



**BANKI NKURU Y' U RWANDA— NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA- BANQUE NATIONALE DU RWANDA**

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# **Annual Report 2007**



**June 2008**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## I. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

### I.1. ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. World economic growth was marked by a slight decrease as it dropped from 5.0% to 4.9% between 2007 and 2006. This was resulted from hardened financial conditions in several countries of the world and the inflationary pressures which remained high reflecting the rise in the oil prices and in the agricultural raw materials.

2. In Overall, all the big economic regions were affected by this economic strain, although in different proportions. In the developed countries, on the whole year the economic growth rate slightly increased, reaching to 3.0% against 2.6% in 2006. In the euro zone, the economic growth remains strong in spite of a slight slowdown, that's respective growth rates of 2.9% and 2.6% in 2006 and 2007. In the developing countries, as in the countries in transition, the economic growth rates slightly dropped, coming from 6.5% to 5.9% and from 7.2% to 6.5% respectively of 2006 to 2007.

3. In Asian emerging countries, the activity grew at a rapid pace during the first half of the year and it is envisaged to 9.2% on the whole year. In Africa, the economic growth rate reached to 5.7% at the end of December 2007, against 5.6% in 2006. Of which in sub-Saharan Africa, the economic activity increased by 6.1% in 2007, against 5.7% in 2006.

### I.2. INFLATION

4. Overall inflation rate in Industrialised countries was 2.1% in 2007 against 2.2% in 2006. It was 2.9% in 2007 against 3.2% of 2006 in the United States, 2.1% in 2007 against 2.2% of 2006 in the Euro zone, while it was 0.1% in Japan. In developing countries of Asia average inflation rate was estimated at 5.3% against 4% in 2006. In Africa, inflation remained almost stable at 6.6% in average at the end of 2007 against 6.3% in 2006.

### I.3. WORLD TRADE

5. During the year 2007, the growth of the world trade continued but with a slight deceleration compared to the previous year. According to IMF estimates, the real growth of the world trade was at 9.2% at the end of 2006 and is envisaged to 6.6% at the end of 2007. According to these estimates, the world exports of goods and services would increase by 5.4% in the developed countries and 9.2% in the emerging countries and developing countries against 8.2% and 11.0% respectively in 2006. In the same way, the volume of imports would increase by 4.3% in the developed countries and 12.5% in the emerging and developing economies.

6. Concerning terms of trade, after depreciation over three consecutive years, they would improve slightly during 2007, reaching a rate of 0.2% against 0.9% in 2006. Conversely, in the emerging and developing countries, although the terms of trade are envisaged to improve, they would be less attractive than the previous year, that's respective rates of 0.2% and 4.7% in 2007 and 2006.

7. African real exports increased by 4.9% at the end of 2007 against 18.1% in 2006, while the real imports increased by 13.0% against 11.1% on the same period. The terms of trade significantly depreciated for Africa whose exports are mainly made of primary commodities. This same tendency remained valid for sub-Saharan Africa whose trade was substantially influenced by the trend in relative prices. Exports, as well as imports in value, remained strong, but their growth rate considerably declined, dropping from 19.2% to 5.9% for exports and from 20.4% to 12.7% for the imports from 2006 to 2007.

#### **1.4. INTEREST RATE AND FINANCIAL MARKETS**

8. In the United State, the Federal Reserve reduced by 25 basic points its monetary policy rate to bring it back to 4.25% in December 2007 while it was 5.25% in December of the previous year. On annual average, the three months rates were recorded at 4.70% in 2007, against 5.36% the previous year.

9. On the government bonds market, the outputs were very volatile because of the situation of risk related to the prospects for the American economy. On the whole year 2007, the return on the 10 years government bonds, dropped from 4.70% in 2006 to 4.03% in 2007.

In the Euro zone, the short-term interest rates, took again their upward trend in December after two successive falls in November and October. While this rate was 3.75% in 2006, it ends up being 4.85% in December 2007. The same tendency remains valid in terms of annual average because this rate jumped from 3.63% to 3.76% from 2006 to 2007.

10. The Japanese central bank kept an accommodating monetary policy by maintaining its policy rate at 0.5% since February because of the fragility of its growth, the absence of the inflationary tensions and its strong sensitivity to the financial crisis. Yearly, the average central bank rate amounted at 0.75% against 0.40%. Thus, the average short-term interest rates passed from 0.57% to 0.90% from 2006 to 2007. Similarly, the long rates slightly dropped to 1.51% in 2007 against 1.69% in 2006.

11. On the foreign exchange market, after a long period of stability, the American dollar continues to be depreciated compared to the other strong currencies. Thanks to the divergences in the American and European monetary policies, the Euro recorded a strong appreciation vis-à-vis the dollar especially due to a new concern about the American financial market.

12. On average over the whole year, the euro was exchanged with 1.46 dollars in 2007 against 1.32 dollars in 2006 that is an appreciation of 10.6%. In comparison with the yen, the dollar lost 6.2 % of its value between 2006 and 2007.

13. In the same way, the euro was appreciated in relations with the pound sterling. While it was exchanged with 0.67 in average in 2006, it is worth 0.73 pound sterling in average over 2007 that is an appreciation of 9%. Compared to the American dollar, the yen appreciated at the rate of 6.6% on annual average in 2007 because of anticipations of the economic operators about the Japanese monetary policy.

## **II. NATIONAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENTS**

### **II.1. REAL SECTOR**

#### **II. 1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

14. The real GDP at constant prices of 2001 grew by 6% in 2007 against 5.5% in 2006. This growth emanated from the recovery of the tertiary and secondary sectors which recorded an increase of 11.4% and 9.2% respectively of the value added in 2007 compared to the previous year.

15. GDP per capita expressed in Rwandan francs, in current prices improved by 6.6% as it rose from 181.3 to 199.9 thousand RWF. In terms of USD it registered an increase of 10.3% that is from 331 USD in 2006 to 365 USD in 2007.

Tertiary sector maintained the first position in the structure of GDP with 48% of the GDP at constant prices of 2001, followed by primary sector (31%) and then secondary sector with 15% of the GDP in 2007.

#### **A. Primary Sector**

16. In 2007, value added in constant prices of 2001 for the primary sector declined by 0.5%. Agriculture decreased by 1.96% whereas mining rose by 38.9%. Substandard performance of the primary sector is due to unfavorable climatic conditions and difficulties of traditional products at agriculture level.

17. Food crops production realized poor performance during the last two years; their value added expressed in constant prices of 2001 decreased further by 1.28% in 2007, against a decline of 1.10% experienced in 2006.

18. In volume, production of food crops total in 2007 estimated at 6 905 million of tons, that is a decline of 3.3% compared to the previous year. The poor performance resulted from the precipitation which has not been regular in some region across the country, the delay of the rain season for stop instantly, negatively affected quasi plantation total.

19. During the year 2007, value added at constant prices of 2001 for export crops was estimated at RWF 9.2 billion against 11.0 billion in 2006, which is a decrease of 16.4%.

The production of tradable coffee declined by 44.2% as it dropped to 14.9 thousand tons, a drop which is essentially attributable to bad climatic condition during the year 2007 and lack of maintenance and repairing in the coffee factories.

20. Regarding tea, its production had increased by 20.6% as it rose from 16 973 thousand tons in 2006 to 20 473 thousand tons in 2007. This improvement proved to be important, as the production of this crop had experienced a slight increase of 3.1% in 2006, compared to the previous year. The performance is attributable to the privatization of some tea factories which led to improvement of their production and trade of their product.

21. During the year under review, the mining and quarrying activities have registered an exceptional performance, with an increase of 40.0% of the value added and 37.3% of the volume of the main minerals production. To this effect, the price of Wolfram at the international market encourages the extraction of this mineral and its volume attained an increase of 87.0% rising from 1 436 tons in 2006 to reach at 2 686 tons in 2007. The production of all other minerals has increased compared to 2006, such as 28.7% for Colombo tantalite and 19.1% for Tin.

## **B. Secondary Sector**

22. Value Added at constant prices of 2001 of the secondary sector, experienced a growth of 11.4% in 2007 compared to that of 2006, as a result of outstanding performance in manufacturing industries and « construction and public works » which recorded 7.9% and 15.9% respectively in 2007.

23. Manufacturing activities continued to progress in 2007, this sub sector represent 48% of the value added of industrial sector at constant prices of 2001. The production of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages had slightly increased by 3.6% in its volume compared to that of 2006(27.2%).

24. Energy sector remained stagnant with a slightly increase of 0.1% of the value added at constant prices of 2001 in 2007 compared to the year 2006. National production of electricity fall by 2% during the year under review compared to the previous year. However, as a result of imported electricity, electricity supply rose by 8% in 2007 as it raised from 230 million of KwH in 2006 to 249 million of KwH in 2007.

## **C. Tertiary Sector**

25. Outstanding performance sustained in tertiary sector was maintained in 2007 with an increase of 9.2% of its value added at constant prices of 2001. Tradable services in 2007 rose by 11.4% in its value added at constant prices of 2001. Value added for the non tradable services rendered

collectively by public administration and other association and non making profit NGOs which constituted 18% of the tertiary sector declined by 1.1% in 2007.

26. Transport and communication, finance and insurance continued their growth. They marked growth rate of their value added at constant prices of 2001 of 34.6% and 20.4% respectively. Commercial services had registered a growth of 8.9% of its value added at constant prices of 2001.

27. Value added for the services rendered collectively by public administration and other association and non making profit NGOs which constituted 18% of the tertiary sector declined by 1.1% in 2007. These activities experienced a difficult period during the year under review.

28. Final consumption at current prices rose to 14.2% in 2007 compared to the year 2006. This growth emanating from expenditures of private consumption and public expenditure which experienced an increase of 19.9% and 13.81 respectively. Gross Domestic Product, at current prices were improved by 13.7% in 2007 to the level of 2006.

#### **II.1.2 INFLATION**

29. In spite of strong inflationary pressures at the beginning of Year 2007 which related to the increase in water distribution tariffs, excise duties on alcoholic beverages, school and medical care fees as well as telecommunication tariffs, a sensitive deceleration of inflation compared to the situation in the last two previous years was observed.

30. On year to year basis, overall inflation stood at 6.6% in December 2007 against 12.1% of the same month of 2006, while on average, annual overall inflation reached at 9.1% against 8.9% in 2006. Thus, for the third consecutive year, the objective to maintain one digit inflation was achieved.

31. During the Year 2007, inflationary pressures were particularly recorded in the first quarter during which its cumulated monthly change was 6.7%, while for the remainder of the year, prices were slightly changing. During the second quarter, due to the seasonal effect of good season B harvest on consumer prices of locally produced foodstuffs, a 2.2% disinflation was recorded. These prices significantly fall between May and June.

During the Year 2007, the underlying consumer index excluding fresh foodstuff products and energy and the overall index followed almost the same trend. The biggest rise was recorded during the first quarter while for the remainder of the year, it slightly increased.

32. Year to year basis, underlying inflation stood at 10.6% in December 2007 against 6.1% at the same month of 2006. On annual average, it stood at 9.7% against 4.0% recorded in 2006. This upward trend is exclusively explained by the increase in tariffs of water, excise duties on alcoholic beverages, health care and telecommunication tariffs as well as school fees in the first quarter.

However, during the rest of the year, underlying inflation was contained at a low level, with a cumulated monthly change of 3% between April and December 2007.

## **II.2. PUBLIC FINANCE AND PUBLIC DEBT**

33. One could observe a significant improvement in the public finance since 2004 but followed by weaknesses in 2007. Indeed, despite of these performances as regard to domestic revenue collection and the regular and important disbursements of external financial assistance, the proportional increase in expenditure led to an overall deficit (payment order) of 19.1 billion RWF against a deficit of 3.0 billion RWF as reported in 2006. The deficit, cash basis also increased, passing from 11.1 to 27.2 billion RWF from 2006 to 2007, while the current deficit increased from 43.4 to 61.0 billion RWF.

34. The total revenue and grants stood at 472.3 billion RWF (25.9% of the GDP) at the end of 2007, against 375.9 billion RWF (23.0% of the GDP) in 2006, that is to say an increase of 25.6%. The tax revenues rose to 252.0 billion RWF (that is 53.4% of the whole of the financial resources of the government) against 207.2 billion RWF in 2006 (55.1% of the total revenues).

35. The revenues from taxes increased by 23.5%, passing from 192.6 billion RWF to 237.8 billion RWF between 2006 and 2007. Compared with those of 2006, the non tax revenues of 2007 dropped down by 0.4 billion RWF from 14.6 RWF to 14.2 billion RWF.

36. The total expenditure and net lending at the end of 2007 were established at 491.4 billion RWF, an increase of 29.7% compared to the previous fiscal year. In proportion of the GDP, they represented 26.9% against 23.2% of the year 2006. The current expenditures achieved 66.1% of the total expenditure, the difference being capital expenditure.

37. Composed mainly of wages and salaries, expenditure on goods and services, exceptional expenditure, interest payments and the transfers and subsidies, the current expenditures were established at 313.0 billion RWF against 250.6 billion RWF at the end 2006 (that is an increase of 16.6%). In proportion of the GDP, they represented 17.1% against 15.4% the previous year. According to their importance the current expenditures were divided into transfers and subsidies for 33.1%, expenditure on goods and services for 24.9%, salaries and wages for 23.5%, exceptional expenditure for 15.0% and the interest payments for 3.5%.

38. The capital expenditures reached at 186.3 billion RWF in 2007 against 118.7 billion RWF the previous year (that is a rise of 57.0%). Mainly, they were financed up to 65.8% by external resources and by domestic resources for 34.2%. The outstanding domestic debt increased from 150.3 to 153.4 billion RWF from December 2006 to December 2007 (that is an increase of 2.1%).

## **II.3. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR**

39. Broad money grew by 31.2% from December 2006 to December 2007. This was a result of a simultaneous growth of both net foreign assets (+23.3%) and domestic assets (+2522.2). Net foreign

assets increase resulted from an increase of foreign disbursement as budgetary support and other foreign exchange revenues, while net domestic assets increase resulted from an increase in credit to the economy(+20.9%), net credit to government continued its downward trend started in 2004(-16.6%).

40. Net foreign assets of the banking system rose from RWF 285.1 to 351.5 billion between 2006 and 2007. This is an increase of 23.3%, against 28.2% recorded the previous year.

41. Made of domestic credit and other items net, net domestic assets rose from RWF 0.9 to RWF 23.6 billion between 2006 and 2007, which makes an increase of 2522.2%. Net domestic increase has been greatly influenced by the increase in credit to the economy, which rose from RWF 162.6 to 196.6 billion, that is an increase of 20.9%, compared to 22.5% recorded the previous.

42. Made of money and quasi-money, broad money rose from RWF 286.0 to 375.1 billion between December 2006 and 2007, which is a substantial increase of 31.2%, drawn mainly by the rapid growth of deposits.

43. Among the factors that contributed to broad money growth, one can mention high level of economic activity (6.3% of growth rate), public expenditure (29,7% change compared to the previous year) but also a probable improvement in banking coverage.

44. Made of currency out of banks and demand deposits with the banking system, money rose from Rfw 157.7 to 228.0 billion between 2006 and 2007 that is an increase of 44.6%, far above 18.8% recorded between 2005 and 2006.

45. Demand deposits increased by 55.8%, while currency in circulation rose by 23.4%. December recorded the highest increase of 15.0% compared to end November level, as households withdraw a lot of cash for the end of the year's ceremonies (Christmas and New Year).

## **II.4. EXTERNAL SECTOR**

### **II.4.1. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

46. The year 2007 registered excess of global Balance of Payments. Compared to 2006, Balance of goods, services and revenue deteriorated with deficits of respectively 38% and 17%. Consequently the current account balance deficit was 9% despite an increase of current transfers by 41%. Nevertheless, the excess of Capital and Financial Operations absorbed the current account deficit and led to an excess of global balance of payments.

47. The external trade of the country was marked by a high increase of imports and exports. Despite good performances on exports registered in 2007, reaching USD 176.7 millions, their value

remains by far lower than imports CIF of USD 782 millions. Compared to 2006, exports and imports registered value increase of respectively 20 % and 32 %. Nevertheless, exports covered only 23 % of the expenses of imports of goods and services in 2007, while this rate was at 30.5 % in 2006.

48. The high level of imports of goods and services combined with their progressive increase resulted in a more deteriorated deficit of current transactions. From a level of 207.29 millions USD in 2006 the current account deficit reached 226.27 millions in 2007; an increase of 9.16%. The level of deficit in 2007 corresponded to 7.75% of GDP estimated at 2 918.59 millions USD.

49. The mining sector continued the trend started since 2004 to become one of the key sectors of Rwanda exports. In 2007, mineral products generated the highest export earnings. The main mineral products exports (tin, coltan, wolfram), represented 40% of total exports followed respectively by coffee (20%) and tea (18 %.).The exports of the coffee decreased by 48.5 % in volume in 2007 compared to 2006 level due to bad rains cyclic phenomenon of good and bad production alternation.

50. The volume of coffee exported in 2007 is 13.673 tons against 26.000 tons registered in 2006, which is a significant decline of 48.5 %. Coffee exports earnings are estimated at around USD 36 millions in 2007 against USD 54 millions registered in 2006; a decrease of 34 %.

#### **II.4.2. EXTERNAL DEBT**

51. In 2007, the public external debt of Rwanda was mostly composed of loans from Multilateral Institutions, such as World Bank, African Development Bank and IMF and has represented 85.51% of total public external debt, while the remaining 14.49% was for bilateral partners. The later component of public external debt is mainly borrowed from Saudi Arabia, Abu-Dhabi, Kuwait and France. This structure, with a big component in multilateral loans, has been enhanced by the cancellation of public external debt from Paris Club Countries in 2005.

52. In addition to the cancellation of Paris Club countries loans in 2005, the implementation of the G8 countries decision to cancel the total debt due to IMF and an important part of debt stock due to IDA and AfDB Group by the heavily indebted poor countries have contributed to reduce the public external debt stock of Rwanda in 2006 from 1523.4 millions USD in 2005 to 449.8 millions USD in 2006 and 503.2 millions USD in 2007.

53. As compared to the previous year, the public external debt stock increased by 11.86% in 2007, standing at USD 503.3 millions at the end of 2007, against USD 449.8 millions at the end of 2006. This increase resulted mainly from new disbursements on multilateral loans in 2007, while at the same period, the bilateral debt decreased due to the cancellation of the China loan of about USD 17.2 millions.

54. Due to the cancellation of most of the multilateral loans in 2006 following the implementation of the G8 member countries decision in July 2005 and the cancellation of Paris Club bilateral loans in 2005, the service due under public external debt continued to decline since 2006. The public external service due declined by 63.06% in 2007 as compared to the previous year, standing at USD 12.6 millions in 2007 from USD 34.1 millions in 2006 and USD 50.5 millions in 2005. That diminution resulted mainly to the multilateral debt service due which decreased by 71.6% on principal payments and by 45.6 % on interest payments in 2007.

57. With a very low magnitude, the bilateral debt service due decreased also in 2007 as compared to the previous year. It has been observed a decrease of bilateral service due of 50.3%, standing at USD 1.3 millions in 2007 against USD 2.7 millions in 2006.

### **III. ACTIVITIES OF THE BANK**

#### **III.1. MONETARY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY**

58. During 2007, the main activities in foreign exchange policy consisted in strengthening the achievements in informal foreign exchange market restructuring which aimed to integrate informal market in the official foreign exchange market and in improving the foreign exchange regulation.

59. It was observed in 2007, that the volume of exchange transactions carried out by restructured forex bureaus has been improved, due to continuous sensitization campaign which brought many former street foreign currency dealers to integrate the official foreign exchange market. Also, the restructuring of informal market has been extended to other regions, namely, Kagitumba and Akanyaru.

60. Main changes made earlier 2007 on Foreign exchange regulation were essentially related to removal of ceiling on anticipated payments of imports, foreign accounts withdraws and to simplification of formalities on buying foreign currencies and more extension of authorized capital operations.

61. The volume of foreign exchange operations carried out by the NBR in 2007 and which generated resources in foreign currency were consisted mainly of current budgetary support disbursements, provisioning of projects accounts and other customers' accounts in foreign currency located in NBR. Compared to year 2006, the resources in foreign currency generated by NBR foreign exchange operations registered a increase of about 46.3% in 2007, passing from USD 448.1 millions in 2006 to USD 655.6 millions in 2007.

62. In order to suitably fulfil its mission, during the year 2007, the National Bank of Rwanda implemented a prudent and stern monetary policy consistent with the economic situation so as to achieve monetary target agreed upon with the IMF.

63. In this regard, the National Bank of Rwanda continued to use indirect instruments for monetary aggregates control through its interventions on the money market, the monitoring of reserve requirements and the discount rate.

64. In addition of the new policy of interest rate management implemented in August 2005, an adjustment was done by instruction number 01/2007 modifying the existing instruction number 02/2005 on reserve requirement. The only one modification is the reduction of the reserve requirement constitution period of two weeks to one week and comes into force since July 2007. The aim of periodicity modification was to reduce the volatility of the operational aggregate.

65. Steady growth in excess liquidity that was observed in the banking system for more than three years continued during the year 2007. This growth in banks' treasury is a result of high level of government expenditure due to a huge amount disbursed as budget support. To avoid the expansionary tendency which can result to those government expenditures, the Monetary Authority intensified its interventions on the money market by mopping up liquidity on a weekly basis, combined with Treasury Bills issuance and overnight investment facility.

66. During the year 2007, total liquidity borrowing amounted to RWF 594.55 billion against RWF 360.25 billion in 2006. During the same period, the Bank carried out overnight investment operations with a total amount of RWF 3 031.9 billion in 2007 against 1401.979 billion in 2006. The increase in the amount of liquidity borrowed and invested in overnight in 2007 is explained by the Monetary Authority's preference to issue Treasury Bills of more than four weeks. Thus, to avoid sudden treasury shortages commercial banks preferred to invest in short term namely one week instead of long maturities.

### **III.2. MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL FUND AND LINES OF CREDIT**

67. In the framework of economic policy development and poverty reduction strategies, the Government of Rwanda put in place different facilities and lines which serve as financial instruments to stimulate investments in priority sectors thereby eradicating poverty among Rwandans.

68. These lines are Agriculture Guarantee Facility, Guarantee Fund and Credit Line for the retrenched civil servant of republic of Rwanda, Rural Investment Facility, Preferential Refinancing Facility for medium and long term loans for Agriculture exports and Agro- business Activities and Women Guarantee Fund.

69. The NBR continued to manage all these facilities as part of a support policy to the Government of Rwanda for the fulfilment of its objectives of fighting poverty and strengthening of the national economy.

### **III.3. CURRENCY OPERATIONS**

70. Like previous years, currency in circulation outside the NBR experienced during the financial year 2007 a strong growth, passing from RWF 58,44 billion at the end of 2006 to RWF 72,76 billion, that is to say an increase of 25 % approximately. This developments show the same upward trend for the period of March to July and the period of the end of the year. As for the other financial years, this acceleration known during 2007 is in general due to the coffee season period (March-July) dynamism and the households' financial behaviour for the Christmas and New Year festivals for the end of the year.

71. Concerning the composition of the currency in circulation outside the NBR at the end of financial year 2007, the 5 000 RWF banknote was still predominant in the stock of currency in circulation, representing approximately 71 % against 74 % at the end of 2006. However, it is hoped that the introduction of 2.000 RWF banknotes, put into the circulation since December 20, 2007, will provide the solution to that anomaly.

### **III.4. FOREIGN RESERVE MANAGEMENT**

72. During the year 2007, the NBR's forex gross reserves registered a significant growth from 440.69 million of USD to USD 553.99 millions, between end December 2006 and end December 2007, i.e. a remarkable increase of external aid in budget support comprised of, replenishment of banks' accounts, and other receipts in forex. The budget support increased from 121.22 millions to 234.69 millions USD in 2006 and 2007 respectively. I.e. an increase of 94%. The UK, the World Bank, The African Development Bank and the European Union disbursed funds in the following order respectively; 65.53 millions, 51.50 million, 31.55 millions and 23.52 USD millions. The banks' replenishment increased from 76.77 to 94.84 USD millions, from end December 2006 to end December 2007, i.e., an increase of 23.54%.

73. Other receipts also increased from 45.39 USD millions to 123.47 USD millions, i.e. an increment of 78.08 USD millions. This increase essentially came from a disbursement of 50 USD million of LAP GREEN in favour of Privatization secretariats due to the privatization of RWANDATEL.

74. It can be noted that the average levels of NBR's gross reserves that were at 422 USD million in 2006, increased to 486 USD millions in 2007, i.e. an increment of 15.17%. Meanwhile, one can highlight that the project financing occupied the second source of the growth of NBR's gross reserves for the last years, after the budget support, but, we registered a decline in 2007; the last one decreased from 150.70 to 123.47 USD millions from end December 2006 to end December 2007, i.e. a down wards variation of 18%.

### **III.5. BANKING SUPERVISION**

75. During the year 2007, Banking Supervision efforts were focused primarily on the reorganisation of a failed bank through its sale, the privatization process of the country's largest bank, drafting

regulations to carry out the purposes and provisions of new Banking Act as well as Microfinance Act, the establishment of a regulation relating to the Write Off loans older than six months in banks' assets, off site examination and the establishment of an automatic data reporting system for financial institutions as well as on site examination of banks based on the new risk based supervision approach.

76. During the period under review, banking supervision also focused on proceeding licensing operations of microfinance institutions as well as the rehabilitation of this sector through meetings between, on one hand, Central Bank Management with some MFI's and, on the other hand, between the Governor of the NBR, local authorities represented by provincial governors and the Mayor of the City of Kigali in the presence of directors of MFI's operating in those Provinces and the City of Kigali and the liquidators of closed MFI's in 2006.

77. The year 2007 was characterized as well by the programme of supervision of the IMF, the continuation of the integration of the IMF to the public credit registry, the increase in the authorized capital of 1.5 billion to 5 billion RWF and 100 million to 300 million RWF, respectively for the commercial banks and the IMF having adopted the legal form of limited company.

78. After the reorganisation of a failed bank, all banks recorded a solvability ratio higher than the required 10%. Consolidated solvability ratio stood at 12.8% as at the end of September 2007 against 13,7% in December 2006 with net worth of RWF 27,2 billion and risk weighted assets of RWF 212,9 billion RWF.

79. In regard to loans statistics, data on new loans disbursed by 6 commercial banks was made available every week. From January to November 2007, commercial banks authorized balance sheet loans amounting RWF 125.075 million, including RWF 6.788 million coffee seasonal loans of 2007. The table below shows the distribution of loans by economic sectors from January to November 2007.

80. Outstanding loans granted by the banking sector (commercial banks, BRD and BHR) to the economy as provided by the centrale d'information stands at RWF 192,32 billions as at 31 august 2007.

### **III.6. PAYMENT SYSTEM**

81. Cash in form of Currency in circulation (notes and coins) continued to be the most widely used means of payment in 2007. Currency in Circulation at the end of December 2007 was RWF 72.76 billion and averaged 60.48 billion for the whole year.

82. In terms of volume (number of transactions), cheques have continued to dominate the non cash instruments, whereas the credit transfers take the lead in terms of value. The non cash

instruments include; cheques, credit transfers, traveller's cheques, certified cheques, direct debits, standing orders and bank cards both debit and credit.

83. During the course of 2007, concerted efforts were put on finding a strategic partner for SIMTEL. A request for proposal was sent to many companies that have a wealth of experience in running electronic payment platforms. Upon evaluation of the bids and proposals the African Development Corporation (ADC) emerged with the best proposal and was selected. All the SIMTEL shareholders approved that ADC should be the preferred partner and a MoU was signed where ADC is slated to inject 3.5 Million USD into SIMTEL and take a 70% stake.

84. During the course of 2008, the debit cards issued by Rwandan banks shall be personalized in Rwanda at SIMTEL on a 24 hours basis. This means that Banks will be able to issue their clients with cards in 24 hours contrary to the present two/three months. This will quicken the process of issuing cards and hence more people will "carded". In order to ensure that all categories of people do possess cards, different categories of cards shall be issued; a simple national debit card for payment at PoS and ATM, the VISA branded debit card which can be scaled with international features, and the VISA branded credit card for the top clients of Banks. The aim is to increase cards usage and move away from cash payments to electronic and card based payments.

85. In the spirit of promoting accessibility to payment and banking services by the population, most especially the unbanked. The NBR in liaison with the World Bank and the Government of Rwanda will support initiatives in the introduction of M-banking and payments and encourage remittances both internally and from the Rwandan Diaspora. The NBR will, however, ensure that there exists an appropriate policy and regulatory framework for these products so that competition is not stifled, and consumer protection is ensured. In the same breath, mobile phone companies will be encouraged to enter the payments market so as to introduce the use of mobile phones in the funds transfer system.

## **V. BACKUP ACTIVITIES**

### **V. 1. AUDIT ACTIVITIES**

86. During the year 2007, the Management of the Bank directed that Internal Audit Department (IAD) activities be focused on the operations of the departments in direct liaison with the customers of the Bank.

87. It is in that context that general audit assignments were carried out in the activities of the Emission and Banking Operations, foreign reserves management activities, Human Resource management activities, foreign exchange and Balance of Payments activities, and general services activities. Moreover, specific audits as well as investigations at the request of the Management have been carried out.

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**PART I**

**ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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# CHAPTER I: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

## I.1. ECONOMIC SITUATION

### I.1.1. Production

There were multiple shocks that shook the world economy in 2007 originating mainly from the credit crisis in the USA and the rise in oil prices. However the world economy remained dynamic, drawing the strength of the growth in the emerging countries like India and China. The economic growth rate slightly dropped, coming from 5.0% to 4.9% between 2006 and 2007. The financial conditions tightened in several countries of the world and the inflationary pressures remained high reflecting the rise in the oil prices and in the agricultural products.

In the developed countries, the economic activity recorded a rebound of growth during the third quarter of 2007 that is a rate of growth of 0.9% against 0.5% in the second quarter. On the annual average however, the economic growth rate slightly decreased, reaching 2.7% against 3.0% in 2006.

In the United States, the economic activity has shown its resistance after a persistent crisis in the real estate sector. In the second and third quarter, the economy recorded a growth rate of 3.8% and 4.9% respectively on annual basis after a slight decline shown at the beginning of 2007. This performance is explained by the strong contribution of net exports which was stimulated by the depreciation of the American dollar as well as the vigour of private consumption. With IMF estimates in April 2008, the annual average economic growth rate returned to 2.2% whereas it was 2.9% in 2006.

In the euro zone, the economic growth rate stood at 2.6% in 2007 against 2.8% attained in 2006. This decline in the growth rate is explained by the weak performances recorded in industries and services sectors. In addition, the market of the real estate presented signs of weakness in many member countries and the world demand which is addressed to the euro zone weakened. Moreover, the dynamism of business investment would be diluted by the tightening of financial conditions and the slowdown in private consumption sapped by the upward inflationary pressures.

In Japan, the economic activity has continued to recover but the growth rate slightly contracted after a rebound between the second and third quarters 2007, that's the rates of 2.1% and 1.6% respectively. During the fourth quarter, the growth slowed down due to reduced of business confidence particularly in industry and by the weakness of the domestic demand. The weakness particularly, in the real estate sector, in which the conditions of granting building permits were made more stringent since June 2007. For the fourth quarter 2007, the economic growth rate in

Japan was estimated at 0.2% while the annual average year 2007 (according to IMF estimates) was 2.1% against 2.4% in 2006.

**Table 1: Economic growth developments in the world (annual growth rate)**

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>World</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Developed countries	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.7
Major Developed countries	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.2
- United-States	2.5	3.6	3.1	2,9	2,2
- Japan	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.1
- European Union	1.5	2.7	2,1	3.3	3.1
Of which Euro Zone	0.8	2.1	1.6	2.8	2.6
Other Developed countries	2.5	4.1	3.2	3.8	3.9
-Asian NIC	3.2	5.9	4.8	5.6	5.6
Other Emerging and Developing	6.2	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.9
- Africa	5.3	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.2
- Asia	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.6	9.7
- Western Hemisphere	2.1	6.2	4.6	5.5	5.6

**Source:** IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2008, P.241.

In the emerging market and developing economies, the economic activity kept its strength and the growth rate attained 7.9% in annual average at the end of 2007 against 7.8% in 2006. These performances were obtained thanks to vigour of the demand for primary commodities and to the rise in their prices. However, in spite of the improvement of internal conditions, the majority of the developing countries remain vulnerable to a possibly deceleration in the developed economies, to the volatility in the prices of the primary commodities, to the risk of increase of the protectionist pressures and to a potential hardening of the financing conditions on the international capital markets.

In Asian emerging countries, the activity grew at a rapid pace during the first half of the year and the growth rate is estimated at 9.7% on the whole year against 9.6% in 2006. In China in particular, the economic activity remains vigorous drawn by the investment and strength of the foreign trade. The trade balance surplus for the first ten months of the year 2007 exceeds 210 billion dollars, that's a rise of 60% compared to 2006. On annual average, the economic growth would attain 11.4% at the end of 2007.

In Latin America, the level of activity remains constant in spite of a slight moderation of the growth rate, that's 5% in 2007 against 5.5% the year before thanks to the improvement of terms of trade of raw materials, the strength of domestic demand and the volume of foreign direct investments.

In Africa, the economic growth rate reached 6.2% at the end of December 2007, against 5.9% in 2006. These performances are the result of a combination of factors such as the appreciation of

the terms of trade for non-energy primary commodities, the increase in the foreign assistance and capital inflows in favour of certain countries. Indeed, foreign direct investments in favour of Africa increased by 26.5% in 2006. Moreover, the contribution to the growth of the oil-producing countries was very significant and, the importing oil countries could resist to the rise in the oil prices. In sub-Saharan Africa, the economic activity increased by 6.1% in 2007, against 5.7% in 2006.

**Table 2: Economic growth developments in neighbouring countries (annual growth rate)**

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Africa</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Angola	3.3	11.2	20.6	18.6	21.1
Burundi	-1.2	4.8	0.9	5.1	3.6
Comoros	2.5	-0.2	4.2	1.2	-1.0
Djibouti	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.8	5.2
Erythrea	-2.7	1.5	2.6	-1.0	1.3
Ethiopia	-3.5	9.8	12.6	11.6	11.4
Kenya	2.8	4.6	5.8	6.1	7.0
Madagascar	10.8	5.3	4.4	5.0	6.3
Malawi	4.2	5.0	2.3	7.9	7.4
Mauritius	3.8	4.7	3.1	3.6	4.6
Namibia	3.5	6.6	4.8	4.1	4.4
DRC	5.8	6.6	7.9	5.6	6.3
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Seychelles	-5.9	-2.9	1.2	5.3	5.3
Sudan	7.1	5.1	6.3	11.3	10.5
Swaziland	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.4
Tanzania	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7	7.3
Uganda	4.7	5.4	6.8	5.1	6.5
Zambia	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.2	5.3
Zimbabwe	-10.4	-3.8	-4.0	-5.4	-6.1

**Source:** IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2008, P.245.

### **I.1.2. Inflation**

The inflationary pressures moderate in 2007 thanks to the decrease in the oil prices since the end of 2006 and to the deceleration of the world economic growth and the tightening of the monetary policy in many countries. In the industrialized countries, the inflationary pressures intensified in November, but average inflation over the whole year is estimated at 2.2%, rate slightly lower than that of 2.4% recorded in 2006. The OECD countries recorded an annual inflation rate of 3.3% in November against 2.8% in October while inflation excluding foodstuffs remained unchanged to 2% on annualised rhythm.

In the United States, while the inflation had been 4.3% higher in November compared to the level reached the previous year, core inflation remained stable at 2.3%. On the whole year 2007, overall inflation would attain 2.9% against 3.2% in 2006.

In the Euro Zone, the HICP stabilized at 3.1% in December 2007, level reached in November because of the rise in the prices of energy and the foodstuffs. On average annual, the rate of inflation would account for 2.1% in 2007, against 2.2% in 2006.

**Table 3: Inflation Developments (annual change in %)**

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developed countries	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
United States	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9
Euro Zone	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Japan	-0.3	-	-0.3	0.3	0.1
Other developed countries	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Other market economies and developing	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.4
Africa	8.6	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.3
Asia	2.5	4.1	3.8	4.1	5.3

**Source:** IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2008, P. 249.

In Japan, in spite of four years of none zero growth, the price level remained very low because of the low levels of wages. In November 2007, inflation is positive of 0.6% after 0.3% in October, while excluding foodstuffs, it was 0.4% against 0.1% in October. The risks of deflation remained however eminent in an expanding economy since five years. According to IMF estimates the annual average inflation rate was 0.1% in 2007.

In Asian emerging markets and developing economies, inflation was established to 6.9% in November against 6.5% in October due to fluctuations in foodstuffs prices. On the whole year 2007, average inflation rate was estimated at 5.3% against 4.1% in 2006. In Africa, inflation remained almost stable and accounted for 6.3% in average at the end of 2007 against 6.4% in 2006.

Prices of energy were characterized by a strong volatility during the year. While the prices of oil fluctuated between 60 and 65 dollars during the year 2006, their level did not cease increasing during 2007, reaching a peak of 96 dollars on 23 November. By the way, on 5 December, Brent crude oil was at USD 89.7 per barrel. The boost in oil prices is related to seasonal risks, to the continuing geopolitical tensions in oil-producing countries, to the insufficiency of the investments in refining capacities. In particular, during 2006, the announcement of the reduction in the production by OPEC from November, the relatively significant fall of American stocks, exerted pressures on oil prices. In relation to the previous year, the oil prices in USD increased by 10.7% in 2007.

The prices of the non-energy commodities increased already since the second half of 2006 because of seasonal conditions and following the increase in demand for biocarburants. Consequently the surface allocated to the production of the foodstuffs has been reduced. In US dollars, the prices of the non-energy commodities increased by 14% compared to the previous year.

## **I.2. WORLD TRADE**

During the year 2007, the growth of the world trade continued but with a slight deceleration comparatively to the previous year. According to IMF estimates, the real growth of the world trade was at 9.2% at the end of 2006 and at 6.8% at the end of 2007. According to these estimates, the world exports of goods and services increased by 5.8% in the developed countries and of 8.9% in

the emergent countries and developing country against 8.2% and 10.9% respectively in 2006. In the same way, the volume of imports would increase by 4.2% in the developed countries and 12.8% in the emerging and developing economies.

Concerning terms of trade, after depreciation over three consecutive years in developed countries, they improved slightly during 2007, reaching a rate of 0.2% against -1.1% in 2006. Conversely, in the emerging and developing countries, although the terms of trade improved, they were less attractive than the previous year, that's respective rates of 1.4% and 4.7% in 2007 and 2006.

**Table 4: World trade developments (annual change in %)**

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Trade of goods and services					
- Volume	5.4	10.7	7.6	9.2	6.8
- Deflator in USD	10.4	9.6	5.5	4.9	8.2
Trade in volume					
- Exports					
Developed countries	3.3	9.0	6.0	8.2	5.8
Emerging and developing countries	10.5	14.1	11.1	10.9	8.9
- Imports					
Developed countries	4.1	9.3	6.3	7.4	4.2
Emerging and developing countries	10.1	16.1	12.0	14.4	12.8
- Terms of trade					
Developed economies	1.0	-0.1	-1.5	-1.1	0.2
Emerging and developing countries	1.1	3.0	5.6	4.7	1.4
Trade of goods					
World trade					
- volume	6.3	10.8	7.5	9.1	6.4
- Deflators in dollars	9.9	9.9	6.3	5.7	8.4
World price in dollars					
- Manufactures	14.4	9.5	3.6	3.8	9.7
- Oil	15.8	30.7	41.3	20.5	10.7
- Non-energy commodities	5.9	15.2	6.1	23.2	14.0

**Source:** IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2008, P.256.

In parallel, the volume of the world trade of goods increased by 6.4% against 9.1%, the previous year. Concerning the evolution of the trade of the goods by sector, it was very influenced by the trend of relative prices. Thus, the manufacturing products, would have known a significant rise of their prices i.e. 9.7% against 3.8% in 2006. The respective rise in the prices of oil and of non-energy commodities was envisaged to lie at 10.7% and at 14.0% respectively at the end of 2007 against 20.5% and 23.2% in 2006.

**Table 5: Sub-Saharan African world trade (annual change in %)**

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total value in USD					
Exports	26.6	30.2	27.4	18.9	15.6
Imports	25.4	23.0	22.5	19.4	20.7
<b>Volume</b>					
Exports	7.7	7.9	5.3	3.4	4.7
Imports	8.5	7.7	14.5	14.6	14.7
Unit value in USD					
Exports	17.8	21.0	21.6	15.0	10.5
Imports	16.0	15.0	7.4	4.2	5.3
Terms of trade	1.5	5.2	13.2	10.3	4.9

**Source:** IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2008.

The African trade of goods remained robust even if their growth rate considerably bent as well as in volume and in value. African real exports increased by 4.9% at the end of 2007 against 18.1% in 2006, while the real imports increased by 13.0% against 11.1% on the same period. The terms of trade significantly depreciated for Africa whose exports are mainly made of primary commodities. This same tendency remained valid for sub-Saharan Africa whose trade was substantially influenced by the trend in relative prices. Exports, in value, remained strong, but their growth rate considerably declined, dropping from 18.9% to 15.6% while imports in value augmented from 19.4% to 20.7% for the imports from 2006 to 2007.

On the contrary, the exports in volume were envisaged to increase significantly attaining 4.7% at the end of 2007, against 3.4% in 2006. With regards to imports, their percentage change would lie at 14.7% in volume at the end of 2007 after an increase of 14.6% recorded in 2006. Prices at export increased by 10.5% in 2007 while they augmented by 15.0% in 2006. On the contrarily, prices at imports slightly increased, attaining an annual change rate of 5.3% against 4.2% in 2006. Consequently, terms of trade improved by 4.9% compared to the previous year.

### **I.3. INTEREST RATES AND CAPITAL MARKET**

On the financial markets, the tensions have difficult to dissipate itself in spite of the repeated injections of liquidity by the central banks. The real estate crisis which occurred in the United States caused a general shortage of liquidity affecting the money markets since August. The monetary policy rates curved and the differential between these rates and the three months interest rates enlarged, the three months interest rates becoming unusually higher than the monetary policy rates. The Federal Reserve reduced by 25 basic points its monetary policy rate to bring it back to 4.25% in December 2007 while it was 5.25% in December of the previous year. This easing of the financing conditions, if likely to limit the degradation of the financial markets, would have as a consequence the weakening of the dollar vis-à-vis the principal currencies. On annual average, the three months rates were recorded at 4.70% in 2007, against 5.36% the previous year.

On the government bonds market, the outputs were very volatile because of the situation of risk related to the prospects for the American economy. On the whole year 2007, the return on the 10 years government bonds, dropped from 4.70% in 2006 to 4.03% in 2007.

In the euro zone, taking into account the tensions on the price stability and the strong growth of the money and credit, the central bank decided, in its meeting of December 6, 2007, to maintain constant to 4% its principal key interest rate. The short-term interest rates, took again their upward trend in December after two successive falls in November and October. While this rate was 3.75% in 2006, it ends up being 4.85 in December 2007.

The same tendency remains valid in terms of annual average because this rate jumped from 3.63% to 3.76% from 2006 to 2007. The return of 10 years government bonds increased thanks to the optimism growing of the economic operators because of the improvement of the economic outlooks in the short and medium term. At the end of 2007, the return rate of European ten years bonds is estimated at 4.33% against 3.95% in 2006.

The Japanese central bank kept an accommodating monetary policy by maintaining its policy rate at 0.5% since February because of the fragility of its growth, the absence of the inflationary tensions and its strong sensitivity to the financial crisis. Yearly, the average central bank rate amounted at 0.75% against 0.40%. Thus, the average short-term interest rates passed from 0.57% to 0.90% from 2006 to 2007. Similarly, the long rates slightly dropped to 1.51% in 2007 against 1.69% in 2006.

**Table 6: Interest rates developments (annual average in %)**

Désignation	2003	2004	2005	2006*	2007*
Monetary policy rate					
- United States	1.0	2.2	4.2	5.25	4.25
- Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.40	0.75
- Euro Zone	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.50	4.00
- United Kingdom	3.8	4.8	4.5	5.00	5.50
- Canada	2.8	2.5	3.3	4.25	4.25
Short-term interest rates					
Developed countries	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.8	-
- United States	1.0	1.4	3.2	5.36	4.70
- Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.40	0.75
- Euro Zone	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.63	3.76
- United Kingdom	3.7	4.6	4.7	5.32	5.99
- Canada	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.28	4.56
- Asian Emerging countries	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.1	-
Long-term interest rates					
Developed countries	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.3	-
- United States	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.70	4.03
- Japan	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.69	1.51
- Euro Zone	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.95	4.33
- United Kingdom	4.5	4.8	4.3	5.00	5.50
- Canada	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.09	3.99
- Asian emerging countries	3.9	3.7	3.8	5.2	-

Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2008, P. 235

\*BLOOMBERG Data Base

On the foreign exchange market, after a long period of stability, the American dollar continues to be depreciated compared to the principal currencies. Thanks to the divergences in the American

and European monetary policies, the euro recorded a strong appreciation vis-à-vis the dollar because especially of new concerns about the American financial market.

Nevertheless, at the beginning of December the dollar first regained the breath after macroeconomic data better than awaited were published and that a kind of confidence was restored by the coordinated decision of several central banks to inject liquidity on the money market. But, towards the end of the year, this tendency was again reversed and the euro regained its strength. On average over the whole year, the euro was exchanged with 1.37 dollars in 2007 against 1.26 dollars in 2006 that is an appreciation of 8.7%. In comparison with the yen, the dollar appreciated by 1.1% between 2006 and 2007 because of anticipations of the economic operators about the Japanese monetary policy. Historically, such levels of exchange rates occasioned concerted interventions of several central banks on the foreign exchange markets. In the same way, the euro was appreciated in relations with the pound sterling. While it was exchanged with 0.67 in average in 2006, it is worth 0.73 pound sterling in average over 2007 that is an appreciation of 9%.

**Table 7: Exchange rate developments (nominal exchange rate)**

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
USD /Unit currency					
Euro	1.13	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.37
Pound sterling	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84	2.00
Currency units / USD					
Canadian Dollar	1.40	1.30	1.21	1.13	1.07
Japanese Yen	115.8	108.1	110.0	116.3	117.6

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2007, P.236.

Contrarily, the Canadian dollar recorded a significant depreciation in relation with the American dollar, that's a depreciation rate of 5.3% in 2007 comparatively with the year 2006.

## CHAPTER II: NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### II.1 REAL SECTOR

#### II.1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

##### II.1.1.1 GDP RESOURCES

The real GDP at constant prices of 2001 grew by 6% in 2007 against 5.5% in 2006. This growth emanated from the recovery of the tertiary and secondary sectors which recorded an increase of 11.4% and 9.2% respectively of the value added in 2007 compared to the previous year.

GDP per capita expressed in Rwandan francs, in current prices improved by 6.6% as it rose from 181.3 to 199.9 thousand RWF. In terms of USD it registered an increase of 10.3% that is from 331 USD in 2006 to 365 USD in 2007.

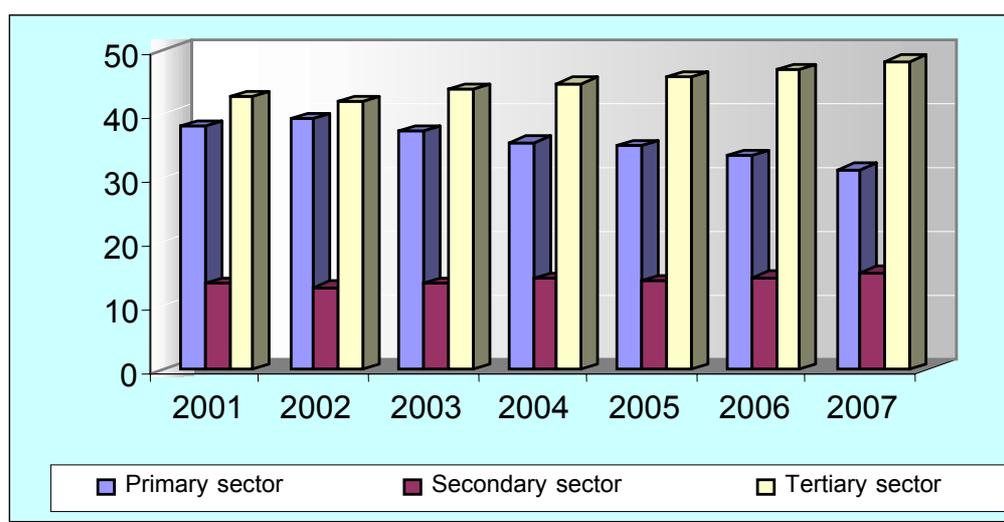
Table 8: Developments in resources and uses of GDP (in billion RWF, at constant prices of 2001)

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>RESOURCES</b>					
Primary sector	307	309	325	328	326
Secondary sector	110	123	130	142	158
Tertiary sector	361	389	425	459	501
Impute bank service charges	(14)	(17)	18)	(22)	(26)
Import taxes	61	64	69	74	81
<b>GDP</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1 040</b>
<i>Economic growth in %</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<b>USES</b>					
Final Consumption	808	858	922	981	1,051
Investment	116	129	145	151	152
Export (G&NFS)	72	89	95	102	95
Less: Imports (G&NFS)	170	207	232	242	258
<b>Memorandum item:</b>					
Current GDP per capita (in Rwf)	114 530	132 836	151 334	181 288	199 881
in USD	214	230	271	331	365

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and MINECOFIN

Tertiary sector maintained the first position in the structure of GDP with 48% of the GDP at constant prices of 2001, followed by primary sector (31%) and then secondary sector with 15% of the GDP in 2007.

**Graph 1: Resources Structure (In % of GDP at constant prices of 2001)**



**Source:** National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and MINECOFIN

### A. PRIMARY SECTOR

In 2007, value added in constant prices of 2001 for the primary sector declined by 0.5%. Agriculture decreased by 1.96% whereas mining rose by 38.9%. Substandard performance of the primary sector is due to unfavourable climatic conditions and poor traditional agriculture farming methods.

**Table 9: Value Added for the primary sector (in billion RWF, at constant prices of 2001)**

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>303.5</b>	<b>303.8</b>	<b>318.5</b>	<b>322.0</b>	<b>318.1</b>
Food crops	263.8	259.2	275.7	275.7	272.2
Export crops	7.1	11.2	8.5	11.0	9.2
Livestock	18.6	19.1	19.6	20.1	21.3
Forestry	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.1
Fishing	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
<b>Mining</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>306.8</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>325.0</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>326.0</b>

**Source:** National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and MINECOFIN

## A.1. AGRICULTURE

### a) Food crops Production

Food crops production realised poor performance during the last two years; their value added expressed in constant prices of 2001 decreased further by 1.28% in 2007, against a decline of 1.10% experienced in 2006.

In volume terms, production of food crops total in 2007 estimated at 6 905 million tons, and that is a decline of 3.3% compared to the previous year. The poor performance was a result of delayed rain season in some part of the country.

Only the high altitude of the Northern regions experienced a normal rainfall, but in some occasion it was abnormally abundant that it caused erosion and flooding. This economic situation particularly affected tubers and cereals with a decline of their production by 13.2% and 1.7% respectively.

**Table 10: Development of the food crops production (in thousand tons)**

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Bananas</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,698</b>
<b>Tubers</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>2,544</b>
Sweet potatoes	865	908	885	777	845
Irish Potatoes	1,100	1,073	1,314	1,285	770
Cassava	1,008	912	782	743	777
Cocoyam (taro)	139	136	137	125	152
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>356</b>
Sorghum	170	164	228	187	167
Maize	81	88	97	92	102
Rice (paddy)	28	46	62	63	62
Wheat	15	17	22	20	25
<b>Leguminous</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>405</b>
Beans	240	198	200	283	331
Garden peas	18	17	21	14	17
Ground nuts	10	11	15	9	16
Soya beans	20	18	16	27	41
<b>Market Gardening &amp; fruits</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>903</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,818</b>	<b>6,751</b>	<b>7,227</b>	<b>7,138</b>	<b>6,905</b>

**Source:** MINAGRI, Agricultural Statistics Department

### Cereals

The cereal production in 2007 reached 356 thousand tons compared to 362 thousand tons reached previous year. The Poor performance noted in cereal production is further attributable to the shortage of sorghum and rice seeds, as a result, these crops declined by 10.7% and 1.6% respectively.

On the other hand, wheat production experience a remarkable performance as it reached 25 thousand tons in 2007 against 20 thousand tons harvested in the previous year (i.e. an increase of 25%). The northern regions were the most contributors to this performance as they are the main wheat producers, and the presence of the wheat flour milling factories has acted as a stimulant element to the producers. Maize crops which account for 28.6% of the total cereal production also attained better performance, with an increase of 11.0%.

## **Tubers**

For the two consecutive years, the production of tubers which remain pre dominant in the food crops production experienced a further decline, from 2,930 tons in 2006 to 2,544 tons in 2007. The cause of the poor production in tubers in 2007 is complex, but the main factors are the soil fertility and irregularity in the climatic condition.

Nevertheless, the general downward trends hide some disparities at the tubers level. The production of Cocoyam, Sweet potatoes and Cassava have increased by 21.6%, 8.8% and 4.6% respectively whereas the production of Irish potatoes which has particularly been affected by climatic condition declined by 40%.

## **Vegetables and Fruits**

In the lowland zone, climatic hazards had no negative impact on the vegetable harvests. Thus, during the year 2007 vegetables and fruits were increased by 5.2%.

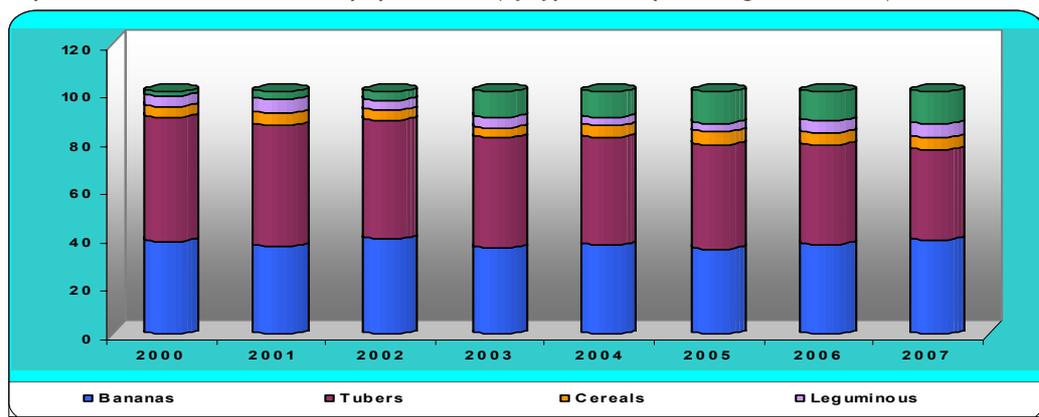
## **Bananas**

During the year 2007, bananas production moderately progressed with an increase of 1.7%. The Government efforts to protect and diversify banana trees have positively affected the yields and quality of bananas since 2004.

## **Leguminous**

The upward trend displayed by leguminous production since 2006 continued in 2007, with a new rise of 21.3%. This good performance is attributable to Groundnuts, Soya beans, Garden peas and Beans whose production increased by 77.8%, 51.8%, 21.4% and 17 % respectively.

Graph 2: Structure of the food crops production (By type and in percentage of the total)



Source: MINAGRI, Agricultural Statistics Department

## b) Export Crops

During the year 2007, value added at constant prices of 2001 for export crops was estimated at RWF 9.2 billion against 11.0 billion in 2006, which is a decrease of 16.4%.

### Coffee

The production of tradable coffee declined by 44.2% as it dropped to 14900 tons, a drop which is essentially attributable to bad climatic condition during the year 2007 and lack of maintenance and repairing in the coffee factories. It is worth noting that the coffee factories are in poor condition during the production circle. In 2007, the decision taken by OCIR-CAFÉ to start coffee season in June rather than April also contributed to the decrease in production.

However, it is worth to note that the prevailing policy of promoting high quality coffee « Fully Washed », brought more and more an appreciable result on the production level, thanks to the increase in the washing stations. It is noted that the quantity of coffee « Fully Washed » which stood at 1 846 tons in 2006 had reached at 2 278 tons in 2007, which is an increase of 23.4%.

### Tea

Regarding tea, its production had increased by 20.6% as it rose from 16 973 tons in 2006 to 20 473 thousand tons in 2007. This improvement proved to be important, as the production of this crop had experienced a slight increase of 3.1% in 2006, compared to the previous year. The performance is attributable to the privatization of some tea factories which led to improvement of their production and trade of their product.

## Pyrethrum

The production of extracted pyrethrum which was 30 tons in 2006 dropped to only 15 tons in 2007. This dismal performance of the pyrethrum production resulted from the improvement of the product quality. Since the month of June 2007, gross pyrethrum extract are not considered as a final product by the SOPYRWA; rather it is again passed through production process to obtain a highly value added refined whose product price is higher at the international market than the previous grade. Thus, the declining in volume was offset by quality improvement.

Table 11 : Export crops production (in tons)

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Tradable Coffee	14,175	28,762	18,597	26,598	14,850
<i>Ordinary</i>	13,841	28,246	17,497	24,752	12,572
<i>Full washed</i>	334	516	1,100	1,846	2,278
Dry Tea	15,483	14,178	16,458	16,973	20,473
Pyrethrum extract	14.7	1.4	19.5	30	15

Source: OCIR THE, Statistics department & OCIR CAFÉ, SOPYRWA

## A.2. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

For sometime, livestock branch has manifested a growth in its value added at constant prices of 2001, drawn mainly by improved breed livestock which was distributed to peasant farmers under the project « One Cow One Household » government programme which is supported by donor's fund. Value added increased by 6% in 2007 from 2.72% achieved in 2006 and 2005.

Production in volume for the year under review has been marked by an increase, mainly as a result of rise in cattle numbers which experienced a rapid development, most especially in the East, North and Western provinces. The production of meat rose by 4.9% to reach 54 780 tons. Milk production also appreciably increased by 8.1% to reach 158 764 million litres, as a result of rapid development of diary livestock for better breeds.

Table 12: Animal production development (in tons)

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Meat	43,589	48,681	49,861	52,226	54,780
Fish	8,144	8,126	8,180	9,267	9,655
Eggs	3,402	2,452	2,452	2,236	1,620
Honey	819	908	1,029	1,671	1,676
Milk (in mill. of litres)	112,463	121,417	135,141	146,840	158,764

Source: MINAGRI

The slight increase in heads of cattle by 2.2% has in fact led to the growth of milk and meat production. The numbers of other species have not increased much compared to the year 2006, their increase reached 2% with the exception of Pigs (+8.1%) and poultry (+5.2%). In general, the

low increase in the livestock numbers of these other species is mainly due to progressive modernizing of traditional livestock and to the reduction of spaces reserved for pastures.

**Table 13: Development in total number of livestock (in thousand heads)**

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cattle	992	1,007	1,077	1,122	1,147
Goats	1,271	1,264	2,664	2,688	2,738
Sheep	372	687	690	695	704
Pigs	212	327	456	528	571
Poultry	2,482	2,482	2,109	1,776	1,868
Rabbits	498	520	427	418	423

Source: MINAGRI

### A.3. FORESTRY

During the year 2007, the value added for forestry activities slightly increased by 2.6%, the same rate as the one achieved in 2006. The situation which indicates low level of forest exploitation resulted from recent measures taken to protect environment by limiting forests exploitation.

### A.4. MINING

During the year under review, the mining and quarrying activities have registered an exceptional performance, with an increase of 40.0% of the value added and 37.3% of the volume of the main minerals production. To this effect, the price of Wolfram at the international market encourages the extraction of this mineral and its volume attained an increase of 87.0% rising from 1 436 tons in 2006 to reach at 2 686 tons in 2007. The production of all other minerals has increased compared to 2006, such as 28.7% for Colombo tantalite and 19.1% for Tin.

**Table 14: Production development of Main minerals (in tons)**

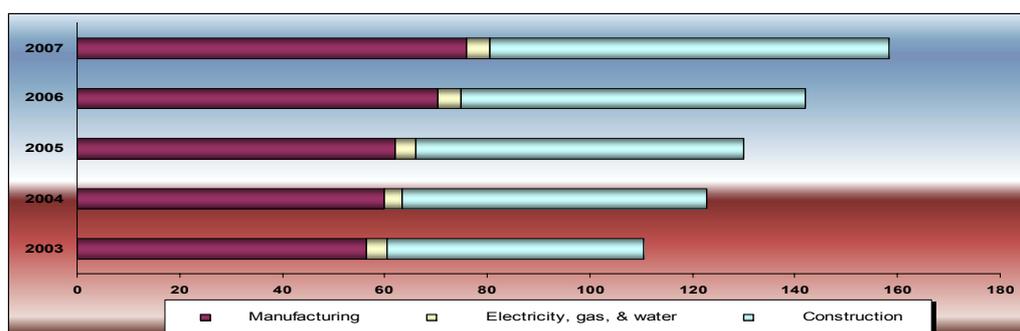
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Tin	1,458	3,554	4,532	3,835	4,566
Colombo tantalite	187	220	276	188	242
Wolfram	120	157	557	1,436	2,686
TOTAL	1,765	3,931	5,365	5,459	7,494

Source: MINITERE, Mining and geology department

## B. SECONDARY SECTOR

Value Added (at constant prices of 2001) in the secondary sector, experienced a growth of 11.4% in 2007 compared to that of 2006, as a result of outstanding performance in manufacturing industries and « construction and public works » which recorded 7.9% and 15.9% respectively in 2007.

**Graph 3: Value Added of Secondary sector by branch of activities**  
(In billion of RWF, at constant prices of 2001)



**Source:** National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and MINECOFIN

### B.1. Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing activities continued to progress, in 2007 this sub sector represent 48% of the value added of industrial sector at constant prices of 2001.

**Table 15. Manufacturing value added by type of industry (In billion of RWF, at constant prices of 2001)**

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Food, Beverages and tobacco	32.8	35.9	38.4	41.0	45.0
Chemicals	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.6	6.3
Wood, paper, printing and edition	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.6
Non metallic	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.6
Textiles	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2
Others	7.7	7.7	6.9	10.1	10.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>75.8</b>

**Source:** National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and MINECOFIN

The emergence of small scale transformation units of grain milling, fruits and leguminous and bakeries have made a considerable contribution to the food products industries. The production branch of juice, milk, grain flour and bread have registered an increase in volume by 16.1%, 15.1%, 9.3%, and 6.9% respectively. Sugar production increased more than 100% following the major extension and the introduction of new machine by KABUYE SUGAR, the only sugar production factory in the country. Hides and skins treatment and export units have also contributed efficiently to the production of hides and skins since 2005, its volume increase by 46%, 12.4% and 17.3% respectively in 2005, 2006 and 2007.

The production of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages had slightly increased by 3.6% in volume compared to that of 2006(27.2%). The reduction in the production of tobacco by 63.6% is explained by the shift of the production firm, TABARWANDA, to Kenya. The new tobacco factory which emerged in 2006 faced management problems that it stopped operating for three months during the year 2007. Soaps industries, despite the competition from the products entering from neighboring countries, has recorded an increase of 13% in its production volume after two difficult years. Construction materials continued to increase in their volume of production due to high demand on the market. The volume of nails, roofing sheets and pipes increased by 16%, 13.5% and 7.1% in 2007.

**Table 16: Evolution of the major industrial production**

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Animal feeds (tons)	3,563	3,670	3,340	3,340	3,038
Bakeries (tons)	13,902	15,292	16,821	18,167	19,862
Dairy industry (000 litres)	340	741	1,568	1,566	1,803
Juice (000 litres)		329	1,048	1,216	1,412
Flour (tons)		1,090	4,592	4,910	4,078
Modern beer (HL)	41,228	43,795	54,053	70,218	73,100
Bananas beer(000 litres)	1,078	638	658	687	750
Sorghum beer (000 litres)	407	106	127	116	123
Soft drinks (HL)	19,279	21,650	28,653	35,152	36,028
Sugar (tons)	5,307	8,256	9,972	9,862	20,753
Cigarettes (million of sticks)	402	365	373	343	125
Textile (000 Yards)	8,300	3,957	3,698	3,532	3,540
Hides and Skins (tons)	1,940	2,150	3,138	3,527	4,137
Soaps (tons)	4,455	7,414	6,529	6,428	7,263
Paints (tons)	2,387	2,274	2,114	2,367	2,692
Batteries( 000 cartons)	7	4	16	20	25
Cement (tons)	105,105	104,288	101,128	102,589	103,034
PVC tubes (tons)	4,328	4,692	4,960	5,310	5,685
Corrugated iron sheet(tons)	5,191	6,022	6,684	7,586	8,611
Nails (tons)	1,294	501	870	1,179	1,367

**SOURCE:** NISR, MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS UNIT

## B.2. Electricity, Gas and Water

Energy sector remained stagnant with a slight increase of 0.1% of the value added at constant prices of 2001 in 2007 compared to the year 2006. National production of electricity fell by 2% during the year under review compared to the previous year. However, as a result of imported electricity, electricity supply rose by 8% in 2007 as it raised from 230 million of Kwh in 2006 to 249 million of Kwh in 2007.

**Table 17: Production and supply of Electricity, Gas and Water**

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Electricity (in millions of Kwh)					
National Production	118	91	116	168	166
Export	3	2	2	2	2
Import	121	116	89	64	85
Available Electricity	235	204	203	230	249
2. Treated water (in millions of m <sup>3</sup> )	18	16	16	16	18
3. Methane Gas (in millions of Nm)	0	0	0	-	-

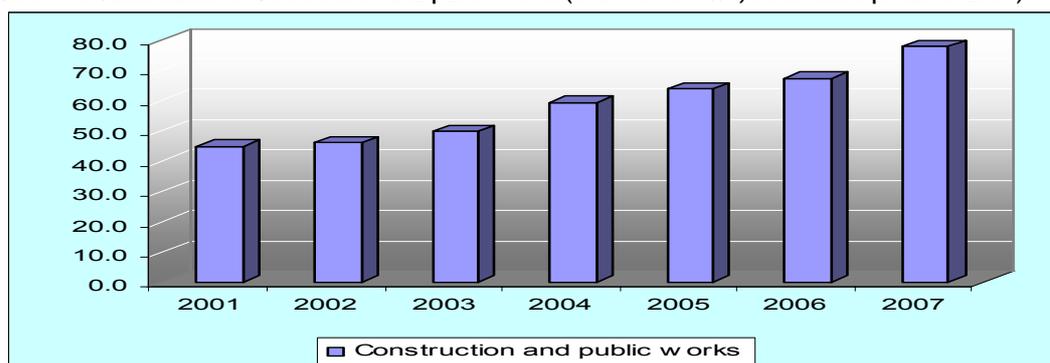
**SOURCE:** ELECTROGAZ & METHANE GAS PRODUCTION UNIT

Water production increased by 15.8% in 2007 compared to the previous year, as result of government effort to solve the problem of insufficient portable water. It has built two new water supply units at Nyabarongo and Karengu.

