goal of monetary union, which aims to strengthen economic ties among member states. Additionally, the NBR's participation in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) highlights its role in promoting economic integration and enhancing monetary cooperation within one of Africa's largest regional economic blocs.

NBR's partnership with the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI) highlights the Bank's dedication to enhancing the skills and capacity of its staff. In the 2023/24 fiscal year, NBR benefited from various in-person and online training sessions provided by MEFMI, which was crucial in developing and strengthening its human resources.

NBR GLOBAL RELATIONS

Partnership with the Riksbank

NBR continued its partnership with the Swedish Central Bank (Riksbank), which is a strategic collaboration aimed at enhancing the NBR's capabilities in monetary policy, communication, and governance through peer learning. This partnership is particularly significant given the NBR's adoption of a price-based regime in 2019, a framework that the Riksbank has decades of experience managing. The Riksbank, with its long history and advanced frameworks, provides insights that help NBR refine its relatively new monetary policy strategies. This peer learning approach ensures that NBR can adapt and implement effective policies in the Rwandan context, considering both local and global economic conditions. Among others, this partnership also helps NBR develop more advanced communication tools and techniques, which are critical in a regime where managing expectations is as important as the policy itself.

Monetary Authority of Singapore: participation to the MAS Academy Banking Supervision Training Programmes, secondment of ICTD staff to MAS in Oct-Nov 2023, implementation of the RISE project, participation to the Singapore Fintech Festival

Banque de France

The NBR collaborated with Banque de France to conduct scenario analysis and stress testing of climate-related financial risks within the financial sector. This partnership, set to continue through 2026, aims to enhance the Bank's capacity to manage and mitigate climate-related financial risks effectively.

GIZ Rwanda

The NBR partnered with GIZ and experts from the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) to develop comprehensive guidelines for disclosing climate-related and environmental financial risks by regulated financial institutions. This collaboration aims to enhance transparency and accountability in managing environmental risks within the financial sector.

World Bank

In partnership with the World Bank, NBR performed a climate-related financial risk assessment for the banking sector. This collaboration aims to evaluate and understand the extent of the sector's exposure to climate-related financial risks.

Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI)

The Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) collaborates with financial regulators to advance financial inclusion. As a member of the AFI Network, NBR benefits from a platform that promotes learning on structured topics of financial inclusion. In September 2023, NBR received the "Nestor Espenilla Jr. Financial Inclusion Innovation Award," the highest honor from AFI, recognizing its innovative contributions to financial inclusion. NBR continues to learn from and share experiences within the network, enhancing its efforts to drive financial inclusion. This engagement supports NBR's goal of implementing effective, inclusive financial policies in Rwanda.

Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)

In partnership with the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), NBR hosted an international workshop on using sex-disaggregated data. This event gathered local financial service providers, government institutions, and central banks from countries such as Colombia, Brazil, and Malaysia, along with a CGAP representative. The workshop aimed to improve understanding of the importance of sex-disaggregated data in designing financial products that address the unique needs of different genders. By leveraging global expertise, NBR strives to create inclusive financial services, supporting the broader objective of promoting gender equality and financial inclusion.

Launch of the "Guidelines for deepening women Financial Inclusion"

In collaboration with Women's World Banking, the NBR team developed the "Guidelines for Deepening Women's Financial Inclusion" to enhance access to financial services for women in Rwanda. The guidelines, created through consultations with various sector stakeholders, address key barriers such as limited financial literacy, inadequate understanding of women's market needs, and societal biases. It will serve as a practical toolkit, focusing on integrating women's inclusion into financial institutions' strategic goals, designing tailored financial products, enhancing women's financial literacy, and investing in digital financial technology. The guidelines have been officially launched on September 20, 2023, during the MPFSS event, highlighting their impact through case studies and expert insights.

Women's World Banking

Women Centered Product design training and Gender-inclusive industry assessment

In collaboration with Women's World Banking, the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) organized an event to equip financial service providers with skills to design women-centered digital financial products. The initiative highlights the importance of understanding women's financial needs and overcoming barriers like limited access to technology and restrictive social norms. The workshop emphasized the significant global economic potential of women's financial inclusion, which could add trillions to global GDP. It also underscored the necessity for tailored solutions that cater to women's needs, advocating for ongoing innovation and supportive policies to foster gender-inclusive financial services.

Access to Finance Rwanda (AFR)

The NBR, in partnership with Access to Finance Rwanda (AFR), held a two-day actuarial workshop in November 2023 to address the underdevelopment of the actuarial sector in Rwanda. This workshop aimed to highlight the role of actuaries in risk management and informed decision-making. It targeted key stakeholders, including banks, insurance companies, pension funds, audit firms, asset managers, and academic institutions, to promote the development of actuarial skills in the financial sector. The initiative seeks to foster partnerships and elevate the actuarial profession, contributing to the sustainable development of Rwanda's financial sector.

Finscope 2024

AFR in collaboration with NISR and NBR conducted every four years since 2008 the Rwanda FinScope survey. It has evolved from focusing on financial inclusion to inclusive finance. The 2024 survey reflects this shift by emphasizing how financial services and products, tailored to individual needs, can foster inclusivity. This iteration is notable as the first post-COVID-19 survey, capturing how the financial sector adapted to increased demand for cashless solutions and pandemic-related risks. It provides a comprehensive dataset influenced by technological advancements, policy changes, and new market entrants. The survey aligns with the conclusion of the National Strategy for Transformation and the Financial Sector Development Strategic Plan, evaluating progress on key priorities like financial inclusion, cashless economy goals, private sector financing, and savings mobilization. It also addresses emerging issues like climate finance and sustainability, offering insights into how financial inclusion supports resilience and development goals.

Cenfri and Smart Africa

The NBR collaborated with Cenfri and Smart Africa to produce a report on the feasibility and implementation of open finance in Rwanda, focusing on its potential benefits, risks, and market conditions. Open finance involves sharing consumer data between financial service providers and third parties, with consumer consent, to enhance innovation and financial inclusion. The study highlighted Rwanda's strong digital infrastructure, high mobile money usage, and growing fintech sector as advantages for open finance. However, challenges such as low smartphone penetration, digital literacy gaps, and informal borrowing practices were noted. Key recommendations include enhancing regulatory frameworks and consumer protection.

International Financial Consumer Protection Organization (FinCoNet)

Participation in FinCoNet: FinCoNet is International Financial Consumer Protection Organization started in 2013 by a resolution of G20 countries to enhance financial consumer protection. NBR joined FinCoNet in February 2023 as a full member and in November 2023 NBR representative was nominated by the Annual General Meeting to be the Organization's Treasurer and ultimately a Governing Council Member effective January 2024. The NBR continued to publish Financial Service Consumer Protection achievements in the FinCoNet newsletters and NBR was invited as a Speaker in the global forum in Mauritius by June 2024 to speak on specific consumer protection challenges in digital lending.

Knowledge exchange and peer learning from other Central Banks

Leveraging on the power of knowledge exchange and peer learning to improve our processes and action points has proven to bring actionable changes to steer the sector's development and financial inclusion. Staff in charge of Financial Sector Development and Inclusion have benefited from such knowledge exchanges with other regulators across the globe including:

- **The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS):** In June 2023, the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR), the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), the Business Development Fund (BDF), and Proxtera signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to launch the RISE (Rwanda Imbaraga SME Ecosystem) project. This initiative aims to enhance access to finance for Rwandan SMEs through 3 pillars: SME financial literacy; generating trusted credentials; introduction to a cross-border trade platform. The first year of the project (2023/2024) has concentrated on developing financial literacy for SMEs, which forms the first pillar of the initiative. In the next two years, focus will be on generating trusted credentials and access to financing.

CHALLENGES AND KEY POLICY ISSUES

- Inflation continues to be a significant challenge, influenced by factors such as disruptions in the supply chain, fluctuations in energy prices, and increasing food costs resulting from geopolitical tensions and adverse weather conditions
- The strengthening of the US dollar and rising import demand have led to increasing pressures on exchange rates
- Market volatility remains high due to uncertainties from ongoing conflicts, particularly the war between Russia and Ukraine and tensions in the Middle East
- Deficiencies in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) data limit the Bank's ability to assess sustainability and risk profiles effectively.
- Rapid technological advancements have introduced cybersecurity threats and regulatory challenges in the digital finance sector.
- Limited financial literacy impedes financial inclusion, especially in accessing financial products such as savings accounts, insurance, and digital services.

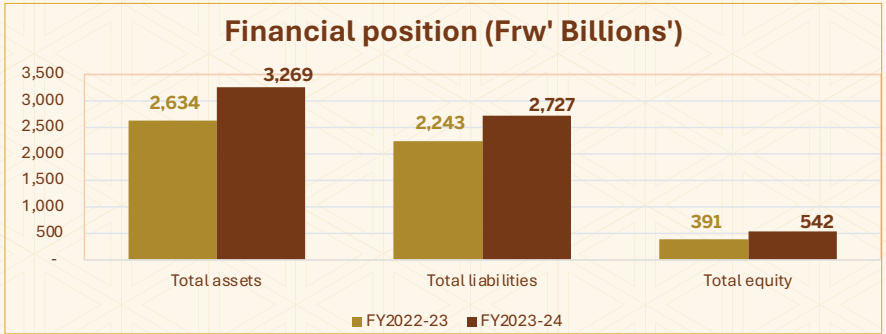
WAY FORWARD

- **Monitor Inflationary Pressures:** Continuously assess and address potential vulnerabilities contributing to inflation, ensuring timely interventions.
- **Enhance Monetary Policy Transmission:** Work closely with stakeholders to deepen financial markets and improve the effectiveness of monetary policy.
- **Strengthen Risk-Based Supervision:** Adapt the regulatory framework to emerging trends by reinforcing risk-based supervision to better manage evolving financial risks.
- **Implement Digital Transformation Initiatives:** Continue rolling out the National Bank's Digital Transformation Strategy, with a focus on cybersecurity measures and leveraging data science for informed decision-making.
- **Promote Financial Education:** Prioritize financial literacy efforts targeting underserved segments, including youth, women, and SMEs, to enhance financial inclusion and economic empowerment.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE / STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL POSITION

For the financial year 2023/24, the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) experienced significant balance sheet growth, with total assets rising by 24%, compared to 8% growth recorded in the previous financial year. The asset value increased from Frw 2.63 trillion in June 2023 to Frw 3.27 trillion of June 2024. This growth was largely driven by strategic investments in international markets. These investments were aligned with the Bank's strategic asset allocation initiatives aimed at capital preservation.



Source: National Bank of Rwanda

Notably, the international market saw improved returns and favorable price changes, leading to unrealized gains compared to the previous year's losses.

Further growth was observed in the Bank's investments with foreign financial institutions, which increased by 21% to reach Frw 24.5 billion. Investments with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) rose substantially by 48%, reaching Frw 379 billion. Domestically, the Bank's investments with local banks grew by 54%, totaling Frw 262.5 billion, with notable expansion in overnight lending and fixed-rate loans.

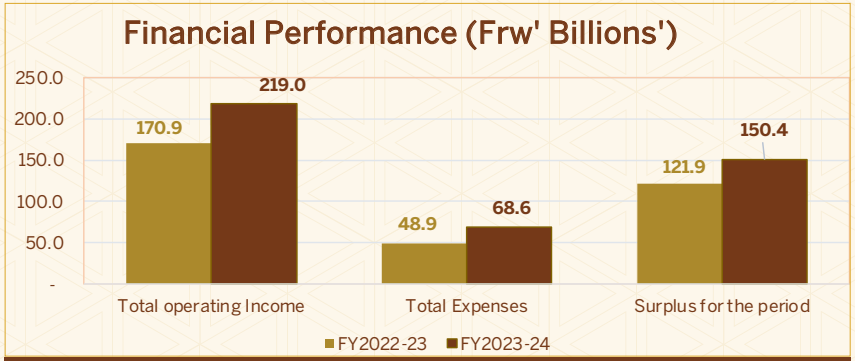
In addition to financial investments, the Bank made capital investments in ICT and security equipment, enhancing the performance of its operational ecosystem.

Liabilities increased by 22%, driven by a 10% rise in currency in circulation to Frw 412 billion and a 56% increase in deposits from domestic financial institutions, which reached Frw 1.0 trillion.

Equity grew by 39%, reflecting retained earnings allocated to various reserve buckets as per Board decisions and the annual mark-to-market impact of the FVTOCI portfolio.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The National Bank of Rwanda achieved a notable financial performance for FY2023-24, marked by substantial financial inflows from interest, commissions, fees, and foreign exchange revaluation. The annual surplus increased by 23.4% year-on-year, rising to Frw 150.4 billion from Frw 121.9 billion. This impressive growth was primarily driven by a 55.2% surge in interest income, reflecting increased investments in strategic assets and a favorable international investment climate. Consequently, Net Interest Income (NI) grew by 65.4%, reaching Frw 71.4 billion compared to Frw 43.2 billion in the previous year.



Source: National Bank of Rwanda

The Bank's strong performance was significantly supported by favorable investment conditions in both domestic and international markets, which led to improved returns on invested assets and positive revaluation of the Bank's predominantly foreign currency-denominated balance sheet components.

However, bank expenses rose by 40%, reaching Frw 68.6 billion compared to Frw 48.9 billion the previous year. This increase was due to increased staff numbers leading to higher human capital expenditure, software license and administrative costs.

ANNEX 1
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements

- BANK INFORMATION
- DIRECTORS' REPORT
- STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
- INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
- FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:
  - STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
  - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
  - STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
  - STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
  - NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

National Bank of Rwanda
Bank Information
For the year ended 30 June 2024

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year and to the date of this report are shown below:

John RWANGOMBWA	-	Chairperson and Governor	Appointed 25 February 2013
Soraya HAKUZIYAREMYE	-	Vice Chairperson and Deputy Governor	Appointed 15 March 2021
Diko MUKETE	-	Member	Appointed 4 March 2022
Ivan MURENZI	-	Member	Appointed 27 April 2018 Re-appointed 04 March 2022
Leonard Minega RUGWABIZA	-	Member	Appointed 4 November 2011 Re-appointed 4 March 2022
Cyridion NSENGUMUREMYI	-	Member	Appointed 4 March 2022
Alice DUSHIMIRE	-	Member	Appointed 4 March 2022
Faith KEZA	-	Member	Appointed 27 April 2018 Re-appointed 4 March 2022

REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

National Bank of Rwanda
KN 6 Avenue, 4
P.O. Box 531
Kigali, Rwanda

BRANCHES

Southern Branch
P.O. Box 622
Huye, Rwanda

Northern Branch
P.O. Box 127
Musanze, Rwanda

Rubavu Branch
Rubavu district
Rubavu, Rwanda

Eastern Branch
P.O. Box 14
Rwamagana, Rwanda

Western Branch
P.O. Box 462
Rusizi, Rwanda

COMPANY SECRETARY AND LEGAL COUNSEL

Uwera Pacifique (Bank Employee)

AUDITORS

GPO Partners Rwanda Limited
KG 7 Ave, Aurore Building-Kacyiru
P. O. Box 1902
Kigali, Rwanda

LAWYERS

HABINSHUTI Joseph Desire
P. O. Box 2161
Kigali, Rwanda

Joelex Consulting Limited
KG 50 Rukiri, Remera
Kigali, Rwanda

National Bank of Rwanda
Directors' report
For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Introduction

The directors have the pleasure of submitting their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024, which disclose the state of affairs of National Bank of Rwanda (the "Bank").

2. Incorporation

The Bank was incorporated on 24 April 1964 and is governed by Law No. 48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021.

3. Principal activities

The Bank is established and administered under the law with the principal objective of formulating and implementing monetary policy directed at achieving and maintaining stability in the general level of prices. It is also the responsibility of the Bank to foster liquidity, solvency and proper functioning of a stable and competitive market-based financial system.

4. Results

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

5. Dividend

The directors propose a dividend payment of Frw "000" **10,194,424,** as per note 38(i) of the financial statements (2023: Frw "000" **9,354,194**).

6. Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 1.

7. Auditors

GPO Partners Rwanda Ltd, were appointed as auditor of National Bank of Rwanda in accordance with article 66 of Law No. 48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021.

By order of the board

Governor

Date: 11th October 2024

National Bank of Rwanda
Statement of directors' responsibilities
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Law No.48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda (the "Bank") as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021 requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss. It also requires the directors to ensure that the Bank keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Bank. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank.

The directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Law No. 48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021. The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Bank and of its surplus in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement.

Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that the Bank will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The accompanying financial statements on pages 7 to 77 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 11th October 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Governor

Director

GPO Partners

Tel. + 250 788 300 832
Tel. + 250 781 600 075
gporw@gpopartners.com
www.gpopartners.com

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Bank of Rwanda ("the Bank") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Law No.48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda and as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Rwanda Code of ethics (ICPAR Code of Ethics). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ICPAR Code of Ethics and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Rwanda. The ICPAR Code of Ethics is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report for the current year.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Directors' report and the other information that will be included in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA (continued)

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Law No.48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the planning and performance of the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For GPO Partners Rwanda Ltd

Patrick GASHAGAZA
Partner

14/10/2024

National Bank of Rwanda
Financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Interest income	8	82,729,811	53,321,251
Interest expense	9	(11,247,236)	(10,110,049)
Net interest income		**71,482,575**	**43,211,203**
Fee and commission income	10(a)	4,023,271	4,978,612
Fee and commission expense	10(b)	(4,600,968)	(4,339,871)
Unrealized revaluation gains	11(a)	104,764,791	97,382,459
Net trading income	11(b)	36,702,658	23,430,467
Other operating income	12	7,984,399	7,800,204
Operating income before credit and other impairment charges		**220,356,726**	**172,463,074**
Expected credit losses and other credit impairment write back/(charges)	15(b)	(1,314,058)	(1,559,670)
Net operating income		**219,042,668**	**170,903,404**
Employee benefits expense	13	(38,440,273)	(26,825,534)
General administration expenses	14	(16,503,353)	(11,526,441)
Other operating expenses	15(a)	(9,879,952)	(7,190,844)
Depreciation of investment property held at cost	24	(18,217)	(18,217)
Depreciation of property and equipment	25	(2,742,241)	(2,408,605)
Amortization of intangible assets	26	(1,025,803)	(1,013,354)
Total expenses		**(68,609,838)**	**(48,982,997))**
Surplus for the year		**150,432,830**	**121,920,408**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net changes in fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets	33 iii (b)	14,764,623	(13,939,097)
Total other comprehensive income		14,764,623	**(13,939,097)**
Total comprehensive income		**165,197,453**	**107,981,312**

The notes set out on pages 12 to 78 are an integral part of these financial statements.

National Bank of Rwanda
Financial statements
As at 30 June 2024

Statement of financial position

	Notes	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	16 (a)	514,938,669	505,394,436
Foreign investment securities	17	1,900,465,118	1,460,950,466
Due from local financial institutions	18	262,534,679	170,118,657
Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	20(b)	126,234,329	112,295,468
Due from the Government of Rwanda	20(a)	-	52,553,074
Due from foreign financial institutions	19(a)	24,546,982	20,205,612
Staff loans and advances	21	12,795,698	12,262,443
Due from International Monetary Fund	22	379,285,392	256,441,282
Equity investments	23	6,164	6,164
Investment property	24	283,554	284,669
Property and equipment	25	27,579,850	30,838,337
Intangible assets	26	4,436,992	4,575,022
Other assets	27	16,115,509	8,550,894
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,269,222,935**	**2,634,476,524**
LIABILITIES			
Currency in circulation	28	412,201,094	374,918,543
Government of Rwanda deposits	29	582,385,343	635,424,389
Due to local financial institutions	30	1,062,601,225	681,332,002
Other liabilities	31(a)	34,847,119	103,153,404
Customer deposits	31(b)	3,820,073	7,255,281
Foreign liabilities	32	3,120,802	3,435,730
Due to the International Monetary Fund	22	597,627,732	414,709,010
Due to foreign financial institution	19 (b)	30,546,593	23,224,363
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,727,149,981**	**2,243,452,722**
EQUITY			
Share capital	33	7,000,000	7,000,000
General reserve fund	33	36,251,794	31,898,470
Other reserves	33	134,614,604	307,440,177
Retained earnings	33	364,206,558	44,685,155
TOTAL EQUITY		**542,072,954**	**391,023,802**
TOTAL LIABILITY AND EQUITY		**3,269,222,935**	**2,634,476,524**

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17th Oct. 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Governor

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 78 are an integral part of these financial statements.

National Bank of Rwanda
Financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Statement of changes in equity

Note: 33		Share capital	General reserve fund	Retained earnings	Fair valuation reserve for FVOCI fin. Assets	Staff welfare reserve	Foreign exchange revaluation reserve	IT Moderniz ation reserve	Property and equipment revaluatio n reserve	New building revaluation	Total
Year ended 30 June 2024	**Note**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**
At 1 July 2023		7,000,000	31,898,470	44,685,156	(47,577,738)	22,416,006	315,954,764	944,965	8,702,179	7,000,000	391,023,802
Surplus for the year		-	-	150,432,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,432,830
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net losses on debt instruments designated at FVOCI	33 iii (b)	-	-	-	14,764,623	-	-	-	-		14,764,623)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**150,432,830**	**14,764,623**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**165,197,453**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners											
Dividends paid		-	-	(14,148,302)	-	-	-	-	-		(14,148,302)
Total transactions with owners		**-**	**-**	**(14,148,302)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(14,148,302)**
Other transactions											
Transfers to New Building Revaluation										-	-
Recycling of the realized foreign exchange revaluation gains		-	-	292,657,773			(292,657,773)	-	-	-	-
Transfer of foreign assets exchange revaluation gains to revaluation reserve	33 iii (b)	-	-	(104,764,791)		-	104,764,791	-	-	-	-
Transfer of surplus for the year to general reserve fund	33 iii (b)	-	4,353,324	(4,353,324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of current year interest income on staff loans to staff welfare	33 iii (b)	-	-	(302,785)	-	302,785	-	-	-	-	
Total other transactions		**-**	4,353,324	**183,236,873**	**-**	302,785	**(187,892,982)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 30 June 2024		**7,000,000**	**36,251,793**	**364,206,558**	**(32,813,115)**	**22,718,791**	**128,061,783**	**944,966**	**8,702,179**	**7,000,000**	**542,072,954**

The notes on pages 12 to 78 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity (continued)

Note: 33		Share capital	General reserve fund	Retained earnings	Fair valuation reserve for FVOCI fin. Assets	Staff welfare reserve	Foreign exchange revaluation reserve	IT Modernization reserve	Property and equipment revaluation reserve	New building revaluation	Total
Year ended 30 June 2023	**Note**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**
At 1 July 2022		7,000,000	23,602,606	55621,145	(33,638,641)	22,199,490	218,572,305	1,208,312	8,702,179	-	303,267,396
Surplus for the year		-	-	121,920,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,920,408
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net losses on debt instruments designated at FVOCI	33 iii (b)	-	-	-	14,764,623	-	-	-	-		14,764,623
Total comprehensive income		-	-	**121,920,408**	**(13,939,097)**	-	-	-	-		**107,981,311**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners											
Dividends paid		-	-	(19,961,559)	-	-	-	-	-		(19,961,559)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	**(19,961,559)**	-	-	-	-	-		**(19,961,559)**
Other transactions											
Transfers to New Building Revaluation				(7,000,000)						7,000,000	-
Transfer to from IT Modernisation reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	(263,347)	-	-	(263,347)
Transfer of foreign assets exchange revaluation gains to revaluation reserve	33 iii (b)	-	-	(97,382,459)	-	-	97,382,459	-	-	-	-
Transfer of surplus for the year to general reserve fund	33 iii (b)	-	8,295,864	(8,295,864)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of current year interest income on staff loans to staff welfare	33 iii (b)	-	-	(216,516)	-	216,516	-	-	-	-	-
Total other transactions		-	**8,295,864**	**(112,894,839)**	-	**216,516**	97,382,459	**(263,347)**	-	**7,000,000**	**(263,347)**
As at 30 June 2023		**7,000,000**	**31,898,470**	**44,685,156**	**(47,577,738)**	**22,416,006**	**315,954,764**	**944,966**	**8,702,179**	**7,000,000**	**391,023,802**

The notes on pages 12 to 78 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

Details	Note	2024	2023
		Frw'000	Frw'000
Net cash from operating activities	16 (b)	**281,010,928**	**135,164,827**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	25	(1,701,462)	(4,305,560)
Acquisition of intangible assets	26	(193,244)	(1,341,118)
Adjustment in PPE	25	1,498,137	-
Movement in WIP for Intangibles	26	(694,529)	-
Movement in WIP for PPE	25	711,630	-
Movement in investment property WIP	24	(17,101)	-
Proceeds from sale of equipment		-	32,999
Disposal of PPE	25	190,697	-
Depreciation of asset disposed	25	(182,755)	-
Acquisition of investment securities	17	(439,514,652)	(409,176,403)
Net cash utilized in investing activities		**(439,903,280)**	**(414,790,083)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in balances due to IMF	22	182,918,722	(58,553,535)
(Increase)/decrease in balances due from IMF	22	(122,844,110)	24,627,010
(Increase)/decrease in due from Foreign Financial institutions/Bank One & EADB	19(a)	(4,341,370)	-
Increase/(decrease) in due to Foreign Financial institutions/Bank One & EADB	19(b)	7,322,230	2,665,657
Movement in Other Reserves adjustment	33(b)	616,322	-
Dividends paid		-	(7,517,762)
Settlement of government loan		-	(12,443,796)
Net cash from financing activities		**63,671,794**	**(51,222,427)**
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(95,220,558)**	**(330,847,683)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16(a)	505,394,436	738,859,660
Net foreign Exchange gain on cash & cash equivalent		104,764,791	97,382,459
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16(a)	**514,938,669**	**505,394,436**

The notes set out on pages 12 to 78 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

The National Bank of Rwanda (the "Bank") is domiciled in Rwanda. The Bank's registered office is at: KN 6 Avenue, 4 P.O Box 531, Kigali, Rwanda

The Bank is wholly owned by the Government of Rwanda. The Bank is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Law No.48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda and as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021. The Bank also acts as Banker, advisor and fiscal agent of the Government of Rwanda.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by Law No.48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda and as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, certain classes of property, plant and equipment, and investment property – measured at fair value or revalued amount.

(c) New and amended standards adopted by the Bank

The Bank has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting year commencing 1 July 2023:

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
IAS 1, Practice statement 2 and IAS 8	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.	The aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.
IAS 12 amendments	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
IFRS 17 Insurance contracts	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.	IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts.

(d) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Bank

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Bank. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRS 16 – Leases	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published September 2022)	These include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.
IAS 1 – Non-current liabilities with covenants	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published January 2020 and November 2022)	These clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.
IAS 7 and IFRS 7 on Supplier finance arrangements	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published May 2023)	These require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some entities' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.
Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (early adoption is available) (Published August 2023)	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Bank (continued)

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early adoption is available) (Published May 2024)	These amendments: • clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; • clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; • add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and • make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	Annual periods beginning or after 1 January 2027 (Published April 2024)	This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: • the structure of the statement of profit or loss; • required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and • enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS sustainability disclosure standards

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRS S1: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	Reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This is subject to endorsement of the standards by local jurisdictions. (Published June 2023)	This includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability related risks and opportunities across an entity's value chain.
IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures	Reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This is subject to endorsement of the standards by local jurisdictions. (Published June 2023)	This is the first thematic issued that sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

IFRS S1 and S2 shall be adopted by National Bank of Rwanda in financial year 2024-2025

3. Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Rwanda Francs (Frw), which is the Bank's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are generally recognized in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss, and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Gains resulting from a revaluation of reserve exchange holdings or international commitments recorded in the balance-sheet of the Bank due to a revision of the foreign exchange system or a modification of the exchange value of the Frw decided by the Government are appropriated to a special account titled "Foreign exchange revaluation reserve" account in equity.

4. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. The directors also need to exercise judgement in applying the Bank's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be wrong. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in other notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements. In addition, this note also explains where there have been actual adjustments this year as a result of an error and of changes to previous estimates.

