NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA

ANNUAL REPORT

2020-2021

CONTENTS

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

NBR IDENTITY STATEMENT

The National Bank of Rwanda strives to be a World class Central Bank contributing to economic growth & development, by using robust monetary policy tools to maintain stable market prices.

The Bank ensures financial stability in a free market economy as it embraces innovation, inclusiveness, and economic integration.

VISION
To become a World Class Central Bank

MISSION
To ensure Price Stability and a Sound Financial System

OUR CORE VALUES

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

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

MUTUAL-RESPECT AND TEAM-WORK
We keep ourselves in high spirit, committed to each other for success

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

NBR Key Strategic Focus

(2017/18-2023/24)

The National Bank of Rwanda's strategic plan sets out six strategic focus areas in which the Bank must excel to achieve its mission and vision.

The 7-year strategic plan (2017/18-2023/24) is aligned to the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1).

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES OF NBR

To achieve its mission, the NBR has the following responsibilities:

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES	OUTCOMES
Formulate and implement the monetary policy	**PRICE STABILITY** • Inflation was kept low and stable. This helped economic agents to make predictable spending and investment decisions.
Organizes, supervises and coordinates the foreign exchange market	**STABLE EXCHANGE RATE** • The foreign exchange market remained stable. This helped economic agents to conduct international trade with easy access to foreign currencies. • Rwandans have confidence in their currency.
Regulates and supervises the activities of financial institutions	**FINANCIAL SECTOR STABILITY** • The financial sector remained stable and sound, thus increasing financial intermediation and trust to the financial sector.
Regulates and supervises the payment systems	**SAFE, RESILIENT, EFFICIENT, AND ACCESSIBLE NATIONAL PAYMENT SYSTEM** • The payment system continued to provide secure, safer, and fast modes of payments. • Provided increased adoption of digital financial services. • Promoted financial inclusion by reducing the unbanked and underbanked population.
Issues and manages currency	**EFFECTIVE CURRENCY MANAGEMENT** • Rwandans are provided with reliable means of exchange for all their financial transactions such as basic needs and investment. • The modern automated vault management center provided safe and secure storage conditions for bank notes and coins.

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES	OUTCOMES
Holds and Manages official Foreign Exchange Reserves	**SUFFICIENT LEVEL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES MAINTAINED** • Preserved adequate level of foreign exchange reserves to withstand external shocks. • Increased investment portfolio and return. • Facilitated the Government of Rwanda (GoR) to pay for its external expenditures.
Acts as State Cashier	**QUALITY BANKING SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT** • Continued to manage the treasury account efficiently and effectively, which facilitated GoR's financial operations. • Enhanced online banking services that are user-friendly, fast and available 24/7. This helped to reduce cost of transactions and risk of frauds related to cash management.
Promotes Financial Sector Development and Inclusion	**INCREASED ACCESS AND USAGE OF FORMAL FINANCIAL SERVICES** • Rwandans were educated on financial services and products, their benefits, security tips, users' rights and their obligations. • Increased financial inclusion focusing on women, youth and rural population.
Supervises Market Conduct and Consumer protection	**ENHANCED MARKET DISCIPLINE** • Rights and interests of consumers of financial services and products are safeguarded.

ABOUT THE REPORT

The NBR's annual report for the Financial Year (FY) 2020/21 covers the period of July 2020 to June 2021. It assesses the Bank's performance and highlights the related impact with regard to its mission of ensuring price stability and sound financial system. It also presents the audited financial statements of the same period.

Foreword

The National Bank of Rwanda's 2020/21 annual report for the year ended 30th June 2021 is presented a year and a half since Rwanda reported the first COVID-19 case. As witnessed across the globe, this was a period characterized by Covid-19 related challenges which tested the resilience of our health systems, society, economy and our institutions in particular.

NBR continued to execute its mandate with minimum disruptions despite the Covid-19 challenges. Like most organizations, the move to remote working to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 tested our capabilities, culture, and resources. Thanks to the Bank's investment in IT tools, modernization, and the automation of business processes over the past years, our staff quickly adapted to the new normal of remote working. The Bank was also re-certified in ISO 27001 Information security management system for the fifth time as well as the Quality Management System (QMS) for the third time reaffirming our commitment to a culture of excellence in the bank.

Due to the pandemic, the global economy contracted by 3.2 percent in 2020, the worst contraction since World War II, and this shock was felt at varying degrees across the world. Therefore, quick policy interventions by the National Bank of Rwanda and other government agencies were crucial to tame the propagation of such a global economic shock on to the Rwandan economy and financial sector in particular.

It is common that businesses and households face financial and economic hardships during such hard times. Financial institutions cannot be spared too when such a multifaceted shock hits the economy. In response to these challenges, the Bank put in place measures aimed at addressing hardships faced by the aforementioned economic players and supporting the economy in general.

The NBR maintained an accommodative monetary policy stance by keeping the central bank rate at 4.5 percent throughout the year to further support the financing of the economy. In addition, the Bank allowed lending institutions to exceptionally restructure loan contracts of borrowers mostly affected by COVID-19, especially those in the hospitality industry, transport, commercial real estate, and education sectors, as well as the associated value chains. The Bank also renewed liquidity support measures including the Extended Lending Facility (ELF), the Treasury Bond rediscounting window, and maintained the reserve requirement at a reduced ratio of 4 percent. These measures not only helped to ensure that there is ample liquidity in the economy but also eased the cost of borrowing for both corporates and individuals.

During the financial year under review, real GDP started a recovery trend growing by 4.4 percent from 2.3 percent recorded in the previous period. Going forward, the economy is expected to continue the recovery path supported by vaccine rollout, fiscal stimulus package as well as accommodative monetary policy stance.

Supporting economic recovery was achieved without compromising the NBR's key mandate of maintaining price stability. For example, despite the supply shock induced by COVID 19 containment measures , headline inflation was maintained within the NBR inflation benchmark band of 2 to 8 percent in 2020/21.

The NBR's financial stability committee also played a key role in ensuring that the financial sector remains sound and resilient despite the imminent challenges related to the advent of the pandemic. Consequently, the total assets of the financial sector kept growing while financial institutions continued to hold sufficient capital and liquidity buffers, which have been crucial in safeguarding the sector against the effects of COVID-19.

Regarding the financial sector development and market conduct, NBR focused on the promotion of the use of digital payment channels, consumer protection, and financial education. Despite COVID-19 challenges, the Bank continued to educate the public virtually on financial products and consumer protection under its "BNR Engage" program to empower consumers to make informed financial decisions. To further strengthen the sector development and consumer empowerment, NBR created dedicated departments; one in charge of financial sector development and inclusion and another in charge of market conduct supervision.

The Bank continued to prudently manage its resources, recording a surplus of FRW 23.6 billion from FRW 25 billion earned in the previous year despite very low-interest rates on the international market. In addition, PwC our external auditor audited the 2020/21 financial statements and issued a clean audit report.

As I conclude, let me take this opportunity to thank the Board of Directors, relevant policy committees and staff for their unwavering contribution during such unprecedented times. The Bank would not have come this far without their outstanding commitment and teamwork.

RWANGOMBWA John
Governor and Chairman Board of Directors

> **"The NBR maintained an accommodative monetary policy stance by keeping the central bank rate at 4.5 percent throughout the year to further support the financing of the economy."**

AT A GLANCE

4.4% Economic Growth / GDP
From 2.3% in 2019 - 20

4.5% NBR Central Bank Rate
Mantained at 4.5%

4.2% Annual Average Headline Inflation
From 6.3% | End June 2020

5.3% Depreciation of FRW vs USD
From 4.3% | End June 2020

28.7% Credit To the Economy (% of GDP)
Banks & MFIs
From 26.4% | End June 2020

22.5% Capital Adequacy Ratio for Banks (Min 15%)
From 23.6% | End June 2020

31.6% Credit Reference Bureau Coverage
(% of Adult Population)
From 30% | End June 2020

FRW56b Banking Sector Profitability
From FRW 33. billion | H1 2020

226.2% Liquidity Ratio for Banks Above 100%.
From 253% | End June 2020

35.4% Capital Adequacy Ratio for MFIs (≥15)
From 34.5% | End June 2020

0.00001% % of Counterfeiting Bank Notes
Per Denomination
Mantained at 0.00001%

94% Liquidity for Private Insurers
(Min 120%)
From 134% | End June 2020

AT A GLANCE

95.5%
Value of E-payment to GDP
From 57.6% | End June 2020

Financial Inclusion:
(Adult Population)

77% Formal
From 68% (2016)

93% Both Formal and Informal
From 89% (2016)

5.7% **NPLs for Banks**
From 5.5% | End June 2020

6.6% **NPLs for MFIs**
From 12.8% | End June 2020

USD 1,592 M
Amount of Foreign Reserves (USD)
From USD 1,652.38 M | End June 2020

147%
Solvency Ratio for Private Insurers
(Min 100%)
From 156% | End June 2020

30.78 %
Capital Preservation
Mantained at 30.78%

5.1
Number of Months of Imports
From 6.0 | End June 2020

0.339 %
Percentage Returns on Investment
(+0.2% Annually Above Benchmark)
From 3.992% | End June 2020

T-bonds Participation

40.98 % Banks
From 37% | End June, 2020

49.45 % Institutional Investors
From 55% | End June, 2020

9.57 % Retailers
From 8.0% | End June, 2020

269,9 Bns Total Bonds Invested (Bns/ FRW)
From 285,0Bns | End June, 2020

144.9 % Level of Average Annual Subscription
From 138% | End June, 2020

100 %
QMS ISO 9001-2015 Certification
Mantained at 100%

92.8 %
Staff Performance
From 92% | End June 2020

85%
Level of Business Processes Automation and Integration
From 81% | End June 2020

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic on 14th March, 2020, Rwandan Government implemented a range of containment measures in response to the pandemic including border closure, suspension of domestic travel, cancellation of public gatherings, teleworking, closure of schools, places of worship and non-essential businesses as well as mandatory wearing of face masks. Consequently, businesses were negatively affected, calling for different interventions to revamp the economy, including Government's Economic Recovery Fund (ERF), where NBR is the Fund Manager.

The National Bank of Rwanda whose mandate is to ensure price stability and a sound financial system set up different measures, including maintenance of Central Bank Rate (CBR) at 4.5% to continue financing the economy, regulatory and supervisory measures to enable the financial sector manage pandemic challenges.

NBR MEASURES AGAINST COVID-19 AND IMPACT

NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA
BANKI NKURU Y'U RWANDA
BNR

Economic Recovery Fund (ERF)

Continued to cushion businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. ERF measures contributed to increasing liquidity in the economy, which sustained the falling trend in the market lending rates.

Refinancing window for public transport sector (FRW 7.3bn).

- 53 loans were approved as of the end of June, 2021.
- ERF Public Transport eased the loan burden to the public transporters which resulted in keeping public fare at a lower cost

Hotel refinancing window (FRW 50 billion)

- Financing of 149 hotels for a total amount of FRW 42.884 billion was approved. 139 hotel loans worth FRW 42.719billion were disbursed (99.6% of the approved loans).
- This supported the hotel sector to keep servicing their loans

Working Capital Window (FRW 51 billion (NBR: FRW 46 billion) to support large and medium businesses

Business Development Fund-BDF: (FRW 5.0 billion) to provide working capital to small and micro businesses.

- Total approved loans were 143 worth FRW 10.416 billion submitted by banks and MFIs,
- 113 applications worth FRW 9.737 billion have been disbursed.
- Out of Frw 5bilion, Frw 3.5bn was for the working capital and Frw 1.5bn for the Credit Guarantee Facility.
- 2,836 micro businesses from 214 U-SACCOs were approved for a total amount of Frw 2,673,401,050; representing 76.3% of the total fund allocated to Microbusiness scheme as of end June 2021.
- Out of 2,836 approved loans, in total 2345 from 174 SACCOs have been disbursed with funds amounting to Frw 2,238,952,500.
- Vulnerable businesses which were bound to close due to Covid-19 but benefited from ERF working capital stayed operational.

MEASURES	IMPACT
Implemented accommodative monetary policy to support financing of the economy	o In August 2020, the MPC maintained the accommodative monetary policy stance-CBR at 4.5% since 29th April, 2020 o This ensured continued financing of the economy and support economic recovery efforts.
Reviewed the existing Treasury Bonds Rediscounting Window: The 15 days' period for NBR to rediscount the T-Bond was extended till further notice.	❖ The measure gave confidence to the Rwandan market and investors in government bonds in particular, to save their money in government bonds.
Reduction of the Reserve Requirements Ratio	❖ The reserve requirement ratio of 1% released FRW 23.4 billion additional liquidity for banks to further support affected businesses.
The Extended Lending Facility-ELF to Banks	❖ The measure ensured the liquidity in banking system and may continue lending to economy without liquidity distress.

For Banking sector:
o Banks were exceptionally allowed to restructure (extend moratorium) up to 4 times, customers that were performing before the pandemic (in normal classification before the COVID 19 outbreak; principal and interest due and unpaid for less than 30 days as at end February 2020).
o Banks were allowed a further period to end September 2021 to implement the supervisory measures.
o Loan write-off and collateral realization were extended during the same period to limit the temporary shock and effect of the pandemic to the sector.
o Onsite Inspections were conducted to avoid any abuse of the relief measures; to extend moratorium to customers affected by the pandemic but still bankable (based on bank customers that are still deemed viable, though temporarily affected by the pandemic).
o Halted the dividend payment for 2020 dividends in order to build up capital and liquidity buffers;
	o Banks restructured an amount of 1011bn or 37% of total loans (non- COVID 19 related-235Bn & COVID 19 related loans restructured- 776Bn. Frw 766.6Bln (28.5% of total loans) was restructured due to the pandemic
	  o Frw 561.3 Bln (20.6% of total loans) Covid related restructured loans resumed normal course of payment
	o Frw 215.3Bln (7.9% of total loans) COVID 19 related restructured loans are under moratorium. Most of the loans still in moratorium are in hotels & restaurants, water and energy; transport and mortgage sectors that were impacted by the pandemic.
	❖ With the above-restructured loans:
	  o NPLs ratio was recorded at 5.7% as at end June 2021 against 5.6% and 5.4% as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2020 respectively.
	  o CAR was 22.5% against the minimum of 15%.
	  o Short term Liquidity position (LCR) remained above the regulatory minimum of 100%.
	  o The banks identified gaps and proposed actions to manage the operational resilience concerns and to continue extending critical business services to customers during the pandemic.

NBR MEASURES AGAINST COVID-19 AND IMPACT

MEASURES

For MFIs/SACCOs:

- Loan restructuring
- NBR issued additional guidelines on 14th May 2021 for restrictions on dividend, bonus distributions in 2020 and salary increment due to the adverse impact of COVID-19 valid until 31st December 2021.

IMPACT

- MFIs/SACCOs restructured an amount of Frw 48.4 billion of loans as of December 2020.
  - The restructuring facility allowed borrowers to reorganize themselves and most of them started the loan repayment process. As of end June 2021, the outstanding balance of restructured loans stood at Frw 12.3 billion.
- Issued to ensure that MFIs/SACCOs build and maintain sufficient capital to absorb any significant losses arising from overdue loans and other uncertainties. They had a positive impact whereby:
  - The Microfinance sector's equity increased from Frw 113.8 billion as of end June 2020 to Frw 136.7 billion by end June 2021 (an increase of 20%) while the Capital Adequacy ratio increased from 34.5% end June 2020 to 35.4% as of June 2021.
  - The liquidity ratio remained above the benchmark and stood at 106.1% as of end June 2021.
  - The loaning capacity of MFIs/SACCOs increased as a result of undistributed dividends and restrictions on salary increments and bonus payment. Therefore, the gross loans increased from FRW 181.5 billion as of June 2020 to FRW 215.1 billion reported as of 30th June 2021.