### B.3. Construction and Public works

Construction and public works is one of the most important branches of the industrial sector, and it represents 49.2% of the value added at constant prices of 2001. This sector recorded a significant increase of 15.9% in 2007 from 5.2% achieved in 2006. This growth is attributable to the construction of dwelling houses (Gacuriro) and private offices (ex BK and US embassy), construction of new road in Kigali city and rehabilitation of public infrastructures.

GRAPH 4: Value added of Construction and public works (In billion of RWF, at constant prices of 2001)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

### C. Tertiary Sector

Outstanding performance sustained in tertiary sector was maintained in 2007 with an increase of 9.2% of its value added at constant prices of 2001.

Table 18: Value added in tertiary sector (In billion of RWF, at constant prices of 2001)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Tradable Services</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>420</b>
Domestic trade	86	92	101	106	116
Property and business services	80	82	89	94	96
Transport, storage & communication	47	53	59	63	85
Finance and Insurance	30	35	39	47	56
Others	50	57	63	66	67
Education	33	40	47	49	47
Health	16	17	16	17	19
<b>Non tradable Services</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>
Public Administration	60	62	64	71	71
NPIs & NGOs	8	8	10	11	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>501</b>

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

#### C.1. Tradable Services

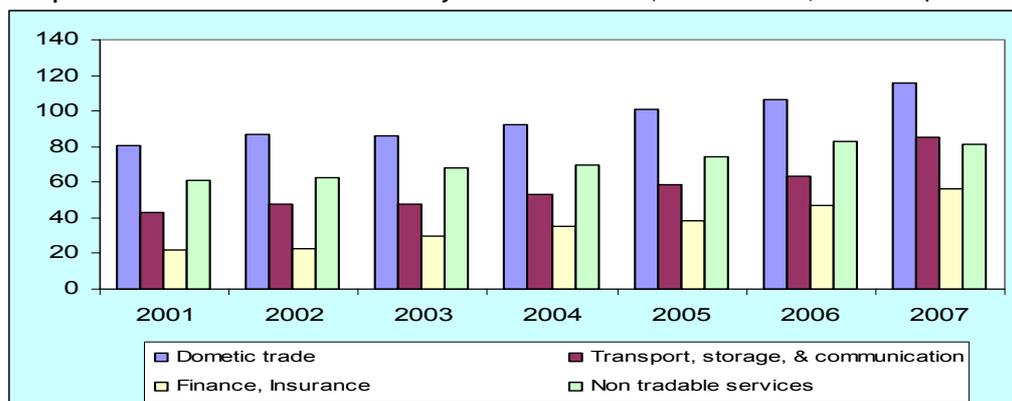
Tradable services in 2007 rose by 11.4% in its value added at constant prices of 2001.

Transport and communication, finance and insurance continued their growth. They marked growth rate of their value added at constant prices of 2001 of 34.6% and 20.4% respectively. Commercial services had registered a growth of 8.9% of its value added at constant prices of 2001.

## C.2 Non tradable Services

Value added for the services rendered collectively by public administration and other association and non profit making NGOs which constituted 18% of the tertiary sector declined by 1.1% in 2007. These activities experienced a difficult period during the year under review.

**Graph 5: Value added for main tertiary sector activities (In billions of RWF, at constant prices of 2001)**

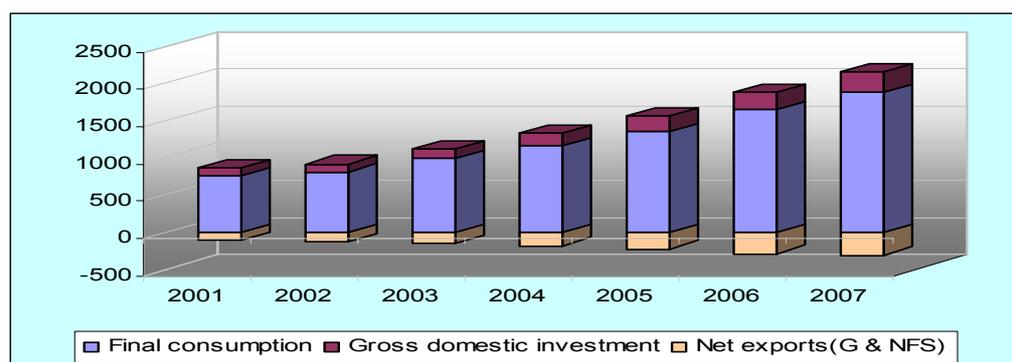


**Source:** National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

### II.1.1.2. GDP USES

Final consumption at current prices rose to 14.2% in 2007 compared to the year 2006. This growth emanating from expenditures of private consumption and public expenditure which experienced an increase of 19.9% and 13.81 respectively. Gross Domestic Product, at current prices were improved by 13.7% in 2007 to the level of 2006.

**GRAPH. 6: Structure of GDP Uses (In billions of RWF, at current prices)**



**Source:** National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Imports has increased by 7.5% in 2007 whereas exports recorded a rise of 8.4% in comparison to their level of 2006, they covered only 34.3% of imports. Thus, the trade balance deficit is still persisting and it represents 16.9% of the GDP in 2007.

**Table 19: Structure of GDP Uses (In billion of RWF, at current prices)**

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>1,884</b>
Public Administration	182	206	239	284	341
Private (incl. change in stocks)	800	946	1,110	1,356	1,543
<b>Gross Domestic Investment</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>266</b>
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	133	171	209	234	266
Construction	91	124	146	162	187
Equipment (durable goods)	42	47	63	71	78
<b>Resource Balance</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>-185</b>	<b>-226</b>	<b>-291</b>	<b>-311</b>
Exports (G&NFS)	75	115	136	150	163
Goods (fob)	34	56	70	79	87
Non Factor Service	41	59	67	71	76
Import (G&NFS)	235	301	362	441	474
Goods (fob)	125	163	203	244	259
Non Factor Service	110	138	160	197	214
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,839</b>

**Source:** National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

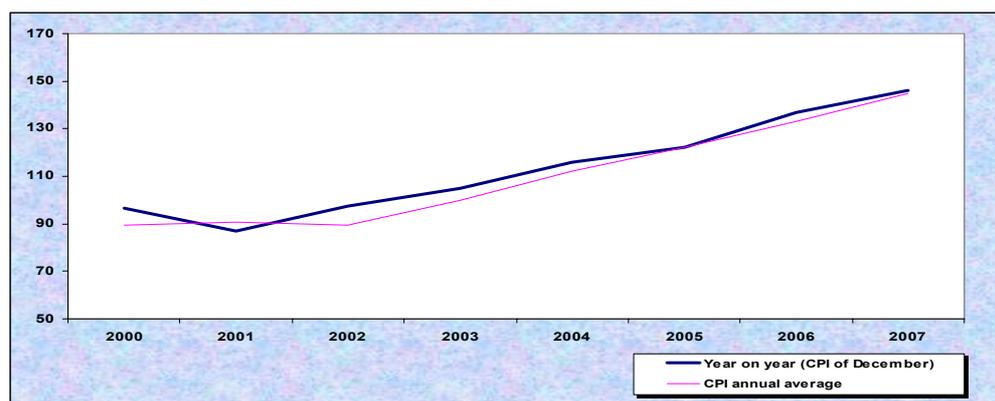
## II.1.2 PRICES

### II.1.2.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

#### A. OVERALL INFLATION

In spite of strong inflationary pressures at the beginning of Year 2007 which related to the increase in water distribution tariffs, excise duties on alcoholic beverages, school and medical care fees as well as telecommunication tariffs, a remarkable drop of inflation situation compared to the the last two previous years is observed.

**Graph 7: Evolution of the CPI of 2000 to 2007 (base 2003 = 100)**



**Source:** NBR, Research Department

Annual headline inflation declined to 6.6% in December 2007 from 12.1% recorded in the year ended December 2006, while on average, annual overall inflation reached at 9.1% against 8.9% in 2006. Thus, for the third consecutive year, the objective to maintain one digit inflation was achieved.

During the Year 2007, inflationary pressures were particularly recorded in the first quarter during which its cumulated monthly change was 6.7%, while for the remainder of the year, prices were slightly changing. During the second quarter, consumer prices of locally produced foodstuffs recorded a deflation of 2.2% as a result of good harvests. These prices significantly fall between May and June.

Table 20: Annual average of CPI (Basis 2003: 100)

Categories	Weight	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change
						2007/2006
<b>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>3 709</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>
- Bread and cereals	625	124.0	133.4	143.7	151.8	5.7
- Meat	345	109.5	111.5	120.9	121.3	0.3
- Fish	114	111.4	126.1	141.0	152.2	7.9
- Vegetables	1 332	122.5	135.7	156.6	177.0	13.1
- Non-alcoholic beverages	180	114.1	120.7	125.1	131.1	4.8
<b>2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>3. Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	<b>1 579</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>
<b>5. Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>6. Health</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>7. Transport</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>8. Communication</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>9. Recreation and culture</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
<b>10. Education</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>11. Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b>12. Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>OVERALL CPI</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Annual average inflation</b>		<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	

Source: NBR, Research Department

Among the products and services whose consumer prices strongly increased in 2007 are those included in the category "Restaurants and hotels" whose average annual CPI increased by 20.5%, followed by "Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels" (+17.3%), "Communication" (+16.6%), "Health" (+13.7%), "Education" (+10.8%) due to the increase in school fees, "Transport" (+6.2%) and "Alcoholic beverages and tobaccos" (+10.4%).

From second quarter, inflationary pressures which resulted from administrative measures taken to increase certain tariffs and excise duties at the beginning of 2007 were then appreciably lessened by a fall in the prices of locally produced fresh foodstuffs thanks to an important improvement in their supply on markets. In fact, their good production resulted from the favorable rain season from February to May 2007.

However, following the big increase in cereals and petroleum products prices on international markets, the last quarter of 2007 was marked by a significant rise in prices of breads and cereals (+3,7%) and transport (+5,7%).

Table 21: Cumulated monthly % change of Consumer Price Index (Basis 2003:100)

Categories	Weight	2006	2007				Total
			Trim 1	Trim 2	Trim 3	Trim 4	
<b>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>3 709</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
- Bread and cereals	625	20.4	1.1	-4.8	1.2	3.7	1.2
- Meat	345	3.8	-0.6	-0.2	1.1	3.4	3.8
- Fish	114	5.7	8.2	-0.2	-2.2	1.2	7.0
- Vegetables	1 332	32.3	11.9	-13.2	10.6	-10.9	-1.6
- Non-alcoholic beverages	180	1.9	3.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	6.5
<b>2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>3. Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	<b>1 579</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>5. Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>6. Health</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>7. Transport</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>8. Communication</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>9. Recreation and culture</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>10. Education</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>11. Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>12. Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 000</b>						
<b>Inflation</b>							
<b>On the period</b>		<b>11.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Year on Year, last month</b>		<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>

Source: NBR, Research Department

In spite of rise recorded at the end of Year 2007, for the remainder of the period, imported products prices which represent 30.4% of household's basket are maintained at low level. Year on year basis, it was 4.0% in December 2007, against 4.6% of the same month of 2006. This slight increase is explained by stability of RWF which was slightly appreciated vis-à-vis USD, the most used currency by importers, and low inflation in main foreign trading partner countries.

The increase in prices of local products and services (which represent 70% of the household's basket) was less than in 2006, thus it should be noted that the principal origin of inflation in Rwanda remains internal, particularly bad weather conditions which affect foodstuffs production. Year on year basis, the rise in prices of local products was 7.6% in December 2007 against 15.0% of the same month in 2006.

Table 22: Inflation by origin of products and services (% change of CPI, basis 2003:100)

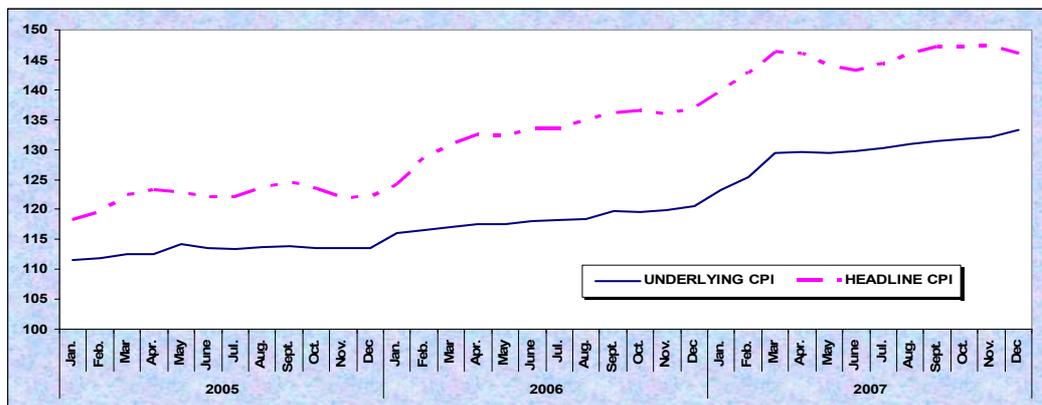
CPI	Weight	2006					2007				
		Jan.	Mar	Jun	Sept	Dec.	Jan.	Mar	Jun	Sept.	Dec.
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>146.0</b>
Monthly Change		1.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.5	-0.5	0.7	-0.9
Year on Year change		5.2	6.7	9.4	9.3	12.1	12.6	12.0	7.3	8.0	6.6
<b>LOCAL</b>	<b>6956</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>153.0</b>
Monthly Change		3.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	3.7	3.6	-0.5	0.6	-1.8
Year on Year change		7.1	8.6	11.8	11.8	15.0	15.6	15.3	10.3	10.4	7.6
<b>IMPORTED</b>	<b>3044</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>129.1</b>
Monthly Change		0.1	1.3	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.6	-0.5	1.5	1.7
Year on Year change		0.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	4.6	5.1	3.4	-0.6	1.8	4.0

Source: NBR, Research Department

## B. UNDERLYING INFLATION

During the Year 2007, the underlying consumer index excluding fresh foodstuff and energy and the overall index followed almost the same trend. The biggest rise was recorded during the first quarter while for the remainder of the year, it slightly increased.

Graph 8: Headline and Underlying CPI (Basis 2003: 100)



Source: NBR, Research Department

Year on year basis, underlying inflation stood at 10.6% in December 2007 against 6.1% at the same month of 2006. On annual average, it stood at 9.7% against 4.0% recorded in 2006. This upward trend is exclusively explained by the increase in tariffs of water, excise duties on alcoholic beverages, health care and telecommunication tariffs as well as school fees in the first quarter. However, during the rest of the year, underlying inflation was contained at a low level, with a cumulated monthly change of 3% between April and December 2007.

Tableau 23: Main components of inflation (CPI basis 2003:100; change in %)

CATEGORIES	Weight	Dec-05	Dec-06	2007			
				Mar	Jun	Sept.	Dec.
<b>FRESH FOOD PRODUCTS CPI</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>182.5</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>176.4</b>	<b>161.7</b>
Monthly change		-3.1	2.8	0.9	-2.7	2.2	-7.3
Year to year basis		-1.3	34.2	22.1	3.9	7.3	-3.2
<b>ENERGY CPI</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>195.7</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>225.3</b>	<b>228.5</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>231.9</b>
Monthly change		7.8	-0.5	1.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Year to year basis		45.4	15.1	3.3	-0.4	0.8	3.0
<b>UNDERLYING CPI *</b>	<b>7 053</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>133.3</b>
Monthly change		0.0	0.6	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.9
Year to year basis		2.9	6.1	10.5	10.0	9.7	10.6
<b>OVERALL CPI</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>146.0</b>
Monthly change		0.2	0.9	2.5	-0.5	0.7	-1.0
Year to year change		5.6	12.1	12.0	7.3	8.0	6.6

\* Excluding Fresh food products and energy

Source: NBR, Research Department

## II.1.2.2 EXTERNAL TRADE INDEXES

### A. Import indexes

In comparison with the year 2006, the volume and the value indexes increased respectively by 43.84% and 47.04% in 2007, implying an increase of 2.22% of the average value index.

Among the imported goods, energy and lubricants registered the greatest rise of 99.46% in value. Their volume increased only by 6.04%. The fuel comes at the head with a rise of 106.32% in value, against a rise of 5.33% in volume.

Table 24: Development of import value indexes (Base 100 in 2000)

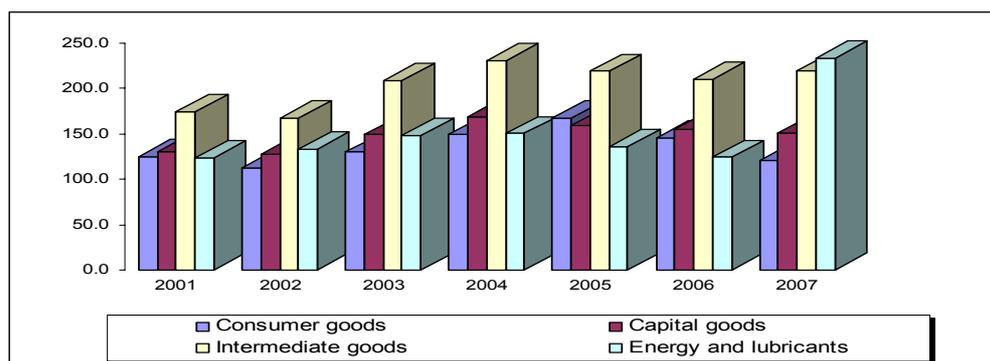
Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Volume index</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>300.5</b>
Consumer goods	72.9	88.0	97.4	140.1	229.9
of which foodstuffs	85.9	98.8	104.1	160.2	292.1
Capital goods	180.6	183.8	257.5	306.0	464.1
Intermediate goods	163.9	189.6	271.7	364.1	483.3
Energy and lubricants	118.1	139.3	153.9	195.3	207.1
of which fuel	118.0	137.6	153.4	195.1	205.5
<b>Value index</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>269.3</b>	<b>329.9</b>	<b>485.1</b>
Consumer goods	94.7	131.6	162.8	204.5	279.0
of which foodstuffs	86.9	125.0	128.4	173.5	256.3
Capital goods	376.4	424.8	564.3	644.5	1020.6
Intermediate goods	244.2	320.1	434.2	564.8	727.2
Energy and lubricants	174.7	209.5	210.1	242.8	484.3
of which fuel	173.8	202.0	203.0	233.9	482.6
<b>Average value index</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>161.4</b>
Consumer goods	129.8	149.5	167.1	146.0	121.3
of which foodstuffs	101.1	126.6	123.3	108.3	87.8
Capital goods	208.4	231.2	219.1	210.6	219.9
Intermediate goods	149.0	168.8	159.8	155.1	150.5
Energy and lubricants	147.9	150.4	136.5	124.3	233.8
of which fuel	147.3	146.8	132.4	119.9	234.9

**Source:** NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange inspection and Balance of Payments

Consumer goods grew by 64.1% in volume and 36.43% in value, causing a fall of 16.92% of their average value index. Foodstuffs increased by 47.75% in value and their volume increased by 82.34%, involving a fall of 18.97% of their average value index.

The volume of capital and intermediate goods raised respectively by 51.67% and 32.75%. The value of these goods increased respectively by 58.36% and 28.76%.

**Graph 9: Average value index by category of imported goods (Base 100 in 2000)**



**Source:** NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange inspection and Balance of Payments

## B. Export indexes

Except the average value index of tea which decreased by 11.84% compared to the year 2006, the average value index of coffee, tin, coltan, wolfram and hides and skins increased respectively by 27.08%, 67.83%, 27.5%, 7.99% and 14.18%. That raised the export average value index passing from 205.5 to 242.9, that is to say an increase of 18.23%.

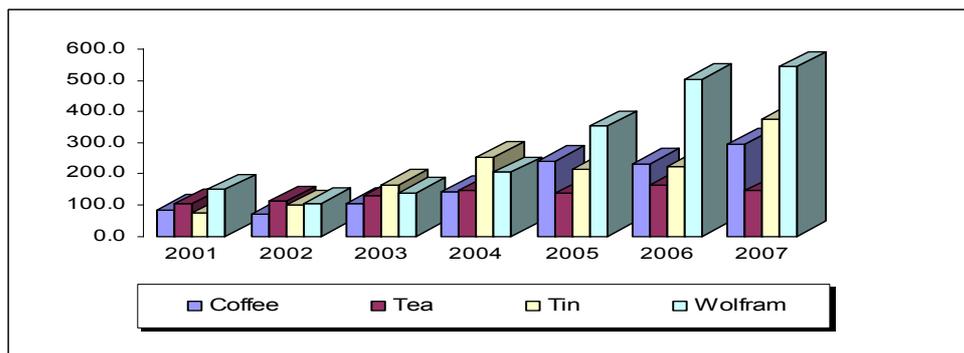
The export volume index fell by 4.92% because of an important drop of the coffee export volume index of 48.47%. That is due to the drop of the production of the commercial coffee which fell by 44.2% because of bad climatic conditions which have occurred during the year 2007. The volume index of tea increased by 10.37%.

**Table 25: Development of export indexes (Base 100 in 2000)**

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Volume index</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>166.9</b>	<b>158.6</b>
Coffee	94.7	175.4	119.2	171.8	88.6
Tea	106.4	97.1	115.1	123.8	136.6
Tin	422.9	1031.0	1314.9	1112.9	1324.8
Coltan	139.9	164.5	202.8	138.3	185.1
Wolfram	83.6	109.4	386.8	996.9	1865.4
Hides and skins	568.7	448.4	663.7	241.8	376.4
<b>Total value index</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>248.8</b>	<b>290.7</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>385.4</b>
Coffee	100.2	250.3	286.1	400.4	262.2
Tea	138.0	144.0	157.0	204.5	199.0
Tin	697.7	2611.1	2843.0	2498.0	4991.0
Coltan	102.1	224.7	282.2	185.0	315.5
Wolfram	115.1	224.0	1364.1	5016.1	10136.1
Hides and skins	1183.9	1142.2	1544.9	642.3	1141.6
<b>Average value index</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>242.9</b>
Coffee	105.9	142.7	240.1	233.0	296.1
Tea	129.7	148.3	136.4	165.2	145.7
Tin	165.0	253.3	216.2	224.5	376.7
Coltan	73.0	136.6	139.2	133.7	170.5
Wolfram	137.7	204.8	352.7	503.2	543.4
Hides and skins	208.2	254.7	232.8	265.6	303.3

**Source:** NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange inspection and Balance of Payments

Graph 10: Average value indexes for major exports (Base 100 in 2000)



### C. Terms of trade

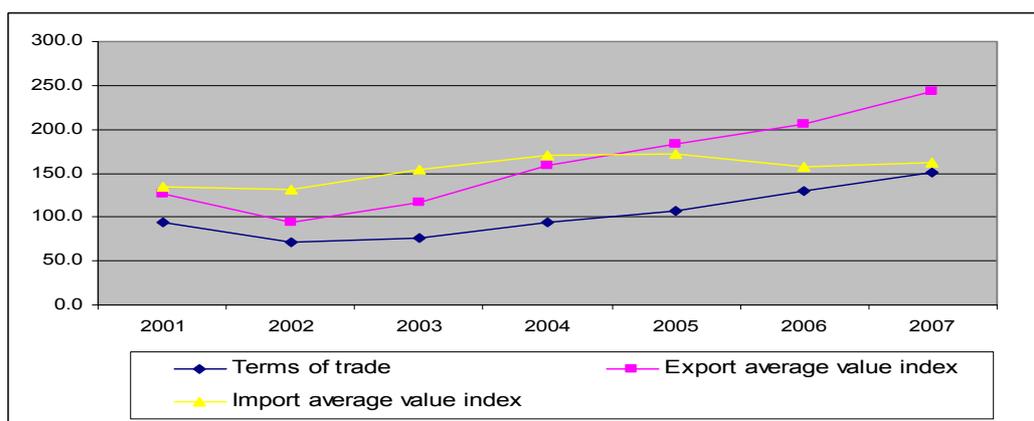
Table 26: Index of the terms of trade and trade-related total earnings

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Export average value index	116.8	158.8	183.8	205.5	242.9
Import average value index	154.7	170.2	171.4	157.9	161.4
Terms of trade index	75.5	93.3	107.2	130.1	150.5
Exports volume index	116.9	156.7	158.2	166.9	158.6
Trade-related total earnings index	88.2	146.2	169.6	217.1	238.7

Source: NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange inspection and Balance of Payments

The trade-related total earnings index recorded a little improvement of 9.94% against 28.01% in 2006. As for the terms of trade index, it improved by 15.69% against 21.34% last year. This situation is explained by a rise of 18.20% of the export average value index more important than the rise of the import average value index of 2.19%.

Graph 11: Development of the terms of trade index (Base 100 in 2000)



Source: NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange inspection and Balance of Payments

**Table 27: World price performance for coffee and tea**

Coffee: indicative current price of ICO, in cents per pound

Tea: Current price at London up to 1998 and at Mombasa since, in cents per kg

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Coffee</b>					
Average price	52.2	61.9	90.0	89.4*	nd
Other soft arabica	64.6	79.0	115.4	111.6*	122,2
Robusta	39.1	37.4	53.6	69.4*	86,7
<b>Tea</b>					
Average price	149.0	155.0	183.2	232.5	227,3
Rwandan tea	159.0	166.0	158.0	193.0	nd

**Source:** NBR, Research Department

## II.2 PUBLIC FINANCE AND DOMESTIC PUBLIC DEBT

### II.2.1 PUBLIC FINANCE

One could observe a significant improvement in the public finance since 2004 but followed by weaknesses in 2007. Indeed, despite these performances as regard to domestic revenue collection and the regular and important disbursements of external financial assistance, the proportional increase in expenditure led to an overall deficit (accrual basis) of 19.1 billion RWF against a deficit of 3.0 billion RWF as reported in 2006. The deficit, on cash basis also increased passing from 11.1 to 27.2 billion RWF from 2006 to 2007, while the current deficit increased from 43.4 to 61.0 billion RWF.

Table 28: Government financial operations (Billion of RWF)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Total revenue and grants</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>272.5</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>375.9</b>	<b>472.3</b>
Total revenue	122.4	147.0	180.3	207.2	252.0
Tax revenue	114.7	134.6	162.5	192.6	237.8
Nontax revenue	7.7	12.4	17.7	14.6	14.2
Grants	73.1	125.5	164.5	168.7	220.3
<b>Total expenditure et net lending</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>340.7</b>	<b>378.9</b>	<b>491.3</b>
Total expenditure	212.3	253.3	336.3	369.3	499.3
Current expenditures	161.2	163.8	214.9	250.6	313.0
<b>Current deficit</b>	<b>-38.8</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>-34.6</b>	<b>-43.4</b>	<b>-61.0</b>
Capital expenditure	51.1	89.5	121.4	118.7	186.3
Net lending	4.0	21.6	4.4	9.6	-8.1
<b>Overall deficit (payment order basis)</b>					
Before grants	-93.9	-127.9	-160.4	-171.7	-239.3
After grants	-20.8	-2.4	4.1	-3.0	-19.0
Arrears (changes)	-13.2	-17.1	-10.7	-8.0	-8.1
Overall deficit (cash basis)	-34.0	-19.5	-6.6	-11.1	-27.1
Financing net	26.1	23.9	-1.8	17.9	27.1
Foreign (net)	20.9	48.1	34.3	34.9	32.1
Domestic	5.2	-24.2	-32.5	-17.0	-4.9
Errors and omissions	-7,9	4,4	-4,8	-6,8	12,8
	<i>(In percentage of GDP)</i>				
Total revenue and grants	20.5	23.9	25.9	23.0	25.7
Total revenue	12.8	12.9	13.5	12.7	13.7
Tax revenue	12.0	11.8	12.2	11.8	13.0
Grants	7.7	11.0	12.4	10.3	12.0
Total expenditure and net lending	22.6	24.2	25.6	23.2	26.7
Total expenditure	22.2	22.3	25.3	22.6	27.31
Current expenditures	16.9	14.4	16.1	15.4	17.0
Capital expenditures	5.3	7.9	9.1	7.3	10.1
Current deficit	-4.1	-1.5	-2.6	-2.7	-3.3
Overall deficit, after grants	-2.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-1.0
Overall deficit, before grants	-9.8	-11.2	-12.0	-10.5	-13.1
Nominal GDP(in billion RWF)	955.2	1137.9	1331.6	1631.6	1838.9

Source: NBR, Annual reports and MINECOFIN

## **II.2.1.1 TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS**

The total revenue and grants stood at 472.3 billion FRW (25.9% of the GDP) at the end of 2007, against 375.9 billion FRW (23.0% of the GDP) in 2006, that is to say an increase of 25.6%. The tax revenues rose to 252.0 billion RWF (that is 53.4% of the whole of the financial resources of the government) against 207.2 billion RWF in 2006 (55.1% of the total revenues).

### **II.2.1.1.1 Tax revenue**

The revenues from taxes increased by 23.5%, passing from 192.6 billion RWF to 237.8 billion RWF between 2006 and 2007. These changes had been over 18.5% between 2005 and 2006. In proportion of the GDP, these revenues represented 13.0% in 2007 against 11.8% the previous year. Globally, the tax collection benefited from the expansion of the economic activity (especially in the manufacturing and services sectors).

Thus, the direct taxes increased by 27.2% passing from 64.5 billion RWF in 2006 to 85.8 billion RWF in 2007. The taxes on goods and services increased from 95.54 to 121.0 billion RWF, (that is a rise of 26.83%), while taxes on the international trade decreased to 8.3% falling from 33.57 to 31.0 billion RWF. On the side of VAT, the injection of liquidity in the economy through government spending and through credit to the private sector, increased the demand for taxable goods, and led to the increase in the tax revenue. The achievements in the tax revenue (237.8 billion RWF) exceeded by 30.4 billion RWF the initial budget estimates (207.4 billion RWF) and 5.6 billion RWF the targets of the PRGF program which had been fixed at 232.2 billion RWF.

### **II.2.1.1.2 Nontax revenue**

Compared with those of 2006, the nontax revenues of 2007 dropped by 0.4 billion RWF from 14.6 RWF to 14.2 billion RWF.

### **II.2.1.1.3 Grants**

The grants increased from 168.7 billion RWF to 220.3 billion RWF (+30.6%) between 2006 and 2007. The grants are composed of budgetary supports (60.1%) and of capital grants (39.9%). It is important to stress that the external financial assistance continues to have an important place in the financing of the public spending. Thus, they represented 46.6% of the total revenue in 2007 against 44.9% the previous year.

## **II.2.1.2 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE**

The total expenditure and net lending at the end of 2007 were established at 491.4 billion RWF, an increase of 29.7% compared to the previous fiscal year. In proportion of the GDP, they represented for 26.9% against 23.2% the year 2006. The current expenditures achieved 66.1% of the total expenditure, the difference being constituted as capital expenditure.

### **II.2.1.2.1 Current expenditures**

The current expenditures were established at 313.0 billion RWF against 250.6 billion RWF at the end 2006 (that is an increase of 16.6%). There were mainly composed of wages and salaries, expenditure on goods and services, exceptional expenditure, interest payments and the transfers and subsidies. In proportion of the GDP, they represented 17.1% against 15.4% the previous year. According to their importance the current expenditures were divided into transfers and subsidies for 33.1%, expenditure on goods and services for 24.9%, salaries and wages for 23.5%, exceptional expenditure for 15.0% and the interest payments for 3.5%.

### **II.2.1.2.2 Capital expenditures**

The capital expenditures achieved 186.3 billion RWF in 2007 against 118.7 billion RWF the previous year (that is a rise of 57.0%). Mainly, these were financed up to 65.8% by external resources and by domestic resources accounted for 34.2%.

### **II.2.1.2.3 Net lending**

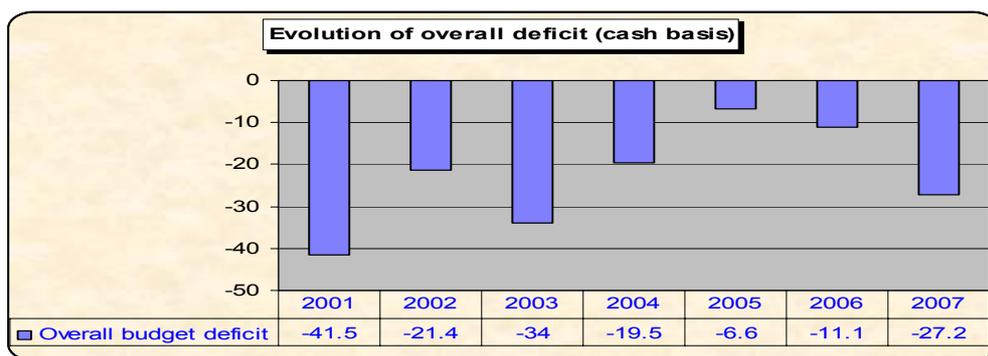
The net lending fallen from 9.6 to -7.9 billion RWF between 2006 and 2007 (that is a fall of 179.2%), composed primarily of loans to public enterprises minus the reimbursements by those enterprises.

## **II.2.1.3 BUDGET DEFICIT AND ITS FINANCING**

### **II.2.1.3.1 Budget deficit**

As mentioned earlier, the government financial transactions achieved, at the end of 2007, an overall deficit, on accrual basis (grants included) of 19.0 billion RWF against 3.0 billion RWF in 2006 (that is a deterioration of 533.3%) despite of the increase in the external financial aid and the high performance in the collection of domestic revenue. The budget deficit, (on cash basis was 27.2 billion RWF in 2007 against 11.1 billion RWF at the end of 2006) as shown in the following graph.

Graph 12: Overall budget deficit (in billion RWF)



Source: Ministry of Finance and economic planning

The current deficit also worsened, passing from 43.4 to 61.0 billion RWF (that is an increase of 40.6%). This trend reflects the acceleration of the current expenditure during the year.

### II.2.1.3.2 Financing of the deficit

The overall deficit, cash basis of 27.2 billion RWF as reported in 2007 was exclusively financed by external resources, in particular the loan projects which alone provided 34.5 billion RWF and the budgetary loans for 0.6 billion RWF.

## II.2.2 DOMESTIC DEBT

The outstanding domestic debt increased from 150.3 to 153.4 billion RWF from December 2006 to December 2007 (that is an increase of 2.1%).

Tableau 29: Domestic debt developments (in billion of RWF)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>NBR</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>42.1</b>
Consolidated debt	42.4	42.1	42.1	41.8	41.2
Overdraft	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Réévaluation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Banking Sector</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>
Treasury Bills	11.8	11.5	6.4	20.1	30.1
Reconverted Developments bonds	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.3	1.9
Recapitalization	-	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
<b>Non banking sector</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>77.3</b>
Treasury Bills	7.5	20.5	12.1	14.4	7.8
Reconverted Development Bonds	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.1
Development Bonds	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other (of which Social Security Fund)	21.7	21.7	45.4	66.4	68.2
<b>TOTAL OUTSTANDING</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>153.4</b>
Arrears of interests	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
<b>TOTAL STOCK</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>154.1</b>

Source: NBR, Research Department

As it is shown from the table above, the government reduced its loans with respect to the nonbanking sector, but government's loans to the banking sector increased substantially. Thus, the domestic debt in Treasury bills subscribed by the commercial banks passed from 20.1 to 30.1 billion RWF (that is a rise of 49.75%), while that with respect to nonbanks fallen from 14.4 to 7.8 billion RWF (that is a fall of 45.8%).

The increase in the domestic debt reflects the participation of the government in the efforts of sterilization of excess of liquidity in the economy consecutive to external financial flows. Finally, it is necessary to underline the rise in the domestic debt under the category "other", which passed from 66.4 billion RWF to 68.2 billion RWF (change of 2.7%). This category primarily including the debt vis-à-vis the Social Security Fund of Rwanda (under development bonds, arrears of the contributions of the civil service staff and the penalties).

## II.3 MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR

### II.3.1 MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Broad money grew by 31.2% from December 2006 to December 2007. This was a result of a simultaneous growth of both net foreign assets (+23.3%) and domestic assets (+2522.2%). Net foreign assets increase resulted from an increase of foreign disbursement as budgetary support and other foreign exchange revenues, while net domestic assets increase resulted from an increase in credit to the economy(+20.9%), net credit to government continued its downward trend started in 2004(-16.6%).

Table 30: Evolution of broad money and its counterparts (In FRW billions, unless otherwise indicated)

Designation	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change	
					2005-2006	2006-2007
Net foreign assets	172.80	222.4	285.1	351.5	28.2	23.3
Net domestic assets	14.5	-3.9	0.9	23.6	23.1	2522.2
Domestic credit	80.30	70.8	93.2	115.9	31.6	24.4
Net credit to government	-31.20	-61.9	-69.4	-80.9	-12.1	-16.6
Credit to the economy	111.00	132.7	162.6	196.6	22.5	20.9
Other items net	-65.80	-74.7	-92.5	-91.9	-23.8	0.6
<b>Broad money (M2)</b>	<b>187.30</b>	<b>218.4</b>	<b>286.0</b>	<b>375.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Money	102.10	132.9	157.7	228.0	18.7	44.6
Money outside banks	38.90	48.3	54.6	67.4	13.0	23.4
Demand deposits	63.20	84.6	103.1	160.6	21.9	55.8
Quasi-money	85.1	85.6	128.2	146.9	49.8	14.6
Time deposits	33.90	41.9	69.0	78.3	64.7	13.5
Foreign Exchange deposits	51.20	43.7	59.2	68.6	35.5	15.9

Source: NBR, Research Department

## II.3.1.1 Sources of Money creation

### a. Nets foreign assets

Net foreign assets of the banking system rose from RWF 285.1 to 351.5 billion between 2006 and 2007. This is an increase of 23.3%, against 28.2% recorded the previous year.

These developments result mainly from substantial external disbursements as budgetary support and other foreign exchange revenues. Budgetary support amounted to USD 234.69 millions compared to USD 121.22 millions recorded the previous year. The main donors have been the United Kingdom with USD 65.53 millions, the World Bank with USD 64.5 millions, the African Development Bank with USD 42.95 millions (of which USD 31.5 millions as loans), and European Union with USD 23.5 millions, the African Union with USD 13.7 millions and Sweden with USD 11.7 millions.

As regards other foreign exchange revenues, they amounted to USD 123.47 millions compared to USD 45.39 millions recorded in 2006, which makes an increase of 172%. This evolution is partly a result of a collection in November, of the part payment (USD 50 millions) of a public company (Rwandatel) privatization proceeds.

It is worth noting that the imports rate cover by exports fell from 30.5% in 2006 to 23% in 2007.

Table 31: Net foreign assets developments (in FRW billions unless otherwise indicated)

Designation	2004	2005	2006	2007	%Change	
					2005-2006	2006-2007
Net foreign assets/NBR	122.5	181.3	224.9	281.8	24.0	25.3
Assets	178.3	224.7	241.2	300.6	7.3	24.6
Liabilities	55.8	43.4	16.3	18.8	-62.4	15.3
Net foreign assets/commercial banks	50.2	41.1	60.1	69.6	46.2	15.8
Assets	60.7	52.5	70.9	86.8	35.0	22.4
Liabilities	10.5	11.4	10.8	17.2	-5.3	59.3
Total banking system	172.7	222.4	285.0	351.4	28.1	23.3

Source: NBR, Research Department

### b. Net domestic assets

As mainly composed of domestic credit and other items net, net domestic assets rose from RWF 0.9 to RWF 23.6 billion between 2006 and 2007, which makes a substantial increase of 2522.2%. Net domestic increase has been greatly influenced by the increase in credit to the economy, which rose from RWF 162.6 to 196.6 billion, that is an increase of 20.9%, compared to 22.5% recorded the previous.

**Table 32: Domestic credit evolution (In FRW billion, unless otherwise indicated)**

Designation	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change	
					2005-2006	2006-2007
Net credit to government	-31.1	-61.9	-69.3	-80.8	12.0	16.6
NBR	-31.5	-60.8	-72.4	-99.6	19.1	37.6
Commercial banks	0.4	-1.1	3.1	18.8	-381.8	506.5
Credit to the economy	111.5	132.7	162.6	196.6	22.5	20.9
Public enterprises	4.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	9.1	-25.0
Private sector	107.6	131.0	162.2	196.1	23.8	20.9
Autonomous bodies	-0.8	-0.5	-2.0	-1.3	300.0	-35.0
Domestic credit	76.5	69.1	92.9	115.8	34.4	24.7

**Source:** NBR, Research Department

Net credit to government fell from RFW -69.3 to -80.8 billions between 2006 and 2007. This is a decline of 16.6% against 12% recorded between 2005 and 2006.

The steady decline of net credit to government observed since 2004 is a result of the continuous inflows of foreign disbursement under budgetary and projects support. For 2007 in particular, the collection of the part payment (USD 50 million) of a public company privatization proceeds has boosted the government net position vis-à-vis the banking system.

It is worth noting that the cover rate of government expenditure by domestic revenue fell to 51.3% from 54.9% in 2006.

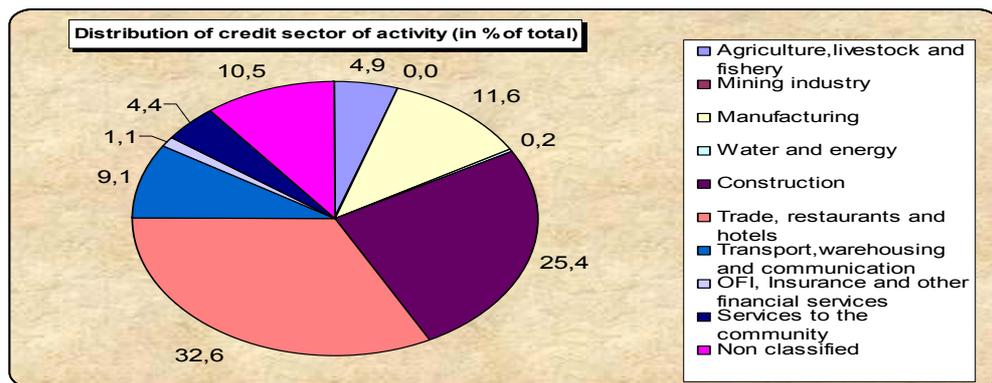
**Table 33: Distribution of credit by sector of activity (In Rwf billion, unless otherwise indicated)**

Designation	2004	2005	2006	2007	% of total in 2006	% of total in 2007
Agriculture, livestock and fishery	4.87	5.39	8.24	10.19	4.82	4.95
Mining industry	0.1	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.05
Manufacturing	16.25	14.94	19.13	23.89	11.20	11.60
Water and energy	0.26	0.36	0.45	0.51	0.26	0.25
Construction	27.28	33.73	43.07	52.34	25.21	25.42
Trade, restaurants and hotels	39.48	50.19	60.72	67.17	35.55	32.62
Transport, warehousing and communication	8.95	12.16	13.61	18.68	7.96	9.07
OFI, Insurance and other financial services	2.09	2.67	2.17	2.21	1.27	1.07
Services to the community	3.66	3.87	6.96	9.15	4.07	4.45
Non classified	7.58	12.92	16.29	21.66	9.53	10.52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110.49</b>	<b>136.37</b>	<b>170.84</b>	<b>205.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** NBR, Research Department

The table above shows that the distribution of credit by sector of activity pattern didn't change from what it used to be in the previous years, with « Trade, restaurants and hotels» and « Construction» being allocated the highest shares of 32.62% and 25.42% respectively of total credits. Agriculture, a sector that employs nearly 90% of total population, and contributes 40% of total GDP, has allocated only less than 5%.

**Graph 13: Distribution of credit by sector of activity (in % of total)**



Source: NBR, Bank Supervision Department

### II.3.1.2 Broad Money

Broad money rose from 286.0 billion RWF to 375.1 billion RWF between December 2006 and 2007, which is a substantial increase of 31.2%, drawn mainly by the rapid growth of deposits. Among the factors that contributed to broad money growth, one can mention high level of economic activity (6.3% of growth rate), public expenditure (29.7% change compared to the previous year) but also a probable improvement in banking coverage.

**Table 34: Evolution of broad money and its components (in RWF billion unless otherwise indicated)**

Designation	2004	2005	2006	2007	Var en %	
					2005-2006	2006-2007
Broad money (M2)	187.30	218.4	286.0	375.1	31.0	31.2
Money	102.10	132.9	157.7	228.0	18.7	44.6
Currency outside banks	38.90	48.3	54.6	67.4	13.0	23.4
Demand deposits	63.20	84.6	103.1	160.6	21.9	55.8
Quasi-money	85.1	85.6	128.2	146.9	49.8	14.6
Time deposits	33.90	41.9	69.0	78.3	64.7	13.5
Foreign exchange deposits	51.20	43.7	59.2	68.6	35.5	15.9

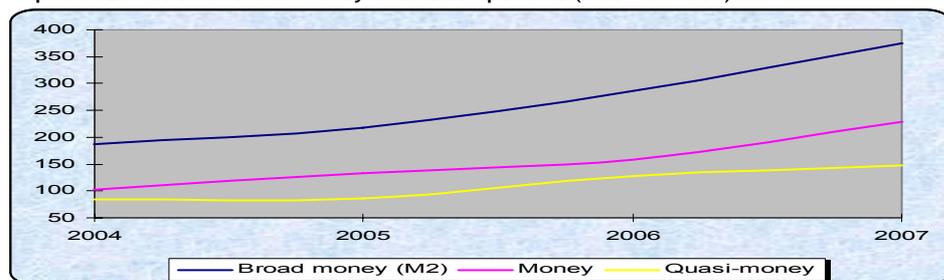
Source: NBR, Research Department

#### a. Money

Made of currency out of banks and demand deposits with the banking system, money rose from 157.7 billion RWF to 228.0 billion RWF between 2006 and 2007 that is an increase of 44.6%, far above 18.8% recorded between 2005 and 2006.

Demand deposits increased by 55.8%, while currency in circulation rose by 23.4%. December recorded the highest increase of 15.0% compared to end November level, as households withdraw a lot of cash for the end of the year's festivities (Christmas and New Year).

Graph 14: Evolution of Broad money and its components (in RWF billion)



Source: NBR, Research Department

Among the factors that contributed to the rapid growth of demand deposits, one can mention the local currency appreciation vis-à-vis the major hard currencies which increased the savers' preference for the local currency, the relatively low level of deposit rates (7.7% on average against an annual inflation of 9.1%). This could lead saver to keep their saving liquid waiting for more profitable opportunities.

### b. Quasi-money

Quasi-money (time and foreign exchange deposits) rose from 128.2 billion RWF to 146.9 billion between 2006 and 2007, which is an increase of 4.6%. Time deposits increased by 13.5%, while foreign exchange deposits increased by 15.9%.

### II.3.1.3 The Extended Broad Money

Broad money extended to the “Banques Populaires du Rwanda” increased from 321.0 billion RWF to 425.2 billion between 2006 and 2007, making a 32.5% increase. This increment was 30.4% between 2005 and 2006.

Table 35: Extended broad money developments (In RWF billion unless otherwise indicated)

Designation	2004	2005	2006	2007	%Change 2005-2006	% Change 2006-2007
Net foreign assets	172.8	222.5	285.1	351.6	28.1	23.3
Net domestic assets	31.1	23.7	35.7	73.7	50.6	106.4
Domestic credit	108.0	107.3	142.2	182.6	32.5	28.4
Net credit to government	-27.4	-60.1	-69.5	-75.4	15.6	8.5
Credit to the economy	135.5	167.4	211.7	258.0	26.5	21.9
Other items net	-76.7	-83.6	-106.5	-108.9	27.4	2.3
Total counterparts	206.2	246.2	321.0	425.2	30.4	32.5
Extended broad money	206.2	246.2	321.0	425.2	30.4	32.5
Currency outside banks	40.3	47.0	52.7	63.2	12.1	19.9
Deposits	165.9	199.2	268.1	362.0	34.6	35.0
o/w : Demand	61.1	84.8	103.3	154.7	18.0	49.8
Time	53.7	70.8	105.8	138.7	49.4	31.1
Foreign exchange	51.0	43.7	59.2	68.6	35.5	15.9

Source : NBR, Research Department

The comparison between the monetary survey (Table 1) and the extended monetary survey as of December 2007 shows a difference of RWF 50.1 billion which corresponds to the deposits collected by the Union des Banques Populaires du Rwanda and not deposited with commercial banks. This difference was Rwf 30.4 billion the previous year.

### II.3.1.4 DEVELOPMENT OF INTEREST RATES ON MONEY MARKET

Table 36: Development of interest rates on money market in 2007(in %)

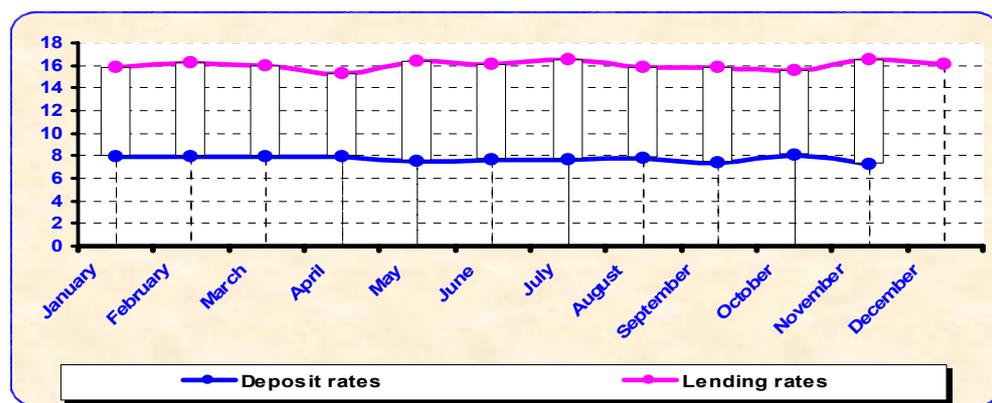
Description	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Deposit rates	7.76	7.88	7.86	7.86	7.56	7.65	7.59	7.76	7.35	8.01	7.16	nd
Lending rates	15.76	16.22	15.98	15.32	16.35	16.03	16.56	15.76	15.84	15.57	16.48*	16.11*
Mopping up rate	8.24	8.27	8.71	8.14	6.96	5.59	5.48	5.67	5.52	5.35	5.34	5.26
Discount rates	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Interbank rates	7.83	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	6.33	7.06	6.00	5.20	8.00	8.21	6.00
Treasury bills rate	8.80	8.09	9.57	9.60	8.88	7.03	6.31	6.93	6.62	5.90	5.85	5.89

Source: NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

\*: Provisional data; NA: Not Available

The above table shows that during the year 2007, monthly average deposit rate stabilized around 7.70%, fluctuating between 7.35% and 8.01%. Conversely, lending rate experienced alternating phases of fall and rise; reaching its highest level of 16.56% in July 2007 while the lowest level was 15.32% in April 2007.

Figure 15: Development of lending and deposit rates in 2007



Source: NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

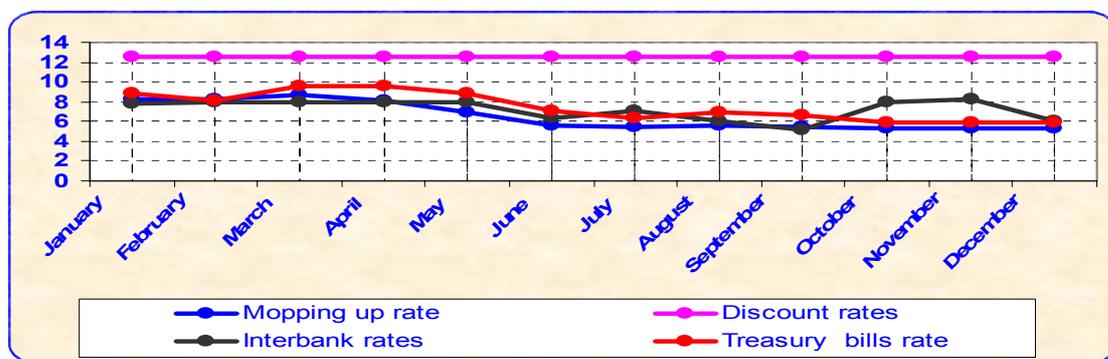
Concerning the money market rate, with exception of the discount rate which corresponding of the ceiling of the corridor stetted in August 2005 during 2007, other money market rate declined

significantly. Indeed, during the first quarter of year 2007, the mopping up rate remained stable around 8.34% but during the second quarter this rate declined significantly and reached 5.26% in December 2007 due to the excess liquidity in the banking system.

On the interbank market, since March to May 2007, no interbank transaction was registered and the rate remained stable around 7.98% during the mentioned period, and declined during third quarter due to the excess liquidity in commercial banks. However, during fourth quarter of the same year, an increase of the interbank rate was observed and reached 8.21% in November 2007. During 2007, the interbank rate varied between 6.00% and 8.21%

Contrary to the two first quarters, the rate of return on Treasury Bills varied on average around 8.5% and during the two last quarters of 2007, it declined and reached 5.85% in November 2007. The downward trend is due to the limitation by NBR of the amount of Treasury Bills issuance in general and the four weeks maturity which was suspended while the investment for 4-week is preferred by commercial banks. Thus, the rate of return on Treasury Bills changed between 5.85% and 9.60%

Figure 16: Development of money market rates in 2007 (in %)



Source: NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

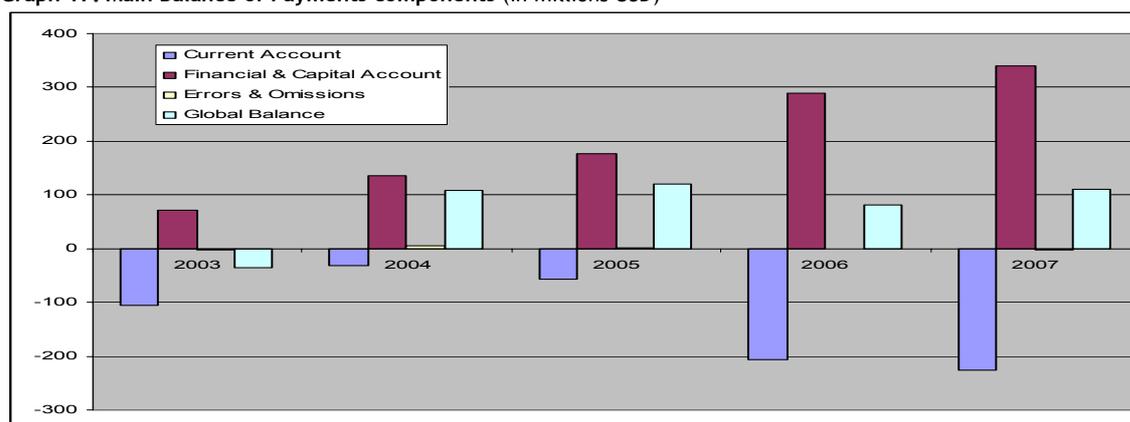
## II.4. EXTERNAL SECTOR

### II.4.1. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

#### 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW.

The year 2007 registered excess of global Balance of Payments. Compared to 2006, Balance of goods, services and revenue deteriorated with deficits of respectively 38% and 17%. Consequently the current account balance deficit was 9% despite an increase of current transfers by 41%. Nevertheless, the excess of Capital and Financial Operations absorbed the current account deficit and led to an excess of global balance of payments.

Graph 17: Main Balance of Payments components (in millions USD)



Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

Table 37: Evolution of important BOP components (in millions USD)

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Trade Balance	-173.90	-180.47	-236.88	-299.02	-413.01
Net Services	-129.19	-137.67	-168.40	-206.38	-249.86
Net income	-30.53	-33.65	-27.21	-27.44	-23.41
Current Transfers	228.89	320.42	374.84	325.54	460.01
Current Account (including transfers)	-104.74	-31.38	-57.65	-207.29	-226.27
Financial & Capital Account	71.32	134.95	175.95	290.08	339.52
Errors & Omissions	-2.28	4.36	0.86	-1.27	-2.77
Global Balance	-35.70	107.94	119.16	81.52	110.48

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

## 2. CURRENT TRANSACTIONS

The high level of imports of goods and services combined with their progressive increase resulted in a more deterioration of the deficit in current transactions. From a level of 207.29 millions USD in 2006 the current account deficit reached 226.27 millions in 2007; an increase of 9.16%. The level of deficit in 2007 corresponded to 7.75% of GDP estimated at 2 918.59 millions USD.

Table 38: Evolution of current transactions (in millions USD)

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Trade Balance	-173.90	-180.47	-236.88	-299.02	-413.01
1. Exports (fob)	63.30	98.05	124.98	147.38	176.77
- coffee	15.01	32.23	38.27	54.04	35.67
- tea	22.52	21.55	24.38	31.86	31.52
2. Imports (fob)	-237.20	-278.52	-361.85	-446.40	-589.79
Services & Revenues (nets)	-159.72	-171.33	-195.61	-233.82	-273.27
Services nets	-129.19	-137.67	-168.40	-206.38	-249.86
Revenues nets	-30.53	-33.65	-27.21	-27.44	-23.41
Balance on goods & Services	-333.63	-351.80	-432.49	-532.83	-686.28
Current Transfers (nets)	228.89	320.42	374.84	325.54	460.01
Private Transfers (nets)	33.84	41.55	57.05	77.15	89.42
Public Transfers (nets)	195.05	278.87	317.79	248.39	370.59
Current Account	-104.74	-31.38	-57.65	-207.29	-226.27

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

## A. TRADE BALANCE

The external trade was marked by a high increase of imports and exports. Despite good performances on exports registered in 2007, reaching USD 176.7 millions, their value remains by far lower than imports CIF of USD 782 millions. Imports registered gradual increase year after year, related to increasing needs in all categories of imports (consumption goods, capital goods, intermediary goods and fuel).

Compared to 2006, exports and imports registered value increase of respectively 20 % and 32 %. Nevertheless, exports covered only 23 % of the expenses of imports of goods and services in 2007, while this rate was at 30.5 % in 2006.

### Exports

The low level of diversification and lower volume of exports remain a challenge to Rwanda trade balance equilibrium. Since they account for a low proportion on the international market, traditional goods such as coffee, tea, and minerals remain under control of big producers influencing international market prices.

Moreover, agricultural products (coffee and tea) which represented more than 38% of Rwanda's exports in 2007 depend on climatic conditions that are beyond country's control. However, efforts to improve the quality and increase quantity of exports, as well as their diversification yield encouraging results.

Although structurally low, the value of exports registered a significant increase of 20% in 2007 compared to 2006, from USD 147.3 million in 2006 to USD 176.7 million in 2007. They were USD 124.9 millions in 2005. The 2007 good performance of exports resulted essentially from mining sector.

Table 39: Development of coffee, tea, and mineral exports (in million USD)

Description	2004	2005	2006	2007
Coffee	32.20	38.30	54.00	35.67
Tea	21.55	24.38	32.10	31.52
Minerals ( Tin, coltan and wolfram)	29.27	37.30	36.57	70.62
Sub/total	83.02	99.98	122.67	137.81
Total	98.05	124.98	147.38	176.77

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

The mining sector continued the trend started since 2004 to become one of the key sectors of Rwanda exports. In 2007, mineral products generated the highest export earnings. The main

mineral products exports (tin, coltan, wolfram), represented 40% of total exports followed respectively by coffee (20%) and tea (18 %.)

## Coffee

The flagship product of our exports which is the coffee decreased considerably in 2007. The exports of the coffee decreased by 48.5 % in volume in 2007 compared to 2006 level due to bad rains cyclic phenomenon of good and bad production alternation.

The volume of coffee exported in 2007 is 13 673 tons against 26 534 tons registered in 2006, which is a significant decline of 48.5 %. Coffee exports earnings are estimated at around USD 36 millions in 2007 against USD 54 millions registered in 2006; a decrease of 34 %.

The average price of ordinary coffee was around 2.17 USD/kg and 3.2 USD/kg for the fully washed coffee. Let us note however, a record performance of fully washed coffee price with a historic peak of 55 USD/kg for a container of 23,940 kg registered on the auction of the best Rwanda fully washed coffee organized by OCIR cafe that gathered the biggest process coffee companies in the world. In this auction, the ten best Rwanda fully washed coffee received an average price between 7.93 USD/kg and 55.10 USD/kg.

The volume of fully washed coffee exported in 2007 was 2 300 tons, which is 17% of total coffee export. This rate, although still weak in consideration of the objective to produce 85% of national production as quality coffee before 2012, testifies nevertheless a steady and greater progress since 5 years ago. Indeed, the volume of fully-washed coffee exported gradually increased starting from 300 tons in 2003, 542 tons in 2004, 739 tons in 2005, 1 238 tons in 2006 and 2 300 tons in 2007.

The washing stations increased from 12 in 2003, 19 in 2004, 46 in 2005, 74 in 2006 and 121 among which operational 112 in 2007.

## Tea

As compared to 2006 export volume, tea exports recorded a good performance during 2007. This increase did not translate into a consequent increase of the value of the exports, because the average price of tea fell from 1.93USD/kg to 1.72USD/kg, which is a decline of 11.6 %, resulting from an increase in the supply with vis à vis the demand at the international market during period under review. The value exported decreased from 31.86 million USD to 31.52 millions which is a decline of 1.09 %, while the volume exporter increased by 11.2 % (from 16,523.7tonnes in 2006 to 18,375.6 tons in 2007).

## Minerals

The year 2007 was marked by a record performance of minerals exports which became number one in the list of sectors having generated the highest export earnings of USD 70.6 million, which was 40 % of the total of the exports. This significant increase is largely due to the combined effects of the increase of the volume and price of the three main mineral products exported by the country. The Asiatic demand especially Chinese in terms of minerals maintained the price on the increase! Tin exports appreciably increased in volume and value respectively by 19 % and 102 %. Tin prices had a significant increase by 68.28 % from 4.14 USD/kg in 2006 to 7.0 USD/kg in 2007.

Wolfram also achieved a good performance with increases of 87 % in volume, and 104 % in value. The price of this product has been increasing since 2005. During the period under review it increased by 9 % as compared to year 2006, starting from 6.64 USD/kg to 7.23 USD/kg.

Coltan registered an increase in volume and value respectively of 34 % and 72 % in 2007. Its price rose from 15.43 USD/kg in 2006 to 19.85 USD/kg; an increase of 29 % during year 2007.

Table 41: Developments of the value and volume of major exports\_(Value in millions USD and volume in tons)

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Coffee</b>					
Value	15.01	32.23	38.27	54.05	35.67
Volume	14,700	27,085	18,399	26,534	13,674
<b>Tea</b>					
Value	22.52	21.55	24.38	32.10	31.52
Volume	14,331	13,064	15,481	16,649	18,376
<b>Tin</b>					
Value	4.49	15.88	17.86	15.87	31.97
Volume	1,458	3,553	4,532	3,835	4,566
<b>Coltan</b>					
Value	6.37	12.99	16.87	11.17	19.23
Volume	732	861	1,062	724	969
<b>Wolfram</b>					
Value	0.23	0.40	2.58	9.53	19.42
Volume	120	158	557	1,436	2,686
<b>Hides and Skins</b>					
Value	3.78	3.39	4.73	1.99	3.56
Volume	2,728	2,151	3,183	1,160	1,806
<b>Pyrethrum</b>					
Value	1.28	0.65	-	1.92	3.00
Volume	20.00	10.00	-	45.00	38.27
<b>Other products</b>	9.37	11.14	20.37	16.59	32.32
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b>	<b>63.30</b>	<b>98.20</b>	<b>125.05</b>	<b>142.67</b>	<b>176.77</b>

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

The creation of Rwanda Geology and Mining Authority (OGMR), which is in charge of setting up a new strategy and the promotion of the sector, shows that the Government is very interested in the

restructuring of the Mining Sector. The privatization of Government mining area is in progress. The 18 of 20 mining areas of REDEMI are already privatized. The new investors are encouraged to focus more in research and exploration activities for a better knowledge of potentialities of Rwanda mining sector.

### Hides and Skins

Hides and skins exports increased considerably in 2007, largely due to the combined effects of the increase of the volume and price. Indeed, the average price increased by 15 %, from 1.71 USD/kg in 2006 to 1.97 USD/kg in 2007. The volume of hides and skins exported rose from 1160 tons in 2006 to 1806 tons in 2007; a significant increase of 56 %.

### Pyrethrum

The volume of pyrethrum exported declined by 14 % in 2007, from 44.6 tons in 2006 to 38.2 tons. However, the value of pyrethrum exported increased by 56 %, (from 1.9 million USD in 2006 to 3 million USD in 2007). This high increase in the value was explained by the increase of the pyrethrum average price which rose from 43.10 USD/kg in 2006 to 78.44 USD/kg in 2007, resulting from the fact that since the beginning of this year SOPYRWA exported only the refined pyrethrum. This strong added value allowed this exporter to sale his product directly in the USA with a higher price rather than passing through Kenyan refineries.

### Other products

This is a miscellaneous category mainly composing gasoline, aviation fuel, gas oil, medicines, secondhand clothes, cars, as well as various apparatuses and machines, the value of re exported products increased of 81 % in 2007, from 9,9 USD millions in 2006 to USD 17,94 millions in 2007.

Although their weight remains marginal which as 8% of the total value of the exports, the other exported products, such as flowers, fresh fruits, cement and cosmetics registered a good performance over the period under review as compared to previous year 2006.

### Imports

The Import products are classified in four main categories, namely consumer goods, capital goods, intermediary goods, and energy and lubricants. Compared to the year 2006, the imports CIF value in 2007, experienced a growth rate of 32.2%, (from USD 591.3 million in 2006 to USD 782.1 million in 2007). All categories of imported goods registered a significant increase in value and in volume.