Significant estimates and judgements

The areas involving significant estimates or judgements are:

- Impairment of financial assets – note 6 (a)
- estimated fair value of certain financial assets – note 7
- Accounting treatment of economic recovery funds from the Government of Rwanda – note 5 (t) and note 34.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Bank and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Significant accounting policies

a) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the profit or loss statement using the effective interest rate method for all interest-bearing financial instruments except for assets measured at fair value through profit and loss.

b) Fees and commission

Fees and commission income include; commission on foreign currency transactions, commission received on guarantees, T24-Internet Banking commissions, commission on letters of credit commissions on credit management, and are recognised as the related services are performed.

Fees are recognised as the service is provided, as this is the point at which the performance obligation, with the identified customer, is considered to be satisfied. Fee income from regulatory activity is recognised as the service to regulated entities occurs.

c) Net trading income

'Net trading income' comprises gains less losses related to foreign investment securities and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange movements.

d) Financial assets and liabilities

Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate
The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For purchased or originated credit-impaired ('POCI') financial assets — assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition — the Bank calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

When the Bank revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

- POCI financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.
- Financial assets that are not 'POCI' but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the Bank recognises the difference as follows:

- When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

- In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL); or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments
Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Bank's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Bank classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in Net Investment income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement within 'Net trading income' in the year in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented separately in 'Net investment income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Business model: the business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, where the Bank's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a Bank of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the `SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The Bank reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting year following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the year.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The Bank subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Bank's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Bank's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Bank's right to receive payments is established.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in the Net trading income' line in the statement of profit or loss.

The Bank's financial assets are classified as follows:

Financial assets	***Classification***
Cash and cash equivalents	*Amortised cost*
Due from International Monetary Fund	*Amortised cost*
Due from foreign financial institutions	*FVTPL & amortised cost*
Foreign investment securities	*FVTPL & FVOCI*
Due from the Government of Rwanda	*Amortised cost*
Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	*Amortised cost*
Due from local financial institutions	*FVTPL & amortised cost*
Loans and advances to employees	*Amortised Cost*
Equity investments	*FVOCI*

(ii) Impairment

The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank recognises loss allowances for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 6 (a) provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(iii) Modification of loans

The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Bank assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Bank does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

However, the Bank also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on de-recognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in De-recognition, and the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gains or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

(iv) De-recognition other than on a modification
Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and The Bank has not retained control.

The Bank enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in de-recognition if the Bank:

- Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
- Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Bank under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognised because the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for de-recognition are therefore not met. This also applies to certain securitisation transactions in which the Bank retains a subordinated residual interest.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives. Gains or losses on derivatives are recognised in profit or loss.;
- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for de-recognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Bank recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

The Bank's financial liability classification is presented below:

Financial liabilities	
Due to International Monetary Fund	*Amortised cost*
Due to local financial institutions	*FVTPL & amortised cost*
Foreign liabilities	*FVTPL & amortised cost*
Government of Rwanda deposits	*Amortised cost*
Customer deposits	*Amortised cost*
Transitory accounts	*Amortised cost*
Economic recovery fund	*Amortised cost*
Sector recapitalisation funds	*Amortised cost*
Dormant account funds	*Amortised cost*
Death benefit fund	*Amortised cost*
Other payables	*Amortised cost*

(ii) De-recognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The exchange between the Bank and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to Banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other Banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance; and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Loan commitments provided by the Bank are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Bank has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Bank cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

e) Sale and repurchase (repo) agreements

The Bank has entered into repo agreements as part of its monetary policy activities. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are recorded under due to Banks as money market borrowing. Securities sold under agreement to repurchase are disclosed due from Banks. The differences between the purchase and sale prices are treated as interest and accrued using the effective interest method. The Bank from time to time mops up money from the financial market ('repos') or injects money into the market ('reverse repos') with maturities of 1 - 28 days. The Bank engages in these transactions with commercial Banks only. These have been disclosed in the financial statements as "due to financial institutions" and "due from financial institutions".

f) Derivative financial assets and liabilities

The Bank enters into derivatives (currency forwards and swaps) for trading purposes. At their inception, derivatives often involve only a mutual exchange of promises with little or no transfer of consideration. The Bank may take positions with the expectation of profiting from favourable movement in prices, rates or indices. The Bank's exposure under derivative contracts is closely monitored as part of the overall management of its market risk. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in net trading income

The Bank uses the following derivative instruments:

Currency forwards - Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customised contracts transacted in the over–the–counter market. The Bank has credit exposure to the counterparties of forward contracts. Forward contracts are settled gross and result in market risk exposure.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Currency in circulation

Currency issued by the Bank represents a claim on the Bank in favour of the holder. The liability for currency in circulation is recorded at face value in these financial statements. Currency in circulation represents the face value of notes and coins in circulation. Notes and coins held by the Bank as cash in main vault, intermediary vault, and cashier at the end of the financial year are netted off against the liability for notes and coins in circulation because they do not represent a liability to a particular holder at that the reporting date.

h) Currency printing and minting costs

The costs incurred for printing Bank notes is deferred on payment. The costs are amortised to the P&L based on the notes issued into circulation on a monthly basis.

Cost of coins minted are deferred on payment. Subsequently, these costs are amortised with issuance of new currency into circulation.

The deferred amount is recognized as a prepayment and represents un-issued Banknotes (currency) stock.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include foreign currency held in the Bank and demand deposits held with foreign Banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk change in their fair value and are used by the Bank in the management of its short term commitments.

j) Loan due from the Government of Rwanda

The loan due from the Government of Rwanda arose after 1994. The economic situation of the country was not favourable and resulted into the financial and budget constraint of the public enterprises to finance the development budget. With many interventions by the Government of Rwanda to finance the public enterprise through subsidies and advances, this caused liquidity challenges for the Treasury. The two parties then (Government of Rwanda and the National Bank of Rwanda) agreed new terms in order to facilitate the recovery of the public finance and to help the Government meet its obligations.

At the time of the agreement the total debt balance was **Frw 34,457,639,242**. Effective 9 February 1996, agreed terms were as follows:

- All previous agreements related to the above-mentioned debts were replaced by the current agreement.
- The debts to carry an interest of 2% per annum.
- The interests be calculated on quarterly basis from 1st January 1996 and also be paid by notice on the treasury account.
- The repayment of the debt will take effect in the sixth year and from the 30% Government share of the BNR annual profit.

The loan due from the Government of Rwanda is carried at amortized cost. It is worth noting that all loan balance due from Government were fully repaid in October 2023.

j) Funds held at/ due to International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The Bank is the designated depository for the IMF's holdings of Rwanda's currency.
Borrowings from and repayments to the IMF are denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).
The SDR balances in IMF accounts are translated into Francs at the prevailing exchange rates and any unrealized gains or losses are accounted for in accordance with accounting policy on foreign currencies.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Land and buildings are recognised at fair value based on periodic, but at least every five years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. A revaluation surplus is credited to other reserves in shareholders' equity. All other property and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in shareholders' equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of significant items of property and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	2%
Lift for the headquarter	10%
Computer equipment	25%
Currency processing machines	10%
Motor vehicles	25%
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	25%
Security equipment	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Revaluation of land and buildings is carried out at least once every five years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is the Bank's policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

Property that is being constructed or developed for future use to support operations is classified as capital Work–in–Progress (WIP) and stated at cost until construction or development is complete, at which time it is reclassified as property and equipment in use.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Investment property

The Bank holds certain properties as investments to earn rental income or capital appreciation or any currently undetermined future use. Investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 5% using the straight-line method.
Gains or losses arising from the retirement/ disposal of investment property are recognized in profit or loss.

m) Intangible assets

(i) Software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Bank are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

(i) Research and development

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria in (iii) above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Amortisation methods and periods

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software: 3 to 5 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(iii) Work in progress

Intangible assets that are being developed for future use to support operations are classified as Work – in – Progress (WIP) and stated at cost until development is complete, at which time they are reclassified as Intangible assets.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Impairment of assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

o) Income tax expense

The Bank is considered as the State with regard to the rules of tax liability and tax payment pertaining to all taxes levied for the benefit of the State and its administrative entities as per Article 61 of Law No.48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda and as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021. Therefore, The Bank is exempt from current income taxes.

p) Deposits

Deposits are non-derivative financial liabilities with fixed or determinable receipts that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Bank receives money or services directly from counterparty with no intention of trading the payable. Deposits held are carried at cost with interest income accruing on an effective interest rate basis.

Cash Ratio Deposits are taken from commercial Banks for liquidity management (monetary policy purposes) of the Bank in accordance with the Banking Act and are interest free. Cash Ratio Reserves is a monetary policy instrument used to manage liquidity. The deposits earn no interest to commercial Banks and the Bank does not trade on these deposits in any way. The deposits are currently computed at 5.0% (2023: 5.0%) of each commercial Bank's deposits taken from the public. Each commercial Bank is required to deposit the applicable amount at the Bank and the computation is done on a monthly basis.

q) Stocks of consumables

Stocks of consumables are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is estimated using the weighted average method. Provisions are made for all anticipated stock losses, impairment and obsolescence.

r) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

s) Commitments on behalf of the Government of Rwanda

Commitments on behalf of Government of Rwanda are as follows:

- Arising from the issue of Treasury bills and Treasury bonds
- Arising from administration of the Economic Recovery Funds

These commitments are not included on the statement of financial position as the Bank is involved in such transactions only as an agent. There are no expected credit losses on these commitments since they are fully covered by the Government of Rwanda.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

t) Government grants and government assistance

The Bank, being a wholly owned government financial institution, may receive grants in both monetary and non-monetary basis. Government grants are recognized as income over the period necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grant at fair value, are presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income. In addition, the Bank may receive certain forms of government assistance which cannot reasonably have a value placed upon them, and transactions with Government which cannot be distinguished from the normal trading transactions of the Bank.

The Bank's policy on government assistance that cannot be reliably measured is to disclose the nature, extent and duration of the assistance in order that the financial statements are not misleading.

u) Employee benefits

(i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided and recognized as personnel expenses in the profit or loss. Prepaid contribution is recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Bank operates various post-employment schemes,

Defined contribution plan
The Bank has an in-house managed defined contribution plan established on 24 July 2015, by the Governor of the National Bank of Rwanda signed Service Order No. 32/2015. The key modalities of the complimentary pension fund at the Bank are highlighted below.

The contribution due to the Fund shall be calculated as 10% of each staff basic salary composed of the employer's share of 60% and the employee's share of 40%. When the employee works for a period corresponding to less than a month, the contribution deductions are calculated in proportion to the employee's salary.

The above contribution plan has an embedded form of death in service benefit at 20% of the total contribution made to the contribution plan.

Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognized as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which the service is rendered by the employee.

(iii) Other long term employee benefits

Other long term benefits are not significant and are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

v) Contingent liabilities

Letters of credit and guarantees are disclosed as contingent liabilities. Estimates of the outcome and the financial effect of contingent liabilities is made by management based on the information available up to the date that the financial statements are approved for issue by the Directors.

w) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Bank, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Dividends are declared after the allocation of other appropriations deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, notably to general reserve fund.

x) Share capital and reserves

Shares are classified as share capital in equity. Article 3 of the Law No.48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda and as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021 prescribes that the overall capital of the Bank is seven billion Rwandan francs (7,000,000,000 Frw).

The capital may be increased either by the capitalization of reserve funds on the decision of the Board of Directors of NBR upon approval by a Presidential Order or by new capital endowment by the Government of Rwanda.

6. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The risk management structure is as follows

Board of Directors

The board of directors is responsible for:

- Approval of risk policies to mandate a set of standards for risk management throughout the Bank that include risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control and risk reporting
- Setting appetite for risk taking at the Bank level and at various levels in consistent with the set strategies
- Ensuring effectiveness, independence and integrity of risk management systems through internal and
- Periodically (at least annually) reviewing the risk strategy and significant risk policies of the Bank.

Board Audit and Risk Committee (BARC)

The BARC is responsible for all Material Risks. The committee is established by the BOD as standing committee to assist the BOD in Risk Management. The Purpose of the top level committee is to assist the BOD, by virtue of the powers delegated to it by the BOD.

The committee has full responsibility of assisting the BOD in formulating strategies for Enterprise Risk Management, evaluating overall risks faced by the Bank, aligning risk policies with strategic objectives, determining the level of risks which will be in the best interest of the Bank.

Following are the Roles and Responsibilities of the BARC:

- Based on the reports received, BARC will take decisions and provide guidance mandate to RMD and relevant functions of the Bank on management of risks;
- Make suitable recommendations to the BOD as it sees fit and examine any other matters referred to it by the BOD;
- BARC will review issues raised by Internal and external audit that impact the risk management and make suitable recommendations to the BOD;

Management committee

Executive Management is responsible for day-to-day management of risk by providing guidance and implementing directives of the Board on risk issues.

Technical risk committee

The main objective of the committee is to ensure that all risk policies, procedures, reports that are submitted to management are technically discussed at managerial level; to ensure all key stakeholders are involved and that their inputs are inclusive. This allows risk management processes to be more effective across the Bank.

Risk management function

Risk management department for respective risks is responsible for operational aspects of implementing risk policies. The director of risk management shall head the risk management department with the role of overseeing its functioning, in collaboration with the Bank's department.

The following section discusses the Bank's risk management policies. The measurement of ECL under IFRS 9 uses the information and approaches that the Bank uses to manage credit risk, though certain adjustments are made in order to comply with the requirements of IFRS 9. The approach taken for IFRS 9 measurement purposes is discussed separately in note 6 (a) (ii).

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

6. Financial risk management (continued)

Risk management policies (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Bank's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises mainly from foreign financial institutions, local financial institutions, balances with Government of Rwanda, loans and advances to employees, equity instruments and other receivables, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as derivatives, financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The Bank is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ("trading exposures") including non-equity trading portfolio assets and derivatives as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements. The directors therefore carefully manage its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised with the management team which reports regularly to the Board of Directors.

For short term investments, the Bank takes exposure to issues having at least F2, A-2 and P-2 according to Fitch, Standard and Poor's (S&P) and moody with a maturity up to one year the Bank can also invest in securities issues or directly oriented by foreign forts and supranational which have a long term rating attracts "A" according to above stated credit rating agencies.

Investment is guided by the investment guidelines which are reviewed and approved by the investment committee once a year by setting how overall credit risk limits within scope of investment guidelines. The Bank aims to prevent credit risk from exceeding its risk tolerance. The institution eligible for transactions are chosen among those institutions meeting the minimum credit ratings limitations setting guidelines in all transactions types of immediately reflected on their limits, and the use of limits are regulatory monitored and reported.

(i) Loans and advances

The Bank lends only to the Government of Rwanda in form of overdraft facilities, local Banks and financial institutions through its monetary policy operations, and employees through approved policies. Credits to Banks and other financial institutions are for a very short term and are covered by guarantees. The Bank requires 100% deposit cover of letters of credit opened and/or confirmed. It requires guarantees in case of issuing off balance sheet liabilities.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and at times requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Bank measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9. Refer to note 6 (a) (iii) for more details.

(ii) Other debt securities

For debt securities, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PD's associated with each grade are determined based on default rates as published by the rating agency.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Expected credit loss measurement

- IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:
- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Bank.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired. Please refer to note 6 (a) (iii) (1) for a description of how the Bank determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Please refer to note 6 (a) (iii) (2) for a description of how the Bank defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note 4 for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. Note 6 (a) (iii) (4) includes an explanation of how the Bank has incorporated this in its ECL models.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

The following diagram summaries the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

The key judgements and assumptions adopted by the Bank in addressing the requirements of the standard are discussed below:

(1) Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Bank considers a financial instrument to have experienced a SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria:

The Bank uses credit ratings in order to determine SICR. The movement of an asset's credit rating to the next lower rating of the credit rating scale is defined as a 1 notch rating movement (e.g. moving from A+ to A). The SICR for the Bank is defined as a rating change of more than 2 notches as this change is guaranteed to move the asset to the next rating category or risk profile.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Qualitative criteria:
If the borrower is on the watch list and/or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring.
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower.

Backstop
A backstop is applied, and the financial instrument considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

The assessment of significant deterioration is key in establishing the point of switching between the requirement to measure an allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses and one that is based on lifetime expected credit losses.

(2) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria
The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Qualitative criteria
The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- The borrower is deceased
- The borrower is insolvent
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter Bankruptcy.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Bank and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss given Default (LGD) throughout the Bank's expected loss calculations.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definitions.

(3) Measuring ECL — Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or lifetime basis depending on whether a SICR has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. ECLs are the discounted product of the PD, EAD, and LGD, defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).
- LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of EAD. LGD is calculated on a 12M or lifetime basis, where 12M LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed.

The 12Months and Lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by instrument.

- For amortizing products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12Months or Lifetime basis. The 12Months and Lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type.
- For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.
- For unsecured products, LGD's are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation (such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc.) are monitored and reviewed periodically.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(4) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

Given the nature of the short-term exposures, forward-looking information is expected to have an immaterial impact on expected credit losses.

(iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The tables below set out information about the credit quality of financial assets and the allowance for impairment losses held by the Bank against those assets.

Loans and advances to employees at amortized cost

At 30 June 2024	12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total 30 June 24
Risk classification	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**
Stage 1	12,227,398	-	-	12,227,398
Stage 2	10,222	487,499	-	497,721
Stage 3	-	-	283,666	283,666
Gross carrying amount	12,237,620	487,499	283,666	13,008,785
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(71,591)	(7,594)	(133,901)	(213,087)
Net carrying amount	**12,166,029**	**479,905**	**149,765**	**12,795,698**

At 30 June 2023	12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total 30 June 23
Risk classification	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**
Stage 1	11,691,195	-	-	11,691,195
Stage 2	-	325,195	-	325,195
Stage 3	-	-	446,016	446,016
Gross carrying amount	11,691,195	325,195	446,016	12,462,406
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(70,416)	(7,801)	(121,748)	(199,964)
Net carrying amount	**11,620,779**	**317,394**	**324,268**	**12,262,443**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

Financial assets

For the year ended 30 June 2024	Risk exposure	12 month ECL/ Credit impaired	Total
	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000
Fixed term deposits	394,688,791	(134,176)	394,554,615
Current accounts	35,360,036	-	35,360,036
Debt instruments - FVPL	744,788,796	-	744,788,796
Debt instruments - FVOCI	1,141,908,528	(1,113,659)	1,140,794,869
Rwanda Eurobond investments	127,970,394	(1,736,066)	126,234,329
Due from local financial institutions	262,534,679	-	262,534,679
Due from foreign financial institutions	24,546,982	-	24,546,982
Due from International Monetary Fund	379,330,239	(44,847)	379,285,392
Other investments – FVOCI	450,000	(443,836)	6,164
Loans and advances to employees	13,008,785	(213,087)	12,795,698
Other assets	17,719,652	(1,604,143)	16,115,509
Total	**3,142,306,882**	**(5,289,814)**	**3,137,017,069**

For the year ended 30 June 2023	Risk exposure	12 month ECL/ Credit impaired	Total
	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000
Fixed term deposits	302,668,964	(71,984)	302,596,980
Current accounts	106,634,367	(1,535,360)	105,099,007
Debt instruments - FVPL	633,214,210	-	633,214,210
Debt instruments - FVOCI	810,204,231	(433,424)	809,770,807
Due from Government of Rwanda	52,553,074	-	52,553,074
Rwanda Eurobond investments	114,036,536	(1,741,068)	112,295,468
Due from local financial institutions	170,118,657	-	170,118,657
Due from foreign financial institutions	20,205,612	-	20,205,612
Due from International Monetary Fund	256,539,772	(98,490)	256,441,282
Other investments – FVOCI	450,000	(443,836)	6,164
Loans and advances to employees	12,462,406	(199,964)	12,262,442
Other assets	9,198,744	(647,848)	8,550,896
Total	**2,488,286,573**	**(5,171,974)**	**2,483,114,599**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Credit ratings

The table below sets out the investment ratings for the year ended 30 June 2024,

As at 30 June 2024 Rating/Assets	Fixed term deposits	Current accounts	Debt instruments – FVPL	Debt instruments - FVOCI	Due from foreign financial institutions	Due from International Monetary Fund	Other financial assets	Total
	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'
Rated AAA	286,775,158	33,994,674	744,788,796	1,141,908,529	-	379,285,392	-	2,586,752,549
Rated BBB and below	122,799,762	1,365,362	-	-	24,564,982	-	487,793,391	636,523,497
Total	409,574,920	35,360,036	744,788,796	1,141,908,529	24,564,982	379,285,392	487,793,391	3,223,276,046

As at 30 June 2023 Rating/Assets	Fixed term deposits	Current accounts	Debt instruments – FVPL	Debt instruments - FVOCI	Due from foreign financial institutions	Due from International Monetary Fund	Other financial assets	Total
	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	-	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'
Rated AAA	284,708,828	92,744,553	633,229,410	809,770,806	-	256,441,282	-	2,076,894,879
Rated BBB and below	17,960,034	13,675,117	-	-	20,205,612	-	411,703,950	463,544,713
Total	302,668,862	106,419,670	633,229,410	809,770,806	20,205,612	256,441,282	411,703,950	2,540,439,592

The Bank monitors concentration of credit risk by geographic location. An analysis of concentration of credit risk for loans and advances and investment securities is shown below.

As at 30 June 2023 Region/Assets	Fixed term deposits	Current accounts	Debt instruments - FVPL	Debt instruments - FVOCI	Due from foreign financial institutions	Due from International Monetary Fund	Other financial assets	Total
	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'
North America	-	23,224,227	155,217,574	1,070,665,355	-	379,285,392	-	1,628,392,548
Europe	291,026,851	1,386,716	589,571,223	-	-	-	-	881,984,790
Asia	-	7,980,584	-	6,680,950	-	-	-	14,661,534
Middle East and Africa	118,548,069	2,768,508	-	64,562,222	24,546,982	-	487,793,391	698,219,172
Total	409,574,920	35,360,036	744,788,797	1,141,908,527	24,546,982	379,285,392	487,793,391	3,223,258,044

As at 30 June 2023 Region/Assets	Fixed term deposits	Current accounts	Debt instruments - FVPL	Debt instruments - FVOCI	Due from foreign financial institutions	Due from International Monetary Fund	Other financial assets	Total
	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'	Frw '000'
North America	-	74,603,263	-	809,770,806		256,441,282	-	1,140,815,351
Europe	17,960,034	14,756,879	633,229,410	-	-	-	-	665,946,323
Asia	-	12,794,977	-	-	-	-	-	12,794,977
Middle East and Africa	284,708,828	4,264,551	-	-	20,205,612	-	411,703,950	720,882,941
Total	302,668,862	106,419,670	633,229,410	809,770,806	20,205,612	256,441,282	411,703,950	2,540,439,592

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

'Liquidity risk' is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management of liquidity risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation.

In order to manage liquidity risk, the Bank invests its surplus reserves in time deposits with maturities concentrated in short term maturity span of one to three months. The portfolio is structured in such a manner that a mix of deposits matures every week to ensure availability of funds to meet scheduled government and the Bank's obligations.

The Bank divides its foreign exchange reserves into liquidity investment and Investment tranches. The liquidity tranche is intended to meet both anticipated monthly cash outflows requirements thus matching both on and off statement of financial position foreign assets and liabilities. The tranche is monitored on a daily basis and it is comprised of highly liquid short term financial instruments.

Portfolio tranching structure

Liquidity tranche - For the cover of payments, interventions, imports and short-term debt
Investment tranche - Excess reserves beyond liquidity portfolio

Tranching criteria

Liquidity tranche

Lower Band	Projected monthly average outflows (Government and Projects spending in foreign currencies) + expected monthly average FX intervention + projected monthly average Government debt services
Upper Band	4.4 months import cover

The target level is decided by the Reserve management committee.

Investment tranche

This is calculated as follows:

Investment tranche = Total reserves - liquidity tranche.

The balances held in each tranche are as follows:

Liquidity tranche	**30 June 24 Frw'000'**	**30 June 23 Frw'000'**
Liquidity tranche	764,651,197	571,027,651
Investment tranche	1,908,966,397	1,556,986,069
Total reserves	**2,673,617,594**	**2,218,013,720**

6. Financial risk management (continued)
(b) Liquidity risk (continued)
Maturity analysis for financial liabilities and financial assets
The table below set out the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities.

As at 30 June 2024	On demand Frw'000'	Due within 3 months Frw'000'	Due between 4-12 months Frw'000'	Due between 1-5 years Frw'000'	Due after 5 years Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
Financial asset by type						
Cash and cash equivalents	120,384,054	394,554,615	-	-	-	**514,938,669**
Foreign investments securities	-	487,962,449	226,118,495	157,759,083	270,068,502	**1,141,908,529**
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda Euro Bond investment	-	3,320,765	3,320,765	29,886,888	134,038,163	**170,566,581**
Due from local financial institutions	-	14,899,255	79,614,318	217,208,397	59,618,863	**371,340,833**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	-	20,740,860	4,714,547	-	**25,455,407**
Due from IMF	-	-	-	-	379,285,392	**379,285,392**
Loans and advance to employees	-	10,595	27,368	1,479,751	11,277,984	**12,795,698**
Other assets	-	-	10,380,865	5,734,644	-	**16,115,509**
Total financial assets	**120,384,054**	**900,747,679**	**340,202,671**	**416,783,310**	**854,288,904**	**2,632,406,618**
Financial liability by type						
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	412,201,094	**412,201,094**
Government of Rwanda deposits	582,385,343	-	-	-	-	**582,385,343**
Due to local financial institutions	775,056,170	54,344,710	61,507,682	228,700,630	54,107,762	**1,173,716,954**
Due to foreign financial institution	-	-	26,443,556	4,368,517	-	**30,812,073**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	597,627,732	**597,627,732**
Other liabilities	5,867,051	9,196,735	13,848,563	4,939,181	995,588	**34,847,118**
Total financial liabilities	**1,363,308,564**	**63,541,445**	**101,799,801**	**238,008,328**	**1,064,932,176**	**2,831,590,314**
Liquidity gap	**(1,242,924,510)**	**837,206,234**	**238,402,870**	**178,774,982**	**(210,643,272)**	**(199,183,696)**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities and financial assets (continued)

As at 30 June 2023	On demand Frw'000'	Due within 3 months Frw'000'	Due between 4-12 months Frw'000'	Due between 1-5 years Frw'000'	Due after 5 years Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
Financial asset by type						
Cash and cash equivalents	220,747,706	284,646,731	-	-	-	**505,394,731**
Foreign investments securities	-	55,076,692	36,874,595	551,875,421	800,317,989	**1,444,144,696**
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	4,770,256	-	-	-	4,770,256
Rwanda Euro Bond investment	-	1,474,763	4,424,288	29,495,254	76,901,163	**112,295,468**
Due from local financial institutions	-	13,756,983	11,689,755	92,205,849	71,859,759	**189,512,346**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	-	-	22,346,604	-	**22,346,604**
Due from IMF	-	-	-	-	256,441,282	**256,441,282**
Loans and advance to employees	-	14,405	135,315	1,177,902	10,934,821	**12,262,443**
Other assets	-	-	2,922,017	5,628,878	-	**8,550,896**
Total financial assets	**220,747,706**	**359,739,830**	**56,045,970**	**702,729,908**	**1,216,455,014**	**2,555,718,428**
Financial liability by type						
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	374,918,543	**374,918,543**
Government of Rwanda deposits	635,424,389	-	-	-	-	**635,424,389**
Due to local financial institutions	496,186,949	16,524,669	13,810,626	96,326,549	64,201,342	**687,050,135**
Due to foreign financial institution	-	-	-	23,224,363	-	**23,224,363**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	414,709,010	**414,709,010**
Other liabilities	6,300,433	65,647,968	11,758,374	18,438,326	716,916	**102,862,019**
Total financial liabilities	**1,137,911,771**	**82,172,637**	**25,569,000**	**138,723,211**	**854,545,811**	**2,238,188,457**
Liquidity gap	**(917,164,065)**	**277,567,193**	**30,476,970**	**564,006,697**	**361,909,203**	**317,529,971**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities and financial assets (continued)

The above analysis is based on carrying amounts as at 30 June 2024 and includes any interest arising over the remaining life of the financial assets and liabilities. The only off-balance sheet item that the Bank holds relate to economic Recovery Fund (ERF) and imported currencies (both coins and notes) kept in the green house, out of which any issuance made is reported as currency in circulation. There is no material difference between the carrying amount and the fair value.