MEASURES	IMPACT
For Insurance and Pension: The following measures were issued to insurers since April 2020: o Halted the payment of 2019 dividends in order to build up and maintain capital and liquidity buffers; o Lifted the cash and carry requirement and allowed payment in installments o Premium receivables not exceeding 90 days were allowed to be included in the solvency computation until June 2021 o Established an operational resiliency framework for critical functions and systems, a regulatory framework on Business continuity and promoted online or virtual trainings and meetings; o Applied regulatory forbearance with regard to reporting deadlines	o No insurers declared or paid dividends for periods ended December 2019 and 2020. ❖ This allowed them to have enough capital buffer to cushion the pandemic shocks. It was observed that the capital significantly increased since retained earnings increased by 17% from Frw 405bn to Frw473bn. ❖ Policyholders were able to maintain their insurance covers despite COVID 19 economic challenges ❖ This helped insurers to preserve the solvency margin above the minimum regulatory requirements. o Insurers improved their IT systems to provide some services online, during the lock down. In addition, each insurer designated a crisis management team to ensure essential services to the customers. ❖ These ensured proper business continuity, cybersecurity and operational resilience even in the critical period of lockdowns. ❖ This avoided pecuniary and administrative sanctions to insurers that may arise due to non-compliance with the reporting requirements.
Other Strategies under implementation: o NBR Embraced virtual working and specifically virtual meetings from the start of lockdown to date; o Use of Digital signature; o Full business automation through digital savvy approach to provide online and digital business services	❖ This ensured business continuity with no business disruptions. ❖ It also ensured health conditions amongst NBR staff as they avoided covid-19 contamination. ❖ Ensured use of modern technology to stabilize remote work without business disruptions.

NBR STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

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

The 7-year strategic plan defines the strategic focus areas, strategic objectives, performance measures and strategic initiatives for the Bank.

The NBR strategic plan serves:

- To help NBR remain relevant and forward-looking.
- To guide the annual planning and budgeting activities.
- As a foundation for the departments' and employees' key performance indicators.

The Bank uses Balanced Scorecard (BSC) as a tool in designing and implementing its strategy which helped in the alignment of the day-to-day activities with the Bank's vision, mission and core values. This takes into consideration the four aspects notably: customer and stakeholders that measures the Bank's preparedness to deliver quality services to customers,, financial stewardship which provides means to execute the strategy, Internal business processes including laws, policies, procedures and technology to improve operational efficiency and quicken NBR service delivery as well as the organizational capacity that measures the ability of staff to deliver on the mission supported by tools and infrastructure of the Bank.

STRATEGY REVIEW

A mid-term review of the NBR strategic plan was undertaken to assess the progress and the performance in the implementation of the initial strategy, covering July 2017 to December 2020.

The review took into consideration the disruptive environmental forces such as the unprecedented global economic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It was concluded that NBR's strategic plan is still relevant to the current situation and the strategic goals will remain the same for the next three years up to 2024. The key refinement was the inclusion of new strategies in the financial development sector and financial services consumers' protection. The NBR continues to strengthen its strategic management to achieve the Vision of becoming a world class central bank.

FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MONETARY POLICY

Strategic Objective

Strengthen economic analysis and advice

Strategic Initiatives

Inform policy makers and other economic agents on economic development, outlook and monetary policy decisions:

- Developed economic reports to inform monetary policy makers (MPC, Board)
- Developed MPFSS for August 2020 and February 2021;
- Produced Weekly Monetary Policy Implementation(MPIC) reports and followed up for the implementation of the key recommendations

Implement forecasting models that predict the future with the highest precision to guide policy decision:

- Biannual Macroeconomic Framework for Rwanda.
- Conducted weekly liquidity and quarterly macroeconomic forecasts

Provide forecasts and survey-based findings on key macro-economic indicators to guide monetary policy design and implementation:

- Conducted food price expectations survey in urban and rural areas

Performance Measures and Targets

Inflation kept within the band of **5% +/-3%**

KPI Status 2020-21

Annual average inflation: **4.2%**

FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MONETARY POLICY

Strategic Objective	Strategic Initiatives	Performance Measures and Targets	KPI Status 2020-21
Strengthen economic analysis and advice	Strengthen forward looking monetary policy framework. • Implemented Monetary Policy Decision Making Process-FPAS • Trained staff to strengthen analytical and forecasting capacity • Enhanced monetary policy communication – MPFSS		Implemented FPAS process: The August, November 2020 and February 2021 MPC meetings followed FPAS practices.
	Contributed to the development and implementation of macroeconomic framework for Rwanda by designing a monetary program and monitoring its implementation. • Designed a monetary program that feeds into the Rwanda Macroeconomic Framework • Monitored and reported on the Policy Coordination Instrument signed with IMF	Inflation, Liquidity in the banking system and NFA targets are met	Targets for inflation, liquidity in the banking system and NFA was achieved.
	Coordinated and implemented activities on regional economic integration	Level of convergence criteria implementation	Convergence criteria by FY 2020/21 on headline inflation, reserve cover in months of imports and Net Present Value of Debt to GDP was achieved.

FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MONETARY POLICY

Strategic Objective

Strengthen NBR research visibility at international scene

Strategic Initiatives

Conduct research and analyses on contemporary issues:

- Conducted 12 policy-oriented research topics to inform policy decisions of which:
- 9 papers were published in NBR Economic Review (4 in Vol.17 and 5 in Vol.18)
- 2 Papers Commissioned were by COMESA
- 1 Paper was published in international journal (IMF working paper WP/20/295)

Indexed NBR economic review on leading online databases;

Improve data collection and analysis using existing IT based tools

- Used Data effectively from EDWH
- Digitalized survey instruments

Conducted collaborative research with other think tanks and research bodies.

Performance Measures and Targets

Number of research papers produced

KPI Status 2020-21

Published 12 Papers out of 10 that were planned. (Topics, Objectives, Findings/ recommendations and outcome of these papers are in annex 2 of the report).

Policy makers (in NBR and central government), markets and the general public are guided by the NBR's research insights to make informed decisions.

Increased NBR's presence and visibility in domestic and international policy debates.

FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MONETARY POLICY

Strategic Objective

Big Data Analytics

Strategic Initiatives

Produced accurate, timely economic and financial statistics:

- Monetary and Financial Statistics (BOP, IIP)
- Economic Statistics
- External Trade Statistics

Completed phase 1 of a study conducted on Big Data for Financial inclusion

Built a dashboard of national loan mapping using EDHW data

Strengthened reporting and analytical capacity of the Bank to provide accurate, accessible usability of NBR data to different sectors.

Upgraded from Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (EGDDS) to Special Data Dissemination System SDDS): Uploaded data on IMF portal.

Performance Measures and Targets

Percentage of Data complying with International standards (BOP Manual, MFS manual & SNA) and published to national and international platforms (ICS, IFS, SDDS)

Number of stakeholders using Electronic Data Warehouse (EDWH)Data

KPI Status 2020-21

Compliance is at **100%**

Improved the Country's confidence/ credibility on the international scene.

670 of stakeholders use EDWH data.

NBR statistics inform development of research, trade and investment policies.

FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MONETARY POLICY

Strategic Objective	Strategic Initiatives	Performance Measures and Targets	KPI Status 2020-21
Financial Market Deepening	**Develop Government Securities** • Developed Primary Market for government debt securities • Developed investor base-issuance of government bonds and re-opening of existing ones: issued 14 bonds including 6 new bonds and 8 re-openings.	% of shares in T-bond participation: • Retailers • Institutional Investors • Bank	• Average subscription of **144.9%** on Government bonds. • Retailer participation at **9.57 %,** Institutional at **49.45%** and banks at **40.98%**.
		Frequency for bond issuance and re-opening (Monthly)	6 new bonds and 8 reopened
	Develop interbank market • Conducted money market intelligence to guide the daily money market interventions • Boosted interbank transactions through monetary instruments • Monitored liquidity in banking system and maintained a suitable level of excess reserve. • Built capacity of treasurer in the development of REPO market • Aligned the operational Monetary Policy Framework to the Interest base framework where REPO (liquidity mopping) and REVERSE REPO (liquidity injection) were conducted at CBR.	Interbank rate within the band	The interbank rate was maintained within the corridor
		Number of interbank transactions	Interbank transactions 2.45 per day.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY

Strategic Objective

Ensure sound and stable financial system

Strategic Initiatives

- Strengthened Legal and Regulatory framework;

Performance Measures and Targets

- Number of updated legal and regulatory framework for the financial sector responding to modern market developments and challenges
- Compliance level of BCPs, ICPs, PCPs

KPI Status 2020-21

- 5 Laws were published in the Official Gazette, 5 other laws were adopted by the parliament waiting for publication. The existing DGF law approved by the NBR BoD.
- 10 regulations approved by the NBR BoD and yet to be published in the Official Gazette
- Reviewed 1 Guideline on AML CFT as per the new AML CFT law
- Issued Directive on characteristics of independent directors
- Self-assessment on technical compliance:
  - Banking Core Principles(BCPs):
    - •Compliant: 19,
    - •Largely Compliant: 10,
  - Insurance Core Principles(ICPs):
    - •Fully Observed: 20,
    - •Largely Observed: 5,
    - •Partially Observed: 1,
  - Pension Core Principles(PCPs):
    - •Fully Observed: 7,
    - •Largely Observed: 3

FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY

Strategic Objective

Ensure sound and stable financial system

Strategic Initiatives

Strengthened Micro Prudential supervision;

Performance Measures and Targets

Compliance with prudential requirement:

- Capital Adequacy (CAR) above 15% for banks and MFIs
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Banks above 100%.
- Liquidity ratio for MFIs above 30%
- NPLs for Banks and MFIs (Benchmark of ¬5%).
- Solvency ratio for private insurers (Min 100%)
- Combined Ratio for private insurers (Min 70% - Max 90%)
- Liquidity for private insurers (min 100%)

KPI Status 2020-21

Compliance with prudential requirements:

- CAR:
  - •Banks 22.5% from 23.6% in June 2020.
  - •MFIs 35.4% from 34.5% in June 2020
  - •Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):
  - •Banks: 226.2%
  - •Liquidity ratio MFI: 106.1%
- NPLs:
  - •Banks: 5.7% from 5.5% in June 2020.
  - •MFIs: 6.6% from 12.8% in June 2020.
- Solvency ratio for private insurers:
  - •147% from 156% in June 2020
- The combined ratio for insurance:
  - •101% from 101% in June 2020.
- Liquidity for private insurers:
  - It increased to 94% from 90% of June 2020

FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY

Strategic Objective

Ensure sound and stable financial system

Strategic Initiatives

- Strengthened Macro-Prudential Analysis
- Monitored the financial sector to mitigate risks to financial stability
- Ensured smooth operation of DGF
- Ensured credit compliance with the reporting requirements

Performance Measures and Targets

Compliance with Key Macro prudential norms.

- DSIBs CAR (>15.5%)
- Leverage ratio (>6%)
- Loans concentration limit (single obligor): ≤800%
- Placements limits: ≤50%
- Insurance investments in real estate: ≤30%

Improve Crisis Management for financial institutions

- The growth of the DGF funds (>20%)

Ensure efficient credit reporting system

- Coverage ratio (>35%)

KPI Status 2020-21

Compliance with Key Macro prudential norms.

- DSIBs CAR: 21.6%
- Leverage ratio: 13.7%
- Loans concentration limit (single obligor): 116.4%
- Placements limits: 28.3%
- Insurance investments in real estate: 8%

Improved Crisis Management for financial institutions

- The growth of the DGF funds: 48%

Ensured efficient credit reporting system

- Coverage ratio: 31.6%

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET CONDUCT

Strategic Objective

Ensure National payments systems are safe, efficient, effective and accessible

Strategic Initiatives

Transformation of Rwanda into a Cashless Economy

- Supported the development of Mobile Financial Services interoperability platform;
- Educated merchants and consumers to adopt e-payment as well as supporting the Government to migrate to digital payment.
- Established tools and followed up on the implementation of the directives guidance to sustain operational resilience during CORONAVIRUS Pandemic period
- Monitored the financial services access and usage by different segments
- Modernized the interbank payment and settlement services- Upgraded RIPPS to improve the integration, liquidity management and open access to non-banks;
- Put in place a conducive legal and regulatory framework that supports the financial inclusion, consumer protection and the industry

Performance Measures and Targets

- The ratio of retail payments/GDP:72%
- Retail cashless transactions per capita:88%
- Number of POS per 100,000 adults populations:180 traditional and 500 for non-traditional
- Number of policies, laws, and regulations developed

KPI Status 2020-21

- Retail E-payment per GDP: 95.5% from 57.6% in June, 2020
- Retail cashless transaction per capita: 81.1 from 47.4% in June 2020
- POS per 100,000 adult populations (traditional): 59.1 from 51.7% in June 2020
- POS per 100,000 adult populations (nontraditional): 800.7 from 497.9 in June 2020
- The amendment of the Payment System Law was approved by the Parliament and will be promulgated soon
- The e-money regulation was also reviewed to adapt it to market development
- NBR issued a directive prohibiting charges on the transfer of funds between e-money and deposit accounts belonging to the same person to protect consumers' rights.