## Intermediary goods

The value of imported intermediary goods increased by 29.9%, from USD 146.1 million at the end of 2006 to USD 189.9 million at the end of 2007. Intermediary goods are classified into 4 categories, namely construction materials, industrial use products, chemical fertilizers, and other various intermediary goods. The import of industrial use products constitute the main part of imported intermediary goods with about 47% of total value, followed by construction materials with 34%, while chemical fertilizers accounts for only 10%.

Table 42: Evolution of imports (value in million USD and volume in tons)

Description	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Capital Goods</b>						
Value	68.01	75.95	80.00	109.90	126.80	202.50
Volume	12,119	12,279	12,493	17,506	20,803	31,551
<b>Intermediary Goods</b>						
Value	61.76	64.81	79.20	111.16	146.15	189.91
Volume	91,637	93,097	107,716	154,363	206,831	274,574
<b>Energy and lubricants</b>						
Value	42.20	53.39	68.64	78.16	108.56	115.65
Volume	102,050	104,520	123,282	128,819	172,818	183,252
<b>Final Consumer Goods</b>						
Value	81.21	79.10	102.46	131.17	166.54	229.10
Volume	94,484	90,499	109,210	120,855	173,743	285,259
<b>Foodstuffs</b>						
Value	29.63	24.73	33.16	35.26	47.93	71.76
Volume	70,554	65,890	75,744	79,854	122,832	223,979
<b>Other Consumer Goods</b>						
Value	51.58	54.37	69.30	95.91	118.62	157.34
Volume	23,930	24,610	33,465	41,001	50,911	61,280
<b>Adjustments</b>						
Value	30.48	31.66	37.53	41.03	31.00	44.96
<b>CIF Imports</b>	<b>283.66</b>	<b>304.91</b>	<b>367.81</b>	<b>471.40</b>	<b>579.38</b>	<b>782.15</b>

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

The increase of the value of imported intermediary goods registered in 2007 as compared to 2006 was particularly due to the rise of 33% in the value of imported construction materials, 19% of the total value of imported products of industrial use, 246% of the total value of chemical fertilizers, and 5% of the total value of other imported intermediary goods.

Regarding imported construction materials, the increase in 2007 was related to the rehabilitation process of the country in terms of infrastructure and construction of buildings for various uses. As for the increase in the value of imported industrial products, year 2007 was characterized by an increase in the value of food industry imports, including wheat flour for bakeries, and malt for the brewing industry.

The intensification of the use of agricultural inputs to promote the agricultural production, led to a rise of 246 % in the value of imported fertilizers which rose from 5.2 million USD in 2006 to 18.1 million USD in 2007.

## Final consumer goods

The value of imports in final consumer goods increased by 38%, from USD 166.5 million in 2006 to USD 229 million in 2007. Foodstuffs showed an increase of 49%, to 71.7 million USD against 48.1 million USD in 2006. The most imported foodstuffs were cooking oil and fats, cereals, flours and seeds, as well as sugar. These items constitute 77% of the value of foodstuffs imports.

Cooking oil and fats as well as sugar, which accounted respectively 26 % and 25 % of the value of the imports of foodstuffs imports, increased respectively by 27 % and 49 % in value between 2006 and 2007; with respective values of USD 18.5 million in 2007 against USD 14.6 million in 2006 for cooking oil and fats, and USD 18 million in 2007 against USD 12.1 million in 2006 for sugar. Cereals which represented 26% of the total value of foodstuffs imports in 2007 experienced a value increase of 69%, from USD 10.9 million at the end of 2006 to USD 18.5 million at the end of 2007.

## Capital goods

The value of imported capital goods increased by 60%, from USD 126.8 million in 2006 to USD 202.5 million in 2007. This was due to the rise in imports of transport vehicles and parts, machines and tools for industries.

The transport equipments imports rose from USD 30.7 million at the end of 2006 to USD 59.2 million at the end of 2007, registering a growth rate of 93%. Those transport equipment imports, mostly trucks and buses, was particularly imported to meet the public's increasing demand. Also, the value of machines, equipment and tools imports increased by 50 % to USD 106.7 million during period under review. These constitute 53 % of the imports of capital goods.

## Energy and lubricants

The imports of energy and lubricants (93% of which is fuel) increased by 7 % in value and 6 % in volume. The value of these imports totaled USD 115.6 million (15 % of the total value of imports) in 2007. The increase in the value of imported fuel and lubricants is a result of the continuous rise in the international market prices.

## **B. BALANCE ON SERVICES AND INCOME**

As in goods trade balance, the evolution of balance on Services and income registered continuous deficits. Receipts received from non residents in payments of services provided to them in 2007 were less than 40% of those paid for services received from non residents. The biggest amount of services paid is related to importation of goods. They have been about 31.27% of total services and revenues paid to non residents.

Table 43: Evolution of services and Incomes.

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Services (net)	-129.2	-	-168.40	-206.38	-249.86
<b>Credit</b>	<b>76.47</b>	<b>137.67</b>	<b>119.71</b>	<b>127.58</b>	<b>137.63</b>
Freight and insurance	4.47	6.94	7.01	4.22	5.23
Other transportations	13.92	14.50	17.76	16.41	20.66
Travel	30.08	43.50	48.76	57.76	61.69
Other services	28.00	37.71	46.17	49.19	50.05
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-205.66</b>	<b>-240.3</b>	<b>-288.11</b>	<b>-333.95</b>	<b>-387.49</b>
Freight and insurance	-56.08	-65.85	-85.55	-101.34	-136.57
Other transportations	-24.14	-26.51	-38.21	-42.63	-58.50
Travel	-26.06	-31.48	-36.75	-41.29	-54.92
Other services	-99.38	-116.49	-127.60	-148.69	-137.49
<b>Revenues (net)</b>	<b>-30.53</b>	<b>-33.65</b>	<b>-27.21</b>	<b>-27.44</b>	<b>-23.41</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>15.45</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>25.84</b>
Revenues on investments	5.97	5.37	15.20	21.85	22.25
Labor Revenues	0.19	0.19	0.24	3.99	3.59
Property Revenues	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-36.7</b>	<b>-39.2</b>	<b>-42.7</b>	<b>-53.27</b>	<b>-49.25</b>
Direct investments Revenues	-5.50	-2.97	-3.61	-9.06	-8.43
Revenues paid on other investments	-16.43	-20.30	-17.89	-13.63	-7.13
Labor Revenues	-14.49	-15.72	-20.68	-30.07	-33.15
Property Revenues	-0.29	-0.23	-0.48	-0.51	-0.54
<b>Services &amp; revenues (net)</b>	<b>-159.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-195.61</b>	<b>-233.82</b>	<b>-273.27</b>
		<b>171.33</b>			

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

The Balance on services showed a structural deficit, particularly due to expenses on transportation imports because the country is land locked. The value of services paid for freight and insurance reached USD 136.57 millions in 2007. It had been USD 101.34 millions in 2006; meaning an increase of 35%. This is essentially due to increase of 32% on imports registered in 2007, from a level of USD 446.4 millions in 2006 imports FOB to USD 589.79 millions in 2007.

The level of technical assistance amount was also high in 2007 due to important budgetary grants and capital operations support for the country. The amount of technical assistance was estimated to USD 83.12 millions in 2007 against USD 94.98 millions in 2006.

The credit component of balance on Services, even though very low compared to expenses, registered an increase of 8% from USD 127.58 millions end of 2006 to USD 137.63 millions in 2007. They were composed of 45% by tourism receipts estimated at USD 61.69 millions in 2007 against USD 57.76 millions in 2006; meaning an increase of 7%.

Despite improvements of Balance on incomes from USD -27.4 millions in 2006 to USD -23.4 millions in 2007 due to reduction of interest paid on public debt and to high revenues on NBR investments, it was not enough to positively impact on the global balance on services and incomes. The balance on incomes remained not significant representing only 8.57% of the global balance on services and incomes in 2007; while the balance on services represented 91.43%.

### C. CURRENT TRANSFERS

Current transfers registered in 2007 increased by 41% compared to their 2006 level. They rose to USD 460.01 millions against USD 325.54 millions in 2006. The registered increase resulted from high level of official current support that increased by 49% from USD 248.39 millions in 2006 to USD 370.59 millions in 2007. Budgetary support transfers increased by 108% from USD 128.35 millions in 2006 to USD 267.37 millions in 2007. They represented 72.15% of net official current transfers. The most important support received was from UK (USD 65.53 millions), World Bank (USD 51.50 millions) and European Union (USD 23.52 millions).

Net private transfers of USD 77.15 millions in 2006 reached USD 89.42 millions in 2007; an increase of 15.9%. They were mainly composed of grants from Diaspora and other non residents to religious, domestic associations and mostly to resident individuals.

### 3. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS ACCOUNT

Compared to 2006, the year 2007 was characterized by an increase of 17.04% of capital and financial account surplus. From USD 290.08 millions in 2006, the capital account and financial account balance attained a level of USD 339.52 millions in 2007. The capital account which was at USD 1400.08 millions in 2006 with important debt cancellation from MDRI was only at USD 162.14 millions at the end of 2007.

The disbursements registered from public loans for budget and project support increased by 45% between 2006 and 2007. From USD 68.07 millions in 2006 they stood at USD 98.43 millions in 2007. Official budgetary current support disbursements were USD 35.68 millions in 2007 of which USD 31.55 millions from African Development Bank.

Table 44: Evolution of capital and financial account (in millions USD)

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Capital and financial account	71.32	134.95	175.95	290.08	339.52
Capital account	41.09	60.56	93.47	1400.08	162.14
Debt cancellation	0.00	0.00	0.00	1226.60	0.00
Capital Transfer	41.09	60.56	93.47	173.48	162.14
Financial account	30.23	74.39	82.48	-1109.99	177.38
LT Capital	11.33	69.31	49.12	-1110.14	91.58
Official (net)	7.71	71.31	53.68	-1104.83	92.43
Loan disbursement	39.91	108.61	89.98	68.07	98.93
Loan Amortization	-32.20	-37.30	-36.30	-1172.90	-6.49
MDRI IDA & ADB	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1150.00	0.00
Private capital (nets)	3.61	-2.00	-4.56	-5.31	-0.85
Other capital	18.91	5.08	33.36	0.14	85.80
Direct Investment	4.66	7.66	10.50	30.64	78.28
LT Capital	14.25	-2.58	22.86	-30.50	7.52

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

Net private capital inflows including foreign direct investment increased significantly in 2007, from USD 0.14 millions in 2006, to USD 85,8 millions in 2007, resulting from privatization of a public telecom company in November 2007.

#### 4. OVERALL DEFICIT BALANCE FINANCING

Table 45: Overall deficit balance financing (in USD millions)

Designation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Change in NBR net foreign assets	27.2	-106.8	-120.2	-81.5	-110.6
Net credit from IMF	-0.9	-3.6	-6.7	2.52	3.3
Change in External official reserves (-:↑)	28.8	-100.3	-93.5	-35.0	-114.2
Change in other liabilities (+:↑)	-0.7	-2.9	-20.0	-49.0	0.4
Change in arrears	-16.2	-3.5	1.07	0,0	0,0
Exceptional Financing	24.7	2.4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Financing Available (-:↑)	35.7	-107.9	-119.2	-81.5	-110.6

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

In spite of a high level of current account deficit (excluding grants registered in 2007), the net current transfers and capital and financial operations inflows led to an excess of overall balance account and an accumulation of foreign exchange reserves up to USD 553 millions in 2007 which correspond to 6.8 months of imports of goods and services.

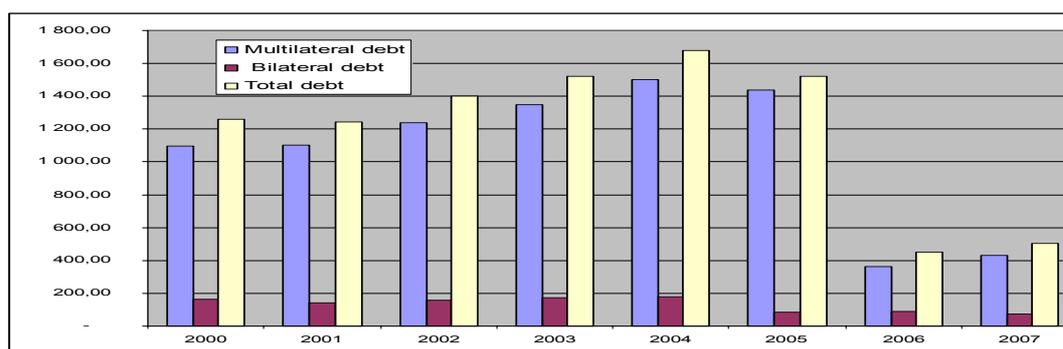
## II.4.2 EXTERNAL DEBT

### 1. PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT

In 2007, the public external debt of Rwanda was mostly composed of loans from Multilateral Institutions, such as World Bank, African Development Bank and IMF and represented 85.51% of total public external debt. The remaining 14.49% was from bilateral partners. This last component of public external debt is mainly borrowed from Saud Arabia, Abu-Dhabi, Kuwait and France. This structure, with a large percentage in multilateral loans, has been the result of the cancellation of public external debt from Paris Club Countries in 2005.

In addition to the cancellation of Paris Club countries loans in 2005, the implementation of the G8 countries decision to cancel the total debt due to IMF and an important part of debt stock due to IDA and AfDB Group by the heavily indebted poor countries have contributed to reduce the public external debt stock of Rwanda in 2006 from 1523.4 millions USD in 2005 to 449.8 millions USD in 2006 and 503.2 millions USD in 2007.

Graph 18: Developments of Rwanda public external debt (In millions USD)



Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and balance of Payments D.eartment

#### A. PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT STOCK

As compared to the previous year, the public external debt stock increased by 11.86% in 2007, to USD 503.3 millions at the end of 2007, against USD 449.8 millions at the end of 2006. This increase resulted mainly from new disbursements on multilateral loans in 2007, while at the same period, the bilateral debt decreased due to the cancellation of the China loan of about USD 17.2 millions.

Table 46: Developments of Rwanda public external debt (In millions USD)

Description	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL PARTNERS</b>	<b>1240,9</b>	<b>1350,8</b>	<b>1501,8</b>	<b>1439,7</b>	<b>361,7</b>	<b>430,3</b>
IDA	827,2	904,5	1024,3	956,1	160,5	193,4
AfDB	226,2	239,8	260,4	278,6	69,1	90,1
BADEA	26,2	22,9	19,8	16,4	17,4	19,7
OPEC	10,7	16,6	17,5	16,5	16,5	20,1
EIB	5,5	7,9	11,1	16,2	18,3	18,9
EU (EEC)	23,9	24,6	26,3	22,7	19,3	21,2
IFAD	37,2	44,1	50,5	53,0	56,4	58,8
IMF	84,0	90,5	92,1	80,2	4,3	8,1
<b>BILATERAL PARTNERS</b>	<b>159,4</b>	<b>171,4</b>	<b>178,2</b>	<b>83,7</b>	<b>88,1</b>	<b>72,9</b>
<i>Paris Club</i>	<b>74,5</b>	<b>86,5</b>	<b>93,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>4,9</b>
France	40,2	48,6	52,9	0,0	4,4	4,9
Austria	9,6	10,1	11,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Japan	13,2	14,8	15,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Neherlands	0,8	1,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
BNP Paris	3,3	3,9	4,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
COFACE	3,9	5,0	5,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Canada	3,0	3,1	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
USA	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<i>Non Paris Club</i>	<b>84,9</b>	<b>84,9</b>	<b>85,1</b>	<b>83,7</b>	<b>83,7</b>	<b>68,0</b>
China	21,2	20,2	19,6	18,1	17,2	0,0
Saud Arabia	30,2	29,9	30,3	30,1	30,8	30,8
Kuwait	30,5	31,7	32,1	32,4	32,7	34,5
Abu Dhabi	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,6
Libye	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1400,2</b>	<b>1522,2</b>	<b>1680,1</b>	<b>1523,4</b>	<b>449,8</b>	<b>503,2</b>

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and balance of Payments Department

The public external debt stock increased by 11.86% in 2007 from USD 449.8 millions at the end of 2006 to USD 503,2 millions at the end of 2007 (Debt to IMF is included). This increase resulted from disbursements on multilateral Institutions loans, mainly from IDA, AfDB and IFAD. The multilateral debt stock increased by 18.95% to USD 430.3 millions at the end of 2007 against USD 361.7 millions at the end of 2006.

The bilateral debt stood at USD 72.9 millions at the end of 2007 against USD 88.1 millions at the end of 2006.

Concerning the debt structure by currency of borrowings, the share of SDR is still dominant compared to other borrowing currencies such as USD, EURO and Yuan. However, since the cancellation of multilateral debt, the SDR share in total public external debt compared to other currencies declined from 85.3% in 2005 to 64.0% in 2006, before it increased to 69.4% due to additional disbursements in SDR currency from IDA loans in 2007.

Table 47: Structure of public external debt by currency of borrowings (in millions USD)

Currency	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Amount	% total	Amount	% total	Amount	% total	Amount	% total	Amount	% total
SDR	1 195,0	78,6	1 348,3	80,2	1 324,1	85,3	287,6	64,0	348,1	69,2
USD	125,0	8,2	119,9	7,1	104,8	6,8	36,5	8,1	42,1	8,4
EUR	101,1	6,6	111,9	6,7	38,8	2,5	42,0	9,3	45,1	9,0
SR	29,9	2,0	30,3	1,8	30,0	1,9	30,8	6,8	30,8	6,1
KD	31,7	2,1	32,1	1,9	32,4	2,1	32,7	7,3	34,5	6,9
YUAN	20,2	1,3	19,6	1,2	18,1	1,2	17,2	3,8	0,0	0,0
Others	18,0	1,2	18,6	1,1	3,4	0,2	2,6	0,6	2,641	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 520,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 680,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 551,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>449,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>503,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and balance of Payments Department

## B. DEVELOPMENTS OF DRAWINGS ON PUBLIC EXTERNAL LOANS

As compared to the previous year, drawings on external loans declined by 27.7%, standing at USD 61.1 millions in 2007, against USD 84.5 millions in 2006. The share of drawings on multilateral external debt was the most important representing 98.4% of the total drawings observed in 2007, mainly from IDA loans (45,0%) and AfDB loans (30,6%), while the share of drawings on bilateral loans was insignificant, as around USD one million.

**Table 48: Developments of drawings on public external loans (in millions USD)**

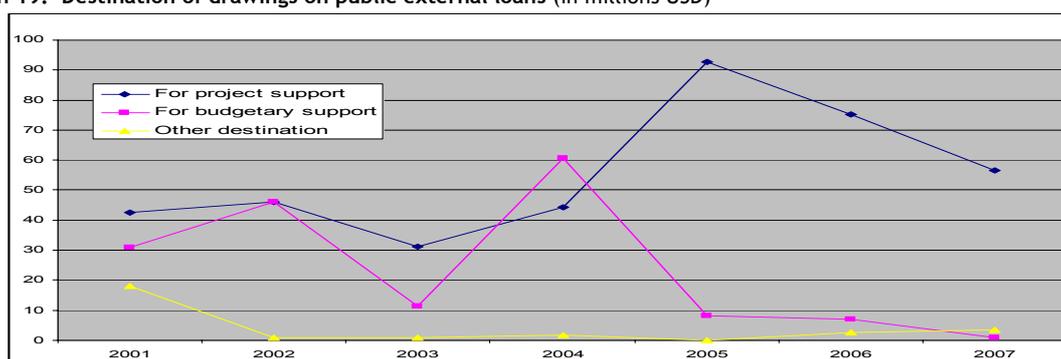
Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>90,4</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>43,5</b>	<b>106,7</b>	<b>100,9</b>	<b>83,4</b>	<b>60,1</b>
Dont : IDA	53,7	73,3	25,4	83,2	47,7	38,3	27,5
FAD-FSN	11,7	9,1	6,0	13,5	36,8	27,6	18,7
<b>BILATERAL</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>93,0</b>	<b>43,5</b>	<b>106,7</b>	<b>100,9</b>	<b>84,5</b>	<b>61,1</b>

**Source:** NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and balance of Payments Department

Regarding the destination of drawings on public external loans, the share intended for project financing is still dominant compared to others destinations, such as budgetary support, even if the drawings for project support declined by 24,5% in 2007 compared to the previous year.

It should be noted that a reverse tendency was observed in 2005, where drawings for budgetary support declined from USD 60.7 millions in 2004 to USD 8.2 millions in 2005, to USD 6.9 millions in 2006 and to USD one million in 2007. Drawings related to project support increased to USD 92.7 millions in 2005, before declining to USD 75.1 millions in 2006 and to USD 56.6 millions in 2007.

**Graph 19: Destination of drawings on public external loans (in millions USD)**



**Source:** NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and balance of Payments Department

## C. PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING

Due to the cancellation of most of the multilateral loans in 2006 following the implementation of the G8 member countries decision in July 2005 and the cancellation of Paris Club bilateral loans in 2005, the service due under public external debt continued to decline since 2006. The public external service due declined by 63.06% in 2007 as compared to the previous year, (USD 12.6 millions in 2007 from USD 34.1 millions in 2006 and USD 50.5 millions in 2005). That diminution resulted mainly to the multilateral debt service due which decreased by 71.6% on principal payments and by 45.6 % on interest payments in 2007.

With a very low magnitude, the bilateral debt service due decreased also in 2007 as compared to the previous year. It has been observed a decrease of bilateral service due of 50.3%, (USD 1.3 millions in 2007 against USD 2.7 millions in 2006).

Table 49: Developments of public external service due\_(in millions USD)

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MULTILATERAL	33,0	36,4	40,6	31,4	11,3
Principal	19,6	19,7	30,1	21,2	6,2
Of which : IDA	12,2	12,0	15,2	9,3	0,0
AfDB	4,0	4,7	7,2	5,6	0,8
BADEA	3,4	3,5	3,5	0,0	0,0
Interest	9,6	8,5	10,5	10,2	5,0
Of which : IDA	6,8	6,0	8,0	5,0	1,5
AfDB	2,1	1,7	0,8	3,1	1,3
BADEA	0,7	0,5	0,6	1,0	0,9
BILATERAL	7,2	4,7	9,1	2,7	1,3
Principal	4,8	2,8	6,2	1,7	0,3
Interest	2,3	1,9	2,9	1,0	1,1
Supplier's credits	0,6	0,4	0,7	0,0	0,0
Principal	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Interest	0,6	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0
TOTAL	40,8	41,5	50,5	34,1	12,6
Principal	24,4	27,4	36,3	22,9	6,5
Interest	12,5	14,1	14,2	11,2	6,1

Source: NBR, Foreign Exchange Inspection and balance of Payments Department

## 2. PRIVATE EXTERNAL DEBT

The Private external debt is a debt contracted with non resident private sector by private sector resident of Rwanda with or without Government guarantees. Even if the share of the external private debt improved since 2006, representing 6.8% in 2006 and 6.0% in 2007 against 2.4% in 2005, it still remains weak as compared to the public external debt. That increase of private share is the result of cancellation of a big part of external public debt in 2005 and in 2006.

### A. STOCK OF EXTERNAL PRIVATE DEBT

The total stock of the private external debt at the end of December 2007 reached an amount of USD 32.22 millions of which USD 3.4 millions was guaranteed by the Government. The guaranteed loans are composed of USD 0.54 million of debt contracted by a resident cooperative with a non

resident company specialized in shelter loans in Africa and 2,86 millions in USD debt contracted by a bank with a non resident financial institution.

At the end of 2007, the stock of the non-guaranteed debt reached an amount of 28.82 millions in USD. The most significant ones are: The debt contracted by a company involved in construction with an amount of 8.85 million in USD, followed by the debts contracted by a bank with an amount of 6.84 million in USD and by sugar producer enterprise with an amount of 4.13 millions in USD.

## **B. PRIVATE EXTERNAL LOANS DISBURSEMENTS AND DEBT SERVICING**

Amounts collected by private enterprises related to private external debt for their activities reached an amount of USD 13.87 millions at the end of 2007, of which the amount disbursed by a resident company involved in export of coffee rose to USD 10.44 millions from its non resident partner during the coffee season of 2007.

It is followed by disbursement for an amount of USD 1.96 million by a commercial bank from a loan contracted with a non resident financial Institution and by a disbursement for an amount of USD 1.44 million by a petroleum resident importer from a loan contracted with Regional Bank.

The debt servicing during 2007 under private external debt is estimated at 18.69 millions USD, of which USD 17.53 millions as principal payments and USD 1.16 million as interest payments. The external private servicing is divided in short term liabilities (USD 11.75 millions) and medium and long term debt of USD 6.94 millions. The projected commitments of the guaranteed debt, as principal and as interest payments, is estimated at USD 0.20 million against 18.49 million USD related to that of non-guaranteed debt. As compared to the previous year, the total debt service paid in 2007 rose to USD 16.81 million against USD 9.69 millions in 2006, meaning an increase of 75%, mainly related to payments under short term loans.

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## **PART II: ACTIVITIES OF THE BANK**

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## CHAPTER III: ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE MAIN MISSIONS OF THE BANK

### III.1 FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY AND OPERATIONS

#### III.1.1. FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY

During 2007, the main activities in foreign exchange policy consisted of strengthening the achievements in informal foreign exchange market restructuring which aimed to integrate informal market in the official foreign exchange market and in improving the foreign exchange regulation. During 2007, the main activities concentrated in strengthening the restructuring aimed at integrating the informal market in the official foreign exchange market.

#### A. Strengthening of informal exchange market restructure

It was observed in 2007, that the volume of exchange transactions carried out by restructured forex bureaus has been improved, due to continuous sensitization campaign which brought many former street foreign currency dealers to integrate the official foreign exchange market. Also, the restructuring of informal market has been extended to other regions, especially the boarder post of Kagitumba and Akanyaru (at the boarders with Uganda and Burundi respectively).

Table 50: Developments of foreign exchange buying transactions (in USD)

	2005	2006	2007
Kigali (Capital City)	52 041 775	66 266 499	91 096 745
Rubavu (DRC Boarder)	7 010 512	10 474 718	11 212 105
Rusizi (DRC Boarder)	3 079 573	5 693 548	16 054 597
Rusumo (Tanzania Boarder)	-	156 077	574 259
Gatuna (Uganda Boarder)	-	157 179	720 715
Cyanika (Uganda Boarder)	-	26 531	332 720
Kagitumba (Uganda Boarder)			165 843
Akanyaru (Burundi Boarder)			156 346
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62 131 860</b>	<b>82 774 552</b>	<b>120 313 330</b>

**Source:** Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

The increase of volume of buying transactions has been observed in all regions. The monthly total average of forex buying transactions rose from USD 6.9 millions in 2006 to USD 10.0 millions in 2007, meaning an increase of 44.9%.

Table 51: Forex bureaus transactions by customers (in USD)

Location	Banks	Public	Total 2007
Kigali	35 182 080	55 914 665	91 096 745
Rubavu	884 639	10 327 466	11 212 105
Rusizi	213 669	15 840 928	16 054 597
Rusumo	0	574 259	574 259
Gatuna	0	720 715	720 715
Cyanika	0	332 720	332 720
Kagitumba	0	165 843	165 843
Akanyaru	0	156 346	156 346
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36 280 388</b>	<b>84 032 942</b>	<b>120 313 330</b>

**Source:** Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

The most important amount of foreign exchange transactions was purchased by forex bureaus belonged to former street foreign currency dealers, while important volume of forex transactions bought by other forex bureaus came from commercial banks. Forex bureaus purchases from public represented 70% of total forex bureaus buying transactions in 2007, against 30% foreign exchanges purchases from commercial banks.

During 2007, the number of former street money dealers reconverted into official operations increased from 620 to 764. The number of forex bureaus increased also from 61 to 72.

Table 52: Number of forex bureaus and former street money dealers by region

	Number of Forex bureaus			Numbers of former street money dealers		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Kigali City	22	24	25	233	224	232
Rusizi	10	13	15	121	143	159
Rubavu	14	14	16	123	123	141
Rusumo	-	3	4	-	59	85
Gatuna	-	2	3	-	30	40
Cyanika	-	5	5	-	41	41
Kagitumba			2			39
Akanyaru			2			27
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>764</b>

**Source:** Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments Department

## B. Revision of Foreign exchange Regulation.

These gains made in 2007 in the formal foreign exchange market were essentially related to the removal of ceiling on anticipated payments of imports, as well as in foreign accounts withdraws; and to the simplified formalities on purchasing of foreign currencies and diversify operations on authorized capital . These flexibilities in the regulations were made public through publications in the Official Gazette in three official languages. These changes also appear on BNR Website.

### III.1.2 NBR FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

The volume of foreign exchange operations carried out by the NBR in 2007 consisted mainly of current budgetary support disbursements. Other sources include NGO's funds for projects in Rwanda. Provisioning of projects accounts and other customers' accounts. Compared to year 2006, the resources in foreign currency generated by NBR registered an increase of about 46.3% in 2007, growing from USD 448.1 millions in 2006 to USD 655.6 millions in 2007.

Table 53: NBR Foreign exchange Operations (in millions USD)

		1st quart.	2 <sup>nd</sup> quart.	3rd quart.	4th quart	TOTAL
<b>Year 2007</b>	Budgétary support	8,95	152,36	18,38	55,00	234,7
	Drawings on IMF Credits	1,70	-	1,73	-	3,4
<b>Resources</b>	Interests on Investments	3,36	5,96	7,48	6,08	22,9
	Supplies from bank's accounts	19,42	32,08	15,75	27,54	94,8
	Supplies from projects accounts	22,28	56,65	22,70	49,47	151,1
	Purchase by banks	7,00	4,06	1,36	3,69	16,1
	Supplies from other customers	16,24	21,67	14,17	80,55	132,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78,95</b>	<b>272,78</b>	<b>81,58</b>	<b>222,32</b>	<b>655,6</b>
	NBR current expenditures	1,46	2,13	0,38	2,24	6,2
	Government current expenditures	29,09	27,28	36,45	44,20	137,0
	Others customers expenditures	5,64	10,18	8,00	11,03	34,8
	Public debt service paid	1,42	4,20	1,08	2,84	9,5
	Forex sales to banks	47,95	50,50	56,97	80,80	236,2
	Withdrawals of forex on banks accounts	19,56	30,62	17,52	30,20	97,9
	Oher expenditures	3,88	4,48	9,00	5,73	23,1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>108,99</b>	<b>129,38</b>	<b>129,40</b>	<b>177,04</b>	<b>544,8</b>
		- 30,04	143,41	-7,82	45,29	110,8
<b>Year 2006</b>	Budgétary support	19,6	65,9	23,7	12	121,2
<b>Resources</b>	Drawings on IMF Credits	0	2,5	-	-	2,5
	Interests on Investments	2,6	4,6	5,8	6,1	19,0
	Supplies from bank's accounts	11	15,8	21,5	28,5	76,8
	Supplies from projects accounts	41,6	24,6	36,3	48,2	150,7
	Purchase by banks	0	1	1,3	4,2	6,5
	Supplies from other customers (of which diplomatic missions, ),	14,3	13	12,8	31,3	71,4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89,1</b>	<b>127,4</b>	<b>101,4</b>	<b>130,3</b>	<b>448,1</b>
	NBR current expenditures	0,3	0,4	1	0,7	2,3
	Government current expenditures	23,1	29	34,5	22,6	109,2
	Others customers expenditures	11,5	19,4	17,9	13	61,7
	Public debt service paid	1,5	3,7	1,8	2	9
<b>Expenditures</b>	Forex sales to banks	24,4	37,1	38,7	36,9	137,1
	Withdrawals of forex on banks accounts	20,5	16,6	23,3	31,7	92,2
	Oher expenditures	0,6	1,5	0,1	1,8	3,9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>81,9</b>	<b>107,6</b>	<b>117,3</b>	<b>108,6</b>	<b>415,3</b>
<b>Balance</b>		<b>-3,1</b>	<b>-0,4</b>	<b>-33,7</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>-29,8</b>

**Source:** NBR, International Operations department.

This performance resulted on substantial budgetary support disbursements which increased by 93.6% in 2007, sources being the United Kingdom, World Bank, AfDB and European Union.

In addition, NBR registered in November 2007 an amount of USD 50 millions as proceeds from privatisation of a public enterprise.

Regarding foreign exchange expenditures by NBR, the volume registered also an increase of about 31.2 %, growing to USD 554.8 millions in 2007, against USD 415.3 millions in 2006. The foreign exchange expenditures have been dominated by foreign currencies sales to banks which rose to USD 236.2 millions in 2007 against USD 137.1 millions in 2006, meaning an increase of 72.3%.

## **III.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF MONETARY POLICY**

### **III.2.1. LIQUIDITY REGULATION**

In order to suitably fulfil its mission, during the year 2007, the National Bank of Rwanda implemented a prudent and stern monetary policy consistent with the economic situation so as to achieve monetary target agreed upon with the IMF. In this regard, the National Bank of Rwanda continued to use indirect instruments for control of monetary aggregates through its interventions on the money market.

In addition of the new policy of interest rate management implemented in August 2005, an adjustment was done by instruction number 01/2007 modifying the existing instruction number 02/2005 on reserve requirement. The only one modification is the reduction of the reserve requirement constitution period of two weeks to one week and comes into force since July 2007. The aim of periodicity modification was to reduce the volatility of the operational aggregate.

### **III.2.2. MONEY MARKET OPERATIONS**

Steady growth in excess liquidity that was observed in the banking system for more than three years continued during the year 2007. This growth in banks' treasury is a result of high level of government expenditure due to a huge amount disbursed as budget support. To avoid the expansionary tendency which can result to those government expenditures, the Monetary Authority intensified its interventions on the money market by mopping up liquidity on a weekly basis, combined with Treasury Bills issuance and overnight investment facility.

#### **2.2.1. Liquidity borrowing and overnight operations**

During the year 2007, total liquidity borrowing amounted to RWF 594.55 billion against RWF 360.25 billion in 2006. During the same period, the Bank carried out overnight investment operations with a total amount of RWF 3 031.9 billion in 2007 against 1401.979 billion in 2006. The increase in the amount of liquidity borrowed and invested in overnight in 2007 is explained by the Monetary Authority's preference to issue Treasury Bills of more than four weeks. Thus, to avoid sudden treasury shortages commercial banks preferred to invest in short term namely one week instead of long maturities.

**Table 54: Liquidity loan on the money market**

Period	2005	2006	2007
Number of operations	81	296	296
Ordinary borrowing	74	51	52
Temporary or smoothing operations	7	--	--
Overnight	103	245	250
Amount			
to be borrowed (in billion RWF)	502,5	527,0	607
borrowed (in billion RWF)	415,5	360,25	594,55
overnight (in billion RWF)	418,92	1 401,98	3 031,9
Interest paid on			
- Liquidity borrowing (in million RWF)	315,30	596,76	695,76
- Overnight (in million RWF)	79,76	280,93	611,24

Source: NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

### 2.2.2. Management of the discount window

Since three years, there has not been any refinancing request as a result of the persistence of excess liquidity in the banking system. It should be noted that the last refinancing request is dated in August 2004.

### 2.2.3. Inter-bank market operations

For the third consecutive year, cash exchange has been falling. Inter-bank lending amounted to RWF 23.65 billion in 2007 compared to RWF 34.45 billion in 2006, which is a decrease of 31.35%. It should be noted that a significant volume of cash exchange was concentrated in February, June and July 2007.

**Table 55: Evolution of inter-bank market operations (in billion RWF)**

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Variation	54,41	37,55	34,45	23,65
In %	33,23	30,99	8,26	-31,35

Source: NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

### 2.2.4. Evolution of Treasury bills' market

In 2007, NBR preformed 52 operations of Treasury Bills issue and mobilized RWF 172.763 billion compared to RWF 282.6 billion in 2006, which was an annual decrease of 38.87%. The decrease of amount mobilized in issuance of Treasury Bills is explained NBR's preference of short term sterilisation's tools and a limited outstanding of Treasury Bills to 15 billion for government financing. Commercial bank subscriptions represented 69.84% in 2007 against 70.50% the previous year. The continually decrease of rate of return on Treasury Bills market is related to a decrease of the part of non bank institutions who preferred to accumulate their deposits in commercial banks.

**Table 56: Treasury bills issue by category of subscribers (in billion RWF)**

Period Category	2005		2006		2007	
	Amount	in %	Amount	in %	Amount	in %
Banks	105.73	65.61	199.32	70.50	120,66	69,84
Non banks	55.42	34.39	83.37	29.50	52,10	30,16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161.15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>282.69</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>172,76</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

The proceeds of treasury bills market in 2007 can be estimated to be allocated 42.77% for monetary policy purposes while 57.23% is for fiscal purposes

**Table 57: Treasury bills issue by purpose (in RWF billion)**

Period Category	2005		2006		2007	
	Amount	in %	Amount	in %	Amount	in %
Monetary Policy	98.39	61.05	188.37	66.64	73,89	42,77
Fiscal policy	62.76	38.95	94.31	33.36	98,87	57,23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161.15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>282.68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>172,76</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

The stock of the treasury bills has grown more into the holding of short term maturities in preference of long term maturities is shown in the following table. The 4weeks and 13 weeks maturities accounted for 56% in 2006 and 97% in 2007.

**Table 58: Outstanding Treasury bills by maturity (in billion RWF)**

Period Maturity	31 Dec. 2005		31 Dec. 2006		31 Dec. 2007	
	Amount	in %	Amount	in %	Amount	in %
4 weeks	17.91	38.19	2.39	4.12	19,72	33,86
13 weeks	3.85	8.20	37.62	64.83	36,68	62,99
26 weeks	7.88	16.81	11.56	19.92	1, 22	2, 10
52 weeks	17.26	36.80	6.45	11.13	0,61	1,05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,29</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

The treasury bills market is increasingly getting dominated by the commercial banks(46% in2005; 58% in 2006 and 81% in 2007).This could be partly explained as a result of the introduction of a withholding tax of 15% in treasury bills interest income by non banks in 2006. This measure eliminated the preference of treasury bills to bank deposits.

**Table 59: Outstanding Treasury bills by category and purpose (in billion RWF)**

Period Category	2005		2006		2007	
	Amount	in %	Amount	En %	Amount	in %
Monetary policy	31.27	66.67	26.06	44.90	20,33	34,88
Banks	18.22		16.7		17,01	
Non-banks	13.05		9.39		3,39	
Government Accounts	15.63	33.33	31.97	55.10	37,91	65,02
Banks	3.57		16.95		30,14	
Non-banks	12.06		15.02		7,77	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,29</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

### **III.2.2.5. Penalty to Banks for non-compliance with instructions in relation to the management of the banking liquidity**

Contrary to the previous year, banks was penalized for a total amount of 5 603 788 RWF in 2007 against 1 093 919 RWF in year 2006. This significant increase result from constraints related to the reduction of the period of constitution of the reserve requirement to one week, in July 2007 against a periodicity of two weeks applied in 2006.

### **III.2.2.6. Recovery of interests paid by NBR on money market operations**

With reference to the Agreement n°01/2005 signed on 20 September 2005 committing MINECOFIN to refund interests paid by NBR on money market operations, an amount of RWF 3.638 billion was repaid to NBR during the year 2006 against 2.884 billion or a decrease of 754 millions of RWF. The significant decrease of interests paid by NBR on money market is due to the Monetary Authority's policy to reduce the costs related to the implementation of the monetary policy.

## **III.3. MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS AND LINES OF CREDIT**

### **III.3.1. Introduction**

In the framework of economic policy development and poverty reduction strategies, the Government of Rwanda put in place different facilities and lines which serve as financial instruments to stimulate investments in priority sectors thereby eradicating poverty among Rwandans. The following is the detailed report on the utilisation of these facilities as of December 31<sup>st</sup> 2007.

### **III.3.2. Special funds management**

#### **1. The Agricultural Guarantee Facility**

The Agricultural Guarantee Facility (FGA) help to stimulate bank loans for development activities in Agriculture sub-sectors. The aim is to reduce bank risks related to agricultural loans and overcome insufficiency of guarantees for promoters of economically cost-effective and financially viable projects that do not have a negative impact on the environment.

FGA resources come from allocations provided in the Government Development Budget and donors' subsidies. The initial grant is two billion eight hundred and sixty million five hundred and sixty-two thousand Rwanda Francs (RWF 2 860 562 000) of which RWF 1 100 000 000 from Government Budget and RWF 1 760 562 000 from the Netherlands Cooperation, through the Dutch Embassy in Kigali. Since August 2005, the Netherlands Cooperation has already disbursed three instalments totalling RWF 1 725 351 995.

In 2007, sixty nine (69) projects were evaluated within the framework of the Agricultural Guarantee Facility, and supported up to RWF 2 803 350 406. In total, 183 projects have been supported. The overall amount committed is RWF 6 543 348 629 distributed as follows:

**Table 60: Distribution of financed projects by Sector**

Sector	Amount in RWF	in %
Coffee	2 871 582 812	43.89
Tea	1 323 316 034	20.22
Horticulture	1 062 177 016	16.23
Cattle Breeding	564 506 843	8.63
Others*	721 765 924	11.03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 543 348 629</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** NBR; Money and Capital Markets Department

\*Others: Production of Subsistence crops and Distribution of Agricultural Inputs.

**Table 61: Distribution of financed projects by Province**

Province	Amount in RWF	in %
EASTERN	1 394 252 209	21,31
WESTERN	2 604 954 214	39,81
NORTHERN	962 558 609	14,71
SOUTHERN	1 292 232 803	19,75
Kigali City	289 350 794	4,42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 543 348 629</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

**Table 62: Distribution by Participating Financial Institution (PFI)**

PFI	Amount (RwF)	In %age
BRD	5 284 482 002	80,76
BANCOR	154 025 152	2,35
BK	184 157 954	2,81
FINABANK	96 400 000	1,47
UBPR	448 310 020	6,85
ZIGAMA-CSS	55 254 156	0,84
BCR	320 719 345	4,90
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 543 348 629</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

## 2. Guarantee Fund and Credit Line for the retrenched civil servants of the Republic of Rwanda.

The Guarantee Fund for the retrenched civil servants is meant to cover partially the financial risks of the different Participating Financial Institutions (PFI) which give loans to the beneficiaries of this scheme. For all income generating activities, the Fund covers 50% of the loan issued to an individual and 70% of the loan issued to a group (association) of two or more retrenched civil servants.

The Line of credit is used by PFI to finance micro-projects elaborated by these retrenched civil servants. In order to serve as many beneficiaries as possible, a maximum of 5.000.000 RwF is fixed

for an individual and 10.000.000 Rwf for a group (association) of two or more retrenched civil servants.

It is important to note that exceptions can be accorded in terms of guarantee coverage in case the PFI accepts to issue loans beyond these limits. Nonetheless, the total guarantee that a project can benefit is limited to 20.000.000 Rwf.

The resources (for both the Guaranty & Line of Credit Fund) come from allocations provided in the Government Budget. The initial allocation is Rwf 200.000.000 and 1.050.000.000 for the Guaranty and Line of Credit respectively. The Line of Credit is a Revolving Fund.

As of December 31<sup>st</sup> 2007, 320 Retrenched Civil Servants had benefited from this facility to the tune of Rwf 1.380.194.735 and 721.793.300 from the Line & Guaranty Fund respectively.

**Table 63: Utilisation by Sector**

Sector	Loan (in RWF)	Guarantee (in RWF)
Livestock	18 015 600	11 277 430
Agric-Processing	27 846 476	11 423 238
Transport	1 032 306 466	538 694 534
General Trade	238 069 153	125 919 578
Various Handcrafts Activities	63 957 040	34 478 520
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 380 194 735</b>	<b>721 793 300</b>

Source: NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

**Table 64: Utilisation by PFI**

PFI	Loan (in RWF)	Guarantee (in RWF)
AL-HALAAL	283 804 368	142 899 185
BK	8 000 000	4 000 000
ZIGAMA-CSS	25 015 600	18 007 800
COMICOKA	5 000 000	2 500 000
RIM s.a	92 522 050	47 435 826
UBPR	901 106 117	474 592 189
UNGUKA	64 746 600	32 358 300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 380 194 735</b>	<b>721 793 300</b>

Source: NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

**Table 65: Utilisation by Province**

Province	Loan (in RWF)	Guarantee (in RWF)
MVK	881 062 814	465 160 708
NORTHERN	106 602 078	56 970 670
WESTERN	78 277 350	45 035 675
EAST	148 944 764	71 972 382
SOUTHERN	165 307 729	82 653 865
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 380 194 735</b>	<b>721 793 300</b>

Source: NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

### 3. Rural Investment Facility (RIF)

RIF is used to refinance partially medium and long-term loans granted by Participating Financial Institutions (PFI) in favour of Rural Development Projects.

In its new structure, the Rural Investment Facility component, abbreviated as RIF, has become a sub-component called the value added support to small and medium enterprises of rural sector « Support to Value Adding Rural Micro Enterprises ». As a result, there was a re-allocation of funds to the first phase (2001 to June 2008), thus increasing from SDR 5 620 000 to SDR 7 500 000.

NBR is committed to partially refinance medium and long-term loans granted by PFI to refinance Rural Investment Projects. By December 31<sup>st</sup> 2007, **4.330** projects had been refinanced with a total amount of USD 10 659 895.42.

**Table 66: Projects refinanced up to date (RIF)**

Periods	Number of projects	Amount in USD
2002	32	869 922.07
2003	129	1 416 800.34
2004	423	2 295 827
2005	1 187	2 270 967.67
2006	2 332	3 169 878.76
2007	227	636 499.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 330</b>	<b>10 659 895.42</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

**Table 67: Distribution of refinanced projects by Sector:**

Activities	Amount in USD	%
Fishery	159 505.64	1.50
Cattle breeding	4 139 263.55	38.83
Cash Crops	1 939 910.12	18.20
Food Crops	1 424 288.88	13.36
Aviculture	169 728.15	1.59
Marketing & Exports	612 730.12	5.75
Processing	1 169 064.76	10.97
Livestock- Small Livestock	645 743.12	6.06
Agricultural Inputs	229 774.35	2.16
Beekeeping & Reforestation	169 886.72	1.59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 659 895.42</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

**Table 68: Distribution by Participating Financial Institutions (PFI)**

PFI	Amount in USD	In %
BRD	2 746 510.15	25.76
BCDI-ECOBANK	479 443.43	4.50
FINABANK	297 927.42	2.79
BANCOR	548 405.14	5.14
UBPR	3 678 242.04	34.51
COGEBQ	152 319.35	1.43
BK	783 141.11	7.35
ZIGAMA-CSS	1 270 251.52	11.92
BCR	452 707.90	4.25
Coopec JYAMBERE	85 124.90	0.80
COMICOKA	165 822.46	1.56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 659 895.42</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

**Table 69: Distribution by Province (As of 31/12/2005 before the new demarcations)**

	<u>Province</u>	<u>%age</u>
1	MVK	16,25
2	Kigali Rural	15,64
3	Gitarama	4,24
4	Butare	3,97
5	Gikongoro	4,48
6	Cyangugu	7,23
7	Kibuye	3,13
8	Gisenyi	8,73
9	Ruhengeri	7,06
10	Byumba	5,78
11	Umutara	12,86
12	Kibungo	10,33

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

**Table 70 : Distribution by Province (2006-2007)**

	<u>Province</u>	<u>%age</u>
1	MVK	10,22
2	SOUTH	19,71
3	WEST	28,78
4	NORTH	17,45
5	EAST	23,84
	TOTAL	100,00

**Source:** NBR, Money and Capital Markets Department

#### **4. Preferential Refinancing Facility for medium and long-term loans for Agricultural Exportation and Agro-business Activities**

The fund resources come from the repayment of the Government consolidated debt with the National Bank of Rwanda. Eligible for financing from this Fund are medium and long-term projects operating in agriculture and agro-business (including livestock) that participating banks consider bankable. The projects must show an easily measurable net foreign exchange saving, including import substitution activities that are financially viable. However, in case funds are not sufficient to cover potential demands, priority is given to export oriented projects.

In order to extend this facility to many entrepreneurs, the maximum is fixed at Rwf 200.000.000 for any eligible project. Nevertheless, the NBR may give exceptions depending on the resources available and the nature of the project. First come, first served procedures are followed while examining refinancing demands.

As of December 31<sup>st</sup> 2007, **24** projects had benefited from this Facility to the tune of Rwf 2 276 612 000.

## 5. Women Guaranty Fund

The Guarantee Fund for Women was set up within the framework of the national strategy for the fight against poverty. The Fund was designed to become an investment instrument for the Government in the implementation of development goals by focusing on income generating activities undertaken by women who are often excluded from the banking system due to lack of guarantees.

The resources are derived from the development budget allocated to the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF). The initial provision (2007) was 255.211.407 Frw (two hundred fifty five million two hundred and eleven thousand, four hundred and seven Rwanda francs). The Guarantee Fund covers all income generating micro-projects by women (individual, association and cooperatives) whose loan is  $\leq$  5.000.000 Frw for individuals and  $\leq$  10.000.000 Frw for women's associations. The Fund covers 50% of the bank risk that is, the principal plus 3 years interests. However, the maximum guarantee to be provided is limited to 5.000.000 Frw for individuals and 10.000.000 Frw for women associations.

The beneficiaries prepare their projects and submit them to their respective banks (Participating Financial Institutions). These Institutions evaluate, advise the promoters and then transmit the projects to NBR to request for the guarantee. After the guarantee has been provided (by a commitment letter signed by NBR management), the loan is issued to the beneficiaries. Only 7 micro-projects have been submitted to NBR and the guarantee provided totals 12.281.000 Frw. With the signing of the management protocol by the Popular Bank of Rwanda early 2008, we expect the number of beneficiaries to increase given that it has a wide spread of Micro Finance network in the whole country.

In case of default by a beneficiary, compensation is effected by crediting the Participating Financial Institution's current account at NBR with an amount equivalent to the risk covered by the Guaranty Fund.

### **III. 4. FOREIGN RESERVES MANAGEMENT**

#### **III.4.1 International**

The economic situation in 2007 was marked by the poor performance of the American economy which showed a rather clear weakening of its growth rate, linked to the escalation of the "subprime " crisis. The growth rate slowed from 3.3 % in 2006 to 2.1 % in 2007, according to IMF estimations. This crisis entailed a renewal of volatility in the capital markets whereas the increase of the prices of raw materials fuelled the global inflation which was, according to IMF, at 3.9 % on average in 2007, after a 3.6 % reading in 2006.

The signs of economic slow down in the United States, Europe and Great Britain and the crisis of "subprime" led to a change of orientation of monetary policies during the past year. The American Federal Reserve reduced three times its main intervention rate during the second half of the year, from 5.25 % to 4.25 % late in the year. The European Central Bank and the Bank of England left their base rates unchanged at 4 % and 5.75 % respectively during the second half of the year.

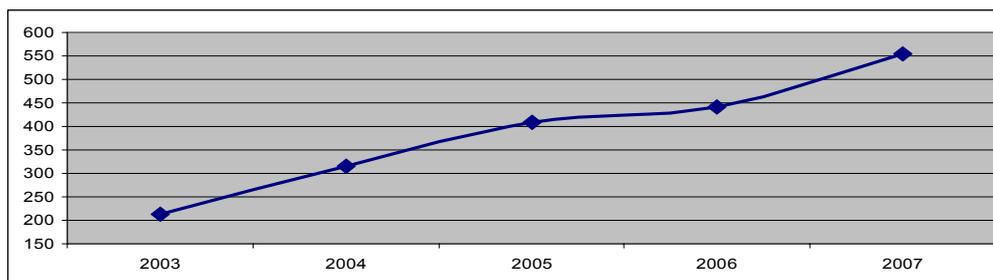
The Government bonds benefited, during the second half of the year, from the signs of economic slow down. The "subprime" crisis increased the mistrust of the investors towards the private bond issuers, provoking a crisis of liquidity which required massive interventions of Central Banks. The inter bank rates margins widened unusually as well as the spreads between the basic interest rates and those of the money market.

##### **III.4.1.1 Evolution of NBR's Foreign Exchange Reserves**

During the year 2007, the NBR's forex gross reserves registered a significant growth from 440.69 million of USD to USD 553.99 millions, between end December 2006 and end December 2007, due to a remarkable increase of external aid in budget support. The budget support increased from 121.22 millions to 234.69 millions USD in 2006 and 2007 respectively. i.e. an increase of 94%. The UK, the World Bank, The African Development Bank and the European Union were the highest contributors in the following order; 65.53 millions, 51.50 million, 31.55 millions and 23.52 USD millions.

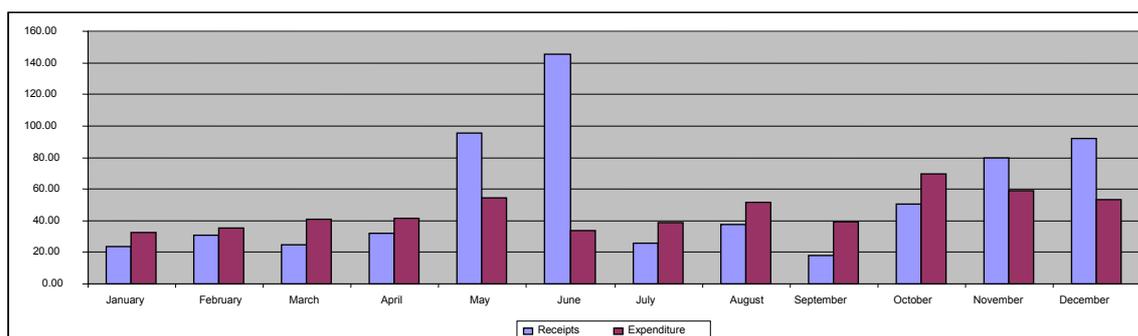
Project receipts were also significant which increased from 45.39 USD millions to 123.47 USD millions, i.e. an increment of 78.08 USD millions. This increase essentially came from a disbursement of 50 USD million of LAP GREEN in favour of Privatization secretariats due to the privatization of RWANDATEL.

**Graph 24: Evolution NBR's Foreign Exchange Reserves in USD (2003-2007)**



**Source:** International Operations Department

**Graph 25: Evolution of NBR's receipts and expenditure in millions USD (2007)**



**Source:** International Operations Department

As regards the expenditures, the forex expenditure in 2007 increased to 549.34 USD millions, with major ones being : - 235.72USD millions were sold to banques (43%), - 137 USD millions covered government's current expenditure (25%), and - 99.86 USD millions constituted bank withdrawals on their respective accounts at the NBR (18.18%), and - 60 USD millions were sold to other clientele of the NBR.

### III.4.2 Financial performance in 2007

**Table 82: Financial revenues for the year 2007(in millions of RWF)**

Posts	Realizations 2006	Budget 2007	Realizations 2007	Rate of realization
Interest on call money	1.927.341	1.615.843	1.691.946	104,71%
Interest received on SDR deposits	458.210	532.053	519.332	97,61%
Interests on term deposits	6.066.162	8.799.355	9.128.038	103,74%
CAAML Investment income	817.323	925.698	1.013.267	109,46%
Interest on BIS MTI	1.336.420	775.218	775.218	100,00%
Commissions on letters of credit	77.664	56.947	73.464	129,00%
Gain on exchange rate transactions	1.606.142	1.803.288	2.203.594	122,20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.289.262</b>	<b>14.508.402</b>	<b>15.404.859</b>	<b>106.18%</b>

**Source :** International Operations Department

The principle financial revenue posts that contributed to the good performance during the year include among others, the interest on term deposits, the interest on fixed income instruments of the BIS (MTI), the interest on call money, the interest on funds managed by external fund managers, and the gain on exchange rate transactions plus good reserves management activities.

### **Interest on term deposits**

The realisations for 2007 rose to 9.128.038.000RWF, ie an increase of 50.47% in comparison to 2006 and a positive difference of 3.74% in comparison to projections of 2007. This performance was attributed in part, to the increase in average level of reserves, to the increase of interest rate levels of major currencies that make up our reserves in international market.

### **Interest on call money**

There was an increase of funds invested on spot operations, which lead to the realization of interest on call money of 1.691.946.00 RWF, ie positive difference of 4.71% in relation to what was projected.

### **Interest on BIS MTI**

The realization of 775.218.000 RWF on this instrument of BIS, cover the period of six month. In effect, we bought the instrument in March 2006 with maturity of June 2007. Since then, it was transferred to the term deposits. This is what explains the performance of 42% in relation to the realization of last period of 1.336.420.000 RWF.

### **Funds entrusted to the external fund managers (CAAML-Investment Income)**

The realization of 109.46% is explained by the joint improvement in international economic performance in one part, and the rigorous management of reserves by the managers of these funds.

### **Gains on Exchange rate transactions**

The gain on exchange rate transactions of 2.203.594.000 FRW achieved during 2007 is higher by 37.20 % in relation to 1.606.142.000 FRW realized in 2006. This rate of achievement increased in relation to 2006 and essentially is explained by the important volume of budget support in one part, and current operations on another part.

### III.4.3 Foreign Exchange Market

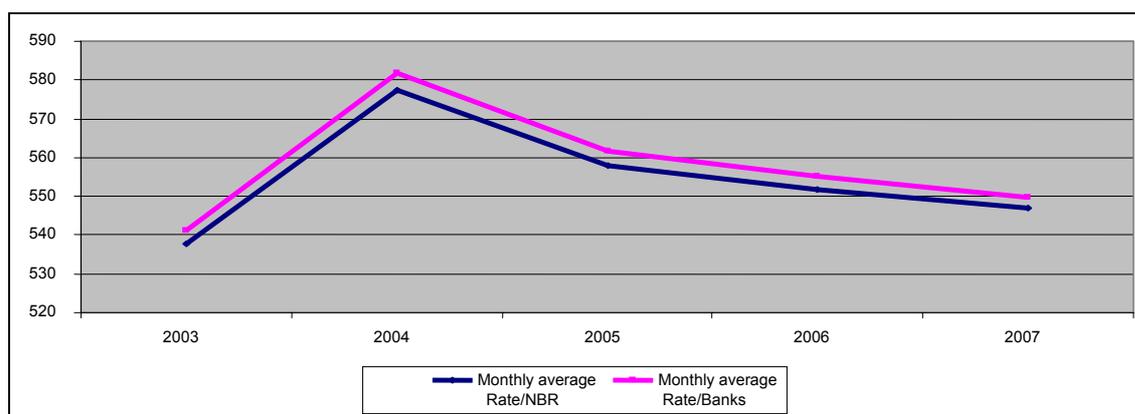
With the decision taken by the management of the National bank of Rwanda during the month of June 2007 to sell forex to banks as demanded, the forex market stabilized in 2007 on the part of commercial banks, forex bureaux and the NBR and, the appreciation of RWF in relation to USD that started in 2004 was further increased in 2007.

The policy of intervention on the local forex market with the objective of responding to the needs of commercial banks was increased considerably by the amount of forex sales to banks. This explains in part the appreciation of RWF in relation to the USD during the year 2007 in one part, and the improvement of net position of commercial banks.

In fact, in 2007, the average annual exchange rate of NBR appreciated from 551.7607 to 547.0075FRW/USD, between end 2006 and end 2007, ie an appreciation of 0.9%.

The forex sales to commercial banks increased to an average of USD 19.650.000 monthly, i.e. USD 235.720.000 were sold in 2007 against USD 137.050.000 sold during 2006. This implies an upward variation trend of 72%.

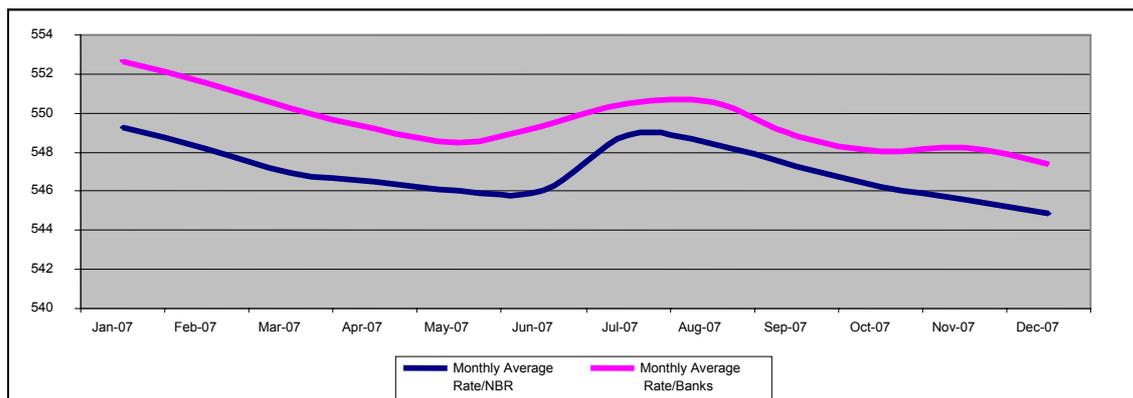
Graph 26: Evolution of USD/RWF average exchange rate for NBR/Commercial Banks (2003-2007)



**Source :** International Operations Department

The commercial banks' monthly average rates equally appreciated between the month of January and of December 2007, with an appreciation of 0.96 %, ( i.e. from 552.6567 to 547.3768).

**Graph 27: Evolution of USD/RWF average exchange rate for NBR/Commercial Banks (2007)**

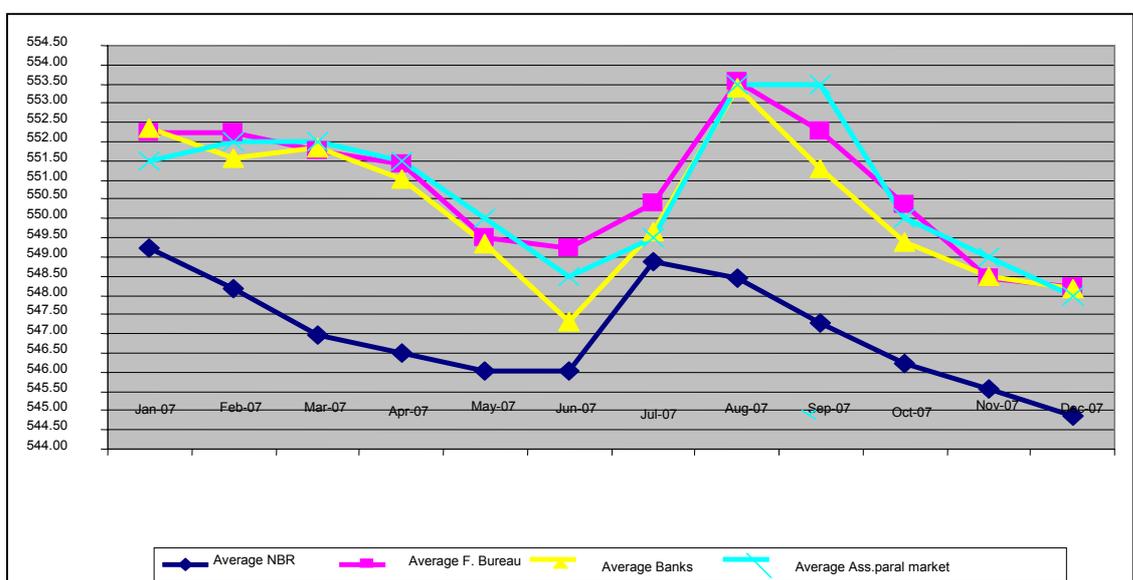


**Source :** International Operations Department

The forex bureaux and the association of parallel market dealers' rates also depict a tendency of appreciation during the period under consideration.

A close look indicates that the average monthly rates of forex bureaux and association of parallel market dealers appreciated respectively from 552.2500 to 548.2239 and 551.500 to 548.000 between the months of January and December 2007, i.e. an appreciation of 0.73% and 0.63% on the two market players.

**Graph 28: Evolution of USD/RWF average exchange rate on Cash transactions for NBR/Commercial Banks/Forex Bureau and Association of Parallel market (2007)**



**Source :** International Operations Department

### III.5. CURRENCY ISSUING ACTIVITES.

#### III.5.1: MANAGEMENT OF CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

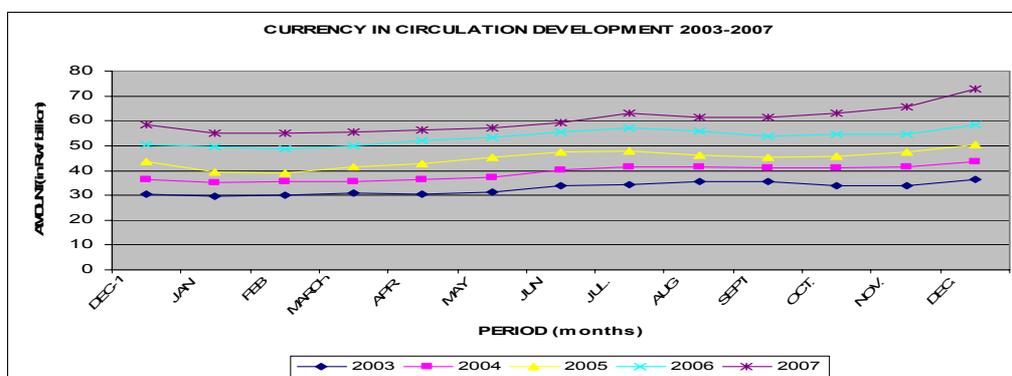
Like previous years, currency in circulation outside the NBR experienced during the financial year 2007 a strong growth, from Rwf 58, 44 billion at the end of 2006 to Rwf 72,76 billion, that is to say an increase of 25 % approximately. This developments show the same upward trend for the period of March to July and the period of the end of the year. As for the other financial years, this acceleration known during 2007 is in general due to the coffee season period (march-july) dynamism and the households' financial behavior for the Christmas and New Year festivals for the end of the year.

Table 71: DEVELOPMENT OF THE CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION OUTSIDE THE NBR FROM 2003 TO 2007 (in Rwf billions).