Liquidity reserves

The table below sets out the components of the Bank's liquidity reserves

	30 June 24 Frw'000'	30 June 23 Frw'000'
Cash	86,228,684	115,863,396
Current accounts	34,155,370	104,884,310
Fixed term deposits	394,554,615	284,646,731
Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	102,932,991	14,632,489
	617,871,660	**520,006,926**

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Management of market risk

The Bank separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making transactions where the Bank acts as principal with commercial Banks or the market.
Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the interest rate management of the Bank's investment And monetary policy assets and liabilities.

- **Currency risk**

The Bank takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.
As per the investment policy and guidelines, for each currency, assets and liabilities should be matched at 100%. However, in case of any deviations, only an overall maximum deviation of +/- 2% out of the USD is acceptable.

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate in effect at the date of the transaction. The Bank translates monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date. The Bank records all gains or losses on changes in currency exchange rates in profit or loss.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The table below summarizes the foreign currency exposure as at 30 June 2024:

	2024 Frw'000	2023 Frw'000
Assets in foreign currencies	2,886,119,869	2,076,386,339
Liabilities in foreign currencies	(1,277,537,629)	(973,467,313)
Net foreign currency exposure at the end of the year	**1,608,582,240**	**1,102,919,025**

The Bank manages risks through prudent management of its assets and liabilities by ensuring long foreign exchange positions especially for the United States of America dollars (US$) for which the exchange rate is relatively stable in comparison to other foreign currencies and hence limiting exchange positions for other currencies.

Structurally, the Bank's exchange positions by currency are long except for Euro, transferable positions in Special Drawing Right and in Rwandan Francs that are short. Thus, when exchange rates vary upward, the Bank makes a gain. On the other hand, if there is variation of exchange rates downward, the Bank makes a loss.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2024 Assets	USD Frw'000'	EURO Frw'000'	GBP Frw'000'	SDR Frw'000'	Others Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
Foreign assets	1,901,583,454	-	-	-	-	**1,901,583,454**
Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	127,970,394	-	-	-	-	**127,970,394**
Due from International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	379,285,392	-	**379,285,392**
Cash balances	462,351,439	10,368,878	1,454,774	-	2,768,508	**476,943,600**
Other assets	52,971	-	-	-	284,058	**337,029**
Total assets	**2,491,958,258**	**10,368,878**	**1,454,774**	**379,330,239**	**3,052,566**	**2,886,119,869**
Liabilities						
Government deposits	44,271,085	11,690,279	3,391	-	-	**55,964,755**
Due to local financial institutions	529,602,361	61,904,094	1,450,690	-	1,003,117	**593,960,262**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	597,627,732	-	**597,627,732**
Due to foreign financial institution	26,310,986	-	-	-	-	**26,310,986**
Foreign liabilities	840,060	6,588	331,067	-	-	**1,177,715**
Other liabilities	1,162,563	294,351	-	-	43,590	**1,500,504**
Customer deposit	711,799	282,642	1,232	-	-	**995,673**
Total liabilities	**602,898,854**	**74,177,954**	**1,786,380**	**597,672,580**	**1,046,707**	**1,277,537,629**
Net exposure at 30 June 2024	**1,889,059,404**	**(63,809,076)**	**(331,606)**	**(218,342,341)**	**2,005,859**	**1,608,582,240**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2023 Assets	USD Frw'000'	EURO Frw'000'	GBP Frw'000'	SDR Frw'000'	Others Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
Foreign assets	1,461,393,677	-	1	-	-	**1,461,393,677**
Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	114,036,536	-	-	-	-	**114,036,536**
Due from International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	256,539,772	-	256,539,772
Cash balances	432,767,522	16,874,559	895,104	-	4,264,551	**454,801,736**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	254,869	**254,869**
Total assets	**2,008,197,735**	**16,874,559**	**895,104**	**256,539,772**	**4,519,420**	**2,287,026,591**
Liabilities						
Government deposits	(120,391,057)	(9,976,814)	(3,449)	-	-	**(130,371,321)**
Due to local financial institutions	(362,030,427)	(36,098,161)	(311,744)	-	(769,734)	**(399,210,067)**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	(414,709,010)	-	**(414,709,010)**
Due to foreign financial institution	(23,439,060)	-	-	-	-	**(23,439,060)**
Foreign liabilities	(1,474,620)	(5,982)	30	-	-	**(1,480,572)**
Other liabilities	(2,320,035)	(3,603)	-	-	(5,685)	**(2,329,323)**
Customer deposit	(1,661,232)	(254,420)	(9,545)	-	(2,674)	**(1,927,961)**
Total liabilities	**(511,316,432)**	**(46,338,980)**	**(324,708)**	**(414,709,010)**	**(778,183)**	**(973,467,222)**
Net exposure at 30 June 2023	**1,496,881,303**	**(29,464,421)**	**570,396**	**(158,169,238)**	**3,741,236**	**1,313,559,369**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis on currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the below mentioned exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Bank's profit (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities).

	Currency carrying amount	5% Depreciation	5% Appreciation
Assets	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**
USD	2,491,958,258	(124,597,913)	124,597,913
GBP	1,454,774	(72,739)	72,739
EUR	10,368,878	(518,444)	518,444
SDR	379,330,239	(18,966,512)	18,966,512
Other	3,052,566	(152,628)	152,628
	2,886,164,715	**(144,308,236)**	**144,308,236**
Liabilities			
USD	602,898,854	(30,144,943)	30,144,943
GBP	1,786,380	(89,319)	89,319
EUR	74,177,954	(3,708,898)	3,708,898
SDR	597,627,732	(29,881,387)	29,881,387
Others	1,046,823	(52,341)	52,341
	1,277,537,743	**(63,876,887)**	**63,876,887**
Total (decrease)/increase	**1,608,626,972**	**(80,431,349)**	**80,431,349**
Effect on net surplus	**1,608,626,972**	**(80,431,349)**	**80,431,349**

At 30 June 2024, if the Rwandan Franc had weakened / strengthened by 5% against the major trading currencies, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Bank's surplus would have been **Frw 80,431,349,000** lower/higher (30 June 2023: **Frw 33,676,275,000**).

The table below shows exchange rates of major currencies applied during the year:

Currency	Closing rate 30 June24	Closing rate 30 June23	Average rate 30 June 24	Average rate 30 June 23
USD	1,311.13	1,164.55	1,311.13	1,164.55
EUR	1,401.40	1,26517	1,401.40	1,26517
GBP	1,655.17	1,469.43	1,655.17	1,469.43
SDR	1,724.15	1,553.37	1,724.15	1,553.37

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate is the risk that the future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. Interest margin may decrease as a result of such changes but may increase losses in the event that unexpected movement arises. The Bank closely monitors interest rate movements and seeks to limit its exposure by managing the interest rate and maturity structure of assets and liabilities carried on the statement of financial position.

The table below shows interest rate sensitivity position of the Bank at 30 June based on the earlier of maturity or re-pricing dates. Items not recognized on the statement of financial position do not pose any significant interest rate risk to the Bank.

7. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

30 June 2024	3 months or less	4-12 months	Over one year	Non-interest bearing	Total
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Cash and cash equivalents	394,554,615	34,155,370	-	86,228,684	**514,938,669**
Foreign investment securities	-	-	1,900,465,118	-	**1,900,465,118**
Due from IMF	-	-	-	379,285,392	**379,285,392**
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	-	-	-	**-**
Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	3,320,765	3,320,765	163,925,050	-	**170,566,581**
Due from local financial institutions	14,899,255	79,614,318	276,827,260	-	**371,340,833**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	20,740,860	4,714,547	-	**25,455,407**
Loan and advance to staff	10,595	27,368	12,757,735	-	**12,795,698**
Other assets	-	-	-	16,115,509	**16,115,509**
Total assets	**412,785,230**	**137,858,681**	**2,358,689,710**	**481,629,585**	**3,390,963,207**
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	412,201,094	**412,201,094**
Government deposits	-	-	-	582,385,343	**582,385,343**
Due to local financial institutions	54,344,710	61,507,682	260,192,663	686,556,170	**1,062,601,225**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	597,627,732	**597,627,732**
Due to foreign financial institutions	-	26,443,556	4,368,517	-	**30,812,073**
Foreign liabilities	-	-	-	3,120,802	**3,120,802**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	34,847,119	**34,847,119**
Total liabilities	**54,344,710**	**87,951,238**	**264,561,180**	**2,316,738,260**	**2,723,595,388**
Interest sensitivity gap at 30 June 2024	**358,440,520**	**49,907,443**	**2,094,128,530**	**(1,835,108,675)**	**667,367,819**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

30 June 2023	3 months or less Frw'000'	4-12 months Frw'000'	Over one year Frw'000'	Non-interest bearing Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
Cash and cash equivalents	284,646,731	104,884,310	-	115,863,396	**505,394,437**
Foreign investment securities		-	1,460,950,466	-	**1,460,950,466**
Due from IMF	-	-	-	256,441,282	**256,441,282**
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	-	52,553,074	-	**52,553,074**
Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	-	-	112,295,468	-	**112,295,468**
Due from local financial institutions	14,720,325	10,264,481	145,133,675	-	**170,118,481**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	-	20,205,612	-	**20,205,612**
Loan and advance to staff	14,405	135,315	12,112,722	-	**12,262,443**
Other assets	-	-	-	8,550,896	**8,550,896**
Total assets	**299,381,461**	**115,284,106**	**1,803,251,017**	**380,855,574**	**2,598,772,159**
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	374,918,543	**374,918,543**
Government deposits	-	-	-	635,424,389	**635,424,389**
Due to local financial institutions	14,795,865	12,259,431	158,089,757	496,186,949	**681,332,002**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	414,709,010	**414,709,010**
Due to foreign financial institutions	-	-	23,224,363	-	**23,224,363**
Foreign liabilities	-	-	-	3,435,730	**3,435,730**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	103,153,404	**103,153,404**
Total liabilities	**14,795,865**	**12,259,431**	**181,314,120**	**2,027,828,025**	**2,236,197,441**
Interest sensitivity gap at 30 June 2023	**284,585,596**	**103,024,675**	**1,621,936,897**	**(1,646,972,451)**	**362,574,718**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis 30 June 2024

		Total carrying amount June 2023	0.50% increase	0.5% decrease
ASSETS		**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**
Foreign assets	Cash and cash equivalents	514,938,669	2,574,693	(2,574,693)
	Foreign assets at FVTPL	744,788,796	3,723,944	(3,723,944)
	Foreign assets at FVTOCI	1,140,794,869	5,703,974	(5,703,974)
	Fixed Term Deposits	14,881,453	74,407	(74,407)
	IMF quota	379,285,392	1,896,427	(1,896,427)
	Due from foreign financial institutions	24,546,982	122,735	(122,735)
Domestic assets	Government of Rwanda debt	-	-	-
	Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	126,234,329	631,172	(631,172)
	Loan and advance to banks	262,534,679	1,312,673	(1,312,673)
	Staff loans	12,795,698	63,978	(63,978)
Total assets		**3,220,800,867**	**16,104,003**	**(16,104,003)**
LIABILITIES				
Foreign financial liabilities	Due to IMF	597,627,732	2,988,139	(2,988,139)
	Due to Foreign Financial Institution	30,546,593	152,733	(152,733)
	Foreign liabilities	3,120,802	15,604	(15,604)
Domestic financial liabilities	Due to local financial institutions	1,062,601,225	5,313,006	(5,313,006)
Total liabilities		**1,693,896,352**	**8,469,482**	**(8,469,482)**
Net interest increase/(decrease)		**1,526,904,515**	**7,634,521**	**(7,634,521)**
Impact on profit		**1,526,904,515**	**7,634,521**	**(7,634,521)**

6. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis 30 June 2023

		Total carrying amount June 2023	0.50% increase	0.5% decrease
ASSETS		**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**
Foreign assets	Cash and cash equivalents	505,394,436	2,526,972	(2,526,972)
	Foreign assets at FVTPL	633,229,410	3,166,147	(3,166,147)
	Foreign assets at FVTOCI	809,770,806	4,048,854	(4,048,854)
	Fixed Term Deposits	17,950,249	89,751	(89,751)
	IMF quota	256,441,282	1,282,206	(1,282,206)
	Due from foreign financial institutions	20,205,612	101,028	(101,028)
Domestic assets	Government of Rwanda debt	52,553,074	262,765	(262,765)
	Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	112,295,468	561,477	(561,477)
	Loan and advance to banks	170,118,657	850,593	(850,593)
	Staff loans	12,262,443	61,312	(61,312)
Total assets		**2,590,221,437**	**12,951,105**	**(12,951,105)**
LIABILITIES				
Foreign financial liabilities	Due to IMF	414,709,010	2,073,545	(2,073,545)
	Due to Foreign Financial Institution	23,224,363	116,122	(116,122)
	Foreign liabilities	3,435,730	17,179	(17,179)
Domestic financial liabilities	Due to local financial institutions	635,424,389	3,177,122	(3,177,122)
Total liabilities		**1,076,793,492**	**5,383,968**	**(5,383,968)**
Net interest increase/(decrease)		**1,513,427,945**	**7,567,137**	**(7,567,137)**
Impact on profit		**1,513,427,945**	**7,567,137**	**(7,567,137)**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

A. Valuation models

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, and comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist.

Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

B. Fair value hierarchy

The valuation hierarchy, and types of instruments classified into each level within that hierarchy, is set out below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fair value determined using	Unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets and liabilities	Valuation models with directly or indirectly market observable inputs	Valuation models using significant non market observable inputs
Types of financial assets	Actively traded government and other agency securities Listed derivative instruments Listed equities	Corporate and other government bonds and loans Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	Highly structured OTC derivatives with unobservable parameters. Corporate bonds in illiquid markets.
Types of financial liabilities	Listed derivative instruments	Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	Highly structured OTC derivatives with unobservable parameters

Financial instruments measured at fair value - Valuation hierarchy

The tables below analyse financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

3. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value - Valuation hierarchy (continued)

As at 30 June 2024	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	Financial instruments at FVTPL Frw '000	Financial Instruments at FVOCI Frw '000	Financial Instruments at amortised Cost Frw '000	Other Financial Liabilities Frw '000	Total carrying amount Frw '000	Level 1 Frw '0000	Level 2 Frw '000	Level 3 Frw '000	Total Fair value Frw '000
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-		514,938,669	-	**514,938,669**	514,938,669	-	-	**514,938,669**
Foreign assets	744,788,796	1,140,794,869	-	-	**1,885,583,665**	1,885,583,665	-	-	**1,885,583,665**
Rwanda Government debt	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Rwanda Eurobond Investments	-	-	126,234,329	-	**126,234,329**	-	126,234,329		**126,234,329**
Due from local financial institutions	-	-	262,534,679	-	**262,534,679**	-	262,534,679	-	**262,534,679**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	-	24,546,982	-	**24,546,982**	-	24,546,982		**24,546,982**
Staff loans	-	-	12,795,698	-	**12,795,698**	-	12,795,698	-	**12,795,698**
IMF Quota	-	-	379,285,392	-	**379,285,392**	-	379,285,392	-	**379,285,392**
Other Investment	-	6,164	-	-	**6,164**	-	-	6,164	**6,164**
Other assets	-	-	16,115,509	-	**16,115,509**	-	16,115,509	-	**16,115,509**
Total financial assets	**744,788,796**	**1,140,801,033**	**821,512,589**	**-**	**3,222,041,087**	**2,400,522,334**	**821,512,589**	**6,164**	**3,222,041,087**
Financial liabilities									
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	412,201,094	**412,201,094**	-	412,201,094	-	**412,201,094**
Government deposits	-	-	-	582,385,343	**582,385,343**	-	582,385,343	-	**582,385,343**
Due to local financial institutions	-	-	-	1,062,601,225	**1,062,601,225**	-	1,062,601,225	-	**1,062,601,225**
Due to IMF	-	-	-	597,627,732	**597,627,732**	-	597,627,732	-	**597,627,732**
Due to foreign financial institutions	-	-	-	30,546,593	**30,546,593**		30,546,593	-	**30,546,593**
Foreign liabilities	-	-	-	3,120,802	**3,120,802**	-	3,120,802	-	**3,120,802**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	34,847,119	**34,847,119**	-	-	34,847,119	**34,847,119**
Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,723,329,908**	**2,723,329,908**	**-**	**2,688,482,789**	**34,847,119**	**2,723,329,908**

6. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value - Valuation hierarchy (continued)

As at 30 June 2023	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	Financial Instruments at FVTPL Frw '000	Financial Instruments at FVOCI Frw '000	Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost Frw '000	Other Financial Liabilities Frw '000	Total carrying amount Frw '000	Level 1 Frw '0000	Level 2 Frw '000	Level 3 Frw '000	Total Fair value Frw '000
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-		505,394,436	-	505,394,436	505,394,436	-	-	505,394,436
Foreign assets	633,229,410	809,770,806	-	-	1,443,000,217	1,443,000,217	-	-	1,443,000,217
Rwanda Government debt	-	-	52,553,074	-	52,553,074	-	52,553,074	-	52,553,074
Rwanda Eurobond investments	-	-	112,295,468	-	112,295,468	-	112,295,468		112,295,468
Due from local financial institutions	-	-	170,118,657	-	170,118,657	-	170,118,657	-	170,118,657
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	-	20,205,612	-	20,205,612	-	20,205,612		20,205,612
Staff loans	-	-	12,262,443	-	12,262,443	-	12,262,443	-	12,262,443
IMF Quota	-	-	256,441,282	-	256,441,282	-	256,441,282	-	256,441,282
Other Investment	-	6,164	-	-	6,164	-	-	6,164	6,164
Other assets	-	-	8,550,896	-	8,550,896	-	8,550,896	-	8,550,896
Total financial assets	**633,229,410**	**809,776,970**	**1,137,821,868**	**-**	**2,580,828,249**	**1,948,394,653**	**632,427,432**	**6,164**	**2,580,828,249**
Financial liabilities									
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	374,918,543	374,918,543	-	374,918,543	-	374,918,543
Government deposits	-	-	-	635,424,389	635,424,389	-	635,424,389	-	635,424,389
Due to local financial institutions	-	-	-	681,332,002	681,332,002	-	681,332,002	-	681,332,002
Due to IMF	-	-	-	414,709,010	414,709,010	-	414,709,010	-	414,709,010
Due to foreign financial institutions	-	-	-	23,224,363	23,224,363		23,224,363	-	23,224,363
Foreign liabilities	-	-	-	3,435,730	3,435,730	-	3,435,730	-	3,435,730
Other liabilities	-	-	-	103,153,404	103,153,404	-	-	103,153,404	103,153,404
Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,236,197,441**	**2,236,197,441**	**-**	**2,133,044,037**	**103,,153,404**	**2,236,197,441**

7. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Bank's operations and are faced by all business units.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Documentation of controls and procedures.
- Requirements for the yearly assessment of operational risks faced and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- Development of contingency plans.
- Training and professional development.
- Ethical and business standards.
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

8. Interest income

Interest income from foreign operations relates to interest earned from investments placed with Crown Asset Management Limited ("CAIML)", Reserve Advisory Management Partnership ("RAMP"), Bank for International Settlements ("BIS") and treasury bonds issued by foreign sovereigns (collectively known as foreign financial investments), foreign fixed term deposits, Special Drawing Rights ("SDR") holdings with the IMF and call money in foreign currency.

Interest on domestic investments relates to interest earned from loans to government, swaps agreements, agricultural sector refinancing facility loans, economic recovery loans and interest income from Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments.

Interest income on staff loans for the year ended 30 June 2024 was appropriated to the staff welfare equity reserve as part of a directive by the board of directors.

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Foreign financial investments	54,124,490	31,765,476
Swap operations	17,126,376	12,493,014
Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	5,991,841	5,241,168
Overnight lendings - reverse repos	2,733,561	1,683,582
Staff loans	302,785	216,516
Loans to Government of Rwanda	23,851	157,224
Economic recovery loans	142,790	132,285
SDR holdings with IMF	2,280,772	1,627,005
Refinancing facility loans	3,345	4,981
	82,729,811	**53,321,251**

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

9. Interest expense

Interest expense includes interest paid on currency swap operations with local and foreign commercial banks, interest expense on SDR allocations with the IMF and interest on money market interventions which mainly includes Repos and reverse Repos that the Central Bank undertakes.

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
SDR allocations with IMF	5,292,489	4,094,966
Swap operations	5,015,952	3,480,512
Interest paid on monetary policy issues	938,795	2,534,571
	11,247,236	**10,110,049**

10. a) Fee and commission income

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Commissions on foreign operations	3,956,004	4,969,318
Other commissions	67,267	9,295
	4,023,271	**4,978,612**

b) Fee and commission expense

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Commission paid on foreign operations	3,471,706	1,075,014
Fund management fees	1,129,262	3,264,857
	4,600,968	**4,339,871**

11. a) Unrealized revaluation gains

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Foreign assets unrealised foreign exchange gains	104,764,791	97,382,459
	104,764,791	**97,382,459**

During the year ended 30 June 2024, unrealised net foreign exchange revaluation gains amounted to **Frw 104,764,791,241** (2023: **Frw 97,382,459,202**). This amount has been included in the statement of profit or loss in determining the Bank's net operating profit for the year in order to comply with the requirements of IAS 21- *Accounting for the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

The unrealised net foreign exchange revaluation gains do not form part of the bank's distributable profits and have, hence, been subsequently appropriated to the translation reserve in the statement of changes in equity in line with the Bank's mandate of reserve management.

b) Net trading income

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	34,555,967	30,594,886
Realized Gains/losses on investment securities	(2,342,915)	5,169,361
Realized losses on investment securities	(8,268,841)	(14,888,594)
Unrealized losses on investment securities (FVTPL)	12,758,448	2,554,814
	36,702,658	**23,430,467**

12. Other operating income

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Government securities issuances fees	2,999,375	3,454,575
Supervision fees	3,153,311	2,335,052
Other income	1,139,229	802,122
Refund from the Government of Rwanda	-	460,115
Licenses and applications fees	38,589	91,779
Processing fees	183,878	175,174
Fine and penalty fees	372,385	381,744
Swift message received	60,680	58,230
Forex bureau applications and registrations fees	21,500	22,500
Gain on sales of properties and equipment	15,452	18,913
	7,984,399	**7,800,204**

This constitutes refund from the government relates to money market intervention costs, external trade contributions, government securities issuances fees, equipment grant and supervision fees on services offered by the Bank to industry. Other income relates to cheque printing fees, strong room rental income, cash surplus, sale of demonetized currency and other recoveries made in the year.

13.Employee benefits expense

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Salaries and other related allowances	28,811,675	20,417,384
Contribution to RSSB pension scheme	1,500,917	1,201,572
Medical expenses	2,400,344	1,881,904
Contribution to the complementary pension fund	1,010,891	757,113
Leave allowances	520,057	81,581
Contributions to the death benefit fund	250,679	189,017
Social activities and condolences	236,340	234,175
Long term awards	30,737	75,917
Other expenses	3,678,632	1,986,871
	38,440,273	**26,825,534**

Increase in other expenses is due to local and overseas training workshops.

The Bank contributes to the following post-employment benefit plans:

Complementary pension fund- entitles a retired employee or his/her dependants in case of death to receive the total contributions including the accrued interest from investments after deduction of the total amount related to all obligations due to BNR.

Death benefit fund- entitles a retired employee's dependants in case of death to receive the total death benefits equivalent to thirty-six (36) * last gross monthly salary of the deceased staff.

The contribution due to both funds is calculated as 10% of each employee's basic salary whereby 80% of the contribution is taken to complementary pension fund and 20% to the death benefit fund. Both plans are funded by the Bank and the employee at a share of 60% and 40% respectively.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

14. General administration expenses

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Maintenance costs	4,390,619	3,018,626
Software licenses	4,776,095	2,710,427
Contributions and subscription fees	1,982,415	1,463,875
Printing stationery and office suppliers	807,354	769,914
Insurance fees	539,389	406,933
Transport and travelling expenses	659,418	774,414
Entertainment	1,627,741	1,292,539
IT consultancy	542,221	205,523
Advertisement	201,105	328,236
Operational consultancy	322,089	229,094
External casual services	288,787	51,906
Grant and subsidies	232,266	153,486
Communication Costs	125,865	104,953
Legal and investigation expenses	7,991	16,517
	16,503,353	**11,526,441**

15. (a) Other operating expenses

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Bank notes printing costs amortization	6,067,973	4,401,594
Coins minting costs amortization	390,589	967,956
Amortization expense on currency	**6,458,562**	**5,369,550**
Other expenses	3,260,544	1,718,268
Audit fees	59,894	59,944
Board and meeting expenses	100,953	43,082
	9,879,952	**7,190,844**

15. (b) Expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges

	2024 Frw '000'	2023 Frw '000'
Expected credit losses - and other credit impairment	2,849,418	3,298,677
Release of expected credit losses	(1,535,360)	(1,739,007)
Expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges/(write back)	**1,314,058**	**1,559,670**

16. (a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 Frw'000	2023 Frw'000
Fixed-term deposits in USD (less than 3 months) - gross	394,688,791	284,708,928
ECL- Provision Term deposits	(134,176)	(62,197)
Current accounts	35,360,036	106,419,670
Cash in transit in USD		52,404,955
Foreign-denominated notes/coins in USD	82,385,617	58,483,756
Foreign-denominated notes/coins in EUR	2,559,231	4,548,829
Foreign-denominated notes/coins in GBP	1,283,837	425,857
ECL Impairment provision on current accounts	(1,204,666)	(1,535,360)
	514,938,669	**505,394,436**
Movement in provision for impairment		
At 1 July	**1,597,558**	**247,786**
Charge during the year	(330,694)	1,349,772
Transfer from foreign financial investments	-	-
Write-back for the year	-	-
As at 30 June	**1,204,666**	**1,597,558**

16. (b) Cash flows from operations

Details	**Mar-24 Frw'000'**	**Jun-23 Frw'000'**
Surplus for the period	150,432,830	121,920,408
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property and equipment	2,742,241	2,408,605
Amortization of intangible assets	1,025,803	1,013,354
Depreciation on investment property	18,217	18,217
Amortization of deferred costs for notes and coins	-	5,369,550
Write back of expected credit loss	-	1,559,670
Net interest income	(71,482,575)	(43,211,203)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property and equipment	-	57,850
Foreign Exchange Gain/Losses	(104,764,791)	(97,382,459)
Surplus before changes in working capital	**(22,028,276)**	**(8,246,008)**

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

16. (b) Cash flows from operations (continued)

	2023 Frw'000	2022 Frw'000
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in amount due from Government-Loan	52,553,074	(35,339,022)
(Increase)/decrease in amount due from Investments in Euro Bonds	(13,938,861)	(12,242,780)
(Increase)/decrease in loan and advances to staff	(533,256)	(106,365)
Increase/(decrease) in currency in circulation	37,282,551	22,417,645
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(7,564,613)	(8,824,945)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(68,306,285)	70,467,044
Increase/(decrease) in government deposits	(53,039,046)	(14,840,642)
Increase/(decrease) in due to local financial institutions	381,269,223	85,030,961
(Increase)/decrease in due from Local Financial Institutions	(92,416,023)	(4,861,995)
Increase/(decrease) in foreign liabilities	(314,928)	(117,644)
Increase/(decrease) in customer deposit	(3,435,208)	(1,382,625)
Net changes in working capital	**231,556,629**	**100,199,632**
Interest received	82,729,811	53,321,251
Interest paid	(11,247,236)	(10,110,049)
Net cash from operating activities	**281,010,928**	**135,164,827**

17. Foreign investment securities

	2024 Frw'000	2023 Frw'000
Financial instruments - FVTPL	744,788,796	633,229,410
Financial instruments - FVOCI	1,141,908,528	810,204,231
ECL impairment provision on - FVOCI	(1,113,659)	(433,424)
Fixed-term deposits > 3 months	14,886,129	17,960,036
ECL impairment provision - term deposits	(4,677)	(9,787)
	1,900,465,118	**1,460,950,466**

Movement in provision for impairment (FVOCI)	**2024 Frw'000**	**2023 Frw'000**
At 1 July	**433,424**	294,166
Charge for the year	680,235	139,258
Write back	-	-
As at 30 June	**1,113,659**	**433,424**

Movement in provision for impairment (term deposits)	**2023 Frw'000**	-
		9,787
At 1 July	9,787	-
Charge for the year	(5,110)	-
Transfer to cash and cash equivalents	-	**9,787**
Release of provisions	-	-
As at 30 June	**4,667**	9,787

18. Due from local financial institutions

	Risk exposure Frw'000'	ECL Frw'000'	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Current accounts with commercials banks	4,194	-	4,194	4,194
Loans to the agricultural and agro business	1,373	-	1,373	1,373
Due from commercial banks on forward contracts	262,529,004	-	262,529,004	167,887,614
Loan facility to microfinance	108	-	108	176
Overnight lending commercial bank	-	-	-	-
COVID-19 Extended lending facilities	-	-	-	2,225,300
Economic Recovery Loans - Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	**262,534,679**	**-**	**262,534,679**	**170,118,657**
Movement in provision for impairment				
At 1 July		-	-	-
Charge/(write back) for the year		-	-	-
As at 30 June		**-**	**-**	**-**

19. Due from and to foreign financial institutions

On 18 November 2021, the Bank entered into a three years' currency swap transaction with Bank One Limited amounting to Frw 20.0718 billion in exchange of USD 20 million with margin (USD) of 2% and margin (Frw) of 8% and agreed spot rate at the date of transaction was Frw 1,003.59. effective date of 19 November 2022 and termination date being 15 November 2024. The two parties agreed on forward rates as follow:

Dates	Forward rate (USD/Frw)
20 May 2022	1,024.59
18 November 2022	1,044.59
18 May 2023	1,065.09
17 November 2023	1,085.99
17 May 2024	1,107.49
15 November 2024	1,129.09

(a) Due from foreign financial institutions

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Due from Banks One Swaps contracts	20,339,424	20,205,612
Due from EADB Swaps contracts	4,207,558	-
	24,546,982	**20,205,612**

Amount due from foreign financial institution represent amount due from Bank one resulting from SWAP contract entered with National Bank of Rwanda amounting to Frw 20.0718 billion and new SWAPs contracts with East African Development Bank (EADB) amounting to Frw 4.0535 billion. It has increased by 21% due to new mentioned SWAPs.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

(b) Due to foreign financial institutions

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Due to Banks One Swaps contracts	26,310,986	23,224,363
Due to EADB Swaps contracts	4,235,607	-
	30,546,593	**23,224,363**

Amount due to foreign financial institution represent amount due to Bank one resulting from SWAP contract entered with National Bank of Rwanda amounting to USD 20 million and new SWAPs contracts with East African Development Bank (EADB) amounting to USD 3.2 million. It has increased by 32% due to new mentioned SWAPs and revaluation since the liability is in foreign currency.