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET CONDUCT

Strategic Objective	Strategic Initiatives	Performance Measures and Targets	KPI Status 2020-21
Ensure all Rwandans access and use financial services	Contributed to Financial Inclusion data analysis and dissemination; Linked financial institutions with Saving Groups (SGs); Conducted NBR Financial Education and awareness Programs: Savings week, digital awareness campaign, NBR Engage, etc..;	Formal financial inclusion: 90% by 2024	Formal Financial inclusion increased from 68% in 2016 to 77% (5.5 million adults) in 2020
	Enforced compliance of Key Facts Statement (KFS) in Banks, Insurances& MFIs;	Level of compliance with Key Facts Statement (KFS)	Level of compliance with KFS regulation was at 77 %

CURRENCY MANAGEMENT AND BANKING SERVICES

Strategic Objective	Strategic Initiatives	Performance Measures and Targets	KPI Status 2020-21
Ensure efficient and effective provision of currency and banking services	Improve the quality of banking services	100% number of banking services offered online	Well controlled overdraft account (setting of ceiling and interest) 99% number of banking services offered online
	Improve the quality of banknotes substrates and security features:	% of counterfeited bank notes per denomination	**0.00001%** of counterfeited bank notes per denomination
		100% level of automated cash processes(VMS)	Cash processes automated at 95%

RESERVES MANAGEMENT

Strategic Objective	Strategic Initiatives	Performance Measures and Targets	KPI Status 2020-21
Ensure efficient and effective management of reserves	Improve returns on investment: • Invested reserves under different portfolios, managed the risks and administrated the transactions respectively.	Percentage returns on investment (+0.2%) annually above benchmark (20Bp above the benchmark)	0.339 % — The Financial year return as of end of June 2021 stood at 0.339% against a benchmark return of 0.020% (i.e. 31 bps above the benchmark)
	Maintainan adequate level of reserves: • Managed both external and internal funds	• Number of months of imports >-4.5 • Level of Gross reserves	• 5.1 months of imports • USD 1,592 M Gross reserves
	Put in place a compliance framework with international accounting and settlement standards	Level of Capital Preservation	Capital preserved with no negative annual return

BUSINESS EXCELLENCE

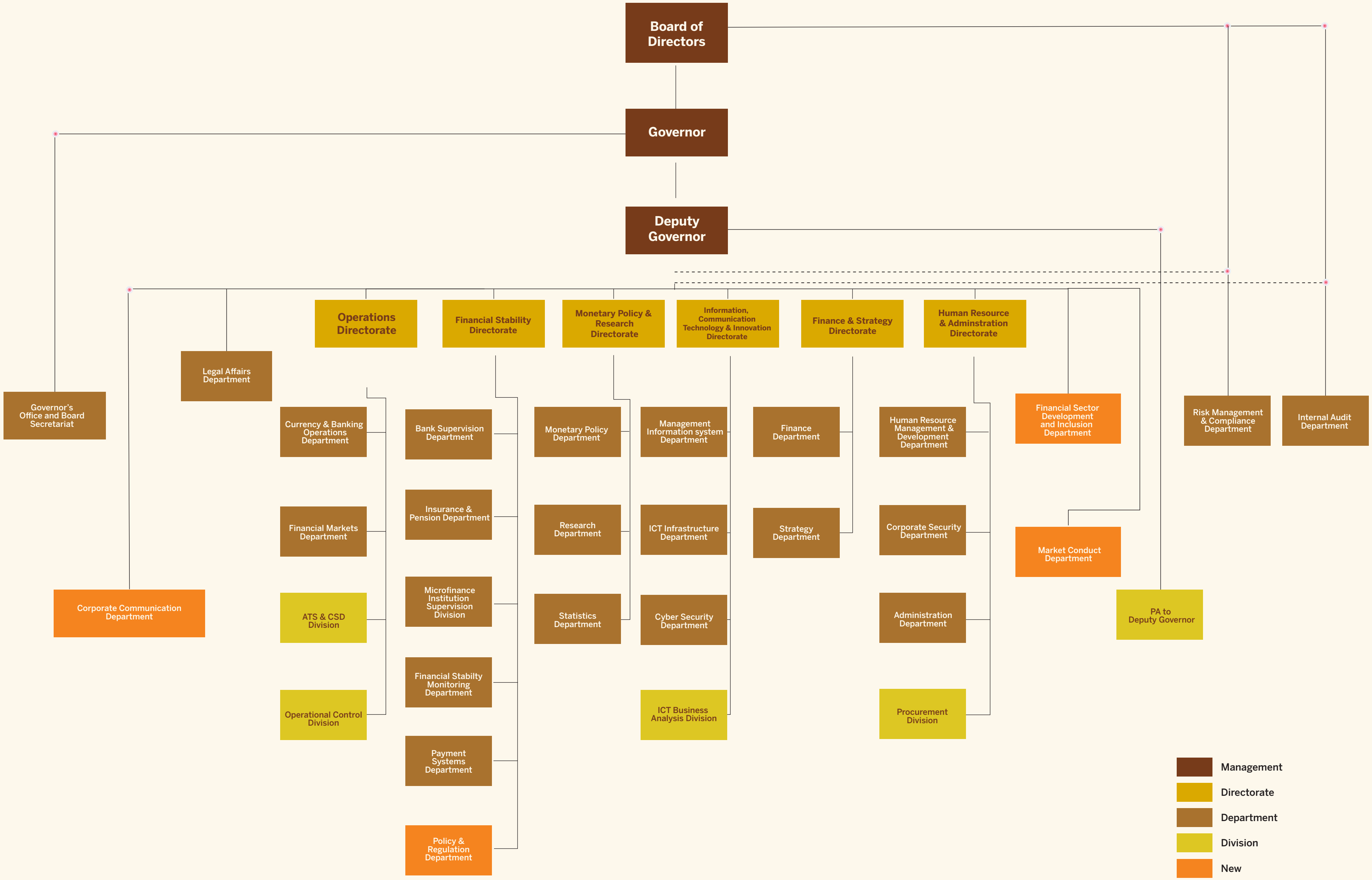
PROGRESS AGAINST BUSINESS PLAN 2020/21

Strategic Objective	Strategic Initiatives	Performance Measures and Targets	KPI Status 2020-21
Improve staff competence and motivation	• Attracted best talent through enhanced recruitment • Through our retention and staff development strategy, we developed critical skills capacity development and financial and non-financial incentive strategies such as rewards, recognition and health facilities.	• Number of staff recruited • Number of staff trained • Increased staff performance	• 26 qualified staff recruited • Training of senior managers in leadership • Capacity building program implemented at 73.4 % from 50% of the previous year • 92.8% Bank's overall performance from 92.0% of the previous year
Ensure agile IT solution and innovation technology	• Automated NBR Business Processes such as trading Government Securities, Upgrade of RIPPS, Core banking system, Cash Management System and integration of strategic management processes.	• 85% of business processes automation and integration.	• 89.9 % NBR business processes are automated. The ongoing IT projects are at 90% completion stage on average expected to go live in 2020.
Increase Customer and Stakeholders confidence in NBR	• Maintenance of NBR Quality Management System: •Conducted surveillance audit for Quality Management System •Managed/Mitigated the recurring risk of service disruption, Quality Management (QMS) and Business Continuity •Updated Disaster Recovery Plan to improve the bank readiness and resilience during a disaster • Promote Risk Based Thinking Culture	• Level of compliance to ISO-9001-2015 (100%) • Level of risk responses implemented	• 100% QMS compliance • Maintained QMS certification • 77% Level of risk responses implemented
Ensure financial sustainability of the Bank	• Kept Proper Books of accounts as per IFRS standards • Conducted external audit of 2020/21 Financial Statements • Strengthened internal capacity in the managing of NBR investment • Developed and implemented cost control program	• Unqualified Audit Report	• Unqualified audit report for Financial Statements 2020/21

The NBR's policy measures contributed to the recovery of the Rwandan economy from the impact of the pandemic. The real GDP started a recovery trend growing by 4.4 percent from 2.3 percent recorded in the previous period.

1 NBR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE BANK



NBR BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS COMMITTEES

The current NBR Law provides for 9 members of Board of Directors including two (2) Executive Members (Governor and the Deputy Governor) and five (7) Non-executive Members. Today, the Board is composed of 7 members (2 executives and 5 non executives), while two (2) positions remain vacant. The Board is responsible for providing the strategic direction of the Bank and oversees the conduct of its business. During the financial year 2020/21, the Board composition was as follows:

RWANGOMBWA JOHN

Governor and the Chairperson of the Board

Date of Appointment:

25th February 2013

HAKUZIYAREMYE SORAYA

Deputy Governor and Vice-Chairperson of the Board

Date of Appointment:

15th March 2021

RUGWABIZA M. LEONARD

Non-Executive Director

Date of Appointment:

04th November 2011

HABIYAKARE CHANTAL

Non-Executive Director

Date of Appointment:

8th May 2013

DR. MUSAFIRI ILDEPHONSE

Non-Executive Director

Date of Appointment:

27th April 2018

KEZA FAITH

Non-Executive Director

Date of Appointment:

27th April 2018

MURENZI IVAN

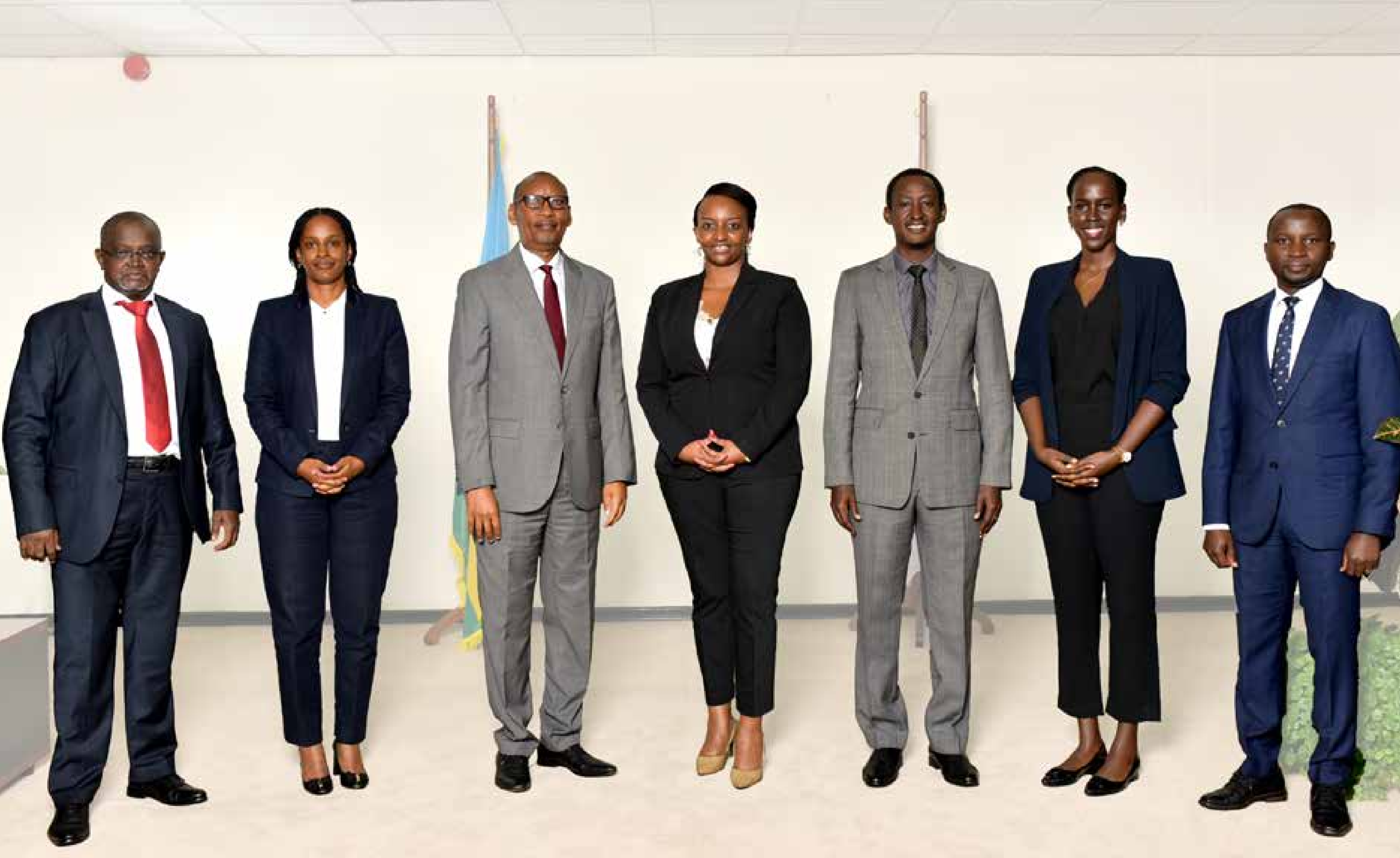
Non-Executive Director

Date of Appointment:

27th April 2018

N.B: Ms. HAKUZIYAREMYE Soraya replaced Dr. NSANZABAGANWA Monique to the position of Deputy Governor and Deputy Chairperson of the Board following her appointment as per Cabinet decision of 15th March 2021.

Dr. NSANZABAGANWA Monique served the Bank as Deputy Governor and Deputy Chairperson of the Board from May 2011 to February 2021.



Left to Right: Rugwabiza M. Leonard, Habiyakare Chantal, Rwangombwa John, Hakuziyaremye Soraya, Murenzi Ivan, Dr. Musafiri Ildephonse

NBR BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS COMMITTEES

These committees are exclusively composed of non-executive members.
The Board sits on quarter basis for its ordinary meetings and at any time that it deems necessary for extraordinary meetings.

BOARD MEMBERS	ORDINARY BOARD MEETINGS	EXTRAORDINARY BOARD MEETINGS	HR COMMITTEE	AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	STRATEGY AND IT COMMITTEE	LEGAL AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE
Mr. RWANGOMBWA John	4/4	2/2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ms. HAKUZIYAREMYE Soraya	2/2	0/0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ms. HABIYAKARE Chantal	4/4	2/2	N/A	4/4	N/A	4/4
Mr. RUGWABIZA Minega Leonard	4/4	2/2	2/2	N/A	4/4	N/A
Mr. MURENZI Ivan	4/4	2/2	N/A	N/A	4/4	4/4
Dr. MUSAFIRI Ildephonse	4/4	2/2	2/2	4/4	N/A	N/A
Ms. KEZA Faith	4/4	2/2	N/A	4/4	3/4	N/A

The Board has four Committees, namely:

- Legal and Regulatory Board Committee
- Audit and Risk Board Committee
- Strategy & IT Board Committee
- HR Board Committee

During the financial year 2020/21, the Board of Directors held four (4) ordinary quarterly meetings, two (2) Extraordinary meetings on 12th November 2020 and 22nd February 2021, with all Board of Directors in attendance except Dr. NSANZABAGANWA Monique following her appointment in other duties in February 2021.

The Committees were established to exercise powers conferred on the Board by NBR Law and the Board Charter as amended to date. These are; Legal and Regulatory Board Committee, Strategy and ICT Board Committee, Human Resources Board Committee, and Audit &Risk Board Committee

LEGAL AND REGULATORY BOARD COMMITTEE

Roles and Responsibilities

The Committee performs the following roles and responsibilities:

- Reports to and assists the Board with matters arising to NBR's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, in internal policies and other legal matters as may be directed by the Board;
- Provides strategic guidance and recommendations to the Board on the Bank's communication with other regulatory authorities, lawmakers, and government;
- Reviews and makes recommendations, where required, on the establishment of distinct legal and regulatory recognition for the Bank;
- Receives, reviews and recommends proposals to the Board on the Bank's position relative to regulatory or legislative proposals or changes (including specific consultation papers) from the Government of Rwanda and particularly where such regulations or legislation are viewed by the Committee as disproportionate, inappropriate, or disadvantageous to the Bank;
- Lobbies and pro-actively engages with the relevant policymakers and regulators in relation to 3 above;
- Obtains and reviews regular updates from the Bank's legal advisers regarding legal aspects of the activities, work, and services of the Bank;
- Reviews and monitors the Bank's compliance programs;
- Liaises with the Human Resource Committee in monitoring and reviewing the compliance with and effectiveness of the Bank's code of conduct and other human resource policies as well as advising the Human Resource Committee on legal considerations that may be affected by such code of conduct and policies;
- Advises the Board on any projects covered by its remit;
- Investigates any potential breach of interest by members;
- Monitors the investigations and resolution of any significant instances of non- compliance or potential compliance violations that are reported to the Board;
- Reviews periodically the Board Committee Charters and make recommendations to the Board for revisions if required;
- Maintains oversight of the Bank's Code of Ethics and whistle-blower Policy and other Policies excluding those overseen by other Board Committees by their duties and responsibilities;
- Oversees the implementation of the Bank's Corporate Social Responsibility;
- In collaboration with the finance department, helps the Board to understand the Bank's current and future risks, challenges, and opportunities; and
- Other duties that may be assigned to the Committee by the Board.