Period	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2003	29,45	30,02	30,87	30,57	31,41	33,89	34,49	35,35	35,41	33,91	33,73	36,47
2004	35,31	35,61	35,42	36,35	37,37	40,04	41,48	41,33	40,97	41,12	41,65	43,47
2005	39,30	38,80	41,28	42,72	45,13	47,30	47,79	46,13	45,10	45,75	47,32	50,29
2006	49,34	48,73	50,01	52,09	53,43	55,43	57,02	55,67	53,90	54,49	54,79	58,44
2007	55,16	55,12	55,51	56,38	56,97	59,28	63,17	61,54	61,34	63,02	65,51	72,76

Source: NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department

Graph 20: Currency in circulation development 2003-2007



Source: NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department

TABLE 72: DENOMINATION OF CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION OUTSIDE NBR FROM 2005 TO 2007

(in Rwf thousands)

Denomin. Year	1 Frw	5 Frw	10 Frw	20 Frw	50 Frw	100 Frw	500 Frw	1000 Frw	2000 Frw	5000 Frw	TOTAL
2007	1,96	48,36	116,00	216,75	420,42	2220,08	3263,76	10529,84	4535,63	51405,66	72758,46
	0,003%	0,066%	0,17%	0,30%	0,58%	3,05%	4,49%	14,47%	6,23%	70,65%	100%
2006	1,61	41,04	99,29	187,86	345,15	2.320,92	1.951,62	10.467,61	-	43.021,55	58.436,64
	0,003%	0,070%	0,17%	0,321%	0,592%	3,972%	3,357%	17,913%	-	73,621%	100%
2005	1,48	33,09	90,30	156,78	298,97	2.272,43	2.108,59	9.642,11	-	35.684,79	50.288,54
	0,003%	0,07%	0,18%	0,31%	0,59%	4,52%	4,19%	19,17%	-	70,96%	100%

Source: NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

Concerning the composition of currency in circulation outside the NBR at the end of financial year 2007, the 5 000 Rwf banknote was still predominant in the stock of currency in circulation, representing approximately 71 % against 74 % at the end of 2006. However, it is expected that the introduction of 2.000 Rwf banknotes, put in circulation since December 20, 2007, will sensibly reduce those high percent.

Lastly, if we consider the increase of the currency in circulation from one year to another (increase of 15 % in 2005, 17 % in 2006 and 24 % in 2007), it could be estimated that the currency in circulation will be approximately Rwf 92 billions at the end of 2008, that is an increase of 20 %.

In addition, during financial year 2007, the National Bank of Rwanda injected in circulation approximately Rwf 60,33 billions, including 60,18 billions of banknotes and 147 millions of coins, against approximately Rwf 52,09 billions in 2006. This is due to improvement of the national economy on the one hand, and the habits of people to use more cash than scriptural means of payment, on the other hand. .Figure 73 and 74 below show development of different denomination from 2003 to 2007.

TABLE 73. BANKNOTES ISSUE DEVELOPMENT FROM 2003 TO 2007 (in Rwf millions)

Denomination Year	100 Frw	500 Frw	1000 Frw	2000 Frw	5000 Frw	Total
2003	2.074	1.260	5.870	-	6.700	15.904
2004	2.264	2.340	5.680	-	30.945	41.229
2005	1.498	2.342	9.980	-	11.420	25.240
2006	2.206	3.770	16.260	-	29.740	51.976
2007	1.372	4.630	11.840	5.640	36.700	60.182

Source: NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

TABLE 74. COINS ISSUE DEVELOPMENT FROM 2003 TO 2007 (in Rwf thousands)

Coupure	1 Frw	5 Frw	10 Frw	20 Frw	50 Frw	Total
Année						
2003	490	3.240	4.850	24.460	40.760	73.800
2004	1.650	11.355	32.080	64.410	113.015	222.510
2005	40	22.650	59.340	105.580	208.950	396.560
2006	260	8.520	10.020	29.990	60.820	109.610
2007	530	7.650	17.480	28.528	93.198	147.386

**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

### III.5.2. CONTROL OF COUNTERFEIT BANKNOTES.

Concerning the counterfeit, the National Bank of Rwanda recorded, during financial year 2007, 2.311 counterfeit Rwf banknotes, including 2.173 fake notes of 5000 Rwf, 115 fake notes of 1000 Rwf and 23 fake notes of 500 Rwf, against 1.419 fake notes in 2006.

It is always observed that high denominations are the most targeted by the counterfeiters in spite of the use of more sophisticated security features in our said banknotes. In this respect, cashiers at commercial banks counters are encouraged to be vigilant. It should be pointed out that counterfeiters almost replaced the photocopier by the computer and the scanner for counterfeiting.

In the same way, considering that the development of electronic techniques facilitates counterfeiting resistance, the policy of the Bank should consist of the reinforcement of scriptural money and automate techniques as a privileged means of payment. They seem to be a remedy of this plague for the Bank. Therefore, the public education in this matter deserves a considerable support.

TABLE 75. COMPARATIVE TABLE FROM 2005 TO 2007 FOR COLLECTED COUNTERFEIT BANKNOTES.

Denominat. Origin	5 000 Frw			1 000 Frw			500 Frw			100 Frw			Total		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	200	2007	200	2006	2007
BNR (CP counter)	3	20	2	11	1	1	2	8	2	0	0	0	16	29	5
B.N.R (CCT counter)	263	1151	120	181	169	112	42	17	21	0	2	0	486	1339	253
National Police	51	12	2.026	18	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	50	2.026
Others (banks)	47	1	25	11	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	63	1	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>2.173</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1419</b>	<b>2.311</b>

**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

From the above table, the number of counterfeit notes increases at a high rate. However, the National Police services are also vigilant and seized over  $\frac{3}{4}$  at the source of counterfeiting.

Concerning counterfeiting of foreign currency banknotes, during financial year 2007, the National Bank of Rwanda seized 1.095 fake notes of 100 USD, against 71 fake notes including 1 fake note of 10.000 Uganda Shillings, 1 fake note of 5.000 BUF, 18 fake notes of 100 USD, 50 fake notes of 50 USD and 1 fake note of 20 USD. It is time to indicate that all of those fake notes are seized by the National Police.

### III.5.3. CLEARING HOUSE.

Since year 2005, the clearing house (Headquarter and branches) meets twice a day within the framework of improvement of payment system. The first meeting takes place at 10 a.m to 11 a.m and each bank brings the physical documents to present, the second meeting takes places at 15 p.m to treat the unpaid payment instruments and in addition to exchange the judgement relating to documents presented.

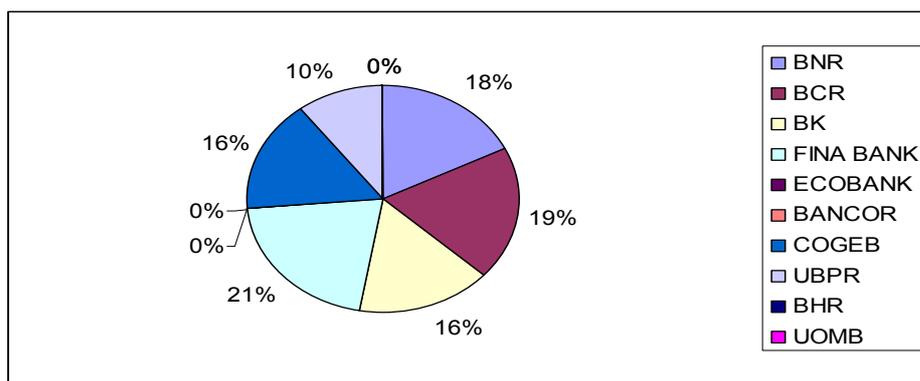
The clearing house operations during financial year 2007 amounted to 345, 403 transactions for approximately 1, 286, 575 billions Rwf against 284, 240 transactions for approximately 965, 639 billions Rwf in 2006. These operations include both cheques and payment orders.

TABLE 76: PRESENTED CHEQUES IN CLEARING HOUSE (amount in billions Rwf).

House Bank	Headquarter	Southern branch	Northern branch	Western branch	Eastern branch	Total
BNR	15.261	1.333	291	24	1	16.910
BCR	112.320	1.428	1.490	738	9	115.985
BK	121.341	1.223	2.056	1.069	62	125.751
FINA BANK	20.542	0	278	0	0	20.820
ECOBANK	127.821	1.557	767	759	0	130.904
BANCOR	47.694	0	0	142	0	47.836
COGEBANQUE	46.216	1.225	772	284	11	48.508
UBPR	24.629	769	455	139	8	26.000
BHR	2.067	0	0	0	0	2.067
UOMB	4.532	0	0	0	0	4.532
AMOUNT Total	517.896	7.536	6.109	3.154	91	534.786
TOT. OPERATIONS	186.640	6.699	4.401	2.474	92	200.306

Source: NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

**Graph 21. PRESENTED CHEQUES IN CLEARING HOUSE (in percentage)**



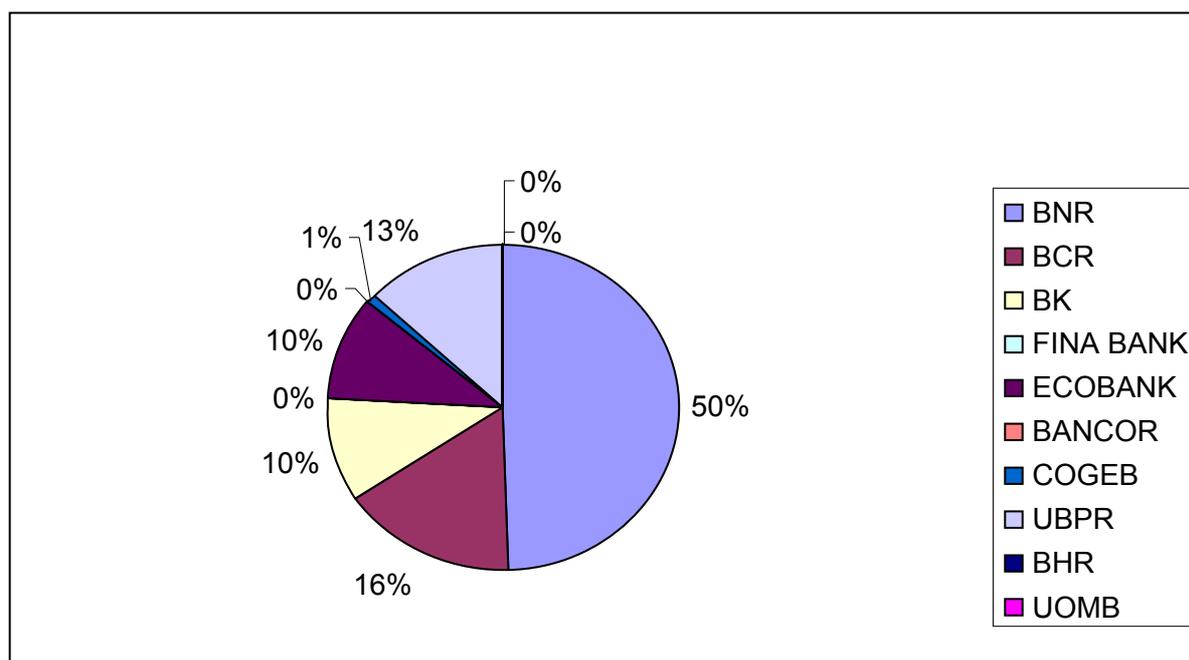
**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

**TABLE 77: PRESENTED TRANSFER ORDERS IN CLEARING HOUSE (amount in billions Rwf).**

House Bank	Headquarter	Southern branch	Northern branch	Western branch	Eastern branch	Total
BNR	302.812	6.207	4.715	3.540	49	317.323
BCR	135.646	2.060	415	707	120	138.948
BK	60.757	1.290	862	546	83	63.538
FINA BANK	14.066	0	357	0	0	14.423
ECOBANK	152.098	1.277	107	1.757	0	155.239
BANCOR	18.962	0	0	105	0	19.067
COGEBANQUE	23.936	114	234	2	0,5	24.286,5
UBPR	12.842	1.639	1.371	609	0,5	16.461,5
BHR	436	0	0	0	0	436
UOMB	5	0	0	0	0	5
<b>AMOUNT Total</b>	<b>721.554</b>	<b>12.587</b>	<b>8.061</b>	<b>5.714</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>748.169</b>
<b>TOT. OPERATIONS</b>	<b>131.339</b>	<b>6.125</b>	<b>4.559</b>	<b>3.013</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>145.097</b>

**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

**GRAPH 22: PRESENTED TRANSFER ORDERS IN CLEARING HOUSE (in percentage).**



**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

It should be seen that cheques transactions increased in number and in amount, growing from 168,967 operations for approximately 400,270 billions Rwf in 2006 to 200,306 operations for approximately 534,786 billions Rwf in 2007. In the same way, the presented transfer orders increased in number and in amount, growing from 115,273 operations for approximately 565,369 billions Rwf in 2006 to 145,097 operations for approximately 748,169 billions Rwf for year 2007.

The growth shows the improvement from the cash to other forms of payments. The establishment of Central Bank branches in the 4 provinces also played a major role in the growth of the clearing house activities.

**TABLE 78: EVOLUTION OF OPERATIONS ON THE POS (2006-2007).**

Bank	2006		2007	
	Amount	Transactions number	Amount	Transactions number
BCR	8.934.191	681	13.538.234	165
BK	12.012.418	1.224	10.085.752	129
FINA BANK	1.135.188	80	3.541.472	42
BCDI	8.746.068	621	9.008.309	66
BANCOR	3.217.593	185	690.450	92
COGEBANQUE	3.820.444	333	19.942.652	240
UBPR	2.558.174	134	2.533.748	66
BHR	0	0	0	0
UOMB	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40.424.076</b>	<b>3.258</b>	<b>59.340.617</b>	<b>800</b>

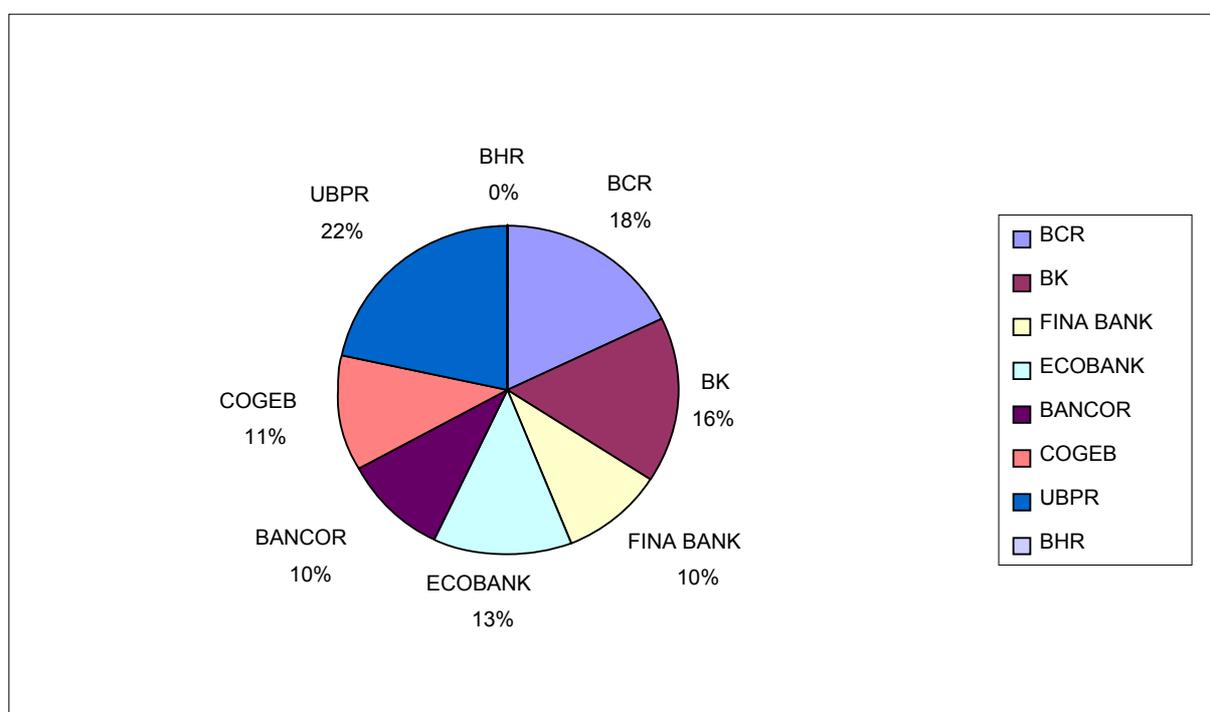
**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

**TABLE 79: EVOLUTION OF OPERATIONS ON THE ATM (2006-2007).**

Year	2006		2007	
	Amount	Transactions number	Amount	Transactions number
BCR	258.933.660	6.612	695.438.800	20.661
BK	358.189.916	9.414	625.779.700	24.655
FINA BANK	40.980.000	1.181	380.138.500	10.943
BCDI	517.760.000	14.631	501.635.000	5.367
BANCOR	54.285.000	1.891	385.002.200	7.484
COGEBANQUE	140.567.000	3.739	444.412.000	10.412
UBPR	54.525.000	1.356	838.497.000	4.690
BHR	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.425.300.576</b>	<b>38.824</b>	<b>3.870.903.200</b>	<b>84.212</b>

**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

**Graph 23 : TRANSACTIONS ON THE ATM**



**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

In the electronic payment system, there appears to have been a major deterioration in the number of transactions involving Points of Sale (POS). Though, the amounts of the transaction grew from Frw 40 millions to Frw 59 millions. Instead, there were tremendous growth in the use of ATMS both in transaction frequency and in the amounts withdrawn.

### III.5.4. IMPORTATION OF BANKNOTES AND TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

During the financial year 2007, the amount of banknotes imported were 7 billions USD and 900 thousand Euros, while the amount of travellers cheques imported were USD 250 000.

The overall demand for foreign currency notes was higher than the quantity imported, and the gap was covered by deposits in foreign currencies, especially from the tourism sector (ORTPN Account).

TABLE 80. COMPARISON OF BANKNOTES AND TRAVELLERS CHEQUES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2005 TO 2007.

Description		Entries			Outgoings		
Nature	Period	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Notes	USD	9.774.270	11.339.994	13.503.858	9.199.703	11.110.978	15.558.541
	Euros	496.135	679.949	1.161.747	389.624	727.113	1.117.651
T/C	USD	1.190.000	550.000	250.000	809.170	371.630	778.250
	Euros	515.000	100.000	0	316.500	191.500	158.200

**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

Compared to the previous years, it is can be observed that the demand for cash in foreign currency increases steadily. The preference for cash over traveller cheques is due partly to the high transaction cost applied on the TCS users.

### III.5.5. NBR BRANCHES OPERATION.

Within the framework of the decentralization of the services rendered to the customers, the NBR was given the objective to establish its branches in the four corners of the country. Accordingly, NBR operates the 4 branches, namely Northern, Southern branch, Western branch and Eastern branch, since 23/05/2005, 20/06/2005, 15/11/2006 and 29/11/2007 respectively.

The branches activities are mainly the clearing house operations in their respective provinces, and the replenishment of bank notes as the mutilated are withdrawn from circulation.

The branches also operate near the country's borders with its neighbours and a lot of currency note transactions. The branch in the Northern Province does most of the Forex transactions, it being in the tourist region of the mountain gorillas.

**Table 81: Deposits and withdrawals for each branch**

Branch	Period	2006		2007	
		Deposits	Withdrawals	Deposits	Withdrawals
Northern		8.948.450.139	14.318.962.511	10.436.213.000	18.827.064.000
Southern		3.042.955.000	20.986.895.000	4.207.071.000	17.789.299.000
Western		1.208.058.200	1.290.540.795	7.237.250.000	8.898.000.000
Eastern		0	0	289.626.433	77.688.628
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13.199.463.339</b>	<b>36.596.398.306</b>	<b>22.170.160.433</b>	<b>45.592.051.628</b>

**Source:** NBR, Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department.

### III.6 BANKING SUPERVISION

During the year 2007, Banking Supervision efforts were focused primarily on the following activities:

- Reorganisation of a failed bank through its sale,
- Privatization process of the country's largest bank,
- Drafting regulations to carry out the purposes and provisions of new Banking Act as well as Microfinance Act,
- Establishment of a regulation relating to the Write Off loans older than six months in banks' assets,
- Off-site examination and establishment of an automatic data reporting system for financial institutions as well as on site examination of banks based on the new risk based supervision approach.

The entry of international banks and the rehabilitation of our financial sector increased competitiveness within banks.

During the period under review, banking supervision also focused on proceeding licensing operations of microfinance institutions as well as the rehabilitation of this sector through meetings between, on one hand, Central Bank Management with some MFI's and, on the other hand, between the Governor of the NBR, local authorities represented by provincial governors and the Mayor of the City of Kigali in the presence of directors of MFI's operating in those Provinces and the City of Kigali and the liquidators of closed MFI's in 2006.

The year 2007 was characterized as well by the programme of supervision of the MFI, the continuation of the integration of the MFI to the public credit registry, the increase in the authorized capital of 1.5 billion to 5 billion Frw and 100 million to 300 million Frw, respectively for the commercial banks and the MFI having adopted the legal form of limited company.

### III.6.1. SUPERVISION OF THE BANKS

During the period December 2006 to December 2007, total assets of banks increased by 31% from Frw 293.6 billion to Frw 384.7 billion.

The increase on the assets side is due to an increase of 35.2% in loans' disbursement. On the other side, total loans net of provisions increased from Frw 120.1 billions as at 31 December 2006 to Frw 162.4 billions as at December 31, 2007.

Investments in treasury bills and other financial instruments increased from 42.1 billions as at December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2006 to 51.8 billions in December 31, 2007.

On the liabilities side, banking growth was financed mainly by the increase in bank deposits which grew by 34.13% from Frw 223.6 billion Frw as at 31/12/2006 to Frw 300 billion Frw as at 30/12/2007. As at 30/12/2007, shareholders equity stood at Frw 39.9 billion Frw against 25.6 billion Frw as at 31/12/2006.

On the liquidity of banks, all banks complied with the regulatory liquidity ratio of 100%. The consolidated ratio of liquid assets to total deposits is established at 76.4% as at December 2007 against 76.6% at year end 2006. Three banks recorded a ratio from approximately 60%, the three other banks have a ratio of more than 70%.

Table 83: Trend of Performance indicators for Commercial Banks (in %)

Indicators	2006				2007			
	March	June	Sept	Dec	March	June	Sept	Dec
Solvability ratio	14.2	13.1	14.0	13.7	14.1	13.2	12.8	16.6
NPL's / Total Loans	31.8	29.2	28.5	26	25	23.7	23.7	18.1
NPL / Total loans (Nets of interest in suspense)	22	20	19	19	18	17.6	13.4	14.3
Average Return on Assets	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.1	3	2.3	1.5
Average return on capital	11.8	18.6	19.2	27	30.9	31.6	25.9	15.5

**Source:** Banking Supervision Department

After the reorganisation of a failed bank, all banks recorded a solvability ratio higher than the required 10%. Consolidated solvability ratio stood at 16.6% as at the end of December 2007 against 13,7% in December 2006 with net worth of Frw 38.8 billion and risk weighted assets of Frw 221 billion Frw.

Commercial banks with adequate reserve as at 31 December 2007 were incorporated to meet the new minimum capital of Frw 5 billion at January 1, 2008. For others, negotiations are ongoing to meet this requirement before the end of the 1st quarter 2008.

With regard to portfolio quality, as at 31/12/2007, gross NPL reached Frw 40.1 billion Frw against 43.9 billion Frw in December 2006. Their share in total portfolio improved slightly from 26% at the end of 2006 to 18.1% in December 2007. This rate falls further to 13.4%, if interest in suspense is not taken into account.

The loans provisions increased by 11% and stood at Frw 39,6 billion. As a consequence, the coverage ratio of NPL by provisions stands at 78.8% against 83.5% in December 2006.

In order to improve the portfolio quality and reflect the true position of banks, the NBR issued in October 2007, a regulation n°01/2007 relating to the write off methods of loss loans. Through this regulation, banks are compelled to write off loss loans ageing at least more than 180 days.

Consolidated interim profit of banks increased by 48% and records a profit of Frw 5.4 billion as at the end of December 2007 against 6.1 billion Frw to the 31/12/2006. However, the failed before its take over by a foreign investor has not been able yet to rectify its situation since its accumulated losses. The major drive of this growth in income comes from its operations with clients.

### **Review the legal corpus**

Based on recommendation of the joint International Monetary Fund and World Bank Financial Sector Assessment Program, (FSAP) in 2005, the review of the banking, legal and regulatory which started in 2006 continued in 2007. New regulations will be issued in 2008 after the new banking Law is enacted.

### **Compliance with prudential standards**

The NBR undertook an objective requiring all banks to comply with prudential standards. Among them, the most significant is the solvability ratio which must be equal to at least 10%. At year end 2007, all the banks complied with this ratio. Compliance is almost the same for most prudential standards. The only remaining problem relates to a high level of credit risk concentration. Two banks still face the problem of related parties' transactions. Nevertheless, this problem will immediately be solved after the issuance of more stringent regulations in 2008.

### **On Site and Off Site examination**

Off site examinations continued with qualitative and quantitative analysis of data submitted by banks in order to detect, early, their risks and make a risk profile for each bank.

Over the year 2007, the Risk Based Supervision Methodology was strengthened, in July 2007, by the publication to banks of the CAMELS (Capital, Assets quality, Management, Liquidity, Sensitivity to

market) Quotation Guideline. This reinforcement was facilitated by two missions of AFRITAC (MFI Assistance Mission for East Africa) held from the 25/06/2007 to July 6, 2007 and the 24/09/2007 to October 5, 2007, respectively.

In order to find a solution with the reporting problem of banks which, until now, is computed manually, the Bank has received a grant from USAID (American Agency for the International Development) for the acquisition of an electronic data transfer system (Fina Off-site Surveillance System). This system will improve data quality allow the improvement of the quality of information submitted by banks and will ease data analysis at bank's level. The launch of the implementation of this software started in the second quarter of 2007 and the Bank intends to require banks to submit data in an electronic format in 2008.

With regard to on site examination during the year, the bank performed four on site examination based on the new risks based supervision approach as special examination.

### **Reorganisation of a failed bank**

After the reorganization and the privatization of two banks carried out in 2004, another private bank was restructured and recapitalised in July 2007 through capital injection by capital contributions. This recapitalisation was carried out by a foreign investor, a professional banker, who currently controls 90% of the bank's shares and took control of management. The process of privatization of a state controlled bank has started and negotiation will continue in January 2008.

### **New Licensing**

No new licensing of banks was granted out in 2007. However, the National Bank of Rwanda granted the opening of two branches for BANCOR (Commercial District branch in Kigali and Ruhengeri) and one for FINA BANK (Gisenyi).

Banks have requested and have been granted the approval of Directors and managers of banks and their branches.

TCHM& Associates Audit firm was approved on the list of selected auditors for banks and other financial institutions, while 8 real estate evaluators received by banks were selected on the list.

### III.6.2. SUPERVISION OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS

In addition to normal duties carried out for on site, off site examinations and analysis of new licensing application, the year 2007 was marked with particular monitoring of microfinance Institutions that were granted provisional licensing or were operating without license like the Workers Savings and Credit Union (UCT) and a close monitoring was extended to the liquidation operation of closed MFI's by NBR on 16/06/2006. Within this framework, an amendment has been made to the provision of liquidation services between NBR and liquidators on the recovery operations.

The national microfinance policy was adopted in 2007. This policy aims at developing operations of numerous actors or partners in the microfinance sector. An implementation strategy of this policy is at an advanced stage before its adoption.

Within the scope of this policy, a Law governing microfinance activities was drafted and submitted to Parliament for adoption.

The Governor of NBR made several travel up country between August July and December 2007. The meetings were convened for each trip between the Governor and other stakeholders in the MFIs such as: BNR technical team, Governor of Provinces, other local authorities, major directors and managers of concerned MFI's and in presence of a representative of the National police force, MINICOM and liquidators bankrupt MFI's. The majority of liquidators are mainly licensed auditors approved by NBR for microfinance.

These rounds aimed at assessing MFI's that were granted provisional license before they are granted a final license. These meetings offered an opportunity to assess progress made in the depositors' pay off process and introduce closed MFI's liquidators to local authorities in order to pave way for recovery operation of loans granted by MFI's in liquidation. The Governor also requested the support of local authorities in the recovery process of loans granted by MFI's in liquidation and their commitment to support development of the microfinance sector for the benefit of the population.

The Governor's visits on the ground, on site and off site examinations allowed to note a significant change in discipline and order in 2007 compare to previous year. Several MFI's with provisional license or/ and without legal status, in particular SACCOs (Saving and Credit Cooperatives), were granted legal status by MINICOM and licensing by NBR. In order to restore the microfinance sector, it should be noted that at year end 2006, the NBR Board of directors decided to increase the minimum capital from Frw 100 to 300 millions for MFI's with a limited liability legal status. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2007, the Management of Bank conducted a meeting with concerned MFI's to assess progress with the decision.

Another important fact relating to the microfinance sector is the creation of an intermediate category between traditional MFI's and banks. It is a category of microfinance bank with a minimum regulatory capital of Frw 1.5 billion. This category of institution will be able to reach the part of the clearing house and use the modern payments system like banks.

### **Licensing Process of MFI's**

Out of 27 MFI's granted provisional license approval before the visits, a most of them were granted a license and a reorganised or extended time for the remaining MFI's. It should be noted, at this level, that in conformity with the microfinance policy, a number of small SACCOs were licensed in 2<sup>nd</sup> category of MFI's. This category includes MFI's without the regulatory capital of Frw 5 million with deposits less than Frw 20 million. The majority MFI's with a provisional license have the following characteristics in common:

1. Non compliance with cooperative principles: no legal status without reasonable efforts engaged to obtain it;
2. Bad governance: past due loans for directors; high operating expenses at APPEX level, where applicable, or affiliated COOPEC bearing the cost of the APPEX without rendering services to justify these expenses;
3. Rate of high non performing loans;
4. unstable income statement;
5. Negative Net worth or low solvency ratio to the required minimum of 10%;
6. Strong dependence to subsidies.

In relation to the "Union des Caisses des Travailleurs (UCT)", the rehabilitation process of its network started officially on 29/4/2007 by an extraordinary General meeting which dissolved its governing bodies and replaced by a Technical Commission. The mandate of the commission is to assist UCT to get a legal status from MINICOM and license from NBR. The setting up of commission bore fruits resulting in NBR licensing of 10 CT out of 20 from the network; and the commission was given a target to complete the licensing file for remaining CT before the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008. Another important point which marked the reorganisation of UCT is the sell by public auction of its headquarter built in violation of prudential standards. The proceeds of the sale served to restore the network treasury, primarily, which was threatened before the sale of the building.

During 2007, new license were granted to the following MFI: COOPEC GOSHEN; COOJAD and UMWALIMU SACCO (only for saving).

### **Self liquidations of a number of MFI's**

After two visits of the Governor, it was decided that a number of COOPECs with no hope for rehabilitation must start a self liquidation process and local authorities in those administrative

entities in which they are operating will have to monitor this self liquidation process and these COOPEC are the following:

1. Union of COOPECs INZIRA and COOPEC INZIRA of Kigali;
2. Community co-operative of Solidarity ISANGANNO, District of RULINDO;
3. BOLETUS, Town of KIGALI;
4. COODESOBU, District of MUSANZE;
5. COOPEC Hope, District of KICUKIRO;
6. COOPEC UBUMWE BW' INYARUREMA;
7. MICROSOLVE INTEGO.
8. JYAMBERE KAYOVE;
9. JYAMBERE NYAMYUMBA.

### **Monitoring liquidation process of closed MFIs**

Acting within the liquidation framework of closed MFIs, especially in its loans recovery aspects of closed MFIs, the liquidators signed an adjustment from the first contract entitling them to start the loans' recovery process with the assistance of loans' recovery commission at every district level. The process of paying off depositors proceeded. As at December 17, 2007 NBR has disbursed an amount of Frw 1 036 214 264, representing 69% of the portfolio of Frw 1.5 billions for this operation. The number of paid off depositors is 41 221 individuals out of 43 024 people who claimed their deposits, which represents a paid off rate of 96%.

### **III.6.3. CENTRALIZATION OF LOANS AND OUTSTANDING LOANS DATA**

During the year 2007 and within the framework of centralization of risks of financial institutions, efforts were focused primarily at checking the reliability of data submitted by banks and financial institutions relating to loans and update of them in order to centralize quality data.

Data exchange between NBR and banks is done by BANKNET network. Since June 2004, activity relating to capturing loans statement of banks and financial institutions was decentralized at banks level. The processing of data statement at the "Centrale d' information" was speeded up. Statements of new loans and outstanding loans are currently up to date for all Commercial Banks. However, electronic data submitted by banks contain many discrepancies and their correction is time consuming, which in turn causes the delay in dispatching the risks position to banks and financial institution for consultation.

The banks clients who were granted loans for an amount at least equal to Frw 500,000 or those who issued bouncing cheques are identified as economic agent. Their number grew from 5.455 in 2006 to 5.869 to at the end of December 2007, which represents an increase of 7.5% over 11 months.

With regard to loans statistics, data on new loans disbursed by 6 commercial banks was made available every week. From January to December 2007, commercial banks authorized balance sheet loans amounting Frw 133.8 billion, including Frw 6.8 billion coffee seasonal loans of 2007. The table below shows the distribution of loans by economic sectors from January to December 2007.

Distribution of the new loans granted by banks and financial institutions by economic sectors (in Frw000) (\*)

**Table 84: Distribution of new loans granted by economic sectors (in Frw 000)**

Economic sectors	2007
Agriculture, livestock, Silviculture and fishing	3 630 810
Commerce, restaurant and Hotel	60 529 157
Manufacturing Industries	13 518 827
Mining Industries	12 000
Publics works and construction	28 667 430
Unclassified Activities	8 577 618
AIF, insurances, mortgage business, Provision of Services to companies	2 354 312
Provision of Services to the community	3 088 540
Transports, warehousing and communications	13 297 660
Energy and water	170 232
<b>Total</b>	<b>133 848 593</b>

(\*) Data from commercial banks + BRD and BHR

**Source:** Banking Supervision Department

Outstanding loans granted by the banking sector (commercial banks, BRD and BHR) to the economy as provided by the “Centrale d’information” stands at Frw 195.03 billions as at 31 December 2007. The following table presents the distribution by economic sectors.

**Table 85: Distribution of outstanding loans by economic branches (in Frw 000) (\*)**

Economic sectors	2007
Agriculture, livestock, Silviculture and fishing	6 826 225
Commerce, restaurant and Hotel	86 787 986
Manufacturing Industries	26 195 167
Mining Industries	12 000
Publics works and construction	41 002 879
Unclassified Activities	8 446 955
AIF, Assurances, mortgage business, Services Fournis aux entreprises	3 112 493
Provision of Services to the community	7 339 394
Transports, warehousing and communications	15 107 365
Energy and water	204 332
<b>Total</b>	<b>195 034 796</b>

**Source:** Banking Supervision Department

### III.6.4 PAYMENT SYSTEM

#### A- MEANS OF PAYMENT

Cash as a mode of payment is the most predominant in Rwanda though there are other forms of payment instruments.

##### 1- Cash

Cash in form of Currency in circulation (notes and coins) continued to be the most widely used means of payment in 2007. Currency in Circulation at the end of December 2007 was Rfw 72.76 billion. The table below gives an overview of the changes in currency in circulation over the years:

**Table 86: Overview of the changes in currency in circulation over the years**

Year	Amount at end DECEMBER in billions of Rfw	% Change
2003	36.47	
2004	43.47	19.19386
2005	50.29	15.68898
2006	58.44	16.20601
2007	72.76	24.50376

Source: Payment System

##### 2- Non Cash Instruments

In terms of volume (number of transactions), cheques have continued to dominate the non cash instruments, whereas the credit transfers take the lead in terms of value. The non cash instruments include; cheques, credit transfers, traveler's cheques, certified cheques, direct debits, standing orders and bank cards both debit and credit. The table below depicts the general usage of the non cash payment instruments in both volumes and values.

**Table 87 : Non Cash Payment Instruments**

Instrument	Value in millions (Rfw)	% of the total	Volume	% of the total
Cheques	517,896	39.686	186,640	41.180
Credit Transfers	721,554	55.293	131,339	28.978
Payment Cards				
* on ATMs	16,765	1.285	121,169	26.734
* on POS (national and international)	2,027	0.155	6,639	1.465
Standing orders	197	0.015	3,899	0.860
Travelers cheques	263	0.020	1,118	0.247
Certified cheques	46,274	3.546	2,431	0.536
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,304,976</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>453,235</b>	<b>100.000</b>

Source: Payment System

### 3- The Clearing System

The Clearing House clears three instruments namely; the cheques, credit transfers and debit cards operations because the ATMs and Pos are on a shared network. Here below we show the operations through the clearing house through the year 2007.

Table 88: Central Clearing House Operations

Instrument	Value in millions (Rfw)	% of the total	Volume	% of the total
Cheques	517,896	41.652	186,640	46.314
Credit Transfers	721,554	58.032	131,339	32.591
Debit Cards				
* on ATMs	3,870	0.311	84,212	20.897
* on POS (national and international)	59	0.005	800	0.199
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,243,379</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>402,991</b>	<b>100.000</b>

Source: Payment System

Table 89: Branch Clearing

Branch	Transfers		Cheques	
	Value in millions (Rfw)	Volume	Value in millions	Volume
EAST	1	2	2	1
WEST	5,777	2,533	2,604	2,014
NORTH	8,061	4,559	6,109	4,401
SOUTH	4,586	2,324	2,295	2,228
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,425</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>11,010</b>	<b>8,644</b>

Source: Payment System

In the course of 2007, total operations in the National Clearing system were 421 053, with the exception of foreign exchange operations that are on a bilateral basis.

The payment lag has reduced to T+1 because of the introduction of the semi automated clearing house and two clearing sessions per day. Up-country cheques have also improved due to the decentralized clearing at the NBR branches as depicted in the tables above.

### 4- Plastic Card Usage

Table 90: Domestic Debit cards

TYPE	Volume (Number of Transactions)	Value in millions (Rfw)
ATM	121,169	16,765
POS	2,342	800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123,511</b>	<b>17,565</b>

Source: Payment System

Table 91: International Credit cards

TYPE	Volume (Number of Transactions)	Value in millions (Rfw)
VISA and MASTERCARDS cards issued by foreign banks used for cash withdraws in Rwanda	10,422	2,449
Foreign cards used on POS in Rwanda	4,297	1,235
Cards issued by BK and BANCOR used in foreign countries	1,778	1,309
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,497</b>	<b>4,993</b>

**Source:** Payment System

The plastic cards usage continues to grow as the demand for domestic and an international card increases in the market. The total number of cards (domestic and international) has increased from 6 696 in 2006 to 10 482 in 2007, though this is still at the low end. Currently, two banks do issue international cards and have an acquiring status as indicated in the table above.

## B- CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

### 1- Legal Framework

The NBR has contacted the IMF for technical assistance in this area. Some of the existing legislation was sent to the IMF for a desk review. The IMF legal department carried out their desk review and recommendations have been made to amend some of the existing laws and to have others drafted. The IMF team will be here in the first quarter of 2008 to finalize the required amendments to the existing legislation and/or draft new laws where necessary.

### 2- SIMTEL Partnership

During the course of 2007, concerted efforts were made to finding a strategic partner for SIMTEL. A request for proposal was sent to many companies that have a wealth of experience in running electronic payment platforms. Upon evaluation of the bids and proposals the African Development Corporation (ADC) emerged with the best proposal and was selected. All the SIMTEL shareholders approved that ADC should be the preferred partner and a MoU was signed where ADC is slated to inject 3.5 Million USD into SIMTEL and take a 70% stake.

### 3- THE NATIONAL PAYMENTS COUNCIL (NPC)

As a recommendation of the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) and the subsequent Financial Sector Development Plan (FSDP), the NBR during the course of 2007 started on the establishment of a NPC. A prime ministerial order was drafted and a background paper to cabinet written as prerequisites for the formation of the NPC. It is expected that the NPC should be put in place in the course of the first half of 2008.

#### **4- The National Payment System Framework and Strategy**

With assistance from the East AFRITAC, a National Payment System framework and Strategy is being worked on. This will define the vision and strategy for the development of payment systems in the country.

### **C- SHORT AND MEDIUM PLANS AND DEVELOPMENTS**

#### **1- The ACH and RTGS Systems**

In order to further modernize the National Payment System and align it with international best practice by shortening the payment lag, an Automated Clearing House and a Real Time Gross Settlement system are slated to be set up in the year 2008. Application for funding has already been sent to the World Bank/FIRST initiative. The FIRST initiative and the Payment System Development group of the World Bank will assist in carrying out a feasibility study to determine the business case for either a standalone ACH and RTGS or setting up an integrated system incorporating the two systems in one-The Automated Transfer System.

#### **2- Payment cards related issues**

During the course of 2008, the debit cards issued by Rwandan banks shall be personalized in Rwanda at SIMTEL on a 24 hours basis. This means that Banks will be able to issue their clients with cards in 24 hours contrary to the present two/three months. This will quicken the process of issuing cards and hence more people will “carded”. In order to ensure that all categories of people do possess cards, different categories of cards shall be issued; a simple national debit card for payment at PoS and ATM, the VISA branded debit card which can be scaled with international features, and the VISA branded credit card for the top clients of Banks. The aim is to increase cards usage and move away from cash payments to electronic and card based payments.

#### **3- Mobile Banking, Payments and Remittances**

In the spirit of promoting accessibility to payment and banking services by the population, most especially the unbanked. The NBR in liaison with the World Bank and the Government of Rwanda will support initiatives in the introduction of M-banking and payments and encourage remittances both internally and from the Rwandan Diaspora. The NBR will, however, ensure that there exists an appropriate policy and regulatory framework for these products so that competition is not stifled, and consumer protection is ensured. In the same breath, mobile phone companies will be

encouraged to enter the payments market so as to introduce the use of mobile phones in the funds transfer system.

#### **4- The Electronic Single Window (ESW)**

This is an initiative by the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) and the Rwanda Investment and Export Promotion Agency (RIEPA) to have instant payment of import taxes. The NBR will support this initiative by ensuring the existence of real time settlement system.

### **D- REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS**

In the course of 2008-2010, the NBR will work towards fostering harmonization of regional developments in the area of Payment Systems. The following two projects; one in the East African Community (EAC) and the other in Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) deserves mention.

#### **1- The East African Cross-border Payment System (EACPS)**

After Rwanda's admission into the East African Community, the NBR has to harmonize several aspects including some aspects in payment systems. The Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) composed of the East African Central Banks Governors adopted a principle of a harmonized East African Cross Border Payment System (EACPS), which will involve connecting all the RTGS systems of the regional Central Banks. In the NBR we will endeavor to harmonize with the other Central Banks.

#### **2- The COMESA Regional Payment and Settlement System (REPSS)**

In the spirit of ensuring efficient and safe clearing and settlement of intra-regional financial transactions the COMESA members agreed to set up a regional payment and settlement system (REPSS). This is being put into practice and the vendors have been selected for the procurement of the software and hardware for REPSS and work has started in earnest. This is a multilateral netting system that will settle in either US dollars or Euros.

## CHAPTER IV: BACKUP ACTIVITIES

### IV.1 STATUTORY MANAGEMENT ORGANS OF THE BANK

#### 1. The Board of Directors

Within the framework of defining the general policy and supervising the management of the Bank, the Board of Directors had four ordinary meetings and three extraordinary ones during the year 2007. On the agenda there were technical subjects related to the Bank missions and those concerning the financial and administrative management.

On technical subjects, the Board examined monetary developments on quarterly basis and each time, recommendations were put forward. The Board's main attention was particularly on microfinance institutions and banks supervision.

In each of their meetings, the administrators reviewed the microfinance sector situation, and because of its importance in poverty reduction, they have repeatedly expressed their commitment to supervise this sector according to the professional standards. On this point, the Board concentrated particularly on the progress of liquidation process of the closed MFIs, more particularly the implementation of the Government decision to pay off 50% of public deposits. The question of credit and savings cooperatives of the workers (UCT) found in every province was evoked by the Board. The members of the Board were delighted of the steps made in restructuring process undertaken to conform to the MFIs regulations by the end of the year 2007. Aware of the fast development of microfinance sector, the administrators were of the opinion that the evolution assessment was necessary to appreciate its impact and level of needs related to its management.

The challenges of the Rwandan financial sector as well as the priorities of banking supervision in 2007 have been the subject of meticulous examination by the Board. Concerning the, strengthening of the banks, the Board made a follow-up on how the banks respect the prudential guidelines including the respect for the new minimum capital. It also examined and adopted the draft of the new Central Bank law and the law against money laundering and terrorism financing as well as the law on microfinance.

The restructuring process of the banks was registered on the agenda of the Board of Directors. The destructing was concluded in the year as:

- Process ended in the recapitalization of BCDI by the Group ECOBANK;
- in the purchase by ACCESS BANK of shares of BANCOR; and
- in the transformation of UBPR into a commercial bank with RABOBANK a Dutch institution as a partner.

Introduce this as relating to the payment System it is also in this line that the SIMTEL file has been handled and ended in partnership between SIMTEL and ADC which took commitment to make the business in Rwanda and offer many advantages on professional plan.

During the period of 2007, the Board also handled the administrative and financial problems of the Bank. Taking into account the risk which is increasing, the Board of Directors took measures to reinforce the internal control system and to secure the bank operations.

In accordance with the policy of decentralization of public services adopted by the Government, the Board followed closely the preliminary works in the opening of two branches: Rusizi in the West Province and Rwamagana in the Eastern inaugurated respectively in January and in December 2007.

As it is done every year, in March 2007, the Board approved the Annual report and financial status of the Bank relating to the fiscal year 2006 whereas in July and October 2007, it respectively examined and approved the draft documents of budgetary revision 2007 as well as those relative to the budget of 2008. In March 2007 the board approved the Annual Report relating to the year 2006 and in July approved the revised budget 2007, while in October it approved the 2008 budget.

In March 2007, the Board examined and approved the Strategic Plan of the Bank for the period 2007-2009 whereas in December 2007, during the evaluation, the Board emphasized the new activities to be included in the strategic plan 2008-2010. The adopted strategic plan summarizes the activities of the Bank planned on triennial horizon. It contains the new projects envisaged over the period to deal with big challenges to which the Bank faces, either in the field of financial sector stability or in the institution management including budgetary framework in which the Bank carries out its missions.

## **2. The Management Committee**

The Management committee which is composed of the Governor and the Vice Governor is the coordinating organ of the Bank and it is charged with the day to day management of the Bank. Through its daily activities, the Management Committee ensures good functioning of the various organs of the Bank and the implementation of the resolutions of the Board of Directors.

The Management Committee follows up the monetary and exchange policies, through the works of Committee on Monetary and Exchange Policies in order to achieve the objectives of monetary aggregates of macro economic program adopted by the Government. During 2007, monetary developments showed that in spite of excess of liquidity in the banking system, the Central Bank

was able to manage the monetary and exchange policies, within the forgets set at the beginning of the year.

During the past year, the Management Committee has pursued the process of implementing the recommendations contained in the study made on Financial Sector Development Program in Rwanda (FSDP). The issues related to the banking institutions and microfinances, pension funds, and insurances, capital markets as well as payment systems.

Concerning the exchange policy, the Management Committee published the revised regulation on exchange operations and was written in three national languages. The changes made on the regulatory framework at the beginning of the year 2007 concern essentially the abolition of ceilings on the pre-payments of imports and on the withdrawals on foreign currencies accounts. It also simplified the formalities for purchases of foreign currencies in cash and opened the operations on capital account.

As in the previous years, the Management committee focused its activities on oversight of the banking system. Most of its pre-occupation related to the restructuring of BCDI where the Management Committee posted a resident manager in BCDI till the banks restructuring was concluded.

The microfinance management issue was one of the major preoccupations of the monetary authorities for year 2007. Another preoccupation centred on the issue of Microfinance operations in the country. It was during the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the year that the Microfinance National policy was adopted. On the agenda, there were on site and off-site inspections and licensing of the new institutions and restructuring as well as a follow-up to the process of liquidation of the closed MFIs. The realizations in this sector were particularly strengthened by several movements made by the Governor up country, during the second half of the year 2007. These meetings brought together all the actors (leaders and administrators of the MFIs, National Police force, MINICOM and the liquidators of the MFIs in bankrupt.

On the subject of the National Payments System modernization, the Management activities were led through the establishment of the National Payments System framework and strategy to clarify the vision and strategy of payments system in Rwanda. The Management also began the work of updating the legal framework of the National Payments System in Rwanda.

## IV.2 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

As of December 31 2007, the NBR employees amounted to 479 against 453 of December 31 2006. During the year 2007, the Bank recruited 59 new staffs including 1 for the Southern Branch, 4 for the Northern Branch, 6 for the Western Branch, 5 for the Eastern Branch and 4 for the the Supervision of Non Banking Financial Institutions Department.

### IV.2.1 STAFF MOVEMENTS

#### A. RECRUITMENTS

##### 1. Recruitments according to 2007 recruitment program

In the year 2007, 39 recruitments were carried out according to the recruitment plan. A new department and a new autonomous division were created.

**Table 92 : External recruitments**

N°	Position	Number
1.	Construction Expert in (General Services Department)	1
2.	Purchasing Officer ( General Services Department)	1
3.	Officer in charge of expenditure rationalization	1
4.	Payment systems analysts	2
5.	Secretary ( Payment Systems Division and Department of the Supervision of non Banking Financial Institutions)	1
6.	Surveys officer	1
7.	Inspector ( Banking Supervision Department)	1
8.	Accountancy Officer (Eastern Branch)	1
9.	Centralization and control officer (Eastern Branch)	1
10.	Auxiliary cash clerk (2 for the Eastern Branch and 1 for the Northern Branch)	3
11.	Secretary (Eastern Branch)	1
12.	Cash counter (Western Branch)	2
13	Head of the Supervision of Insurance Division and Deputy Director of the Supervision of Non Banking Financial Institutions Department	1
14	Head Public Tenders Division ( General Service Department)	1
15	Inspector ( Supervision of NonBanking Financial Institutions Department)	2
16	Application Engineer ( Organization and Information systems Department)	1
17	Protocol and reception Officer (Cabinet of the Governor)	1
18	Department Secretary ( Supervision of the Non Banking Financial Institutions Department)	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table 93: Internal recruitments**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Number</b>
1.	Auxiliary cash clerk ( Currency management and Banking Operations Department)	2
2.	Centralization and control Officer ( Accountancy and Budget Department)	1
3.	Research Analyst (Research Department )	1
4.	Inspector (Banking Supervision Department )	1
5.	Cash counting clerk (International Operations Department )	1
6.	Branch manager (Eastern Branch)	1
7.	Assistant branch manager (Eastern Branch)	1
8.	Auxiliary cash clerk (Eastern Branch)	1
9.	Secretary (Eastern Branch)	1
10.	Cash counting clerk (2 for the Eastern Branch +2 for the Northern Branch and 1 for the Southern Branch)	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

## **2. Recruitments carried out in order to fill the vacancies caused by the departures**

Human Resource Department carried out 32 replacements, both internally and externally to fill the vacancies left out by departures.

**Table 94: External recruitments**

N°	Employment Post	Staffs
1.	Mail clerk (Cabinet of the Governor)	2
2.	Secretary (1 for the Legal Division, 1 for the Human Resource Department)	2
3.	Payroll officer (Human Resource Department)	1
4.	Archivist ( Human Resource department)	1
5.	Survey officer (Research Department )	1
6.	Loans statistics Officer (Banking Supervision Department)	1
7.	External payments officer ( International Operations Department)	1
8.	Reconciliation Officer	1
9.	Auxiliary cash clerk ( Currency and Banking Operations Department)	1
10.	Clearing Officer ( Currency management and Banking Operations Department)	2
11.	Centralization and control Officer ( Currency management and Banking Operations Department)	2
12.	Counter clerks ( Currency management and Banking Operations Department)	1
13.	Cash counting clerk ( Currency management and Banking Operations Department)	7
14.	Centralization and control officer (North Branch)	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

**Table 95 : Internal recruitments**

N°	Position	Number
1.	Social Funds Accounts Officer ( Human Resource Department)	1
2.	Social Funds portfolio Officer ( Human Resource Department)	1
3.	Centralization and control officer ( International Operations Department)	1
4.	Auxiliary cash clerk (7 for Currency magement and Banking Operations Department and 1 for the Southern Branch)	8
5.	Branch manager (Northern Branch)	1
6.	Assistant branch manager (1 for the Northern Branch and 1 for the Southern)	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

Staff members were appointed at the positions hereafter:

- Director of Human Resources Department;
- Director of the Supervision of the Non Banking Financial Institutions Department;
- Director of the Currency and Banking Operations Department;
- Head of the Back Office Division and Deputy Director of the Department of the International Operations;
- Head of the Payment Systems Division;
- Head of the Supervision of the pension funds Division;

- Head of the Middle Office Division;
- Cash counting clerk supervisor (4 persons).

## B.STAFF DEPARTURES

**Table 96 : Bank Saff departure**

REASON FOR DEPARTURE	Staffs
Death	2
Desertion	1
Resignation	9
Detention	2
End of contract	6
Dismissal	6
<b>Releasing</b>	8
Cancellation of the contract	1
Retirement	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>

## TRAINING

### I.LOCAL AND DISTANCE TRAINING

**Table 97 : Local and distance training**

	Course	Numbers of participants
1	Strategic reflexion on Operational Excellence	27
2	Excellence Customer Service	85
3	Poverty Analysis Macroeconomic Simulator (PAMS)	4
4	Financial analysis of the IMF	15
5	Seminar on the data-processing governorship	1
6	Countable standards International IAS & IFRS	6
7	Économetrics basic level	51
8	Économetrics advanced level	24
9	Classification & modern conservation of the documents	35
10	Fundamentals of Capital Market Development Regulation (online)	2
11	Making of the Markets	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>

**Table 98 : Accountancy ACCA - SFB Mburabuturo**

	Course	number of participants
1	ACCA	15

**Table 99 : University , postgraduate or vocational distance training**

	Course	Numbers of participants
1.	Master in Law Business	1
2.	Master in Economics and International politics	1
3.	MBA- Finance and Banking- SFB	7
4.	Master in Management of the Economic policy (GPE)	1
5.	Master in International and Development Economics	1
6.	Master in Corporate Strategy & Economic Policy	1
7.	Master in Management of the Economic policy (GPE)	1
8.	Master in Economic Policy and Management	1
9.	Master of Accounts Department and Finance	1
10.	Executive Master in International Trade Policy and Law (TRAPCA)	1

	Course	Numbers of participants
11.	Master in Micro finance	1
12.	MEFMI Fellows Development Programs	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

## II. TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED ABROAD

### a. IMF, JAI, MEFMI, AFRITAC, Gerzensee

**Table 99 : Various courses abroad**

course	Number of participants
1. Financial Programming and Policies	5
2. Monetary and financial statistics	2
3. Monetary and Financial Statistics (MFS) English course	1
4. Safeguards Assessments of Central bank	1
5. Retreat for Heads of Reserves Management	2
6. Macroeconomic Analysis & Management	3
7. Risk & Risk Management in Payment & Settlement Systems	3
8. Monitoring & Managing Foreign Private Capital	3
9. IMF/COMESA Seminar for Senior Officials on Exchange	1
10. Information center on loans in microfinance institutions	1
11. International Trade-in-service Statistics	1
12. External debt statistics	1
13. Advanced Portfolio Management	2
14. Issuance, Primary and Secondary Market Development	1
15. Use of the World Bank/IMF Debt Sustainability Framework	2
16. Introduction to Trade & Development	4
17. Monetary Policy Operations- Liquidity Forecasting & Modeling	2
18. Core Principles as a road map to Basel II implementation	1
19. Economic Modeling and Forecasting Workshop	1
20. Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction	2
21. Human Resource Management	2
22. Intermediate Supervision Regional Workshop	2
23. Macroeconomic management and debt issues	1
24. East Africa workshop on assessing risk arising from money laundering & terrorist financing	2
25. Monetary Policy in Developing Countries	1
26. Instruments of Financial Markets	1
27. BIS/ Bank of Tanzania Reserve Management Seminar	1
28. Kenya Financial Crime Prevention Course	1
29. Compilation of External Debt Statistics	2

course	Number of participants
30. US Securities & Exchange Commission Capital Markets Development & Oversight	1
31. Best practices in microfinance - Several topics on the programme	1
32. Regional seminar on long term sustainability of public debt	1
33. Macroeconomic Management & Financial Sector Issues	1
34. National Development Trade Policy Forum	1
35. Development strategic management	1
36. Risk Management in Banking	1
37. Seminar on IT governance	1
38. Swift Net Phase 2 migration	2
39. Methodological Standards for Compilation of Statistics on Foreign Direct Investment and the Activities of Transnational Corporations	1
40. IT Governance Implementation Workshop	2
41. Regional workshop on EAC Common Market	1
42. Modernization of Payment and Settlement Infrastructure- national initiatives and regional integration	1
43. Asset & Liability Management	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>

**Table 100 : Visits to foreign Central Banks**

Course	Number of participants
44. Risk based supervision - Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	3
45. Visit to the Central Bank of Mauritius on risk based audit	2
46. Internship at the National Bank of Belgium on the national payment system	2
47. Internship on the supervision of microfinance institutions - Central Bank of West Africa Countries	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

## IV.2.2 SOCIAL POLICY

Within the framework of its social policy, the Bank provided various welfare benefits to its staff, including housing ,vehicle and furniture loans, as well as salary advances.

During 2007, the Bank financed the acquisition of 29 houses, 10 complementary housing loans, 28 vehicles loans, one equipment loan. Moreover, 230 employees were granted salary advances.

Concerning the constitution of mortgage securities, the problems of decentralization were enclosed in May 2007 and the changes, the mortgage registrations and the acquisition of the property righth documents of the houses financed by the Bank started. However, there is always a remarkable slowness on the side of the competent services of the Districts of Kigali City.

**Table 101: Covering on the agents in place**

	HOUSING LOANS	CAR LOANS	SALARY ADVANCES
Principal	193.130.057 Frw	55.083.666 Frw	221.034.999 Frw
Interests	48.377.305 Frw	3.915.193 Frw	
Total	241.507.362 Frw	58.998.859 Frw	221.034.999 Frw

**Source** : Human Resource Department

**Table 102: Collection of former staff debts**

	HOUSING LOANS	CAR LOANS	SALARY ADVANCES	TOTAL
PRINCIPAL	43.012.765 Frw	7.871.798 Frw	5.243.662 Frw	56.236.225 Frw

**Source** : Human Resources Department

### IV.3 JOB ORGANIZATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

To improve the productivity of the different entities, the Bank gradually modernizes its functional and organizational structures as well as its ICT. In year 2007, the Bank set up four activities on the job organization and seven activities in the area of Information System and Communication.

#### IV.3.1 JOB ORGANIZATION

The job organization is by dynamic nature, that is the reason why the bank plans regularly reflect in the domain. In year 2007, studies have been initiated and they will go on in year 2008, a plan of documents classification has been set up and the elaboration of procedures manual continued.

##### 1. Definition of improvements on the organizational structure.

In year 2007, the OSI department introduced certain studies to be continued in year 2008. These studies consist of analyzing the possibility to introduce the electronic signature in the Bank, to appreciate and implement the recommendations from auditors and the team of censors; to assess the functional and organizational features of different entities of the bank.

From these studies, some indicators discovered showed that the work can be improved in terms of time, interveners, quality, etc.

##### 2. Elaboration of the procedures manual

The elaboration of the procedures manual is a very laborious exercise which involves many officers as well as the Bank's Board of management. The purpose is to describe as

clear as possible all complex operations, risky or which involve many people. This exercise began in August 2004, and currently, on a list of about 243 procedures, 193 are already approved, 17 are waiting their approval, 13 are waiting for validation and 20 are yet to be written.

### **3. Elaboration of the general plan of classification**

Under the supervision of external expertise a plan of classification of the bank's documents was elaborated. Training in classification area was given to all secretaries and to 20 officers. Based on a global topical directory of the bank, made of classes, topics, sub-classes and sub-sub-topics elaborated in year 2006 by an internal team and due to the training, the same officers contributed to the set up of a classification plan. This plan has just been adopted; it will be implemented at the beginning of March 2008.

### **4. Standardization of the communication tools.**

The documents or any other tool that the bank exploits or that it makes available to its partners are nearly to be standardized. In year 2007, the licences of exploitation handed to foreign exchange offices as well as those delivered to brokers have been standardized based upon paper, colour and presentation aspects.

## **IV.3.2 INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATION**

In year 2007, two softwares were developed and another one was acquired; they have all been tested and validated. They will be made fully operational for the first time in 2008. The eastern branch is functioning online with the head office due to telephone and computer networks which were installed in year 2007. At the level of the local area network, devices were set up to make it rational, secure and optimal.

### **1. Implementation of new applications**

The bank has just set up two new softwares developed using modern tools. The first one is an electronic manager of documents which will enable internal and external electronic exchange of documents. Apart from this function of documents circulation, this software enables the electronic archiving of documents.

The second software assures the inventory of computer equipments. Their management become more and more complex because of their diversity in terms of their number and their types, this new software comes in due time to alleviate the task of equipment management.

## **2. Installation and Exploitation of specialized applications**

Contrary to previous exercises, the SYGADE project seems to be feasible.

Negotiations between MINECOFIN, PNUD, CNUCED and BNR has ended. In year 2007, BNR benefited the same advantages as the MINECOFIN, which are the training of two officers, a server, two computers and a printer.

## **3. Implementation of FINA**

In year 2007, the bank acquired a software called FINA which enables an electronic exchange of documents with partners' mainly financial institutions such as banks. Training and implementation phases had already completed. The production phase is expected by April after the acquisition of a server.

## **4. Computerization of the NBR Eastern branch.**

For every opening of a new NBR branch, the OSI department intervenes particularly by setting up telephone and computer networks, the installation of equipments and applications, the connection to the Head Office and configuration of systems enabling the online working with existing systems. As in the past, the internal team performed all tasks without solicitation of the external expertise.

## **5. SWIFT Administration.**

During the year 2007, we continued the migration from SWIFTNET to SWIFTNET Phase 2. Furthermore, there has been the migration from Swift alliance entry to Swift alliance access (To make easy utilisation by the DOI and the DEOB department).

## **6. Utilization and rational exploitation of network products.**

In order to stabilize the NBR network and to enhance the security of our LAN and WAN networks; we installed the ISA, DC, ADS, DNS networks, Certificate authority server and we configured all computer equipments and users on those servers. The installation of these servers enabled among others to set up a basic infrastructure which makes possible to perform various security configurations. Starting from this basic infrastructure we have installed the file and printer servers. The first one enables every NBR user to have a space on the file server where he/she can keep he/her documents in security, knowing at the same time that nobody else can accede to them. While the print server enables to know who printed, what he/she printed and when; this server will contribute to the reduction of the cost related to the printing tasks.

Finally, the certificate authority server enabled among others the NBR staff to consult their messages coming from outside in full security.

## **7. Secure access to resources and services through the IT network.**

In order to optimize the utilisation of the computers, the same configuration was adopted for all machines, the same version of software was installed and concerning the connection, all users go through Active Directory. This optimization made the access more secure and less expensive in terms of resources.

### **IV.4 INTERNAL AUDIT OF THE BANK'S OPERATIONS**

During the year 2007, the Management of the Bank directed that Internal Audit Department (IAD) activities be focused on the operations of the departments in direct liaison with the customers of the Bank.

It is in that context that general audit assignments were carried out in the activities of the Emission and Banking Operations, foreign reserves management activities, Human Resource management activities, foreign exchange and Balance of Payments activities, and general services activities. Moreover, specific audits as well as investigations at the request of the Management have been carried out.

#### **IV.4.1 GENERAL ASSIGNMENT AUDIT REPORTS**

##### ***1. Audit of foreign reserves management.***

This audit aimed to examine the effectiveness of internal control system in the management of the foreign-exchange reserves of the Bank. The audit found that, generally, the management of foreign reserves of the Bank and the supervision of the exchange market are reasonably well assumed by the department of International Operations.

The audit made recommendations to increase the effectiveness of internal control system in the management of the foreign reserves.

##### ***2. Audit of banking operations management***

The objective of this audit was to examine the effectiveness of internal control system in the management of Banking operations and to evaluate the internal control tools that aim at improving quality of the service rendered to Bank customers. The audit found that the Banking operations are relatively well managed but are carried out using a software whose parameter settings give

sometimes unreliable results, as it is the case with zero balances accounts. In addition, the public service needs further improvements.

To improve that situation, the IAD made recommendations regarding:

- the respect of the principle of separation of the incompatible duties;
- the management of documents of value in the “Cash Zone”, while keeping record of their movements applying Generally Acceptable Accounting Principles;
- the organization structure of the Currency Issue and Banking Operations Department; making responsible the entities which initiate the operations by making a checking of the journals at the first level;
- the safety of the operations, while making each agent responsible for the operation he authorizes in the software

### ***3. Audit of data collection in the balance of payment activity***

This audit aimed to provide reasonable assurance that statistics used in the Balance of Payments are reliable and to appreciate the effectiveness of internal control tools in place to mitigate the inherent risks in collection process of the aforesaid statistics.

The IAD found that statistics of the Balance of Payments were reasonably reliable, but recommended improvements in the coding of the foreign exchange transactions.

### ***4. Human resource management audit report***

The objective of the audit was to provide a reasonable assurance that a sound policy of Human Resource Management of the Bank exists, is comprehensive and that it is being applied. Another objective was to appreciate the internal control tools that are in place.

The IAD noted that the Human Resource Management is reasonably well carried out but, given strategic risks identified in Human Resource Management to the Bank, the IAD made recommendations which constitute a framework to make estimations of Human Resource needs and the performance evaluation feasible.

### ***5. Legal service audit***

This audit aimed to appreciate the effectiveness in the management of Bank disputes and the elaboration of bills or statutory texts.

Generally, the activities of the legal service are satisfactorily carried out. However, in order to mitigate the risks identified in the legal systems of the Bank, the audit made recommendations

regarding the improvement in the follow-up of the disputes, and criteria used in the choice of the lawyers that represent the Bank.

#### **IV.4.2. Specific audit reports.**

##### **1. *Cash counting.***

During the year 2007, twelve (12) spot audits of the cash counting operations were carried out: eight checking at the headquarter, two at the North Branch and one in each of the two other Branches, in the South and the West. Weaknesses in the management of cash have been identified and recommendations to reinforce the internal control tools have been made.