20. (a) Due from the Government of Rwanda

	2024 Frw'000	2023 Frw'000
Consolidated debt to the Government	52,553,074	17,214,052
Loan repayment	(4,770,256)	(12,443,796)
Overdraft due from the Government	(47,782,818)	47,782,818
	-	**52,553,074**

The Bank signed an agreement with the Government of Rwanda on 7 February 1996 to consolidate all Government debts amounting to Frw 34.457 billion at an interest rate of 2% per annum. The amount increased to Frw 43,469 billion effective 1 August 1997 subsequent to the passing of Law No 11/97 regarding the statutes of the Bank which stipulated under its article 79, that the balance of the revaluation account as at 6 March 1995 would be consolidated with the amount of that initial debt. The recovery of the amount is done through retention of 30% of net profit after deducting the non-distributable income.

During the year ended 30 June 2024, the Board of Directors held in September approved a deduction of remaining balance of the old consolidated Government debt as repayment of the loan balance equivalent to Frw 4,794,107,522 composed of Principal of Frw4,770,256,241 and Interests of Q1 FY23-24 of Frw 23,851,281 (2022 Frw 12,443,795,893).

As at 30June -2023, the Government utilized one-day liquidity facility of 47Bn which was cleared on the following business day after receipt of transitory tax cash inflows, effectively enabling the Government to close the Financial year without any liquidity limitations. It is worth noting that no overdraft facilities were recorded in central Bank books in the financial year ended June-2024 as all balances were settled. See the table below:

Debt to government 2024	Opening balance 1 July Frw'000	Loan repayment Frw'000	Closing balance 30 June Frw'000
Consolidated debt to government	4,770,256	(4,770,256)	-
Overdraft due from the Government	47,782,818	(47,782,818)	-
Total	**52,553,074**	**(52,553,074)**	**-**

Debt to government 2023	Opening balance 1 July Frw'000	Loan repayment Frw'000	Closing balance 30 June Frw'000
Consolidated debt to government	17,214,052	(12,443,796)	4,770,256
Overdraft due from the Government			47,782,818

Total	**17,214,052**	**(12,443,796)**	**52,553,074**

20. (b) Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments

	2024 Frw'000	2023 Frw'000
Investments in Government of Rwanda Eurobonds investment	127,970,394	114,036,536
ECL - Provision Rwanda Euro Bond investment	(1,736,066)	(1,741,068)
	126,234,329	**112,295,468**
Movement in provision for impairment		
At 1 July	1,741,068	608,618
Charge/(write back) for the year	(5,002)	1,132,449
As at 30 June	**1,736,066**	**1,741,068**

The Bank's holdings in the Government of Rwanda Eurobond have a coupon rate of 5.5% per year payable twice in a year and matures on 8 September 2031.

21. Staff loans and advances

	2023 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Loans to current staff	10,998,260	10,219,028
Loans to former staff	2,010,525	2,243,378
Provision for impairment	(213,087)	(199,963)
	12,795,698	**12,262,443**
Movement in provision for impairment		
At 1 July	199,963	206,602
Charge for the year/(write back)	13,123	(6,639)
As at 30 June	**213,087**	**199,963**

The types of loans given to staff include housing loans, salary advances and car loans with a maturity period of 20 years, 1 year and 5 years respectively. The interest rates applicable are 0% for salary advance and 2% to car and housing loans. Interest income on staff loans is allocated to the staff welfare reserve where it is available for lending to staff subsequently for welfare facilitation.

22. Due from International Monetary Fund

The IMF Quota represents 3,065 votes' equivalent to 0.06% of voting rights.

Due from International Monetary Fund	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Quota in IMF	241,682,068	210,640,251
IMF reserve tranche	34,715,179	31,267,031
Special drawing rights	102,932,991	14,632,489
ECL provision	(44,847)	(98,490)
	379,285,392	**256,441,282**
Movement in ECL provision		
At 1 July	98,490	78,928
Charge/(write back) for the year	(58,643)	19,562
As at 30 June	**44,847**	**98,490**

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Due to International Monetary Fund	2023 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
IMF account No 1	241,672,611	210,619,029
IMF account No 2	9,363	8,241
IMF poverty reduction and growth facility loan	222,594,314	83,987,091
Allocation of special drawing rights (SDR)	133,351,444	120,094,648
	597,627,732	**414,709,010**

The carrying amounts of IMF QUOTAs and IMF account No 1 were retranslated using IMF's BNR exchange rate of Frw 1,724.15078/1SDR at the year-end in compliance with IMF requirements for these specific Accounts.

Allocation of special drawing rights

IMF made a general allocation of 153 million special drawing rights (SDRs) equivalent in USD on 23 August 2021. These will be used to benefit Rwanda in addressing long-term global need for reserves, build confidence and foster the resilience and stability of the country particularly in regard to managing the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. See the balance as of 30 June 2024:

Assets and Liabilities Arising from Fund Membership, Gross Method:

Foreign Currency Investments and Claims (Assets)	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
IMF Quota Subscription	241,682,068	210,640,251
IMF reserve tranche	34,715,179	31,267,031
SDR Holdings	102,932,991	14,632,489
ECL- IMF assets	(44,847)	(98,490)
Total	**379,285,392**	**256,441,282**

Foreign Currency Liabilities to International Financial Institutions	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
SDR Allocation	133,351,444	120,094,648
Total SDR allocation (A)	**133,351,444**	**120,094,648**
Liabilities to Non-Residents		
No 1. Account	241,672,611	210,619,029
No 2. Account	9,363	8,241
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility Loan	222,594,314	83,987,091
Total Liabilities to Non-Residents (B)	**464,276,288**	**294,614,361**
Total liabilities to IMF (C=A+B)	**597,627,732**	**414,709,010**

Details	2024 SDR	Exchange Rate	2024 Frw "000"
Year ended 30 June 2024			
BNR SDR allocation (A)	76,821,809	1,724.15078	132,452,381,908
Government SDR allocation (B)	153,544,495	1,724.15078	264,733,860,819
IMF balance (C = A+B)	**230,366,304**		**397,186,242,727**
Government SDR allocation (B)	153,544,495	1,724.15078	264,733,860,819
Government utilized SDR funding (E = B-D)	(153,544,495)	1,724.15078	(264,733,860,819)
Government unutilized SDR funding (D)	-	**1,724.15078**	-
SDR Allocation BNR books (F = A+D)	**76,822**	**1,724.15078**	**132,452,382**
SDR accruals (G)	521.452	**1,724.15078**	899,062

Total SDR allocation BNR books (H = F+G)	**133,351,444**

IMF Claims from Government of Rwanda as of 30- June 2024

Entity	SDR "000"	RATE	Frw"000"
MINECOFIN	508,592	1,724.15	876,889,112
BNR	205,926	1,724.15	355,046,696
TOTAL IMF TO RWANDA	**714,518**		**1,231,935,808**

Details	2023	Exchange Rate	2023
Year ended 30 June 2023	**SDR**		**Frw "000"**
BNR SDR allocation (A)	76,821,809	1,553.374785	119,333,061
Government SDR allocation (B)	153,544,495	1,553.374785	238,512,147
IMF balance (C = A+B)	**230,366,304**	**1,553.374785**	**357,845,208**
Government SDR allocation (B)	153,544,495	1,553.374785	238,512,147
Government utilized SDR funding (E = B-D)	(153,544,495)	1,553.374785	238,512,147
Government unutilized SDR funding (D)	**-**	**1,553.374785**	**-**
SDR Allocation BNR books (F = A+D)	**76,821,809**	**1,553.374785**	**119,333,061**
SDR accruals (G)	490.27	**1,553.374785**	761,587
Total SDR allocation BNR books (H = F+G)			**120,094,648**

23. Equity investments

	2024	2023
	Frw'000'	**Frw'000'**
Financial Instruments - FVTOCI	450,000	450,000
Impairment provision on equity investments	(443,836)	(443,836)
	6,164	**6,164**

The investment relates to capital subscribed in Société Interbancaire de Monétique et Tele compensation au Rwanda S.A (SIMTEL) which amounts to a shareholding of 7.98%. The shares in SIMTEL (now RSWITCH) are not listed and are not available for sale.

RWISTCH is registered and domiciled in Rwanda and offers an interbank network for financial communication that supports card-based payment systems, electronic funds transfers, simple bills payment system and capital market operations to Banks and other financial institutions in Rwanda.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

24. Investment property

	2023	2023
Cost	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**
At 1 July	466,839	466,839
As at 30 June	**466,839**	**466,839**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 July	(182,169)	(163,952)
Depreciation charge	(18,217)	(18,217)
As at 30 June	**(200,386)**	**(182,169)**
Net book value as at 30 June	**283,554**	**284,669**

The investment property relates to a building owned by the Bank and rented out to RSWITCH in 2019.The current accounting policy accounts for investment property using Cost model rather than the revaluation model.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

25. Property and equipment

	Land	Work in progress	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Security Equipment	Machinery	Furniture and fittings	Lift Equipment	Medical Equipment	Multi media	TOTAL
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Cost/Valuation												
At 1 July 2023	5,288,172	2,847,795	15,466,280	381,875	7,024,741	3,368,241	9,754,494	1,783,557	701,884	2,230	73,955	46,693,223
Additions	-	693,898	18,519		294,000	62,252	300,805	331,987				**1,701,462**
Capitalization from WIP	-	(1,579,805)	(17,101)	-	885,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(711,630)**
Adjustment		(1,497,933)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,497,933)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(64,910)	-	(6,112)	(119,674)	-	-	-	(190,697)
As at 30 June-2024	**5,288,172**	**463,955**	**15,467,698**	**381,875**	**8,139,106**	**3,430,493**	**10,049,187**	**1,995,870**	**701,884**	**2,230**	**73,955**	**45,994,425**
		463955										
Depreciation												
At 1 July 2023	-	-	(1,227,818)	(184,875)	(4,660,621)	(2,339,516)	(5,271,278)	(1,392,836)	(701,884)	(2,104)	(73,955)	(15,854,887)
Charge for the year	-	-	(309,177)	(49,250)	(1,047,840)	(247,052)	(880,929)	(208,071)	-	(125)	-	**(2,742,444)**
Disposal depn	-	-	-	-	60,834	-	6,316	115,605	-	-	-	182,755
As at 30 June-2024	**-**	**-**	**(1,536,995)**	**(234,125)**	**(5,647,626)**	**(2,586,568)**	**(6,145,891)**	**(1,485,302)**	**(701,884)**	**(2,230)**	**(73,955)**	**(18,414,576)**
N.B.V as at 30 June-2024	**5,288,172**	**463,955**	**13,930,703**	**147,750**	**2,491,480**	**843,924**	**3,903,296**	**510,568**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,579,850**

Work in progress are mainly composed of installation of security equipment and office renovations.

25. Property and equipment (continued)

	Land	Work in progress	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Security equipment	Machinery	Furniture and fittings	Lift equipment	Medical equipment	Multi media	Total
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Cost/Valuation												
At 1 July 2022	5,288,172	2,682,893	15,411,469	184,875	5,403,418	2,251,073	9,057,141	1,651,886	701,884	2,230	73,955	42,708,996
Additions	-	164,902	125,363	197,000	1,852,611	1,117,168	697,352	151,164	-	-	-	4,305,560
Capitalization from WIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(70,552)	-	(234,288)	-	-	(19,493)	-	-	-	(321,333)
As at 30 June-23	**5,288,172**	**2,847,795**	**15,466,280**	**381,875**	**7,024,741**	**3,368,241**	**9,754,494**	**1,783,557**	**701,884**	**2,230**	**73,955**	**46,693,223**
Depreciation												
At 1 July 2022	-	-	(923,346)	(184,875)	(4,021,484)	(2,154,078)	(4,372,870)	(1,242,558)	(701,884)	(1,833)	(73,955)	(13,676,882)
Charge for the period	-	-	(308,940)	-	(846,872)	(185,438)	(898,408)	(168,652)	-	(272)	-	(2,408,582)
Disposal depr	-	-	4,469	-	207,736	-	-	18,374	-	-	-	230,578
As at 30 Jun-23	**-**	**-**	**(1,227,818)**	**(184,875)**	**(4,660,621)**	**(2,339,516)**	**(5,271,278)**	**(1,392,836)**	**(701,884)**	**(2,104)**	**(73,955)**	**(15,854,887)**
N.B.V as at 30 Jun 2023	**5,288,172**	**2,847,795**	**14,238,462**	**197,000**	**2,364,120**	**1,028,725**	**4,483,216**	**390,721**	**-**	**126**	**-**	**30,838,337**

Work in progress are mainly composed of installation of security equipment and office renovations.

25. Property and equipment (continued)

Fair value of land and buildings

An independent valuation of the Bank's land and buildings was performed by valuers to determine the fair value of the land and buildings as at 30 June 2024. The revaluation surplus was credited to other comprehensive income. If the land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2024 Frw' 000	2023 Frw' 000
Cost:		
Buildings	15,466,280	15,411,469
Land	5,288,172	5,288,172
Total cost	**20,754,452**	**20,699,461**
Accumulated depreciation:		
Buildings	(1,536,995)	(1,227,818)
Land	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(1,536,995)**	**(1,227,818)**
NBV	**19,217,457**	**19,471,643**

The table below analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different level of fair value measurement hierarchy is described as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

	Fair value measurements at 30 June 2024 using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value measurements			
– Land			5,288,172
– Buildings			15,467,698
	-	-	**20,755,870**
	-	-	20,754,452

	Fair value measurements at 30 June 2023 using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value measurements			
– Land			5,288,172
– Buildings			15,466,280
	-	-	**20,754,452**

Valuation processes of the Bank

The Bank's finance directorate coordinates the valuations processes of land and buildings required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the executive director of the directorate.

The company engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of the company's land and buildings. The latest valuation was carried out as at 30 June 2019 by Eng. KANGAHO Gentil. In the directors' opinion, there has been no significant change to the fair values as at 30 June 2024 to warrant another valuation.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

25. Property and equipment (continued)

The external valuations of land and buildings were performed using a sales comparison approach. Based on the external valuers' report, the finance team has determined these inputs based on the size, age and condition of the land and buildings, the state of the local economy and comparable prices in the corresponding national economy.

Information about fair value measurements

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2024 Frw' 000	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs
Buildings	14,796,010	Sales comparison approach	Price per square metre
Land	5,288,172		
	20,084,182		

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2023 Frw' 000	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs
Buildings	14,796,010	Sales comparison approach	Price per square metre
Land	5,288,172		
	20,084,182		

Fully depreciated assets still in use

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank had fully depreciated assets still in use. The gross values of the assets per category are as shown below.

Category	Gross value 2024 Frw' 000	Gross value 2023 Frw' 000
Computer Equipment	3,887,490,371	3,720,603,184
Security Equipment	2,197,381,938	2,161,800,100
Machinery	1,086,894,429	1,078,259,479
Lift Equipment	701,884,127	701,884,127
Furniture And Fittings	1,036,522,471	665,714,012
Vehicles	184,874,527	184,874,527
Multimedia	73,954,810	73,954,810
Software	10,097,642,642	8,356,901,247
	19,266,645,315	**16,944,941,486**

Notional depreciation

The notional depreciation for the assets fully depreciated and in use is for the year to June 2024 is **Frw 1,914,064,788** (30 June 2023 **Frw 1,771,661,014**).

26. Intangible assets

Software Cost/Valuation	Work in progress Frw'000'	Software Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
At 1 July 2023	**2,618,601**	**13,356,221**	**15,974,822**
Additions	36,128	157,116	**193,244**
Capitalization from WIP	694,529	-	694,529
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	**3,349,258**	**13,513,337**	**16,862,595**
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2023	**-**	**(11,399,801)**	**(11,399,801)**
Charge for the year	-	(1,025,802)	(1,025,802)
Disposal depn	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	**-**	**(12,425,603)**	**(12,425,603)**
N.B.V as at 30 June 2024	**3,349,258**	**1,087,733**	**4,436,992**

Software Cost/Valuation	Work in progress Frw'000'	Software Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
At 1 July 2022	**1,733,541**	**12,900,163**	**14,633,704**
Additions	885,060	456,058	**1,341,118**
Capitalization from WIP	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2023	**2,618,601**	**13,356,221**	**15,974,822**
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2022	**-**	**(10,386,447)**	**(10,386,447)**
Charge for the year	-	(1,013,354)	(1,013,354)
As at 30 June 2023	**-**	**(11,399,801)**	**(11,399,801)**
N.B.V as at 30 June 2023	**2,618,601**	**1,956,420**	**4,575,021**

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

26. Intangible assets (continued)

The Work In Progress (WIP) balance relates to costs incurred on the ongoing projects the Bank has embarked on in the year that include RIPPS upgrade, T24 upgrade and Vault Management System (VMS). The reclassification of the WIP component, from property and equipment, has been done to split intangible asset component from property and equipment which was previously reported together under Property plant and equipment.

The intangible assets relate to the systems used by the Bank as shown below:

ERP - BNR's financial reporting system that generates the General Ledger.

RIPPS - a payment processing system. It handles clearing and settlement for Banks' transactions and all securities.

T24 - it is the core Banking system. It has an interface with RIPPS and ERP.
As at 30 June 2024, the Bank had the following projects ongoing to enhance the capability of the Banking systems;

- RIPPS Phase 2 upgrade that will enhance the payment system services in the industry with 24/7 work around is an ongoing project.
- T24 upgrade that will facilitate the acquisition of the new release of the Core Banking software.
- SOC- Security Operations Centre is a project on going
- Cloud Service and Oracle
- E-procurement system
- Integration of Strategic Business Plan and Budget
- T24 SWAP Module
- T24 Security Module
- Centralised Database Achieving Solution
- Bloomber-T24 Interface

27. Other assets

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Stock of consumables	127,325	176,083
Accrued revenue	673,350	805,913
Prepayments	10,058,701	2,651,107
Advance to suppliers and contractors	1,252,957	112,845
Deferred currency printing expenses	5,607,319	5,452,795
Other assets ECL	(1,604,143)	(647,849)
	16,115,509	**8,550,894**
Movement in other assets ECL		
At 1 July	**647,848**	**2,514,940**
Write back	956,295	(1,867,092)
As at 30 June	**1,604,143**	**647,848**

28. Currency in circulation

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Notes and coins issued	469,310,893	473,393,811
Money in Reserve	(57,109,799)	(98,475,267)
	412,201,094	**374,918,543**

Notes and coins issued represent all the currency issued into circulation. Money in reserve represents currency issued into circulation but within BNR vault. While the two elements have been netted off to compute the currency in circulation as at 30 June 2024, it should be noted that the increase in current financial year is mainly due to demand of new legal tender following full re-opening of economy and replacement of old currencies in the financial year.

29. Government of Rwanda deposits

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Government of Rwanda current accounts	417,170,311	381,447,234
Government of Rwanda's special deposits	23,366,149	14,384,202
Deposits for letters of credit and other commitment	93	129
Projects and GoR ministries' accounts	71,898,572	95,571,178
Local government deposits	33,923,676	29,457,074
Public institutions	3,244,624	1,535,541
Public service enterprises	5,467,000	6,430,373
Foreign currency accounts	27,314,919	106,598,658
	582,385,343	**635,424,389**

All government deposits are interest free.

30. Due to local financial institutions

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Local currency deposits	380,140,962	282,121,935
Foreign currency deposits	306,415,208	214,065,014
Money Market Intervention	88,500,000	-
Due to commercial Banks on swaps contracts	287,545,055	185,145,052
	1,062,601,225	**681,332,002**

The effective interest rate on money market borrowings was 7%.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

31. (a) Other liabilities

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Deferred income (grant income on equipment)		
Transitory accounts	6,674,736	64,734,421
Economic recovery fund	3,756,352	17,751,205
Sector recapitalization	4,097,069	5,775,008
Supplier payables accounts	10,741,533	9,158,642
Other payables accounts	2,167,686	973,090
Staff leave accrual	1,971,288	1,528,476
Dormant account funds in Frw	799,198	348,166
Death benefit fund	995,588	716,916
Statutory deductions payable	1,222,275	976,510
Commitment to the non-residents	497,081	225,651
Staff deposits	361,121	295,915
Tax payable accounts	1,562,959	669,135
Rswitch Limited	233	269
	34,847,119	**103,153,404**

Supplier payables include accruals for expenses, staff bonus provision as well as provision on fees incurred to realize collaterals. Other payables balance incorporates balances held on closed accounts for institutions, BNR RIPPS clearing accounts and customer dormant accounts.

31. (b) Customer deposits

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Non statutory accounts in foreign currencies	3,820,073	7,255,281
	3,820,073	**7,255,281**

The non-statutory accounts relate to various staff club accounts, deposit guarantee fund accounts and embassies deposits while the non-statutory dormant accounts transfers include dormant accounts transfers from commercial Banks.

32. Foreign liabilities

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Deposits in local currency	1,177,715	1,955,158
Deposits in foreign currency	1,943,088	1,480,572
	3,120,802	**3,435,730**

33. Share capital and reserves

(i)Share capital

	2024	2023
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Authorized and fully paid-up share capital	7,000,000	7,000,000

There were no movements in share capital during the financial year.

(ii)Retained earnings

	2024	2023
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Retained earnings	364,206,558	44,685,155
	364,206,558	44,685,155

The retained earnings are surpluses retained from operations after allocation to various funds, repayment of the loan to the government of Rwanda, payment of dividends and after adjusting for unrealised revaluation gains/losses to translation reserve.

(iii)Reserves

(a)General reserve

	2024	2023
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
At 1 July	31,898,470	23,602,606
Surplus appropriation to reserve	4,353,324	8,295,864
At 30 June	**36,251,794**	**31,898,470**

The general reserve fund is a fund into which at least 20% of the net annual surplus of the Bank is transferred at the end of each financial year. Net annual profit is surplus of the year after deduction of non-distributable income and expenses. This is after allowing for expenses for operation and after allowance has been made for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation of assets, contribution to staff benefit fund, and such other contingencies and provisions as the Bank deems appropriate. Determination of net annual profit for year is indicated on Note 38.

The reserves are available to be used to meet any future obligation of the Bank under its mandate.

(b) Other reserves

	2024	2023
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Foreign exchange revaluation reserve	128,061,783	315,954,765
Staff welfare reserve	22,718,791	22,416,006
Land revaluation reserve	4,453,259	4,453,259
Building revaluation reserve	4,248,920	4,248,920
Government support for IT modernization	944,965	944,965
Fair valuation reserve for FVOCI financial assets	(32,813,114)	(47,577,737)
New Building Reserves	7,000,000	7,000,000
	134,614,604	**307,440,178**

(c) Staff welfare reserve

The staff welfare reserve fund is a fund into which at least 15% of the net annual profits of the Bank is transferred at the end of each financial year including any interest income earned on staff loans. In the current year, no balance was transferred to the fund (2023: null since no balance transferred to this fund).

33. Share capital and reserves (continued)

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Interest income on staff loans for the year ended 30 June 2024 of **Frw 302,784,589** (2023: **Frw 216,516,268**) was also allocated to the staff welfare equity reserve as approved by the board in the prior periods as it is not distributed.

Property and equipment revaluation reserve

The property and equipment revaluation reserve is a reserve into which revaluation gains or losses for buildings and land are transferred. The reserve is made up of the land revaluation reserve and the property revaluation reserve. It is the Bank's policy to revalue its land and buildings after every 5 years.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The fair value reserve is a reserve into which fair value movements on investment securities/ financial instruments held at Fair Value through other comprehensive income are transferred during the year. During the year, the reserve increased, due to fair valuation gains on internal portfolio.

	2024	2023
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
At 1 July	(47,577,737)	(33,638,641
Fair valuation gain/(loss) on FVOCI financial assets	14,764,623	(13,939,097)
At 30 June	**(32,813,114)**	**(47,577,737)**

Foreign exchange revaluation reserve

A reserve where unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on revaluation are transferred.
It's the Bank's policy to recycle the foreign exchange gains through the reserve as foreign assets are held to ensure their growth being the mandate of the Bank.

Gains or losses resulting from a revaluation of reserve exchange holdings or international commitments recorded in the balance-sheet of the Bank due to a revision of the foreign exchange system or a modification of the exchange value of the franc decided by the Government are transferred to a special account entitled "Revaluation Account".

If the revaluation account presents a credit balance at the end of the financial year, twenty percent (20%) shall be paid by the State. The Bank does not pay dividends out of exchange gains.

Government support for IT modernisation fund ("IT modernisation reserve")

The fund was created through an appropriation of surplus from prior periods by approval of the Board. The amount was used to support the IT modernisation plans of the Bank. The reserve account holds funds for IT modernisation projects anticipated by the Bank in the current drive of cashless economy and Fintech environment.