Activities of the Committee accomplished during the FY 2020/2021

The committee reviewed and recommended for the approval of the following legal and regulatory instruments:

- Revised DGF Law
- Regulation on accreditation of actuaries in Rwanda;
- Review of the regulation governing E-money issuers
- Review of the regulation on Financial statements and other disclosures for Banks
- Regulation on Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience for Financial Institutions;
- Regulation determining requirements and other conditions for accreditation of External Auditors for regulated institutions
- Regulation Governing Deposit Taking Microfinance Institutions
- Cybersecurity regulation;
- Outsourcing regulation
- Regulation on foreign exchange operations
- Sandbox regulation
- Policy on investment in Government securities for insiders;
- Review of the Board charter

STRATEGY AND ICT BOARD COMMITTEE

Roles and Responsibilities

The Committee:

- Oversees the Strategic Direction of the Bank;
- Advises on development, adoption, and modifications of the Bank's business plans to implement the Bank's overall strategy;
- Reviews and recommends the IT Strategic Plan to the Board for their approval;
- Regularly monitors the achievement of the strategic plan (action plan) and the annual budget of the Bank;
- Validates all the initiated projects to start in the Bank;
- Regularly monitors and evaluates the Bank's projects;
- Evaluates and assists the Bank in ensuring whether projects are embedded into its operations and the Bank's strategic priorities;
- Is responsible for IT Governance;
- Monitors and evaluates significant IT investments and expenditures;
- Ensures that the Bank assets are managed effectively and securely;
- Periodically reviews the progress made in the implementation of the IT strategic plan and makes necessary adjustments when required;
- Guides the Board on the implementation of the IT Strategic Plan;
- Establishes proper linkages between the IT strategic plan and IT Annual Work Plan;
- Furthermore, where appropriate, it also advises and makes recommendations to the Board and the Management;
- Submits implementation status reports to the NBR Board annually;
- Responds to external developments and factors, such as changes in the economy, banking industry, and technology, which impact the Bank's strategy;

Activities of the Committee accomplished during the Financial Year 2020/2021

The committee reviewed and recommended for the approval of the following:

- NBR Business Plan 2019-20 Performance Evaluation;
- NBR Annual Activities Report FY 2019-20;
- Communications Assignment: Know Your Central Bank Assignment
- NBR Business Cases: e-correspondence portal project; Complaints management and customer engagement system project; DGF Automation Business Case and E-Procurement Project
- Revised Business Plan for the FY 2020-2021
- Revised Budget for the FY 2020-2021
- NBR Strategies against COVID-19
- Updates on Know Your Central Bank assignment
- Mid-term Strategic Plan Review
- Cash Replenishment Plan for the next 3 Years
- Strategic Asset Allocation for Reserves Management
- Mid-Term Strategic Plan Review
- Business Plan for the FY 2021-2022
- Budget for the FY 2021-2022
- IT Strategic Plan

AUDIT AND RISK BOARD COMMITTEE

Roles and responsibilities

The Committee, in fulfilling its roles;

a) Reports on financial information

» Reviews significant accounting and reporting issues, including complex or unusual transactions and highly judgmental areas;
» Reviews the annual financial statements and consider whether they are complete, consistent with information known to Audit and Risk Committee members, and reflect appropriate accounting principles.

b) Internal Control

» Reviews the implementation of key accounting policies and financial reporting;
» Evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control and the risk management systems.

c) Internal Audit

» Reviews the adequacy of the internal audit function, including qualification of staff, resources, and quality of reports;
» Considers the scope of work of the internal audit function;
» Reviews and approves the annual risk-based audit plan and ensure that no unjustified restrictions or limitations are made;
» Assesses the adequacy of the internal audit resources to perform the annual audit plan to be able to cover the NBR audit universe over a three to maximum five-year period;
» Reviews the annual audit activity report;
» Contributes to the selection process for the appointment of the Chief Internal Auditor and evaluates his/her performance;
» Ensures that findings and recommendations communicated by Internal Audit and Management's proposed responses are received, discussed, and appropriately and timely acted on;
» Supervises the process for the preparation and presentation of regulated financial information;
» Serves as a channel for communication between the Board of Directors and the auditors, to assess the results of each audit and the response by the management to their recommendations, and to mediate in the event of disputes between the auditors and the management in relation to the principles and methods used in preparing the annual accounts;
» Establishes the appropriate relationships with the auditors or audit firms to receive information on matters which may jeopardize the independence of the auditors, for its examination by the Audit and Compliance Committee, and on any other matters relating to the audit process, as well as any other communications provided for in the audit legislation and audit regulations;
» Reviews the Bank's accounts, monitors compliance with legal requirements and the correct application of generally accepted accounting principles; and
» Monitors the functioning of the internal financial control manuals and procedures adopted by the Bank, to verify compliance with them and review the designation and replacement of the persons responsible for them.

d) Compliance

- Reviews the effectiveness of the Bank's system for monitoring compliance with relevant laws and regulations (including internal rules) and the measures taken by the Management as a result of its investigation of material incidents of non-compliance.

Activities of the Committee accomplished during the Financial Year 2020/2021

The committee reviewed and recommended for the approval the following:

» End FY 2019-20 Audited Financial Statements;
» Quarterly Risk Management and Compliance Activity Reports;
» Quarterly Internal Audit Activity Reports;

HUMAN RESOURCES BOARD COMMITTEE

Roles and responsibilities

» Regularly review the structure, size, and composition (including the skills, knowledge, and experience) required of the Bank compared to its current position and make recommendations to the Board with regard to any changes;

» Gives full consideration to succession planning for senior staff and other staff in the course of its work, taking into account the challenges and opportunities facing the Bank with regard to what skills and expertise are needed in future;

» Keeps under review the leadership needs of the Bank, both Executive and Non-Executive, to ensure the continued ability of the Bank to compete effectively in the marketplace;

» Regularly reviews salaries and benefits for NBR staff to keep the Bank's remuneration structure competitive;

» Reviews the Bank's Human Resource policies and advises the Board for their approval.

Activities of the Committee accomplished during the Financial Year 2020/2021

» 2020-21 Bank Restructuring: Conduct Supervision & Financial Inclusion Department; Deposit Guarantee Fund Division; Payment systems Department; Banking Supervision Department; Corporate Communications Division; IT Security and Governance Division, Policy and Regulation Department

» Remote Work Policy

» Senior Managers appointments

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Management Committee main responsibility is to ensure overall management of the Bank

1. Advise on the daily management of the Bank
2. Ensuring the implementation of the Bank's Strategy, approved policies and Board decisions;
3. Participation in the monitoring of the day-to-day operations of the service
4. Provide adequate oversight of the entire staff
5. Ensure Bank's activities are consistent with the business strategy and risk appetite
6. Ensure Bank's sound corporate governance

Governor Rwangombwa John addresses the media after the Monetary Policy Committee and Financial stability committee meetings.

MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE (MPC)

The National Bank of Rwanda's primary objective is to ensure price stability. Therefore, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is in charge of the formulation of the monetary policy framework and the setting of the Central Bank Rate (CBR). This is done after analyzing recent economic developments at the global and domestic level as well as the outlook and considering the inflation objective. The MPC decision is expected to affect the monetary policy's ultimate objective of low and stable inflation.

The MPC is comprised of nine (9) members: The Governor, Deputy Governor, two Board members appointed by the Board of Directors, Chief Economist, Executive Director Currency and Operations, Executive Director Financial Stability, Director Monetary Policy Department, and Director Research Department. The meetings are chaired by the Governor of the Bank.

MPC meetings gather on a quarterly basis and whenever deemed necessary, to assess the effectiveness of previous decisions and take adequate decisions after a thorough analysis of the present economic situation. For transparency and accountability, a press conference is held after each meeting, where the Governor issues a statement to the public to announce the MPC decisions. Additionally, MPC reports are published and made available on the National Bank of Rwanda's website for the public.

In 2020/21, the MPC meetings took place on the following dates: 12th August 2020, 11th November 2020, 18th February 2021 and 12th May 2021.

FINANCIAL STABILITY COMMITTEE (FSC)

The Financial Stability Committee (FSC) is one of the NBR's statutory committees established by the Law with the mission to promote the soundness and stability of the financial system. It also acts as a crisis management entity in times of financial stress.

Initially, the FSC was composed of nine (9) members including the Governor as chairman, the Deputy Governor, vice-chairperson, and senior staff of the Bank as required by the Central Bank Law. However, in line with the Bank's recent restructuring, the membership of the FSC was extended to 13 members including the Governor as chairman, the Deputy Governor, vice-chairperson.

The committee meets once in every quarter, and whenever deemed necessary, to deliberate on the stance of the financial sector stability. During the year ended June 2021, the four meetings were held and the key observations of the Committee were announced by Governor to the public in press conferences. In addition to the meeting observations, the FSC put forward key operational recommendations aimed at strengthening the soundness and stability of the financial system and the implementation of the latter is internally followed up.

During the year under review, NBR used its Risk Management Framework to identify risks that could have limited accomplishment of the Bank's objectives. The risks identified were prudently managed within the Bank's risk tolerance levels.

During the Financial Year 2020/21, the Board of Directors played the role of oversight for Risk Management practices through the Audit and Risk Board Sub-Committee. This Committee presented an overview of NBR's risk exposure to enforce compliance with Enterprise Risk Management Policy hence strengthening Risk-Based thinking culture across the Bank. The risks are categorized as strategic, policy-process, operational (business continuity, cybersecurity, compliance and occupational health and safety), reputational, project and financial risks (including credit, market and liquidity risk).

Throughout FY 2020-21, NBR conducted the Bank's wide risk management process, conducted Risk incident management, and monitored annual Business plan implementation, day-to-day risk management activities, key risk indicators, scenario analysis, monitoring and assessment of external risks.

Key Achievements

The Bank re-assessed its risk exposure in delivering on its mandate. The analysis builds from the recorded behavior/indicators of the key potential risks (under the NBR's risk profile) to forecast their short-term trend, spot gaps, and thus draw recommendation(s) on required actions. This was aimed at maximizing the Bank's control on targeted outcomes.

Quality Management System (QMS) and Business Continuity are ongoing efforts that target to mitigate the service disruption by harmonizing and enforcing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), while providing means of a switch to alternative sites for the critical Bank's system/ applications.

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit function provides assurance to the Board of Directors and Executive Management of the Bank for the quality of internal control systems in business and information technology processes. The function continued to play its role to enhance and protect NBR value by providing risk-based audit reports with assurance, advice and insight to strengthen controls and reduce the risk of loss and reputational damage to the Bank.

Key Achievements

During the Financial Year, internal audit engagements focused on the efficiency and effectiveness of internal controls related to the processes of the risk management; information technology; preparation of quarterly financial statements; transactions carried out during the lockdown due to COVID 19 when staff worked remotely, processes of corporate planning, monitoring and evaluation and verification of cash management at both Headquarters and Branches, to ensure proper funds management.

In line with the Bank's commitment to satisfy requirements of both the ISO/IEC 2700:2013 of Information Security Management System (ISMS) and the ISO 9001:2015 of the Quality Management System (QMS), the Internal Audit conducted an annual assessment to confirm if there is continual improvement in the Bank processes related to above certificates and verify the level of adherence to the ISO standards.

The Bank continued to engage regional and international partners to stay on top of current international standards through the exchange of insights of the most emerging topics in auditing and risk management. Auditors participated in different workshops and trainings organized by local and international chapters in auditing to broaden knowledge and expertise to perform audit assignments.

2 MONETARY POLICY

“

The primary objective of monetary policy is to ensure price stability which contributes to sustainable macroeconomic stability. The Bank uses a price-based monetary policy framework to achieve this objective.

During the FY 2020/21, the Central Bank Rate (CBR) was maintained at

4.5%

to continue financing the economy.

Monetary Policy Formulation

The statutory Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is responsible for the formulation of the Bank's monetary policy. The MPC committee meets quarterly and whenever necessary upon invitation by the Governor.

Each MPC round covers up to seven weeks of analysis, projections, and presentations, which are essential for well-informed policy decisions. The MPC continues to conduct a more forward-looking policy decision-making approach, to ensure the success of the price based monetary policy, adopted in January 2019.

In the financial year 2020/21, the MPC held all the quarterly statutory meetings, in August 2020, November 2020, February 2021, and May 2021 respectively. In all these meetings, the MPC maintained an accommodative monetary policy stance by keeping the Central Bank Rate (CBR) at 4.5% to continue financing the economy, amid challenges paused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Monetary Policy Operations

After the adoption of the price-based monetary policy framework, the NBR chose to implement the monetary policy by steering the 7-day interbank rate within a corridor system so that it lies close to the Central Bank Rate (CBR), within a target range of CBR +/-1.

During the year under review, NBR aligned its operational Monetary Policy Framework where REPO (liquidity mopping) and REVERSE REPO (liquidity injection) were conducted at CBR.

Big Data Analytics

As per the Central Bank's Law, NBR is mandated to produce and disseminate: i) external statistics (BOP, International Investment Position and Private External Debt); and ii) Monetary and Financial Statistics. To ensure price stability, NBR is required to produce high frequency economic statistics, such as, CPI, Producer Price Index (PPI), Industrial Index of Production and Real Estate Price Index. The Bank produced the Economic Statistics jointly with National Institute of Statistics (NISR).

Monetary Policy Communication

During the FY 2020/21, NBR adopted a communication strategy, which is key in a price-based monetary policy framework. To anchor price expectations, NBR regularly communicates to the public its policies and decisions, the rationale behind the decisions, the anticipated impacts of the decisions, and key macroeconomic trends through press conferences, press releases, and different publications. The target groups include the public, financial sector players, media, youths, academia, policymakers, and international organizations.

Supporting the Bank's Policy Functions Through Research

- During FY 2020/21, NBR research continued to play a major role in internal, national and international knowledge production and dissemination systems, which forms the basis for policy advice.

- In line with the initiative of enhancing its research visibility, the NBR sustained the publication of quality research papers in its own journal (BNR Economic Review) as well as internationally accredited journals. NBR economists also participated and presented their research findings in international and domestic research conferences. A number of policy briefs were featured in various policy forums, including the internal committees and the Manufacturing Acceleration Committee among others. In addition, an assessment on the models used by banks to set the price of loan products was discussed with representatives of selected banks in Rwanda.

- The Bank's advisory role also remained focused on the economic analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic to support ongoing economic recovery efforts at policy level (e.g.: Economic recovery fund technical steering committee). NBR regularly monitored the economic implications of different pandemic waves and tracked the progress of economic recovery of the various sectors.

- In 2020/2021, the number of studies commissioned by the NBR increased, informing policymakers on a wide range of topical issues surrounding monetary policy, financial stability, and broader development challenges of Rwanda. In addition, NBR sustained its collaborative research initiatives, implementing research projects with researchers from various organizations (including the International Monetary Fund, International Growth Centre, etc) as well as studies commissioned by external stakeholders such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Below are the summarized policy papers conducted by the NBR throughout 2020-21:

- To support macro prudential policy, a study proposed using banks' portfolio similarity and clustering approaches to carry regular monitoring of systemic risks in addition to the existing tools. The study revealed that some medium-sized banks have been consistently similar in terms of the loan portfolio and associated risks in the last four years and hence can be exposed to common risks with impactful consequences. Based on these findings, the NBR as a regulatory and supervisory body of commercial banks should detect such sources of systemic risks and take appropriate policy measures.

- Still on macro prudential policy, another study shaded light on the extent to which interest rates' movements can potentially disrupt the value of assets and liabilities and, ultimately, the net worth of the banks. The assessment found that the net worth of most commercial banks is more sensitive to the changes in the deposit rate, thus informing financial regulators on appropriate monitoring of interest risks build-up.

- The last paper in this strand investigated the recent increase in the stock of non-performing loans (NPLs) among manufacturing sector credit portfolios of banks. The study found that moral hazard is not a significant predictor of credit delinquency among manufacturing firms. The study found that loan delinquency is rather an outcome of financial distress, suggesting that NBR should capitalize on its access to regular firm survey data to closely monitor developments in firm profitability and liquidity to avert future spike in NPLs.

- In terms of monetary policy, one study measured the magnitude of the economic cost associated with expected inflation, following the adoption of a price-based monetary policy framework. The study estimated a welfare cost ranging from 0.5077 to 0.8537 percent of annual real GDP over the medium-term inflation benchmark band of 5±3 percent, supporting the case for continued pursuance of price stability as the primary goal for monetary policy in Rwanda.