##### **2. *Statistic data to be transmitted to the IMF.***

During the year 2007, the IAD transmitted to the Management 12 audit opinions regarding the reliability of monthly statistic data to be transmitted to the IMF as a requirement in the Technical Memorandum of Understanding of PRGF Program.

These monthly data were regularly checked and corrected in consultation with the Department of Research which centralize them from different departments of the Bank before their transmission to the IMF.

##### **3. *Audit of the procurement process of the Bank.***

The objective of this assignment was to appreciate the effectiveness of the internal control tools in the procurement activities of the Bank. The IAD observed that the procurement process of the Bank is effective. However, recommendations to improve control in the accounting of inventory operations have been made.

##### **4. *Audit of bank reconciliation activity.***

The audit aimed at checking that bank reconciliation activity for all accounts has been performed regularly during the year 2007. A follow-up of past audit recommendations was also carried out.

The audit assignment noted that irregularities in bank reconciliation activity persist. In addition, risks related to lack of internal control tools in the reconciliation activity of correspondent accounts in the commercial banks and UBPR were identified.

Thus, particular recommendations were given, that include:

- complying with the procedure manual in place of reconciling nostro accounts and temporally accounts;
- Establishment of procedure manuals regulating the reconciliation of correspondent accounts;
- Meeting with concerned commercial banks to discuss problems in the management of these accounts and to carry out the amendment of the existing contracts to ensure that more control tools are integrated.

### **III. Special assignments.**

#### **1. *Organizational and internal control system Audit of the Branches***

The audit aimed to examine the effectiveness of internal control tools put in place in the organization structure of branches to detect, correct and prevent irregularities.

It was found that the residual risks in the Branch operations were high and certain control tools are missing and those in place were not operational.

In this respect, various recommendations were made to reinforce the internal control system in place, which include:

- the restructuring of the Branches and the revision of the tasks of their personnel;
- establishment of procedure manuals specific to Branches;
- To reinforce the supervision of Branches operations at the Headquarter level.

#### **2. *Organizational and internal control system Audit of the Emission and Banking Operations Department (Cash Zone and Public service)***

The audit aimed at the evaluation of the effectiveness of the organization structure of banking operations in order to ensure the safety of funds and to improve the public service.

Recommendations to reinforce the internal control tools in place were made, particularly:

- To restructure the “cash zone” and reinforce the public service, on one hand, and to revise the personnel tasks on the other hand;
- To reinforce the supervision by the hierarchy over the “cash zone.”

## **IV.5 LEGAL AFFAIRS**

During the fiscal year 2007, the main elaborated legal texts are: the bill related to the organization of insurances business, the bill governing the National Bank of Rwanda, the bill related to the organization of the banking activity, and the Bill on the prevention and suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism.

### **IV.5.1 Bill related to the organization of insurances business**

The Legal Service has contributed to the development of a bill related to the organization of insurances business. This project has been finalized and transmitted to Minister of Finance and Economic Planning.

### **IV.5.2 Work in Parliamentary Commissions**

The Legal Service took part in work of parliamentary Commissions to defend certain bills for their adoption. These bills are as follows:

- 1°. Bill governing the Central Bank of Rwanda which has been promulgated in 2007 and published in 2008.
- 2°. Bill related to the organization of the bank's activity which has been adopted in 2007 by the Chamber of Deputies.
- 3°. Bill on the prevention and suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism which has been adopted by the Parliament.

The examination of this bill began in 2007 in Chamber of Deputies. The Senate also has just adopted that bill which will be retransmitted soon in Chamber of Deputies.

## **IV.6 OTHER BACKUP ACTIVITIES**

In 2007, the primary activities were related to:

- the beginning of NBR headquarter rehabilitation/transformation works in order to improve working conditions;
- reinforcement of security to the NBR headquarter and branches;
- to find plots for NBR branches and launching of tender for NBR branches design which will be built at Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western provinces and the necessary investments for the Bank.

Rehabilitation/transformation works started in September 2007 and it may take one year.

In order to reinforce the NBR headquarter security and its branches, three tenders were launched.

These are:

- The more powerful metals detectors (Walkthrough metal detector and scanner) for the headquarter,
- The recharging and maintenance of the extinguishers of NBR headquarter and branches,
- The connection of branches security equipments to in charge of bank security and branch managers.

The contract signing for Northern branch plot is in process, while acquisition of the remaining plots (i.e Eastern and western) will be proceeding in 2008.

The contract signing of the standard design for NBR branches will be effective before the end of February 2008.

The large expenses in investment in 2007 estimated at 527 million Rwandan francs are as follows:

- Rehabilitation/transformation of NBR headquarter: 50%
- Computer equipment: 25%
- Machines: 22%
- Furniture: 3%

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**PART III:**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31-12-2007**

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**NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**AND**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 DECEMBER 2007**

**ERNST & YOUNG**

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

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NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
BANK INFORMATION  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

DIRECTORS

**The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:**

François KANIMBA	Governor and Chairman	- Appointed on 06 April 2002
Consolata RUSAGARA	Vice-Governor and member	- Appointed on 15 March 2001
		- Resigned from the Board on 12 March 2008
Ephrem TURAHIRWA	Vice-Governor and member	- Appointed on 12 March 2008
Proper MUSAFIRI	Member	- Appointed on 16 February 2005
Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA	Member	- Appointed on 23 January 2004
Victor	Member	- Appointed on 23 January 2004
NDENGEYINGOMA		
Cyrille Victor	Member	- Appointed on 16 February 2005

SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

François KANIMBA	Governor
Consolata RUSAGARA	Vice- Governor
Thomas KIGABO	Chief Economist
Appollinaire MURASIRA	Director - Banking Operations
Vianney KAGABO	Director - International Operations
Philemon SAFARI	Director - Monetary and Financial Markets
Gakuba KABATI	Director - Accounting and Budget
Theobald NKURANGA	Director - Information Technology
Bernardin RUTAGARAMA	Acting Director - General Services
Angélique KANTENGWA	Director - Bank Supervision
Joy NTARE	Director - Supervision of Non-Bank financial institutions
Védaste HIMILI	Director - Internal Audit
Musoni RUTAYISIRE	Director - Research
Antoinette NYIRAHUKU	Director - Human Resources
Célestin SEKAGILIMANA	Director - Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments
François Xavier RUTAGENGWA	Head of Legal Department
Alexis HABİYAMBERE	Director - Governor's Office
Dr. Juru RURANGANWA	Head of Medical Department

REGISTERED OFFICE

Avenue Paul VI  
P.O Box 531  
Kigali  
RWANDA

BRANCHES

Southern Branch  
P.O Box 622  
Huye  
RWANDA

Nothern Branch  
P.O Box 127  
Musanze  
RWANDA

Eastern Branch  
P.O Box 14  
Rwamagana  
RWANDA

Western Branch  
P.O Box 462  
Rusizi  
RWANDA

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young  
Rugigana House  
Avenue de la paix  
P.O Box 3638  
Kigali  
RWANDA

LAWYER

Mr. François Xavier RUTAGENGWA  
Avenue Paul VI  
P.O Box 531  
Kigali  
RWANDA

BANK SECRETARY

Alexis HABİYAMBERE  
Avenue Paul VI  
P.O Box 531  
Kigali  
RWANDA

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
DIRECTORS' REPORT  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007, which disclose the state of affairs of the Bank.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The mission of the Bank is to formulate and implement monetary policy with a view to preserving the value of the currency and to ensure its stability. To this end, the Bank exercises control of money supply and credit and ensures the good functioning of the money market, the foreign exchange market and in general that of the banking and financial system.

#### RESULTS

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

#### DIVIDEND

The board of directors recommends the payment of a dividend of Frw '000 4,864,415 (2006 Frw 1,987,038,000) to the Government of Rwanda.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report are listed on page 1.

#### MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

**The members of the management committee who served during the year and to the date of this report were:**

François KANIMBA	Governor and Chairman	- Appointed on 06 April 2002
Consolata RUSAGARA	Vice-Governor	- Appointed on 04 April 2002
Consolata Rusagara		- Resigned on 12 March 2008
Ephrem TURAHIRWA	Vice-Governor	- Appointed on 12 March 2008

#### AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Bank's Audit Committee consists of:-

Mr. Manassé TWAHIRWA	Chairman	- Appointed on 03 August 2001
Mr. Gaston MPATSWE	Member	- Retired on 01 May 2007
Mrs. Madeleine NIRERE	Member	- Appointed on 16 February 2005

#### AUDITORS

**Ernst & Young were appointed auditors of the Bank in January 2008 and have expressed their willingness to continue in office.**

By order of the Board

Board Secretary

.....2008

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES  
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

Law No. 11/97 of 26 July 1997 regarding statutes of the National Bank of Rwanda requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which 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 operating results for that year. It also requires the directors to ensure the Bank keeps proper accounting records which 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 and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Law No. 11/97 of 26 July 1997 regarding statutes of the National Bank of Rwanda. 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 operating results. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

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

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by: -

.....  
Governor

.....  
Vice Governor

.....2008

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS  
TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA

*Report on the Financial Statements*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Bank of Rwanda, set out on pages 7 to 37 which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2007, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The financial statements of the Bank as of 31 December 2006 were audited by another auditor whose report dated 17 May 2007, expressed a qualified opinion on account of a departure from International Financial Reporting Standards on treatment of currency note printing and coin minting costs in the financial statements.

*Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Statutes of the National Bank of Rwanda. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

*Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depended on our professional judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

**In making those risk assessments, we considered the internal controls relevant to the Bank’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that were appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the Bank’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.**

***Deferred costs***

**As discussed in note 16 to the financial statements, a net book value of Frw 992,804,000 relating to past currency note printing and coin minting costs have been carried in the balance sheet as a deferred cost contrary to the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. Accordingly the assets of the Bank, and the profits and the general reserve fund are overstated by Frw 992,804,000.**

***Opinion***

**In our opinion, except for the effect on the financial statements of the matter referred to in the paragraph above the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Bank as at 31 December 2007 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and Law number 11/1997 relating to Statutes of the National Bank of Rwanda, which were applied in 2007 and a subsequently up - dated Law number 55/2007 which was gazetted after year end on 20 February 2008.**

Kigali

.....2008

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
 INCOME STATEMENT  
 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Note	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
Interest income	3	14,245,245	11,747,211
Interest expenses	4	<u>(3,765,617)</u>	<u>(4,097,966)</u>
Net interest income		10,479,628	7,649,245
Net commission and fees income	5	176,741	147,307
Net gain on foreign currency trading	6	2,255,630	1,533,950
Other non interest income	7	<u>3,873,989</u>	<u>4,660,973</u>
Net income before non interest expenses and foreign exchange revaluation losses		16,785,988	13,991,475
Non interest expenses	8(a)	(8,938,994)	(9,047,236)
Foreign exchange revaluation loss		<u>(693,443)</u>	<u>(2,022,124)</u>
Net profit for the year		<u>7,153,551</u>	<u>2,922,115</u>

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
BALANCE SHEET  
AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

ASSETS	Note	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
Cash balances		586,156	1,392,712
Foreign assets	9	300,906,519	240,199,213
International Monetary Fund Quota	10	68,809,170	66,059,277
Due from Government of Rwanda	11	41,266,354	41,793,967
Loans and advances to Commercial Banks and other financial institutions	12	2,560,523	1,491,446
Staff loans	13	3,458,551	3,100,470
Investment in Associate	14	-	-
Investment property	15	197,664	229,013
Deferred costs	16	992,804	1,852,749
Other assets	17	1,453,033	1,484,532
Property and equipment	18	2,045,793	1,785,412
Intangible assets	19	<u>12,822</u>	<u>68,421</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><b>422,289,389</b></u>	<u><b>359,457,212</b></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Currency in circulation	20	72,758,482	58,436,638
Government deposits	21	141,764,406	119,720,622
Due to banks and other financial institutions	22	80,900,589	63,597,084
Amounts due to the International Monetary Fund	23	85,065,046	79,797,657
Foreign liabilities	24	14,338,395	13,856,683
Other liabilities	25	<u>4,804,635</u>	<u>6,447,907</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u><b>399,631,553</b></u>	<u><b>341,856,591</b></u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	26	2,000,000	2,000,000
General reserve fund	27	12,819,735	10,634,975
Other reserves	28	2,973,686	2,978,608
Proposed dividends	29	<u>4,864,415</u>	<u>1,987,038</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<u><b>22,657,836</b></u>	<u><b>17,600,621</b></u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<u><b>422,289,389</b></u>	<u><b>359,457,212</b></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on .....2008 and signed on its behalf by:

.....) Governor  
 )  
 )  
 )  
 .....) Vice Governor

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
BALANCE SHEET  
AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

	<u>Share capital</u> Frw'000	General reserves fund Frw'000	Other reserves Frw'000	Proposed dividends Frw'000	Total Frw'000
Year ended 31 December 2006:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,000,000	8,028,428	4,767,950	1,109,478	15,905,856
Net profit for the year	-	2,922,115	-	-	2,922,115
Dividends:					
-Final proposed for 2006	-	(1,987,038)	-	1,987,038	-
-Dividends for 2005 paid	-	-	-	(1,109,478)	(1,109,478)
Transfer to reserves	-	(350,654)	350,654	-	-
Transfer of reserves on foreign exchange fluctuations	-	2,022,124	(2,022,124)	-	-
Transfer to equity funds	-	-	(40,100)	-	(40,100)
Gain on revaluation of foreign assets	-	-	53,577	-	53,577
Write back of currency printing costs	-	-	(131,349)	-	(131,349)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>10,634,975</u>	<u>2,978,608</u>	<u>1,987,038</u>	<u>17,600,621</u>
Year ended 31 December 2007:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,000,000	10,634,975	2,978,608	1,987,038	17,600,621
Net profit for the year	-	7,153,551	-	-	7,153,551
Dividends:					
-Final proposed for 2007	-	(4,864,415)	-	4,864,415	-
-Dividends for 2006 paid	-	-	-	(1,987,038)	(1,987,038)
Transfer to reserves	-	(858,426)	858,426	-	-
Gain on revaluation of foreign assets	-	-	22,050	-	22,050
Transfer of reserves on foreign exchange fluctuations	-	754,050	(754,050)	-	-
Write back of currency printing costs	-	-	(131,348)	-	(131,348)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>12,819,735</u>	<u>2,973,686</u>	<u>4,864,415</u>	<u>22,657,836</u>

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Note	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net cash from operating activities	30	<u>49,017,2</u>	<u>11,513</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of property and equipment		(774,297)	(580,306)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(1,303)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		<u>16,469</u>	<u>3,407</u>
Net cash (utilised in)/ generated from investing activities		<u>(757,828)</u>	<u>(578,202)</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Dividends paid		(1,987,6)	(1,109)
Currency in circulation		<u>14,321,8</u>	<u>8,148</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>12,334,8</u>	<u>7,038</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		60,594,1	17,974
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		241,591,5	225,639
Foreign exchange revaluation losses		<u>(693,443)</u>	<u>(2,022)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	31	<u>301,492,6</u>	<u>241,591</u>

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

**The National Bank of Rwanda (BNR) is governed under the law No. 11/97 of 26 July 1997. The Bank's responsibilities are focused towards achieving the following objectives:-**

- Formulate and implement monetary policy with an aim to maintain the value and stability of the currency.
- Regulate the foreign exchange market and implement an appropriate policy to ensure the external stability of the currency.
- Supervise the banking sector with an aim to maintaining stability and confidence in the financial sector.
- Carry out on behalf of the government, the exclusive role of issuing currency.
- Banker to government.

**The Bank's share capital of Frw 2 billion is fully subscribed by the Rwandan Government. It may be increased by either incorporating the reserves on the decision of the Board of Directors ratified by the presidential decree or by new allocation of the Government of Rwanda.**

**In accordance with Article 65 of the law No. 11/97 of 26 July 1997, BNR's net profit is appropriated as follows:**

- 20% to the General Reserve Fund.
- After all appropriations earmarked to other reserves deemed necessary by the Board of Directors mainly to special reserves the balance is paid to the Public Treasury.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below:**

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) except for the specific departure in IFRS in accounting for deferred costs incurred in 2003 and 2004 when the Bank withdrew from circulation all old notes and coins, and in accordance with Law no 11/97 relating to Statutes of the National Bank of Rwanda 2007 which were subsequently up – dated to Law number 55/2007, which was gazetted after year end on 20 February 2008

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for measurement at fair value and impairment of certain financial assets. The financial statements are presented in Rwanda Francs (Frw), and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (Frw '000) except where otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies, reported values of assets, liabilities, disclosures, income and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences, the results of which form the basis of making judgements while acknowledging that actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Significant accounting judgements and estimates (Continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and the future periods if the revision affect both current and future periods. The most significant use of judgements and estimates are as follows:-

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities of the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques which are based on some assumptions.

Impairment of losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an allowance for impairment should be recorded in the income statement. In particular, judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required.

Impairment of equity investment

The Bank's investment in equity investment is reviewed for significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below cost or where objective evidence of impairment exists.

(c) Revenue and expenses recognition

**Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:-**

**Interest and similar income and expense**

**For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing financial instruments classified as available-for-sale financial investments, interest income and expense is recorded at the effective interest rate based on actual purchase price.**

**Fee and commission income**

**The Bank earns fee and commission income from a range of services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income for the provision of services is recognized on accrual basis.**

**Dividend income and expense**

Revenue is recognised when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established. Dividend payable is recognised as an appropriation of profit at the end of the year.

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Changes in expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the costs of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Property and equipment (Continued)

The annual depreciation rates in use for each asset category are:

Building	5-10%	
Computer equipment	33.3%	
Machines	20%	
Motor vehicles	25%	
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	10%	
Security equipment		10%

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in income statement as other income or other expense in the year the asset is derecognized.

(e) Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at costs. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. 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	33.3%
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NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

(f) Consumable stores inventory

Consumable stores inventory are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provisions are made for all anticipated inventory losses, impairment and obsolescence.

(g) Currency printing costs

Currency note printing and coin minting costs are expensed in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Investment in associate

The Bank investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. An associate is an entity in which the Bank has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Bank's share of net assets of the associate. Losses in excess of the cost of the investment in associate are recognized when the Bank has incurred obligations on its behalf. The income statement reflects the Bank's share of the results of operations of the associate.

(i) Provisions

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

(j) Cash and Bank Equivalents

Cash comprises of foreign currency held in the Bank and demand deposits held with foreign Banks. Cash equivalents comprise of short term highly liquid investments and term deposits that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk in changes in value. The short-term highly liquid investments include balances with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

(k) Foreign currency transactions and balances

**Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Rwandan Francs at the rate ruling at the transaction date. Foreign currency holdings, placements and liabilities are adjusted for the daily exchange variations. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the income statement in the year in which they arise. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date.**

(l) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognized when the Bank becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at cost, which includes transaction costs. The five different types of financial instruments held by the Bank are:-

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(1) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial instruments held to maturity

Financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity where the Bank has a positive intent and ability to hold to maturity other than loans and receivables which are measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets at fair value through income statements

Financial instruments which are classified as held for trading are held principally for purposes of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealers margin, and are measured at fair value. Gains and losses resulting from changes in fair values are recognized in the income statement in the year which they relate.

Available-for-sale financial instruments

These are equity financial instruments which are not loans and receivables originated by the Bank; or those held to maturity; or financial assets held for trading, and are measured at their fair value or cost less provision for impairment losses where fair value is not easily determinable. Gains are transferred directly to an investment revaluation reserve. Losses that offset previous increases are charged to the revaluation reserve and any excess thereafter is charged to the income statement.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are advances made by the Bank, including staff loans and advances. Loans and receivables are initially measured at the fair value and subsequently at amortized cost. Amortized cost represents the amounts at which the financial instruments were measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments plus or minus the cumulative amortization of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and minus any write down for impairment or uncollectability.

The Bank provides loans facilities to staff to help them acquire or improve and equip their houses and purchase motor vehicles.

Derivatives

Currency swap that requires initial exchange of different currencies of equal fair value is accounted for as a derivative.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) Financial instruments (Continued)

Derivatives (Continued)

A financial asset or liability at fair value through income statement is a financial asset or financial liability that meets either of the following conditions:-

- i. it is classified as held for trading, if:
  - acquired or incurred principally for purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term;
  - part of a portfolio of identified financial instrument that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
  - a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument)
- ii. upon initial recognition, it is designated by the Bank as at fair value through income statement

(m) Impairment of non financial-assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired, whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any such indications exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash generating unit) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

(n) Investment properties

The Bank holds certain properties as investments to earn rental income or awaiting disposal or any future use. Investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 5% or 10% using the straight-line method, depending on the construction materials used or the method of purchase.

(o) Employee benefits

**In accordance with the existing law relating to social security, the Bank makes contributions to the Caisse Sociale du Rwanda (CSR) on behalf of its employees. The Bank's and employees' contributions amount to 5% and 3% respectively of the employees' monthly gross salary.**

**The Bank in addition has an in-house managed pension scheme. The employees' contribution to this amount to a third of total annual salary and the remaining two thirds is a contributed by the Bank and charge in the income statement in the year in which it relates.**

**The Bank also provides medical facilities for the employees and their families. Related costs are charged to the income statement.**

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) Loans and provisions for loans impairment

**Loans are stated at outstanding amounts less provision for impairment.**

**In its capacity as the fiscal agent and banker to the Government, the Bank may make direct advances to the Government for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations between Government receipts and expenditure. In accordance with Article 49 of the law No. 11/97 the total amount of advances to the Government outstanding shall not exceed eleven percent of the gross ordinary revenue of the Government collected during the preceding fiscal year.**

**In accordance with the Agreement No. 5/96 between BNR and the Government of Rwanda dated 6 February 1996 and Article 79 of law No. 11/97, all the loans granted to the state before 31 December 1994, in addition to the balance in the revaluation account as of 6<sup>th</sup> March 1995 were consolidated and are charged interest at a rate of 2 percent per year. The recovery of the amount is through a reduction of 30% of the annual dividends payable to the Government commencing 2002.**

**As the lender of last resort, the Bank may grant loans or advances for fixed periods not exceeding seven days to commercial banks that pledge securities specified by the Bank. Interest rates charged to these banks are determined by the Bank based on the inter-bank money market rates.**

**The Bank also operates a staff loans scheme for its employees for the provision of facilities such as house and car loans.**

**The Bank determines the terms and conditions for granting the loans and fixes applicable interest rates that are generally below market rates.**

Specific provisions for loan impairment are made in respect of advances. The provisions are made in accordance with BNR instruction No. 03/2000 of 29 March 2000 relating to classification of assets and monitoring of liabilities of banks and other financial institutions. When a loan is deemed uncollectable, it is written off against the related

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
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provision for impairment. Subsequent recoveries are credited to the income statement if previously written off.

(q) Employee leave entitlement

The estimated monetary liability for employees' leave entitlement at the balance sheet date is recognised as an expense accrual. This amount is written back in the income statement when employees utilise their leave days in subsequent periods.

(r) Taxation

According to Article 71 of the Law No. 11/97 of 26 July 1997 governing the National Bank of Rwanda, the Bank is exempt from payment of income tax in respect of its functions as defined by the law.

(s) Dividends payable

**Dividends are recognised upon payment. Dividends declared after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are authorised for issue are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.**

2. PRINCIPAL 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 recognised as income over the periods 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 grants at fair value, are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income.

Government assistance

The Bank in addition 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 entity. 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 may not be misleading.

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3.	INTEREST INCOME	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
	Local interest earnings	1,067,279	932,52
	Foreign interest earnings	<u>13,177,966</u>	<u>10,81</u>
		<u>14,245,245</u>	<u>11,74</u>
4.	INTEREST EXPENSES		
	Interest on monetary policy issues	2,884,088	3,63
	Interest on foreign currency deposits	487,647	33,47
	Interest paid to IMF	<u>393,882</u>	<u>426,84</u>
		<u>3,765,617</u>	<u>4,09</u>
5.	NET COMMISSION AND FEES INCOME		
	Commission and fees income	260,190	226,57
	Commission and fees paid	<u>(83,449)</u>	<u>(79,26)</u>
		<u>176,741</u>	<u>147,30</u>
6.	NET GAIN ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRADING		
	Gains on sale of foreign currencies	2,479,339	1,82
	Foreign exchange losses	<u>(223,709)</u>	<u>(288,87)</u>
		<u>2,255,630</u>	<u>1,53</u>
7.(a)	OTHER NON INTEREST INCOME		
	Write back of currency printing costs	131,348	131,34
	Fines, penalties and other administrative income	109,060	60,81
	Write back of accruals and provisions(see note 7 (b) below)	452,228	297,32
	Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	16,469	3,34
	Revenue grant from the Government of Rwanda	2,884,088	3,63
	Other income (see note 7 (c) below)	<u>280,796</u>	<u>530,53</u>
		<u>3,873,989</u>	<u>4,66</u>
7 (b)	WRITE BACK OF ACCRUALS AND PROVISIONS		
	Write back on provisions for doubtful debts from former employees	2,165	24,79
	Write back on provision for staff annual leaves payable	151,207	141,82
	Write back of other provision for doubtful debts	<u>298,856</u>	<u>130,70</u>
		<u>452,228</u>	<u>297,32</u>

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7 (c) OTHER INCOME	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
Sales of demonetised coins	9,889	363,96
Other non banking income	198,792	160,01
Income from exceptional items	<u>72,115</u>	<u>6,55</u>
	<u>280,796</u>	<u>530,53</u>

The sale of demonetised coins was as a result of a decision by the government of Rwanda to change the coat of arms of the Republic of Rwanda in 2003 that resulted into a replacement of all old coins with new coins. As a result in April 2006 a significant amount of coins with a face value of Frw 50, Frw 20, Frw 10 and Frw 5 was sold. Only a small amount of demonetised coins were sold in March 2007.

8 (a) NON INTEREST EXPENSES		
Staff costs (see note 8(b) )	5,025,779	4,09
Depreciation charge	513,916	471,94
Amortisation of intangible assets	55,599	116,96
Depreciation of investment property	31,349	31,34
Amortisation of deferred costs	859,945	859,94
Provisions for liabilities and charges	380,664	169,29
Amortisation of investments	-	450,00
Other expenses	<u>2,071,742</u>	<u>2,85</u>
	<u>8,938,994</u>	<u>9,04</u>

8 (b) STAFF COSTS		
Salaries and other allowances	4,133,077	3,24
Pensions	296,446	365,54
Medical expenses	287,591	143,13
Training and development	267,624	306,42
Other staff costs	<u>41,041</u>	<u>27,49</u>
	<u>5,025,779</u>	<u>4,09</u>

9. FOREIGN ASSETS		
Current accounts	18,588,293	24,57
Placements with foreign correspondent banks	233,135,834	134,75
Foreign investments	27,749,054	51,33
Special Drawing Rights	13,081,510	12,52
Other foreign investments	7,797,786	16,68
Interest receivables	<u>554,042</u>	<u>320,05</u>
	<u>300,906,519</u>	<u>240,19</u>

10. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND QUOTA

The International Monetary Fund Quota refers to the Rwanda Government's total capital subscription to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It is equal to SDR 80,100,000 and was converted to Rwandan Francs based on the mean rate to the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) as at 31 December 2007.

11. DUE FROM GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
Government consolidated loan:		
Balance at the beginning of year	41,79	46,374,647
Recovery in the year	(596,11	(332,843)
Reimbursement of loss on foreign exchange fluctuations	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,248,923)</u>
Balance at end of year	41,19	41,792,881
Accrued interest on government overdraft	69,58	1,085
Other dues from Government	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>41,26</u>	<u>41,793,967</u>

The Bank signed an Agreement with the Government on 7 February 1996 to consolidate the entire Government debt amounting to Frw 34.457 billion at a 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 Article 79 that the balance on the revaluation account at 6 March 1995 be consolidated with the amount of the initial debt. The recovery of the amount is through a reduction of 30% of the annual dividends payable to the Government commencing 2002 and interest on the debt is charged at 2% per annum on the outstanding balance. As at 31 December 2007, an amount of Frw 2.272 billion had been repaid.

Article 49 of the law No. 11/97 sets the limit of the Government of Rwanda's overdraft facility at 11% of the ordinary Government revenues collected during the preceding fiscal year. The limit for the year 2007 was Frw '000 20,824,557. This limit was not attained during the year. The Bank levies on the debit balance interest at a daily average rate of the inter-bank market.

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12. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
Receivable from the National Post Office	13,146	24,146
Advances to Commercial Banks	388,640	515,911
Advances to agricultural and agro technical sectors	1,702,455	951,389
Current accounts with Commercial Banks	<u>456,282</u>	<u>-</u>
Net advances as at 31 December	<u>2,560,523</u>	<u>1,491,446</u>
13. STAFF LOANS		
Loans to staff	3,549,488	3,179,044
Provisions for impairment	<u>(90,937)</u>	<u>(78,574)</u>
	<u>3,458,551</u>	<u>3,100,470</u>
14. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE		
Cost		
At 1 January 2007	-	450,000
Provisions for impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>(450,000)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<p>The investment relates to capital subscribed in Societe Interbancaire de Monetique et Telecompensation au Rwanda S.A (SIMTEL) which amounts to a shareholding of 26.296%.The shares in SIMTEL are not listed and are not available for sale.          SIMTEL is registered and domiciled in Rwanda and it offers an inter-bank network for financial communication that supports cards based payment systems, electronics funds transfers, simple bills payment system and capital market operations to banks and other financial institutions in Rwanda.</p> <p>The directors are of the opinion that the fair value of the investment is almost nil on account of accumulated losses registered by SIMTEL.</p>		
15. INVESTMENT PROPERTY	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
Cost		
At 1 January	313,4	313,490
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u>313,4</u>	<u>313,490</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January	84,4	53,128
Charge for the year	<u>31,3</u>	<u>31,349</u>
At 31 December	<u>115,8</u>	<u>84,477</u>
Net Book Value	<u>197,6</u>	<u>229,013</u>

Investment property is stated at depreciated cost. The property rental income earned by the Bank

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from this property is nominal on account of a preferential lease rental charged on its associate company, SIMTEL.

The direct operating expenses including repairs and maintenance are minimal and there are no significant contractual obligations to incur costs on repairs, maintenance or improvement thereto. The property is situated on plot number 1200 (R.C number: 2141 KIG) and the directors are of the opinion that the net book value is a fair presentation of its market value.

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16. DEFERRED COSTS	Printing of notes Frw '000	Minting of coins Frw '000	Total Frw '000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2007	<u>3,914,161</u>	<u>385,563</u>	<u>4,299,724</u>
At 31 December 2007	<u>3,914,161</u>	<u>385,563</u>	<u>4,299,724</u>
Amortisation:			
At 1 January 2007	2,219,181	227,794	2,446,975
Charge for the year	<u>782,832</u>	<u>77,113</u>	<u>859,945</u>
At 31 December 2007	<u>3,002,013</u>	<u>304,907</u>	<u>3,306,920</u>
Net Book Value:			
At 31 December 2007	<u>912,148</u>	<u>80,656</u>	<u>992,804</u>
At 31 December 2006	<u>1,694,980</u>	<u>157,769</u>	<u>1,852,749</u>

Currency note printing and coin minting costs are expensed in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred. In 2003, however, following a decision of by the government of Rwanda to change the coat of arms of the Republic of Rwanda, the Bank had to withdraw from circulation all old notes and coins.

The related printing costs were deferred and are amortized on a straight line basis over a period of five years.

17. OTHER ASSETS	2007 Frw	2006 Frw
Prepayments and deferred charges	649,542	1,160,043
Consumables	131,612	118,433
Other debtors	<u>839,651</u>	<u>272,114</u>
	1,620,805	1,550,590
Provisions for bad debts	<u>(167,772)</u>	<u>(66,058)</u>
	<u>1,453,033</u>	<u>1,484,532</u>

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18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Capital work in progress	Office furniture	Computer equipment	Security equipment	Total
	Frw '000	Frw '000	Frw '000	Frw '000	Frw '000	Frw '000	Frw '000	Frw '000	Frw '000
<b>Cost</b>									
At 1 January 2007	25,061	1,851,409	1,089,846	43,770	-	635,366	1,268,905	955,065	5,869,422
Additions	29,216	65,128	247,905	-	264,248	23,061	138,617	6,122	774,297
Disposal	-	-	(77,077)	-	-	(10,059)	(75,323)	-	(162,459)
At 31 December 2007	<u>54,277</u>	<u>1,916,537</u>	<u>1,260,674</u>	<u>43,770</u>	<u>264,248</u>	<u>648,368</u>	<u>1,332,199</u>	<u>961,187</u>	<u>6,481,260</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>									
At 1 January 2007	-	1,747,276	800,052	12,856	-	487,390	829,968	206,468	4,084,010
Charge for the year	-	13,708	108,179	10,943	-	43,419	241,859	95,808	513,916
Disposal	-	-	(77,077)	-	-	(10,059)	(75,323)	-	(162,459)
At 31 December 2007	-	<u>1,760,984</u>	<u>831,154</u>	<u>23,799</u>	-	<u>520,750</u>	<u>996,504</u>	<u>302,276</u>	<u>4,435,467</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>									
At 31 December 2007	<u>54,277</u>	<u>155,553</u>	<u>429,520</u>	<u>19,971</u>	<u>264,248</u>	<u>127,618</u>	<u>335,695</u>	<u>658,911</u>	<u>2,045,793</u>
At 31 December 2006	<u>25,061</u>	<u>104,133</u>	<u>289,794</u>	<u>30,914</u>	-	<u>147,976</u>	<u>438,937</u>	<u>748,597</u>	<u>1,785,412</u>

No depreciation has been charged in arriving at the results for the year in respect of certain fully depreciated property and equipment. Included in buildings are three houses with a cost of Frw 26,858,036 that are fully depreciated and designated as held for sale. The estimated fair value range of each house is between Frw 74 million and Frw 180 million.

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19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
Cost		
At 1 January	709,664	708,361
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>1,303</u>
At 31 December	<u>709,664</u>	<u>709,664</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 January	641,243	524,276
Charge for the year	<u>55,599</u>	<u>116,967</u>
At 31 December	<u>696,842</u>	<u>641,243</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December	<u>12,822</u>	<u>68,421</u>

The intangible assets represent computer software in use at the Bank. No amortisation has been charged with respect of certain fully amortised software.

20. CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
Currency printed	154,623,755	115,317,755
Money in reserve	(63,305,114)	(34,258,500)
Cash held at the Bank	<u>(18,560,159)</u>	<u>(22,622,617)</u>
	<u>72,758,482</u>	<u>58,436,638</u>

Money in reserve represents currency printed but not yet issued into circulation. Cash held at the Bank represents notes and coins held by the Bank's principal cashier at the end of the financial year. These two elements have been netted off against the liability for notes and coins in circulation because they do not represent currency in circulation. The cash balance in the balance sheet relates to foreign currency cash balances held by the Bank at year-end.

21. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS	2007 Frw'000	2006 Frw'000
Government account with the Bank	2,895,530	14,024,908
Special deposits	5,073,089	7,260,709
Letters of credit	1,050,084	3,099,377
Project and ministries' accounts	46,700,525	51,144,307
Local government	19,072,788	2,116,136
Public service enterprises	1,194,453	736,465
Public institutions	3,304,715	562,259
Foreign currency accounts	<u>62,473,222</u>	<u>40,776,461</u>
	<u>141,764,406</u>	<u>119,720,622</u>

22. DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
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Local currency deposits	13,521,444	7,943,839
Foreign currency deposits	8,605,026	4,791,604
Money market interventions	58,611,493	50,538,233
Interest payable	<u>162,626</u>	<u>323,408</u>
	<u>80,9</u>	<u>63,597,084</u>

The Bank in fulfilling its principal objectives, engages in issuing and buying Treasury bills for monetary policy purposes. The amount owed to third parties in relation to mop up operations (issue of Treasury bills) is disclosed as money market interventions.

23. AMOUNTS DUE TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
International Monetary Fund deposits	68,820,483	66,070,137
IMF Poverty Reduction Growth Facility loans	4,409,456	2,352,898
Special Drawing Rights allocation	11,766,282	11,296,054
Interest payable	<u>68,825</u>	<u>78,568</u>
	<u>85,065,046</u>	<u>79,797,657</u>

IMF balances are maintained in special drawing rights (SDRs) which are revalued daily with other foreign currency accounts. At the close of the period, they are shown in Rwandan Francs based on the average SDR rate applicable at the balance sheet date.

24. FOREIGN LIABILITIES	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
National Bank of Belgium current account	13,459,280	11,775,325
Public deposits in local currency	160,294	174,213
Public deposits in foreign currencies	<u>718,821</u>	<u>1,907,145</u>
	<u>14,338,395</u>	<u>13,856,683</u>
25. OTHER LIABILITIES		
Staff costs payable	219,083	218,655
Non statutory accounts in Rwandan Francs	985,209	1,043,436
Non statutory accounts in foreign currencies	344,166	379,263
Other accruals	-	23,162
Other payables	3,000,326	4,237,792
Provisions for contingencies	62,755	393,427
Staff leaves payable	188,327	152,172
Deferred income	<u>4,769</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,804,635</u>	<u>6,447,907</u>

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26. SHARE CAPITAL	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
Authorised, issued and fully paid	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

The Bank's share capital is fixed by Article 6 of Law No. 11/97 of 26 July 1997 relating to the Charter of the National Bank of Rwanda at two billion Rwandan Francs. It is entirely subscribed by the Rwandan Government and the shares do not have a par value.

27. GENERAL RESERVE FUND  
 In accordance with Article 65 of Law No. 11/97 of 26 July 1997, BNR's annual net profit is appropriated to 20% to the General Reserve Fund.

28. OTHER RESERVES	Currency printing costs Frw '000	Staff welfare fund Frw '000	Profit/(loss) charged in equity Frw '000	Foreign currency revaluation reserves Frw '000	Government grant Frw '000	Total Frw '000
At 1 January 2007	131,349	2,097,374	(4,165)	754,050	-	2,978,608
Write back on reserves	(131,348)	-	-	(754,050)	-	(885,398)
Reserve allocation	-	858,426	-	-	-	858,426
Government grant	-	-	-	-	4,768	4,768
Transfer to deferred income	-	-	-	-	(4,768)	(4,768)
Other movements	-	-	<u>22,050</u>	-	-	<u>22,050</u>
At 31 December 2007	<u>-</u>	<u>2,955,800</u>	<u>17,885</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,973,686</u>

29. DIVIDEND	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
Balance at beginning of the year	1,987,038	1,109,478
Dividends proposed for the year	4,864,415	1,987,038
Dividends paid in the year	<u>(1,987,038)</u>	<u>(1,109,478)</u>
	<u>4,864,415</u>	<u>1,987,038</u>

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30. CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
Net profit for the year	7,153,551	2,922,115
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	513,916	471,943
Amortisation of software	55,599	116,967
Depreciation of investment property	31,349	31,349
Amortisation of deferred costs	859,945	859,944
Write back of deferred costs	(131,348)	(131,348)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(16,469)	(3,346)
Foreign exchange revaluation losses	693,443	2,022,124
Write back of currency reserves	22,050	13,477
Impairment of investment	-	450,000
Other movements in reserves	-	39,708
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>9,182,036</u>	<u>6,792,933</u>
International Monetary Fund (IMF) Quota	(2,749,893)	(2,670,156)
Amounts Due from Government of Rwanda	527,613	4,580,680
Loans and advances to banks and other institutions	(1,069,077)	373,535
Staff loans	(358,081)	(350,805)
Other assets	31,499	(954,886)
Government deposits	22,043,784	14,465,609
Amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	17,303,505	11,704,085
Foreign liabilities	481,712	13,192,266
Due to IMF	5,267,389	(37,144,908)
Other liabilities	<u>(1,643,272)</u>	<u>1,525,609</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>49,017,215</u>	<u>11,513,962</u>

31. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following balance sheet accounts:

	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
Cash balances	586,156	1,392,712
Foreign assets	<u>300,906</u>	<u>240,199,213</u>
	<u>301,492,675</u>	<u>241,591,925</u>

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the course of its operations, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties. Related parties include the Government of Rwanda, as the sole shareholder of the Bank. Unless otherwise stated, all transactions between these entities take place at arm's length and with reference to market rates.

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32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

a) Transaction with the Government of Rwanda

Transactions entered into with the Government include:

- (a) Banking services;
- (b) Management of issue and redemption of securities at no commission; and
- (c) Foreign currency denominated debt settlement and other remittances at a fee.

BNR does not charge a fee for maintaining the Government accounts. Further, Government accounts do not generate interest income. However, BNR earns commissions on all foreign currency transactions carried out on behalf of the Government.

As at the close of business on 31 December, the following balances, which are included in various balance sheet categories, were outstanding:

	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
Due from Government of Rwanda (Note 11)	41,266,354	41,793,967
International Monetary Fund deposits (Note 23)	68,820,483	66,070,137
IMF Structural loans (Note 23)	4,409,456	2,352,898
Government of Rwanda deposits (Note 17)	<u>141,825,778</u>	<u>119,720,622</u>

b) Staff loans

The Bank extends loan facilities to members of staff including the senior management. Staff loans assets (Note 13) include advances to employees, which as at 31 December 2007 amounted to Frw 3,422 million (2006: Frw 3,100 million). The advances are at preferential rates of interest determined by the Bank.

	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
c) Loans to directors		
At 1 January	119,355	153,691
Loan repayments	<u>(23,216)</u>	<u>(34,336)</u>
At 31 December	<u>96,139</u>	<u>119,355</u>
d) Directors emoluments		
Fees	<u>12,857</u>	<u>11,020</u>

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33. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

33 (a). GOVERNMENT GRANT	Computer equipment Frw '000	Furniture and fittings Frw '000	Total Frw '000
At 01 January 2007	-	-	-
Received during the year	2,259	3,625	5,884
Recognised during the year	<u>(753)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(1,115)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>1,506</u>	<u>3,263</u>	<u>4,769</u>

Government grant relates to assets that belonged to the National Insurance Commission which were given to the Bank when activities of the Commission were transferred to the Central Bank.

33 (b) REVENUE GRANT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

The Government refunds interest on money market intervention paid by the Bank as part of its principal mission of stabilising the value of the Rwandan currency. These refunds amounted to Frw 2,884 million as at 31 December 2007 (2006: Frw 3,637 million).

33 (c) OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The Bank receives other different forms of assistance from the Government. The assistance is in form of land where the head office is built and others that cannot reasonably have a value placed upon them while other transactions with government cannot be distinguished from the normal trading transactions of the entity, such as procurement through the National Tender Board, protection of its assets by National Police, refunds for money market intervention and monetary policy measures among others.

34. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Like other similar banks, BNR is exposed to various risks relating to its activities: credit risks, operational risks, liquidity, currency and interest rate risks. BNR's primary risk management objective is to ensure the safeguard of the Bank's assets.

The Bank has put in place the following measures to mitigate on different risks that it faces:

Operational Risk

- Preparation and adherence to procedure manuals for all activities of the Bank;
- Timely posting of transactions and preparation of performance indicators, bank reconciliations (daily closure of books of accounts, weekly/monthly);
- Presence of Accounting Technical Committee and other committees;
- Strong internal audit department and internal control policies.

34. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (Continued)

Currency risk

- Diversification of correspondent banks concerning current accounts and term placements in foreign currency. In this regard, a half of foreign assets are held in central banks of OECD countries, with another half maintained in European reputable private banks with a good standing. The Bank also limits its placements to any single private bank at 10% of its total reserves etc
- The Bank requires a deposit of 100% of the total amount of letters of credit opened and/or confirmed,
- The Bank also requires guarantees (material or personal) in case of issue of loans and off balance sheet items.

Interest rate risk

- Non payment of interest on deposits (Government deposits and deposits from banks)
- The Bank does not have to borrow in local currency for its operating needs
- The Bank has a level of internal borrowings
- The Bank invests in short term instruments

Interest rates risk on currencies lies from the fact that, on one hand interest rates on short-term placements (generally for 1 to 3 months) can diminish and create a loss and on the other hand, interest on liabilities can increase.

Liquidity risk

- There is no need of liquidity in local currency
- Long position in case of foreign currency
- The Bank invests in short tem financial instruments.

The Bank is exposed to liquidity risks when assets with a given maturity cannot cover liabilities.

Foreign exchange risk

- Actual position: long foreign exchange position especially for the USD for which the exchange rate is relatively stable in comparison to other foreign currencies and hence limiting exchange positions for other currencies.
- The Bank put in place a foreign reserve management committee

Generally, the bank manages risks through prudent management of its assets and liabilities. Concerning exchange reserves, the bank's assets are maintained in USD given that most transactions with correspondent banks are carried out in this currency. BNR manages country exchange reserves and places deposits in AAA sovereign assets and supranational organisations.

Structurally, the Bank's exchange positions by currency are long except for transferable positions in SDR and in Frw 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.

34. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (Continued)

Concerning risks on assets and liabilities in Frw, the existing legal provisions covers BNR against all risks relating to interest rates. Article 50 of the Bank's charter provides that "credit balances in the accounts opened at the Central Bank do not generate interest". However, Article 49 of the Bank's charter provides that the Bank shall levy on debit balances interest computed at the daily average of inter-bank.

Due to excess liquidity that the commercial banks were experiencing, the Bank has continued its market intervention policy of short term interest earning deposits (mop up deposits) to encourage the commercial banks to invest/deposit the excess funds at the Bank. This is aimed at bringing monetary stability in the economy.

Regarding risks on fixed assets, the Bank protects itself by obtaining insurance policies from insurance companies.

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

35. LIQUIDITY RISK

The table below analyses assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at 31 December 2007 to their contractual maturity dates.

ASSETS	On demand	<u>Due within</u>	<u>Due between</u>	Due between	<u>Due after</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Frw'000	3 months Frw'000	4-12 months Frw'000	1-5yrs Frw'000	5 years Frw'000	Frw'000
Cash balances	586,1	-	-	-	-	<u>586,156</u>
Foreign assets	31,6	241,426,798	60,865	27,749,053	-	<u>300,906,519</u>
International Monetary Fund Quota	-	-	-	-	68,809,170	<u>68,809,170</u>
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	1,508,480	-	2,520,588	37,237,286	<u>41,266,354</u>
Loans to commercial banks and other financial institutions	456,2	341,110	224,299	1,117,828	421,004	<u>2,560,523</u>
Staff loans	-	135,250	327,807	1,174,623	1,820,871	<u>3,458,551</u>
Other assets	-	649,542	131,612	671,879	-	<u>1,453,033</u>
Investment property	-	-	31,349	125,396	40,919	<u>197,664</u>
Property and equipment	-	-	482,103	952,513	611,177	<u>2,045,793</u>
Intangible assets	-	-	12,098	724	-	<u>12,822</u>
Deferred costs	-	-	<u>573,903</u>	<u>418,901</u>	-	<u>992,804</u>
Total assets	<u>32,7</u>	<u>244,061,180</u>	<u>1,844,036</u>	<u>34,731,505</u>	<u>108,940,427</u>	<u>422,289,389</u>
LIABILITIES						
Currency in circulation	72,758,482	-	-	-	-	<u>72,758,482</u>
Government deposits	139,853,007	1,911,399	-	-	-	<u>141,764,406</u>
Due to banks and other financial institutions	22,126,470	58,437,876	336,243	-	-	<u>80,900,589</u>
Amounts due to the International Monetary Fund	-	68,825	-	-	84,996,221	<u>85,065,046</u>
Foreign liabilities	879,115	-	-	-	13,459,280	<u>14,338,395</u>
Other liabilities	3,596,847	951,937	255,851	-	-	<u>4,804,635</u>
Equity	-	-	-	-	22,657,836	<u>22,657,836</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>239,213,921</u>	<u>61,370,037</u>	<u>592,094</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>121,113,337</u>	<u>422,289,389</u>
LIQUIDITY GAP 2007	<u>(206,501,680)</u>	<u>182,691,143</u>	<u>1,251,942</u>	<u>34,731,505</u>	<u>(12,172,910)</u>	<u>-</u>
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006						
Total assets	25,9	183,135,630	37,040,613	5,995,722	107,319,457	<u>359,457,212</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>192,929,294</u>	<u>49,339,410</u>	<u>8,116,660</u>	<u>900,420</u>	<u>108,171,428</u>	<u>359,457,212</u>
LIQUIDITY GAP 2006	<u>(166,963,504)</u>	<u>133,796,220</u>	<u>28,923,953</u>	<u>5,095,302</u>	<u>(851,971)</u>	<u>-</u>

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007  
 36. CURRENCY RISK

The various currencies to which the Bank was exposed as at 31 December 2007 are summarised in the table below (all expressed in Frw '000):-

ASSETS	USD Frw'000	GBP Frw'000	EURO Frw'000	SDR Frw'000	OTHERS Frw'000	Total Frw'000
Foreign assets	262,136,696	22,288,828	3,143,562	13,158,091	179,342	300,906,519
International Monetary Fund Quota	-	-	-	68,809,170	-	68,809,170
Cash balances	<u>302,578</u>	<u>263,491</u>	<u>9,972</u>	-	<u>10,115</u>	<u>586,156</u>
Total	<u>262,439,274</u>	<u>22,552,319</u>	<u>3,153,534</u>	<u>81,967,261</u>	<u>189,457</u>	<u>370,301,845</u>
LIABILITIES						
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	85,065,046	-	85,065,046
Liabilities to residents	61,546,534	7,995,341	1,866,245	-	16,032	71,424,152
Other foreign liabilities	<u>183,243</u>	<u>13,994,759</u>	-	<u>99</u>	<u>160,294</u>	<u>14,338,395</u>
Total	<u>61,729,777</u>	<u>21,990,100</u>	<u>1,866,245</u>	<u>85,065,145</u>	<u>176,326</u>	<u>170,827,593</u>
NET BALANCE SHEET POSITION 2007	<u>200,709,497</u>	<u>562,219</u>	<u>1,287,289</u>	<u>(3,097,884)</u>	<u>13,131</u>	<u>199,474,252</u>
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006						
Total assets	204,502,886	21,741,745	2,572,273	78,665,789	168,509	307,651,202
Total liabilities	<u>39,154,123</u>	<u>17,832,284</u>	<u>2,831,028</u>	<u>79,797,752</u>	<u>222,516</u>	<u>139,837,703</u>
NET BALANCE SHEET POSITION 2006	<u>165,348,763</u>	<u>3,909,461</u>	<u>(258,755)</u>	<u>(1,131,963)</u>	<u>(54,007)</u>	<u>167,813,499</u>

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
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 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

37. INTEREST RATE RISK

The following table shows the extent to which the Bank's interest rate exposures on assets and liabilities are matched. Items are allocated to time bands by reference to the earlier of the next contractual interest rate reprising date and maturity date.

	3 months or less	4 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Non-interest bearing	Total
ASSETS	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000
Cash balances	-	-	-	586,156	586,156
Foreign assets	265,359,680	35,485,975	-	60,864	300,906,519
International Monetary Fund Quota	-	-	-	68,809,170	68,809,170
Due from Government of Rwanda	69,585	1,486,206	39,710,563	-	41,266,354
Loans to commercial banks and other financial institutions	57,056	495,207	1,538,902	469,358	2,560,523
Staff loans	75,354	238,604	2,995,494	149,099	3,458,551
Other assets	-	-	-	1,453,033	1,453,033
Investment property	-	-	-	197,664	197,664
Property and equipment	-	-	-	2,045,793	2,045,793
Intangible assets	-	-	-	12,822	12,822
Deferred costs	-	-	-	992,804	992,804
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>265,561,675</u></b>	<b><u>37,705,992</u></b>	<b><u>44,244,959</u></b>	<b><u>74,776,763</u></b>	<b><u>422,289,389</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	72,758,482	72,758,482
Government deposits	-	-	-	141,764,406	141,764,406
Due to banks and other financial institutions	47,116,337	11,657,782	-	22,126,470	80,900,589
Amounts due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	16,244,563	68,820,483	85,065,046
Foreign liabilities	-	-	13,459,280	879,115	14,338,395
Other liabilities	-	-	-	4,804,635	4,804,635
Equity	-	-	-	22,657,836	22,657,836
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b><u>47,116,337</u></b>	<b><u>11,657,782</u></b>	<b><u>29,703,843</u></b>	<b><u>333,811,427</u></b>	<b><u>422,289,389</u></b>
<b>INTEREST SENSITIVITY GAP 2007</b>	<b><u>218,445,338</u></b>	<b><u>26,048,210</u></b>	<b><u>14,541,116</u></b>	<b><u>(259,034,664)</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006</b>					
Total assets	188,770,284	52,257,633	45,250,717	73,178,578	359,457,212
Total liabilities and equity	<u>43,037,073</u>	<u>7,592,054</u>	<u>25,411,951</u>	<u>283,416,134</u>	<u>359,457,212</u>
<b>INTEREST SENSITIVITY GAP 2006</b>	<b><u>145,733,211</u></b>	<b><u>44,665,579</u></b>	<b><u>19,838,766</u></b>	<b><u>(210,237,556)</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)  
 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingencies:

The Bank is a party to legal proceedings with former employees. Having regard to the legal advice received, and in all circumstances, the management is of the opinion that these legal proceedings will not give rise to liabilities, which in aggregate, would otherwise have material effect on these financial statements.

Commitments:	2007 Frw '000	2006 Frw '000
Contracted for	<u>1,056,480</u>	<u>973,798</u>
Authorised but not contracted for	<u>3,280,577</u>	<u>2,480,845</u>

39. OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

Balance as at 31 December	<u>279,317,135</u>	<u>214,772,280</u>
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The off balance sheet items mainly relate to loans given to the Government and other Government institutions by foreign Governments and International institutions. The others relate to government borrowings from commercial banks for financing the budget.

40. COMPARATIVES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

41. INCORPORATION

The bank was incorporated in Rwanda in 1964 and is regulated by the Law No. 11/97 of 26 July 1997.

42. CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Rwandan Francs (Frw) and are rounded to the nearest thousand (Frw'000).

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## STATISTICAL APPENDICES

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## MAJOR INDICATORS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Table 1

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Current GDP ( in billions of Rwf)</b>	<b>955,2</b>	<b>1 137,9</b>	<b>1 327,1</b>	<b>1 583,0</b>	<b>1 838,9</b>
of which : primary sector, in % of GDP	38,7	39,5	39,6	42,0	40,7
Secondary sector, in % of GDP	12,5	13,0	13,2	12,6	13,0
Tertiary sector, in % of GDP	42,0	40,8	40,6	39,2	40,4
<b>Constant GDP (in billions of Rwf,2001)</b>	<b>825,4</b>	<b>868,8</b>	<b>931,0</b>	<b>991,6</b>	<b>1 039,8</b>
<b>Growth rate (in %)</b>	0,3	5,3	7,1	5,5	6,0
of which : primary sector	-4,9	0,6	5,2	0,8	-0,5
Secondary sector	4,0	11,3	5,9	9,3	11,4
Tertiary sector	4,5	7,9	9,1	8,1	9,2
<b>Inflation rate</b>	7,5	12,0	9,1	8,9	9,1
<b>Current GDP per capita (In USD)</b>	214	230	271	320	365
<b>Growth rate (in %)</b>	5,8	7,5	18,0	17,8	14,3
<b>USES OF GDP(constant), in %</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Private Consumption</b>	77,4	77,9	78,0	83,6	80,7
<b>Public Consumption</b>	20,4	20,8	21,1	22,3	20,3
<b>Gross Domestic Investment</b>	14,1	14,9	15,6	16,1	14,6
<b>Resource Balance</b>	-12,0	-13,6	-14,7	-22,0	-15,7
<b>Balance of current payments (+net transferts), in % of GDP</b>	-5,5	-1,8	-2,4	-7,3	
<b>Gross reserves, in number of months of imports of goods and non factor services(GNFS)</b>	6,2	7,3	7,3	7,2	7,0
<b>Tax revenues, in % of GDP</b>	12,0	11,8	12,3	12,1	12,9
<b>Budget deficit (cash basis ), in % of GDP</b>	-3,5	-1,7	-0,5	-0,6	-1,5
<b>Outstanding external debt(millions of USD)</b>	1 431,8	1 588,2	1 471,3	420,7	495,0
<b>External debt Service in % of export earnings</b>	64,4	42,3	40,4	23,9	

Source: NBR, Research Department

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY (Nominal)****Table 2****(In billions of Rwf, at current prices)**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007proj.</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>367,3</b>	<b>441,7</b>	<b>515,7</b>	<b>654,6</b>	<b>726,5</b>
Food crop	322,2	379,1	440,7	558,7	625,2
Export crops	6,8	12,0	16,3	22,5	19,3
Livestock	21,0	24,3	25,7	28,5	32,6
Fisheries	13,4	21,8	27,7	38,9	42,7
Forestry	3,9	4,5	5,2	6,0	6,6
<b>Industry</b>	<b>122,1</b>	<b>155,9</b>	<b>185,3</b>	<b>210,5</b>	<b>260,1</b>
Mines et quarries	2,6	8,1	9,9	10,8	21,3
Manufactured goods	61,4	71,7	82,0	94,3	111,2
of which: Foodstuffs,beverages and tobacco	36,7	44,2	51,8	57,9	70,9
Others	24,6	27,5	30,2	36,4	40,3
Electricity, gas, et water	2,9	2,4	6,6	9,4	9,6
Construction	55,2	73,7	86,7	95,9	117,9
<b>Services</b>	<b>401,5</b>	<b>464,3</b>	<b>539,0</b>	<b>621,1</b>	<b>742,1</b>
Wholesale and retail trade,rest and hotels	99,6	119,1	142,5	156,9	187,8
Transport, warehousing and communication	52,5	61,2	71,1	84,5	120,2
Finance, insurance,real estate	123,0	141,0	161,3	189,3	224,5
Public Administration	65,2	71,6	79,2	93,3	101,5
Education	34,9	41,9	53,3	62,4	66,4
health	18,3	20,1	19,5	20,3	26,9
Others services	8,2	9,3	12,1	14,4	14,7
Less: Bank service charges	-15,4	-20,4	-24,6	-32,3	-42,4
Plus: VAT and Other taxes on products	79,6	96,5	111,8	129,1	152,6
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>955,2</b>	<b>1 137,9</b>	<b>1 327,1</b>	<b>1 583,0</b>	<b>1 838,9</b>

Source: INSR; BNR

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY (Real)**
**Table 3**

(In billions of Rwf, at constant prices)

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 proj.
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>303,47</b>	<b>303,80</b>	<b>318,48</b>	<b>321,98</b>	<b>318,15</b>
Food crop	263,83	259,16	275,67	275,72	272,19
Export crops	7,11	11,24	8,51	11,05	9,15
Livestock	18,58	19,08	19,60	20,13	21,34
Fisheries	10,96	11,24	11,53	11,83	12,14
Forestry	3,00	3,08	3,16	3,24	3,33
<b>Industry</b>	<b>113,72</b>	<b>127,85</b>	<b>136,62</b>	<b>147,77</b>	<b>166,27</b>
Mines et quarries	3,38	5,04	6,56	5,64	7,88
Manufactured goods	56,40	60,01	62,10	70,26	75,84
of which: Foodstuffs,beverages and tobacco	32,75	35,94	38,43	40,99	45,00
Others	23,65	24,08	23,67	29,27	30,84
Electricity, gas, et water	4,16	3,49	4,09	4,68	4,68
Construction	49,78	59,30	63,87	67,20	77,87
<b>Services</b>	<b>360,91</b>	<b>389,30</b>	<b>424,61</b>	<b>459,00</b>	<b>501,19</b>
Wholesale and retail trade,rest and hotels	85,83	92,22	100,82	106,49	115,98
Transport, warehousing and communication	47,50	53,06	58,69	63,10	84,95
Finance, insurance,real estate	109,99	117,49	128,06	140,87	151,79
Public Administration	60,21	61,53	64,05	71,05	70,90
Education	33,40	39,59	46,53	49,24	47,34
health	16,12	17,15	16,31	16,76	19,47
Others services	7,85	8,26	10,15	11,49	10,76
Less: Bank service charges	-13,92	-16,54	-18,28	-21,99	-26,47
Plus: VAT and Other taxes on products	61,20	64,42	68,99	74,38	80,66
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>825,4</b>	<b>868,8</b>	<b>930,4</b>	<b>981,1</b>	<b>1 039,8</b>

Source : Institut Nationale de la Statistique au Rwanda (INSR)

Table 4

## USES AND RESOURCES OF GDP (nominal)

(in billions of Rwf)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>955,16</b>	<b>1 137,91</b>	<b>1 331,60</b>	<b>1 582,96</b>	<b>1 838,90</b>
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>981,71</b>	<b>1 152,31</b>	<b>1 348,19</b>	<b>1 640,01</b>	<b>1 884,25</b>
Public Administration	181,87	206,38	238,60	284,34	340,98
Private (including change of stocks)	799,84	945,94	1109,59	1355,66	1543,27
<b>Gross Domestic Investment</b>	<b>133,10</b>	<b>170,96</b>	<b>209,10</b>	<b>233,51</b>	<b>265,61</b>
Gross Fixed capital formation	133,10	170,96	209,10	233,51	265,61
Construction	91,22	123,85	146,34	162,36	187,31
Equipment ( durable goods)	41,88	47,11	62,76	71,15	78,30
<b>Resource Balance</b>	<b>-159,65</b>	<b>-185,36</b>	<b>-225,69</b>	<b>-290,56</b>	<b>-310,96</b>
Exports (gnfs)	75,05	115,33	136,33	150,03	162,67
Goods (fob)	33,91	56,34	69,63	79,50	87,16
Non factor Services	41,13	58,99	66,70	70,53	75,51
Imports (gnfs)	234,70	300,70	362,02	440,59	473,63
goods (fob)	125,11	162,90	202,51	243,65	259,44
Non factor Services	109,6	137,8	159,5	196,9	214,2

## EMPLOIS ET RESSOURCES DU PIB (réel)

(En milliards de frw constants, 2001)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>825,37</b>	<b>868,82</b>	<b>930,95</b>	<b>981,13</b>	<b>1 039,80</b>
<b>Final Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>807,81</b>	<b>857,61</b>	<b>922,33</b>	<b>1 039,06</b>	<b>1 050,99</b>
Public Administration	168,68	180,66	196,44	218,74	211,58
Private (including change of stocks)	639,13	676,95	725,89	820,33	839,41
<b>Gross Domestic Investment</b>	<b>116,43</b>	<b>129,21</b>	<b>145,27</b>	<b>157,91</b>	<b>151,57</b>
Gross Fixed capital formation	116,43	129,21	145,27	157,91	151,57
Construction	82,25	99,61	107,81	113,71	110,35
Equipment ( durable goods)	34,17	29,59	37,46	44,20	41,21
<b>Resource Balance</b>	<b>-98,86</b>	<b>-117,99</b>	<b>-136,65</b>	<b>-215,85</b>	<b>-162,76</b>
Exports (gnfs)	71,60	89,47	95,41	92,81	95,16
Goods (fob)	34,32	41,71	45,93	44,76	50,44
Non factor Services	37,28	47,76	49,48	48,05	44,71
Imports (gnfs)	170,46	207,46	232,06	308,66	257,92
goods (fob)	90,86	112,39	129,81	170,69	141,41
Non factor Services	79,60	95,07	102,25	137,96	116,51

Source : National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

**Monthly Evolution of Consumer Price Index**  
**(for the general index and the divisions index)**  
**2003 = 100**

**Table 5**

Divisions	Weights	2007											
		Jan.07	Febr.07	Mar.07	Apr.07	May07	June07	juil-07	Aug.07	sept-07	oct-07	nov-07	Dec.07
<b>01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	3 709	155,1	158,7	159,6	157,5	150,9	148,8	150,6	155,2	157,9	157,9	158,0	152,8
- Bread and cereals	625	154,7	155,4	155,3	154,2	151,1	147,9	146,0	148,0	149,7	150,0	154,8	155,3
- Meat	345	125,6	120,4	119,7	119,2	118,4	119,5	119,8	121,3	120,9	121,9	123,4	125,1
- Fish	114	141,3	143,9	154,0	155,2	154,0	153,7	154,7	151,2	150,3	159,4	157,0	151,8
- Vegetables	1 332	176,5	187,2	188,5	185,4	168,4	164,3	169,4	178,7	182,3	181,5	180,1	162,7
- Non-alcoholic beverages	180	124,6	129,8	129,0	131,1	131,0	131,9	131,7	132,6	132,8	132,5	132,7	133,2
<b>02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</b>	221	119,3	131,7	127,6	126,8	127,8	127,9	129,0	128,4	127,8	129,2	128,5	128,0
<b>03. Clothing and footwear</b>	500	105,8	106,5	104,2	104,2	103,8	104,6	108,5	109,8	108,5	109,2	108,4	108,5
<b>04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	1 579	168,0	167,8	189,6	187,9	191,7	191,3	192,5	192,2	192,6	192,0	192,8	192,4
<b>05. Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance</b>	764	117,3	118,4	117,3	118,0	119,1	118,9	119,7	119,9	119,7	120,5	120,7	121,1
<b>06. Health</b>	708	113,9	120,2	119,4	122,7	122,5	122,2	123,0	122,1	122,5	122,7	123,9	124,0
<b>07. Transport</b>	987	122,5	122,7	123,0	123,2	123,4	123,5	123,6	123,6	123,6	124,4	125,3	130,7
<b>08. Communication</b>	37	135,0	135,3	135,3	135,3	135,3	135,3	135,3	135,3	135,3	135,3	136,1	140,2
<b>09. Recreation and culture</b>	206	113,6	112,7	113,4	108,5	107,0	107,6	107,7	106,6	107,4	108,0	108,4	108,6
<b>10. Education</b>	432	139,5	156,1	156,1	156,5	155,8	155,9	156,1	156,1	156,1	156,1	157,5	153,4
<b>11. Restaurants and hotels</b>	273	128,9	135,2	135,8	144,5	148,0	148,6	142,1	141,7	144,3	142,8	139,0	139,1
<b>12. Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	584	109,4	108,8	109,3	111,1	106,4	107,9	109,9	110,2	110,9	111,2	111,3	112,4
<b>GENERAL INDEX</b>	10 000	140,0	142,9	146,4	145,9	143,9	143,2	144,3	146,0	147,1	147,2	147,5	146,0
<b>Monthly changes</b>		2,2	2,1	2,5	-0,3	-1,4	-0,5	0,8	1,2	0,7	0,1	0,2	-1,0
<b>Changes over 12 months</b>		12,6	10,9	12,0	10,1	8,8	7,3	8,2	8,4	8,0	7,9	8,7	6,6

**Source** : Etudes

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT(Temporary)  
(In billions of Rwf)

Table 6

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS</b>	<b>195,5</b>	<b>272,5</b>	<b>344,8</b>	<b>374,7</b>	<b>472,5</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>122,4</b>	<b>147,0</b>	<b>180,3</b>	<b>205,6</b>	<b>252,1</b>
Current Revenue	122,4	147,0	180,3	205,6	252,1
Tax Revenue	114,7	134,6	162,6	191,1	237,8
Direct Taxes	35,1	37,5	50,8	65,2	85,8
Income Tax	34,0	36,8	50,1	64,54	85,78
Property Tax	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0
Indirect Taxes	79,6	97,1	111,8	125,8	152,0
Taxes on Goods and Services	57,5	71,5	82,8	95,54	121,00
Taxes on international trade	22,1	25,6	29	30,28	31,00
Non tax revenues	7,7	12,4	17,7	14,56	14,28
Capital revenues	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grants</b>	<b>73,1</b>	<b>125,5</b>	<b>164,5</b>	<b>169,1</b>	<b>220,4</b>
Current Grants	51,0	90,7	110,89	73,21	132,39
Capital Grants	22,1	34,8	53,59	95,85	88,00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>216,2</b>	<b>274,9</b>	<b>340,7</b>	<b>383,7</b>	<b>491,4</b>
<b>Current expenditure</b>	<b>161,1</b>	<b>163,8</b>	<b>214,9</b>	<b>255,4</b>	<b>313,2</b>
Wages and Salaries	44,0	48,6	51,2	62,2	73,8
Civilians	28,3	33,17	34,7	41,24	52,50
Military	15,7	15,4	16,5	20,97	21,30
Purchase of goods and services	45,7	47,6	64,4	80,70	77,98
Civilians	37,1	39,2	55,8	71,56	67,45
Military	8,6	8,4	8,6	9,14	10,53
Interests payment on public debt	9,0	11,9	10,3	7,1	10,9
On domestic debt	3,17	4,44	4,2	4,2	8,7
On external debt	5,8	7,46	6,1	2,9	2,2
Transfers & Grants	22,2	37,5	53,6	71,93	103,60
Exceptional expenditure	40,2	18,25	35,4	33,50	46,90
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>51,1</b>	<b>89,5</b>	<b>121,4</b>	<b>118,7</b>	<b>186,3</b>
Financed by domestic resources	13,2	27,2	34,73	35,73	63,80
Financed by foreign resources	37,9	62,3	86,7	83,0	122,5
<b>Net Lending</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21,6</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>9,61</b>	<b>-8,10</b>
<b>Current Deficit(payment order basis)</b>	<b>-38,7</b>	<b>-16,8</b>	<b>-34,6</b>	<b>-49,8</b>	<b>-61,1</b>
<b>OVERALL DEFICIT (payment order basis)</b>					
<b>Excluding Grants</b>	<b>-93,8</b>	<b>-127,9</b>	<b>-160,4</b>	<b>-170,8</b>	<b>-239,4</b>
<b>Including Grants</b>	<b>-20,7</b>	<b>-2,4</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>-1,7</b>	<b>-19,0</b>
<b>Change in arrears</b>	<b>-13,1</b>	<b>-17,1</b>	<b>-10,7</b>	<b>-7,5</b>	<b>-8,2</b>
Domestic arrears	-1	-17,1	-7	-7,54	-8,20
Foreign arrears	-12,1	0,0	-3,7	0,0	0,0
<b>DEFICIT/SURPLUS (Cash basis)</b>	<b>-33,8</b>	<b>-19,5</b>	<b>-6,6</b>	<b>-9,2</b>	<b>-27,2</b>
<b>FINANCING</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>23,7</b>	<b>27,2</b>
<b>External Financing</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>48,1</b>	<b>34,3</b>	<b>34,9</b>	<b>32,09</b>
Net loans	20,9	48,1	34,3	34,91	32,09
<b>Domestic Financing</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>-24,2</b>	<b>-32,5</b>	<b>-11,2</b>	<b>-4,9</b>
Banks	5,2	-30,1	-32,5	-11,2	-5,4
Non banks	0,0	5,9	0,0	0,0	-12,3
Errors et omissions					12,8

Source: MINECOFIN, Direction du Budget.