	2024	2023
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
At 1 July	1,208,312	1,208,312
Government support on IT modernization	(263,347)	(263,347)
At 30 June	**944,965**	**944,965**

34. Related party disclosures

Government of Rwanda is the sole shareholder and the ultimate controlling party. Based on the exemption under accounting standards, limited transactions and balances with government and government related parties have not been disclosed.

i) Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank. The Bank key management personnel are the Governor, Deputy Governor and Executive Directors. Key management personnel compensation comprised of the following:

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Short term employee benefits	**1,973,038**	**1,383,730**

Loans to key management

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
At 1 July	**1,909,414**	**1,666,354**
New loans granted & reclassified during the year	175,000	335,000
Loans repaid during the year	(141,402)	(91,940)
As at 30 June	**1,943,012**	**1,909,414**

ii) Transactions with board of directors

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Fees to non-executive directors	42,224	43,510
	42,224	**43,510**

iii) Transactions with Government of Rwanda

Transactions entered into with the Government include:

- Banking services;
- Management of issuances and redemption of securities;
- Settlements and remittances in foreign currencies by order and/or in favor of the Government of Rwanda.
- Administering the Economic Recovery Fund
- Fund manager for the Deposit Guarantee Fund

	Note	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Government of Rwanda Eurobond investments	20	126,234,329	112,295,468
Due from Government of Rwanda	20	-	52,553,074
Government deposits	29	582,385,343	635,424,389

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

34. Related party disclosures (continued)

iii) Transactions with Government of Rwanda.

	Note	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Interest income on Euro Bond investment	8	5,991,841	5,241,168
Interest income on loan due from Government of Rwanda	8	23,851	157,224

The National Bank of Rwanda did not pay interest on government deposits during the year and in the prior year.

Economic Recovery Fund

	2023	2023
Off balance sheet	Frw '000'	Frw '000'
Economic Recovery Fund	**63,483,110**	**72,869,433**

In June 2020, the Government of Rwanda represented by MINECOFIN signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) where NBR was given the mandate to manage the Economic recovery fund to support businesses impacted by the COVID-19 Outbreak. Supported businesses were in the following Windows; (a) Hotel refinancing, (b) Working Capital or line of Credit Window for Large and small and medium Enterprises (SMEs) and (c) Working Capital Window for micro business through Microfinance Institutions.

NBR is charged with operational management of the portfolio that includes disbursements and recovery from the commercial Banks that obtain the funds. Commercial Banks subsequently issue loans to their customers after credit appraisal processes. The credit risk is with the Commercial Banks and thus expected to follow the normal processes of loans disbursements. The fund has an oversight committee that sits in MINECOFIN and this is composed of MINECOFIN, MINICOM, Private Sector Federation (PSF), NBR, and Rwanda Bankers Association (RBA) among others. Since BNR is liaison in ensuring that the portfolio is managed as appropriate with the facilitation of the systems infrastructure, and barres no risk, is therefore seen as an agent and effectively reporting the portfolio business under the off balance sheet items of the Bank to ensure fair presentation of the Financial statements.

The movement analysis in the Fund is as follows:

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
At 1 July	17,751,205	5,094,203
Transfer from Government of Rwanda	-	14,852,043
Disbursed to Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority	-	-
Disbursed to Business Development Fund Limited	-	-
Recovery from Commercial Banks	9.167.275	7,648,817
Disbursements to local financial institutions	-	(75,000)
Accrued interest	337,873	231,142
Repayments	(23,500,000)	(10,000,000)
At 30 June	**3,756,352**	**17,751,205**

During the year no commission earned on management of Economic Recovery Fund (2023: None)

34. Related party disclosures (continued)

Other related party transactions

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Rental income from RSWITCH	18,013	34,656

35. Contingent liabilities and assets

There are no pending claims brought against the Bank as at 30 June 2024 (2023: -Null) that may raise a contingent liability to the National Bank of Rwanda. In addition, the Bank has taken to court various parties to recover money due to it, and has won five cases in which the probable inflow of Frw 54,672,082 is expected. No amount has been booked as a receivable in respect of court cases considering that they are yet to be in status "virtually Certain".

36. Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows

	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Cash	86,228,684	115,863,396
Current accounts	34,155,370	105,099,006
Fixed term deposits (up to 3 months)	394,554,615	284,646,731
	514,938,669	**505,609,133**

37. Commitments

The Bank had not entered into any commitments as at 30 June 2024 other than the ongoing projects which are captured under work in progress in the property and equipment. The table below summarizes the projects:

	2024 Frw'000	2023 Frw'000
Software	**3,349,258**	**2,618,601**
Security equipment	128,545	124,720
Furniture and fittings	207,919	617,348
Motor vehicles	-	197,000
Computer equipment	-	1,102,741
Machines	127,492	805,985
	3,813,213	**5,466,396**

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2024

38. Subsequent events

i) Appropriation of dividends

Subsequent to the year end, a meeting of the Board of Directors held and approved the following appropriation of the surplus for 2024.

Appropriation of surplus	2024 Frw'000'	2023 Frw'000'
Surplus for the year	**150,432,830**	**121,920,408**
Adjusted by:		
- Interest income on staff loans	(302,785)	(216,516)
- Net foreign assets exchange/revaluation (gains)/losses (note 11(b))	(104,764,791)	(97,382,459)
- Unrealized gains on investment securities (note 11 (c))	(12,758,448)	(2,554,814)
Net surplus for the year (less revaluation gain)	**32,606,806**	**21,766,618**
General Reserve Fund (20% of net surplus)	(6,521,361)	(4,353,324)
Net surplus after general reserve fund	**26,085,445**	**17,413,295**
Net payable	**26,085,445**	**17,413,295**
Consolidated debt recovery (30% of net surplus)	-	(4,794,108)
Board approved amount retained in retained earnings for other reserves	(4,891,021)	(3,264,993)
DT & Restructuring Reserves	(5,000,000)	-
Financial Sector Development	(6,000,000)	-
Dividends distribution after consolidated debt repayment	**10,194,424**	**9,354,194**

There are no other significant subsequent events that require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements.

ANNEX 1
STATISTICAL TABLES

MAJOR INDICATORS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

APPENDIX 1

Description	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY23/24
Current GDP (in Frw billion)	**8,718**	**9,386**	**10,271**	**11,998**	**15,291**	**17,684**
of which : Primary sector, in % of GDP	24.0	25.0	26.0	23.0	26.0	26.0
Secondary sector, in % of GDP	18.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Tertiary sector, in % of GDP	50.0	48.0	47.0	48.0	45.0	46.0
Constant GDP (in Frw billion ,2017)	**8,728**	**8,931**	**9,324**	**10,154**	**10,982**	**12,001**
Growth rate (in %)	**8.8**	**2.3**	**4.4**	**8.9**	**8.2**	**9.3**
of which : Primary sector	4.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	5.0
Secondary sector	15.0	3.0	9.0	8.0	5.0	13.0
Tertiary sector	8.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	12.0	11.0
Inflation rate						**5.0**
Current GDP per capita (In USD)	**811**	**815**	**828**	**908**	**1,061**	**1,031**
Growth rate (in %)						
USES OF GDP(constant), in %	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Private Consumption	73.0	75.0	75.0	72.0	73.0	72.0
Public Consumption	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	16.0
Gross Domestic Investment	25.0	25.0	24.0	27.0	24.0	27.0
Resource Balance	-14.0	-16.0	-15.0	-16.0	-15.0	-15.0
Balance of current payments (+net transfers), in % of GDP	**-11.1**	**-12.2**	**-11.0**	**-9.4**	**-11.1**	**-13.1**
Gross reserves, in number of months of imports of goods and non factor services (GNFS)	**4.5**	**5.7**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**4.4**	**4.7**
Tax revenues, in % of GDP	**16.3**	**16.2**	**15.8**	**15.6**	**15.0**	**14.6**
Budget deficit (cash basis), in % of GDP	**-5.6**	**-13.0**	**N.A**	**N.A**	**NA**	**NA**
External public debt stock (USD million)	**3,885.8**	**5,046.3**	5,689.04	**6,052.7**	**6,255.8**	**7,916.4**
External debt Service in % of export earnings	**3.4**	**2.7**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**5.0**	

Source: NBR

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY (Nominal)

APPENDIX 2

(In Frw billion , at current prices)

DESCRIPTION	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Agriculture	**2,056**	**2,366**	**2,676**	**2,805**	**4,025**	**4,548**
Food crops	1,135	1,369	1,563	1,475	2,386	2,741
Export crops	128	118	128	159	212	216
Livestock & livestock products	229	283	337	400	511	619
Forestry	532	566	609	726	857	909
Fishing	32	31	38	45	58	63
Industry	**1,584**	**1,760**	**1,965**	**2,548**	**3,228**	**3,742**
Mining & quarrying	191	105	173	413	353	417
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	673	816	933	1,133	1,473	1,637
Manufacturing of food	197	294	309	417	652	667
Manufacturing of beverages & tobacco	182	195	220	263	315	403
Manufacturing of textiles, clothing & leather goods	63	75	92	100	109	146
Manufacturing of wood & paper; printing	31	30	36	38	38	44
Manufacturing of chemicals, rubber & plastic products	42	63	79	94	120	112
Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products	40	44	44	58	64	77
Manufacturing of metal products, machinery & equipment	40	43	58	55	62	71
Furniture & other manufacturing	77	72	95	108	114	118
Electricity	88	90	95	83	56	63
Water & waste management	43	57	60	64	61	62
Construction	589	691	704	855	1,285	1,563
Services	**4,332**	**4,499**	**4,803**	**5,728**	**6,922**	**8,197**
TRADE &TRANSPORT	**1,297**	**1,396**	**1,547**	**1,957**	**2,417**	**3,049**
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	47	48	68	72	81	85
Wholesale & retail trade	745	785	878	1,199	1,533	1,968
Transport services	505	563	600	687	803	996
OTHER SERVICES	**3,035**	**3,103**	**3,256**	**3,771**	**4,505**	**5,147**
Hotels & restaurants	167	141	82	162	172	257
Information & communication	157	180	214	215	216	260
Financial services	219	222	243	310	388	368
Real estate activities	648	614	668	707	780	782
Professional, scientific and technical activities	192	210	237	265	308	359
Administrative and support service activities	296	320	321	353	419	482
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	499	548	575	625	809	914
Education	247	217	223	384	609	745
Human health and social work activities	153	173	186	194	156	149
Cultural, domestic & other services	457	478	509	558	646	831
Taxes less subsidies on products	**741**	**774**	**834**	**901**	**1,108**	**1,197**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**8,713**	**9,399**	**10,279**	**11,983**	**15,283**	**17,684**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY (Real)

APPENDIX 3

(In Frw billion , at 2017 constant prices)

DESCRIPTION	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Agriculture	**2,200**	**2,247**	**2,358**	**2,439**	**2,465**	**2,591**
Food crops	1,400	1,415	1,484	1,520	1,491	1,579
Export crops	147	143	141	139	150	136
Livestock & livestock products	217	237	258	280	299	321
Forestry	406	424	444	467	490	520
Fishing	30	28	31	33	34	35
Industry	**1,570**	**1,611**	**1,754**	**1,899**	**1,989**	**2,247**
Mining & quarrying	182	135	137	157	177	192
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	708	731	816	884	986	1,087
Manufacturing of food	239	255	277	294	346	385
Manufacturing of beverages & tobacco	176	180	191	209	215	221
Manufacturing of textiles, clothing & leather goods	57	63	66	77	94	111
Manufacturing of wood & paper; printing	34	33	38	43	52	60
Manufacturing of chemicals, rubber & plastic products	47	52	61	70	85	97
Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products	44	42	44	55	54	61
Manufacturing of metal products, machinery & equipment	44	43	58	54	61	70
Furniture & other manufacturing	68	62	81	83	80	81
Electricity	95	98	106	121	130	145
Water & waste management	33	34	35	37	37	39
Construction	551	614	661	701	658	785
Services	**4,189**	**4,255**	**4,349**	**4,874**	**5,467**	**6,046**
TRADE &TRANSPORT	**1,239**	**1,263**	**1,278**	**1,453**	**1,657**	**1,836**
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	44	41	56	62	64	64
Wholesale & retail trade	752	791	840	929	1,054	1,167
Transport services	444	431	381	462	539	605
OTHER SERVICES	**2,950**	**2,992**	**3,071**	**3,421**	**3,810**	**4,210**
Hotels & restaurants	156	141	90	178	246	282
Information & communication	157	193	240	271	362	474
Financial services	218	220	237	276	302	325
Real estate activities	607	597	625	646	663	671
Professional, scientific and technical activities	189	193	209	224	220	237
Administrative and support service activities	292	297	285	301	301	320
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	483	512	522	532	612	645
Education	242	202	190	252	310	346
Human health and social work activities	161	180	196	221	228	230
Cultural, domestic & other services	445	457	477	519	564	679
Taxes less subsidies on products	**769**	**818**	**864**	**942**	**1,061**	**1,118**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**8,728**	**8,931**	**9,324**	**10,154**	**10,982**	**12,001**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Appendix 4

(For the general index and the divisions index)

Reference: February 2014=100

		2023-2024											
Divisions	Weights	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2,819	221.5	225.5	245.8	245.9	237.8	222.9	220.1	228.2	229.5	232.4	230.6	228.1
· Bread and cereals	530	182.2	183.0	185.2	187.5	189.1	189.2	190.5	188.7	187.7	195.9	187.0	182.1
· Meat	209	206.1	205.7	207.3	207.3	208.4	209.6	215.1	219.9	221.2	223.9	225.6	226.8
· Milk, cheese and eggs	170	164.3	165.8	172.0	176.4	177.0	178.9	188.1	194.2	195.7	196.6	197.4	197.7
. Vegetables	1,013	287.5	297.3	341.9	329.6	298.5	254.1	241.7	265.6	272.0	272.4	281.3	285.5
· Non-alcoholic beverages	130	179.4	181.0	182.4	183.1	184.7	186.6	188.6	192.1	192.0	191.8	192.2	191.5
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	276	221.0	218.7	219.2	219.2	220.1	221.6	221.4	223.6	223.7	223.5	224.3	229.9
03. Clothing and footwear	422	152.1	152.6	153.1	153.5	154.5	155.1	156.7	157.4	158.2	158.5	159.3	159.8
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2,296	134.9	134.6	135.9	135.9	136.7	135.8	136.8	138.5	139.2	138.3	139.3	138.6
05. Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	408	151.0	151.2	151.5	152.0	154.1	154.5	155.0	154.9	155.1	155.4	155.8	156.0
06. Health	91	109.6	109.7	110.1	109.8	109.9	110.1	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.8	113.5
07. Transport	1,774	154.1	158.0	159.3	162.5	162.7	160.2	160.6	162.9	173.1	187.3	188.3	187.1
08. Communication	278	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	109.2	109.9	109.9	109.9
09. Recreation and culture	213	155.5	155.9	155.1	155.5	154.4	153.6	154.0	154.2	153.5	154.3	154.2	154.2
10. Education	587	141.3	141.3	141.3	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.6	143.6	143.6
11. Restaurants and hotels	430	138.5	138.5	138.7	138.3	138.6	139.4	140.8	141.0	141.1	141.6	141.8	141.9
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	408	133.6	133.7	134.1	134.2	135.2	135.6	136.6	137.1	137.5	138.1	138.2	138.6
GENERAL INDEX	10,000	166	168	174	174	172	168	168	171	173	175	175	174
Monthly changes		0.0	0.9	3.6	0.3	-1.0	-2.5	-0.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.0	-0.3
Changes over 12 months		11.9	12.3	13.9	11.2	9.2	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.5	5.8	5.0

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Monthly Evolution of Producer Price Index

Appendix 5(1)

December 2010 = 100

Activity	Weights	YEAR 2023- 2024											
		Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24
Rwanda	**1000**	**205.2**	**207.4**	**217.6**	**220.4**	**215.4**	**213.8**	**214.6**	**205.2**	**204.3**	**203.9**	**201.4**	**192.5**
Mining and quarrying	96.1	151.2	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	152.7	152.8	152.9	153.0	153.1	153.2
Mining of metal ores	96.1	151.2	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	152.7	152.8	152.9	153.0	153.1	153.2
Mining of non-ferrous metal ores	96.1	151.2	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	152.7	152.8	152.9	153.0	153.1	153.2
Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores	**96.1**	**151.2**	**151.4**	**151.7**	**152.0**	**152.2**	**152.5**	**152.7**	**152.8**	**152.9**	**153.0**	**153.1**	**153.2**
Manufacturing	714.0	215.1	217.9	231.0	234.6	228.2	226.1	227.1	214.9	213.7	213.2	209.9	198.2
Manufacture of food products	376.3	242.2	246.2	264.2	268.9	260.0	257.1	258.4	239.7	237.7	236.7	231.6	214.1
Processing and preserving of meat	23.1	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2	343.2
Processing and preserving of meat	**23.1**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**	**343.2**
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	1.5	176.0	176.0	176.0	176.0	176.0	176.0	193.5	193.5	238.3	238.3	250.0	250.0
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	**1.5**	**176.0**	**176.0**	**176.0**	**176.0**	**176.0**	**176.0**	**193.5**	**193.5**	**238.3**	**238.3**	**250.0**	**250.0**
Manufacture of dairy products	10.9	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	131.4	131.4
Manufacture of dairy products	**10.9**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**115.6**	**131.4**	**131.4**
Manufacture of grain mill products	41.8	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	115.1	114.8	114.8	116.8	116.8	119.0	119.0
Manufacture of grain mill products	**41.8**	**112.3**	**112.3**	**112.4**	**112.4**	**112.4**	**115.1**	**114.8**	**114.8**	**116.8**	**116.8**	**119.0**	**119.0**
Manufacture of other food products	299.0	242.0	246.7	267.6	272.9	262.8	259.4	260.8	239.1	236.6	235.3	229.2	207.6
Manufacture of bakery products	**5.5**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**176.7**
Manufacture of sugar	**147.8**	**260.4**	**265.8**	**295.0**	**302.3**	**278.0**	**272.3**	**273.1**	**241.3**	**232.1**	**238.7**	**224.9**	**197.7**
Manufacture of other food products n.e.c. (coffee and tea)	**145.7**	**222.9**	**227.0**	**237.4**	**240.0**	**248.5**	**247.9**	**250.1**	**238.5**	**242.0**	**233.5**	**234.3**	**217.1**
Manufacture of coffee products	**65.5**	**253.1**	**254.5**	**257.1**	**258.5**	**273.1**	**266.5**	**268.1**	**255.0**	**252.0**	**242.6**	**243.2**	**238.7**
Manufacture of tea products	**80.1**	**188.9**	**197.1**	**217.9**	**221.8**	**223.0**	**229.8**	**232.6**	**222.5**	**232.9**	**225.2**	**226.3**	**194.7**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Monthly Evolution of Producer Price Index

Appendix 5(2)

December 2010 = 100

Activity	Weights	YEAR 2023- 2024											
		Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24
Rwanda	**1000**	**205.2**	**207.4**	**217.6**	**220.4**	**215.4**	**213.8**	**214.6**	**205.2**	**204.3**	**203.9**	**201.4**	**192.5**
Manufacture of beverages	174	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	183.4	184.8	185.8	185.8	185.8
Manufacture of beverages	174	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	183.4	184.8	185.8	185.8	185.8
Manufacture of wines	**2**	**137.2**	**137.2**	**137.2**	**137.2**	**137.2**	**137.2**	**137.2**	**141.4**	**143.9**	**146.5**	**146.5**	**146.5**
Manufacture of malt liquors and malt	**169**	**179.0**	**179.0**	**179.0**	**179.0**	**179.0**	**179.0**	**179.0**	**183.7**	**185.2**	**186.2**	**186.2**	**186.2**
Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	**3**	**186.3**	**186.3**	**186.3**	**186.3**	**186.3**	**186.3**	**186.3**	**184.1**	**184.1**	**184.1**	**184.1**	**184.1**
Manufacture of tobacco products	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
Manufacture of tobacco products	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
Manufacture of tobacco products	**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**
Manufacture of textiles	5	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7
Manufacture of other textiles	5	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7
Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	**5**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**	**95.7**
Manufacture of leather and related products	24	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Manufacture of footwear	24	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Manufacture of footwear	**24**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**	**99.8**
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture;	1	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and	1	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials.	**1**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**	**125.9**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Monthly Evolution of Producer Price Index

Appendix 5(3)

December 2010 = 100

Activity	Weights	YEAR 2023- 2024											
		Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24
Rwanda	**1000**	**205.2**	**207.4**	**217.6**	**220.4**	**215.4**	**213.8**	**214.6**	**205.2**	**204.3**	**203.9**	**201.4**	**192.5**
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1
Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	**2**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	19	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	112	112	115	115
Printing and service activities related to printing	19	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	111.8	111.8	115.1	115.1
Printing and service activities related to printing (to combine 1811 and 1812)	**19**	**106.2**	**106.2**	**106.2**	**106.2**	**106.2**	**106.2**	**106.2**	**106.2**	**111.8**	**111.8**	**115.1**	**115.1**
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	29	206.4	205.2	205.5	209.4	208.0	208.1	210.1	213.4	210.1	210.3	213.5	213.8
Manufacture of other chemical products	29	206.4	205.2	205.5	209.4	208.0	208.1	210.1	213.4	210.1	210.3	213.5	213.8
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and	**8**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**	**245.2**
Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations,	**18**	**185.8**	**182.7**	**182.7**	**190.1**	**190.1**	**190.1**	**190.1**	**196.4**	**190.1**	**190.1**	**196.4**	**196.4**
Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	**2**	**182.4**	**186.6**	**191.1**	**193.4**	**172.5**	**175.1**	**200.9**	**202.0**	**202.0**	**203.8**	**203.1**	**206.9**
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical	0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical	0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical	**0**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	11	218.6	218.6	218.6	220.5	220.5	220.5	220.5	231.0	231.0	231.0	231.1	231.1
Manufacture of rubber products	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
Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	**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**
Manufacture of plastics products	8	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9
Manufacture of plastics products	**8**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**	**123.9**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Monthly Evolution of Producer Price Index

Appendix 5(4)

December 2010 = 100

Activity	Weights	YEAR 2023- 2024											
		Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24
Rwanda	**1000**	**205.2**	**207.4**	**217.6**	**220.4**	**215.4**	**213.8**	**214.6**	**205.2**	**204.3**	**203.9**	**201.4**	**192.5**
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	31	126.4	126.4	126.4	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.8
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	31	126.4	126.4	126.4	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.8
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	**31**	**126.4**	**126.4**	**126.4**	**128.2**	**128.2**	**128.2**	**128.2**	**138.7**	**138.7**	**138.7**	**138.8**	**138.8**
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	29	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	29	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	**29**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	**1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**
Manufacture of furniture	9	136.6	136.6	136.6	134.8	134.8	136.3	137.1	137.1	138.3	138.3	138.3	141.5
Manufacture of furniture	9	136.6	136.6	136.6	134.8	134.8	136.3	137.1	137.1	138.3	138.3	138.3	141.5
Manufacture of furniture	**9**	**136.6**	**136.6**	**136.6**	**134.8**	**134.8**	**136.3**	**137.1**	**137.1**	**138.3**	**138.3**	**138.3**	**141.5**
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	58	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	58	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	58	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	**58**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	129	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6
Water collection, treatment and supply	129	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6
Water collection, treatment and supply	129	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6
Water collection, treatment and supply	**129**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**
Information and communication	3	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Publishing activities	3	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	3	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Book publishing	**1**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**
Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals	**3**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

CENTRAL BANK SURVEY (in Frw million)