- The second study on monetary policy explored the relationship between money growth and inflation, to distinguish inflationary from non-inflationary episodes of sustained monetary expansion. The study estimated threshold levels of money growth at around 15.3 percent and 17.1 percent of growth in M3 when considering headline inflation and core inflation respectively. These threshold levels provide an important early warning indicator to the risks of the departure of inflation from price stability, helping the BNR to respond adequately to inflationary risks and succeed in maintaining price stability.

- Another paper investigated monetary policy transmission at the money market level by looking at how interbank network characteristics determine the spread between interbank market rate and the central bank rate. The findings suggested that high centrality in the market network facilitates the monetary policy transmission by narrowing the spread, although relationship borrowing and diversification of lenders were found to increase the spread. To improve the transmission therefore, the central bank should support initiatives that create more hub- banks or encourage banks to actively participate in the interbank market.

- The last paper in the monetary policy research focused on the asymmetric effects of exchange rate changes on trade balance adjustment in Rwanda. The study revealed that currency depreciation improves the trade balance in the long- run whereas appreciation does not, which suggests a nuance in the relationship between monetary policy and international competitiveness.

- In terms of broader economic developments, two studies tested the relationship between financial sector development on economic growth and overall macroeconomic stability. One of them pointed to the demand-following theory i.e. economic growth precedes financial development, whereas the other study suggested that financial system development has contributed to macroeconomic stability especially inflation control.

- Lastly, for the purpose of knowledge sharing and peer evaluation, two studies were conducted to document the quarterly projection model (QPM) at the core of the Forecasting and Policy Analysis System (FPAS) as well as different models used in near term inflation forests.

This section highlights global economic performance in 2020 and major forecasts for the coming two years where possible, which helps to contextualize recent developments in Rwanda. Despite several policy support measures in all countries, the global economy recorded the worst recession since World War II due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In the first half of 2021, the global economy showed signs of recovery but uneven across countries.

- The world economy contracted by 3.2 percent in 2020, the worst contraction since World War II, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. Helped by important monetary and fiscal policy support, the global economy is projected to recover by 6.0 percent in 2021.

- Advanced economies slumped by 4.6 percent in 2020 from a growth of 1.6 percent in 2019, but projected to recover by 5.6 percent in 2021, reflecting strong recovery in major economies such as the United States (7.0 percent after -3.5 percent), Eurozone (4.6 percent after -6.5 percent), United Kingdom (7.0 percent from -9.8 percent), and Japan (2.8 percent from -4.7 percent).

Global economy is projected to recover by

6.0%

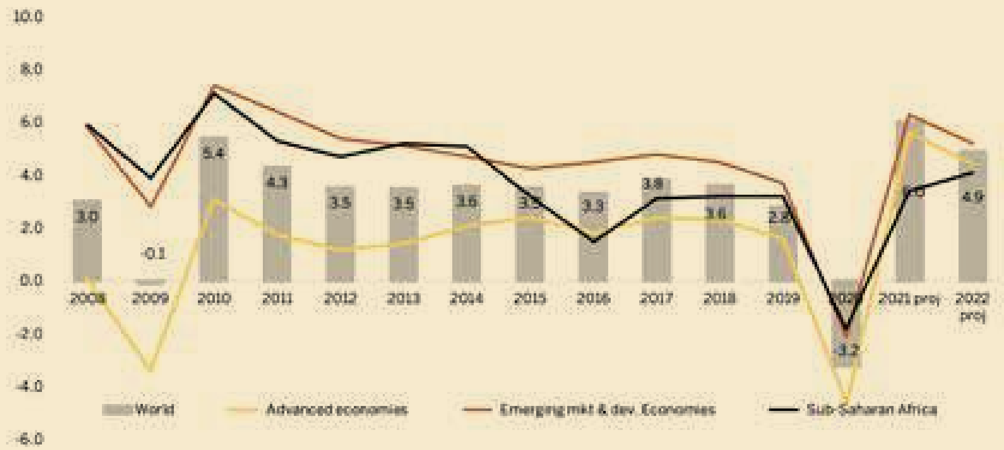
in 2021

FROM

3.2%

in 2020

Chart 1: Global GDP growth and projections (in % change)

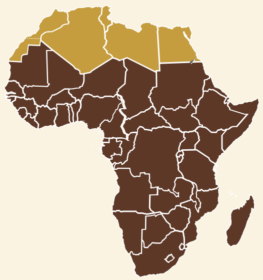


Source: IMF, WEO, April 2021 and WEO July 2021

- Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDE) fell by 2.1% in 2020 after growing by 3.7% in 2019. In 2021, they are projected to recover by 6.3% following expected high growth in China (8.1%) and India (9.5%).

- Sub-Saharan African economy shrank by 1.8% in 2020, the first recession for the region in more than 25 years, after growing by 3.2 percent in 2019. This part of the continent is projected to recover by 3.4% in 2021, reflecting expected recovery mainly in Nigeria (2.5% from -1.8%) and South Africa (4.0% from -7.0%). The worsening pandemic developments in Sub-Saharan Africa are expected to weigh on the region's recovery, and tourism-reliant economies are likely to be the most affected.

- Global trade in volume of goods and services contracted by 8.3 percent in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic supply chain disruptions but projected to expand by 9.7 percent in 2021. The recovery in merchandise trade is expected to broaden after being initially concentrated in pandemic-related purchases, consumer durables, and medical equipment. Similarly, the trade in services is set to recover slowly in line with the slow evolution of cross-border movements until the virus transmission has been contained globally.



Sub-Saharan African economy is projected to recover by

3.4%

in 2021

FROM

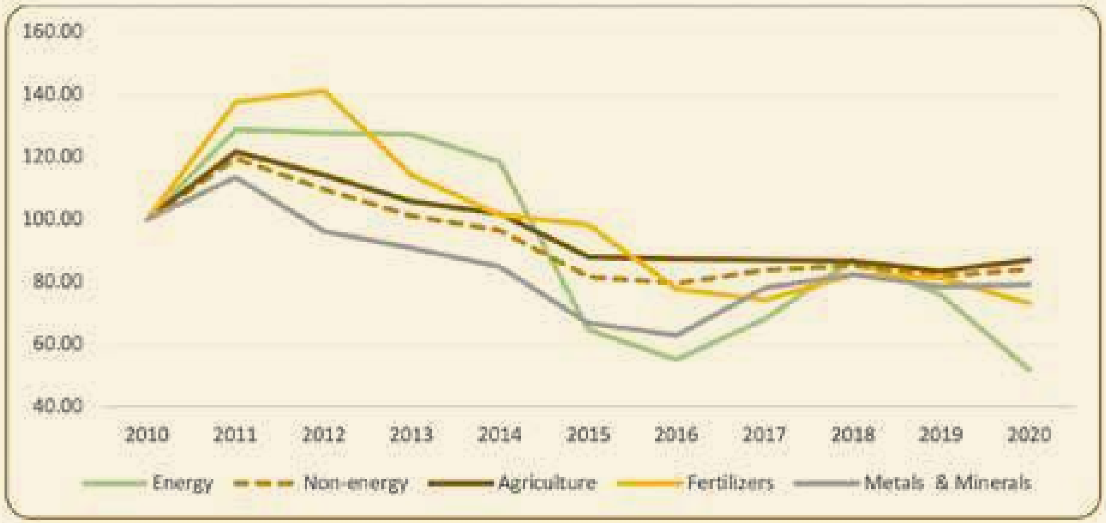
1.8%

in 2020

- Global commodity price index, which includes energy and non-energy commodity price indices, sharply dropped in 2020 due to COVID-19 related lockdowns and containment measures that affected both the global supply and demand. Energy prices dropped by 31.6% in 2020 after falling by 12.7% in 2019; while non-energy commodity prices slightly increased by 2.9% in 2020, after a decline of 4.1% in 2019, owing to higher prices for agricultural commodities and metals & minerals.

- Energy prices are projected to increase by 36.2% in 2021 attributed mainly to the projected rise in crude oil prices. Crude oil prices dropped by 32.8% in 2020 on average compared to a decline of 10.2% in 2019, and projected to increase by 56.6% in 2021, from USD 41.26/barrel in 2020 to USD 64.68/barrel in 2021, reflecting an expected rise in oil consumption. Non-energy prices are projected to increase by 26.5%, following the projected increase for metals & minerals, and agricultural commodities mostly food prices.

Chart 2: Commodity prices developments (Index, annual price indices, 2010=100)



- The world annual average inflation decelerated to 3.2% in 2020 from 3.5% in 2019, resulting from a sharp decline in global demand and falling commodity prices. It is projected to increase to 3.5% following a rebound in global demand and rising commodity prices.

The world annual average inflation is projected to increase to

3.5%

IN 2021

FROM

3.2%

IN 2020

In Sub-Saharan Africa, annual headline inflation is projected to ease to

9.8%

IN 2021

FROM

10.8%

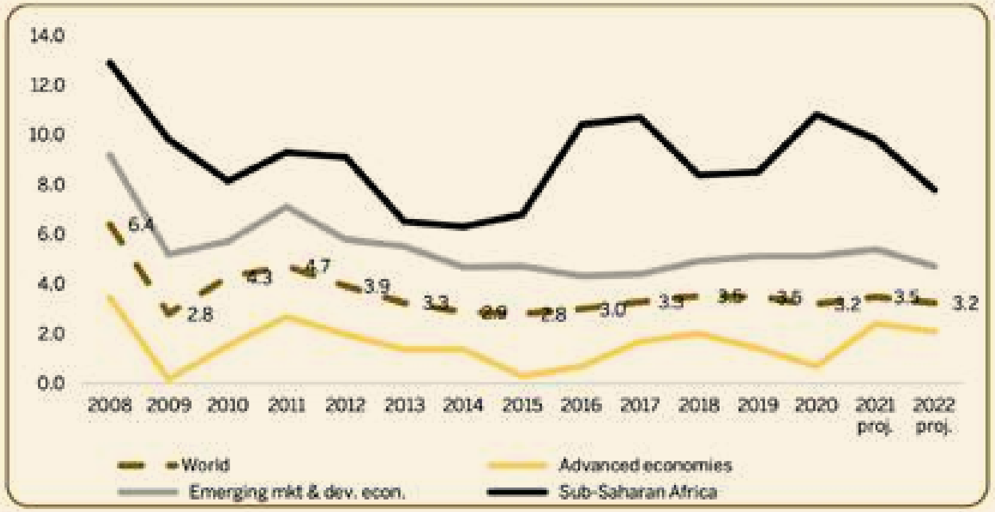
IN 2020

- In advanced economies, consumer price inflation decelerated to 0.7% in 2020 from 1.4% in 2019, and headline inflation is expected to increase to 2.4% in 2021, reflecting stronger economic activities and higher commodity prices.

- Inflation remained stable at 5.1% in 2020 in emerging markets and developing economies, while projected to increase to 5.4% in 2021.

- In Sub-Saharan Africa, annual headline inflation rose to 10.8% in 2020 from 8.5% in 2019, and projected to ease to 9.8% in 2021, following the projected falling inflation rates in Zimbabwe (99.3% from 557.2%), Ethiopia (13.1% from 20.4%), Democratic Republic of Congo (10.9% after 11.3%), and Senegal (2.0% from 2.5%). The region has been facing multiple weather-related shocks, including cyclones, droughts in Southern and Eastern Africa, exchange rate pressures and severe locust swarms.

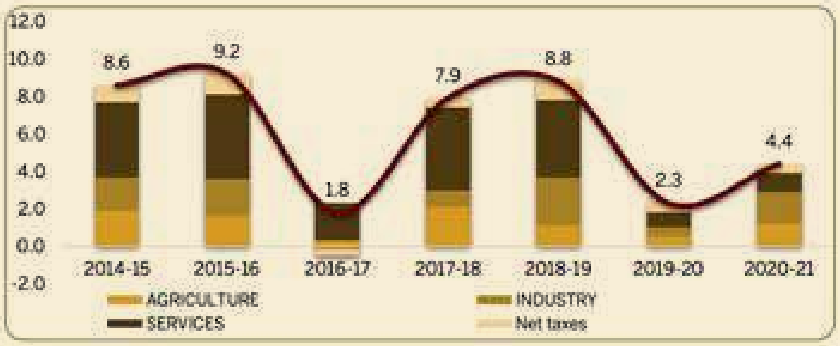
Chart 3: Inflation developments (% change)



Source: IMF, WEO, April 2021 and WEO July 2021

- Rwanda's economy has been recovering from adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic during the fiscal year of 2020/21, supported by Government economic recovery plan, easing monetary policy and a gradual lifting of containment measures.
- The real GDP increased by 4.4 percent from an increase of 2.3 percent recorded in the previous financial year.

Chart 4: GDP growth (% change)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

The economic recovery was mainly linked to the good performance of agriculture and industry sectors.

- The agriculture sector output increased by 4.9 percent from 2.1 percent, mainly supported by food production which represented 62.3 percent of agriculture value added in 2020/21. Food production increased by 4.9 percent against 1.1 percent as favorable weather conditions led to good harvest in 2021 agricultural season A.

- The industry sector production increased by 8.9 percent from 2.6 percent driven by manufacturing industries (11.6 percent from 3.2 percent) and construction output (7.8 percent from 11.4 percent previously). The performance of these subsectors was supported by infrastructure projects, which boosted the demand for locally produced construction materials. Despite the COVID-19 containment measures, the mining and quarrying subsector output recovered by 1.5 percent from a decline of 25.8 percent, partly supported by the increase of mineral prices on international market (+35.5 percent from -5.6 percent).

- The services sector increased by 2.2 percent in 2020/21 after growing by 1.6 percent in the previous financial year, driven by information and communication (24.4 percent from 22.3 percent), financial services (7.8 percent from 0.8 percent), trade services (6.3 percent from 5.2 percent), real estate (4.6 percent from -1.5 percent) as well as professional, scientific and technical services (8.3 percent from 2.1 percent).

- However, tourism-related services such as transport (-11.6 percent from -2.8 percent), hotels and restaurants (-36.4 percent from -9.3 percent), as well as travel agents & tour operators (-37.6 percent from -2.0 percent) continued to suffer from the lasting impact of COVID-19. Education sector was also heavily affected by schools closure between March and October 2020, hence contracting by 5.9 percent consecutive to a decline of 16.5 percent in 2019-20.

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

% GDP

The Real GDP increased by **4.4%** IN 2020/21

From 2.3% recorded in the previous financial year.

Services Sector increased by

2.2% FROM 2019/20 **1.6%**

Services	IN 2021	IN 2020
Information & Communication	24.4%	22.3%
Financial services	7.8%	0.8%
Trade services	6.3%	5.2%
Real Estate Services	4.6%	-1.5%
Professional, scientific and technical services	8.3%	2.1%

Agriculture Sector output increased

4.9% FROM 2019/20 **2.1%**

Industry Sector production increased by

8.9% FROM 2019/20 **2.6%**

Industry	IN 2021	IN 2020
Manufacturing industries	11.6%	3.2%
Construction output	7.8%	11.4%
Mining and Quarrying	1.5%	-25.8%

Exports/imports ratio raised to

44.4%

IN 2020/21

FROM

39.9%

IN 2019/20

Total export receipts increased by

16.43%

IN 2020/21

AMOUNTING TO

USD 1,487.4 m

FROM

USD 1,277.4 million | 2019/20

- Rwanda's trade deficit remained relatively stable in 2020/21 compared to the previous financial year, amounting to 2,000.4 million from USD 1,927.2 million on higher exports growth (+16.43 percent) despite an increase of 8.8 percent in imports. Exports/imports ratio raised to 44.4 percent in 2020/21 from 39.9 percent in 2019/20.