**NBR STANDING**

(in millions of Kw) Table 7

Description	ASSETS																TOTAL ASSETS
	FOREIGN ASSETS																
	CORRES- PONDENTS	FOREIGN BANKNOTES	ASSETS IN SDR	RESERVE STAND AT IMF	INVESTMENTS	COVERS TO RECEIVE	FORG. BANKS, OVERDR.	TOTAL FORG ASSETS	CLAIMS ON GMT	CLAIMS ON PUBL. ENTERP.	CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR	CLAIMS ON BANKS DEPOSITS	LOANS MONEY MARKET	CLAIMS ON OFIs	UNCLASSIFIED ASSETS		
<b>2001</b>	12 301.1	5 623.6	0.0	78 798.5	42.1	222.5	<b>97 099.2</b>	43 469.2	129.4	1 682.4	1 521.8	0.0	207.0	51 162.5	<b>195 271.3</b>		
2002	44 638.7	5 153.5	0.0	69 431.5	593.4	319.2	<b>124 099.7</b>	43 259.4	129.4	2 300.5	1 256.9	1 000.0	121.1	60 551.4	<b>232 876.7</b>		
2003	39 922.6	6 066.6	0.0	66 185.4	0.5	596.2	<b>124 320.6</b>	43 916.8	128.2	2 305.6	1 368.6	0.0	72.1	76 764.7	<b>248 876.4</b>		
2004	91 834.3	3 277.7	0.0	68 677.8	6.5	346.8	<b>178 272.6</b>	42 125.7	116.2	2 755.7	1 577.7	0.0	551.4	82 962.3	<b>308 361.5</b>		
2005	101 291.42	7 205.5	0.0	14 345.6	0.0	107 875.47	0.3	439.8	<b>224 673.0</b>	42 125.7	61.2	2 943.6	1 379.8	0.0	424.0	<b>76 347.9</b>	
2006	74 041.52	1 381.2	0.0	12 525.9	0.0	153 216.89	49.3	0.0	<b>241 214.7</b>	41 792.9	24.4	3 231.9	1 189.3	0.0	278.0	<b>79 988.8</b>	
2007	26 325.21	553.6	0.0	13 081.5	0.0	260 884.88	0.4	0.0	<b>300 825.5</b>	41 196.8	13.2	3 665.4	1 298.9	0.0	1 167.4	<b>83 798.5</b>	
<b>2001</b>																	
January	11 236.4	316.9	0.0	68 023.8	12.7	796.1	<b>80 760.8</b>	43 470.9	149.4	1 096.3	1 822.4	0.0	308.1	49 694.9	<b>177 302.7</b>		
February	9 948.8	91.0	0.0	68 150.9	58.0	797.0	<b>79 240.7</b>	43 470.7	149.4	1 220.5	2 515.6	0.0	298.1	50 011.5	<b>176 906.3</b>		
March	17 186.6	227.7	0.0	75 026.5	4.5	651.7	<b>93 215.0</b>	43 515.9	149.4	1 359.8	1 774.5	0.0	298.1	50 241.9	<b>190 554.6</b>		
April	13 970.6	46.8	0.0	79 224.5	137.8	538.8	<b>94 196.9</b>	44 214.9	149.4	1 458.0	1 885.6	0.0	280.7	50 339.4	<b>192 586.8</b>		
May	8 429.7	228.0	0.0	82 534.7	7.1	537.8	<b>91 865.9</b>	43 470.4	144.4	1 491.0	2 668.7	0.0	270.7	50 964.7	<b>190 915.8</b>		
June	11 510.4	187.0	0.0	77 289.0	7.2	537.2	<b>89 960.8</b>	45 125.0	139.4	1 525.0	1 649.5	1 800.0	270.7	50 604.1	<b>191 074.5</b>		
July	9 012.2	173.0	0.0	75 529.7	7.6	541.3	<b>85 684.3</b>	48 882.9	139.4	1 492.6	1 617.5	1 700.0	254.1	51 216.7	<b>190 887.4</b>		
August	18 447.2	123.3	0.0	72 206.4	18.4	554.9	<b>91 550.6</b>	43 472.4	139.4	1 508.2	1 595.7	1 750.0	244.1	52 750.2	<b>193 010.5</b>		
September	16 078.5	456.5	0.0	74 012.7	110.1	566.6	<b>91 350.2</b>	46 222.1	139.4	1 577.9	1 668.2	1 100.0	244.1	53 798.9	<b>196 088.2</b>		
October	11 735.4	337.8	0.0	72 226.6	44.1	571.4	<b>90 852.0</b>	40 236.6	139.4	1 591.9	1 520.6	0.0	227.4	54 216.1	<b>199 416.9</b>		
November	18 499.3	286.5	0.0	73 482.7	32.3	570.5	<b>98 735.9</b>	43 470.5	129.4	1 694.5	1 540.5	2 000.0	217.4	54 335.8	<b>202 123.8</b>		
December	12 301.1	1 115.5	0.0	78 798.5	42.1	222.5	<b>97 099.2</b>	43 469.2	129.4	1 682.4	1 521.8	0.0	207.0	51 162.5	<b>195 271.3</b>		
<b>2002</b>																	
January	9 755.2	182.8	0.0	75 195.1	24.9	221.0	<b>90 962.5</b>	48 539.1	129.4	1 679.5	1 553.3	860.0	200.7	51 790.4	<b>193 870.6</b>		
February	11 008.7	316.1	0.0	69 167.2	1.8	244.6	<b>86 201.0</b>	47 289.2	129.4	1 741.5	1 466.7	0.0	190.7	51 970.2	<b>189 607.6</b>		
March	9 619.9	273.5	0.0	69 264.7	56.8	245.5	<b>84 824.3</b>	45 536.3	129.4	1 730.0	1 463.1	0.0	190.7	52 159.9	<b>186 063.6</b>		
April	10 160.3	272.8	0.0	68 269.5	59.3	250.3	<b>84 221.1</b>	49 481.1	129.4	1 748.2	1 387.9	0.0	174.0	53 602.3	<b>190 843.9</b>		
May	8 984.1	42.4	0.0	63 291.7	530.4	264.5	<b>78 823.8</b>	50 923.6	129.4	1 864.6	1 377.7	530.0	164.0	54 353.1	<b>187 666.2</b>		
June	23 447.1	199.3	0.0	60 325.4	141.3	272.1	<b>89 398.8</b>	42 911.9	129.4	1 896.0	1 376.1	0.0	164.0	57 088.5	<b>192 964.6</b>		
July	20 967.4	241.2	0.0	67 560.5	79.4	282.1	<b>94 209.2</b>	47 715.6	129.4	1 913.8	1 367.0	0.0	147.4	58 037.3	<b>203 519.5</b>		
August	19 765.2	509.4	0.0	71 703.2	574.4	289.9	<b>98 013.9</b>	43 165.5	129.4	1 955.5	1 370.2	0.0	147.4	58 638.8	<b>203 420.5</b>		
September	19 294.8	218.3	0.0	59 445.2	73.8	288.5	<b>94 277.4</b>	42 912.1	129.4	1 944.5	1 346.5	0.0	135.3	59 090.1	<b>199 836.2</b>		
October	18 262.6	482.4	0.0	61 047.9	2.6	294.2	<b>95 201.9</b>	45 492.8	129.4	2 054.7	1 304.9	0.0	133.2	60 878.4	<b>205 193.3</b>		
November	16 243.6	261.8	0.0	60 151.4	27.7	302.1	<b>96 353.9</b>	49 633.5	129.4	2 070.4	1 321.0	0.0	127.4	61 794.1	<b>209 831.8</b>		
December	44 615.1	1 116.3	0.0	59 431.5	593.4	319.2	<b>124 099.7</b>	43 050.4	129.4	2 090.9	1 235.8	1 000.0	121.1	60 551.4	<b>232 876.7</b>		
<b>2003</b>																	
January	42 444.3	203.2	0.0	77 607.9	2.6	322.5	<b>126 829.0</b>	42 911.9	129.4	2 072.9	1 224.5	0.0	119.0	61 412.9	<b>233 699.6</b>		
February	39 978.1	379.7	0.0	67 272.8	2.4	321.9	<b>122 943.4</b>	47 456.1	129.4	2 055.8	1 204.6	0.0	113.2	62 382.6	<b>236 285.0</b>		
March	39 372.0	690.1	0.0	68 809.9	1.3	321.1	<b>124 148.6</b>	42 911.9	129.4	2 100.3	1 156.6	0.0	106.9	62 390.2	<b>232 943.9</b>		
April	27 745.2	502.1	0.0	75 516.9	1.4	331.2	<b>119 373.3</b>	45 542.0	129.4	2 184.0	1 147.8	0.0	104.8	63 524.7	<b>232 016.0</b>		
May	26 422.0	298.6	0.0	82 254.6	26.9	344.0	<b>129 164.6</b>	42 428.2	129.4	2 208.5	1 160.4	0.0	104.8	66 011.8	<b>237 207.6</b>		
June	29 273.0	512.9	0.0	81 633.4	8.0	345.2	<b>127 732.7</b>	42 428.9	129.4	2 171.9	1 286.0	0.0	92.8	66 986.2	<b>240 731.9</b>		
July	45 039.6	240.7	0.0	63 225.5	164.2	346.1	<b>125 047.5</b>	46 268.1	129.4	2 212.2	1 429.4	800.0	90.7	69 119.0	<b>245 096.2</b>		
August	38 620.2	658.6	0.0	67 368.9	1.5	355.89	<b>113 071.5</b>	48 757.2	129.4	2 210.2	1 419.4	0.0	90.7	68 516.9	<b>234 195.2</b>		
September	19 976.0	551.9	0.3	76 467.3	1.6	369.34	<b>114 049.2</b>	51 205.3	129.4	2 222.2	1 409.2	0.0	84.8	71 146.9	<b>240 247.0</b>		
October	16 063.8	450.0	0.0	61 863.6	1.4	368.9	<b>115 856.9</b>	50 877.8	129.4	2 302.1	1 450.0	500.0	80.2	73 009.2	<b>244 206.7</b>		
November	17 633.3	277.2	0.0	86 298.4	569.9	393.0	<b>122 697.2</b>	42 428.7	129.4	2 317.9	1 449.8	0.0	80.2	74 655.2	<b>243 559.3</b>		
December	39 922.6	6 066.6	0.0	66 185.4	0.5	596.2	<b>124 320.6</b>	43 916.8	128.2	2 305.6	1 368.6	0.0	72.1	76 764.7	<b>248 876.4</b>		
<b>2004</b>																	
January	47 292.6	455.8	0.0	68 877.1	0.5	609.6	<b>134 377.5</b>	42 427.9	128.2	2 328.1	1 348.3	1 500.0	127.1	77 366.4	<b>259 603.4</b>		
February	42 580.1	232.2	0.0	68 177.5	608.4	608.4	<b>129 324.4</b>	43 541.4	128.2	2 367.7	1 446.0	0.0	127.1	77 691.5	<b>264 726.2</b>		
March	36 548.9	244.5	0.0	70 404.7	0.4	603.3	<b>124 867.7</b>	44 443.3	128.2	2 432.7	1 597.0	0.0	97.2	79 209.7	<b>282 775.7</b>		
April	28 380.7	419.6	0.0	69 445.0	71.8	590.4	<b>119 006.3</b>	49 699.8	128.2	2 467.5	1 576.8	0.0	97.2	77 317.1	<b>246 852.8</b>		
May	28 422.0	238.6	0.0	82 254.6	26.9	344.0	<b>126 164.6</b>	42 428.2	129.4	2 308.3	1 160.4	0.0	104.8	66 011.8	<b>237 207.6</b>		
June	39 682.1	263.7	0.0	69 324.6	211.7	370.8	<b>126 900.8</b>	42 126.2	128.2	2 601.6	1 489.0	0.0	414.5	81 300.4	<b>264 860.4</b>		
July	34 335.2	596.9	0.0	71 814.3	214.7	367.2	<b>123 999.3</b>	49 031.3	128.2	2 630.8	1 607.0	0.0	562.9	81 333.5	<b>259 292.9</b>		
August	37 822.0	312.8	0.0	68 840.3	50.7	373.76	<b>124 098.9</b>	51 457.9	128.2	2 665.7	1 718.5	0.0	599.1	82 162.9	<b>262 791.2</b>		
September	65 620.7	498.1	0.0	57 436.3	0.6	373.26	<b>140 996.1</b>	42 930.4	128.2	2 656.1	1 704.6	0.0	599.1	84 529.9	<b>273 196.6</b>		
October	68 674.3	290.5	0.0	57 865.3	40.6	385.3	<b>144 061.7</b>	42 125.7	128.2	2 686.1	1 704.6	0.0	599.1	85 133.2	<b>276 378.6</b>		
November	63 551.9	620.3	0.0	62 929.8	355.7	394.5	<b>146 065.9</b>	42 125.7	128.2	2 704.3	1 598.6	0.0	553.8	86 852.2	<b>279 048.6</b>		
December	91 834.3	3 277.7	0.0	68 677.8	6.5	346.8	<b>178 272.6</b>	42 125.7	116.2	2 755.7	1 577.7	0.0	551.4	82 962.3	<b>308 361.5</b>		

**NBR STANDING**

(in millions of Rwf)

Table 7

**ASSETS**

**2005**

January	77 879.51	564.1	16 709.1	0.0	77 443.70	92.1	345.9	<b>173 034.4</b>	42 126.1	116.2	2 739.7	1 661.7	0.0	557.5	84 770.4	<b>305 005.9</b>
February	68 122.88	428.9	16 769.3	0.0	90 310.68	136.0	346.5	<b>176 114.3</b>	42 126.5	106.2	2 745.8	1 645.8	0.0	531.0	85 011.6	<b>308 281.0</b>
March	83 510.80	750.7	16 098.2	0.0	82 027.75	5.8	340.5	<b>182 733.7</b>	42 125.9	106.2	2 774.0	1 630.0	0.0	522.6	84 728.9	<b>314 621.4</b>
April	77 524.49	826.2	16 121.9	0.0	95 477.43	51.4	341.0	<b>190 241.4</b>	42 125.7	101.2	2 771.2	1 629.8	0.0	522.6	86 211.5	<b>323 703.4</b>
May	73 276.15	517.7	15 473.8	0.0	90 827.27	10.6	339.7	<b>180 747.2</b>	42 125.7	96.2	2 784.9	1 491.6	0.0	502.1	85 545.3	<b>313 293.0</b>
June	55 360.69	666.9	15 090.2	0.0	113 007.29	385.5	333.9	<b>184 844.6</b>	42 130.6	86.2	2 780.7	1 477.4	0.0	490.5	84 906.0	<b>316 718.9</b>
July	79 258.12	421.8	14 895.6	0.0	92 446.21	0.5	464.9	<b>187 487.0</b>	42 128.2	81.2	2 791.7	1 477.4	0.0	490.5	85 580.1	<b>320 036.2</b>
August	81 190.94	656.0	15 090.4	0.0	92 856.19	0.6	340.0	<b>190 134.2</b>	42 133.8	76.2	2 805.1	1 437.0	0.0	469.8	86 985.8	<b>324 043.8</b>
September	81 488.71	739.5	14 943.8	0.0	87 752.56	0.8	495.4	<b>185 420.7</b>	42 137.5	71.2	2 906.0	1 423.7	0.0	461.3	86 381.1	<b>319 801.4</b>
October	86 132.45	675.5	14 922.5	0.0	99 397.88	0.3	380.8	<b>195 099.3</b>	42 137.5	71.2	2 934.8	1 406.4	0.0	451.2	86 748.2	<b>329 296.6</b>
November	72 096.39	467.8	14 661.6	0.0	110 902.61	0.6	417.8	<b>198 005.9</b>	42 135.8	66.2	2 972.4	1 363.1	0.0	437.4	85 667.0	<b>331 178.7</b>
December	101 291.42	720.5	14 345.6	0.0	107 875.47	0.3	439.8	<b>224 673.0</b>	42 125.7	61.2	2 943.6	1 379.8	0.0	424.0	76 347.9	<b>347 855.2</b>

**2006**

January	67 494.18	850.3	12 114.4	0.0	136 179.83	0.6	447.3	<b>217 086.5</b>	42 125.7	51.2	2 968.3	1 357.7	0.0	413.9	77 731.1	<b>341 734.3</b>
February	77 977.47	478.3	12 043.3	0.0	129 524.16	0.1	440.9	<b>220 464.2</b>	42 125.7	46.2	3 061.8	1 344.4	0.0	399.9	78 184.5	<b>345 626.6</b>
March	79 434.86	761.4	12 085.5	0.0	134 637.88	274.2	510.4	<b>228 011.8</b>	41 794.4	41.2	3 057.2	1 328.0	0.0	389.6	80 009.4	<b>354 531.5</b>
April	77 257.81	1 009.3	12 279.4	0.0	152 580.41	16.3	875.2	<b>244 018.2</b>	41 815.8	36.2	3 079.6	1 328.0	0.0	389.6	82 289.5	<b>372 946.9</b>
May	68 903.60	784.8	12 479.9	0.0	158 710.59	0.3	357.2	<b>241 236.6</b>	41 815.5	31.2	3 099.9	1 293.2	0.0	365.3	83 724.7	<b>371 567.1</b>
June	67 206.89	1 040.3	12 310.8	0.0	159 024.31	0.4	118.5	<b>239 701.2</b>	41 795.0	26.2	3 089.4	1 279.9	0.0	351.7	83 813.0	<b>370 056.4</b>
July	57 269.27	891.9	12 415.5	0.0	160 214.60	0.8	120.0	<b>230 912.1</b>	41 793.5	21.2	3 138.9	1 257.7	0.0	341.3	84 235.0	<b>361 699.6</b>
August	66 834.08	489.2	12 445.8	0.0	151 413.87	33.8	50.2	<b>231 266.6</b>	41 793.5	28.2	3 168.1	1 244.4	0.0	327.1	85 873.9	<b>363 701.8</b>
September	64 163.20	683.3	12 351.0	0.0	152 621.18	20.7	49.5	<b>229 886.9</b>	41 794.1	27.2	3 164.6	1 242.7	0.0	327.1	85 744.4	<b>363 180.8</b>
October	65 257.74	748.8	12 390.8	0.0	148 299.09	1.1	49.6	<b>226 747.2</b>	41 793.4	26.5	3 149.6	1 216.0	0.0	308.2	88 027.1	<b>361 265.9</b>
November	76 794.51	508.6	12 601.6	0.0	140 784.70	0.9	518.3	<b>231 208.7</b>	41 793.4	25.4	3 286.8	1 202.7	0.0	291.9	89 736.6	<b>367 545.5</b>
December	74 041.52	1 381.2	12 525.9	0.0	153 216.89	49.3	0.0	<b>241 214.7</b>	41 792.9	24.4	3 231.9	1 189.3	0.0	278.0	79 988.8	<b>367 720.0</b>

**2007**

January	69 530.32	1 006.0	12 446.8	0.0	153 641.22	48.9	0.0	<b>236 879.9</b>	41 792.9	23.4	3 224.3	1 167.0	0.0	267.4	79 850.0	<b>362 904.9</b>
February	75 636.65	804.0	12 536.4	0.0	144 561.72	1.2	0.0	<b>233 340.0</b>	44 056.1	23.4	3 325.0	1 150.8	0.0	253.0	81 109.0	<b>363 267.3</b>
March	73 956.43	892.8	12 572.5	0.0	136 307.16	81.1	0.0	<b>223 812.0</b>	43 115.0	23.3	3 320.5	1 520.8	0.0	373.0	82 905.3	<b>355 069.9</b>
April	60 060.99	340.4	12 667.7	0.0	145 443.27	1.6	0.0	<b>218 814.0</b>	47 853.2	21.3	3 327.5	1 563.0	0.0	422.6	84 300.6	<b>356 002.2</b>
May	65 541.80	737.6	12 588.8	0.0	164 675.56	0.8	0.0	<b>243 542.5</b>	41 207.7	20.3	3 368.1	1 421.5	0.0	899.5	85 002.1	<b>375 421.6</b>
June	62 521.77	826.2	12 618.4	0.0	229 743.41	1.9	0.0	<b>305 711.6</b>	41 207.7	19.2	3 386.0	1 721.4	0.0	498.9	85 585.4	<b>438 130.2</b>
July	48 544.04	419.8	12 783.2	0.0	240 980.75	1.0	0.7	<b>299 739.6</b>	41 207.7	18.2	3 489.2	1 697.0	0.0	321.1	87 217.0	<b>429 899.6</b>
August	28 920.82	1 567.0	12 768.1	0.0	250 461.65	58.4	0.0	<b>391 775.7</b>	41 208.8	17.2	3 557.0	1 639.0	0.0	1 508.5	87 752.3	<b>427 499.4</b>
September	30 782.91	1 063.9	12 939.2	0.0	234 455.05	1.0	0.0	<b>279 242.1</b>	41 208.8	16.2	3 621.0	1 442.0	0.0	1 261.8	89 725.0	<b>416 516.8</b>
October	34 713.17	605.2	13 038.7	0.0	219 988.10	39.3	0.0	<b>268 864.5</b>	41 208.8	15.2	3 682.1	1 357.3	0.0	1 200.9	97 175.1	<b>412 983.9</b>
November	22 825.21	523.9	13 211.8	0.0	243 127.59	288.1	0.0	<b>279 776.6</b>	47 496.6	14.2	3 682.2	1 269.8	0.0	1 324.9	94 965.7	<b>428 630.0</b>
December	26 325.21	533.6	13 081.5	0.0	260 884.88	0.4	0.0	<b>300 825.6</b>	41 196.8	13.2	3 695.4	1 298.9	0.0	1 167.4	83 768.5	<b>431 835.6</b>

Source: ENR, Research Department

**NBR STANDING**

(In millions of Rwf)

**Table 7 (cont)**

**LIABILITIES**

Description	RESERVE MONEY													
	CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (outside NBR)	BANKS DEPOSITS	PRIVATE SECTOR DEPOSITS	PUBLIC ENTERPRISES DEPOSITS	OFIS DEPOSITS	TOTAL MONETARY BASE	BORROW MONEY MARKET	OTHER AMOUNTS DUE	GVT DEPOSITS	FOREIGN LIABILITIES	EQUITY CAPITAL	UNCLASSIFIED LIABILITIES	TOTAL LIABIL	
2001	28 583,8	7 694,3	5,5	318,3	445,3	37 047,2	6 472,3	2 005,0	29 773,0	45 772,4	20 816,6	53 384,8	195 271,3	
2002	30 719,4	10 507,8	26,7	341,0	705,3	42 300,3	1 058,3	1 647,6	50 168,2	52 131,5	23 070,8	62 502,0	232 878,7	
2003	36 467,1	11 024,8	43,6	348,3	447,6	48 331,5	0,0	1 374,3	32 915,1	58 773,0	29 060,4	78 422,3	248 876,6	
2004	39 393,1	12 414,3	56,96	636,02	132,09	52 632,5	11 339,9	1 595,2	77 459,5	55743,53	27 483,5	82107,42	308 361,5	
2005	50 288,6	10 895,8	66,0	246,6	213,1	61 710,0	40 273,0	1 542,0	104 489,9	43 364,4	23 526,4	73 049,4	347 955,2	
2006	58 425,08	11 322,90	36,92	180,81	310,40	70 276,1	50 538,23	1 594,37	116 151,70	16 258,29	30 385,18	82 516,11	367 720,0	
2007	72 736,86	18 581,93	73,79	356,38	675,68	92 424,6	58 611,49	1 454,78	142 168,64	18 770,09	35 506,47	82 999,67	431 935,8	
<b>2001</b>														
January	23 923,7	12 741,4	9,8	320,7	229,8	37 225,4	0,0	744,6	24 273,7	43 947,3	18 716,8	52 394,9	177 302,7	
February	25 250,3	11 081,3	9,4	310,7	216,1	37 567,9	700,0	762,4	22 495,7	44 040,9	18 725,1	53 314,5	176 906,3	
March	25 036,8	7 481,9	10,8	277,9	209,4	36 616,7	3 600,0	1 061,5	40 351,5	42 714,7	16 524,4	53 285,8	190 554,5	
April	25 579,3	12 291,6	17,4	249,4	199,5	39 337,1	1 000,0	1 029,4	38 239,5	42 516,8	16 631,0	54 832,0	192 585,8	
May	26 140,5	14 046,1	21,3	243,5	169,9	43 121,4	2 500,0	1 103,3	33 330,5	41 340,5	16 738,7	55 281,4	190 915,8	
June	27 310,4	12 347,4	19,9	272,0	180,2	43 579,9	3 450,0	1 686,6	32 449,5	41 417,4	16 730,6	55 210,4	191 074,4	
July	27 783,6	12 461,5	3,7	696,3	207,9	42 652,9	1 500,0	1 738,1	32 307,1	41 231,4	16 822,4	56 135,3	190 887,3	
August	26 506,3	11 948,7	3,3	436,1	122,4	40 966,8	1 950,0	1 567,8	34 250,8	42 133,5	17 003,2	57 088,4	193 010,5	
September	25 723,7	10 875,9	2,9	368,5	376,5	39 140,2	1 792,8	1 360,3	36 684,0	42 402,1	17 209,6	59 292,4	196 088,7	
October	25 306,7	10 254,5	2,9	334,8	276,1	36 175,0	1 042,3	1 574,8	35 550,5	47 447,0	17 277,1	61 924,0	199 415,9	
November	24 987,7	12 324,8	11,5	347,5	781,2	39 494,9	1 042,2	1 560,1	36 757,8	46 976,2	17 355,4	59 979,4	202 123,8	
December	28 583,8	7 694,3	5,5	318,3	445,3	37 047,2	6 472,3	2 005,0	29 773,0	45 772,4	20 816,6	53 384,8	195 271,3	
<b>2002</b>														
January	26 868,5	14 289,5	1,9	271,4	1 331,3	42 762,5	3 488,7	1 955,5	26 514,6	45 638,1	20 758,3	52 553,0	193 670,6	
February	26 315,2	13 852,9	2,4	280,2	314,7	40 765,4	2 488,7	2 288,9	24 561,7	45 461,7	20 792,6	52 648,6	189 007,5	
March	27 043,4	12 966,1	2,6	241,3	519,7	40 773,2	0,0	2 442,0	26 069,8	45 189,7	18 965,6	52 623,4	186 063,6	
April	26 854,8	11 760,5	3,3	283,6	1 560,5	40 462,7	2 000,0	1 944,0	27 138,0	45 421,6	19 164,0	54 713,6	190 843,9	
May	27 863,1	10 263,2	2,6	213,2	762,0	39 104,2	0,0	2 075,5	25 709,0	46 638,1	19 354,1	54 985,3	187 866,2	
June	28 771,6	8 336,3	2,7	247,9	1 088,8	38 447,3	0,0	2 189,2	27 609,3	48 101,0	19 601,1	57 016,6	192 964,5	
July	29 288,8	12 050,4	2,7	298,4	851,4	42 491,7	5 182,4	2 013,4	25 410,2	49 351,6	19 715,8	59 354,4	203 519,5	
August	28 691,5	12 070,7	11,8	361,2	649,5	41 784,7	3 670,4	1 995,8	23 872,2	52 057,3	19 924,7	60 115,5	203 420,5	
September	29 130,6	7 619,8	7,7	367,8	361,6	37 487,4	5 676,8	1 831,8	24 718,6	49 267,6	19 910,1	60 942,9	199 835,2	
October	28 069,3	13 074,7	3,1	356,1	479,6	41 982,8	2 416,6	1 610,7	25 722,1	49 978,2	19 993,1	63 489,7	205 193,3	
November	28 246,3	11 721,1	2,5	342,4	452,7	40 765,0	1 062,2	1 522,4	30 389,4	52 953,9	20 238,2	62 900,7	209 831,8	
December	30 719,4	10 507,8	26,7	341,0	705,3	42 300,3	1 058,3	1 647,6	50 168,2	52 131,5	23 070,8	62 502,0	232 878,7	
<b>2003</b>														
January	29 445,3	11 032,6	20,0	302,4	438,4	44 444,3	3 205,6	1 692,2	47 654,9	53 465,2	23 232,8	63 210,2	233 699,6	
February	30 024,7	12 033,6	4,4	303,2	2 347,4	47 219,8	2 506,5	1 622,4	47 805,1	53 358,3	23 213,2	63 066,2	236 285,0	
March	30 867,7	11 094,6	4,3	360,0	1 228,2	48 842,9	5 288,1	1 568,8	41 628,6	53 100,5	23 190,3	64 612,8	232 943,9	
April	30 566,5	13 708,6	4,3	271,6	1 997,9	49 764	3 215,0	1 795,4	39 489,7	54 124,4	21 779,5	65 062,8	232 015,7	
May	31 407,4	10 024,9	13,3	271,6	1 971,6	50 054,9	6 366,1	1 777,2	37 283,1	56 701,8	22 172,7	69 217,8	237 207,5	
June	33 892,3	8 337,3	18,7	244,9	1 326,3	47 824,5	4 005,0	1 990,8	40 524,6	57 150,1	22 156,6	71 091,2	240 737,8	
July	34 490,4	13 175,8	13,8	263,5	1 379,3	49 322,8	2 704,3	1 808,8	38 096,1	58 070,7	22 281,8	72 811,6	245 096,1	
August	35 345,5	11 067,7	18,0	303,6	481,1	47 215,9	1 304,3	1 553,4	37 821,6	52 885,7	22 289,6	71 124,7	234 195,2	
September	35 410,0	11 567,0	18,7	277,5	813,1	48 788,4	702,1	1 598,8	37 293,8	55 155,9	22 702,4	74 707,7	240 246,9	
October	33 908,8	12 162,6	18,6	268,8	745,4	50 354,2	3 250,0	1 589,4	36 032,6	56 428,4	22 962,8	76 838,7	244 206,0	
November	33 731,1	11 064,3	36,5	342,1	1 140,4	46 314,2	0,0	1 446,4	36 099,3	57 260,8	23 143,7	79 295,0	243 559,3	
December	36 467,1	11 024,8	43,6	348,3	447,6	48 331,5	0,0	1 374,3	32 915,1	58 773,0	29 060,4	78 422,3	248 876,6	
<b>2004</b>														
January	35 314,9	13 629,1	22,0	295,1	1 120,8	50 381,9	4 000,0	1 833,2	39 020,8	59 416,4	29 095,6	75 855,7	259 603,5	
February	35 608,4	12 249,8	25,4	321,3	2 028,8	50 233,8	2 789,3	1 824,2	34 420,7	59 438,3	29 071,7	76 948,2	254 726,1	
March	35 415,4	11 876,3	66,3	338,9	1 126,8	48 823,7	4 578,7	1 814,5	35 103,0	57 898,1	28 001,6	76 556,1	252 775,7	
April	36 352,8	12 399,0	48,0	348,7	1 121,0	50 269,5	2 000,6	1 658,3	34 232,8	56 186,8	27 739,9	74 764,9	246 852,8	
May	31 407,4	10 044,8	13,3	251,7	1 971,6	43 688,8	6 366,1	1 777,2	37 283,1	56 701,8	22 172,7	69 217,8	237 207,5	
June	40 041,3	10 606,7	44,8	278,0	94,1	51 064,8	2 378,0	1 775,1	36 009,0	56 650,4	27 996,2	78 987,1	254 860,5	
July	41 478,0	13 219,1	36,7	267,2	669,1	55 670,0	4 767,7	2 259,8	34 089,7	55 187,9	27 875,8	79 442,0	259 292,9	
August	41 329,1	12 409,8	32,5	274,7	537,2	54 583,3	2 500,0	2 204,8	41 982,5	56 256,2	27 879,1	77 385,1	262 791,1	
September	40 971,9	11 194,8	27,62	266,34	313,31	52 774,0	4 250,0	2 074,5	41 289,9	65518,06	27 884,3	79315,71	273 106,4	
October	41 121,0	12 822,0	30,12	308,79	338,39	54 620,3	2 500,0	2 088,0	51 816,0	54901,27	28 036,5	82416,53	276 378,5	
November	41 648,4	11 650,6	41,35	336,69	1358,36	55 035,3	6 495,0	1 564,6	45 494,5	56087,4	28 328,0	86043,93	279 048,7	

**NBR STANDING**

(In millions of Rwf)

December	39 393,1	12 414,3	56,96	636,02	132,09	52 632,5	11 339,9	1 595,2	77 459,5	55743,53	27 483,5	82107,42	308 361,5
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**Table 7 (cont)**

**NBR STANDING**

(In millions of Rwf)

**Table 7 (cont)**

<b>2005</b>													
January	39 298,93	17 179,62	65,64	339,97	1521,02	58 405,2	7473,15	1557,88	76535,33	53122,88	27205,56	80705,89	305 005,9
February	38 803,46	16 768,20	43,61	343,64	1496,46	57 455,4	10981,59	1715,4	77237,41	53510,27	27173,82	80207,12	308 281,0
March	41 283,46	13 362,69	41,25	338,44	1252,01	56 277,9	20120,17	1569,96	79794,24	50843,05	26959,93	79566,17	314 621,4
April	42 723,59	16 658,16	60,03	317,36	693,64	60 452,8	11281,35	1546,55	91962,21	51468,38	26990,75	80001,47	323 703,5
May	45 128,67	17 060,92	48,06	332,11	515,17	63 084,9	14522,18	1537,05	79918,6	49780,81	26709,77	77739,68	313 293,0
June	46 455,26	10 899,65	37,87	256,22	119,54	57 768,5	13586,59	1528,68	91126,01	47826,39	26506,24	78376,96	316 719,4
July	48 036,52	14 264,91	45,17	512,33	485,56	63 344,5	17207,64	1515,44	87848,71	46826,2	26355,61	76938,07	320 036,2
August	46 383,99	17 150,41	40,19	485,08	356,77	64 416,4	16694,69	1786,1	80018,2	55552,42	26486,33	79089,64	324 043,8
September	45 350,18	11 863,08	49,84	539,68	276,13	58 078,9	21145,79	1772,35	81907,04	47533,82	26368,53	81994,94	318 801,4
October	45 996,42	18 709,46	34,47	670,17	568,37	65 978,9	17893,44	1794,51	90286,74	46251,45	26352,05	80699,54	329 256,6
November	47 556,71	11 745,35	55,16	1163,5	534,4	61 055,1	32722,78	1780,51	84028,72	45266,56	26135,06	80189,95	331 178,7
December	50 288,57	10 895,76	66,01	246,63	213,06	61 710,0	40272,99	1542,03	104489,89	43364,38	23526,44	73049,42	347 955,2
<b>2006</b>													
January	49 335,89	16 709,92	63,55	575,95	577,32	67 262,6	30 991,09	1 506,61	142 754,18	1 660,26	23 642,93	73 916,60	341 734,3
February	48 732,98	11 679,26	50,1	341,95	576,38	61 380,7	37 892,41	1 661,80	144 415,16	2 072,12	23 549,09	74 655,28	345 626,5
March	50 006,01	12 283,41	42,94	466,00	559,69	63 358,1	36 849,72	1 525,59	147 606,18	1 586,27	26 727,97	76 977,71	354 631,5
April	52 090,60	15 286,54	56,27	531,84	752,52	68 717,8	35 926,43	1 504,95	155 392,25	2 164,91	26 911,55	82 338,98	372 956,8
May	53 432,27	11 863,06	49,47	515,33	647,98	66 508,1	49 223,21	1 512,82	140 029,30	2 312,78	27 092,40	84 888,47	371 567,1
June	55 432,78	11 880,59	34,57	228,00	194,55	67 770,5	42 027,14	1 510,02	140 607,22	3 667,63	26 880,82	87 593,05	370 056,4
July	57 022,11	13 585,54	44,29	299,33	880,80	71 832,1	33 632,62	1 542,88	135 487,97	3 926,91	26 973,86	88 303,25	361 699,6
August	55 671,51	14 622,32	38,39	274,92	739,70	71 346,8	42 376,09	1 489,39	128 669,01	3 223,87	26 991,95	89 604,63	363 701,8
September	53 903,06	13 826,41	29,91	304,55	334,04	68 398,0	46 235,51	1 922,66	119 859,15	3 498,98	26 902,29	96 372,29	363 188,9
October	54 381,29	14 782,95	18,99	313,08	1 086,35	70 582,7	51 528,91	1 505,07	111 688,65	3 367,02	26 939,90	95 653,71	361 265,9
November	54 775,38	19 085,53	24,68	1 652,22	932,17	76 470,0	57 577,74	1 546,07	102 466,28	5 154,45	27 127,78	97 203,17	367 545,5
December	58 425,08	11 322,90	36,92	180,81	310,40	70 276,1	50 538,23	1 594,37	116 151,70	16 258,29	30 385,18	82 516,11	367 720,0
<b>2007</b>													
January	55 144,99	17 351,96	22,1	993,77	916,70	74 429,5	34 988,37	1 479,74	120 113,23	17 282,32	29 742,37	84 919,47	362 955,0
February	55 105,50	20 372,72	30,64	802,81	1 329,51	77 641,2	37 231,07	1 715,80	113 474,41	18 862,28	29 814,88	84 517,70	363 257,3
March	55 497,15	19 606,65	23,2	1 226,69	1 623,11	77 976,8	40 535,55	1 725,31	100 882,63	16 721,74	29 854,02	87 373,88	355 069,9
April	56 364,64	15 721,01	30,2	1 464,62	2 010,21	75 590,7	46 120,08	1 451,50	96 945,79	16 636,21	29 943,91	89 313,99	356 002,2
May	56 958,32	21 426,94	27,84	1 912,85	1 110,53	81 436,5	46 138,54	1 459,64	114 122,59	16 917,08	27 868,80	87 478,48	375 421,6
June	59 264,09	26 347,43	58,3	548,14	1 457,52	87 675,5	43 466,48	1 858,36	168 017,34	17 116,15	27 917,14	101 080,27	438 130,2
July	63 152,04	21 913,09	50,65	568,49	1 384,18	87 068,5	43 486,28	1 481,33	159 821,19	18 091,74	28 072,40	95 668,16	433 689,6
August	61 519,45	22 830,96	74,14	775,75	1 057,08	86 257,4	51 378,55	1 476,54	147 035,17	18 090,09	28 045,09	95 216,57	427 499,4
September	61 323,68	26 049,21	45,82	569,05	729,98	88 717,7	48 791,90	1 468,86	127 305,95	18 387,69	28 287,18	103 557,45	416 516,8
October	62 997,10	20 697,46	35,18	607,69	372,60	84 710,0	57 731,08	1 642,10	120 208,07	18 600,84	28 412,97	101 678,82	412 983,9
November	65 485,83	18 340,70	54,84	408,77	355,28	84 645,4	61 064,41	1 504,20	129 536,19	20 788,29	28 287,95	102 703,66	428 530,1
December	72 736,86	18 581,93	73,79	356,38	675,68	92 424,6	58 611,49	1 454,78	142 168,64	18 770,09	35 506,47	82 999,67	431 935,8

Source: NBR, Research Department

## BALANCE SHEET OF OTHER DEPOSITS INSTITUTIONS

Tableau 8

(In millions of Rwf)

## ASSETS

Description	CLAIMS ON NBR		FOREIGN ASSETS	CREDIT TO ECONOMY			OTHER ASSET ELEMEMENTS	TOTAL ASSETS	
	RESERVES	OTHER CLAIMS		CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT	CLAIMS ON PUBL ENTERPRISES	CLAIMS ON PRIV SECTOR			
<b>2004</b>									
January	15 894,5	3 700,0	49 763,4	11 838,3	5 384,3	107 389,3	112 773,6	23 275,6	217 245,4
February	16 230,8	2 365,4	51 252,3	12 987,9	5 171,4	106 296,9	111 468,3	21 754,9	216 059,7
March	14 945,5	4 654,8	50 110,6	11 708,2	4 042,9	107 241,0	111 283,9	22 349,0	215 052,0
April	16 018,5	1 576,7	52 311,1	12 273,9	3 960,7	106 455,6	110 416,3	24 115,5	216 711,9
May	14 621,7	1 526,7	52 249,7	14 422,2	3 946,9	108 232,5	112 179,4	24 699,2	219 699,0
June	12 053,1	969,7	51 918,3	14 795,2	5 062,7	108 342,8	113 405,5	26 558,4	219 700,2
July	17 369,3	3 819,7	49 646,9	14 216,9	4 836,4	111 385,5	116 221,9	26 040,8	227 315,5
August	17 826,8	1 700,0	50 209,8	14 471,2	4 822,4	109 998,8	114 821,2	25 873,0	224 902,0
September	14 702,9	3 350,0	49 913,7	13 322,3	4 918,1	115 778,4	120 696,5	27 750,5	229 735,9
October	17 656,6	2 300,0	49 807,0	14 561,8	4 608,1	117 749,3	122 357,4	26 457,6	233 140,4
November	18 448,6	4 340,5	53 543,5	15 351,3	4 732,3	118 116,6	122 848,9	27 328,1	241 860,9
December	15 815,1	12 141,5	60 758,7	21 015,0	4 631,7	121 434,0	126 065,7	25 598,0	261 393,9
<b>2005</b>									
January	22 411,5	6 136,9	59 560,2	24 109,8	4 616,9	119 882,5	124 499,4	24 838,5	261 556,3
February	20 936,2	15 840,7	56 386,5	19 831,1	4 260,3	121 148,1	125 408,4	25 426,0	263 828,9
March	19 002,9	19 181,2	54 172,2	26 058,1	3 298,2	124 121,8	127 420,0	25 681,6	271 516,0
April	20 181,4	14 045,5	49 837,5	26 226,4	2 068,2	129 400,0	131 468,2	26 474,3	268 233,3
May	22 688,3	10 754,2	53 069,6	26 034,1	2 709,8	135 733,1	138 442,9	27 284,5	278 273,7
June	12 266,5	12 102,1	54 404,7	30 976,0	2 849,0	140 379,0	143 228,0	30 150,4	283 127,8
July	19 390,0	13 308,6	52 624,8	26 883,8	2 473,4	147 458,7	149 932,1	27 937,5	290 076,8
August	21 983,6	11 496,0	52 179,6	24 616,8	1 970,7	148 289,6	150 260,3	28 217,0	288 753,3
September	17 422,8	15 083,9	51 608,3	18 139,2	2 070,8	149 937,5	152 008,3	27 281,0	281 543,5
October	22 606,7	9 202,3	53 493,5	18 294,8	1 748,2	153 569,1	155 317,3	27 091,4	286 006,0
November	18 077,6	20 935,0	52 318,2	19 093,2	1 775,5	156 208,3	157 983,8	27 360,3	295 768,1
December	14 261,7	21 296,6	52 617,6	24 760,0	2 119,0	162 128,5	164 247,5	27 665,9	304 849,3
<b>2006</b>									
January	21542,15	16 054,8	56 659,6	23 612,0	1 411,8	155 845,0	157 256,8	31 601,0	306 726,3
February	16767,44	22 728,5	55 107,3	19 064,6	3 316,7	159 230,1	162 546,9	31 196,3	307 410,9
March	19184,67	27 163,5	50 709,1	17 630,1	2 744,6	162 953,1	165 697,7	31 847,8	312 232,9
April	19952,79	25 770,6	57 258,6	17 030,1	2 087,7	171 440,6	173 528,3	33 338,4	326 878,7
May	18624,29	37 303,2	53 521,0	13 810,0	2 311,6	178 530,4	180 842,0	32 304,3	336 404,9
June	17541,59	33 090,1	54 748,3	15 608,4	2 282,7	176 460,9	178 743,5	34 207,6	333 939,6
July	19292,51	26 079,4	67 341,9	14 593,1	1 510,9	186 126,0	187 636,9	35 178,1	350 121,8
August	20466,60	30 596,6	69 617,0	13 826,8	1 495,0	188 342,1	189 837,0	33 940,2	358 284,2
September	21495,85	31 190,6	65 871,3	13 787,2	1 381,3	190 695,7	192 077,0	34 507,5	358 929,5
October	21312,53	35 647,1	64 251,7	13 934,6	1 420,3	192 979,4	194 399,6	36 263,8	365 809,4
November	26506,18	44 807,3	62 236,3	15 090,5	1 377,1	193 786,3	195 163,4	35 904,6	379 708,3
December	15108,51	41 939,6	70 998,1	26 367,9	2 381,6	194 072,5	196 454,1	34 490,2	385 358,4
<b>2007</b>									
January	23 457,0	33 176,2	67 047,8	19 136,9	2 392,6	201 294,9	203 687,5	39 798,8	386 304,1
February	28 676,0	31 359,9	69 080,1	18 530,2	1 986,9	210 753,3	212 740,2	39 953,8	400 340,1
March	30 674,5	33 301,5	66 469,1	17 073,5	2 001,2	218 856,8	220 858,1	42 210,2	410 586,9
April	22 976,9	45 053,1	66 436,9	17 487,5	1 854,5	219 950,5	221 805,0	44 883,7	418 643,0
May	31 855,6	39 207,9	71 891,7	19 744,7	1 813,8	222 916,5	224 730,3	47 031,2	434 461,3
June	35 371,0	30 357,6	72 467,6	23 605,3	1 722,7	226 585,0	228 307,7	46 154,7	436 263,9
July	34 025,7	34 621,5	73 478,0	27 101,9	1 663,3	233 526,5	235 189,8	45 424,3	449 841,2
August	31 752,1	45 973,8	70 385,1	26 768,8	1 623,2	241 618,6	243 241,8	46 848,5	464 970,1
September	35 344,5	43 551,6	71 190,7	32 273,7	1 854,1	245 132,6	246 986,7	46 994,9	476 342,1
October	29 673,6	53 528,0	79 566,4	31 917,7	2 073,7	246 674,0	248 747,7	47 573,3	491 006,6
November	32 974,4	56 452,7	83 677,1	43 189,7	3 373,5	244 484,8	247 858,3	47 190,2	511 342,4
December	30 637,9	51 991,8	86 893,7	46 935,4	1 749,4	253 962,2	255 711,6	53 312,1	525 482,3

Source : NBR, Research Department

**BALANCE SHEET OF OTHER DEPOSITS INSTITUTIONS**

Table 8 (cont)

(In millions of RWF)

**LIABILITIES**

Description	DEPOSITS INCLUDED IN DEFINITION OF THE CURRENCY IN THE BROAD SENSE				GVT DEPOSITS	FOREIGN LIABILITIES	NBR CREDITS	EQUITY CAPITAL	OTHER LIABILITIES ELEMENTS	TOTAL LIABILITIES
	DEMAND DEPOSITS	FIXED-DEP AND REL ITEMS	FOREIGN EXCH DEPOSITS	SUB-TOTAL						
<b>2001</b>	38 421,1	26 888,6	27 850,7	93 160,4	12 525,2	4 643,9	1 352,3	26 182,5	14 636,0	<b>152 500,4</b>
<b>2002</b>	44 916,0	39 543,9	29 356,7	113 816,6	6 794,1	8 060,5	2 079,7	23 130,8	20 947,1	<b>175 348,5</b>
<b>2003</b>	50 849,9	38 272,6	41 523,8	130 646,3	7 949,0	11 123,3	1 216,3	27 936,9	21 768,1	<b>202 435,5</b>
<b>2004</b>	61 372,9	53 732,0	51 013,8	166 118,7	16 873,6	10 483,3	1 577,7	17 119,1	49 221,5	<b>261 393,9</b>
<b>2005</b>	84 621,3	70 754,2	43 672,7	199 048,2	24 269,0	11 403,5	1 379,8	20 125,6	48 623,3	<b>304 849,3</b>
<b>2006</b>	97 770,5	108 988,6	59 178,4	265 937,5	23 520,8	10 794,7	1 189,3	27 515,6	56 400,6	<b>385 358,4</b>
<b>2007</b>	154 690,3	138 663,2	68 634,0	361 987,5	22 695,5	17 171,7	1 298,9	43 950,3	56 081,3	<b>503 185,3</b>
<b>2001</b>										
January	38 919,2	24 398,5	29 151,7	92 469,4	10 264,7	4 174,0	1 678,3	23 813,8	11 407,3	<b>143 807,4</b>
February	35 899,8	27 420,0	29 304,7	92 624,4	9 632,2	3 421,0	1 607,3	23 924,9	12 453,3	<b>143 663,2</b>
March	34 078,0	28 018,0	27 913,4	90 009,4	10 352,9	3 837,6	1 617,8	24 335,7	12 521,0	<b>142 674,5</b>
April	36 658,9	26 569,0	27 018,6	90 246,5	11 032,0	3 356,5	1 560,4	24 224,4	13 306,4	<b>143 726,1</b>
May	37 187,4	26 951,3	28 902,2	93 040,8	12 425,3	4 895,4	1 506,5	24 534,4	13 400,7	<b>149 803,1</b>
June	38 283,1	25 891,0	27 361,8	91 535,9	12 817,3	5 571,4	3 272,6	24 248,9	14 285,8	<b>151 731,8</b>
July	37 646,3	23 256,2	28 169,7	89 072,1	14 256,2	7 437,9	3 077,1	24 988,9	12 628,1	<b>151 460,2</b>
August	37 475,6	21 735,3	27 365,4	86 576,3	13 565,1	6 281,3	2 688,1	25 210,9	14 231,2	<b>148 552,8</b>
September	37 519,7	22 279,3	30 504,4	90 303,5	13 087,4	4 218,1	2 512,9	25 921,2	14 223,0	<b>150 266,1</b>
October	35 468,8	23 799,3	29 759,1	89 027,2	14 779,3	5 088,6	1 493,5	26 161,5	14 893,9	<b>150 074,7</b>
November	36 765,9	24 677,9	29 093,0	90 538,8	13 684,0	3 935,7	3 272,6	26 189,3	17 107,5	<b>153 351,6</b>
December	38 421,1	26 888,6	27 850,7	93 160,4	12 525,2	4 643,9	1 352,3	26 182,5	14 636,0	<b>152 500,4</b>
<b>2002</b>										
January	37 346,8	34 663,4	26 037,5	98 047,7	6 440,0	6 667,6	2 195,2	25 993,1	16 503,2	<b>156 064,1</b>
February	37 723,9	35 371,9	27 078,3	100 174,1	6 467,8	6 520,3	1 318,4	25 951,9	15 258,5	<b>155 857,3</b>
March	36 920,9	35 041,7	28 464,0	100 426,6	7 976,8	6 670,6	1 688,0	25 040,5	15 398,7	<b>157 451,2</b>
April	38 540,9	34 844,0	26 375,8	99 760,7	6 981,0	8 221,5	1 246,1	25 079,9	15 446,9	<b>156 897,0</b>
May	40 334,1	34 223,7	29 626,4	104 184,2	5 789,9	7 459,9	1 203,9	25 547,2	16 749,5	<b>161 217,4</b>
June	38 833,4	37 899,3	27 723,5	104 456,2	6 250,6	11 272,0	2 224,7	25 858,7	16 612,3	<b>166 816,0</b>
July	40 941,0	39 612,7	32 584,7	113 138,4	6 609,3	7 860,2	1 424,8	25 879,8	16 563,2	<b>171 648,4</b>
August	41 460,9	38 876,7	32 203,8	112 541,4	6 271,1	9 486,0	1 365,6	25 238,6	18 847,2	<b>173 950,6</b>
September	42 870,7	33 143,6	30 562,5	106 576,8	11 078,1	8 870,7	1 161,0	25 665,7	15 929,0	<b>169 459,8</b>
October	40 398,6	42 253,3	30 934,6	113 586,5	6 925,3	9 049,0	1 154,4	25 629,5	17 984,8	<b>174 479,6</b>
November	40 782,4	41 102,4	30 313,0	112 197,8	7 492,0	6 668,3	1 142,5	26 006,6	18 259,6	<b>172 033,1</b>
December	44 925,6	39 552,8	29 529,5	114 007,9	6 794,4	8 060,5	2 079,7	23 130,8	20 947,1	<b>175 348,5</b>
<b>2003</b>										
January	45 852,7	38 627,9	29 966,5	114 447,1	7 312,5	7 396,8	1 067,7	24 429,9	21 304,2	<b>176 101,7</b>
February	44 851,3	40 722,0	30 526,1	116 099,4	8 248,8	7 441,1	1 059,8	24 083,2	21 371,6	<b>178 787,5</b>
March	45 224,1	38 347,0	30 295,4	113 866,5	7 116,5	6 872,8	1 015,9	22 826,1	21 891,3	<b>175 547,0</b>
April	45 313,5	39 100,8	31 075,4	115 489,7	5 555,5	9 229,4	1 006,1	23 521,4	23 927,1	<b>181 026,3</b>
May	45 048,6	41 308,0	33 558,9	119 915,5	6 273,3	8 639,4	1 011,0	23 666,7	23 874,4	<b>184 878,1</b>
June	49 068,5	29 397,7	35 966,3	114 432,5	13 790,1	11 679,8	1 947,8	24 439,1	25 783,4	<b>194 514,9</b>
July	47 721,9	39 979,4	37 500,1	125 201,4	5 828,7	11 947,2	1 990,1	25 918,8	24 251,5	<b>197 274,1</b>
August	49 276,6	37 506,6	39 007,1	125 790,3	5 675,2	11 445,8	1 182,2	26 003,7	23 691,2	<b>195 654,6</b>
September	51 061,4	35 750,1	37 959,2	124 770,6	7 533,2	10 545,4	1 170,1	26 743,4	24 777,5	<b>197 176,8</b>
October	48 086,9	41 252,9	41 070,1	130 410,0	6 382,3	10 909,3	1 269,7	27 194,7	22 623,9	<b>201 224,8</b>
November	47 858,7	39 397,3	39 830,6	127 086,7	6 181,2	10 753,3	1 243,8	27 649,5	20 127,2	<b>194 898,1</b>
December	50 849,9	38 272,6	41 523,8	130 646,3	7 949,0	11 123,3	1 216,3	27 936,9	21 768,1	<b>202 435,5</b>
<b>2004</b>										
January	56 687,4	42 721,2	41 361,0	140 769,6	13 739,6	11 796,2	2 848,3	4 372,3	43 719,4	<b>217 245,4</b>
February	54 094,5	43 678,8	43 612,1	141 385,4	13 516,8	13 975,4	1 446,0	4 575,8	41 160,3	<b>216 059,7</b>
March	54 734,9	43 435,6	40 780,3	138 950,8	13 635,6	13 111,5	1 597,0	4 931,3	42 825,8	<b>215 052,0</b>
April	55 703,6	41 524,5	43 150,7	140 378,8	13 555,7	14 040,4	1 576,8	5 447,9	41 712,3	<b>216 711,9</b>
May	56 185,4	43 410,2	40 996,0	140 591,6	15 434,6	12 851,7	1 501,2	5 844,7	43 475,2	<b>219 699,0</b>
June	50 394,4	42 782,0	45 013,2	138 189,6	17 086,3	12 852,4	1 489,0	5 459,2	44 623,7	<b>219 700,2</b>
July	56 794,1	45 374,9	44 216,2	146 385,2	15 669,4	11 600,3	1 607,0	5 901,8	46 151,8	<b>227 315,5</b>
August	54 258,5	49 254,7	42 526,6	146 039,8	15 682,5	12 183,8	1 718,5	6 150,0	43 127,4	<b>224 902,0</b>
September	54 835,7	48 382,1	41 435,8	144 653,6	15 957,7	13 189,8	1 704,6	7 856,0	46 374,2	<b>229 735,9</b>
October	56 824,2	49 576,7	42 367,4	148 768,3	16 628,8	11 628,6	1 704,6	7 263,2	47 146,9	<b>233 140,4</b>
November	57 321,6	52 657,5	42 308,5	152 287,6	15 214,1	15 450,7	1 598,6	9 437,4	47 872,5	<b>241 860,9</b>

**BALANCE SHEET OF OTHER DEPOSITS INSTITUTIONS**

(In millions of RWF)

Table 8 (cont)

**LIABILITIES**

Description	DEPOSITS INCLUDED IN DEFINITION OF THE CURRENCY IN THE BROAD SENSE				GVT DEPOSITS	FOREIGN LIABILITIES	NBR CREDITS	EQUITY CAPITAL	OTHER LIABILITIES ELEMENTS	TOTAL LIABILITIES
	DEMAND DEPOSITS	FIXED-DEP AND REL ITEMS	FOREIGN EXCH DEPOSITS	SUB-TOTAL						
December	61 372,9	53 732,0	51 013,8	166 118,7	16 873,6	10 483,3	1 577,7	17 119,1	49 221,5	<b>261 393,9</b>

**BALANCE SHEET OF OTHER DEPOSITS INSTITUTIONS**

(In millions of RWF)

Table 8 (cont)

**LIABILITIES**

Description	DEPOSITS INCLUDED IN DEFINITION OF THE CURRENCY IN THE BROAD SENSE				GVT DEPOSITS	FOREIGN LIABILITIES	NBR CREDITS	EQUITY CAPITAL	OTHER LIABILITIES ELEMENTS	TOTAL LIABILITIES
	DEMAND DEPOSITS	FIXED-DEP AND REL ITEMS	FOREIGN EXCH DEPOSITS	SUB-TOTAL						
<b>2005</b>										
January	65 027,9	52 447,8	49 651,8	167 127,5	15 859,7	11 424,0	1 661,7	16 903,8	48 579,6	<b>261 556,2</b>
February	70 386,2	50 710,6	48 458,0	169 554,8	16 755,9	10 209,7	1 645,8	16 976,8	48 685,9	<b>263 828,9</b>
March	72 323,1	52 847,3	47 328,3	172 498,7	20 595,0	12 006,5	1 630,0	16 365,4	48 420,4	<b>271 516,0</b>
April	72 427,6	53 963,6	48 111,0	174 502,2	18 292,7	9 762,6	1 629,8	16 918,3	47 127,8	<b>268 233,3</b>
May	77 424,9	56 628,6	47 935,2	181 988,7	17 183,6	11 430,9	1 491,6	17 331,4	48 847,5	<b>278 273,7</b>
June	76 618,5	58 390,2	46 677,6	181 686,3	20 343,9	10 886,8	1 477,4	16 481,9	50 251,5	<b>283 127,8</b>
July	82 893,9	63 826,5	46 118,3	192 838,7	16 595,6	11 183,9	1 477,4	18 914,8	49 066,4	<b>290 076,8</b>
August	79 805,9	62 695,2	46 984,6	189 485,7	16 252,2	12 007,5	1 437,0	19 543,4	50 027,4	<b>288 753,3</b>
September	77 240,4	62 076,3	45 074,0	184 390,7	16 447,5	11 291,1	1 423,7	15 580,6	52 409,9	<b>281 543,5</b>
October	77 635,5	65 557,5	46 291,6	189 484,6	15 661,7	10 698,8	1 406,4	16 318,9	52 435,6	<b>286 006,0</b>
November	83 466,9	69 096,1	45 690,1	198 253,1	16 439,7	10 098,7	1 393,1	18 195,6	51 387,9	<b>295 768,0</b>
December	84 621,3	70 754,2	43 672,7	199 048,2	24 269,0	11 403,5	1 379,8	20 125,6	48 623,3	<b>304 849,3</b>
<b>2006</b>										
January	77 920,3	69 095,5	44 902,8	191 918,7	22 649,3	16 279,3	1 357,7	21960,72	52 560,5	<b>306 726,2</b>
February	79 275,4	73 019,6	46 760,3	199 055,3	20 399,0	11 748,6	1 344,4	22 598,8	52 264,8	<b>307 410,9</b>
March	80 432,6	74 820,5	43 830,0	199 083,1	20 895,3	12 703,2	1 328,0	22 470,5	55 752,8	<b>312 232,9</b>
April	86 661,9	79 831,9	45 970,5	212 464,3	20 736,8	13 998,3	1 328,0	22 830,2	55 521,2	<b>326 878,7</b>
May	89 455,2	86 317,9	47 990,0	223 763,1	22 464,3	10 449,4	1 293,2	23 200,0	55 234,9	<b>336 404,9</b>
June	86 149,5	86 502,8	46 089,0	218 741,3	23 085,7	11 923,1	1 279,9	23 717,4	55 192,1	<b>333 939,5</b>
July	85 080,2	94 723,8	56 673,7	236 477,7	21 879,8	11 856,8	1 257,7	24 493,4	54 156,5	<b>350 121,9</b>
August	87 579,3	96 408,7	55 594,1	239 582,0	22 344,1	15 273,2	1 242,7	24 833,5	55 008,7	<b>358 284,2</b>
September	84 441,8	98 843,8	56 287,7	239 573,3	24 084,8	12 164,9	1 216,0	25 457,4	56 433,0	<b>358 929,5</b>
October	89 669,7	102 486,9	56 219,1	248 375,7	24 753,1	9 948,0	1 216,0	25 978,3	55 538,2	<b>365 809,4</b>
November	92 596,2	106 122,4	60 865,6	259 584,1	23 614,7	10 564,4	1 202,7	26 399,4	58 342,9	<b>379 708,3</b>
December	97 770,5	108 988,6	59 178,4	265 937,5	23 520,8	10 794,7	1 189,3	27 515,6	56 400,6	<b>385 358,4</b>
<b>2007</b>										
January	92 658,1	92 678,2	58 625,8	243 962,0	23 811,7	12 051,4	1 167,0	38 047,5	67 264,5	<b>386 304,2</b>
February	99 197,9	95 967,6	57 697,3	252 862,7	23 207,2	13 731,7	1 150,8	38 759,2	70 628,5	<b>400 340,1</b>
March	98 846,7	104 652,2	56 606,4	260 105,2	21 855,2	12 386,5	1 520,8	39 436,5	75 282,7	<b>410 586,9</b>
April	106 505,4	106 681,0	57 534,1	270 720,5	21 868,7	12 420,9	1 563,0	38 754,2	73 315,9	<b>418 643,0</b>
May	115 250,3	110 895,2	58 099,3	284 244,8	21 569,9	14 012,6	1 421,5	39 484,7	73 727,9	<b>434 461,4</b>
June	105 161,2	118 287,0	58 455,6	281 903,8	25 678,4	13 364,5	1 721,4	40 024,7	73 571,1	<b>436 263,9</b>
July	107 972,2	121 443,7	61 236,0	290 651,9	21 239,1	14 912,0	1 697,0	44 100,8	77 240,5	<b>449 841,3</b>
August	108 814,5	133 308,8	62 027,7	304 151,0	22 924,3	11 184,7	1 639,0	47 219,9	77 851,2	<b>464 970,1</b>
September	117 537,2	133 777,4	61 717,2	313 031,9	25 151,7	12 646,1	1 442,0	48 184,5	75 886,0	<b>476 342,1</b>
October	127 455,1	132 569,7	67 197,6	327 222,5	22 288,4	12 596,0	1 357,3	49 259,5	78 283,0	<b>491 006,6</b>
November	137 324,3	137 831,3	66 171,0	341 326,6	23 299,3	19 598,4	1 269,9	50 127,1	75 721,1	<b>511 342,3</b>
December	144 857,3	139 094,0	68 634,0	352 585,3	26 789,7	17 171,7	1 298,9	55 050,7	72 586,0	<b>525 482,3</b>