Appendix 6

DESCRIPTION	NET FOREIGN ASSETS			CLAIMS ON DOMESTIC SECTORS								DOMESTIC CREDIT (12)= (6)+(9)+(10) +(11)	OTHER ITEMS NET (13)	NET DOMESTIC ASSETS (14)=(12)+(13)	RESERVE MONEY			
				NET CREDIT TO GOVERNMENT			NET CLAIMS ON BANKS			CLAIMS ON OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (10)	LOAN TO PRIVATE SECTOR (STAFF) (11)				CURRENCY OUT OF BNR (1)	BANKS DEPOSITS (2)	NON BANK DEPOSITS (3)	RESERVE MONEY (4)=(1)+(2)+ (3)
	FOREIGN ASSETS (1)	FOREIGN LIABILITIES (2)	NET FOREIGN ASSETS (3)=(1)-(2)	CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT (4)	LIABILITIES TO GOVERNMENT (5)	NET CREDIT TO GOVERNMENT (6)=(4)-(5)	BORROWING (7)	LENDING (8)	NET CREDIT TO BANKS (9)=(8)-(7)									
June-21	1,509,119.8	275,976.3	**1,233,143.5**	81,307.6	558,599.3	-477,291.7	128,251.9	173,209.8	44,957.9	29,920.3	12,106.9	-390,306.6	-316,737.9	**-707,044.5**	296,613.1	222,864.2	6,621.7	**526,099.0**
June-22	1,902,792.4	311,520.2	**1,591,272.2**	116,457.6	729,651.2	-613,193.6	227,597.1	193,792.8	-33,804.3	55,488.3	12,465.2	-579,044.4	-330,586.9	**-909,631.3**	352,496.9	326,373.6	2,770.4	**681,640.9**
June-23	2,038,426.0	257,317.5	**1,781,108.5**	120,369.3	650,357.5	-529,988.2	107,975.0	153,683.1	45,708.1	89,816.6	12,442.4	-382,021.0	-539,931.3	**-921,952.4**	374,918.5	482,208.1	2,029.5	**859,156.1**
June-24	2,579,988.1	396,445.9	**2,183,542.1**	127,970.4	641,937.7	-513,967.3	354,982.3	235,190.2	-119,792.1	91,216.6	13,142.6	-529,400.3	-626,989.6	**-1,156,389.8**	412,201.1	611,105.7	3,845.5	**1,027,152.3**
2021																		
January	1,584,531.9	302,480.3	**1,282,051.6**	80,744.1	747,777.8	-667,033.7	105,624.3	248,230.2	142,605.9	30,137.3	12,307.5	-481,983.1	-279,230.3	**-761,213.3**	268,589.8	246,405.3	5,843.2	**520,838.3**
February	1,514,869.4	300,430.7	**1,214,438.7**	80,846.4	659,096.2	-578,249.8	105,815.8	244,766.0	138,950.2	31,933.1	12,307.5	-395,059.0	-279,393.4	**-674,452.4**	274,110.4	254,349.0	11,526.9	**539,986.4**
March	1,571,754.0	292,068.3	**1,279,685.7**	80,980.6	684,541.7	-603,561.1	103,773.7	225,219.1	121,445.4	31,530.2	12,214.1	-438,371.5	-289,054.9	**-727,426.3**	271,351.0	270,727.6	10,180.7	**552,259.4**
April	1,556,230.2	275,742.6	**1,280,487.6**	81,145.7	731,682.6	-650,536.9	122,024.5	267,568.5	145,544.0	31,530.2	12,259.5	-461,203.2	-292,487.6	**-753,690.7**	274,942.8	239,982.1	11,871.9	**526,796.8**
May	1,515,406.2	279,769.4	**1,235,636.7**	81,143.6	634,315.1	-553,171.5	121,555.2	248,169.1	126,614.0	30,432.3	12,090.5	-384,034.7	-290,783.8	**-674,818.5**	284,426.0	268,130.3	8,261.9	**560,818.3**
June	1,509,119.8	275,976.3	**1,233,143.5**	81,307.6	558,599.3	-477,291.7	128,251.9	173,209.8	44,957.9	29,920.3	12,106.9	-390,306.6	-316,737.9	**-707,044.5**	296,613.1	222,864.2	6,621.7	**526,099.0**
July	1,494,552.7	275,797.0	**1,218,755.7**	81,473.4	620,678.4	-539,205.0	149,580.1	312,535.1	162,955.0	29,642.7	13,084.2	-333,523.1	-313,570.1	**-647,093.2**	287,839.1	279,783.0	4,040.4	**571,662.4**
August	1,920,663.0	491,846.7	**1,428,816.3**	119,205.6	756,477.3	-637,271.7	151,561.1	260,183.0	108,621.9	29,737.0	12,945.5	-485,967.2	-322,630.5	**-808,597.8**	290,874.1	323,687.4	5,657.0	**620,218.5**
September	1,785,891.7	492,637.8	**1,293,253.9**	112,528.3	637,173.7	-524,645.5	153,823.7	271,240.8	117,417.1	32,074.7	12,976.2	-362,177.5	-312,427.5	**-674,605.0**	291,400.6	322,528.2	4,720.1	**618,648.9**
October	1,749,146.5	481,578.3	**1,267,568.1**	114,043.0	623,056.0	-509,013.0	153,634.9	256,878.3	103,243.4	32,040.6	12,878.1	-360,850.8	-307,856.7	**-668,707.5**	284,496.7	309,006.3	5,357.7	**598,860.6**
November	1,815,225.4	499,999.8	**1,315,225.6**	114,422.7	634,668.2	-520,245.5	153,160.5	226,519.3	73,358.8	31,802.2	12,828.5	-402,256.0	-301,816.8	**-704,072.8**	288,948.0	315,212.6	6,992.2	**611,152.8**
December	1,906,849.9	489,237.0	**1,417,612.9**	114,729.3	658,185.3	-543,456.0	147,480.3	264,697.7	117,217.5	31,320.1	12,776.4	-382,142.2	-322,674.8	**-704,817.0**	319,887.9	384,978.2	7,929.9	**712,795.9**
2022																		
January	1,724,630.7	486,382.6	**1,238,248.1**	115,005.9	554,377.7	-439,371.8	141,186.3	228,130.6	86,944.4	36,034.2	12,556.5	-303,836.7	-308,372.5	**-612,209.3**	305,271.9	315,797.0	4,970.0	**626,038.9**
February	1,698,722.6	490,566.8	**1,208,155.8**	115,591.3	518,767.1	-403,175.7	141,871.6	225,392.1	83,520.5	35,977.6	12,364.9	-271,312.7	-302,281.9	**-573,594.5**	306,623.5	323,192.5	4,745.2	**634,561.2**
March	1,723,650.2	331,649.1	**1,392,001.0**	115,890.3	673,041.7	-557,151.4	140,783.1	222,077.8	81,294.7	35,507.6	12,242.7	-428,106.4	-303,474.4	**-731,580.8**	313,401.1	342,002.1	5,017.1	**660,420.3**
April	1,750,685.6	322,310.0	**1,428,375.6**	116,028.7	738,835.2	-622,806.5	137,020.2	266,494.2	129,473.9	35,568.7	12,236.9	-445,527.0	-317,934.7	**-763,461.6**	327,620.7	333,748.7	3,544.5	**664,914.0**
May	1,869,990.2	327,656.3	**1,542,333.9**	116,234.5	795,867.4	-679,632.9	126,871.3	206,099.7	79,228.4	44,463.3	12,195.8	-543,745.5	-328,887.0	**-872,632.5**	335,376.8	321,620.1	12,704.4	**669,701.3**
June	1,902,792.4	311,520.2	**1,591,272.2**	116,457.6	729,651.2	-613,193.6	227,597.1	193,792.8	-33,804.3	55,488.3	12,465.2	-579,044.4	-330,586.9	**-909,631.3**	352,496.9	326,373.6	2,770.4	**681,640.9**
July	1,904,133.2	303,052.0	**1,601,081.2**	116,875.7	706,392.7	-589,517.0	226,094.9	193,437.6	-32,657.3	54,639.2	13,901.8	-553,633.4	-359,254.8	**-912,888.2**	343,949.6	337,882.3	6,361.1	**688,193.0**
August	1,696,812.1	300,998.8	**1,395,813.3**	117,212.5	557,049.1	-439,836.6	207,808.5	176,202.7	-31,605.9	54,571.6	13,912.2	-402,958.7	-357,190.8	**-760,149.5**	332,176.3	296,599.8	6,887.7	**635,663.8**
September	1,657,633.5	293,099.5	**1,364,534.0**	106,879.0	503,331.3	-396,452.3	255,891.7	173,375.1	-82,516.7	54,070.3	13,797.4	-411,101.3	-340,972.1	**-752,073.4**	330,639.7	279,000.2	2,820.8	**612,460.7**
October	1,584,508.5	295,959.4	**1,288,549.1**	106,739.9	463,689.3	-356,949.5	199,421.8	163,273.1	-36,148.8	54,000.3	13,665.1	-325,432.8	-320,458.3	**-645,891.1**	323,515.9	313,890.0	5,252.1	**642,658.0**
November	1,521,980.8	305,448.8	**1,216,532.0**	107,978.3	401,692.1	-293,713.9	199,415.1	163,050.2	-36,364.9	53,015.7	13,586.0	-263,477.0	-333,605.1	**-597,082.1**	328,767.6	287,131.2	3,551.1	**619,449.9**
December	1,870,067.7	300,778.6	**1,569,289.1**	109,628.3	563,233.0	-453,604.7	103,248.0	178,119.9	74,871.9	51,985.5	13,327.7	-313,419.6	-336,026.3	**-649,445.9**	369,297.3	545,972.6	4,573.3	**919,843.2**
2023																		
January	1,474,284.6	294,500.1	**1,179,784.5**	111,275.10	397,031.8	-285,756.7	97,407.9	189770.82	92,362.9	58,023.2	13,100.2	-122,270.4	-352,211.8	**-474,482.2**	346,676.2	343,923.9	14,702.3	**705,302.4**
February	1,490,180.7	297,452.1	**1,192,728.6**	111,750.77	367,723.5	-255,972.7	98,326.4	205016.074	106,689.7	57,960.2	12,920.5	-78,402.3	-390,452.9	**-468,855.2**	351,082.8	369,083.9	3,706.8	**723,873.4**
March	1,789,418.2	303,087.5	**1,486,330.7**	113,347.53	566,893.9	-453,546.3	97,841.6	148549.588	50,708.0	57,494.3	12,759.3	-332,584.7	-390,081.5	**-722,666.2**	360,451.5	402,003.2	1,209.8	**763,664.5**
April	1,843,258.1	242,118.0	**1,601,140.1**	114,880.75	726,182.9	-611,302.2	93,433.8	218206.285	124,772.5	57,431.4	12,715.4	-416,382.9	-445,936.4	**-862,319.2**	350,926.7	385,223.8	2,670.3	**738,820.8**
May	1,881,819.7	239,504.1	**1,642,315.6**	116,813.88	696,101.4	-579,287.5	94,910.0	143103.277	48,193.3	56,530.9	12,706.9	-461,856.4	-446,091.4	**-907,947.9**	357,688.4	374,620.9	2,058.4	**734,367.7**
June	2,038,426.0	257,317.5	**1,781,108.5**	120,369.33	650,357.5	-529,988.2	107,975.0	153683.11	45,708.1	89,816.6	12,442.4	-382,021.0	-539,931.3	**-921,952.4**	374,918.5	482,208.1	2,029.5	**859,156.1**
July	1,808,116.6	247,730.0	**1,560,386.6**	122,065.10	554,745.7	-432,680.6	95,356.3	170593.887	75,237.6	88,476.6	14,573.8	-254,392.6	-508,520.9	**-762,913.5**	366,638.4	428,045.7	2,789.0	**797,473.1**
August	1,708,350.0	247,090.8	**1,561,025.8**	121,291.01	447,242.6	-325,951.6	98,640.5	143799.047	45,158.6	88,413.7	14,324.5	-178,054.8	-498,309.5	**-676,364.3**	351,815.6	430,387.5	2,691.9	**784,894.9**
September	1,729,612.0	248,157.7	**1,460,192.3**	119,362.76	472,400.6	-353,037.8	100,785.2	145260.961	44,475.8	87,690.1	14,310.5	-206,561.4	-543,181.5	**-749,743.0**	345,166.7	383,284.6	3,260.1	**731,711.4**
October	1,760,580.0	248,837.6	**1,480,774.4**	121,220.65	431,597.5	-310,376.8	93,750.8	229291.125	135,540.3	87,548.4	14,071.0	-73,217.1	-549,010.8	**-622,227.9**	334,129.5	552,931.0	2,454.0	**889,514.5**
November	1,888,850.4	253,186.1	**1,507,393.9**	123,294.71	470,412.6	-347,117.9	95,178.0	138213.717	43,035.7	86,326.9	13,736.3	-204,018.9	-544,173.3	**-748,192.2**	338,297.7	547,224.6	1,949.7	**887,472.0**
December	2,342,206.4	335,077.0	**1,553,773.3**	125,517.12	778,643.2	-653,126.1	91,721.2	241706.031	149,984.8	101,570.2	13,568.8	-388,002.3	-606,333.1	**-994,335.5**	389,540.6	615,695.5	7,557.9	**1,012,793.9**
2024																		
January	2,118,407.2	321,244.6	**1,797,162.6**	127,088.16	521,777.8	-394,689.7	89,184.8	204852.616	115,667.8	100,083.0	13,596.1	-165,342.8	-658,584.0	**-823,926.7**	359,007.7	609,452.0	4,776.2	**973,235.8**
February	1,954,012.2	319,414.3	**1,634,598.0**	125,005.38	455,777.0	-330,771.6	198,976.9	269183.814	70,206.9	99,947.9	13,532.1	-147,084.7	-643,965.3	**-791,050.0**	360,608.7	481,386.3	1,552.9	**843,547.9**
March	2,059,404.1	319,852.4	**1,739,551.7**	126,320.37	514,350.9	-388,030.5	200,744.8	253160.412	52,415.6	99,813.1	13,504.8	-222,296.9	-655,859.7	**-878,156.7**	367,000.2	492,363.2	2,031.6	**861,395.0**
April	2,060,339.7	319,306.7	**1,741,033.0**	127,296.29	543,267.5	-415,971.2	195,353.2	235788.95	40,435.7	99,678.3	13,288.9	-262,568.3	-650,908.7	**-913,477.0**	383,277.8	439,608.2	4,670.0	**827,556.0**
May	2,273,118.2	411,278.2	**1,861,840.0**	126,627.69	515,059.4	-388,431.7	317,001.5	236870.799	-80,130.7	96,077.1	13,285.6	-359,199.7	-630,462.6	**-989,662.3**	398,729.2	464,195.7	9,252.8	**872,177.7**
June	2,579,988.1	396,445.9	**2,183,542.1**	127,970.39	641,937.7	-513,967.3	354,982.3	235190.202	-119,792.1	91,216.6	13,142.6	-529,400.3	-626,989.6	**-1,156,389.8**	412,201.1	611,105.7	3,845.5	**1,027,152.3**

Source: NBR

OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY (BK, I&M, GT BANK, ECOBANK, ACCESS BANK, COGEBANQUE, Urwego Bank, BP Bank Rwanda, UNGUKA bank, BOA, ZIGAMA CSS , EQUITY BANK , AB BANK, NCBA)

Appendix 7

(In FRW million)

DESCRIPTION	ASSETS												
	CLAIMS ON BNR					FOREIGN ASSETS (6)	CLAIMS ON BANKS* (7)	CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT ** (8)	CREDIT TO ECONOMY			ASSETS NON CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE (12)***	TOTAL ASSETS (13)=(5)+(6)+(7)+(8)+(11)+(12)
	Reserves		Total Reserves (3)= (1)+(2)	Other Claims (4)	Total claims (5)=(3)+(4)				CLAIMS ON PUBLIC ENTREPRISES (9)	CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR (10)	TOTAL CLAIMS ON THE ECONOMY (11)=(9)+(10)		
	Deposits (1)	Cash in vault (2)											
June-21	222,864.2	42,888.0	265,752.2	128,251.9	394,004.1	347,522.0	182,940.0	847,988.5	129,777.9	2,348,284.5	2,478,062.4	425,584.0	**4,676,101.1**
June-22	326,373.6	47,506.6	373,880.3	227,597.1	601,477.3	448,900.5	111,643.7	1,030,074.8	120,329.1	2,709,101.9	2,829,431.0	455,268.3	**5,476,795.6**
June-23	482,208.1	70,479.7	552,687.8	107,975.0	660,662.8	599,576.4	327,271.3	1,167,715.6	249,880.0	3,335,384.1	3,585,264.1	564,952.2	**6,905,442.4**
June-24	611,105.7	77,643.5	688,749.2	354,982.3	1,043,731.5	812,321.1	358,122.6	1,211,239.9	352,292.5	4,104,518.3	4,456,810.8	579,706.2	**8,461,932.1**
2021													
January	246,405.3	42,906.9	289,312.2	105,624.3	394,936.5	365,511.6	140,207.8	744,889.3	137,852.5	2,202,356.7	2,340,209.2	391,831.5	**4,377,585.9**
February	254,349.0	42,369.1	296,718.1	105,815.8	402,533.9	404,532.4	119,394.4	756,541.5	142,313.3	2,236,072.9	2,378,386.2	401,167.9	**4,462,556.4**
March	270,727.6	42,049.8	312,777.4	103,773.7	416,551.1	424,151.0	112,800.1	777,558.6	137,538.2	2,257,802.5	2,395,340.7	414,731.8	**4,541,133.3**
April	239,982.1	43,435.8	283,417.9	122,024.5	405,442.4	375,777.5	114,854.4	788,090.3	135,880.6	2,320,279.4	2,456,160.0	399,130.8	**4,539,455.3**
May	268,130.3	41,980.5	310,110.9	121,555.2	431,666.0	374,357.0	105,064.9	782,623.5	167,776.6	2,288,576.3	2,456,352.9	384,550.6	**4,534,615.0**
June	222,864.2	42,888.0	265,752.2	128,251.9	394,004.1	347,522.0	182,940.0	847,988.5	129,777.9	2,348,284.5	2,478,062.4	425,584.0	**4,676,101.1**
July	279,783.0	39,420.0	319,203.0	149,580.1	468,783.1	390,370.1	118,971.3	849,532.5	131,393.6	2,455,243.6	2,586,637.2	395,469.3	**4,809,763.5**
August	323,687.4	47,031.0	370,718.4	151,561.1	522,279.5	344,802.0	154,207.4	885,415.4	127,373.7	2,460,209.4	2,587,583.1	394,729.5	**4,889,016.9**
September	322,528.2	44,553.7	367,081.9	153,823.7	520,905.6	367,927.4	167,214.4	869,317.8	139,019.8	2,479,477.9	2,618,497.7	400,313.9	**4,944,176.8**
October	309,006.3	41,379.4	350,385.6	153,634.9	504,020.5	392,895.6	171,759.3	878,863.8	140,386.9	2,554,958.2	2,695,345.1	426,250.4	**5,069,134.8**
November	315,212.6	44,210.8	359,423.4	153,160.5	512,583.9	352,645.6	177,406.1	923,253.0	135,077.5	2,485,125.1	2,620,202.6	466,060.5	**5,052,151.7**
December	384,978.2	46,346.3	431,324.5	147,480.3	578,804.8	342,459.2	174,243.7	967,459.2	120,514.4	2,507,224.7	2,627,739.1	466,198.9	**5,156,904.9**
2022													
January	315,797.0	46,116.6	361,913.6	141,186.3	503,099.8	410,575.6	127,651.8	964,030.2	117,012.2	2,497,241.9	2,614,254.2	459,867.8	**5,079,479.4**
February	323,192.5	45,483.0	368,675.5	141,871.6	510,547.2	483,032.0	128,909.6	965,297.0	135,760.2	2,496,002.8	2,631,763.0	421,619.2	**5,141,168.0**
March	342,002.1	42,670.2	384,672.3	140,783.1	525,455.4	578,835.6	122,624.7	988,053.5	115,589.8	2,580,767.7	2,696,357.6	432,910.0	**5,344,236.8**
April	333,748.7	45,173.5	378,922.2	137,020.2	515,942.4	498,327.0	129,871.0	1,005,737.0	128,303.2	2,632,345.8	2,760,648.9	422,912.8	**5,333,439.2**
May	321,620.1	43,649.5	365,269.6	126,871.3	492,140.9	473,178.5	141,464.4	1,014,587.5	119,302.2	2,680,662.8	2,799,965.0	439,852.2	**5,361,188.5**
June	326,373.6	47,506.6	373,880.3	227,597.1	601,477.3	448,900.5	111,643.7	1,030,074.8	120,329.1	2,709,101.9	2,829,431.0	455,268.3	**5,476,795.6**
July	337,882.3	58,656.9	396,539.2	226,094.9	622,634.1	410,173.6	313,585.4	1,058,807.1	123,062.0	3,004,375.9	3,127,437.8	551,308.6	**6,083,946.6**
August	296,599.8	56,524.4	353,124.2	207,808.5	560,932.7	463,476.5	316,949.3	1,133,271.5	122,157.9	3,028,657.2	3,150,815.1	547,929.9	**6,173,374.9**
September	279,000.2	60,282.5	339,282.7	255,891.7	595,174.4	486,119.4	249,188.0	1,185,559.2	142,367.4	3,026,896.4	3,169,263.8	546,026.8	**6,231,331.7**
October	313,890.0	57,114.9	371,004.9	199,421.8	570,426.7	459,848.0	302,782.5	1,157,983.8	161,326.6	3,093,187.4	3,254,514.0	511,508.3	**6,257,063.2**
November	287,131.2	55,317.9	342,449.2	199,415.1	541,864.2	499,030.4	240,398.9	1,269,594.6	181,809.8	3,074,465.0	3,256,274.9	462,966.2	**6,270,129.2**
December	545,972.6	60,045.5	606,018.1	103,248.0	709,266.1	368,945.5	227,485.2	1,289,061.5	169,590.0	3,101,229.6	3,270,819.6	523,393.7	**6,388,971.7**
2023													
January	343,923.9	61,606.9	405,530.8	97,407.9	502,938.7	523,122.6	257,871.5	1,223,355.9	167,021.5	3,105,877.0	3,272,898.4	598,634.8	**6,378,822.0**
February	369,083.9	60,426.2	429,510.1	98,326.4	527,836.4	492,148.7	244,199.5	1,193,874.7	193,290.4	3,165,109.6	3,358,400.0	542,848.0	**6,359,307.3**
March	402,003.2	61,142.9	463,146.1	97,841.6	560,987.7	479,341.8	307,148.6	1,147,246.3	241,898.1	3,173,470.6	3,415,368.7	542,799.5	**6,452,892.7**
April	385,223.8	60,041.0	445,264.8	93,433.8	538,698.5	560,875.0	319,896.1	1,165,150.9	236,585.4	3,227,995.5	3,464,580.9	527,170.2	**6,576,371.6**
May	374,620.9	66,477.5	441,098.3	94,910.0	536,008.3	615,584.0	368,413.7	1,168,251.7	228,336.7	3,326,114.9	3,554,451.7	529,811.9	**6,772,521.3**
June	482,208.1	70,479.7	552,687.8	107,975.0	660,662.8	599,576.4	327,271.3	1,167,715.6	249,880.0	3,335,384.1	3,585,264.1	564,952.2	**6,905,442.4**
July	428,045.7	71,093.0	499,138.7	95,356.3	594,495.0	704,677.3	342,412.9	1,242,362.6	254,999.2	3,398,482.1	3,653,481.3	555,242.3	**7,092,671.3**
August	430,387.5	69,017.2	499,404.7	98,640.5	598,045.1	732,292.9	367,681.2	1,231,675.6	273,425.6	3,418,461.9	3,691,887.5	520,812.6	**7,142,394.9**
September	383,284.6	67,596.7	450,881.3	100,785.2	551,666.5	751,882.5	303,326.0	1,232,612.0	262,513.7	3,519,248.5	3,781,762.2	541,896.4	**7,163,145.6**
October	552,931.0	68,637.5	621,568.5	93,750.8	715,319.4	758,796.1	285,050.6	1,262,465.0	273,153.6	3,529,401.0	3,802,554.6	571,447.4	**7,395,633.1**
November	547,224.6	65,976.5	613,201.0	95,178.0	708,379.1	710,701.1	342,962.8	1,265,506.5	289,730.8	3,603,652.6	3,893,383.4	547,193.7	**7,468,126.6**
December	615,695.5	61,048.2	676,743.6	91,721.2	768,464.9	811,971.6	282,931.4	1,280,262.3	296,899.4	3,681,709.7	3,978,609.0	568,198.5	**7,690,437.6**
2024													
January	609,452.0	68,071.7	677,523.6	89,184.8	766,708.4	821,814.4	296,301.8	1,223,400.6	294,090.1	3,740,066.3	4,034,156.4	576,387.0	**7,718,768.6**
February	481,386.3	69,886.6	551,273.0	198,976.9	750,249.9	879,411.8	342,429.3	1,178,246.6	288,886.6	3,828,690.8	4,117,577.3	498,481.0	**7,766,395.9**
March	492,363.2	61,418.5	553,781.7	200,744.8	754,526.5	856,648.4	368,097.3	1,186,090.3	279,138.5	3,942,324.0	4,221,462.6	445,446.9	**7,832,272.0**
April	439,608.2	73,040.8	512,649.0	195,353.2	708,002.2	819,554.0	449,046.1	1,202,554.1	314,878.1	3,953,727.7	4,268,605.8	504,131.0	**7,951,893.3**
May	464,195.7	73,540.2	537,735.9	317,001.5	854,737.5	829,411.5	402,623.0	1,236,834.3	353,217.7	3,979,543.7	4,332,761.4	481,065.3	**8,137,433.0**
June	611,105.7	77,643.5	688,749.2	354,982.3	1,043,731.5	812,321.1	358,122.6	1,211,239.9	352,292.5	4,104,518.3	4,456,810.8	579,706.2	**8,461,932.1**

Source: NBR

(*) Calculated by summing all ODCs deposits and loan to ODCs in the consolidated sectoral balance sheet

(**) Includes both central government and local government, but excludes Social Security Fund

(***) Other assets are adjusted with the difference between ODCs positions at the central bank and their own records

Note that ODCs include:

(1) BHR from December 2005 to November 2011

(2) UOB since August 2007

(3) CCP (Comptes Cheques Postaux) between December 2008 and November 2011

(4) KCB since January 2009

(5) ZIGAMA-CSS since December 2009

(6) UNGUKA and Bank of Africa (BOA) since November 2011

(7) EQUITY since December 2011

(8) AB Bank since January 2014

(9) NCBA (formerly named CRANE Bank) since August 2014

(10) BRD Commercial since March 2015 to June 2016

(11) KCB merged with BPR to become BPR Bank Rwanda since April 2022

(12)Equity merged with Cogebanque since December 2023

OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY (BK, I&M, GT BANK, ECOBANK, ACCESS BANK, COGEBANQUE, Urwego Bank, BP Bank Rwanda, UNGUKA bank, BOA, ZIGAMA CSS , EQUITY BANK , AB BANK, NCBA)

(in FRW million)

DESCRIPTION	LIABILITIES										
	DEPOSITS INCLUDED IN BROAD MONEY				GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS* (5)	FOREIGN LIABILITIES (6)	LOAN FROM BNR (7)	SHARES AND OTHER EQUITY (8)	BANKS LIABILITIES** (9)	LIABILITIES NON CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE (10)***	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (11)=(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)+(8)+(9)+(10)
	TRANSFERABLE (1)	NONTRANSFERABLE (2)	FOREIGN CURRENCY (3)	DEPOSITS INCLUDED IN BROAD MONEY (4)=(1)+(2)+(3)							
June 2021	1,058,457.6	1,027,534.8	751,177.8	2,837,170.2	72,924.1	240,292.6	173,209.8	686,461.0	182,306.9	483,736.5	**4,676,101.1**
June 2022	1,327,355.2	1,177,562.6	915,530.1	3,420,447.8	109,643.4	308,418.4	193,792.8	783,165.0	111,940.3	549,387.6	**5,476,795.4**
Jun-23											
Jun-24											
2021											
January	975,342.4	934,933.1	652,299.1	2,562,574.6	89,475.3	262,262.2	248,230.2	621,103.4	139,947.9	453,992.3	**4,377,585.9**
February	1,002,365.3	942,817.3	674,623.2	2,619,805.8	87,384.0	299,319.4	244,766.0	627,471.6	113,243.2	470,566.3	**4,462,556.4**
March	1,051,146.5	942,658.5	708,268.8	2,702,073.8	99,147.9	312,001.7	225,219.1	652,931.2	115,798.6	433,961.0	**4,541,133.3**
April	1,002,894.0	970,069.1	708,942.3	2,681,905.4	87,813.4	268,542.3	267,568.5	663,742.2	116,584.5	453,299.0	**4,539,455.3**
May	1,020,132.6	1,001,904.9	714,863.8	2,736,901.3	87,885.8	240,902.5	248,169.1	666,415.2	107,041.6	447,299.5	**4,534,615.0**
June	1,058,457.6	1,027,534.8	751,177.8	2,837,170.2	72,924.1	240,292.6	173,209.8	686,461.0	182,306.9	483,736.5	**4,676,101.1**
July	1,074,935.9	1,005,466.4	764,940.6	2,845,342.9	89,367.3	289,824.2	312,535.1	684,317.4	118,638.7	469,738.2	**4,809,763.7**
August	1,119,403.9	1,049,237.6	748,373.8	2,917,015.3	104,342.2	280,511.1	260,183.0	701,077.3	143,831.2	482,056.8	**4,889,016.8**
September	1,025,195.8	1,102,717.9	772,674.1	2,900,587.8	114,197.5	295,347.8	271,240.8	706,237.1	167,062.2	489,503.5	**4,944,176.8**
October	1,097,965.8	1,061,015.7	813,221.1	2,972,202.6	111,186.7	341,167.9	256,878.3	715,040.3	172,359.1	500,300.0	**5,069,134.8**
November	1,152,855.4	1,050,117.2	785,786.0	2,988,758.7	103,853.0	301,971.7	226,519.3	727,325.6	177,023.5	526,699.8	**5,052,151.6**
December	1,111,572.3	1,088,922.8	841,589.6	3,042,084.8	115,409.7	295,152.7	264,697.7	723,890.9	174,063.7	541,605.3	**5,156,904.9**
2022											
January	1,099,465.1	1,121,409.1	878,005.5	3,098,879.8	110,730.4	261,450.7	228,130.6	749,208.2	129,024.8	502,054.9	**5,079,479.5**
February	1,131,591.5	1,136,169.7	909,795.0	3,177,556.2	111,052.4	281,829.8	225,392.1	756,651.8	128,553.3	460,132.3	**5,141,168.0**
March	1,039,536.4	1,188,149.4	1,049,663.5	3,277,349.2	146,716.1	283,588.3	222,077.8	763,810.4	112,918.6	537,776.5	**5,344,236.8**
April	1,224,920.5	1,152,417.3	952,180.9	3,329,518.8	103,752.0	298,632.1	266,494.2	742,895.3	128,959.8	463,187.1	**5,333,439.2**
May	1,203,819.9	1,183,353.8	941,719.4	3,328,893.1	110,719.8	297,254.1	206,099.7	746,961.7	142,271.6	528,988.5	**5,361,188.5**
June	1,327,355.2	1,177,562.6	915,530.1	3,420,447.8	109,643.4	308,418.4	193,792.8	783,165.0	111,940.3	549,387.6	**5,476,795.4**
July	1,240,523.8	1,205,695.8	912,256.6	3,358,476.3	152,724.2	396,539.2	193,437.6	919,932.6	300,199.0	762,637.8	**6,083,946.6**
August	1,392,158.5	1,257,768.5	978,793.3	3,628,720.3	151,266.8	353,124.2	176,202.7	937,891.7	130,163.5	796,005.7	**6,173,374.9**
September	1,432,925.6	1,294,212.4	986,587.5	3,713,725.6	172,340.8	339,282.7	173,375.1	997,441.4	128,509.3	706,656.9	**6,231,331.8**
October	1,416,060.6	1,322,627.0	939,432.6	3,678,120.2	182,271.7	371,004.9	163,273.1	1,008,685.2	136,432.9	717,275.3	**6,257,063.2**
November	1,309,227.7	1,285,967.7	921,680.8	3,516,876.2	225,961.3	342,449.2	163,050.2	1,034,938.6	233,796.6	753,057.1	**6,270,129.2**
December	1,297,168.3	1,340,058.9	1,053,922.5	3,691,149.7	140,086.7	606,018.1	178,119.9	1,043,345.4	199,462.8	530,789.0	**6,388,971.7**
2023											
January	1,380,825.4	1,239,441.2	1,000,330.9	3,620,597.4	162,841.3	405,530.8	189,770.8	1,065,884.3	230,915.1	703,282.3	**6,378,822.0**
February	1,366,045.2	1,265,726.6	988,434.5	3,620,206.3	128,650.4	429,510.1	205,016.1	1,062,579.3	282,648.1	630,697.0	**6,359,307.3**
March	1,445,571.8	1,248,171.4	972,793.2	3,666,536.4	137,279.5	463,146.1	148,549.6	1,070,040.6	314,660.0	652,680.4	**6,452,892.7**
April	1,353,632.0	1,350,240.8	1,025,645.0	3,729,517.8	104,630.4	445,264.8	218,206.3	1,081,680.2	299,218.4	697,853.8	**6,576,371.7**
May	1,457,883.7	1,322,642.0	1,067,008.1	3,847,533.8	114,942.9	441,098.3	143,103.3	1,089,637.2	325,180.3	811,025.5	**6,772,521.4**
June	1,539,509.8	1,365,592.7	1,108,815.1	4,013,917.6	112,031.5	552,687.8	153,683.1	1,104,828.9	370,287.3	598,006.2	**6,905,442.4**
July	1,680,925.4	1,319,281.6	1,158,823.2	4,159,030.3	136,943.8	305,432.1	170,593.9	1,127,980.6	341,456.3	851,234.4	**7,092,671.3**
August	1,647,391.6	1,363,829.4	1,148,536.2	4,159,757.1	143,853.4	307,565.4	143,799.0	1,141,580.8	366,484.6	904,383.0	**7,142,395.0**
September	1,742,232.6	1,330,759.8	1,183,342.6	4,256,335.0	124,015.6	319,178.5	145,261.0	1,172,263.4	303,390.0	779,607.6	**7,163,145.7**
October	1,662,371.4	1,377,388.9	1,353,641.9	4,393,402.2	94,084.7	336,126.6	229,291.1	1,195,907.7	284,325.1	843,430.8	**7,395,633.2**
November	1,698,692.1	1,400,277.3	1,378,387.0	4,477,356.4	101,258.9	359,309.8	138,213.7	1,212,804.7	342,414.0	894,857.9	**7,468,126.6**
December	1,713,563.7	1,346,849.0	1,516,609.0	4,577,021.7	118,983.0	390,830.4	241,706.0	1,230,568.6	282,048.0	788,914.1	**7,690,437.8**
2024											
January	1,666,882.8	1,509,729.6	1,454,263.1	4,630,875.4	116,069.9	328,506.7	204,852.6	1,252,400.7	296,225.9	904,015.3	**7,718,768.6**
February	1,548,963.2	1,544,257.5	1,475,284.3	4,568,504.9	91,672.4	346,285.0	269,183.8	1,268,595.3	343,696.9	925,928.6	**7,766,395.9**
March	1,559,200.7	1,588,030.1	1,496,848.0	4,644,078.8	140,182.6	375,206.0	253,160.4	1,293,238.2	363,972.3	782,709.0	**7,832,272.0**
April	1,582,130.2	1,564,881.6	1,474,716.1	4,621,727.9	134,060.8	328,601.6	235,788.9	1,312,859.3	445,681.7	954,882.2	**7,951,893.1**
May	1,692,948.5	1,597,832.8	1,545,765.0	4,836,546.2	75,843.5	365,303.0	236,870.8	1,328,644.5	399,664.7	848,543.3	**8,137,433.1**
June	1,791,659.0	1,680,036.0	1,595,152.6	5,066,847.6	90,362.7	381,695.5	235,190.2	1,352,476.7	354,276.0	935,694.6	**8,461,932.1**