Trade Balance developments (Value in millions of USD, Volume in tons)

	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total exports (value fob)	690.6	1,132.8	811.7	1,100.1	687.3	1,277.4	895.4	1,487.4
of which Informal exports		114.9		120.1		76.9		50.6
Total imports (value cif)	2,886.1	2,480.3	2,973.2	2,790.8	3,044.5	3,204.5	3,393.2	3,487.8
Informal imports		23.5		15.8		7.2		2.1
Trade balance		1,347.5		1,690.6		1,927.2		2,000.4
Imports cover rate		45.7		39.4		39.9		42.6

Source: NBR

- Total export volume increased by 30.2 percent, while total export receipts increased by 16.43 percent to USD 1,487.4 million in 2020/21, up from 1,277.4 million recorded in 2019/20. The growth in exports revenues reflect primarily a continued recovery of merchandise exports from the virus-induced collapse that bottomed out in the second quarter of last year.
- Specifically, traditional, non-traditional and re-exports categories increased by 10 percent, 44.4 percent and 21.9 percent respectively. The increase was also supported by high exports of gold whose revenues rose by 16.6 percent in 2020/21 year-on-year.
- Similarly, as the recovery of domestic economic activities accelerates, total imports increased by 9.8 percent amounting to USD 3,488 million in 2020/21, up from USD 3,204.5 million a year earlier largely driven by imports of consumer goods (+10.7 percent), capital goods (+15.8 percent) and intermediary goods (+16.0 percent).

- Compared to the previous year, the FRW further weakened in the year ending June 2021, owing to higher demand for forex compelled by recovering economic activities and rising imports to cater for Covid-19 related needs.

- Year-on-year, the Rwandan franc depreciated by 5.3 percent versus the US dollar, faster than 4.3 percent recorded in June 2020. The local currency weakened against the British Pound, Euro and the Yen, losing 18.6 percent, 11.5 percent and 2.7 percent respectively compared to 1.3 percent, 3.2 percent and 4.3 percent losses in the year ending June 2020.

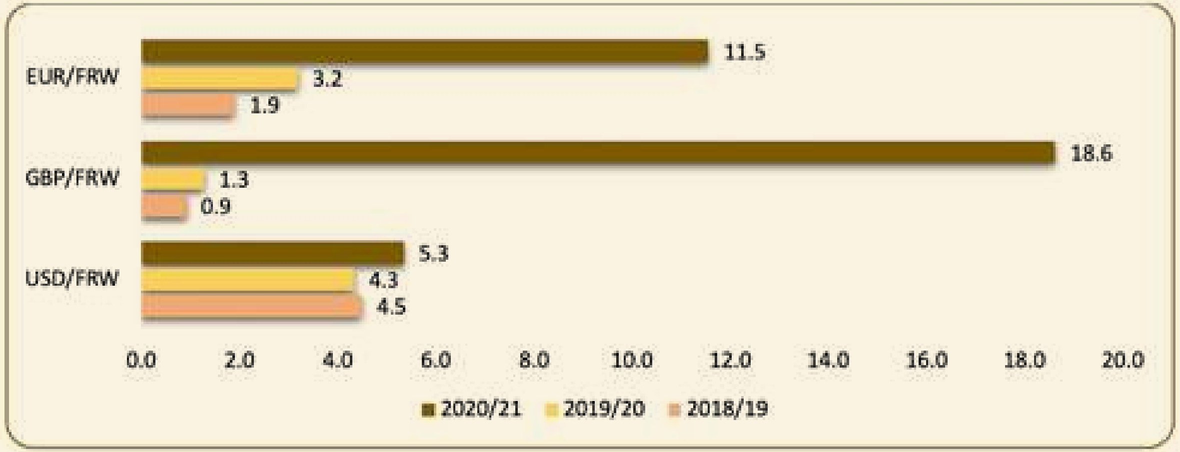
- At regional level, the FRW weakened against all regional currencies, mirroring their behavior compared to the USD dollar. In FY 2020/21, the FRW depreciated against the Ugandan, Kenyan and Tanzanian Shillings, as well as the Burundian franc, respectively by 10.9 percent, 4.1 percent, 5.3 percent, and 1.7 percent.

Real effective exchange rate developments

- The FRW depreciated in real terms by 13.5 percent, year-on-year in June 2021, against a 4.5 percent appreciation recorded during the corresponding period in 2020. This was mainly attributable to higher nominal depreciation of the franc against some major trading partners' currencies and relatively higher prices of foreign goods compared to domestic prices.

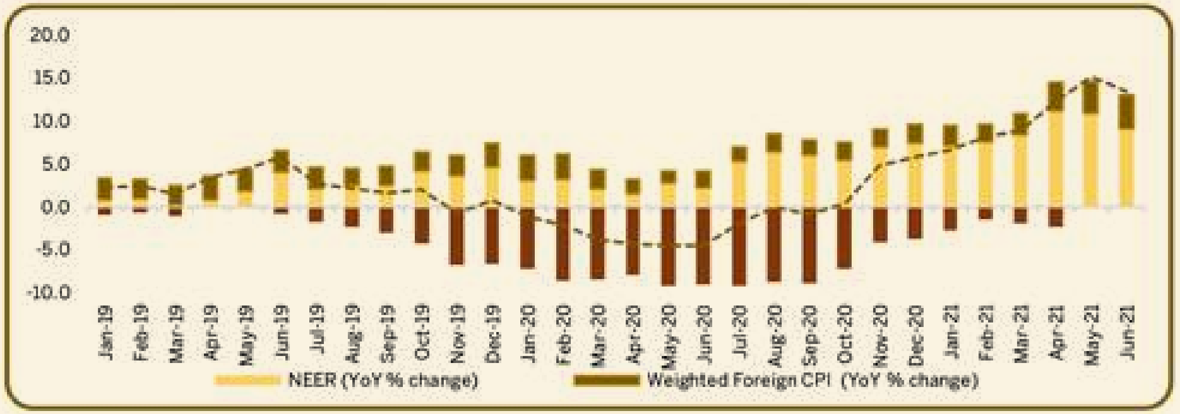
- In nominal effective terms, the FRW depreciated by 9.0 percent in June 2021, compared to a depreciation of 2.2 percent end June 2020. Weighted foreign annual inflation rose to 3.9 percent from 1.9 percent in June 2020, while domestic inflation stood at negative 0.2 percent compared to 9.0 percent in June 2020.

Chart 5: Exchange rate Depreciation, FRW per unit currency (%)



Source: NBR

Chart 6: Drivers of REER movement



Source: NBR


RWF
Exchange rate Depreciation, FRW per unit currency (%)
EUR vs RWF
11.5% 2021
3.2% 2020
1.9% 2019
USD vs RWF
5.3% 2021
4.3% 2020
4.5% 2019
GBP vs RWF
18.6% 2021
1.3% 2020
0.9% 2019

- Compared to the increase of 29.9 percent observed in the previous financial year, the banking system recorded low liquidity in FY 2020/21, with the most liquid assets declining by 16.4 percent.

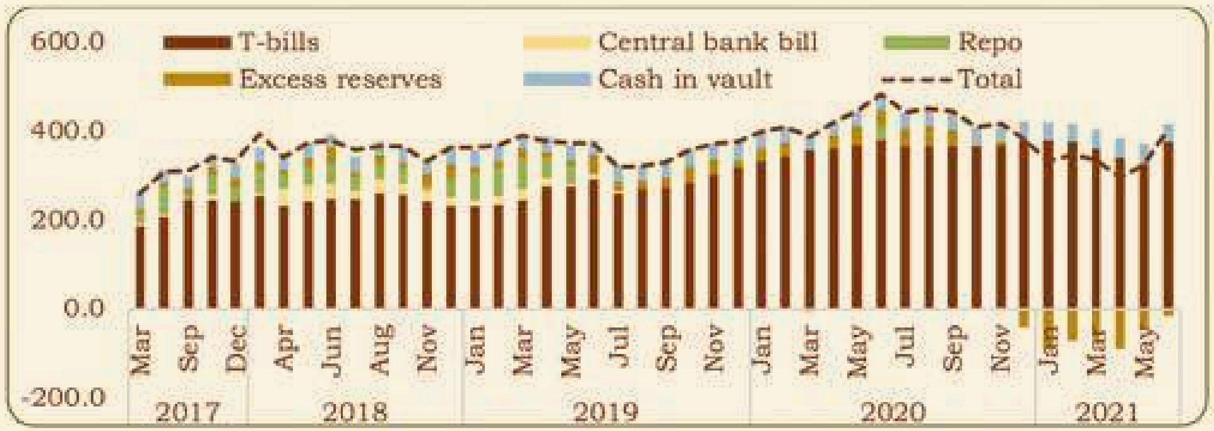
- This low liquidity is mainly attributed to the shift of short term liquidity to long term liquidity in 2020/21, amid the subdued demand for loans thus prompting banks to invest in long term securities, usually high yield return.

- Following the accommodative monetary policy and effective liquidity management, the interbank rate (operational target) remained within the interest rate corridor.

- The interbank interest rate dropped by 24 basis points in FY 2020/21, to 5.22 percent on average compared to the previous year.

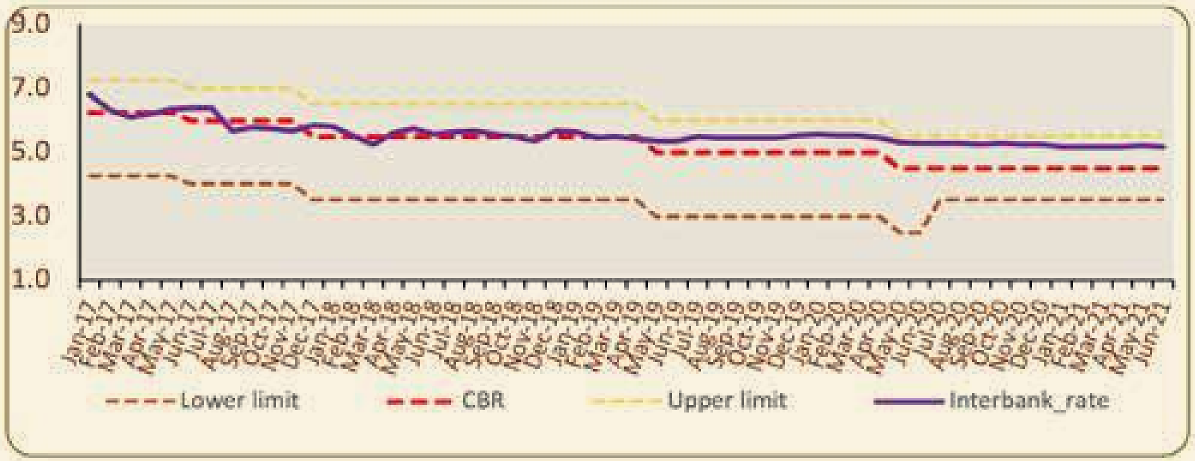
- Following money market rate trends, the lending rate decreased by 11 basis points to 16.18 percent, from 16.29 percent in the previous year, reflecting a decline for both corporate and individual loans.

Chart 7: Most liquid assets of commercial banks (FRW billion)



Source: NBR

Chart 8: Interbank market rates developments

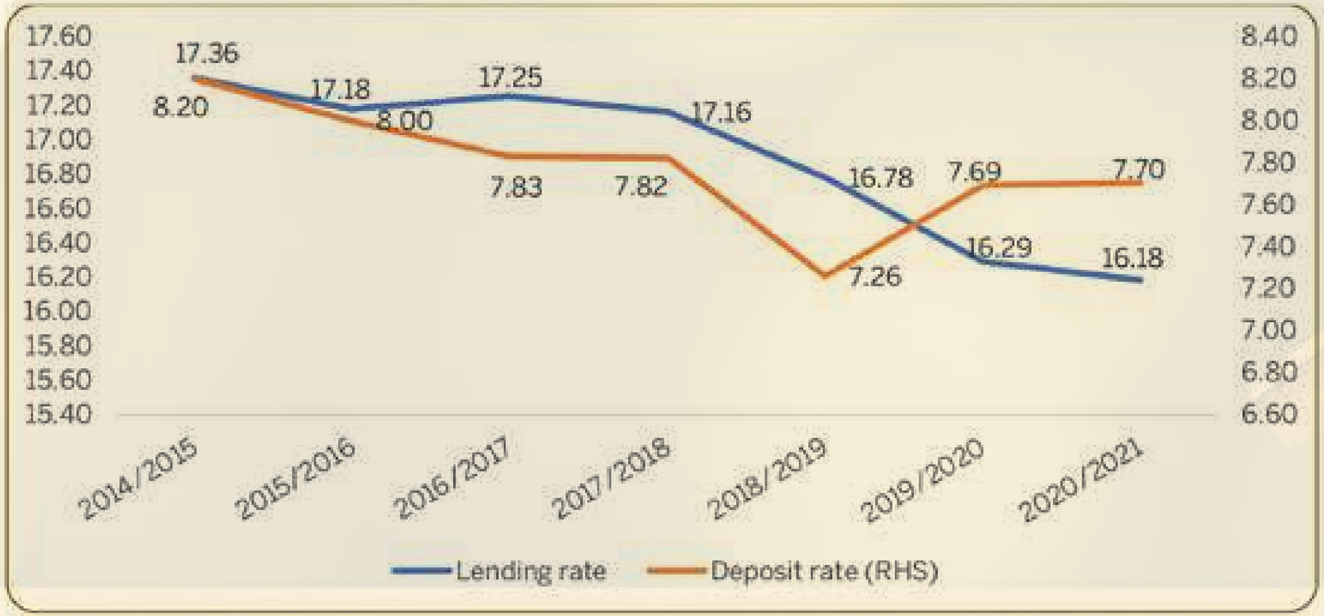


Source: NBR

- During the same period, the deposit rate slightly rose by one basis point to 7.70 percent on average in 2020/21, up from 7.69 percent in 2019/20, reflecting institutional depositors' bargaining power, which account for a large portion of term deposits.

- As a result, the spread between the lending rate and the deposit rate narrowed by 12 basis points.

Chart 9: Market interest rates (percent average)



Source: NBR

- Broad money supply (M3) grew by 17.3 percent in 2020/21 against a growth of 18.9 percent recorded in 2019/20.
- This growth was mainly driven by a growth in the credit to private sector of 19.1 percent, followed by a growth in the net credit to government (138.4 percent) and a growth in the net foreign assets (7.3 percent).
- The increase in credit to private sector is mainly explained by new authorized loans and other policy support measures.
- Deposits' component accounted for the largest share of M3 and picked up by 18.0 percent in 2020/21 from 19.4 percent recorded in 2019/20, whereas currency in circulation grew by 10.4 percent from 14.1 percent.
- All types of deposits contributed positively to the growth in M3. Demand deposits grew by 10.5 percent, time and saving deposits by 17.1 percent, and foreign currency deposits by 31.8 percent in FY 2020/21.

Chart 10: Contribution to broad money M3 growth in % (assets)

Source: NBR

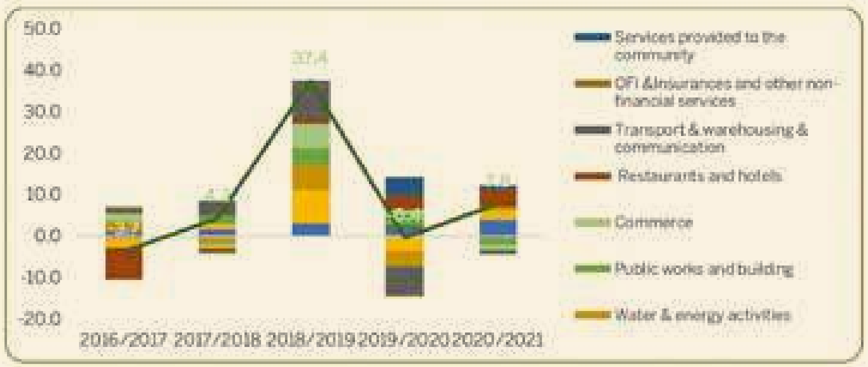
Chart 11: Contribution to broad money M3 growth in % (liabilities)

Source: NBR

- In 2020/21, new authorized loans (NALs), from the banking sector to the private sector, rose by 7.8 percent and stood at FRW 1,195.8 billion.