Source : BNR, Etudes

**MONETARY SURVEY EXTENDED TO UBPR**  
(In millions of RWF)

Table 9

ASSETS	MONEY (M1)			NEAR-MONEY			MONEY SUPPLY(M2)	TOTAL RESSOURCES
	CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION OUTSIDE BANKS	DEMAND DEPOSITS	TOTAL MONEY (M1)	FIXED TERM DEPOSITS	FOREIGN EXCH DEPOSITS	TOTAL NEAR-MONEY		
<b>2003</b>	35 920,0	50 849,9	<b>86 769,9</b>	38 272,6	42 480,9	<b>80 753,6</b>	167 523,5	<b>167 523,5</b>
2004	40 297,9	61 121,8	<b>101 419,7</b>	53 732,0	51 013,8	<b>104 745,8</b>	206 165,5	<b>206 165,5</b>
2005	47 028,1	84 771,5	<b>131 799,6</b>	70 754,2	43 672,7	<b>114 426,9</b>	246 226,5	<b>246 226,5</b>
2006	52 730,9	103 274,6	<b>156 005,5</b>	105 788,6	59 178,4	<b>164 967,0</b>	320 972,5	<b>320 972,5</b>
2007	63 224,0	154 690,3	<b>217 914,3</b>	138 663,2	68 634,0	<b>207 297,2</b>	425 211,5	<b>425 211,5</b>
<b>2002</b>								
January	26 430,6	37 346,8	<b>63 777,4</b>	34 663,4	26 530,7	<b>61 194,1</b>	124 971,8	<b>124 971,8</b>
February	25 566,4	37 723,9	<b>63 290,3</b>	35 371,9	27 392,4	<b>62 764,3</b>	126 054,8	<b>126 054,8</b>
March	26 229,4	36 920,9	<b>63 150,3</b>	35 041,7	28 840,1	<b>63 881,8</b>	127 032,1	<b>127 032,1</b>
April	26 729,8	38 540,9	<b>65 270,7</b>	34 844,0	26 998,0	<b>61 842,0</b>	127 112,7	<b>127 112,7</b>
May	26 694,8	40 334,1	<b>67 028,9</b>	34 223,7	30 392,1	<b>64 615,8</b>	131 644,7	<b>131 644,7</b>
June	28 207,1	38 833,4	<b>67 040,5</b>	37 899,3	28 522,8	<b>66 422,1</b>	133 462,6	<b>133 462,6</b>
July	27 884,8	40 941,0	<b>68 825,8</b>	39 612,6	33 205,4	<b>72 818,0</b>	141 643,9	<b>141 643,9</b>
August	27 650,9	41 460,9	<b>69 111,8</b>	38 876,7	32 833,5	<b>71 710,2</b>	140 937,0	<b>140 937,0</b>
September	26 246,9	42 870,7	<b>69 117,6</b>	33 143,6	31 222,8	<b>64 366,4</b>	133 483,9	<b>133 483,9</b>
October	26 863,8	40 398,5	<b>67 262,3</b>	42 253,3	31 621,2	<b>73 874,5</b>	141 136,9	<b>141 136,9</b>
November	27 071,3	40 782,4	<b>67 853,7</b>	41 102,4	31 013,9	<b>72 116,3</b>	139 970,0	<b>139 970,0</b>
December	29 992,8	44 925,6	<b>74 918,4</b>	39 552,8	30 115,2	<b>69 668,0</b>	144 567,9	<b>144 567,9</b>
<b>2003</b>								
January	28 000,8	45 852,7	<b>73 853,5</b>	39 917,4	30 697,4	<b>70 614,9</b>	144 468,3	<b>144 468,3</b>
February	29 882,7	44 851,3	<b>74 734,0</b>	40 722,0	32 151,5	<b>72 873,5</b>	147 607,4	<b>147 607,4</b>
March	29 257,1	45 224,1	<b>74 481,2</b>	38 545,3	31 410,8	<b>69 956,1</b>	144 437,3	<b>144 437,3</b>
April	29 772,5	45 313,5	<b>75 086,1</b>	39 100,8	32 442,9	<b>71 543,7</b>	146 629,8	<b>146 629,8</b>
May	30 744,8	45 048,6	<b>75 793,4</b>	41 308,0	35 155,6	<b>76 463,6</b>	152 257,0	<b>152 257,0</b>
June	31 319,3	49 068,5	<b>80 387,7</b>	29 397,7	37 699,2	<b>67 097,0</b>	147 484,7	<b>147 484,7</b>
July	33 225,4	47 721,9	<b>80 947,3</b>	39 979,4	39 134,2	<b>79 113,6</b>	160 060,9	<b>160 060,9</b>
August	32 756,8	49 276,6	<b>82 033,3</b>	37 506,6	39 993,5	<b>77 500,0</b>	159 533,4	<b>159 533,4</b>
September	34 190,0	51 061,4	<b>85 251,4</b>	35 750,1	38 943,0	<b>74 693,0</b>	159 944,4	<b>159 944,4</b>
October	32 625,3	48 086,9	<b>80 712,2</b>	41 252,9	42 081,7	<b>83 334,6</b>	164 046,8	<b>164 046,8</b>
November	32 885,4	47 858,7	<b>80 744,2</b>	39 397,3	40 664,5	<b>80 061,8</b>	160 805,9	<b>160 805,9</b>
December	35 920,0	50 849,9	<b>86 769,9</b>	38 272,6	42 480,9	<b>80 753,6</b>	167 523,5	<b>167 523,5</b>
<b>2004</b>								
January	30 767,0	56 687,4	<b>87 454,4</b>	42 721,2	41 361,0	<b>84 082,2</b>	171 536,6	<b>171 536,6</b>
February	31 295,0	54 094,5	<b>85 389,5</b>	43 678,8	43 612,1	<b>87 290,9</b>	172 680,4	<b>172 680,4</b>
March	30 853,4	54 734,9	<b>85 588,3</b>	43 435,6	40 780,3	<b>84 215,9</b>	169 804,2	<b>169 804,2</b>
April	31 729,1	55 703,6	<b>87 432,7</b>	41 524,5	43 150,7	<b>84 675,2</b>	172 107,9	<b>172 107,9</b>
May	33 172,5	56 185,4	<b>89 357,9</b>	43 410,2	40 996,0	<b>84 406,2</b>	173 764,1	<b>173 764,1</b>
June	36 383,1	50 394,4	<b>86 777,5</b>	42 782,0	45 013,2	<b>87 795,2</b>	174 572,7	<b>174 572,7</b>
July	37 860,0	56 794,1	<b>94 654,0</b>	45 374,9	44 216,2	<b>89 591,1</b>	184 245,1	<b>184 245,1</b>
August	35 491,8	54 258,5	<b>89 750,2</b>	49 254,7	42 526,6	<b>91 781,3</b>	181 531,5	<b>181 531,5</b>
September	35 968,2	54 835,7	<b>90 803,8</b>	48 382,1	41 435,8	<b>89 817,9</b>	180 621,7	<b>180 621,7</b>
October	35 675,7	56 824,2	<b>92 499,8</b>	49 576,7	42 367,4	<b>91 944,1</b>	184 443,9	<b>184 443,9</b>
November	35 260,0	57 321,6	<b>92 581,6</b>	52 657,5	42 308,5	<b>94 966,0</b>	187 547,6	<b>187 547,6</b>
December	40 297,9	61 121,8	<b>101 419,7</b>	53 732,0	51 013,8	<b>104 745,8</b>	206 165,5	<b>206 165,5</b>
<b>2005</b>								
January	35 547,9	65 062,3	<b>100 610,2</b>	52 447,8	49 651,8	<b>102 099,6</b>	202 709,8	<b>202 709,8</b>
February	35 222,4	70 275,0	<b>105 497,5</b>	50 710,6	48 458,0	<b>99 168,6</b>	204 666,1	<b>204 666,1</b>
March	35 493,5	72 251,7	<b>107 745,2</b>	52 847,3	47 328,3	<b>100 175,6</b>	207 920,8	<b>207 920,8</b>
April	36 979,9	72 396,5	<b>109 376,5</b>	53 963,6	48 111,0	<b>102 074,6</b>	211 451,1	<b>211 451,1</b>
May	39 272,1	77 403,7	<b>116 675,8</b>	56 628,6	47 935,2	<b>104 563,8</b>	221 239,6	<b>221 239,6</b>
June	42 956,5	76 637,8	<b>119 594,3</b>	58 390,2	46 677,6	<b>105 067,8</b>	224 662,1	<b>224 662,1</b>
July	42 562,5	82 913,7	<b>125 476,2</b>	63 826,5	46 118,3	<b>109 944,8</b>	235 421,0	<b>235 421,0</b>
August	40 555,8	79 822,9	<b>120 378,7</b>	62 695,2	46 984,6	<b>109 679,8</b>	230 058,5	<b>230 058,5</b>
September	40 068,4	77 288,2	<b>117 356,5</b>	62 076,3	45 074,0	<b>107 150,3</b>	224 506,8	<b>224 506,8</b>
October	40 650,5	77 606,5	<b>118 257,0</b>	65 557,5	46 291,6	<b>111 849,1</b>	230 106,1	<b>230 106,1</b>
November	41 555,5	83 558,6	<b>125 114,0</b>	69 096,1	45 690,1	<b>114 786,2</b>	239 900,2	<b>239 900,2</b>
December	47 028,1	84 771,5	<b>131 799,6</b>	70 754,2	43 672,7	<b>114 426,9</b>	246 226,5	<b>246 226,5</b>
<b>2006</b>								
January	42 081,1	79 262,4	<b>121 343,5</b>	69 095,5	44 902,8	<b>113 998,4</b>	235 341,8	<b>235 341,8</b>
February	41 734,7	83 741,4	<b>125 476,0</b>	70 519,6	46 760,3	<b>117 279,9</b>	242 755,9	<b>242 755,9</b>
March	43 144,3	86 706,2	<b>129 850,5</b>	71 220,5	43 830,0	<b>115 050,5</b>	244 901,0	<b>244 901,0</b>
April	44 739,0	92 369,2	<b>137 108,2</b>	76 231,9	45 970,5	<b>122 202,4</b>	259 310,6	<b>259 310,6</b>
May	45 904,5	95 327,5	<b>141 232,0</b>	82 717,9	47 990,0	<b>130 708,0</b>	271 939,9	<b>271 939,9</b>
June	49 071,5	91 368,8	<b>140 440,3</b>	83 302,8	46 089,0	<b>129 391,8</b>	269 832,1	<b>269 832,1</b>
July	48 409,6	91 460,2	<b>139 869,9</b>	90 523,8	56 673,7	<b>147 197,5</b>	287 067,4	<b>287 067,4</b>
August	46 458,7	92 740,5	<b>139 199,2</b>	93 208,7	55 594,1	<b>148 802,7</b>	288 001,9	<b>288 001,9</b>
September	45 389,1	90 077,5	<b>135 466,6</b>	95 643,8	56 287,7	<b>151 931,5</b>	287 398,1	<b>287 398,1</b>
October	45 524,4	95 818,2	<b>141 342,5</b>	99 149,5	56 219,1	<b>155 368,7</b>	296 711,2	<b>296 711,2</b>
November	45 970,8	102 639,5	<b>148 610,3</b>	99 646,0	60 865,6	<b>160 511,5</b>	309 121,8	<b>309 121,8</b>
December	52 730,9	103 274,6	<b>156 005,5</b>	105 788,6	59 178,4	<b>164 967,0</b>	320 972,5	<b>320 972,5</b>
<b>2007</b>								
January	46 573,1	98 519,7	<b>145 092,7</b>	92 678,2	58 625,8	<b>151 303,9</b>	296 396,7	<b>296 396,7</b>
February	45 820,0	106 542,3	<b>152 362,3</b>	95 967,6	57 697,3	<b>153 664,8</b>	306 027,1	<b>306 027,1</b>
March	47 241,5	104 676,0	<b>151 917,5</b>	104 652,2	56 606,4	<b>161 258,5</b>	313 176,0	<b>313 176,0</b>
April	47 899,3	114 562,1	<b>162 461,4</b>	106 681,0	57 534,1	<b>164 215,1</b>	326 676,5	<b>326 676,5</b>
May	49 625,6	125 085,0	<b>174 710,6</b>	110 895,2	58 099,3	<b>168 994,6</b>	343 705,2	<b>343 705,2</b>
June	51 732,9	113 361,9	<b>165 094,8</b>	118 287,0	58 455,6	<b>176 742,6</b>	341 837,3	<b>341 837,3</b>
July	54 572,6	115 369,1	<b>169 941,8</b>	121 443,7	61 236,0	<b>182 679,7</b>	352 621,5	<b>352 621,5</b>
August	52 841,6	117 511,7	<b>170 353,3</b>	132 989,9	62 027,7	<b>195 017,6</b>	365 370,9	<b>365 370,9</b>
September	52 842,2	125 856,6	<b>178 698,8</b>	133 459,2	61 717,2	<b>195 176,4</b>	373 875,2	<b>373 875,2</b>
October	53 918,6	135 345,9	<b>189 264,4</b>	132 228,9	67 197,6	<b>199 426,5</b>	388 690,9	<b>388 690,9</b>
November	54 791,0	146 691,7	<b>201 482,7</b>	137 416,6	66 171,0	<b>203 587,6</b>	405 070,3	<b>405 070,3</b>
December	63 224,0	154 690,3	<b>217 914,3</b>	138 663,2	68 634,0	<b>207 297,2</b>	425 211,5	<b>425 211,5</b>

Source: BNR, Etudes

MONETARY SURVEY EXTENDED TO THE UBPR)

Table 9 (suite)

Description	(In millions of Rwf)											OTHER ITEMS NETS	TOTAL USES
	FOREIGN ASSETS			DOMESTIC CREDIT						TOTAL			
	GROSS ASSETS	GROSS LIABILITIES	NET ASSETS	NETS CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT			CREDIT TO ECONOMY		DOMESTIC CREDIT				
				CLAIMS	DEPOSITS	NETS CLAIMS	CLAIMS ON PUBL. ENTER.	CLAIMS ON PRIV. SECT.					
<b>2003</b>	174 100,5	69 962,9	<b>104 137,6</b>	58 778,6	38 435,1	<b>20 343,4</b>	4 900,3	93 587,7	118 831,4	-55 445,5	<b>167 523,5</b>		
<b>2004</b>	239 031,3	66 226,8	<b>172 804,5</b>	63 450,4	91 712,0	<b>-28 261,6</b>	4 631,7	133 896,0	110 266,0	-76 905,1	<b>206 165,5</b>		
<b>2005</b>	277 290,6	54 767,9	<b>222 522,70</b>	67 147,8	127 753,3	-60 605,5	2 180,1	165 734,8	107 309,5	-83 605,0	<b>246 227,2</b>		
<b>2006</b>	312 193,99	27 053,0	<b>285 141,04</b>	68 160,8	139 652,4	-71 491,6	2 406,0	211 307,3	142 221,7	-106 390,2	<b>320 972,5</b>		
<b>2007</b>	387 495,6	35 941,8	<b>351 553,73</b>	88 173,9	164 806,6	-76 632,7	1 762,5	257 475,0	182 604,8	-108 949,0	<b>425 209,6</b>		
<b>2002</b>													
January	123 412,6	52 400,1	<b>71 012,4</b>	54 267,7	30 000,2	<b>24 267,5</b>	967,8	73 227,1	98 462,4	-44 503,0	<b>124 971,8</b>		
February	121 007,0	52 076,7	<b>68 930,3</b>	54 724,3	29 336,1	<b>25 388,2</b>	1 882,0	73 007,3	100 277,5	-43 153,0	<b>126 054,8</b>		
March	121 160,8	51 953,5	<b>69 207,4</b>	54 873,2	32 317,0	<b>22 556,2</b>	1 866,7	73 323,9	97 746,8	-39 922,1	<b>127 032,1</b>		
April	119 722,6	53 736,7	<b>65 985,9</b>	57 830,7	31 626,7	<b>26 204,0</b>	1 638,7	73 833,9	101 676,6	-40 549,8	<b>127 112,7</b>		
May	115 896,8	54 174,1	<b>61 722,6</b>	64 182,6	29 589,8	<b>34 592,8</b>	1 630,6	76 057,0	112 280,4	-42 358,3	<b>131 644,7</b>		
June	130 101,8	59 449,7	<b>70 652,1</b>	53 391,5	32 151,7	<b>21 239,8</b>	1 700,9	78 624,0	101 564,7	-38 754,2	<b>133 462,6</b>		
July	132 351,9	57 288,5	<b>75 063,4</b>	58 351,0	29 744,9	<b>28 606,1</b>	1 977,9	77 816,7	108 400,7	-41 820,2	<b>141 643,9</b>		
August	136 797,8	61 620,2	<b>75 177,6</b>	54 205,7	28 659,8	<b>25 545,9</b>	2 954,7	78 744,7	107 245,3	-41 486,2	<b>140 936,7</b>		
September	131 520,8	58 215,4	<b>73 305,4</b>	55 722,7	33 988,1	<b>21 734,5</b>	2 122,7	78 604,0	102 481,2	-42 282,7	<b>133 483,9</b>		
October	134 523,5	59 104,4	<b>75 419,1</b>	59 560,0	30 361,9	<b>29 198,1</b>	2 628,6	79 216,0	111 042,7	-45 324,9	<b>141 136,9</b>		
November	134 717,4	59 695,5	<b>75 017,8</b>	63 287,6	35 715,9	<b>27 571,6</b>	2 764,4	80 054,4	110 390,4	-45 438,2	<b>139 970,0</b>		
December	163 868,9	60 269,6	<b>103 641,6</b>	57 319,4	54 743,7	<b>2 578,2</b>	3 532,4	83 090,6	89 201,2	-48 274,9	<b>144 567,9</b>		
<b>2003</b>													
January	165 585,0	60 939,5	<b>104 645,4</b>	56 694,6	52 285,9	<b>4 408,7</b>	2 479,0	81 597,3	88 485,0	-48 662,1	<b>144 468,4</b>		
February	162 972,0	60 877,0	<b>102 095,0</b>	61 464,1	53 385,4	<b>8 078,8</b>	1 704,9	82 004,2	91 787,9	-46 275,5	<b>147 607,4</b>		
March	162 936,6	60 051,1	<b>102 885,5</b>	56 477,2	45 346,8	<b>11 130,3</b>	2 427,3	76 951,6	90 509,2	-48 957,3	<b>144 437,4</b>		
April	160 797,1	63 431,6	<b>97 365,5</b>	62 180,4	41 630,9	<b>20 549,5</b>	1 939,2	75 333,8	97 822,6	-48 558,3	<b>146 629,8</b>		
May	169 164,5	65 419,2	<b>103 745,3</b>	59 211,8	40 468,9	<b>18 742,9</b>	1 903,6	78 410,5	99 056,9	-50 545,2	<b>152 257,0</b>		
June	172 649,4	68 908,0	<b>103 741,4</b>	62 672,6	51 545,8	<b>11 126,8</b>	3 332,5	83 077,8	97 537,2	-53 793,9	<b>147 484,7</b>		
July	170 580,7	70 096,2	<b>100 484,5</b>	63 377,6	40 827,3	<b>22 550,3</b>	4 455,9	83 559,1	110 565,3	-50 988,9	<b>160 060,9</b>		
August	158 210,8	64 409,9	<b>93 800,9</b>	65 634,2	40 131,8	<b>25 502,4</b>	4 826,8	86 348,0	116 677,2	-50 944,7	<b>159 533,4</b>		
September	156 300,7	65 769,1	<b>90 531,6</b>	67 515,1	41 491,9	<b>26 023,2</b>	4 755,0	91 214,4	121 952,7	-52 579,9	<b>159 944,4</b>		
October	161 356,1	67 405,5	<b>93 950,6</b>	68 620,6	39 351,6	<b>27 269,0</b>	4 652,0	90 816,9	122 737,8	-52 641,6	<b>164 046,8</b>		
November	163 781,5	68 081,8	<b>95 699,7</b>	58 093,7	39 860,4	<b>18 233,4</b>	4 910,8	93 148,0	116 292,1	-51 186,0	<b>160 805,8</b>		
December	174 100,5	69 962,9	<b>104 137,6</b>	58 778,6	38 435,1	<b>20 343,4</b>	4 900,3	93 587,7	118 831,4	-55 445,5	<b>167 523,5</b>		
<b>2004</b>													
January	184 140,9	71 212,6	<b>112 928,3</b>	54 266,2	51 607,3	<b>2 658,9</b>	5 384,3	111 427,1	119 470,3	-60 862,0	<b>171 536,6</b>		
February	180 576,7	73 413,7	<b>107 163,0</b>	56 629,3	47 108,9	<b>9 520,4</b>	5 171,4	111 923,0	126 614,8	-61 097,5	<b>172 680,3</b>		
March	174 978,3	71 009,6	<b>103 968,7</b>	56 151,5	48 057,5	<b>8 094,0</b>	4 042,9	114 659,0	126 795,9	-60 960,4	<b>169 804,2</b>		
April	167 917,4	70 227,2	<b>97 690,2</b>	61 933,7	47 252,2	<b>14 681,5</b>	3 960,7	113 625,6	132 267,9	-57 850,1	<b>172 108,0</b>		
May	175 297,3	68 674,7	<b>106 622,6</b>	68 222,3	62 599,9	<b>5 622,4</b>	3 946,9	116 827,5	126 396,8	-59 255,3	<b>173 764,1</b>		
June	178 719,1	69 502,8	<b>109 216,3</b>	56 921,4	52 898,5	<b>4 022,9</b>	5 062,7	117 990,6	127 076,3	-61 719,8	<b>174 572,8</b>		
July	173 646,2	66 788,2	<b>106 858,0</b>	63 248,2	49 032,1	<b>14 216,1</b>	4 836,4	120 492,0	139 544,5	-62 157,3	<b>184 245,2</b>		
August	174 308,6	68 440,0	<b>105 868,6</b>	65 929,1	57 356,9	<b>8 572,3</b>	4 822,4	120 696,4	134 091,1	-58 428,2	<b>181 531,5</b>		
September	190 511,8	78 707,9	<b>111 803,9</b>	56 252,7	56 685,4	<b>-432,7</b>	4 918,1	125 353,1	129 838,5	-61 020,7	<b>180 621,7</b>		
October	193 868,6	66 529,9	<b>127 338,7</b>	56 687,5	67 519,9	<b>-10 832,4</b>	4 608,1	125 771,9	119 547,6	-62 442,3	<b>184 444,0</b>		
November	198 629,4	71 538,1	<b>127 091,3</b>	57 477,0	60 076,8	<b>-2 599,8</b>	4 732,3	126 876,2	129 008,7	-68 552,4	<b>187 547,6</b>		
December	239 031,3	66 226,8	<b>172 804,5</b>	63 450,4	91 712,0	<b>-28 261,6</b>	4 631,7	133 896,0	110 266,0	-76 905,1	<b>206 165,5</b>		

MONETARY SURVEY EXTENDED TO THE UBPR)

Table 9 (suite)

Description	(In millions of Rwf)											OTHER ITEMS NETS	TOTAL USES	
	FOREIGN ASSETS			DOMESTIC CREDIT						TOTAL				
	GROSS ASSETS	GROSS LIABILITIES	NET ASSETS	NETS CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT		CREDIT TO ECONOMY		DOMESTIC CREDIT						
			CLAIMS	DEPOSITS	NETS CLAIMS	CLAIMS ON PUBL. ENTER.	CLAIMS ON PRIV. SECT.							
<b>2005</b>														
January	233 030,2	64 546,0	<b>168 484,20</b>	66 737,5	89 316,0	<b>-22 578,5</b>	4 617,0	129 992,3	112 030,8		-77 805,1	<b>202 709,8</b>		
February	232 500,8	63 720,0	<b>168 780,83</b>	62 237,2	91 100,0	<b>-28 862,7</b>	4 266,5	130 308,7	105 712,5		-69 827,2	<b>204 666,1</b>		
March	236 905,9	62 849,6	<b>174 056,35</b>	68 502,9	98 918,4	<b>-30 415,5</b>	3 404,4	133 132,6	106 121,5		-72 257,2	<b>207 920,7</b>		
April	240 178,9	61 231,0	<b>178 947,92</b>	68 683,5	108 356,7	<b>-39 673,2</b>	2 169,4	140 046,8	102 543,0		-70 039,9	<b>211 451,0</b>		
May	233 816,8	61 211,7	<b>172 605,10</b>	68 450,9	95 414,9	<b>-26 964,0</b>	2 806,0	144 579,1	120 421,1		-71 786,7	<b>221 239,5</b>		
June	239 249,2	58 713,2	<b>180 536,00</b>	73 388,6	110 472,1	<b>-37 083,5</b>	2 935,2	151 918,1	117 769,8		-73 644,3	<b>224 661,4</b>		
July	240 111,8	58 010,1	<b>182 101,70</b>	69 297,1	102 496,5	<b>-33 199,4</b>	2 554,6	157 050,4	126 405,6		-73 085,7	<b>235 421,6</b>		
August	242 313,8	67 559,9	<b>174 753,90</b>	66 967,4	94 917,7	<b>-27 950,3</b>	2 046,9	158 325,2	132 421,8		-77 117,2	<b>230 058,5</b>		
September	237 029,0	58 824,9	<b>178 204,10</b>	60 572,2	97 124,0	<b>-36 551,8</b>	2 141,9	159 132,0	124 722,0		-78 419,4	<b>224 506,8</b>		
October	249 002,8	56 950,3	<b>192 052,50</b>	60 714,9	104 782,0	<b>-44 067,1</b>	1 819,3	161 036,2	118 788,5		-80 735,1	<b>230 105,9</b>		
November	250 825,1	55 365,3	<b>195 459,80</b>	61 487,1	99 326,7	<b>-37 839,7</b>	1 841,7	162 248,9	126 250,9		-81 810,5	<b>239 900,2</b>		
December	277 290,6	54 767,9	<b>222 522,70</b>	67 147,8	127 753,3	<b>-60 605,5</b>	2 180,1	165 734,8	107 309,5		-83 605,0	<b>246 227,2</b>		
<b>2006</b>														
January	273 746,1	17 939,6	<b>255 806,52</b>	65 737,7	165 393,5	<b>-99 645,8</b>	1 462,9	166 642,7	68 459,8		-88 924,5	<b>235 341,8</b>		
February	275 571,4	13 820,8	<b>261 750,69</b>	61 190,3	164 794,2	<b>-103 603,9</b>	3 362,9	169 842,4	69 601,4		-88 596,1	<b>242 755,9</b>		
March	278 720,9	14 289,4	<b>264 431,49</b>	59 424,5	168 481,5	<b>-109 057,1</b>	2 785,8	175 972,8	69 701,5		-89 232,1	<b>244 901,0</b>		
April	301 276,7	16 163,2	<b>285 113,47</b>	58 846,0	176 109,0	<b>-117 263,0</b>	2 123,9	179 680,8	64 541,6		-90 344,5	<b>259 310,6</b>		
May	294 757,5	12 762,1	<b>281 995,41</b>	55 626,4	162 472,3	<b>-106 845,9</b>	2 342,8	184 894,0	80 390,9		-90 446,4	<b>271 939,9</b>		
June	294 449,5	15 590,7	<b>278 858,83</b>	57 403,4	163 672,9	<b>-106 269,5</b>	2 308,8	189 646,7	85 686,0		-94 712,7	<b>269 832,2</b>		
July	298 254,0	15 783,7	<b>282 470,26</b>	56 386,6	157 347,7	<b>-100 961,1</b>	1 537,1	195 953,1	96 529,1		-91 932,0	<b>287 067,4</b>		
August	300 883,6	18 497,1	<b>282 386,48</b>	55 620,3	150 993,1	<b>-95 372,8</b>	1 523,1	199 377,9	105 528,2		-99 912,8	<b>288 001,9</b>		
September	295 760,2	15 663,9	<b>280 096,26</b>	55 581,3	143 923,4	<b>-88 342,1</b>	1 408,5	202 767,9	115 834,3		-108 532,5	<b>287 398,1</b>		
October	290 998,9	13 315,0	<b>277 683,88</b>	55 727,7	136 421,7	<b>-80 694,0</b>	1 446,7	205 407,5	126 160,2		-107 133,2	<b>296 710,9</b>		
November	293 445,0	15 858,9	<b>277 586,09</b>	56 883,9	126 061,0	<b>-69 177,1</b>	1 402,5	208 860,5	141 086,0		-109 550,6	<b>309 121,5</b>		
December	312 193,99	27 053,0	<b>285 141,04</b>	68 160,8	139 652,4	<b>-71 491,6</b>	2 406,0	211 307,3	142 221,7		-106 390,2	<b>320 972,5</b>		
<b>2007</b>														
January	303 727,8	29 333,7	<b>274 394,15</b>	60 929,8	140 727,0	<b>-79 797,2</b>	2 416,0	204 785,0	127 403,8		-105 401,7	<b>296 396,2</b>		
February	302 420,1	32 594,0	<b>269 826,14</b>	62 586,2	133 133,2	<b>-70 546,9</b>	2 010,3	214 278,9	145 742,2		-109 541,3	<b>306 027,0</b>		
March	290 281,1	29 108,2	<b>261 172,83</b>	60 195,2	120 588,0	<b>-60 392,8</b>	2 024,5	222 453,0	164 084,8		-112 081,5	<b>313 176,0</b>		
April	284 950,8	29 057,1	<b>255 893,74</b>	65 349,0	116 389,8	<b>-51 040,8</b>	1 875,8	223 631,9	174 466,9		-103 684,2	<b>326 676,4</b>		
May	315 434,1	30 929,7	<b>284 504,47</b>	60 962,5	132 670,4	<b>-71 707,9</b>	1 834,1	227 134,0	157 260,2		-98 059,4	<b>343 705,2</b>		
June	378 179,3	30 480,6	<b>347 698,62</b>	64 819,1	190 859,1	<b>-126 039,9</b>	1 741,9	230 463,6	106 165,6		-112 026,9	<b>341 837,3</b>		
July	373 217,5	33 003,8	<b>340 213,71</b>	68 317,4	177 879,3	<b>-109 561,9</b>	1 681,5	237 044,9	129 164,5		-116 756,7	<b>352 621,5</b>		
August	362 160,8	29 274,8	<b>332 886,02</b>	67 985,5	166 565,9	<b>-98 580,4</b>	1 640,3	245 451,4	148 511,3		-116 026,4	<b>365 371,0</b>		
September	350 432,8	31 033,8	<b>319 398,94</b>	73 493,6	149 067,8	<b>-75 574,2</b>	1 870,3	248 825,8	175 121,9		-120 645,6	<b>373 875,2</b>		
October	347 930,8	31 196,8	<b>316 734,03</b>	73 137,6	139 234,5	<b>-66 096,9</b>	2 088,8	250 396,4	186 388,3		-114 431,4	<b>388 690,9</b>		
November	363 453,7	40 386,7	<b>323 066,98</b>	90 738,8	148 549,6	<b>-57 810,8</b>	3 387,7	248 267,8	193 844,7		-111 841,5	<b>405 070,2</b>		
December	387 495,6	35 941,8	<b>351 553,73</b>	88 173,9	164 806,6	<b>-76 632,7</b>	1 762,5	257 475,0	182 604,8		-108 949,0	<b>425 209,6</b>		

Source : BNR, Etudes

**MONETARY SURVEY WITHOUT UBPR**

(In millions of RWF)

**Table 9 (bis)**

Period	RESSOURCES			NEAR-MONEY			MONEY SUPPLY(M2)	TOTAL RESSOURCES
	MONEY (M1)			NEAR-MONEY				
	CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION OUTSIDE BANKS	DEMAND DEPOSITS	TOTAL MONEY (M1)	FIXED TERM DEPOSITS	FOREIGN EXCH DEPOSITS	TOTAL NEAR MONEY		
<b>2003</b>	35 920,0	50 849,9	<b>86 769,9</b>	38 272,6	42 480,9	<b>80 753,6</b>	167 523,5	<b>167 523,5</b>
<b>2004</b>	38 855,0	63 235,2	<b>102 090,2</b>	33 886,4	51 248,4	<b>85 134,8</b>	187 225,0	<b>187 225,0</b>
<b>2005</b>	48 274,5	84 557,2	<b>132 831,7</b>	41 867,9	43 672,7	<b>85 540,6</b>	218 372,3	<b>218 372,3</b>
<b>2006</b>	54 648,7	103 134,6	<b>157 783,3</b>	69 020,7	58 842,4	<b>127 863,1</b>	285 646,3	<b>285 646,3</b>
<b>2007</b>	67 331,1	160 993,8	<b>228 324,9</b>	78 314,6	68 634,0	<b>146 948,7</b>	375 273,5	<b>375 273,5</b>
<b>2002</b>								
January	26 430,6	37 346,8	<b>63 777,4</b>	34 663,4	26 530,7	<b>61 194,1</b>	124 971,8	<b>124 971,8</b>
February	25 566,4	37 723,9	<b>63 290,3</b>	35 371,9	27 392,4	<b>62 764,3</b>	126 054,8	<b>126 054,8</b>
March	26 229,4	36 920,9	<b>63 150,3</b>	35 041,7	28 840,1	<b>63 881,8</b>	127 032,1	<b>127 032,1</b>
April	26 729,8	38 540,9	<b>65 270,7</b>	34 844,0	26 998,0	<b>61 842,0</b>	127 112,7	<b>127 112,7</b>
May	26 694,8	40 334,1	<b>67 028,9</b>	34 223,7	30 392,1	<b>64 615,8</b>	131 644,7	<b>131 644,7</b>
June	28 207,1	38 833,4	<b>67 040,5</b>	37 899,3	28 522,8	<b>66 422,1</b>	133 462,6	<b>133 462,6</b>
July	27 894,8	40 941,0	<b>68 825,8</b>	39 612,6	33 205,4	<b>72 818,0</b>	141 643,9	<b>141 643,9</b>
August	27 650,9	41 480,9	<b>69 111,8</b>	38 876,7	32 833,5	<b>71 710,2</b>	140 937,0	<b>140 937,0</b>
September	26 246,9	42 870,7	<b>69 117,6</b>	33 143,6	31 222,8	<b>64 366,4</b>	133 483,9	<b>133 483,9</b>
October	26 863,8	40 398,5	<b>67 262,3</b>	42 253,3	31 621,2	<b>73 874,5</b>	141 136,9	<b>141 136,9</b>
November	27 071,3	40 782,4	<b>67 853,7</b>	41 102,4	31 013,9	<b>72 116,3</b>	139 970,0	<b>139 970,0</b>
December	29 992,8	44 925,6	<b>74 918,4</b>	39 552,8	30 115,2	<b>69 668,0</b>	144 567,9	<b>144 567,9</b>
<b>2003</b>								
January	28 000,8	45 852,7	<b>73 853,5</b>	39 917,4	30 697,4	<b>70 614,9</b>	144 468,3	<b>144 468,3</b>
February	29 882,7	44 851,3	<b>74 734,0</b>	40 722,0	32 151,5	<b>72 873,5</b>	147 607,4	<b>147 607,4</b>
March	29 257,1	45 224,1	<b>74 481,2</b>	38 545,3	31 410,8	<b>69 956,1</b>	144 437,3	<b>144 437,3</b>
April	29 772,5	45 313,5	<b>75 086,1</b>	39 100,8	32 442,9	<b>71 543,7</b>	146 629,8	<b>146 629,8</b>
May	30 744,8	45 048,6	<b>75 793,4</b>	41 308,0	35 155,6	<b>76 463,6</b>	152 257,0	<b>152 257,0</b>
June	31 319,3	49 068,5	<b>80 387,7</b>	29 397,7	37 699,2	<b>67 097,0</b>	147 484,7	<b>147 484,7</b>
July	33 225,4	47 721,9	<b>80 947,3</b>	39 979,4	39 134,2	<b>79 113,6</b>	160 060,9	<b>160 060,9</b>
August	32 756,8	49 276,6	<b>82 033,3</b>	37 506,6	39 993,5	<b>77 500,0</b>	159 533,4	<b>159 533,4</b>
September	34 190,0	51 061,4	<b>85 251,4</b>	35 750,1	38 943,0	<b>74 693,0</b>	159 944,4	<b>159 944,4</b>
October	32 625,3	48 086,9	<b>80 712,2</b>	41 252,9	42 081,7	<b>83 334,6</b>	164 046,8	<b>164 046,8</b>
November	32 885,4	47 858,7	<b>80 744,2</b>	39 397,3	40 664,5	<b>80 061,8</b>	160 805,9	<b>160 805,9</b>
December	35 920,0	50 849,9	<b>86 769,9</b>	38 272,6	42 480,9	<b>80 753,6</b>	167 523,5	<b>167 523,5</b>
<b>2004</b>								
January	31 596,0	57 441,5	<b>89 037,5</b>	31 358,3	42 156,8	<b>73 515,1</b>	162 552,6	<b>162 552,6</b>
February	32 143,9	56 058,1	<b>88 202,1</b>	32 316,6	44 304,3	<b>76 621,0</b>	164 823,0	<b>164 823,0</b>
March	31 907,0	57 030,5	<b>88 937,4</b>	31 309,1	42 163,9	<b>73 473,1</b>	162 410,5	<b>162 410,5</b>
April	32 660,0	58 279,9	<b>90 939,9</b>	28 616,2	43 243,5	<b>71 859,7</b>	162 799,5	<b>162 799,5</b>
May	33 858,5	57 520,0	<b>91 378,4</b>	29 565,4	41 102,3	<b>70 667,7</b>	162 046,1	<b>162 046,1</b>
June	37 480,5	51 932,5	<b>89 413,0</b>	28 634,5	45 236,0	<b>71 870,5</b>	161 283,5	<b>161 283,5</b>
July	37 860,0	58 500,6	<b>96 360,6</b>	28 731,8	44 354,5	<b>73 086,3</b>	169 446,9	<b>169 446,9</b>
August	36 861,9	57 723,6	<b>94 585,5</b>	33 049,4	42 643,3	<b>75 692,7</b>	170 278,2	<b>170 278,2</b>
September	37 396,0	58 254,9	<b>95 651,0</b>	30 051,0	41 552,4	<b>71 603,4</b>	167 254,3	<b>167 254,3</b>
October	36 876,5	58 178,3	<b>95 054,8</b>	30 218,5	42 481,1	<b>72 699,6</b>	167 754,4	<b>167 754,4</b>
November	36 889,8	60 294,6	<b>97 184,4</b>	32 988,5	42 494,3	<b>75 482,8</b>	172 637,2	<b>172 637,2</b>
December	38 855,0	63 235,2	<b>102 090,2</b>	33 886,4	51 248,4	<b>85 134,8</b>	187 225,0	<b>187 225,0</b>

**MONETARY SURVEY WITHOUT UBPR**

(In millions of RWF)

Table 9 (bis)

RESSOURCES		MONEY (M1)			NEAR-MONEY			MONEY SUPPLY(M2)	TOTAL RESSOURCES
		CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION OUTSIDE BANKS	DEMAND DEPOSITS	TOTAL MONEY (M1)	FIXED TERM DEPOSITS	FOREIGN EXCH DEPOSITS	TOTAL NEAR MONEY		
<b>2005</b>									
	January	36 940,1	68 158,8	<b>105 098,9</b>	32 945,8	49 679,8	<b>82 625,6</b>	<b>187 724,5</b>	<b>187 724,5</b>
	February	36 597,5	74 121,7	<b>110 719,2</b>	30 715,0	48 486,0	<b>79 200,9</b>	<b>189 920,1</b>	<b>189 920,1</b>
	March	36 814,5	75 423,9	<b>112 238,4</b>	31 254,6	47 347,8	<b>78 602,4</b>	<b>190 840,8</b>	<b>190 840,8</b>
	April	38 454,6	75 728,9	<b>114 183,5</b>	30 657,7	48 130,0	<b>78 787,7</b>	<b>192 971,2</b>	<b>192 971,2</b>
	May	41 018,9	78 274,7	<b>119 293,6</b>	32 118,5	47 955,4	<b>80 074,0</b>	<b>199 367,6</b>	<b>199 367,6</b>
	June	44 382,8	76 787,9	<b>121 150,7</b>	34 175,9	46 779,9	<b>80 955,8</b>	<b>202 106,5</b>	<b>202 106,5</b>
	July	44 206,5	84 169,1	<b>128 375,7</b>	36 431,6	46 118,3	<b>82 549,9</b>	<b>210 925,5</b>	<b>210 925,5</b>
	August	42 449,0	80 266,5	<b>122 715,5</b>	36 157,9	46 984,6	<b>83 142,5</b>	<b>205 858,0</b>	<b>205 858,0</b>
	September	41 871,0	77 540,5	<b>119 411,4</b>	36 413,2	45 074,0	<b>81 487,1</b>	<b>200 898,5</b>	<b>200 898,5</b>
	October	42 391,3	78 747,5	<b>121 138,8</b>	38 467,9	46 413,5	<b>84 881,4</b>	<b>206 020,1</b>	<b>206 020,1</b>
	November	43 334,6	84 188,5	<b>127 523,1</b>	41 182,6	45 690,1	<b>86 872,7</b>	<b>214 395,8</b>	<b>214 395,8</b>
	December	48 274,5	84 557,2	<b>132 831,7</b>	41 867,9	43 672,7	<b>85 540,6</b>	<b>218 372,3</b>	<b>218 372,3</b>
<b>2006</b>									
	January	43 983,1	79 641,7	<b>123 624,8</b>	40 778,0	44 902,8	<b>85 680,8</b>	<b>209 305,6</b>	<b>209 305,6</b>
	February	43 952,1	82 949,0	<b>126 901,1</b>	45 320,0	46 760,3	<b>92 080,3</b>	<b>218 981,5</b>	<b>218 981,5</b>
	March	45 188,7	83 362,6	<b>128 551,3</b>	45 634,8	45 883,9	<b>91 518,7</b>	<b>220 070,0</b>	<b>220 070,0</b>
	April	47 201,1	89 810,1	<b>137 011,3</b>	46 946,3	45 970,5	<b>92 916,8</b>	<b>229 928,0</b>	<b>229 928,0</b>
	May	48 101,5	92 421,0	<b>140 522,5</b>	49 301,3	47 990,0	<b>97 291,3</b>	<b>237 813,8</b>	<b>237 813,8</b>
	June	51 225,4	88 067,3	<b>139 292,7</b>	52 259,8	46 089,0	<b>98 348,8</b>	<b>237 641,5</b>	<b>237 641,5</b>
	July	50 388,4	88 767,1	<b>139 155,5</b>	54 118,0	56 673,7	<b>110 791,7</b>	<b>249 947,2</b>	<b>249 947,2</b>
	August	49 047,9	90 091,0	<b>139 138,9</b>	58 827,4	55 594,1	<b>114 421,5</b>	<b>253 560,4</b>	<b>253 560,4</b>
	September	48 043,2	87 051,1	<b>135 094,3</b>	62 770,1	56 287,7	<b>119 057,8</b>	<b>254 152,1</b>	<b>254 152,1</b>
	October	48 235,3	95 724,0	<b>143 959,3</b>	61 509,6	56 219,1	<b>117 728,7</b>	<b>261 688,0</b>	<b>261 688,0</b>
	November	48 616,7	103 187,4	<b>151 804,0</b>	60 793,0	60 865,6	<b>121 658,5</b>	<b>273 462,5</b>	<b>273 462,5</b>
	December	54 648,7	103 134,6	<b>157 783,3</b>	69 020,7	58 842,4	<b>127 863,1</b>	<b>285 646,3</b>	<b>285 646,3</b>
<b>2007</b>									
	January	49 007,1	98 857,6	<b>147 864,8</b>	57 870,4	58 627,6	<b>116 498,0</b>	<b>264 362,8</b>	<b>264 362,8</b>
	February	49 416,9	107 923,0	<b>157 339,9</b>	54 538,3	57 697,3	<b>112 235,5</b>	<b>269 575,4</b>	<b>269 575,4</b>
	March	49 952,6	109 993,7	<b>159 946,3</b>	60 566,0	56 606,4	<b>117 172,4</b>	<b>277 118,6</b>	<b>277 118,6</b>
	April	50 733,5	119 160,3	<b>169 893,8</b>	62 237,6	57 534,1	<b>119 771,7</b>	<b>289 665,5</b>	<b>289 665,5</b>
	May	51 259,7	127 786,6	<b>179 046,4</b>	63 811,4	58 099,3	<b>121 910,7</b>	<b>300 957,1</b>	<b>300 957,1</b>
	June	54 431,6	119 976,7	<b>174 408,3</b>	73 541,8	58 455,6	<b>131 997,4</b>	<b>306 405,7</b>	<b>306 405,7</b>
	July	57 087,5	123 540,5	<b>180 628,0</b>	72 920,9	61 236,0	<b>134 156,9</b>	<b>314 784,8</b>	<b>314 784,8</b>
	August	55 647,1	129 120,7	<b>184 767,8</b>	78 856,0	62 027,7	<b>140 883,8</b>	<b>325 651,6</b>	<b>325 651,6</b>
	September	55 582,4	135 696,8	<b>191 279,2</b>	78 438,3	61 717,2	<b>140 155,5</b>	<b>331 434,6</b>	<b>331 434,6</b>
	October	56 755,4	143 193,5	<b>199 948,8</b>	78 764,9	67 197,6	<b>145 962,5</b>	<b>345 911,3</b>	<b>345 911,3</b>
	November	58 629,6	154 933,6	<b>213 563,1</b>	78 766,2	66 171,0	<b>144 937,2</b>	<b>358 500,3</b>	<b>358 500,3</b>
	December	67 331,1	160 993,8	<b>228 324,9</b>	78 314,6	68 634,0	<b>146 948,7</b>	<b>375 273,5</b>	<b>375 273,5</b>

Source: BNR, Etudes

MONETARY SURVEY WITHOUT UBPR

Table 9 (BIS) (cont)

Description	(In millions of RWF)											
	FOREIGN ASSETS			DOMESTIC CREDIT						DOMESTIC CREDIT TOTAL	OTHER NETS ITEMS	TOTAL USES
	GROSS ASSETS	GROSS LIABILITIES	NETS ASSETS	CLAIMS	NETS CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT		CREDIT TO ECONOMY					
					DEPOSITS	NETS CLAIMS	CLAIMS ON PUBL. ENTER.	CLAIMS ON PRIV. SECT.				
<b>2003</b>	174 100,5	69 962,9	<b>104 137,6</b>	58 778,6	38 435,1	<b>20 343,4</b>	4 900,3	93 587,7	<b>118 831,4</b>	-55 445,5	<b>167 523,5</b>	
<b>2004</b>	239 001,9	66 226,8	<b>172 775,1</b>	59 324,1	91 290,5	<b>-31 966,4</b>	4 747,9	107 499,4	<b>80 280,9</b>	-65 831,0	<b>187 225,0</b>	
<b>2005</b>	277 207,9	54 767,9	<b>222 439,94</b>	63 242,1	125 828,8	<b>-62 586,6</b>	2 180,1	130 994,5	<b>70 588,0</b>	-74 655,0	<b>218 372,9</b>	
<b>2006</b>	312 129,14	27 389,0	<b>284 740,19</b>	67 355,2	138 567,0	<b>-71 211,7</b>	2 406,0	162 164,6	<b>93 358,9</b>	-92 452,7	<b>285 646,4</b>	
<b>2007</b>	387 413,2	35 941,8	<b>351 471,39</b>	81 798,4	163 938,1	<b>-82 139,8</b>	1 762,5	196 122,6	<b>115 745,4</b>	-91 945,2	<b>375 271,6</b>	
<b>2002</b>												
January	123 412,6	52 400,1	<b>71 012,4</b>	54 267,7	30 000,2	<b>24 267,5</b>	967,8	73 227,1	<b>98 462,4</b>	-44 503,0	<b>124 971,8</b>	
February	121 007,0	52 076,7	<b>68 930,3</b>	54 724,3	29 336,1	<b>25 388,2</b>	1 882,0	73 007,3	<b>100 277,5</b>	-43 153,0	<b>126 054,8</b>	
March	121 160,8	51 953,5	<b>69 207,4</b>	54 873,2	32 317,0	<b>22 556,2</b>	1 866,7	73 323,9	<b>97 746,8</b>	-39 922,1	<b>127 032,1</b>	
April	119 722,6	53 736,7	<b>65 985,9</b>	57 830,7	31 626,7	<b>26 204,0</b>	1 638,7	73 833,9	<b>101 676,6</b>	-40 549,8	<b>127 112,7</b>	
May	115 896,8	54 174,1	<b>61 722,6</b>	64 182,6	29 589,8	<b>34 592,8</b>	1 630,6	76 057,0	<b>112 280,4</b>	-42 358,3	<b>131 644,7</b>	
June	130 101,8	59 449,7	<b>70 652,1</b>	53 391,5	32 151,7	<b>21 239,8</b>	1 700,9	78 624,0	<b>101 554,7</b>	-38 754,2	<b>133 462,6</b>	
July	132 351,9	57 288,5	<b>75 063,4</b>	58 351,0	29 744,9	<b>28 606,1</b>	1 977,9	77 816,7	<b>108 400,7</b>	-41 820,2	<b>141 643,9</b>	
August	136 797,8	61 620,2	<b>75 177,6</b>	54 205,7	28 659,8	<b>25 545,9</b>	2 954,7	78 744,7	<b>107 245,3</b>	-41 488,2	<b>140 936,7</b>	
September	131 520,8	58 215,4	<b>73 305,4</b>	55 722,7	33 988,1	<b>21 734,5</b>	2 122,7	78 604,0	<b>102 461,2</b>	-42 282,7	<b>133 483,9</b>	
October	134 523,5	59 104,4	<b>75 419,1</b>	59 560,0	30 361,9	<b>29 198,1</b>	2 628,6	79 216,0	<b>111 042,7</b>	-45 324,9	<b>141 136,9</b>	
November	134 717,4	59 699,5	<b>75 017,8</b>	63 287,6	35 715,9	<b>27 571,6</b>	2 764,4	80 054,4	<b>110 390,4</b>	-45 438,2	<b>139 970,0</b>	
December	163 868,9	60 269,6	<b>103 641,6</b>	57 319,4	54 743,7	<b>2 578,2</b>	3 532,4	83 090,6	<b>89 201,2</b>	-48 274,9	<b>144 567,9</b>	
<b>2003</b>												
January	165 585,0	60 939,5	<b>104 645,4</b>	56 694,6	52 285,9	<b>4 408,7</b>	2 479,0	81 597,3	<b>88 485,0</b>	-48 662,1	<b>144 468,4</b>	
February	162 972,0	60 877,0	<b>102 095,0</b>	61 464,1	53 385,4	<b>8 078,8</b>	1 704,9	82 004,2	<b>91 787,9</b>	-46 275,5	<b>147 607,4</b>	
March	162 936,6	60 051,1	<b>102 885,5</b>	56 477,2	45 346,8	<b>11 130,3</b>	2 427,3	76 951,6	<b>90 509,2</b>	-48 957,3	<b>144 437,4</b>	
April	160 797,1	63 431,6	<b>97 365,5</b>	62 180,4	41 630,9	<b>20 549,5</b>	1 939,2	75 333,8	<b>97 522,6</b>	-48 558,3	<b>146 629,8</b>	
May	169 164,5	65 419,2	<b>103 745,3</b>	59 211,8	40 468,9	<b>18 742,9</b>	1 903,6	78 410,5	<b>99 056,9</b>	-50 545,2	<b>152 257,0</b>	
June	172 649,4	68 908,0	<b>103 741,4</b>	62 672,6	51 545,8	<b>11 126,8</b>	3 332,5	83 077,8	<b>97 537,2</b>	-63 793,9	<b>147 484,7</b>	
July	170 580,7	70 096,2	<b>100 484,5</b>	63 377,6	40 827,3	<b>22 550,3</b>	4 455,9	83 559,1	<b>110 565,3</b>	-50 988,9	<b>160 060,9</b>	
August	158 210,8	64 409,9	<b>93 800,9</b>	65 634,2	40 131,8	<b>25 502,4</b>	4 826,8	86 348,0	<b>116 677,2</b>	-50 944,7	<b>159 533,4</b>	
September	156 300,7	65 769,1	<b>90 531,6</b>	67 515,1	41 491,9	<b>26 023,2</b>	4 755,0	91 214,4	<b>121 992,7</b>	-52 579,9	<b>159 944,4</b>	
October	161 356,1	67 405,5	<b>93 950,6</b>	66 620,6	39 351,6	<b>27 269,0</b>	4 652,0	90 816,9	<b>122 737,8</b>	-52 641,6	<b>160 046,8</b>	
November	163 781,5	68 081,8	<b>95 699,7</b>	58 093,7	39 860,4	<b>18 233,4</b>	4 910,8	93 148,0	<b>116 292,1</b>	-51 186,0	<b>164 805,8</b>	
December	174 100,5	69 962,9	<b>104 137,6</b>	58 778,6	38 435,1	<b>20 343,4</b>	4 900,3	93 587,7	<b>118 831,4</b>	-55 445,5	<b>167 523,5</b>	
<b>2004</b>												
January	184 131,9	71 212,7	<b>112 919,2</b>	52 986,8	51 216,6	<b>1 770,2</b>	5 512,4	95 952,4	<b>103 235,0</b>	-53 601,8	<b>162 552,5</b>	
February	180 566,2	73 413,7	<b>107 152,5</b>	55 231,8	46 954,1	<b>8 277,7</b>	5 299,6	95 770,2	<b>109 347,4</b>	-51 676,9	<b>164 823,0</b>	
March	174 963,8	71 009,6	<b>103 954,1</b>	54 820,6	47 934,5	<b>6 886,0</b>	4 171,0	97 864,0	<b>108 921,1</b>	-50 464,7	<b>162 410,5</b>	
April	167 907,9	70 227,2	<b>97 680,7</b>	61 051,8	46 563,6	<b>14 488,2</b>	4 088,9	95 499,2	<b>114 076,2</b>	-48 957,5	<b>162 799,5</b>	
May	175 150,2	68 674,7	<b>106 475,6</b>	66 257,7	61 821,0	<b>4 436,7</b>	4 075,0	96 756,9	<b>105 268,6</b>	-49 698,1	<b>162 046,1</b>	
June	178 699,7	69 502,8	<b>109 196,9</b>	53 649,7	52 444,6	<b>1 205,1</b>	5 190,8	97 719,5	<b>104 115,5</b>	-52 028,9	<b>161 283,5</b>	
July	173 626,7	66 788,2	<b>106 838,5</b>	60 024,8	48 879,1	<b>11 145,7</b>	4 964,5	98 190,5	<b>114 300,7</b>	-51 692,3	<b>169 446,9</b>	
August	174 296,0	68 440,0	<b>105 856,0</b>	62 731,0	56 804,0	<b>5 927,0</b>	4 950,6	98 855,8	<b>109 733,3</b>	-45 311,1	<b>170 278,2</b>	
September	190 497,8	78 707,9	<b>111 789,9</b>	54 231,6	56 118,3	<b>-1 886,6</b>	5 046,2	102 414,7	<b>105 574,3</b>	-50 109,8	<b>167 254,4</b>	
October	193 853,5	66 529,9	<b>127 323,6</b>	52 883,8	67 426,9	<b>-14 543,1</b>	4 736,3	102 458,7	<b>92 651,9</b>	-52 221,2	<b>167 754,3</b>	
November	198 111,1	71 538,2	<b>127 073,0</b>	54 569,0	59 522,5	<b>-4 953,5</b>	4 860,4	103 076,6	<b>102 983,5</b>	-57 419,3	<b>172 637,1</b>	
December	239 001,9	66 226,8	<b>172 775,1</b>	59 324,1	91 290,5	<b>-31 966,4</b>	4 747,9	107 499,4	<b>80 280,9</b>	-65 831,0	<b>187 225,0</b>	

MONETARY SURVEY WITHOUT UBPR

Table 9 (BIS) (cont)

Description	(In millions of RWF)											
	FOREIGN ASSETS			DOMESTIC CREDIT						DOMESTIC CREDIT TOTAL	OTHER NETS ITEMS	TOTAL USES
	GROSS ASSETS	GROSS LIABILITIES	NETS ASSETS	CLAIMS	NETS DEPOSITS	NETS CLAIMS	CREDIT TO ECONOMY CLAIMS ON PUBL. ENTER.	CLAIMS ON PRIV. SECT.				
<b>2005</b>												
January	232 999,1	64 546,0	<b>168 453,06</b>	61 489,8	88 924,2	-27 434,4	4 717,0	107 529,9	<b>84 812,4</b>	-65 541,0	<b>187 724,5</b>	
February	232 473,9	63 720,0	<b>168 753,88</b>	58 933,6	90 703,6	-31 770,0	4 366,5	107 398,6	<b>79 995,0</b>	-58 828,8	<b>189 920,1</b>	
March	236 873,3	62 849,6	<b>174 023,75</b>	64 868,2	98 521,7	-33 653,5	3 404,4	108 939,6	<b>78 690,4</b>	-61 873,4	<b>190 840,8</b>	
April	240 141,8	61 122,9	<b>179 018,88</b>	64 827,3	107 955,9	-43 128,6	2 169,4	113 733,6	<b>72 774,4</b>	-58 822,2	<b>192 971,1</b>	
May	233 772,6	61 211,7	<b>172 560,83</b>	63 059,5	95 000,9	-31 941,4	2 691,0	118 627,7	<b>89 377,3</b>	-62 570,7	<b>199 367,5</b>	
June	239 200,5	58 713,2	<b>180 487,29</b>	68 208,8	109 978,9	-41 770,2	2 718,5	123 401,0	<b>84 349,3</b>	-62 730,2	<b>202 106,4</b>	
July	240 051,2	58 010,1	<b>182 041,07</b>	65 218,5	101 953,6	-36 735,0	2 554,6	125 416,0	<b>91 235,5</b>	-62 350,5	<b>210 926,2</b>	
August	242 253,5	67 559,9	<b>174 693,52</b>	62 464,6	94 434,3	-31 969,6	2 046,9	126 623,5	<b>96 700,7</b>	-65 536,3	<b>205 858,0</b>	
September	236 975,8	58 824,9	<b>178 150,89</b>	58 381,0	96 625,8	-38 244,8	2 141,9	126 025,4	<b>89 922,5</b>	-67 174,9	<b>200 898,5</b>	
October	248 956,5	56 950,3	<b>192 006,17</b>	58 872,7	104 264,3	-45 391,6	1 819,3	126 901,8	<b>83 329,5</b>	-69 315,7	<b>206 020,0</b>	
November	250 751,4	55 365,3	<b>195 386,06</b>	58 291,7	97 258,1	-38 966,4	1 841,7	127 794,6	<b>90 669,9</b>	-71 660,2	<b>214 395,7</b>	
December	277 207,9	54 767,9	<b>222 439,94</b>	63 242,1	125 828,8	-62 586,6	2 180,1	130 994,5	<b>70 588,0</b>	-74 655,0	<b>218 372,9</b>	
<b>2006</b>												
January	273 689,9	17 939,6	<b>255 750,30</b>	61 925,2	163 412,9	-101 487,7	1 462,9	133 017,4	<b>32 992,5</b>	-79 437,2	<b>209 305,6</b>	
February	275 497,9	13 820,8	<b>261 677,19</b>	58 601,8	164 285,4	-105 683,6	3 362,9	135 203,6	<b>32 882,9</b>	-75 578,6	<b>218 981,5</b>	
March	278 652,7	14 289,4	<b>264 363,27</b>	56 633,7	167 973,6	-111 339,9	2 785,8	139 650,3	<b>31 096,2</b>	-75 389,5	<b>220 070,0</b>	
April	301 184,2	16 163,2	<b>285 021,00</b>	57 922,2	175 588,0	-117 665,8	2 123,9	142 448,7	<b>26 906,8</b>	-81 999,7	<b>229 928,0</b>	
May	294 698,8	12 762,1	<b>281 936,68</b>	54 678,9	161 869,4	-107 190,5	2 342,8	145 736,3	<b>40 888,5</b>	-85 011,4	<b>237 813,8</b>	
June	294 380,2	15 590,7	<b>278 789,55</b>	54 621,7	163 139,5	-108 517,8	2 308,8	149 593,9	<b>43 384,9</b>	-84 533,0	<b>237 641,5</b>	
July	298 196,9	15 783,7	<b>282 413,14</b>	55 462,1	156 722,5	-101 260,4	1 537,1	154 089,0	<b>54 365,7</b>	-86 831,6	<b>249 947,2</b>	
August	300 816,9	18 497,1	<b>282 319,77</b>	54 642,7	150 331,0	-95 688,2	1 523,1	155 661,8	<b>61 496,7</b>	-90 256,1	<b>253 560,4</b>	
September	295 679,3	15 542,3	<b>280 137,06</b>	54 587,2	143 003,7	-88 416,6	1 408,5	157 788,8	<b>70 780,7</b>	-96 765,6	<b>254 152,1</b>	
October	290 923,1	13 315,0	<b>277 608,11</b>	54 704,3	135 510,2	-80 805,9	1 446,7	158 880,9	<b>79 521,7</b>	-95 442,1	<b>261 687,7</b>	
November	293 380,3	15 654,5	<b>277 725,85</b>	55 954,2	125 206,0	-69 251,8	1 402,5	160 878,6	<b>93 029,4</b>	-97 293,0	<b>273 462,2</b>	
December	312 129,14	27 389,0	<b>284 740,19</b>	67 355,2	138 567,0	-71 211,7	2 406,0	162 164,6	<b>93 358,9</b>	-92 452,7	<b>285 646,4</b>	
<b>2007</b>												
January	303 672,4	29 333,7	<b>274 338,74</b>	60 089,8	139 815,5	-79 725,8	2 416,0	162 341,9	<b>85 032,1</b>	-95 008,5	<b>264 362,4</b>	
February	302 362,1	32 594,0	<b>269 768,09</b>	61 674,5	132 183,1	-70 508,6	2 010,3	165 308,9	<b>96 810,6</b>	-97 003,3	<b>269 575,4</b>	
March	290 203,3	29 108,2	<b>261 095,09</b>	59 338,4	119 620,2	-60 281,7	2 024,5	172 201,5	<b>113 944,3</b>	-97 920,8	<b>277 118,6</b>	
April	284 877,0	29 057,1	<b>255 819,92</b>	64 331,8	115 360,5	-51 028,7	1 875,8	172 814,5	<b>123 661,5</b>	-89 816,0	<b>289 665,4</b>	
May	315 372,4	30 929,7	<b>284 442,69</b>	60 000,5	131 602,7	-71 602,2	1 834,1	176 696,9	<b>106 928,8</b>	-90 414,4	<b>300 957,1</b>	
June	378 108,2	30 480,6	<b>347 627,58</b>	62 873,3	189 777,0	-126 903,7	1 741,9	180 542,4	<b>55 380,6</b>	-96 602,4	<b>306 405,7</b>	
July	373 139,3	33 003,8	<b>340 135,55</b>	63 698,0	176 776,5	-113 078,5	1 681,5	185 503,9	<b>74 106,8</b>	-99 457,6	<b>314 784,8</b>	
August	362 082,4	29 274,8	<b>332 807,62</b>	63 271,3	164 967,6	-101 696,3	1 992,7	192 784,9	<b>93 081,2</b>	-100 237,3	<b>325 651,6</b>	
September	350 356,8	31 033,8	<b>319 322,94</b>	69 018,3	147 629,9	-78 611,6	1 870,3	194 849,7	<b>118 108,3</b>	-105 996,6	<b>331 434,6</b>	
October	347 863,9	31 196,8	<b>316 667,06</b>	70 132,8	137 904,7	-67 771,9	2 088,8	194 344,5	<b>128 661,4</b>	-99 417,1	<b>345 911,4</b>	
November	363 388,6	40 386,7	<b>323 001,94</b>	86 204,2	147 717,9	-61 513,7	3 387,7	190 364,8	<b>132 238,7</b>	-96 740,4	<b>358 500,3</b>	
December	387 413,2	35 941,8	<b>351 471,39</b>	81 798,4	163 938,1	-82 139,8	1 762,5	196 122,6	<b>115 745,4</b>	-91 945,2	<b>375 271,6</b>	

Source : BNR, Etudes

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS ( BRD, CHR\*CURRENT BHR\*\*)

Table 10

(In millions of RWF)

Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>13 136,4</b>	<b>13 596,8</b>	<b>22 660,4</b>	<b>31 952,1</b>	<b>21 640,8</b>	<b>26 858,9</b>	<b>31 741,7</b>
Reserves	146,04	71,8	155,1	37,2	24,2	17,5	44,4
CLAIMS	1,7	1,7	0,2	5,2	0,12	2,313	0,93
Deposits at NBR	144,3	62,3	154,9	32,0	24,1	15,14	43,47
Foreign Assets	0,0	0,0	20,3	10,0	0,0	0,00	0,00
Claims on Government	209,9	198,0	1 869,5	8 264,3	5 064,9	<b>157,89</b>	0,13
Claims on the economy	6 595,8	7 324,3	12 053,3	12 888,3	10 079,3	18 319,7	25 744,3
Claims on publ enterprises	0,0	217,2	156,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Claims on private sector	6 620,8	7 082,1	11 896,9	12 888,3	10 079,3	18319,689	25744,25
Claims on banks	1 700,1	1 327,6	912,5	4 810,6	4 063,0	5925,676	3835,27
Other Assets	4 459,7	4 675,0	7 670,0	5 951,7	2 409,4	2438,168	2117,6
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>13 136,4</b>	<b>13 596,5</b>	<b>22 660,4</b>	<b>31 952,1</b>	<b>21 640,8</b>	<b>26 858,8</b>	<b>31 741,7</b>
Government liabilities	13,2	17,6	58,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	5472,4
NBR credits	229,6	121,2	768,0	1 639,8	1 431,8	1171,45	1541,54
Long term loans	1 449,5	4 562,2	8 056,6	12 059,0	4 906,3	3187,82	2162,47
Savings Deposits	0,0	0,0	562,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Equity capital	6 204,8	5 847,1	10 602,6	5 211,0	4 744,3	5070,44	5618,26
Other amounts due	0,0	0,0	0,0	5 943,3	4 541,6	7732,33	3287,07
Other liabilities	5 239,3	3 048,4	2 612,2	7 099,1	6 016,8	9696,8	13659,91