Source: NBR

(*) Includes both central government and local governments, but excludes Social Security Fund
(**) Calculated by summing all deposits and loans from ODCs in the consolidated sectoral balance sheet
(***) Computed as other liabilities in the ODCs sectoral balance sheet, adjusted with the difference between their positions at the central bank and their own records
Note that ODCs include:
(1) BHR from December 2005 to November 2011
(2) UOB since August 2007
(3) CCP (Comptes Cheques Postaux) between December 2008 and November 2011
(4) KCB since January 2009
(5) ZIGAMA-CSS since December 2009
(6) UNGUKA and Bank of Africa (BOA) since November 2011
(7) EQUITY since December 2011
(8) AB Bank since January 2014
(9) NCBA (formerly named CRANE Bank) since August 2014
(10) BRD Commercial since March 2015 to June 2016
(11) KCB merged with BPR to become BPR Bank Rwanda since April 2022

DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY

Appendix 8

(in FRW million)

ASSETS	NET FOREIGN ASSETS			DOMESTIC CREDIT						OTHER ITEMS NET (10)	TOTAL ASSETS (11)=(3)+(9)+(10)
				NET CLAIMS TO THE GOVERNMENT			CREDIT TO ECONOMY		TOTAL DOMESTIC CREDIT (9)=(6)+(7)+(8)		
	GROSS ASSETS (1)	GROSS LIABILITIES (2)	NET FOREIGN ASSETS (3)= (1)-(2)	CLAIMS (4)	DEPOSITS (5)	NET CLAIMS (6)=(4)-(5)	CLAIMS ON PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (7)	CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR (8)			
June 2021	1,856,641.8	516,268.8	1,340,372.9	929,296.2	631,523.4	297,772.8	129,777.9	2,390,311.7	2,817,862.3	-1,060,718.3	**3,097,517.0**
June 2022	2,249,309.0	784,389.7	1,464,919.4	1,082,188.4	773,595.0	308,593.4	120,514.4	2,551,321.1	2,980,429.0	-1,121,792.1	**3,323,556.2**
June-23	2,638,002.3	562,474.1	2,075,528.3	1,288,084.9	762,389.0	525,695.9	249,880.0	3,437,643.1	4,213,219.0	-1,970,390.9	**4,318,356.4**
June-24	3,392,309.2	778,141.4	2,614,167.8	1,339,210.3	732,300.4	606,909.9	352,292.5	4,208,877.4	5,168,079.8	-2,376,996.8	**5,405,250.7**
2021											
January	1,950,043.5	564,742.5	1,385,301.0	825,633.4	837,253.1	-11,619.6	137,852.5	2,244,801.4	2,371,034.3	-962,234.6	**2,794,100.8**
February	1,919,401.8	599,750.1	1,319,651.7	837,388.0	746,480.2	90,907.7	142,313.3	2,280,353.3	2,513,574.3	-970,152.0	**2,863,074.0**
March	1,995,905.0	604,070.0	1,391,835.0	858,539.2	783,689.6	74,849.6	137,538.2	2,301,546.7	2,513,934.5	-964,213.8	**2,941,555.7**
April	1,932,007.7	544,284.9	1,387,722.8	869,236.0	819,496.0	49,740.0	135,880.6	2,364,069.1	2,549,689.7	-1,012,128.1	**2,925,284.3**
May	1,889,763.2	520,671.9	1,369,091.2	863,767.1	722,200.9	141,566.2	167,776.6	2,331,099.1	2,640,442.0	-1,021,924.5	**2,987,608.7**
June	1,856,641.8	516,268.8	1,340,372.9	929,296.2	631,523.4	297,772.8	129,777.9	2,390,311.7	2,817,862.3	-1,060,718.3	**3,097,517.0**
July	1,884,922.8	565,621.2	1,319,301.6	931,006.0	710,045.7	220,960.3	131,393.6	2,497,970.4	2,850,324.3	-1,071,823.6	**3,097,802.3**
August	2,265,465.0	772,357.9	1,493,107.1	1,004,621.0	860,819.5	143,801.5	127,373.7	2,502,892.0	2,774,067.2	-1,100,658.9	**3,166,515.4**
September	2,153,819.2	787,985.6	1,365,833.6	981,846.0	751,371.3	230,474.8	139,019.8	2,524,528.7	2,894,023.3	-1,107,702.0	**3,152,154.9**
October	2,142,042.1	822,746.2	1,319,295.9	992,906.9	734,242.7	258,664.2	140,386.9	2,599,877.0	2,998,928.0	-1,097,546.4	**3,220,677.5**
November	2,167,871.0	801,971.5	1,365,899.5	1,037,675.7	738,521.3	299,154.4	135,077.5	2,529,755.8	2,963,987.7	-1,089,399.2	**3,240,488.1**
December	2,249,309.0	784,389.7	1,464,919.4	1,082,188.4	773,595.0	308,593.4	120,514.4	2,551,321.1	2,980,429.0	-1,121,792.1	**3,323,556.2**
2022											
January	2,135,206.4	747,833.3	1,387,373.0	1,079,036.07	665,108.0	413,928.0	117,012.2	2,545,832.7	3,076,772.9	-1,101,140.9	**3,363,005.1**
February	2,181,754.6	772,396.6	1,409,358.0	1,080,888.37	629,819.5	451,068.9	135,760.2	2,544,345.3	3,131,174.5	-1,097,090.6	**3,443,441.9**
March	2,302,485.8	615,237.4	1,687,248.4	1,103,943.83	819,757.7	284,186.1	115,589.8	2,628,518.0	3,028,294.0	-1,162,445.1	**3,553,097.2**
April	2,249,012.6	620,942.1	1,628,070.5	1,121,765.63	842,587.2	279,178.4	128,303.2	2,680,151.4	3,087,633.0	-1,100,192.9	**3,615,510.5**
May	2,343,168.7	624,910.4	1,718,258.3	1,130,822.01	906,587.2	224,234.8	119,302.2	2,737,321.8	3,080,858.8	-1,165,792.2	**3,633,324.9**
June	2,351,692.9	619,938.6	1,731,754.3	1,146,532.36	840,233.0	306,299.4	120,329.1	2,777,055.4	3,203,683.9	-1,209,885.3	**3,725,552.9**
July	2,314,306.8	601,775.4	1,712,531.4	1,175,682.82	859,116.9	316,565.9	123,062.0	3,072,916.8	3,512,544.7	-1,581,307.1	**3,643,769.0**
August	2,160,288.6	613,294.4	1,546,994.2	1,250,484.02	708,316.0	542,168.0	122,157.9	3,097,141.0	3,761,466.9	-1,404,088.9	**3,904,372.2**
September	2,143,752.9	579,356.8	1,564,396.2	1,292,438.27	675,672.2	616,766.1	142,367.4	3,094,764.1	3,853,897.6	-1,434,211.0	**3,984,082.7**
October	2,044,356.5	562,348.3	1,482,008.2	1,264,723.63	645,961.0	618,762.6	161,326.6	3,160,852.8	3,940,942.1	-1,478,429.0	**3,944,521.3**
November	2,021,011.2	632,282.6	1,388,728.5	1,377,572.82	627,653.4	749,919.4	181,809.8	3,141,066.7	4,072,796.0	-1,671,198.6	**3,790,325.9**
December	2,239,013.2	588,878.8	1,650,134.5	1,398,689.79	703,319.7	695,370.1	169,590.0	3,166,542.8	4,031,502.9	-1,681,235.9	**4,000,401.4**
2023											
January	1,997,407.2	591,031.3	1,406,375.9	1,334,631.04	559,873.1	774,757.9	167,021.5	3,177,000.4	4,118,779.8	-1,619,489.0	**3,905,666.7**
February	1,982,329.4	603,121.0	1,379,208.4	1,305,625.50	496,373.9	809,251.6	193,290.4	3,235,990.3	4,238,532.3	-1,706,877.9	**3,910,862.8**
March	2,268,760.0	611,829.4	1,656,930.6	1,260,593.87	704,173.3	556,420.5	241,898.1	3,243,724.2	4,042,042.9	-1,733,128.5	**3,965,844.9**
April	2,404,133.1	565,315.8	1,838,817.3	1,280,031.65	830,813.3	449,218.4	236,585.4	3,298,142.3	3,983,946.0	-1,802,359.8	**4,020,403.5**
May	2,497,403.7	559,621.2	1,937,782.4	1,285,065.60	811,044.3	474,021.3	228,336.7	3,395,352.7	4,097,710.7	-1,896,748.5	**4,138,744.7**
June	2,638,002.3	562,474.1	2,075,528.3	1,288,084.92	762,389.0	525,695.9	249,880.0	3,437,643.1	4,213,219.0	-1,970,390.9	**4,318,356.4**
July	2,512,793.9	553,162.1	1,959,631.8	1,364,427.69	691,689.6	672,738.1	254,999.2	3,501,532.5	4,429,269.9	-1,931,537.0	**4,457,364.6**
August	2,440,642.9	554,656.3	1,885,986.7	1,352,966.61	591,095.9	761,870.7	273,425.6	3,521,200.1	4,556,496.4	-1,997,235.7	**4,445,247.4**
September	2,481,494.5	567,336.2	1,914,158.3	1,351,974.77	596,416.1	755,558.7	262,513.7	3,621,249.1	4,639,321.5	-2,016,314.6	**4,537,165.1**
October	2,519,376.1	584,964.2	1,934,411.9	1,383,685.67	525,682.2	858,003.5	273,153.6	3,631,020.4	4,762,177.5	-2,035,241.2	**4,661,348.2**
November	2,599,551.4	612,495.9	1,987,055.5	1,388,801.21	571,671.5	817,129.7	289,730.8	3,703,715.8	4,810,576.4	-2,046,004.5	**4,751,627.4**
December	3,154,177.9	725,907.4	2,428,270.5	1,405,779.45	897,626.2	508,153.3	296,899.4	3,796,848.6	4,601,901.2	-2,117,099.8	**4,913,071.9**
2024											
January	2,940,221.6	649,751.2	2,290,470.4	1,350,488.78	637,847.7	712,641.1	294,090.1	3,853,745.4	4,860,476.5	-2,224,359.2	**4,926,587.7**
February	2,833,424.0	665,699.2	2,167,724.8	1,303,251.97	547,449.4	755,802.6	288,886.6	3,942,170.8	4,986,859.9	-2,293,804.8	**4,860,779.9**
March	2,916,052.5	695,058.5	2,220,994.1	1,312,410.66	654,533.5	657,877.2	279,138.5	4,055,642.0	4,992,657.7	-2,261,959.6	**4,951,692.2**
April	2,879,893.8	647,908.4	2,231,985.4	1,329,850.44	677,328.3	652,522.1	314,878.1	4,066,694.9	5,034,095.2	-2,329,445.6	**4,936,635.0**
May	3,102,529.7	776,581.2	2,325,948.5	1,363,461.96	590,902.9	772,559.0	353,217.7	4,088,906.4	5,214,683.2	-2,369,643.7	**5,170,988.0**
June	3,392,309.2	778,141.4	2,614,167.8	1,339,210.32	732,300.4	606,909.9	352,292.5	4,208,877.4	5,168,079.8	-2,376,996.8	**5,405,250.7**

Source: NBR

DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY

Appendix 8 (Cont'd)

(in FRW million)

LIABILITIES	MONEY (M1)			BROAD MONEY (M2)		EXTENDED BROAD MONEY(M3)	
PERIOD	CURRENCY OUT OF BANKS (1)	TRANSFERABLE DEPOSITS IN FRW (2)	TOTAL NARROW MONEY (M1) (3)=(1)+(2)	OTHER DEPOSITS IN RWF (4)	BROAD MONEY (M2) (5)=(3)+(4)	FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS (6)	EXTENDED BROAD MONEY M3 (7)=(5)+(6)
June 2021	253,725.1	1,065,793.0	1,319,518.1	1,027,534.8	2,347,052.9	750,464.1	**3,097,517.0**
June 2022	304,990.3	1,329,802.6	1,634,792.9	1,175,229.9	2,810,022.9	915,530.1	**3,725,552.9**
June-23	304,438.8	1,539,509.8	1,843,948.6	1,365,592.7	3,209,541.3	1,108,815.1	**4,318,356.4**
June-24	334,557.6	1,795,504.5	2,130,062.1	1,680,036.0	3,810,098.1	1,595,152.6	**5,405,250.7**
2021							
January	225,682.9	981,876.1	1,207,559.1	934,933.1	2,142,492.1	651,608.6	**2,794,100.8**
February	231,741.4	1,014,599.3	1,246,340.7	942,817.3	2,189,157.9	673,916.1	**2,863,074.0**
March	229,301.2	1,062,025.0	1,291,326.3	942,658.5	2,233,984.8	707,571.0	**2,941,555.7**
April	231,507.0	1,015,478.6	1,246,985.6	970,069.1	2,217,054.7	708,229.7	**2,925,284.3**
May	242,445.5	1,029,110.1	1,271,555.6	1,001,904.9	2,273,460.5	714,148.2	**2,987,608.7**
June	253,725.1	1,065,793.0	1,319,518.1	1,027,534.8	2,347,052.9	750,464.1	**3,097,517.0**
July	248,419.1	1,079,692.7	1,328,111.8	1,005,466.4	2,333,578.2	764,224.1	**3,097,802.3**
August	243,843.1	1,125,876.4	1,369,719.6	1,049,237.6	2,418,957.1	747,558.2	**3,166,515.4**
September	246,846.9	1,030,719.5	1,277,566.5	1,102,717.9	2,380,284.3	771,870.6	**3,152,154.9**
October	243,117.3	1,104,132.8	1,347,250.1	1,061,015.7	2,408,265.8	812,411.7	**3,220,677.5**
November	244,737.2	1,160,661.9	1,405,399.1	1,050,117.2	2,455,516.3	784,971.8	**3,240,488.1**
December	273,541.6	1,120,320.8	1,393,862.3	1,088,922.8	2,482,785.2	840,771.0	**3,323,556.2**
2022							
January	259,155.3	1,105,263.1	1,364,418.4	1,121,409.1	2,485,827.5	877,177.5	**3,363,005.1**
February	261,140.5	1,137,168.8	1,398,309.3	1,136,169.7	2,534,479.0	908,963.0	**3,443,441.9**
March	270,730.9	1,045,381.8	1,316,112.7	1,188,149.4	2,504,262.1	1,048,835.1	**3,553,097.2**
April	282,447.2	1,229,412.7	1,511,859.9	1,152,417.3	2,664,277.2	951,233.3	**3,615,510.5**
May	291,727.4	1,217,475.8	1,509,203.2	1,183,353.8	2,692,557.0	940,767.9	**3,633,324.9**
June	304,990.3	1,329,802.6	1,634,792.9	1,175,229.9	2,810,022.9	915,530.1	**3,725,552.9**
July	285,292.7	1,240,523.8	1,525,816.6	1,205,695.8	2,731,512.4	912,256.6	**3,643,769.0**
August	275,651.9	1,392,158.5	1,667,810.4	1,257,768.5	2,925,578.9	978,793.3	**3,904,372.2**
September	270,357.2	1,432,925.6	1,703,282.8	1,294,212.4	2,997,495.3	986,587.5	**3,984,082.7**
October	266,401.0	1,416,060.6	1,682,461.6	1,322,627.0	3,005,088.6	939,432.6	**3,944,521.3**
November	273,449.7	1,309,227.7	1,582,677.4	1,285,967.7	2,868,645.1	921,680.8	**3,790,325.9**
December	309,251.8	1,297,168.3	1,606,420.0	1,340,058.9	2,946,479.0	1,053,922.5	**4,000,401.4**
2023							
January	285,069.3	1,380,825.4	1,665,894.7	1,239,441.2	2,905,335.8	1,000,330.9	**3,905,666.7**
February	290,656.6	1,366,045.2	1,656,701.7	1,265,726.6	2,922,428.3	988,434.5	**3,910,862.8**
March	299,308.5	1,445,571.8	1,744,880.3	1,248,171.4	2,993,051.7	972,793.2	**3,965,844.9**
April	290,885.7	1353631.969	1,644,517.6	1,350,240.8	2,994,758.5	1,025,645.0	**4,020,403.5**
May	291,210.9	1457883.664	1,749,094.6	1,322,642.0	3,071,736.6	1,067,008.1	**4,138,744.7**
June	304,438.8	1539509.756	1,843,948.6	1,365,592.7	3,209,541.3	1,108,815.1	**4,318,356.4**
July	295,545.4	1683714.416	1,979,259.8	1,319,281.6	3,298,541.4	1,158,823.2	**4,457,364.6**
August	282,798.4	1650083.417	1,932,881.8	1,363,829.4	3,296,711.2	1,148,536.2	**4,445,247.4**
September	277,570.0	1745492.702	2,023,062.7	1,330,759.8	3,353,822.5	1,183,342.6	**4,537,165.1**
October	265,492.0	1664825.417	1,930,317.4	1,377,388.9	3,307,706.3	1,353,641.9	**4,661,348.2**
November	272,321.2	1700641.868	1,972,963.1	1,400,277.3	3,373,240.4	1,378,387.0	**4,751,627.4**
December	328,492.4	1721121.561	2,049,613.9	1,346,849.0	3,396,462.9	1,516,609.0	**4,913,071.9**
2024							
January	290,936.0	1671658.988	1,962,595.0	1,509,729.6	3,472,324.6	1,454,263.1	**4,926,587.7**
February	290,722.0	1550516.058	1,841,238.1	1,544,257.5	3,385,495.6	1,475,284.3	**4,860,779.9**
March	305,581.8	1561232.258	1,866,814.0	1,588,030.1	3,454,844.1	1,496,848.0	**4,951,692.2**
April	310,237.0	1586800.243	1,897,037.3	1,564,881.6	3,461,918.8	1,474,716.1	**4,936,635.0**
May	325,189.0	1702201.269	2,027,390.2	1,597,832.8	3,625,223.0	1,545,765.0	**5,170,988.0**
June	334,557.6	1795504.485	2,130,062.1	1,680,036.0	3,810,098.1	1,595,152.6	**5,405,250.7**

Source: NBR

New Loans from July 2023 to June 2024
Data submitted by Banks
Amount in thousands of Frw
Amount in thousands of Frw
Cash credits
Individual and legal entities

Appendix 9

Jul 2023- March 2024	(Amount in thousand)			
Row Labels	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Grand Total
0001 : Personal loan	87,832,400	194,846,452	8,874,217	291,553,069
1000 : Agricultural, fisheries& livestock	8,786,604	8,658,914	1,683,312	19,128,829
2000 : Mining activities	88,210	2,144	-	90,354
3000 : Manufacturing activities	59,413,207	25,643,969	24,039,308	109,096,484
4000 : Water & energy activities	1,639,588	21,368	30,996,769	32,657,726
5000 : Mortgage industries	32,196,135	34,928,665	206,966,701	274,091,501
6000 : Trade	307,632,789	132,780,096	31,783,864	472,196,750
6400 : Restaurant & hotel	1,153,401	2,490,754	63,510,996	67,155,150
7000 : Transport & warehousing	51,605,287	42,527,588	20,823,697	114,956,573
8000 : OFI &Insurance	1,526,500	608,123	2,394,000	4,528,623
9000 : Service sector	98,585,640	116,487,021	20,944,903	236,017,563
Grand Total	650,459,762	558,995,093	412,017,768	1,621,472,623

2024: 1 April-30 June	(Amount in thousand)			
Row Labels	Long term	Medium term	Short term	Grand Total
A : Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	2,101,942	2,160,555	4,674,536	8,937,034
B : Mining And Quarrying	375,000	6,800	1,001,319	1,383,119
C : Manufacturing	16,688,709	1,594,733	29,020,732	47,304,174
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	300,000	-	3,506,242	3,806,242
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	39,653	100,000	311,000	450,653
F : Construction	64,473,085	5,759,843	36,777,931	107,010,860
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	9,071,512	19,777,288	128,643,632	157,492,432
H : Transportation And Storage	2,792,210	2,814,549	13,708,261	19,315,020
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	3,297,170	961,884	1,925,607	6,184,661
J : Information And Communication	-	15,000,000	4,751,927	19,751,927
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	781,402	223,909	603,019	1,608,330
L : Real Estate Activities	2,984,594	1,348,810	1,776,638	6,110,043
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	126,100	8,000	665,805	799,905
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	1,675,747	1,583,556	3,376,816	6,636,119
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1,793,665	5,908,810	2,450,654	10,153,129
P : Education	1,468,857	25,955	155,060	1,649,872
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	215,598	269,922	2,167,162	2,652,683
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	971,560	110	398,460	1,370,130
S : Other Service Activities	3,789,896	2,005,707	2,630,869	8,426,472
T : Activities Of Households As Employers;	52,352,937	21,037,126	56,948,831	130,338,895
Grand Total	165,299,638	80,587,559	295,494,502	541,381,699

* For the period April - June 2024, data are per International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.4

INTEREST RATE STRUCTURE (in %)

Appendix 10

DESCRIPTION	2023												2024					
PERIOD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Central bank rate (CBR)	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Refinancing Facility	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Deposit rate	9.33	9.73	9.47	9.29	9.47	9.64	9.47	9.80	9.46	10.70	9.04	10.41	9.71	10.59	10.58	10.69	9.72	10.10
Lending rate	15.67	15.81	16.29	16.75	16.50	16.37	15.59	15.86	16.35	15.77	15.78	15.80	15.89	16.53	16.60	15.87	15.75	15.81
Repo Rate	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00
Reverse Repo	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00
Overnight Deposit Facility	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00
Standing Lending Facility	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.00
Interbank rate	7.16	7.30	7.62	7.71	7.75	7.77	7.79	8.00	8.19	8.19	8.25	8.31	8.29	8.28	8.29	8.30	8.29	7.83
Weight average rate on T-bill market :	7.73	8.08	8.50	9.06	9.35	9.67	9.90	9.88	9.35	8.80	9.05	9.25	9.35	9.58	9.28	8.96	8.75	8.59
28 days	7.00	7.41	7.82	8.00	8.22	8.66							8.57	8.82	8.58	8.30	8.02	7.96
91 days	7.44	7.61	7.98	8.26	8.61	8.87							9.20	9.21	9.13	8.82	8.60	8.48
182 days	8.31	8.33	8.61	10.02	10.33	10.44							9.64	9.82	9.62	9.30	8.80	8.60
364 days	8.83	8.96	9.60	9.94	10.24	10.70							10.01	10.46	9.77	9.41	9.57	9.33
T-Bonds market																		
Tbond 2 yrs																		
Tbond 3 yrs							11.57											
Tbond 5 yrs						11.76				11.80								11.99
Tbond 7 yrs		11.95									12.18							
Tbond 10 yrs			12.15			12.77			12.80					12.77	12.00		12.98	
Tbond 15 yrs				13.00				13.00				13.00				13.00		
Tbond 20 yrs	13.15				13.25		13.15						13.29					

Source: NBR

Appendix 11

EXCHANGE RATES OF THE SELECTED MAJOR CURRENCIES (PERIOD AVERAGE)