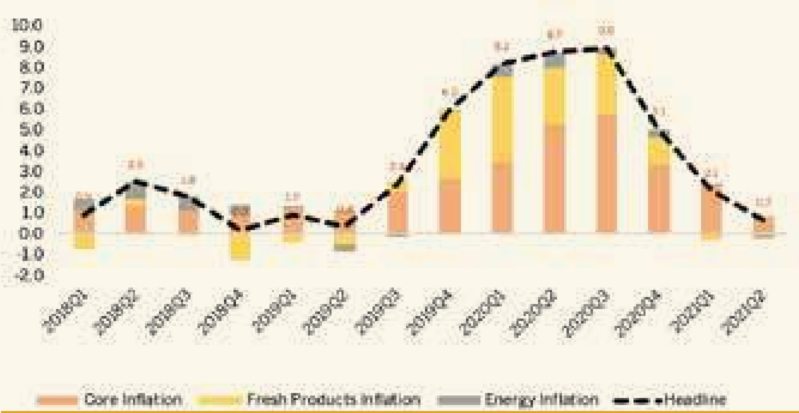
- The lifting of the lockdown mandate and a gradual recovery in the global supply chain resulted in a rise in credit demand in some sectors such as water and energy activities (+47.4 percent), manufacturing activities (+28.2 percent) and personal loans (+30.2 percent).

Chart 12: Contribution of economic sectors to New authorized loans changes in %



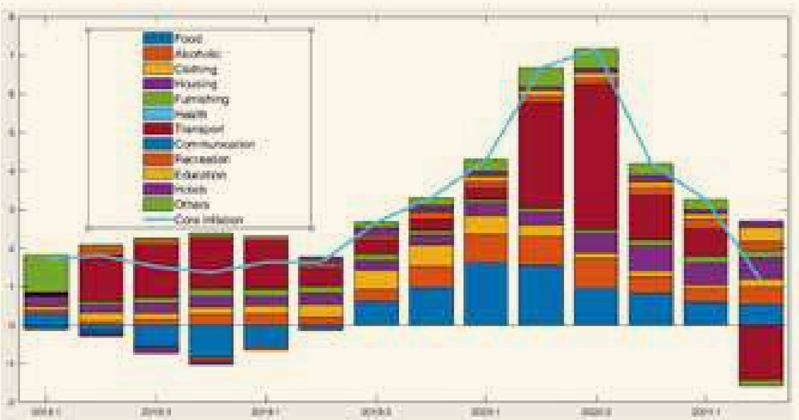
Source: NBR

Chart 13: Contributors to headline inflation



Source: NBR

Chart 14: Contributors to core inflation (y-o-y)



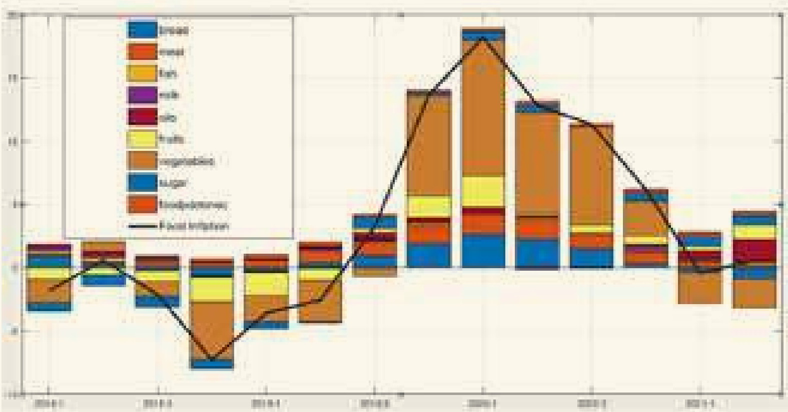
Source: NBR

On average, headline inflation decelerated to 4.2 percent in FY 2020/21 from 6.3 percent recorded in FY 2019/20. The deceleration in headline inflation reflects mainly the drops in its main components. Core and food inflation eased from 4.2 percent to 3.9 percent and from 12.0 percent to 4.4 percent, respectively. Energy inflation reduced to 2.7 percent from 4.8 percent.

CORE INFLATION

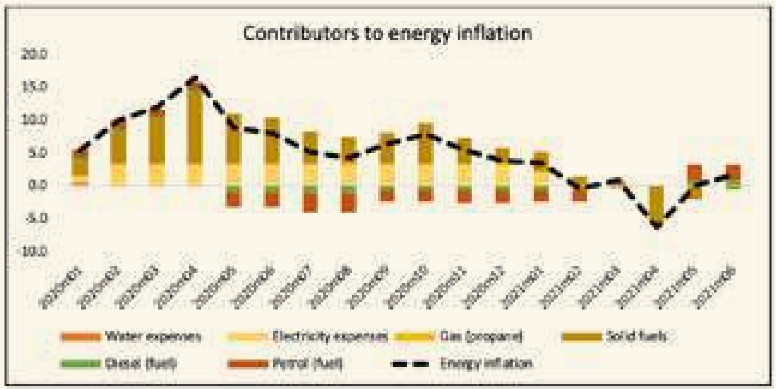
Core inflation slowed down in FY 2020/21 and the decline was mostly reflected in core food inflation that dropped to 4.4 percent from 7.2 percent recorded in the previous financial year. The reduction in core food inflation was attributed to an effective enforcement of ministerial regulation of imported core food prices that limited a full pass through of the uptick in international core food prices, recorded during the previous FY. Unlike core food inflation, core transport surged to 8.0 percent from 6.7 percent, reflecting the increase in prices of transport fares effective in 2020Q2 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Chart 15: Contributors to food inflation (y-o-y)



Source: NBR

Chart 16: Contributors to energy inflation (y-o-y)



Source: NBR

FOOD INFLATION

The downward trend in food inflation was partly attributed to the aforementioned drop in core food inflation, coupled with a deceleration in fresh food inflation (from 16.7 percent to 6.1 percent). Fresh food inflation decelerated on the back of good performance of agriculture production of season A and B 2021 following favorable weather conditions.

ENERGY INFLATION

The declining trend in energy inflation reflects mainly the decreases in solid fuels inflation. Solid fuels inflation eased to 3.8 percent in FY 2020/21 from 6.0 percent recorded in FY 2019/2020.The deceleration in solid fuels inflation was attributed to base effect with high inflation recorded in 2020H1 following the outbreak of COVID-19.

OUTLOOK OF INFLATION

In line with current cyclical position of the economy, headline inflation is expected to be lower in FY 2021/22 compared to the previous FY 2020/21. In the last two quarters of 2021, headline inflation is projected to evolve around 0.0 percent on average, before picking up to 3.9 percent on average in the first two quarters of 2022, on the back of expected global and domestic economic recovery and prospects in international commodity prices. Overall, average headline inflation is projected to evolve around 2.0 percent in FY 2021/22. Risks that may divert the headline inflation from this projected baseline path include the performance of agriculture and the speed in economic recovery.

In FY 2020/21, the NBR successfully issued 14 bonds including 6 new and 8 re-openings, with an oversubscription at 144.9% on average. The yields declined with moderate interest rates, in tandem with other interest rates that responded to the accommodative monetary policy stance.

Chart 17: Bond Yield Curves June 2020-June 2021

Source: NBR

Chart 18: Bond trading at Rwanda Stock Exchange (RSE): FY2015/16 to FY 2020/21

On the Rwanda Stock Exchange, the bond secondary market was relatively active in FY 2020/21 as it recorded 350 transactions worth FRW 38.8 billion from 345 transactions worth FRW 26.6 billion in FY 2019/20

Source: NBR

3 FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY

The National Bank of Rwanda is mandated to ensure the stability and soundness of the financial sector. This mandate is based on the fact that a well-functioning and sound financial sector is a critical enabler for sustainable economic growth and development as well as socio-economic transformation of the Rwandan economy.

The NBR regulates and supervises financial institutions including Banks, MFIs, Insurers,Pension Funds, Non-Deposit taking Credit Only institutions, Payment Service Providers, Financial Markets Infrastructure, and any other financial service providers under NBR mandate. To achieve this mandate, the NBR puts in place appropriate Laws and Regulations, licenses financial institutions in the sectors mentioned above, conducts micro-prudential supervision of FIs through on-site inspections as well as offsite analyses of supervised institutions, assesses systemic risks facing the sector and implements appropriate macro-prudential tools. In addition, the NBR has a financial sector crisis management and resolution mandate which ensures the organized resolution of failing financial institutions in a manner that does not destabilize the financial system.

During the FY 2020/21, the NBR worked closely with the financial institutions to ensure business continuity as well as stable and resilient financial sector despite the economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. As the result, the regulated financial institutions held sufficient capital and liquidity buffers and has been resilient to the pandemic shock.

The notable performance of the financial sector before the pandemic and regulatory reforms implemented in the recent past have enabled financial institutions build up capital and liquidity buffers. In addition, timely fiscal, monetary and prudential policy interventions at the on-set of the pandemic have also been crucial in safeguarding the sector's stability.

FINANCIAL SECTOR LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In the financial year 2020/21, NBR continued to review the existing legal and regulatory tools to respond to market needs and comply with international supervisory standards.

During the FY 2020/21, Five (5) laws were published, 5 adopted by the parliament waiting for publication and 1 approved by the NBR Board, waiting for approval by the cabinet.

10 regulations were also approved by the NBR Board. Details of Laws, regulations and Directives are indicated in Annex 3.

LICENSING OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

In its supervisory role, the NBR is mandated to license financial institutions and other financial service providers. Among those institutions, are banks, insurers, microfinance institutions, pension schemes, and payment services providers, Non-Deposit Lending Financial Institutions, as well as other financial service providers that are not supervised by any other institution under specific laws. In addition to the licensing, the NBR also approves significant shareholders, members of the board of Directors, and Senior Managers of Financial Institutions.

During the Financial Year 2020/21, the NBR:

- Licensed 1 micro-insurance company
- Issued a full license to one (1) PLC and one (1) SACCO (licensed 1 SACCO resulted from a merger of 2 Non U-SACCOs operating in Northern Province);
- Licenced 4 bancassurance agents and 1 reinsurance broker;
- Licensed 3 Non Deposit Lending Financial Institutions (NDFIs);
- Renewed licenses for 19 pension service providers: 5 Administrators, 5 Investment managers, 3 Custodians, 5 Individual trustees, and 1 corporate trustee.
- Renewed 15 licenses of insurance brokers and 20 loss adjusters;
- Approved 2 banks branches and 21 branches of MFIs and SACCOs;
- Approved 1,041 Staff and Officials (Staff, members of Board of Directors as well as members of other elected Committees) of MFIs and SACCOs and 1 External auditor;
- Revoked licenses of 6 forex bureaus due to operational malpractices reducing the number of licensed foreign currency dealers and remittance companies to 91.

MICRO PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

Micro-prudential supervision focuses on the soundness and stability of individual financial institutions. NBR uses the risk based approach in supervision of financial institutions through on and off site analysis.

MICRO PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

Banking Sector

- Conducted Offsite analysis of all 16 banks using new Risk Based Supervision framework;
- Conducted 12 onsite examinations;
- Reviewed quarterly audited financial statements of banks;
- Conducted analysis and validation of financial and non-financial data in EDWH;
- Organised bi-annual Industry meeting with all banks external auditors;
- Approved board and senior management and accreditation of external auditors;
- Attended virtual supervisory college meeting of Access Bank; BOA and Ecobank;
- Attended different trainings under capacity building program, including RBS, AML/CFT, Virtual supervisory trainings organized by IMF, Toronto Center, Financial Stability Institute and EAST AFRITAC.

Microfinance Sector

- Conducted off-site supervision for all MFIs and SACCOs on quarterly basis;
- Conducted 82 onsite inspections in Umurenge SACCOs and 3 in MFIs;
- Conducted 66 spot visits in SACCOs and 15 in MFI PLCs;
- Held quarterly Microfinance risk monitoring committee meetings;
- Issued and disseminated measures to limit the impact of covid-19 pandemic on MFIs/SACCOs;
- Supported the automation and integration of Umurenge SACCO project;
- Supported the refund of frozen deposits in 6 USACCOs with liquidity and capital issues;
- Conducted workshops to microfinance institutions for enhancement of data quality in Electronic Data warehouse (EDWH);
- Reviewed and disseminated internal policies and procedures for Umurenge SACCOs;
- Participated in different forums, including fraud and access to finance forums.

Insurance and Pension Sectors

- Conducted quarterly off-site analysis and prudential meetings;
- Monitored the implementation of Risk Based Capital (RBC) framework;
- Updated quarterly statistical data for insurance and pension sectors;
- Issued guidance on regulatory and supervisory measures aimed at providing operational relief to insurers during the Covid-19 pandemic period;
- Conducted four (4) onsite inspections for insurance and pension;
- Conducted off site surveillance for brokers and produced quarterly off-site analysis reports;
- Completed the IFRS 17 Impact Assessment on the Rwandan insurance sector;
- Participated in different meetings and trainings, including anti- fraud and AML/CFT forum.

MICRO PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

Banking Sector

Onsite
12/16
Inspections

38
Prudential meetings

Microfinance Sector

Onsite Inspections
82
Umurenge SACCOs

Field Visist
66
Umurenge SACCOs

3/80
MFIs inspections planned

Field Visist
15
MFIs

23
Prudential meetings

Insurance and Pension Sectors

2/3
Onsite Inspections

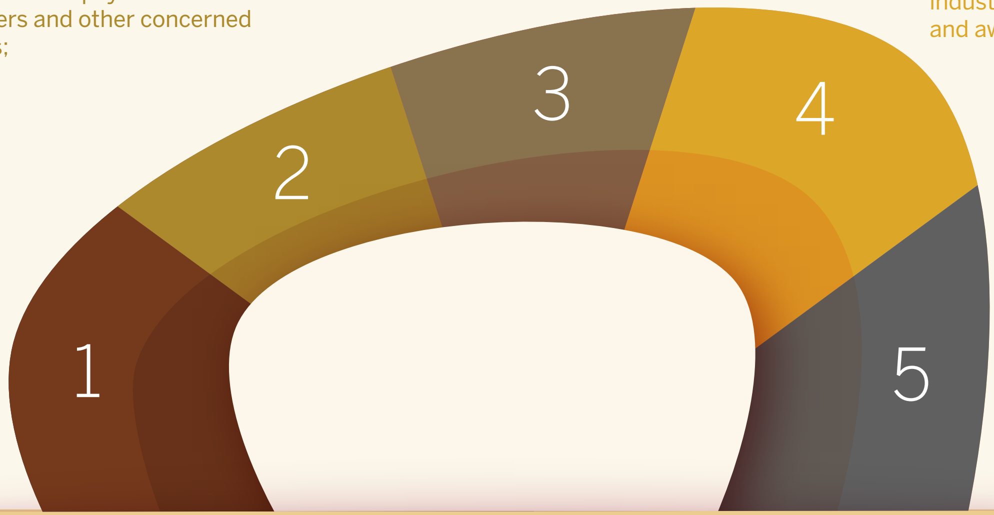
3
Prudential Meetings

Outcome of Micro Prudential Supervision:

- Timely resolving of industry issues and compliance with standard practices;
- Financial institutions' resilience against Covid-19 pandemic and its adverse impact;
- Strengthened Cyber Security and ensured business continuity;
- Compliance with regulatory and prudential requirements;
- Focus on higher risk financial institutions and efficient allocation of resources;
- Integrity of the financial system was protected and ensure that financial institutions are not misused for criminal activities, including money laundering and financing terrorism;
- Improvement in risk identification and management through onsite and offsite inspections;
- Cooperation between home-host relationship through information sharing and participation in supervisory colleges;

PAYMENT SYSTEM OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

NBR carried out the oversight activities for payment service providers (banks, and e-money issuers as well as agent network) in accordance with its oversight policy.