Source : NBR, Research Department

\*The " CHR " CURRENT "BHR " is considered as financial intermediary until 2004

## BANKING SURVEY\*

Table 11

(BNR, BK, BCR, FINA BANK, ECOBANK, BANCOR, COGEBANQUE, BHR, UBPR et BRD)

(In millions of RWF)

Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>I. NET FOREIGN ASSETS</b>	<b>80 431,4</b>	<b>103 641,6</b>	<b>104 157,9</b>	<b>172 804,5</b>	<b>222 522,7</b>	<b>285 141,0</b>	<b>351 553,7</b>
Assets: NBR	97 099,2	124 700,0	124 320,8	178 272,6	224 673,0	241 195,9	300 601,9
BANKS	33 763,9	39 106,0	49 800,0	60 758,7	52 617,6	70 998,1	86 893,7
Less liabilities: NBR	45 787,9	52 209,1	58 839,6	55 743,5	43 364,4	16 258,3	18 770,1
BANKS	4 643,9	7 955,3	11 123,3	10 483,3	11 403,5	10 794,7	17 171,7
<b>II. NET DOMESTIC CREDIT</b>	<b>93 762,2</b>	<b>99 280,5</b>	<b>151 681,4</b>	<b>127 619,8</b>	<b>122 471,3</b>	<b>162 667,3</b>	<b>209 616,9</b>
<b>Net Claims on Government</b>	<b>8 848,8</b>	<b>2 759,2</b>	<b>26 168,6</b>	<b>-21 539,9</b>	<b>-56 059,8</b>	<b>-69 365,6</b>	<b>-75 365,0</b>
Claims: NBR	43 469,2	42 911,9	43 916,8	42 125,7	42 125,7	41 792,9	41 196,8
BANKS	7 605,8	14 409,8	14 861,8	21 015,0	24 760,0	26 367,9	46 977,2
OFIs	195,4	198,0	5 891,9	8 264,3	5 064,9	157,89	0,13
Less deposits: NBR	29 885,1	47 949,3	30 486,2	76 071,3	103 741,4	114 163,6	140 843,5
BANKS	12 525,2	6 794,1	7 949,0	16 873,6	24 269,0	23 520,8	22 695,5
O.B.I	11,2	17,0	66,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Claims on publ enterprises</b>	<b>960,8</b>	<b>3 847,9</b>	<b>5 056,7</b>	<b>4 747,9</b>	<b>2 180,2</b>	<b>2 406,0</b>	<b>1 762,5</b>
NBR	129,4	267,9	128,2	116,2	61,2	24,4	13,2
BANKS	831,4	3 362,8	4 772,2	4 631,7	2 119,0	2 381,6	1 749,4
O.B.I	0,0	217,2	156,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Claims on private sector</b>	<b>83 952,6</b>	<b>92 039,1</b>	<b>119 959,5</b>	<b>144 411,8</b>	<b>176 350,8</b>	<b>229 627,0</b>	<b>283 219,3</b>
NBR	1 682,4	2 090,8	2 305,5	3 307,1	3 367,6	3 509,9	4 833,2
BANKS	75 691,4	82 866,2	94 535,7	128 216,4	162 367,2	207 797,4	252 641,9
O.B.I	6 578,9	7 082,1	23 118,3	12 888,3	10 616,0	18 319,7	25 744,3
<b>ASSETS = LIABILITIES</b>	<b>174 193,6</b>	<b>202 922,1</b>	<b>255 839,3</b>	<b>300 424,3</b>	<b>344 994,0</b>	<b>447 808,4</b>	<b>561 170,6</b>
<b>MONEY SUPPLY</b>	<b>121 110,8</b>	<b>136 283,7</b>	<b>186 292,5</b>	<b>206 247,8</b>	<b>247 865,0</b>	<b>316 246,4</b>	<b>424 478,3</b>
<b>I. CURRENCY</b>	<b>64 742,0</b>	<b>72 406,0</b>	<b>85 000,5</b>	<b>101 502,0</b>	<b>133 438,1</b>	<b>152 313,4</b>	<b>217 181,1</b>
<b>Banknotes and coins outside banks and OFIs</b>	<b>25 810,1</b>	<b>28 044,4</b>	<b>33 507,1</b>	<b>37 897,9</b>	<b>47 028,1</b>	<b>52 730,9</b>	<b>63 223,98</b>
<b>Demand Deposits at NBR</b>	<b>510,9</b>	<b>1 490,3</b>	<b>1 706,4</b>	<b>2 231,2</b>	<b>1 788,7</b>	<b>1 812,1</b>	<b>1 885,0</b>
Publ Enterprises	318,3	387,3	363,4	636,0	246,6	180,8	356,4
Private Sector	192,6	1 103,0	1 343,0	1 595,2	1 542,0	1 631,3	1 528,57
<b>Demand Deposits in Banks</b>	<b>38 421,1</b>	<b>42 871,3</b>	<b>49 786,9</b>	<b>61 372,9</b>	<b>84 621,3</b>	<b>97 770,5</b>	<b>152 072,1</b>
<b>II. NEAR-MONEY</b>	<b>56 368,8</b>	<b>63 877,7</b>	<b>101 292,0</b>	<b>104 745,8</b>	<b>114 426,9</b>	<b>163 933,0</b>	<b>207 297,2</b>
<b>Fixed term Deposits and related</b>	<b>28 518,0</b>	<b>33 935,8</b>	<b>30 699,3</b>	<b>53 732,0</b>	<b>70 754,2</b>	<b>104 754,6</b>	<b>138 663,2</b>
NBR	1 629,5	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
BANKS	26 888,6	29 941,9	30 699,3	53 732,0	70 754,2	104 754,6	138 663,2
<b>Foreign Exchange deposits</b>	<b>27 850,7</b>	<b>29 043,3</b>	<b>41 496,0</b>	<b>51 013,8</b>	<b>43 672,7</b>	<b>59 178,4</b>	<b>68 634,0</b>
<b>OTHER ITEMS NET</b>	<b>53 082,9</b>	<b>63 781,3</b>	<b>65 633,8</b>	<b>94 176,5</b>	<b>97 128,9</b>	<b>131 561,9</b>	<b>165 315,2</b>
<b>I. NBR</b>	<b>38 756,9</b>	<b>37 094,4</b>	<b>43 332,7</b>	<b>50 797,7</b>	<b>68 416,5</b>	<b>99 110,8</b>	<b>119 654,2</b>
Cash in Banks	2 772,0	2 673,3	2 364,1	2 406,7	2 832,1	5 694,2	9 512,9
Cash in OFIs	1,7	1,7	596,0	5,2	6,0	2,3	0,9
Deposits in Banks	7 894,9	10 507,8	11 014,6	12 414,3	10 895,8	11 322,9	18 581,9
Deposits in OFIs	305,7	81,0	252,8	132,1	213,1	173,57	675,7
Barrowings money market.	6 472,3	1 058,3	0,0	11 339,9	40 273,0	50 538,2	58 611,5
Equity capital	18 080,3	20 416,1	29 060,4	27 483,5	23 526,4	30 262,9	35 506,5
Unclassified liabilities	61 313,6	64 807,8	78 139,5	82 107,4	73 049,4	82 518,6	82 999,7
Loans money market	0,0	-1 000,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Claims on banks	-1 521,8	-2 235,8	-1 368,6	-1 577,7	-1 379,8	-1 189,3	-1 298,94
Claims on OFIs.	-207,0	-121,1	-72,1	-551,4	-424,0	-277,99	-1 167,42
Unclassified Assets	-56 355,1	-60 551,2	-76 764,5	-82 962,3	-80 575,4	-79 934,6	-83 768,46
<b>II. BANKS</b>	<b>7 562,9</b>	<b>24 097,0</b>	<b>22 175,3</b>	<b>24 520,9</b>	<b>25 946,5</b>	<b>32 574,2</b>	<b>52 285,9</b>
NBR Credit	1 352,3	2 079,7	1 216,3	1 577,7	1 379,8	1 189,3	1 298,94
Equity capital	26 182,5	23 830,1	27 936,8	17 119,1	20 125,6	27 533,6	55 050,7
Banks Deposits	810,5	990,8	732,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Reserves	-15 235,2	-12 536,7	-13 054,7	-16 221,7	-15 136,5	-17 017,1	-18 956,92
Claims on Banks	-991,7	-1 177,5	-1 368,6	-1 577,7	-1 379,8	-1 189,3	-1 298,94
Claims on OFIs	-175,7	-139,1	-193,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other item net	-4 379,9	-1 774,6	-3 098,5	23 623,5	20 957,4	22 057,7	16 192,14
<b>III. OFIs</b>	<b>6 763,1</b>	<b>2 590,0</b>	<b>125,7</b>	<b>18 857,9</b>	<b>2 766,0</b>	<b>-123,0</b>	<b>-6 625,0</b>
Reserves	-146,1	-71,8	-817,0	-37,2	-24,2	-17,46	-39,72
Claims on banks	-1 700,1	-1 327,6	-9 390,1	-4 810,6	-4 063,0	-5 925,7	-3 835,27
Claims on OFIs	-25,0	0,0	-2 034,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Long term loan	1 449,5	325,6	0,0	12 059,0	4 906,3	7 732,3	2 162,5
Other amounts due	0,0	0,0	0,0	5 943,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
NBR Credit	229,6	121,2	768,0	1 639,8	1 431,8	1 171,5	1 011,6
Equity capital	6 204,8	5 847,1	18 573,6	5 211,0	4 744,3	5 070,4	5 618,3
Other items net	750,4	-2 304,4	-6 974,1	-1 147,4	-4 229,21	-8154,1	-11 542,31

\*It's the consolidation of the monetary survey with those of other banking institutions.

Source: NBR, Research Department

**OUTSTANDING CREDITS TO THE ECONOMY BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY\***  
(In millions of Rwf , end of period)

**Table 12**

Description	2001				2002			
	S.T	M.T	L.T	Total	S.T	M.T	L.T	Total
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries.	248,9	254,6	561,3	1 064,8	158,0	449,9	882,8	1 490,6
2. Mining	0,0	0,0	12,6	12,6	0,0	15,6	12,6	28,2
3. Manufacturing	7 517,6	3 161,6	2 343,8	13 023,0	5 830,6	1 891,1	4 321,8	12 043,4
4. Energy and water	459,0	0,5	0,0	459,5	258,2	0,5	0,0	258,7
5. Public works and construction	3 290,6	5 371,5	6 444,5	15 106,6	5 027,2	5 638,2	7 510,6	18 175,9
6. Trade, restaurants and hotels	30 682,4	4 344,6	1 677,4	36 704,4	30 359,0	3 492,2	2 275,1	36 126,4
7. Transport, warehousing and communications	1 773,8	3 256,1	644,1	5 674,0	3 238,0	4 290,1	683,7	8 211,9
8. OFIs, insurance and real estate	408,5	282,3	0,0	690,8	579,0	325,0	0,0	904,0
9. Services provided to the community	3 161,8	260,3	641,7	4 063,8	4 582,2	242,5	1 279,4	6 104,1
10. Activities not classified elsewhere	3 476,6	875,5	272,4	4 624,5	4 903,2	841,1	256,5	6 000,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 019,2</b>	<b>17 807,0</b>	<b>12 597,8</b>	<b>81 424,0</b>	<b>54 935,5</b>	<b>17 186,0</b>	<b>17 222,6</b>	<b>89 344,1</b>

Description	2003				2004			
	S.T	M.T	L.T	Total	S.T	M.T	L.T	Total
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries.	498,6	1020,8	860,6	2380,0	1452,0	2261,8	1159,4	4873,2
2. Mining	0,0	13,1	61,1	74,2	0,0	9,8	58,2	68,0
3. Manufacturing	6045,5	3842,0	4530,7	14418,2	8158,8	4919,9	3167,0	16245,6
4. Energy and water	307,2	0,5	0,0	307,7	259,8	0,5	0,0	260,2
5. Public works and construction	4674,0	7703,0	8374,0	20751,0	5823,4	9716,1	11736,4	27275,9
6. Trade, restaurants and hotels	33026,1	7085,0	3333,4	43444,5	29138,8	5801,5	4542,6	39482,9
7. Transport, warehousing and communications	3812,4	4832,2	834,5	9479,1	2823,8	5118,0	1007,4	8949,2
8. OFIs, insurance and real estate	408,1	298,8	0,0	706,9	698,9	22,4	1368,4	2089,7
9. Services provided to the community	1246,7	356,0	1895,6	3498,3	1336,2	386,6	1941,9	3664,6
10. Activities not classified elsewhere	4743,1	1456,1	642,8	6842,0	4991,3	2234,0	359,7	7585,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 761,70</b>	<b>26 607,50</b>	<b>20 532,70</b>	<b>101 901,90</b>	<b>54 682,86</b>	<b>30 470,59</b>	<b>25 340,87</b>	<b>110 494,31</b>

\* Credits for disbursement  
Source: Banking Supervision Department

Description	2005				2006			
	S.T	M.T	L.T	Total	S.T	M.T	L.T	Total
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries.	962,23	3171,01	1258,34	5391,6	2018,90	2845,41	3574,36	8 238,67
2. Mining	104,35	5,98	38,71	149,0	170,83	2,25	27,79	200,87
3. Manufacturing	6802,07	4425,67	3709,58	14937,3	7281,46	5047,84	6800,56	19 129,86
4. Energy and water	350,43	13,46	0,00	363,9	435,47	14,67	0,00	450,14
5. Public works and construction	4257,10	12119,43	17354,96	33731,5	6486,53	15465,70	21108,65	43 070,88
6. Trade, restaurants and hotels	33554,32	10830,05	5803,79	50188,2	42981,74	10609,80	7132,93	60 724,47
7. Transport, warehousing and communications	3023,57	8605,43	530,55	12159,6	2216,37	10811,11	578,12	13 605,60
8. OFIs, insurance and real estate	1568,58	19,88	1078,79	2667,2	775,66	934,42	459,40	2 169,48
9. Services provided to the community	1618,02	810,22	1437,47	3865,7	1842,75	1159,24	3955,49	6 957,48
10. Activities not classified elsewhere	5097,79	7379,04	439,36	12916,2	8395,01	7597,71	294,99	16 287,72
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 338,5</b>	<b>47 380,2</b>	<b>31 651,5</b>	<b>136 370,2</b>	<b>72 614,73</b>	<b>54 288,14</b>	<b>43 932,28</b>	<b>170 835,15</b>

\* Credits for disbursement  
Source: Banking Supervision Department

Description	2007			
	S.T	M.T	L.T	Total
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries.	3561,3	2755,98	3932,0	10249,29
2. Mining	126,03	1,07	14,99	142,09
3. Manufacturing	8504,78	6577,45	10501,93	25584,16
4. Energy and water	616,33	55,56		671,9
5. Public works and construction	10348,87	17892,78	28797,91	57039,6
6. Trade, restaurants and hotels	46148,24	13197,65	10818,76	70164,7
7. Transport, warehousing and communications	2195,94	18877,50	317,30	21390,7
8. OFIs, insurance and real estate	794,77	907,04	275,58	1977,4
9. Services provided to the community	3038,02	1860,56	5860,44	10759,0
10. Activities not classified elsewhere	12840,98	8227,47	329,80	21398,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>88 175,29</b>	<b>70 353,04</b>	<b>60 848,68</b>	<b>219 377,02</b>

\* Credits for disbursement  
Source: Banking Supervision Department

Table 13

## NEW CREDITS BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY \*

Description	(in millions of RWF)				2000				2001				2002			
	S.T.		M.T.		L.T.		Total		S.T.		M.T.		L.T.		Total	
	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	Total	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	Total	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	Total				
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries	89,2	154,7	28,0	271,9	38,2	131,4	470,0	639,6	70,7	582,8	792,1	1 445,6				
2. Mining	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,0	0,0	15,0				
3. Manufacturing	3 626,9	604,6	562,5	4 794,0	3 540,7	821,7	228,0	4 590,4	3 978,7	321,1	2 909,4	7 209,1				
4. Energy and water	329,3	0,0	0,0	329,3	657,1	211,0	0,0	868,1	78,2	0,0	5,0	83,2				
5. Public works and construction	1 217,9	1 784,4	2 758,9	5 761,2	1 415,0	2 137,2	2 755,4	6 307,6	3 793,7	2 333,1	4 244,3	10 371,1				
6. Trade, restaurants and hotels	24 158,4	1 012,2	460,1	25 630,7	17 342,6	1 351,7	796,5	19 490,8	14 975,9	934,1	2 300,5	18 210,4				
7. Transport, warehousing and communications	2 304,0	514,6	147,0	2 965,5	1 090,0	1 921,4	0,0	3 011,4	2 647,7	2 516,0	1 708,2	6 871,9				
8. OFIs, insurance and real estate	148,0	0,0	0,0	147,9	165,3	255,0	0,0	420,3	844,2	52,0	489,8	1 386,0				
9. Services provided to the community	5 458,4	73,1	95,7	5 627,2	3 311,3	6,0	214,0	3 531,3	2 642,4	80,0	1 927,3	4 649,7				
10. Activities not classified elsewhere	1 152,9	1 021,6	100,7	2 275,2	875,0	491,8	134,5	1 501,3	703,0	541,2	218,7	1 462,8				
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 484,8</b>	<b>5 165,3</b>	<b>4 152,8</b>	<b>47 802,9</b>	<b>28 435,2</b>	<b>7 327,2</b>	<b>4 598,4</b>	<b>40 360,8</b>	<b>29 734,4</b>	<b>7 375,1</b>	<b>14 595,2</b>	<b>51 704,7</b>				

Description	2003				2004			
	S.T.		M.T.		L.T.		Total	
	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	Total	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	Total
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries	568,1	880,6	851,2	2 299,9	786,405	3 183,443	1 765,304	5 735,2
2. Mining	0,0	0,0	136,0	136,0	0	0	0	0,0
3. Manufacturing	5 565,1	3 303,8	186,0	9 054,9	7 884,857	2 126,914	1 263,647	11 275,4
4. Energy and water	116,6	0,0	0,0	116,6	115,7	0	0	115,7
5. Public works and construction	4 550,3	4 174,4	1 971,4	10 696,0	4 155,959	4 850,296	6 790,414	15 796,7
6. Trade, restaurants and hotels	26 593,8	4 797,2	1 661,0	33 051,9	22 697,162	2 072,062	2 481,567	27 250,8
7. Transport, warehousing and communications	2 671,2	2 713,4	314,0	5 698,7	2 178,714	2 678,739	403,852	5 261,3
8. OFIs, insurance and real estate	404,6	0,0	0,0	404,6	624,368	65	1 425,442	2 114,8
9. Services provided to the community	2 682,8	276,7	1 610,8	4 570,4	1 101,254	314,329	779,238	2 194,8
10. Activities not classified elsewhere	969,8	1 224,3	379,1	2 573,2	1 821,102	1 778,795	83,53	3 683,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 138,2</b>	<b>14 092,8</b>	<b>6 736,8</b>	<b>58 967,9</b>	<b>41 365,5</b>	<b>17 069,6</b>	<b>14 993,0</b>	<b>73 428,1</b>

\*Credits for disbursement.

Source: Banking Supervision Department

Table 13

## NEW CREDITS BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY \*

Description	2005				2006			
	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	Total	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	Total
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries	654,22	2371,18	609,076	3 634,5	892,818	1137,444	2261,901	4 292,2
2. Mining	96	0	0	96,0	192	16,25	0	208,3
3. Manufacturing	10018,794	1565,916	1463,093	13 047,8	11422,778	4975,874	6195,876	22 594,5
4. Energy and water	14	13	0	27,0	374,558	11,484	0	386,0
5. Public works and construction	4134,705	8392,541	8920,64	21 447,9	6218,946	11836,025	11568,584	29 623,6
6. Trade, restaurants and hotels	44863,886	9373,739	3280,123	57 517,7	63626,844	8197,269	5089,135	76 913,2
7. Transport, warehousing and communications	3807,441	7684,018	136,281	11 627,7	3762,397	8484,213	237	12 483,6
8. OFIs, insurance and real estate	1806,448	19	0	1 825,4	2173,569	1196,361	0	3 369,9
9. Services provided to the community	1697,937	776,493	1123,365	2 474,4	2387,427	749,804	3682,733	6 820,0
10. Activities not classified elsewhere	2208,217	6827,518	317,27	9 353,0	2320,124	5531,866	52,322	7 904,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 301,65</b>	<b>37 023,4</b>	<b>15 849,8</b>	<b>121 051,5</b>	<b>93 371,5</b>	<b>42 136,6</b>	<b>29 087,6</b>	<b>164 595,6</b>

\*Credits for disbursement.

**Source:** Banking Supervision Department

Description	2007			
	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	Total
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries	4098,635	1844,333	1032,498	6 975,5
2. Mining	6	6	0	12,0
3. Manufacturing	12875,756	5539,229	8216,515	26 631,5
4. Energy and water	204,332	0	0	204,3
5. Public works and construction	10313,103	16648,485	18429,937	45 391,5
6. Trade, restaurants and hotels	67666,937	12930,985	9187,077	89 785,0
7. Transport, warehousing and communications	2208,488	14077,743	0	16 286,2
8. OFIs, insurance and real estate	2735,061	306,891	126,541	3 168,5
9. Services provided to the community	2500,192	2218,761	3459,685	8 178,6
10. Activities not classified elsewhere	3094,786	9525,556	66,832	12 687,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 703,3</b>	<b>63 098,0</b>	<b>40 519,1</b>	<b>209 320,4</b>

\*Credits for disbursement.

**Source:** Banking Supervision Department

Table 14

## Interest rates (in %)

Description	2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007			
	March	June	Sept	Dec																				
Borrowing rate	10,15	10,05	8,96	9,02	8,88	9,19	9,30	9,43	9,07	9,39	9,39	9,39	9,08	8,65	8,55	8,01	8,13	8,27	8,36	8,29	7,86	7,65	7,35	6,77
Lending rate	16,75	16,67	17,25	16,37	14,87	16,85	16,35	16,45	16,26	15,12	15,29	16,48	16,41	15,29	15,33	16,08	15,70	16,26	16,35	16,07	15,98	16,03	15,84	nd
Interbank market rate	9,73	10,19	10,04	9,91	9,10	9,52	10,80	10,38	10,16	11,10	11,07	11,25	2,28	10,41	9,58	9,64	8,29	8,41	7,43	7,43	7,98	6,33	5,20	6,00
Money market rate																								
- excess liquidity	8,44	7,51	9,82	10,50	10,24	9,29	11,01	11,63	11,88	11,40	12,27	10,64	0,72	9,41	9,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	8,93	7,39	8,71	5,59	5,52	5,26
- injection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discount rate	13,00	12,02	13,20	13,00	13,00	13,50	14,50	14,50	14,50	14,50	14,50	14,50	13,50	13,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,5	12,50	12,50	12,5
Weighted average on Treasury bills rate	8,50	8,30	9,84	10,49	10,52	10,69	11,50	12,68	12,26	12,68	12,85	12,26	5,30	9,69	10,77	10,24	10,15	10,26	9,91	8,08	9,57	7,03	6,62	5,89

Source: NBR, Department of Money and Financial Market

**AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATES OF THE MAJOR HARD CURRENCIES**

Table 15

		(In RWF )				
Description	1USD	1£stg	1YEN	1DTS	1EURO	
<b>2002</b>	475,32	392,35	2,16	340,56	449,65	
<b>2003</b>	537,34	879,34	4,65	746,42	608,28	
<b>2004</b>	577,55	1057,18	5,70	849,97	716,77	
<b>2005</b>	557,77	1015,21	5,09	824,90	695,49	
<b>2006</b>	548,00	1015,97	4,74	811,64	692,40	
<b>2007</b>	547,01	1093,09	4,65	836,71	748,93	
<b>2004</b>						
January	582,64	1057,71	5,48	857,28	733,37	
February	582,37	1085,03	5,47	860,88	736,12	
March	582,17	1067,52	5,36	848,42	715,47	
April	582,05	1053,15	5,43	843,25	699,59	
May	580,95	1036,99	5,18	833,15	696,52	
June	579,24	1059,16	7,30	843,49	702,71	
July	579,24	1059,16	7,30	843,49	702,71	
August	577,84	1053,66	5,41	846,87	704,27	
September	574,90	1031,22	5,23	842,11	701,98	
October	571,65	1031,72	5,26	845,10	711,70	
November	569,88	1055,81	5,46	861,55	737,35	
December	567,62	1095,08	5,49	874,09	759,47	
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>577,55</b>	<b>1057,18</b>	<b>5,70</b>	<b>849,97</b>	<b>716,77</b>	
<b>2005</b>						
January	565,54	1064,45	5,50	864,22	745,68	
February	564,28	1064,05	5,41	856,54	734,04	
March	561,86	1072,56	5,38	859,50	743,71	
April	560,08	1060,87	5,23	846,58	726,05	
May	558,70	1039,77	5,24	837,74	711,11	
June	556,58	998,33	5,09	815,09	677,98	
July	555,37	979,66	4,97	806,60	669,83	
August	554,62	993,41	5,03	813,64	681,42	
September	553,89	1002,52	5,02	812,94	679,27	
October	554,74	978,23	4,86	802,55	667,10	
November	553,60	961,34	4,69	790,66	652,90	
December	553,94	967,34	4,67	792,70	656,78	
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>557,77</b>	<b>1015,21</b>	<b>5,09</b>	<b>824,90</b>	<b>695,49</b>	
<b>2006</b>						
January	554,33	977,02	4,80	801,51	669,98	
February	553,39	966,73	4,69	794,26	660,66	
March	552,89	964,61	4,72	795,67	664,21	
April	552,41	974,42	4,72	801,19	676,19	
May	551,93	1030,28	4,94	821,26	703,86	
June	552,13	1019,17	4,82	816,43	699,54	
July	551,63	1016,51	4,77	814,96	699,59	
August	551,68	1043,61	4,77	820,35	706,71	
September	550,77	1039,81	4,70	816,25	701,70	
October	550,01	1030,53	4,64	810,44	693,85	
November	550,25	1050,09	4,69	818,68	707,01	
December	549,57	1078,92	4,69	828,69	725,53	
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>548,00</b>	<b>1015,97</b>	<b>4,74</b>	<b>811,64</b>	<b>692,40</b>	
<b>2007</b>						
January	549,21	1075,84	4,57	821,27	714,59	
February	548,18	1073,46	4,54	820,63	716,16	
March	546,93	1065,50	4,66	824,53	724,15	
April	546,50	1085,57	4,60	830,39	737,46	
May	546,04	1083,32	4,53	828,92	738,05	
June	546,03	1083,27	4,46	825,14	732,25	
July	548,87	1115,75	4,51	839,05	752,39	
August	548,43	1102,57	4,70	838,86	747,01	
September	547,28	1103,40	4,75	844,20	759,03	
October	546,21	1115,49	4,71	851,04	776,61	
November	545,57	1116,97	4,96	862,74	800,02	
December	544,81	1095,92	4,83	853,72	789,46	
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>547,01</b>	<b>1093,09</b>	<b>4,65</b>	<b>836,71</b>	<b>748,93</b>	

Source: BNR, Etudes

## PUBLIC EXTERNAL DEBT STOCK

Table 16

(In millions of USD by donor, by end period)

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL DEBT</b>	<b>1 260,34</b>	<b>1 409,89</b>	<b>1 387,59</b>	<b>338,38</b>	<b>422,30</b>
IDA	904,50	1024,30	985,70	163,93	193,40
AfDB-ADF	239,76	260,40	277,10	45,44	90,10
BADEA	22,86	19,79	16,40	16,43	19,70
OPEC	16,63	17,50	16,50	17,73	20,10
OTHERS	76,59	87,90	91,89	94,85	99,00
<b>BILATERAL DEBT</b>	<b>158,41</b>	<b>164,40</b>	<b>83,75</b>	<b>82,31</b>	<b>72,90</b>
CHINA	20,19	19,60	18,10	17,89	0,00
FRANCE	48,63	52,90	0,00	0,00	4,90
KUWAIT	31,66	32,10	32,40	32,41	34,50
SAUDI ARABIA	29,91	30,30	30,10	29,82	30,80
JAPAN	14,84	15,40	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHERS	13,18	14,10	3,15	2,19	2,70
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>13,00</b>	<b>13,87</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1431,75</b>	<b>1588,16</b>	<b>1471,34</b>	<b>420,69</b>	<b>495,20</b>

N.B. : Debt to IMF and Government guaranteed debt not included

**Source:** NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

Table 17

## Development of debt stock by donors

( In millions of Rwf)

Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL DEBT</b>	<b>463 826,21</b>	<b>587 313,33</b>	<b>676 839,79</b>	<b>793 604,00</b>	<b>768 334,53</b>	<b>185 652,97</b>	<b>229 769,81</b>
IDA	328 541,63	423 304,12	485 430,33	581 031,50	545 800,52	89 940,57	105 252,21
AfDB-ADF	92 203,53	111 736,15	128 968,99	144 322,56	153 435,45	24 930,76	49 034,25
BADEA	13 630,02	13 399,31	12 296,63	11 218,16	9 080,99	9 014,36	10 721,14
OPEC	3 133,92	5 463,02	8 945,42	9 835,02	9 136,36	9 727,61	10 938,83
EIB	1 152,79	1 339,01	4 222,58	4 517,87	8 970,24	9 228,33	10 285,76
EU (EEC)	9 958,60	13 051,76	13 254,07	14 908,42	12 563,88	12 306,27	11 537,47
IFAD	15 205,73	19 019,98	23 721,77	27 770,47	29 347,09	30 505,07	32 000,15
<b>BILATERAL DEBT</b>	<b>60 303,35</b>	<b>75 682,70</b>	<b>85 210,12</b>	<b>93 021,73</b>	<b>46 373,94</b>	<b>45 159,57</b>	<b>39 619,24</b>
CHINA	6 458,82	10 831,34	10 860,38	11 093,45	10 022,31	9 815,39	0,00
FRANCE	15 456,99	20 560,66	26 142,36	29 992,56	0,00	0,00	2 666,68
KUWAIT	13 482,76	15 590,04	17 030,19	18 167,86	17 940,49	17 781,82	18 775,60
SAUDI ARABIA	14 064,91	15 452,87	16 088,85	17 034,14	16 666,93	16 360,81	16 761,99
JAPAN	5 462,04	6 754,93	7 982,57	8 729,64	0,00	0,00	0,00
Austria	3 807,64	4 909,19	5 432,88	6 207,12	0,00	0,00	0,00
Abu Dhabi (FADEA)	1 198,34	1 358,46	1 452,35	1 547,53	1 517,19	976,60	1414,97
Libya	371,84	225,22	220,54	249,42	227,02	224,95	0,00
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>4 726,65</b>	<b>5 888,88</b>	<b>6 992,81</b>	<b>7 460,79</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>528 856,21</b>	<b>668 884,92</b>	<b>769 042,72</b>	<b>894 086,52</b>	<b>814 708,47</b>	<b>230 812,54</b>	<b>269 389,05</b>

( in millions of USD)

Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL DEBT</b>	<b>1 017,47</b>	<b>1 156,89</b>	<b>1 260,34</b>	<b>1 409,90</b>	<b>1387,6</b>	<b>338,38</b>	<b>422,20</b>
IDA	713,92	827,20	904,50	1 024,30	985,70	163,93	193,40
AfDB-ADF	209,00	226,19	239,76	260,40	277,10	45,44	90,10
BADEA	29,40	26,20	22,86	19,80	16,40	16,43	19,70
OPEC	6,81	10,70	16,63	17,50	16,50	17,73	20,10
EIB	5,00	5,50	7,85	11,10	16,20	16,82	18,90
EU (EEC)	20,30	23,90	24,64	26,30	22,69	22,43	21,20
IFAD	33,04	37,20	44,10	50,50	53,00	55,60	58,80
<b>BILATERAL DEBT</b>	<b>133,45</b>	<b>147,86</b>	<b>158,41</b>	<b>164,40</b>	<b>83,75</b>	<b>82,31</b>	<b>72,80</b>
CHINA	16,45	21,16	20,19	19,57	18,10	17,89	0,00
FRANCE	33,59	40,17	48,60	52,91	0,00	0,00	4,90
KUWAIT	29,30	30,46	31,66	32,05	32,40	32,41	34,50
SAUDI ARABIA	30,56	30,19	29,91	30,30	30,10	29,82	30,80
JAPAN	11,87	13,20	14,84	15,40	0,00	0,00	0,00
Austria	8,27	9,59	10,10	11,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Abu Dhabi (FADEA)	2,60	2,65	2,70	2,73	2,74	1,78	2,60
Libya	0,81	0,44	0,41	0,44	0,41	0,41	0,00
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>10,27</b>	<b>11,51</b>	<b>13,00</b>	<b>13,87</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1 161,29</b>	<b>1 316,26</b>	<b>1 431,75</b>	<b>1 588,17</b>	<b>1 471,34</b>	<b>420,69</b>	<b>495,00</b>

N.B. : Debt to IMF and guaranteed debt not included

Source: NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

Table 18

## Development of guaranteed debt outstanding

(In millions of USD, by donors)

Description	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EIB 1	0,44	0,42	0,50	0,58	0,45	0,32	0,24	0,27
EIB 2	1,87	1,71	1,94	0,11	0,12	0,01	0,01	0,01
EDF/ EEC	0,39	0,35	0,40	0,47	0,59	0,51	0,57	0,65
ADF I	2,41	2,00	1,69	1,24	0,83	0,39	0,42	0,43
ADF II	4,80	4,06	3,76	3,21	2,63	1,93	1,43	1,50
AfDB	0,11	0,06	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SHELTER Afrique(Goboka)				0,90	0,81	1,40	1,35	0,54
PTA BANK (BCDI)						1,00	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,02</b>	<b>8,60</b>	<b>8,30</b>	<b>6,51</b>	<b>5,43</b>	<b>5,56</b>	<b>4,02</b>	<b>3,40</b>

(in millions of RWF, by donors)

Description	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EIB 1	190,64	193,28	254,56	424,52	256,89	177,19	131,68	146,94
EIB 2	804,59	786,93	995,23	78,31	67,89	5,54	5,49	5,44
EDF/ EEC	167,83	161,07	204,14	340,47	334,15	282,40	312,73	353,74
ADF I	1 036,01	920,39	867,17	1 052,73	471,88	215,95	230,43	234,01
ADF II	2 067,77	1 868,39	1 923,94	2 727,07	1 491,11	1 068,68	784,57	816,33
AfDB	45,68	27,61	3,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SHELTER Afrique(Goboka)				522,25	456,95	775,21	740,68	293,88
PTA BANK (BCDI)						553,72	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 312,52</b>	<b>3 957,67</b>	<b>4 248,21</b>	<b>5 145,35</b>	<b>3 078,87</b>	<b>3 078,68</b>	<b>2 205,58</b>	<b>1 850,35</b>

**Source:** NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

**Development of external debt service due**

**Table 19**

( In millions of RWF, by donors ).

Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL DONORS</b>	<b>12 003,42</b>	<b>12 549,03</b>	<b>15 836,73</b>	<b>21021,55</b>	<b>22 647,14</b>	17 226,74	2 372,80
Principal	7 931,39	8 888,90	10 563,20	11 377,05	16 790,12	11 630,79	451,70
of which:							
IDA	3 702,33	5 032,24	6 565,01	6 930,18	8 478,73	5 102,19	0,00
AfDB-ADF	1 473,84	2 329,18	2 152,46	2 714,32	4 016,24	3 072,28	451,70
BADEA	1 692,38	1 601,90	1 845,74	462,01	1 952,34	0,00	0,00
Interests	4 072,04	3 660,13	5 165,91	4 908,88	5 857,02	5 595,95	1 921,10
of which:							
IDA	2 286,74	2 478,13	3 664,57	3 465,09	4 462,49	2 743,11	821,77
AfDB-ADF	873,17	1 144,09	1 140,80	981,78	446,25	1 700,73	614,97
BADEA	366,38	112,43	376,68	173,25	334,69	548,62	484,36
<b>BILATERAL DONORS</b>	<b>1 879,95</b>	<b>3 674,34</b>	<b>3 863,67</b>	<b>2 714,32</b>	5 076,08	932,66	718,37
Principal	1 264,74	2 529,52	2 599,10	1 617,04	3 458,43	548,62	136,06
Interests	615,21	1 144,82	1 264,57	1 097,28	1 617,65	0,00	582,32
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>279,37</b>	<b>419,18</b>	<b>322,87</b>	<b>231,01</b>	390,47	0,00	0,00
Principal	0,00	106,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	18 708,02	0,00
Interests	279,37	312,71	322,87	231,01	390,47	12 563,45	0,00
<b>TOTAL SERVICE</b>	<b>14 162,75</b>	<b>16 642,56</b>	<b>20 023,27</b>	<b>23 966,88</b>	<b>28 169,48</b>	<b>19 021,37</b>	
Principal	9 196,13	12 121,23	13 162,30	15 823,91	20 248,55	12 564,14	
Interests	4 687,25	5 513,97	6 753,35	8 142,96	7 920,92	6 144,91	

( In millions of USD, by donors ).

Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL DONORS</b>	<b>27,09</b>	<b>26,40</b>	<b>33,00</b>	<b>36,40</b>	<b>40,6</b>	<b>31,4</b>	<b>4,36</b>
Principal	17,90	18,70	19,60	19,70	30,1	21,2	0,83
of which:							
IDA	8,36	10,59	12,20	12,00	15,2	9,3	0,00
AfDB-ADF	3,33	4,90	4,00	4,70	7,2	5,6	0,83
BADEA	3,82	3,37	3,43	0,80	3,5	0,0	0,0
Interests	9,19	7,70	9,60	8,50	10,5	10,2	3,53
of which:							
IDA	5,16	5,21	6,81	6,00	8,00	5,00	1,51
AfDB-ADF	1,97	2,41	2,12	1,70	0,8	3,1	1,13
BADEA	0,83	0,24	0,70	0,30	0,6	1,0	0,89
<b>BILATERAL DONORS</b>	<b>4,24</b>	<b>7,73</b>	<b>7,18</b>	<b>4,70</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>1,32</b>
Principal	2,85	5,32	4,83	2,80	6,2	1,7	0,25
Interests	1,39	2,41	2,35	1,90	2,9	1,0	1,07
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>0,63</b>	<b>0,88</b>	<b>0,60</b>	<b>0,40</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Principal	0,00	0,22	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,0	0,0
Interests	0,63	0,66	0,60	0,40	0,7	0,0	0,0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE</b>	<b>31,96</b>	<b>37,10</b>	<b>40,78</b>	<b>41,50</b>	<b>50,50</b>	<b>34,10</b>	<b>2,15</b>
Principal	20,75	25,50	24,43	27,40	36,30	22,90	1,08
Interests	10,58	11,60	12,55	14,10	14,20	11,20	1,07

Source: NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

Table 20

## Development of drawings by donors

(in millions of RWF)

Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL LOANS</b>	<b>39 455,89</b>	<b>41 810,13</b>	<b>19 714,10</b>	<b>61 620,86</b>	<b>56 282,30</b>	<b>42 337,89</b>	<b>32 875,30</b>
IDA	23 720,98	34 859,22	13 070,45	48 043,48	26 624,34	21 074,11	15 081,07
AfDB-ADF	5 183,33	4 330,35	2 972,88	7 808,00	20 521,88	15 390,02	10 250,97
IFAD	2 482,11	1 146,20	1 497,09	2 662,34	3 770,81	1 522,83	557,95
BADEA	0,00	52,55	0,00	0,00	55,78	0,00	1 258,12
OPEC	2 658,57	2 106,82	3 241,80	542,86	266,88	1 796,15	3 221,89
OTHERS	5 347,49	360,51	429,47	2 564,17	5 042,62	2 554,78	2 505,31
<b>BILATERAL LOANS</b>	<b>503,27</b>	<b>695,76</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>557,95</b>
CHINA	503,27	695,76	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CFD	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KUWAIT FUND	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	557,94
SAUDI ARABIA FUND	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OEFC JAPAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHERS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
of which :							
BNP-AMSTERD.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SEE-CANADA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COFACE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BNP-PARIS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>39 959,15</b>	<b>42 505,89</b>	<b>19 714,10</b>	<b>61 620,86</b>	<b>56 282,30</b>	<b>42 337,89</b>	<b>33 433,25</b>

(In millions of USD)

Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>MULTILATERAL LOANS</b>	<b>89,07</b>	<b>91,49</b>	<b>43,46</b>	<b>106,70</b>	<b>100,90</b>	<b>75,90</b>	<b>60,10</b>
IDA	53,70	73,34	25,42	83,19	47,73	37,78	27,57
AfDB-ADF	11,70	9,11	5,97	13,52	36,79	27,59	18,74
IFAD	5,60	3,74	4,75	4,61	6,76	2,73	1,02
BADEA	0,00	0,11	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,00	2,30
OPEC	6,00	4,43	6,51	0,94	0,48	3,22	5,89
OTHERS	12,07	0,76	0,81	4,44	9,04	4,58	4,58
<b>BILATERAL LOANS</b>	<b>1,14</b>	<b>1,46</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1,02</b>
CHINA	1,14	1,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CFD	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KUWAIT FUND	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,02
SAUDI ARABIA FUND	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OEFC JAPAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHERS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
of which :							
BNP-AMSTERD.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SEE-CANADA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COFACE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BNP-PARIS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>90,21</b>	<b>92,95</b>	<b>43,46</b>	<b>106,70</b>	<b>100,90</b>	<b>75,90</b>	<b>61,12</b>

Source: NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

**Development of arrears by year end by donors**
**Table 21**

(In millions of RWF)

Description	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
<b>MULTILATERAL DONORS</b>	<b>124,85</b>	<b>10,90</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>4,69</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
IDA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
AfDB-ADF	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
IFAD	0,00	9,00	0,00	4,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BADEA	83,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OPEC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHERS	41,56	1,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>BILATERAL DONORS</b>	<b>7 307,63</b>	<b>2 532,02</b>	<b>2 560,94</b>	<b>660,66</b>	<b>2329,59</b>	<b>661,75</b>	<b>1 451,16</b>	<b>680,23</b>	<b>759,59</b>	<b>226,74</b>	<b>1 015,01</b>	<b>71,32</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
CHINA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	371,23	0,00	396,802	0,00	566,86	0,00	822,98	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRANCE	0,00	0,00	1 118,54	240,36	1345,03	484,21	748,2552	408,1392	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KUWAIT	5 900,18	2 061,19	859,27	265,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAUDI ARABIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAPAN	0,00	0,00	313,87	52,29	322,81	102,22	113,372	45,3488	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHERS	1 407,45	470,83	269,25	102,86	290,53	75,32	192,7324	226,744	192,73	226,74	192,03	71,32	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>114,65</b>	<b>48,39</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>236,73</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>198,40</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7 432,48</b>	<b>2 542,92</b>	<b>2 675,58</b>	<b>713,74</b>	<b>2329,59</b>	<b>898,48</b>	<b>1451,16</b>	<b>878,63</b>	<b>759,59</b>	<b>226,74</b>	<b>1015,01</b>	<b>71,32</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

(In millions of USD)

Description	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
<b>MULTILATERAL DONORS</b>	<b>0,27</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,00</b>										
IDA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
AfDB-ADF	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
IFAD	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BADEA	0,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OPEC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHERS	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>BILATERAL DONORS</b>	<b>15,88</b>	<b>5,50</b>	<b>5,00</b>	<b>1,29</b>	<b>4,33</b>	<b>1,23</b>	<b>2,56</b>	<b>1,20</b>	<b>1,34</b>	<b>0,40</b>	<b>1,85</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
CHINA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,69	0,00	0,70	0,00	1,00	0,00	1,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRANCE	0,00	0,00	2,19	0,47	2,50	0,90	1,32	0,72	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KUWAIT	12,82	4,48	1,68	0,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAUDI ARABIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAPAN	0,00	0,00	0,61	0,10	0,60	0,19	0,20	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHERS	3,06	1,02	0,53	0,20	0,54	0,14	0,34	0,40	0,34	0,40	0,35	0,13	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>SUPPLIERS' CREDITS</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,22</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>0,00</b>						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16,15</b>	<b>5,53</b>	<b>5,23</b>	<b>1,39</b>	<b>4,33</b>	<b>1,67</b>	<b>2,56</b>	<b>1,55</b>	<b>1,34</b>	<b>0,40</b>	<b>1,85</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

N.B. : Guaranteed debt not included

Source: NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

**RWANDA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ( in millions of USD)**
**Table 22**

	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Trade balance</b>	-177,9	-228,7	-299,02	-404,39
1. Exports (fob)	98,1	125,0	147,38	176,77
of which - coffee	32,2	38,3	54,04	35,67
- tea	21,6	24,4	31,86	31,52
2. Imports (fob)	-275,9	-353,6	-446,40	-581,16
<b>Net services</b>	-170,7	-193,7	-235,03	-224,78
Net non factor services	-137,1	-166,5	-206,38	-207,56
Net factor services	-33,7	-27,2	-28,66	-17,22
<b>Balance of goods and services</b>	-348,6	-422,3	-534,05	-629,17
<b>Net current transfers</b>	313,9	364,5	325,54	469,34
Net private transfers	35,1	46,7	77,15	98,75
Net official transfers	278,9	317,8	248,39	370,59
<b>Current balance (+net current transfers)</b>	-34,7	-57,82	-208,51	-159,83
<b>Capital and financial transactions account</b>	127,3	165,4	290,1	270,8
<b>Capital account</b>	60,6	93,5	1400,08	112,80
<i>Capital transfers</i>	60,6	93,5	1400,08	112,80
Debt cancellation	0,0	0,0	1226,60	0,00
Migrants' transfers	0,0	0,0	0,00	0,00
Other capital transfers (of which support grants to PIP)	60,6	93,5	173,48	112,80
<b>Financial transactions account</b>	66,73	71,98	-1109,99	157,99
<i>Official capital (net)</i>	71,3	53,7	-1104,83	62,36
<i>Long term private capital (net)</i>	-2,0	-4,6	25,34	81,43
<i>Other capital</i>	-2,6	22,9	-30,50	14,20
Short term capital	-2,6	22,9	-30,50	14,20
Direct investments	0,0	0,0	0,00	0,00
<b>Errors and Omissions</b>	15,31	11,53	-0,05	-0,36
<b>Overall balance</b>	107,9	119,2	81,52	110,60
<b>Available financing (- incr.)</b>	-107,9	-119,2	-81,52	-110,60
<b>Change of net foreign assets of NBR</b>	-106,8	-120,2	-81,52	-110,60
a. Net credits of IMF	-3,6	-6,7	2,52	3,40
b. Changes of other gross official reserves of NBR (- incr.)	-100,3	-93,5	-35,01	-114,37
c. Change of other gross foreign liabilities (+ incr.)	-2,9	-20,0	-49,03	0,37
<b>Change of arrears</b>	-3,5	1,1	0,00	0,00
<b>Exceptional financing</b>	2,4	0,0	0,00	0,00
<b>Rescheduling</b>	2,4	0,0		
<b>Debt cancellation</b>	0,0	0,0		
<b>ALM (+ indicates need)</b>	0,0	0,0	0,00	0,00
<b>For the record</b>				
Gross reserves NBR (millions of USD)	314,5	405,7	439,62	553,87
Foreign liabilities (millions of USD)	98,4	78,3	29,63	30,00
Gross reserves in months of imports GSNF	7,3	7,6	6,8	7,0
Gross reserves in months of imports GS	10,3	10,3	8,92	8,62
Gross reserves in months of cif imports of goods	13,7	13,8	11,82	11,44
Gross reserves in months of fob. imports of goods	-9,69	-10,94	-12,23	-13,86
Trade balance in % of GDP	-17,09	-17,97	-18,68	-18,17
Current balance (without grants)/GDP	-1,89	-2,77	-8,53	-5,48
Current balance (+transfers)/GDP	5,88	5,70	3,33	3,79
GDP (\$US, Current)	1 834,75	2 090,67	2 445,81	2 918,59
GDP (millions of RWF, Current)	1 054 300	1 166 200	1 349 500	1 596 500
Exchange rate 1 USD ( FRW/1 USD) by end period	566,86	553,83	548,65	545,45
Imports of Goods and Services	-515,64	-639,81	-780,35	-944,15
Average exchange rate 1 USD ( FRW/1 USD)	574,63	557,81	551,76	547,01

SOURCE : NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

Rwanda's Exports (FOB value in millions of USD)

Table 23

	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>I. Coffee</b>				
<b>Value</b>		<b>38,3</b>	<b>54,04</b>	<b>35,67</b>
in % of total exports fob.	-	30,6	36,7	20,2
change in % of value	100,0	#DIV/0!	41,2	34,0
Exported volume (tones)	27 085,1	18 398,6	26 534,1	13 673,9
change in % of volume	84,3	32,1	44,2	48,5
Unit price (USD/kg)	1,2	2,08	2,04	2,61
change in % of unit price	17,8	74,8	2,08	28,08
<b>II. Tea</b>				
<b>Value</b>	<b>21,55</b>	<b>24,38</b>	<b>31,86</b>	<b>31,52</b>
% of total exports fob.	32,74	19,51	21,62	17,83
change in % of value	4,30	13,13	30,68	1,09
Exported volume (tones)	13 064	15 481	16 523,7	18 375,6
change in % of volume	8,84	18,5	6,7	11,2
Unit price (USD/kg)	1,65	1,57	1,93	1,72
change in % of unit price	5,33	4,8	22,44	11,06
<b>III. Mine products</b>				
<b>Value</b>	<b>29,27</b>	<b>37,30</b>	<b>36,57</b>	<b>70,62</b>
% of total exports fob.	44,47	29,85	24,81	39,95
change in % of value	163,97	27,4	1,9	93,1
Exported volume (tones)	4 571,74	6 150,49	5 995,15	8 220,98
change in % of volume	97,91	34,5	2,5	37,1
<b>Tin</b>				
<b>Value</b>	<b>15,88</b>	<b>17,86</b>	<b>15,87</b>	<b>31,97</b>
in % of total exports fob.	24,12	14,29	10,76	18,09
change in % of value	253,60	12,46	11,14	101,52
Exported volume (tones)	3 553	4 531,8	3 835,3	4 565,9
change in % of volume	143,70	27,54	15,37	19,05
Unit price (USD/kg)	4,47	3,94	4,14	7,00
change in % of unit price	45,13	11,85	4,99	69,28
<b>Colombo tantalite</b>				
<b>Value</b>	<b>12,99</b>	<b>16,87</b>	<b>11,17</b>	<b>19,23</b>
in % of total exports fob.	19,74	13,50	7,58	10,88
change in % of value	103,96	29,84	33,76	72,10
Exported volume (tones)	861,05	1 061,64	724,25	968,96
change in % of volume	17,63	23,30	31,78	33,79
Unit price (USD/kg)	15,09	15,89	15,43	19,85
change in % of unit price	73,65	5,30	2,90	28,63
<b>Wolfram</b>				
<b>Value</b>	<b>0,40</b>	<b>2,58</b>	<b>9,53</b>	<b>19,42</b>
in % of total exports fob.	0,62	2,06	6,47	10,98
change in % of value	76,08	536,01	270,11	103,67
Exported volume (tones)	157,52	557,02	1 435,57	2 686,11
change in % of volume	31,26	253,63	157,72	87,11
Unit price (USD/kg)	2,57	4,62	6,64	7,23
change in % of unit price	35,98	79,93	43,61	8,85
<b>IV. Hides and skins</b>				
<b>Value</b>	<b>3,39</b>	<b>4,73</b>	<b>1,99</b>	<b>3,56</b>
% of total fob. exports	5,14	3,79	1,35	2,02
change in % of value	13,88	39,82	58,00	79,31
Exported volume (tones)	2 151	3 183	1 160	1 806
change in % of volume	21,16	48,01	63,57	55,67
Unit price (USD/kg)	1,57	1,49	1,71	1,97
change in % of unit price	12,95	5,30	15,29	15,18
<b>V. Pyrethrum extracts</b>				
<b>Value</b>	<b>0,65</b>	-	<b>1,92</b>	<b>3,00</b>
% of total exports fob.	0,98	0,00	1,31	1,70
change in % of value	49,48	100,00	-	56,05
Exported volume (tones)	10,08	-	44,64	38,27
change in % of volume	49,60	100,00	-	14,25
Unit price (USD/kg)	64,16	-	43,10	78,44
change in % of unit price	0,25	100,00	-	81,98
<b>VI. Others</b>				
<b>Value</b>	<b>10,80</b>	<b>20,22</b>	<b>20,91</b>	<b>32,32</b>
% of total exports fob.	16,40	16,18	14,19	18,28
change in % of value	15,22	87,25	3,45	54,55
Other products (ordinary exports)	<b>3,81</b>	<b>3,19</b>	<b>4,41</b>	<b>14,37</b>
Re-exports	<b>6,99</b>	<b>17,03</b>	<b>16,50</b>	<b>17,95</b>
<b>S/Total</b>				
	<b>65,65</b>	<b>124,90</b>	<b>147,30</b>	<b>176,69</b>
<b>VII. Adjustment</b>				
<b>Electricity</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,08</b>
Postal parcels	--	--	--	--
Models 126	--	--	--	--
<b>Total fob</b>	<b>65,8</b>	<b>124,98</b>	<b>147,38</b>	<b>176,77</b>
<b>Change in %</b>	<b>3,99</b>	<b>89,86</b>	<b>17,93</b>	<b>19,94</b>

SOURCE : NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

**RWANDA'S IMPORTS (value in millions of USD)**
**Table 24**

	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>I. Equipment</b>				
<b>Value</b>	80,0	109,9	126,8	202,5
in % of total cif value	21,74	23,31	21,44	26,28
change in % of value	5,30	37,39	15,40	59,72
<b>Volume</b>	12 493	17 506	20 803	31 551
change in % of volume	1,74	40,13	18,83	51,67
<b>Price</b>	6,40	6,28	6,10	6,42
change in % of price	3,50	-1,96	-2,89	5,31
<b>II. Supplies (B. intermediaries)</b>				
<b>Value</b>	79,20	111,16	146,15	189,91
in % of total cif value	21,53	23,58	24,71	24,64
change in % of value	22,21	40,35	31,48	29,94
<b>Volume</b>	107 716	154 363	206 831	274 574
change in % of volume	15,70	43,31	33,99	32,75
<b>Price</b>	0,74	0,72	0,71	0,69
change in % of price	5,63	-2,06	-1,88	-2,12
<b>III. Energy and lubricants</b>				
<b>Value</b>	68,64	78,16	108,56	115,65
in % of total cif value	18,66	16,58	18,36	15,01
change in % of value	28,56	13,88	38,90	6,53
<b>Volume</b>	123 282	128 819	172 818	183 252
change in % of volume	17,95	4,49	34,16	6,04
<b>Price</b>	0,56	0,61	0,63	0,63
change in % of price	8,99	8,99	3,53	0,46
<b>IV. Final consumption</b>				
<b>Value</b>	102,46	131,17	166,54	229,10
in % of total cif value	27,86	27,83	28,16	29,73
change in % of value	29,53	28,02	26,97	37,56
<b>Volume</b>	109 210	120 855	173 743	285 259
change in % of volume	6,40	10,66	43,76	64,18
<b>Price</b>	0,94	1,09	0,96	0,80
change in % of price	7,34	15,68	-11,68	-16,22
<b>1.Foodstuffs</b>				
<b>Value</b>	33,16	35,26	47,93	71,76
in % of total cif value	9,02	7,48	8,10	9,31
change in % of value	34,12	6,33	35,91	49,74
<b>Volume</b>	75 744	79 854	122 832	223 979
change in % of volume	14,96	5,43	53,82	82,35
<b>Price</b>	0,44	0,44	0,39	0,32
change in % of price	16,67	0,86	-11,65	-17,88
<b>2.Others</b>				
<b>Value</b>	69,30	95,91	118,62	157,34
in % of total cif value	18,84	20,34	20,06	20,42
change in % of value	27,45	38,40	23,68	32,64
<b>Volume</b>	33 465	41 001	50 911	61 280
change in % of volume	35,99	22,52	24,17	20,37
<b>Price</b>	2,07	2,34	2,33	2,57
change in % of price	-6,28	12,96	-0,39	10,20
<b>S/TOTAL</b>	330,28	430,37	548,06	737,19
Change in %	20,87	30,31	27,35	34,51
<b>V. Adjustment</b>				
<b>Value</b>	37,53	41,03	43,32	33,46
in % of total cif value	10,20	8,70	7,32	4,34
Electricity	10,00	5,57	11,00	12,10
in % of total cif value	2,72	1,18	1,86	1,57
Parcel post	1,36	1,36	1,36	1,36
<b>Others (of which)</b>	26,2	34,1	31,0	20,0
126 BIS	26,2	34,1	22,4	11,0
in % of total cif value	7,11	7,23	3,79	2,58
DMC of customs border posts			3,62	3,50
			12,7	11,00
Difference between ASYCUDA and DMC (NBR) data			-7,75	-5,50
<b>VI.cif imports</b>				
<b>VII. Freight + insurance</b>	367,81	471,40	591,38	770,65
in % of cif	20,63%	28,17%	25,45%	30,31%
% ratio change freight and insurance	91,88	117,76	144,98	189,49
<b>VIII.Total fob</b>	24,98	24,98	24,98	24,98
% change	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>VIII.Total fob</b>	275,93	353,64	446,40	581,16
% change	20,63%	28,17%	26,23%	30,19%

**SOURCE : NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments**

## SERVICES (In millions of USD)

Table 25

SERVICES	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Net services</b>	<b>-170,71</b>	<b>-193,67</b>	<b>-235,03</b>	<b>-224,78</b>
<b>Net non factor services</b>	<b>-137,06</b>	<b>-166,46</b>	<b>-206,38</b>	<b>-207,56</b>
Credit	<b>102,65</b>	<b>119,71</b>	<b>127,57</b>	<b>155,43</b>
Freight and insurance	6,94	7,01	4,22	5,23
Other transport	14,50	17,76	16,41	24,58
Travel	43,50	48,76	57,76	66,43
Other services and revenues	37,71	46,17	49,19	59,19
- official (foreign governments)	30,58	37,64	37,19	39,99
- private	7,13	8,53	12,00	19,19
Debit	<b>-239,71</b>	<b>-286,17</b>	<b>-333,95</b>	<b>-362,99</b>
Freight and insurance	-65,23	-83,61	-101,34	-134,53
Other transport	-26,51	-38,21	-42,63	-50,50
Travel	-31,48	-36,75	-41,29	-46,66
Other services and revenues	-22,41	-22,20	-28,93	-29,59
- official (embassies, consulates... expenses)	-77,43	-88,47	-94,98	-71,15
- Technical assistance	-27,10	-38,14	-43,37	-44,38
Technical assistance PIP	-50,32	-50,32	-51,61	-26,78
Technical assistance (others)	-16,65	-16,94	-24,79	-30,55
- private	<b>-33,65</b>	<b>-27,21</b>	<b>-28,66</b>	<b>-17,22</b>
<b>Net factor services</b>	<b>5,56</b>	<b>15,45</b>	<b>24,62</b>	<b>25,44</b>
<b>Credit</b>	5,37	15,20	20,63	21,35
Collected investment revenues	4,84	11,67	18,79	19,90
- Interests collected by public sector	0,53	1,57	1,05	1,46
- Interest collected by private sector		1,96	0,79	0,00
Autres revenus privé	0,19	0,24	3,99	4,09
Labour income	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Property income	<b>-39,2</b>	<b>-42,7</b>	<b>-53,27</b>	<b>-42,66</b>
<b>Debit</b>	-2,97	-3,61	-9,06	-9,29
Investment income paid to private sector	-2,97	-3,61	-9,06	-9,29
1. Dividends	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2. Reinvested interests, profits	-20,30	-17,89	-13,63	-7,33
Income from other investments paid to public sector	-20,28	-17,02	-12,14	-6,18
1. official	-14,07	-14,20	-11,45	-6,15
- Intérêts sur nouveaux prêts	-0,15	-0,90	-0,69	-0,03
- NBR (to IMF)	-6,06	-1,92	0,00	0,00
- NBR (to BNB)	-0,01	-0,88	-1,49	-1,15
Other private incomes	-15,72	-20,68	-30,07	-25,50
<b>Labour income</b>	-0,23	-0,48	-0,51	-0,54

SOURCE : NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

## Unrequited Transfers (In millions of USD)

Table 26

	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b><u>Current transfers (net)</u></b>	313,93	364,52	325,54	469,34
<b>Current private transfers (net)</b>	35,05	46,73	77,15	98,75
<i>Credit</i>	50,90	61,78	97,88	131,10
<i>Debit</i>	15,85	15,06	20,72	32,35
Remittance of workers' funds	-5,28	-5,20	8,22	6,48
Credit	9,62	8,63	25,01	35,50
Debit	14,90	13,83	16,78	29,02
Other private transfers	40,33	51,93	68,93	92,27
Credit	41,28	53,15	72,87	95,60
Debit	0,95	1,22	3,94	3,33
<b>Current official transfers (net)</b>	278,87	317,79	248,39	370,59
Credit	281,34	320,28	251,13	374,47
1. current support	163,08	200,12	128,35	267,37
of which HIPC initiative	27,20	31,99	21,97	8,66
2. humanitarian aid	118,26	120,16	122,77	107,11
a. technical assistance	50,32	50,32	51,61	26,78
b. other humanitarian aid	67,936	71,41	71,16	80,33
Debit (of which contribution to intern. organis.)	-2,47	-2,49	-2,74	-3,88

SOURCE : NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

Capital and financial transactions account (In millions of USD)

Table 27

	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Capital and financial transactions account</b>	<b>18,93</b>	<b>165,45</b>	<b>290,08</b>	<b>270,78</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>93,47</b>	<b>1400,08</b>	<b>112,80</b>
<b>Capital transfers</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>93,47</b>	<b>1400,08</b>	<b>112,80</b>
Debt cancellation (arrears+current service +debt not yet due)	0,00	0,00	1 226,60	0,00
a. Arrears (principal+interests)				
b. Current service (principal + interests)	0,70	0,00		
c. Debt not yet due (principal)			1226,60	
Migrants' transfers				
Other capital transfers (support grants to PIP)	0,03	93,47	173,48	112,80
a. Capital (projects)	0,02	70,10	130,11	84,60
b. Technical assistance	0,01	23,37	43,37	28,20
<b>Acquisitions and assignments of non financial assets</b>				
<b>Financial transactions account</b>	<b>18,90</b>	<b>71,98</b>	<b>-1110,0</b>	<b>157,99</b>
<b>Long term capital</b>	<b>21,48</b>	<b>49,12</b>	<b>-1079,49</b>	<b>143,79</b>
I. Official (net)	23,48	53,68	-1104,83	62,36
Credit	60,78	89,98	68,07	68,85
Current support	60,75	30,88	14,83	4,13
Project support (PIP)	0,03	59,10	53,24	64,72
- capital	0,02	44,33	39,93	48,54
- technical assistance	0,01	14,78	13,31	16,18
Debit	-37,30	-36,30	-1172,90	-6,49
Repayment of loans	-37,30	-36,30	-22,90	-6,49
of which a. Cancelled due principal				
b. Rescheduled due principal				
Resch. Principal not yet due				
Cancelled principal not yet due				
Capital subscr. of non monetary intern. org.	0,00	0,00		
			-1150,0	
II. Private (net)	-2,00	-4,56	25,34	81,43
Borrowings	1,42	0,69	0,6	3,4
Repayment of loans	-3,42	-5,25	-5,9	-4,2
Others			30,64	82,28
<b>Other capital</b>			<b>30,6</b>	<b>82,28</b>
I.Short term capital				0,00
a. trade credits	-2,58	22,86	-30,50	14,20
b. change of for. assets of commercial banks (-incr.)	-2,58	22,86	-30,50	14,20
c. others	5,36	8,50	4,1	27,5
II.Investments	-7,94	14,36	-34,55	-13,30
a. direct investments	0,00	0,00		
b. portfolio investments				

SOURCE: NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments

**AVAILABLE FINANCING (In millions of USD)**

	2004	2005	2006
<b>Available financing (- increase)</b>	-4,8	-119,2	-81,5
<b>Change of net foreign assets of NBR</b>	-3,6	-120,2	-81,5
a. Net credit to IMF (purchases-repurchases)	-3,6	-6,7	2,5
1. purchases	1,7	1,7	2,5
2. repurchases	-5,3	-8,4	0,00
b. Changes of other gross official reserves of NBR (- incr..)	0,0	-93,5	-35,01
c. Change of other gross foreign liabilities (+ incr.)	0,0	-20,0	-49,03
<b>Change of arrears</b>	-3,5	1,1	0,0
Accumulation	1,8	1,1	0,0
Reduction (Kuwait Fund and other bilateral donors)	-5,3	0,0	0,0
<b>Exceptional financing</b>	2,4	0,0	0,0
<b>Rescheduling</b>	2,4	0,0	0,0
arrears (Kuwait Fund)	0,0	0,0	0,0
current service (bilateral: Paris club and Kuwait Fund):	2,4	0,0	0,0
current service OPEC	2,4	0,0	0,0
<b>Debt cancellation</b>	0,0	0,0	0,0
arrears (bilateral donors)	0,0	0,0	0,0
current service (bilateral donors)	0,0	0,0	0,0

**SOURCE** : NBR, Department of Foreign Exchange Inspection and Balance of Payments