Description	1USD	1£stg	1YEN	1DTS	1EURO	1YUAN
2020-2021 (Fiscal year average)	967.99	1305.07	9.09	1373.06	1155.39	146.52
2021-2022 (Fiscal year average)	1007.90	1341.78	8.61	1403.40	1136.40	156.17
2022-2023 (Fiscal Year average)	1075.38	1296.00	7.84	1423.12	1127.34	154.65
2023-2024 (Fiscal Year average)	1251.16	1576.20	8.39	1659.51	1353.26	173.18
2021						
January	973.86	1327.84	9.39	1404.69	1185.20	150.53
February	976.31	1355.61	9.27	1406.54	1181.44	151.16
March	977.99	1355.43	9.00	1396.97	1164.61	150.28
April	980.98	1357.70	9.01	1402.58	1175.00	150.50
May	983.06	1384.82	9.01	1415.99	1194.66	152.92
June	985.84	1383.56	8.96	1415.93	1188.17	153.48
July	988.76	1365.85	8.97	1407.39	1168.85	152.72
August	991.55	1367.75	9.02	1409.38	1166.99	153.06
September	995.44	1367.86	9.04	1415.25	1172.26	154.14
October	1000.20	1368.77	8.84	1412.54	1160.47	155.75
November	1004.42	1352.94	8.81	1410.14	1147.08	157.22
December	1008.21	1341.64	8.85	1409.72	1139.41	158.33
Annual average	**988.89**	**1360.81**	**9.01**	**1408.93**	**1170.34**	**153.34**
2022						
January	1011.16	1371.36	8.80	1416.07	1145.03	159.11
February	1014.19	1373.16	8.80	1421.52	1150.15	159.84
March	1017.12	1340.14	8.59	1406.30	1121.03	160.30
April	1019.47	1319.36	8.07	1391.90	1103.35	158.48
May	1021.13	1270.66	7.93	1370.45	1080.28	152.25
June	1023.17	1261.91	7.64	1370.16	1081.95	152.82
Fiscal year average (July 2021-June 2022)	**1007.90**	**1341.78**	**8.61**	**1403.40**	**1136.40**	**156.17**
July	1026.53	1230.08	7.51	1351.46	1043.46	152.35
August	1031.86	1236.33	7.63	1356.44	1044.03	151.64
September	1038.50	1175.63	7.26	1340.77	1028.47	147.95
October	1045.74	1180.82	7.11	1339.29	1028.78	145.38
November	1053.71	1236.34	7.40	1369.67	1073.90	146.78
December	1064.50	1296.81	7.88	1413.75	1126.00	152.47
Annual average	**1031.78**	**1262.71**	**7.78**	**1373.96**	**1078.88**	**152.42**
2023						
January	1077.49	1319.12	8.26	1448.42	1162.06	158.82
February	1088.56	1315.02	8.19	1457.20	1165.67	159.17
March	1096.72	1331.40	8.20	1465.43	1174.46	159.03
April	1110.30	1381.10	8.31	1497.47	1217.12	161.20
May	1123.75	1402.45	8.20	1507.84	1221.96	160.78
June	1146.84	1446.86	8.13	1529.70	1242.10	160.19
Fiscal year average (July 2022-June 2023)	**1075.38**	**1296.00**	**7.84**	**1423.12**	**1127.34**	**154.65**
July	1172.25	1512.46	8.34	1575.97	1297.94	163.14
August	1186.31	1507.80	8.19	1581.73	1294.34	163.64
September	1202.33	1492.21	8.14	1587.50	1284.57	164.82
October	1224.10	1489.72	8.18	1605.46	1292.77	167.52
November	1237.14	1535.63	8.26	1637.04	1336.89	171.19
December	1255.82	1589.39	8.71	1675.61	1369.17	175.79
Annual average	**1160.14**	**1443.60**	**8.26**	**1547.45**	**1254.92**	**163.78**
2024						
January	1271.09	1614.68	8.69	1695.33	1386.18	177.21
February	1277.95	1614.08	8.54	1694.75	1379.37	177.65
March	1286.89	1636.44	8.60	1711.38	1399.76	178.72
April	1293.19	1617.32	8.40	1706.03	1385.91	178.62
May	1299.52	1641.68	8.34	1718.24	1404.55	179.65
June	1307.28	1662.97	8.28	1725.07	1407.73	180.19
Fiscal year average (July 2023-June 2024)	**1251.16**	**1576.2**	**8.39**	**1659.51**	**1353.26**	**173.18**

Source : NBR

Appendix 12

EXCHANGE RATES OF THE SELECTED MAJOR CURRENCIES (END OF PERIOD)

Description	1USD	1£stg	1YEN	1DTS	1EURO	1YUAN
2020-2021(end June 2021)	987.14	1367.19	8.93	1408.44	1174.75	152.88
2021-2022(end June 2022)	1024.48	1242.75	7.50	1365.51	1071.05	153.01
2022-2023 (end June 2023)						
2023-2024 (end June 2024)						
2020						
January	926.08	1208.63	8.57	1274.62	1020.72	133.49
February	929.20	1198.06	8.62	1272.69	1022.72	132.60
March	930.68	1148.18	8.68	1275.57	1025.33	131.30
April	931.71	1160.91	8.83	1270.79	1011.84	132.01
May	933.55	1151.49	8.79	1274.82	1035.64	130.55
June	937.08	1152.66	8.79	1290.71	1053.14	132.58
July	943.68	1224.81	8.98	1327.57	1111.00	134.86
August	949.91	1267.32	9.00	1347.34	1130.68	138.63
September	956.81	1228.50	9.07	1346.50	1122.72	140.46
October	963.26	1243.28	9.23	1360.11	1125.09	144.11
November	968.43	1291.83	9.32	1384.11	1159.28	147.07
December	972.48	1323.98	9.43	1400.63	1195.37	148.79
2021						
January	975.20	1336.37	9.33	1403.41	1179.90	150.88
February	976.96	1362.91	9.20	1413.33	1187.06	150.96
March	979.28	1344.06	8.83	1387.54	1146.45	149.20
April	982.13	1370.03	9.03	1412.05	1190.20	151.84
May	984.30	1397.36	8.98	1420.76	1200.70	154.73
June	987.14	1367.19	8.93	1408.44	1174.75	152.88
July	990.01	1381.02	9.04	1413.23	1176.13	153.27
August	993.22	1368.76	9.04	1412.96	1173.74	153.56
September	997.53	1341.58	8.91	1410.05	1157.49	154.21
October	1002.51	1382.67	8.82	1417.05	1170.13	156.87
November	1006.44	1340.53	8.86	1407.05	1137.08	157.95
December	1009.62	1362.93	8.77	1413.05	1142.89	158.40
2022						
January	1012.48	1358.47	8.77	1409.46	1130.32	159.18
February	1015.49	1355.38	8.79	1415.84	1132.07	160.90
March	1018.60	1335.99	8.33	1409.01	1137.06	160.42
April	1020.03	1275.29	7.81	1366.78	1073.38	153.95
May	1022.17	1289.16	7.99	1379.06	1098.42	153.35
June	1024.48	1242.75	7.50	1365.51	1071.05	153.01
July	1028.82	1254.03	7.72	1354.87	1050.53	152.56
August	1034.73	1209.08	7.47	1349.64	1038.91	150.14
September	1041.93	1156.96	7.20	1329.38	1021.61	146.47
October	1048.83	1216.70	7.10	1348.19	1044.53	144.31
November	1057.63	1268.15	7.64	1389.99	1095.60	148.11
December	1070.71	1290.64	8.08	1424.95	1142.45	153.97
2023						
January	1083.76	1337.14	8.32	1464.92	1175.01	160.38
February	1091.07	1314.68	8.01	1447.07	1155.55	157.31
March	1103.62	1367.72	8.31	1485.14	1203.17	160.85
April	1115.51	1391.60	8.26	1507.17	1228.41	161.31
May	1131.58	1402.19	8.10	1505.99	1210.45	159.28
June	1164.55	1469.43	8.05	1553.37	1265.17	160.54
July	1178.14	1514.74	8.36	1582.30	1299.26	164.79
August	1193.32	1517.79	8.16	1587.29	1303.47	163.80
September	1214.91	1485.65	8.14	1593.13	1285.74	166.39
October	1229.50	1489.42	8.22	1611.00	1298.47	168.00
November	1245.24	1583.38	8.46	1660.51	1369.64	174.87
December	1263.93	1614.23	8.95	1695.78	1399.55	178.24
2024						
January	1274.90	1616.00	8.62	1695.77	1379.12	177.52
February	1281.74	1623.46	8.56	1700.11	1388.77	178.18
March	1290.20	1629.91	8.53	1709.56	1396.39	178.60
April	1295.09	1623.07	8.26	1706.93	1385.42	178.80
May	1302.98	1656.68	8.30	1723.33	1409.31	179.90
June	1311.13	1655.17	8.14	1724.15	1401.40	180.40

Source : NBR

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(in USD million)

Appendix 14

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (in Mil USD)	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
A. Current Account	**-1099.75**	**-1244.48**	**-1164.11**	**-1118.81**	**-1634.43**	**-1845.79**
Balance on goods and services	**-1392.6**	**-1595.8**	**-1663.8**	**-1845.4**	**-2240.6**	**-2330.3**
Goods (Trade Balance)	**-1325.6**	**-1563.4**	**-1684.5**	**-1723.5**	**-2235.6**	**-2447.0**
Exports f.o.b.	1101.0	1277.4	1487.2	1853.2	2404.6	2570.6
Of which: coffee	69.0	59.8	60.2	75.6	115.9	78.7
tea	83.6	93.5	89.9	103.4	107.1	115.0
Imports f.o.b.	2426.7	2840.8	3171.7	3576.7	4640.1	5017.7
Services (net)	**-67.0**	**-32.5**	**20.7**	**-121.9**	**-5.0**	**116.7**
Services: credit	971.2	809.8	541.3	695.5	953.3	1073.8
Services: debit	1038.2	842.3	520.6	817.4	958.3	957.1
Primary income (net) = income in BPM5	**-340.2**	**-264.2**	**-200.6**	**-246.7**	**-288.1**	**-338.8**
Primary income: credit	14.8	14.6	17.0	23.4	32.0	43.4
Primary income: debit	355.0	278.8	217.6	270.1	320.2	382.2
Secondary income (net) = Transfers in BPM5	**633.1**	**615.5**	**700.2**	**973.3**	**894.3**	**823.4**
Secondary income: credit	716.8	677.3	778.8	1057.9	961.5	885.9
Secondary income: debit	83.7	61.8	78.6	84.6	67.2	62.5
Private transfers net	323.0	303.7	380.0	452.2	513.3	543.4
o/w: Remittances from diaspora (net)	208.7	208.2	296.5	377.0	444.0	469.3
credit	255.8	244.6	333.8	418.8	489.9	519.3
debit	47.1	36.4	37.3	41.8	45.9	50.0
o/w: Private transfers for churches and associations (net)	114.3	95.6	83.5	75.2	69.4	74.1
credit	122.1	104.8	87.9	80.6	74.3	78.7
debit	7.7	9.2	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.7
o/w: official transfers - credit	338.9	328.0	357.1	558.5	397.2	287.9
budgetary grants	183.2	199.4	255.2	446.5	302.6	200.7
nonbudgetary grants	155.7	128.6	101.9	112.0	94.6	87.2
- debit	28.8	16.2	36.9	37.3	16.2	7.9
B. Capital Account	**264.4**	**292.6**	**340.1**	**392.6**	**370.6**	**402.2**
Capital account: credit (PIP)	264.4	292.6	340.1	392.6	370.6	402.2
Capital account: debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net lending(+)/ net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital accounts)	**-835.3**	**-951.9**	**-824.0**	**-726.2**	**-1264.8**	**-1443.6**
C. Financial Account: Net lending(+)/ net borrowing (-)	**-779.3**	**-776.4**	**-701.9**	**-935.9**	**-1074.7**	**0.0**
Direct investment	**-282.2**	**-259.2**	**-132.7**	**-285.6**	**-418.9**	**-571.4**
Direct investment: assets	11.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Direct investment: liabilities (FDI)	293.3	261.7	132.7	285.6	418.9	571.4
Portfolio investment	**19.2**	**-4.7**	**8.0**	**-260.9**	**108.6**	**17.9**
Portfolio investment: assets	18.6	30.9	9.9	21.3	50.2	18.8
Portfolio investment: liabilities	-0.6	35.6	1.9	282.2	-58.4	0.9
Other investment	**-629.8**	**-923.4**	**-492.0**	**-716.3**	**-659.6**	**-1053.4**
Other investment: assets	-64.1	38.3	71.3	55.5	47.6	99.2
Other investment: liabilities	565.6	961.6	563.2	771.8	707.2	1152.6
o/w general government current loans	296.8	436.2	354.8	213.7	399.7	454.1
o/w general government project loans	252.0	319.7	338.0	403.4	379.1	449.4
o/w general government amortization (current+project)	30.9	60.9	68.6	85.2	101.4	98.8
o/w private sector loans	120.1	74.8	118.6	144.4	80.8	111.6
o/w private sector amortization	85.4	91.9	163.1	150.5	58.4	61.7
Net errors and ommissions	**56.0**	**175.5**	**122.1**	**-209.7**	**190.1**	**53.8**
Overall balance	**113.5**	**410.9**	**-85.2**	**326.9**	**-104.8**	**217.1**
Reserve Assets	**113.5**	**410.9**	**-85.2**	**326.9**	**-104.8**	**217.1**
For the record						
Gross official reserves (Mil USD)	1251.2	1660.6	1591.8	1,830.3	1,711.8	1,921.8
Gross reserves in month of imports G&S	4.5	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.7
Trade balance (in percent of GDP)	-13.4	-15.3	-15.9	-14.5	-15.7	-17.3
Current account balance in percent of GDP (including official transfers)	-11.1	-12.2	-11.0	-9.4	-11.5	-13.1
Current account balance in percent of GDP (excluding official transfers)	-14.2	-15.3	-14.0	-13.8	-14.2	-15.1
Overall balance (in percent of GDP)	1.1	4.0	-0.8	2.8	-0.7	1.5
GDP (millions $US, Current)	9915.8	10200.0	10606.4	11887.9	14216.7	14135.9
GDP (billions in RFW, current)	8716.0	9384.0	10267.0	11983.0	15283.0	17684.0
Exchange rate of 1 USD (RFW/1 USD), end period	898.3	937.1	987.1	1024.5	1164.6	1311.1
Exchange rate average (RFW/1 USD)	879.00	920.00	968.00	1008.00	1075.00	1251.00

Source: NBR

NOTES: The current appendices are in BPM5 format and some differences in the historical data especially on services have come about because of improved coverage as well as changes in source data, BMP6 recommends survey based data and in this case , some services line items have been updated with the survey data.

other sources of differences are different adjustments i.e adjustment for coverage, classification, and for timing as recommended by BPM6 and IMTS 2010.

RWANDA's EXPORTS

Appendix 15

(FOB value in USD million)

	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
I. Coffee					
Value	**59.83**	**60.22**	**75.57**	**115.92**	**78.71**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	7.5%	6.5%	5.6%	7.1%	3.1%
% change of value	-13.3%	0.6%	25.5%	53.4%	-32.1%
Volume (1,000 tons)	19634.34	16734.79	15184.57	20064.96	16478.59
% change of volume	-8.9%	-14.8%	-9.3%	32.1%	-17.9%
Unit value (US$/kg)	3.05	3.60	4.98	5.78	4.78
% change of unit value	-4.8%	18.1%	38.3%	16.1%	-17.3%
II. Tea					
Value	**93.54**	**89.91**	**103.35**	**107.06**	**114.96**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	12%	10%	8%	7%	4%
% change of value	12%	-4%	15%	4%	6%
Volume (1,000 tons)	32563.57	34357.08	35309.06	38713.52	38483.38
% change of volume	7%	6%	3%	10%	-1%
Unit value (US$/kg)	2.87	2.62	2.93	2.77	2.99
% change of unit value	5%	-9%	12%	-6%	8%
III. Minerals					
Value	**79.02**	**108.36**	**196.28**	**200.24**	**206.37**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	9.9%	11.7%	14.5%	12.3%	8.0%
% change of value	-37.5%	37.1%	81.1%	2.0%	3.1%
Volume (1,000 tons)	5621.53	6644.33	7734.97	9071.94	9571.71
% change of volume	-29.5%	18.2%	16.4%	17.3%	5.5%
Cassiterite					
Value	**25.43**	**47.92**	**83.20**	**68.67**	**82.71**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	3.2%	5.2%	6.1%	4.2%	3.2%
% change of value	-42.8%	88.4%	73.6%	-17.5%	20.4%
Volume (1,000 tons)	2842.64	3425.32	3635.59	4443.42	4746.99
% change of volume	-33.9%	20.5%	6.1%	22.2%	6.8%
Unit value (US$/kg)	8.95	13.99	22.88	15.45	17.42
% change of unit value	-13.5%	56.4%	63.6%	-32.5%	12.7%
Coltan					
Value	**39.69**	**37.33**	**54.10**	**81.63**	**91.03**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	3.5%
% change of value	-33.6%	-6.0%	44.9%	50.9%	11.5%
Volume (1,000 tons)	1201.08	1105.69	1115.96	1681.75	2205.66
% change of volume	-20.9%	-7.9%	0.9%	50.7%	31.2%
Unit value (US$/kg)	33.04	33.76	48.48	48.54	41.27
% change of unit value	-16.0%	2.2%	43.6%	0.1%	-15.0%
Wolfram					
Value	**13.90**	**23.11**	**58.98**	**49.94**	**32.62**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	1.7%	2.5%	4.3%	3.1%	1.3%
% change of value	-37.6%	66.3%	155.2%	-15.3%	-34.7%
Volume (1,000 tons)	1577.81	2113.32	2983.41	2946.77	2619.06
% change of volume	-26.6%	33.9%	41.2%	-1.2%	-11.1%
Unit value (US$/kg)	8.81	10.94	19.77	16.95	12.46
% change of unit value	-15.0%	24.2%	80.8%	-14.3%	-26.5%
IV . Hides and skins					
Value	**0.91**	**1.72**	**2.03**	**0.66**	**0.51**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
% change of value	-64.2%	89.3%	18.0%	-67.4%	-22.9%
Volume (1,000 tons)	1489.85	3151.14	3685.17	3436.76	3336.80
% change of volume	-73.4%	111.5%	16.9%	-6.7%	-2.9%
Unit value (US$/kg)	0.61	0.55	0.55	0.19	0.15
% change of unit value	34.6%	-10.5%	0.9%	-65.0%	-20.6%
V. Pyrethrum					
Value	**5.57**	**3.50**	**4.19**	**5.46**	**7.58**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
% change of value	-11.9%	-37.1%	19.7%	30.2%	38.8%
Volume (1,000 tons)	92.82	20.37	20.54	25.00	32.43
% change of volume	85.7%	-78.1%	0.8%	21.7%	29.7%
Unit value (US$/kg)	59.98	172.09	204.24	218.42	233.73
% change of unit value	-52.6%	186.9%	18.7%	6.9%	7.0%
VI. Other products					
Value	**479.29**	**610.42**	**864.50**	**1057.04**	**1016.93**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	60.3%	66.0%	63.7%	64.7%	39.6%
% change of value	-24.5%	27.4%	41.6%	22.3%	-3.8%
Other ordinary products	**156.40**	**216.94**	**306.44**	**394.62**	**347.57**
Reexports	**322.88**	**393.48**	**558.06**	**662.42**	**669.36**
V. Gold	**482.34**	**562.48**	**495.94**	**772.03**	**995.58**
Sub-Total	***1200.49***	***1436.61***	***1741.87***	***2258.42***	***2420.63***
VII. Adjustments	**76.93**	**50.63**	**111.32**	**146.13**	**150.00**
Electricity	0.39	0.46	0.53	0.58	0.58
Postal colis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carnets 126	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goods procured in ports by carriers	1.72	2.42	11.16	22.22	36.98
Reexports of minerals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ajustment in transport and insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ajustments on exports/surveys	76.93	50.63	111.32	146.13	150.00
Aiustment on transport &Tea assurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total fob	**1277.43**	**1487.24**	**1853.20**	**2404.55**	**2570.63**
% change	**16.0%**	**16.4%**	**24.6%**	**29.8%**	**6.8%**

Source : NBR

RWANDA'S IMPORTS

Appendix 16

(Value in USD million)

	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
I. Capital goods					
Value	633.7	734.1	683.5	854.2	970.0
in % of Total M CIF, exclunding gold	23%	25%	20%	20%	24%
% change of value	-7%	16%	-7%	25%	14%
Volume (tons)	81647.4	115305.1	74214.4	108279.3	115241.7
% change of volume	6%	41%	-36%	46%	6%
Unit value (US$/kg)	7.8	6.4	9.2	7.9	8.4
% change of unit value	-1189%	-1797%	4467%	-14%	7%
II. Intermediate goods					
Value	712.4	826.2	973.9	1100.6	1049.6
in % of Total M CIF, exclunding gold	26%	28%	28%	25%	26%
% change of value	4%	16%	18%	13%	-1%
Volume (tons)	1158812.3	1524138.4	1417050.1	1677776.5	1702597.2
% change of volume	11%	32%	-7%	18%	2%
Unit value (US$/kg)	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
% change of unit value	-6%	-12%	27%	-5%	-3%
III . Energy products					
Value	483.5	295.2	543.8	805.3	693.9
in % of Total M CIF, exclunding gold	18%	10%	16%	18%	17%
% change of value	-11%	-39%	84%	48%	-14%
Volume (tons)	841209.6	631530.6	770494.1	885392.1	842863.3
% change of volume	-5%	-25%	22%	15%	-5%
Unit value (US$/kg)	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
% change of unit value	-6%	-19%	51%	29%	-9%

RWANDA'S IMPORTS

Appendix 16(2)

(Value in USD million)

	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
IV. Consumer goods					
Value	730.6	810.1	945.6	1180.5	1259.5
in % of Total M CIF, exclunding gold	27%	28%	27%	27%	32%
% change of value	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Volume (tons)	747480.8	835862.4	822326.0	1150445.1	1490623.9
% change of volume	-3%	12%	-2%	40%	30%
Unit value (US$/kg)	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
% change of unit value	8%	-1%	19%	-11%	-18%
1. Food				0.0	
Value	314.4	359.1	436.3	587.9	704.2
in % of Total M CIF, exclunding gold	11%	12%	12%	13%	18%
% change of value	1%	14%	21%	35%	20%
Volume (tons)	594120.7	672867.2	646541.0	955467.6	1289851.1
% change of volume	-5%	13%	-4%	48%	35%
Unit value (US$/kg)	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
% change of unit value	5%	1%	26%	-9%	-11%
2.Others consummer goods				0.0	
Value	416.2	450.9	509.3	592.7	555.3
in % of Total M CIF, exclunding gold	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%
% change of value	7%	8%	13%	16%	-6%
Volume (tons)	153360.1	162995.2	175785.0	194977.5	200772.8
% change of volume	4%	6%	8%	11%	3%
Unit value (US$/kg)	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
% change of unit value	3%	2%	5%	5%	-9%
V. Gold					
Value	460.1	561.1	493.4	746.0	1015.8
in % of Total M CIF	14%	16%	12%	15%	20%
% change of value		22%	-12%	51%	36%
Volume (tons)					
% change of volume					
Unit value (US$/kg)					
% change of unit value					
S/TOTAL	3020.4	3226.7	3640.3	4686.6	4988.8
% change	16%	7%	13%	29%	7%
V. Alustment					
Value	184.1	261.1	355.4	430.3	447.0
in % of Total M CIF	6%	7%	9%	8%	8%
electricity	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0
in % of Total M CIF	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Parcel post					
Import for reexport	177.0	259.0	349.8	422.3	434.8
Autres (dont)					
126 BIS Goods procured in ports by carriers	40.8	28.8	72.5	92.3	
Reexport non included					
Embassies' imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ICBT	7.2	2.1	5.6	8.0	12.2
Imports of TIGO 55			0.0		
Big projcts	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Imports of bank notes and coins	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
in % of Total M CIF					
VI. Import cif	3204.5	3487.8	3995.7	5117.0	5435.8
% change	15%	9%	15%	28%	7%
VII. Freight and Insurance	363.8	316.1	419.0	476.8	418.1
In % of Cif	11%	9%	10%	9%	9%
VIII.Total fob excluding gold	2380.6	2610.6	3083.3	3894.1	4001.8
% change	-2%	10%	18%	26%	3%

Source : NBR

SERVICES
(In USD million)

Appendix 17

	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Services net	-32.49	20.72	-121.91	-5.04	116.68
Credit	809.80	541.32	695.47	953.28	1073.82
Debit	842.29	520.59	817.37	958.31	957.14
Transport	-219.86	-158.41	-198.34	-261.78	-234.19
Credit	168.46	131.18	184.95	230.30	171.66
Debit	388.32	289.58	383.29	492.08	405.85
Travel	78.7	-20.8	15.1	164.0	217.7
Credit	331.8	87.6	254.8	470.1	595.3
Debit	253.0	108.4	239.7	306.1	377.6
Telecommunications, computer, and	2.026	5.020	4.890	5.298	8.506
Credit	20.103	23.588	26.555	28.688	33.054
Debit	18.076	18.568	21.665	23.390	24.548
Government goods and services n.i.e	146.316	225.774	148.377	170.467	206.892
Credit	246.321	275.827	206.161	200.939	235.841
Debit	100.006	50.053	57.785	30.472	28.949
Other services	-39.694	-30.851	-91.932	-82.988	-82.278
Credit	43.153	23.173	23.029	23.282	37.921
Debit	82.847	54.024	114.961	106.270	120.199

Source: NBR

Appendix 18

Primary and Secondary income
(In USD million)

	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Primary income (net) = Income in BPM6	**-264.2**	**-200.6**	**-246.7**	**-288.1**	**-338.8**
Primary income: credit	14.6	17.0	23.4	32.0	43.4
Primary income: debit	278.8	217.6	270.1	320.2	382.2
O/W: public sector debt interest	*91.9*	*77.3*	*79.1*	*95.0*	*147.2*
Other sectors debt interest	*80.8*	*53.7*	*41.7*	*41.6*	*47.2*
Compensation of employees	*30.4*	*23.5*	*39.3*	*46.9*	*382.2*
Dividends	*15.7*	*31.5*	*43.6*	*33.4*	*34.0*
Secondary income (net) = Transfers in BPM6	**615.5**	**700.2**	**973.3**	**894.3**	**823.4**
Secondary income: credit	677.3	778.8	1057.9	961.5	885.9
Secondary income: debit	61.8	78.6	84.6	67.2	62.5
Private transfers net	**303.7**	**380.0**	**452.2**	**513.3**	**543.4**
o/w: Remittances from diaspora (net)	208.2	296.5	377.0	444.0	469.3
credit	244.55	333.83	418.81	489.88	519.28
debit	36.38	37.30	41.78	45.91	49.96
o/w: Private transfers for churches and associations	95.60	83.53	75.18	69.38	74.06
credit	104.8	87.9	80.6	74.3	78.7
debit	9.2	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.7
o/w: official transfers - credit	328.0	357.1	558.5	397.2	287.9
budgetary grants	199.4	255.2	446.5	302.6	200.7
nonbudgetary grants	128.6	101.9	112.0	94.6	87.2
- debit	16.2	36.9	37.3	16.2	7.9

Source: NBR

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
(In USD million)

Appendix 19

	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
B. Capital Account	**292.58**	**340.14**	**392.62**	**370.63**	**402.20**
Capital account: credit (PIP)	292.6	340.1	392.6	370.6	402.2
Capital account: debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net lending(+)/ net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital accounts)	**-951.9**	**-824.0**	**-726.2**	**-1264.8**	**-1443.6**
C. Financial Account: Net lending(+)/ net borrowing (-)	**-776.4**	**-701.9**	**-935.9**	**-1074.7**	**0.0**
Direct investment	**-259.2**	**-132.7**	**-285.6**	**-418.9**	**-571.4**
Direct investment: assets	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Direct investment: liabilities (FDI)	261.7	132.7	285.6	418.9	571.4
Portfolio investment	**-4.7**	**8.0**	**-260.9**	**108.6**	**17.9**
Portfolio investment: assets	30.9	9.9	21.3	50.2	18.8
Portfolio investment: liabilities	35.6	1.9	282.2	-58.4	0.9
Other investment	**-923.4**	**-492.0**	**-716.3**	**-659.6**	**-1053.4**
Other investment: assets	38.3	71.3	55.5	47.6	99.2
Other investment: liabilities	961.6	563.2	771.8	707.2	1152.6
o/w general government current loans	436.2	354.8	213.7	399.7	454.1
o/w general government sector project loans	319.7	338.0	403.4	379.1	449.4
o/w general government amortization (current+project)	60.9	68.6	85.2	101.4	98.8
o/w private sector loans	74.8	118.6	144.4	80.8	111.6
o/w private sector amortization	91.9	163.1	150.5	58.4	61.7

Source: NBR

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA
BANKI NKURU Y'U RWANDA

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA, KN 6 AV.4 | P.O.Box: 531 Kigali Rwanda | Tel: (+250) 788 199 000
Email: info@bnr.rw | Swiftcode: BNRWRWRW | Twitter: @CentralBankRw | Website: www.bnr.rw