1. Conducted offsite oversight through data collection and analysis from all payment services providers (banks, e-money issuers (EMIs) and payment initiators);

2. Conducted meetings of Fraud Forum with all payment services providers and other concerned parties;

3. Two payment service providers were licensed and one Cheques printing company was accredited;

4. Continued to work with the industry to fight fraud in the industry through industry fraud forums and awareness.

5. The NBR continued to monitor various incidents with the objectives of improving resilience among payment services providers and payment system Operators. Key incidents reported include system technical and internet instability issues caused mainly by vulnerability of Third Party Providers

These activities resulted in the following:

- Improved agent management, security, efficiency and resiliency, as well as public trust in Rwanda Payment system
- Addressed issues of the observed frauds in the push and pull transactions.
- Regular monitoring of payment systems operators to ensure continuity of services.

MACRO PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

NBR is also mandated to conduct Macro Prudential analysis by identifying, monitoring and mitigating risks and vulnerabilities that could threaten the financial stability. Risks assessed by NBR refer to existing or evolving conditions in the financial sector that make the sector vulnerable when faced with economic and financial shocks. These risks relate to the structure of the financial sector, the interconnectivity, the structure of their asset portfolio and, the status of household and corporate sector balance sheet.

In line with the above, four (4) quarterly Financial Stability Reports were prepared and discussed by the Financial Stability Committee and the recommendations from the meetings helped to strengthen the financial sector stability.

In addition, the Bank published the Annual Financial Stability Report for FY 2020/21 to inform timely the Economic agents, policy makers, development partners and the general public on the performance of the financial sector and NBR's policy priorities.

The National Bank of Rwanda is responsible for supervision of the private credit bureau licensed as per the law No 73/2018 and Regulation No 27/2019 governing credit reporting system to carry out the credit reference services.

The private credit bureau (TransUnion Rwanda) collects information from mainly mandatory participants (Banks, Microfinance Institutions, SACCOs; Insurance companies, Telecommunication companies and Utility agencies) as well as voluntary participants which include traders that are selling goods and services on deferred payments.

In order to support the credit reporting system that effectively promotes the sound and fair extension of credit in Rwandan economy, an Advisory Credit Reporting Council was established mainly to ensure compliance with the credit reporting system best practices and facilitate easy management and access to credits information.

This Advisory Credit Reporting Council was published in the Official Gazette through the Prime Minister's order No 015/03 of 28/06/2021. The members of the Council include the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the National Bank of Rwanda, Rwanda Utilities and Regulatory Authority (RURA), National Institute of Statistics, the representatives of data providers, the credit bureau.Consumer Protection's Association among others.

The information provided by the credit bureau is continuously enriched based on stakeholders' needs. The credit bureau designed and implemented the credit score, which is accessed online by all subscribers. The credit score maps, the credit risk and users' past credit information are used to scrutinize the repayment position and credit worthiness of a borrower. As of end June, 2021, successful data requests from the credit bureau increased to 94% from 93.2% in June 2020 and 82.7% in June 2019.

Currently, the credit bureau is developing a user-friendly and affordable application that will help the public to check their credit information status using mobile phones.

Key indicators of the operations of the Credit Reference Bureau

Number of subscribers to CRB	Number of inquiries made to CRB system/ CRB usage (Monthly data)	Number of individuals and companies included in CRB system (cumulative data)	CRB Coverage ratio (of the adult population) in %
496 June 2017	41,674 June 2017	1,378,819 June 2017	20.0% June 2017
514 June 2018	66,988 June 2018	1,535,145 June 2018	21.9% June 2018
510 June 2019	135,939 June 2019	1,726,420 June 2019	24.4% June 2019
506 June 2020	155,221 June 2020	2,073,324 June 2020	30% June 2020
508 June 2021	177,818 June 2021	2,400,948 June 2021	31.6% June 2021

Credit Reference Bureau Coverage
(% of adult population)

31.6%↑

in 2020/21

FROM

30%

in 2019/20

The Deposit Guarantee Fund (DGF) was established by Law N°31/2015 of 05/06/2015. It protects small depositors and maintains public confidence in the financial system.

The Fund became operational in November 2016 under a "Pay Box Mandate" i.e. it is only responsible for the reimbursement of insured deposits in case of failure. The current DGF Law is under review to comply with International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) Core Principles and extend its mandate to "Pay Box Plus" i.e. providing financial support to deposit taking institutions in distress The reviewed DGF Law was approved by the Board of June, 2021.

PREMIUMS COLLECTION AND INVESTMENT IN FY 2020/21

In the FY 2020/21, the Fund made significant progress in terms of building its financial capacity. The Fund collected FRW 2.014 Billion from Banks and FRW 182.856 Million from MFIs. .As of end June 2021, cumulative collected premiums since operationalization of the DGF in November 2016 was FRW 7.538 Billion with FRW 6.893 Billion and FRW 644.848 Million from Banks and MFIs respectively.

Interest incomes earned from investment in different government securities equals to FRW 690.8 Million with FRW 5.823 Million received from T-Bills (FRW 4.454 Million and FRW 1.368 Million from Banks and MFIs respectively) and FRW 685.022 Million received from different T-bond (FRW 633.197 Million and FRW 51.824 Million from Banks and MFIs respectively). The cumulative earned revenues (interest incomes) since operationalization of the DGF in November 2016 are FRW 1.364 Billion with FRW 1.260 Billion and FRW 104.512 Million from Banks and MFIs respectively. The Fund will continue to grow through collection of premiums and returns on invested funds.

The total Fund balance as of June 30, 2021 stood at FRW 8.909 Billion of which FRW 8.129 Billion are invested in treasury Bonds with different maturity terms.

DGF Status of Cumulative Premium and Cumulative Investment Income.

Description	June /2017 (in Million FRW)	June /2018 (in Million FRW)	June /2019 (in Million FRW)	June /2020 (in Million FRW)	June /2021 (in Million FRW)	TOTAL (in Million FRW)
Total premiums collected	609.0	1,318.8	1,592.2	1,820.4	2,197.1	**7,538**
Total (Interest income+ other income)	-	51.8	221.1	404.2	694.3	**1,371**
Penalty charges	-	2.0	0.2	1.3	3.5	**7**
Income received (T-Bond)	-	21.7	215.8	401.7	685.0	**1,324**
Income received (T-Bill)	-	28.1	5.1	1.2	5.8	**40**
TOTAL	**609**	**1,371**	**1,813**	**2,225**	**2,891**	**8,909**

Source: NBR

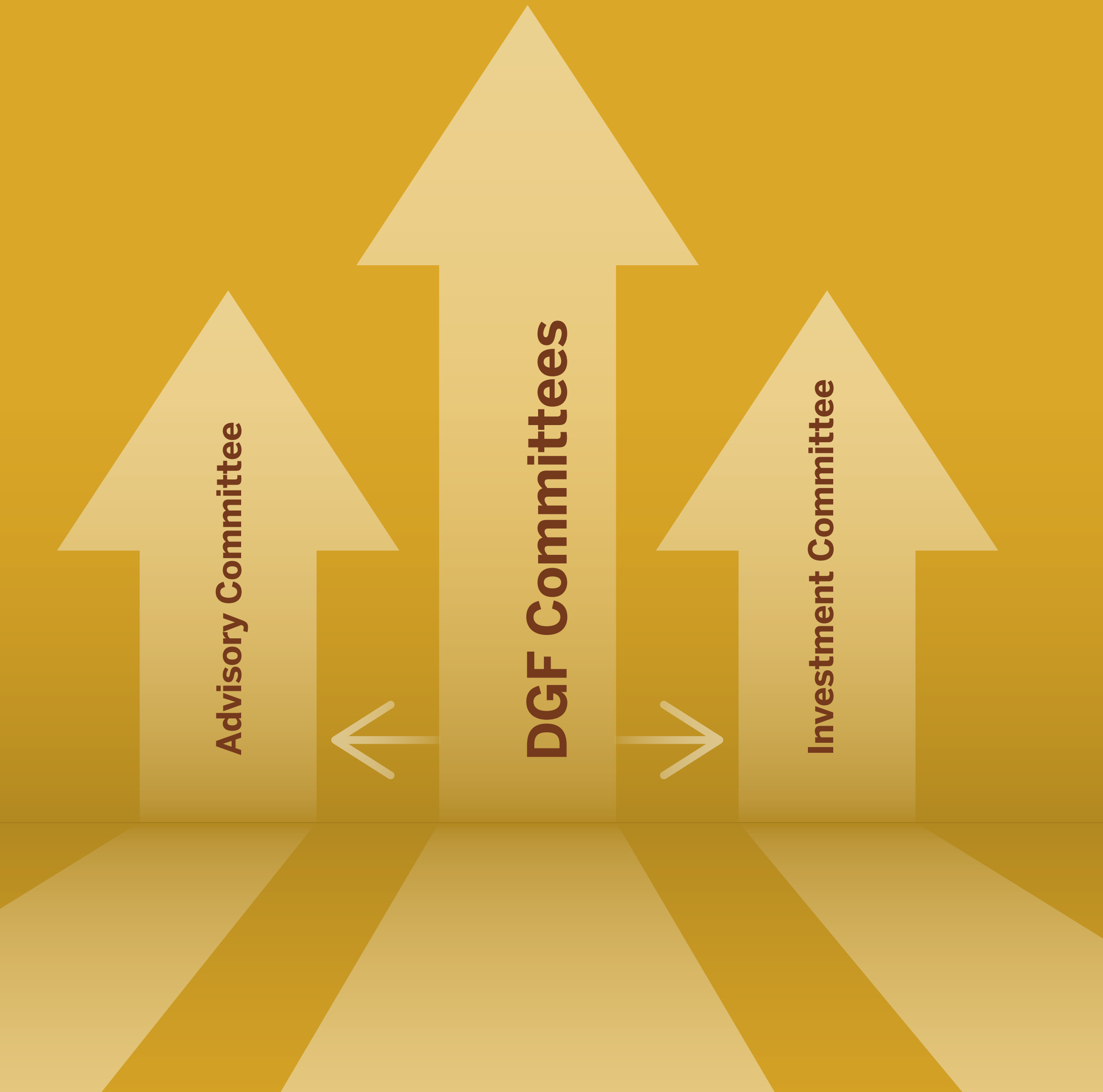
As of end June 2021, the insured deposits from banks were FRW 166.334 Billion and the available funds in the DGF equal to FRW 8.909 Billion. With this Portfolio, the Fund is able to cover insured deposits of eleven (11) member Banks out of Fifteen (15), It is also able to cover insured deposits of all Umurenge SACCOs and insured deposits of Forty (40) MFIs (Limited Companies) out of forty-one (41).

All Banks complied with all DGF requirements in the last FY 2020/21 and there was an improvement in reporting and payments of premiums for MFIs (including UMURENGE SACCOs) compared to previous F Y.

As of end June, 2021, deposits reimbursement process for one liquidated MFI stood at 67.8 percent equivalent to FRW 152 million out of FRW 225 million total deposits registered. The remaining amount will be covered with the proceeds from assets disposal by the liquidator.

DGF Committees

The DGF has two primary committees. The Advisory Committee that provides technical advice on daily operations of the fund and the investment committee that helps the fund to invest collected premiums. The Advisory Committee met twice, while the investment committee met quarterly during the Financial Year.



Income received (T-Bond)

FRW685.0M
IN JUNE 2021

FROM

FRW401.7M
IN JUNE 2020

Total assets of the financial sector expanded by

20.3%

FRW 6,914 BN

JUNE 2021

From **16.2 %** registered in June 2020.

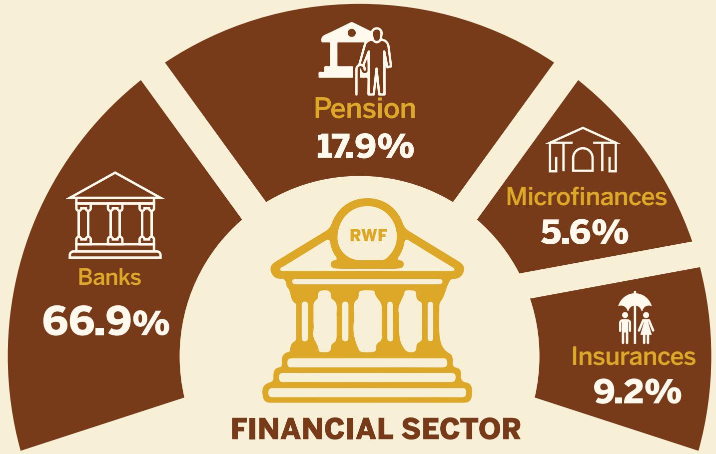
The number of financial institutions regulated and supervised by the NBR reduced from 601 to 599 between June 2020 and 2021. During the period under review, the NBR licensed 1 micro-insurance company bringing the total number of insurance companies to 15 (3 life and 11 non-life insurers of which, 2 are public institutions and 10 private, and 1 micro insurance company). 3 non-deposit taking, credit only institutions were also licensed during the period and as at end June 2021, a total of 7 institutions were operating as non-deposit taking credit only institutions. The Bank also revoked licenses of 6 forex bureaus due to operational malpractices reducing the number of licensed foreign currency dealers and remittance companies to 91. The number of banks, microfinance, and pension institutions remained unchanged – 16 banks of which 11 are commercial banks, 3 microfinance banks, 1 development bank and 1 cooperative bank; 457 microfinance including 416 Umurenge SACCOs, 19 public limited companies and 22 other SACCOs; and 13 pension schemes (1 public pension fund and 12 private pension schemes).

The financial sector is dominated by the banking sub-sector. Banks accounted for about 66.9 percent of total financial sector assets as at end June 2021, followed by pensions (dominated by the public mandatory scheme) representing 17.9 percent. Insurance and microfinance are the third and fourth largest components of the sector representing 9.2 percent and 5.6 percent of total assets, respectively.

Chart 19: FS Assets/GDP (%)

Source: NBR

STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR



Banking Sector
66.9% ↑
FROM 2020 67.1%

Pension
17.0% ↑
FROM 2020 16.4%

Private Pension
0.9%

Insurance
9.2% ↓
FROM 2020 9.6%

Microfinance Institutions
5.6% ↓
FROM 2020 5.8%

NDFIs
0.4% ↑
FROM 2020 0.3%

- During the FY 2020/21, the financial sector assets continued to grow with total assets' expansion of 20.3 percent in June 2021 compared to 16.2 percent registered in June 2020.
- The proportion of financial sector assets to GDP steadily increased from 33.8 percent in 2010 to 56.6 percent in 2019 (pre-COVID 19), compared to an average of 58 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. The sector's assets to GDP continued to increase to 61.1 percent in June 2020 and 69.8 percent in June 2021. The Credit to GDP ratio also increased to 29.8 percent in June 2021 from 26.4 percent in June 2020.
- The improved performance of the financial sector was underpinned by the growth of deposits, borrowings from international lenders as well as increased capital base.

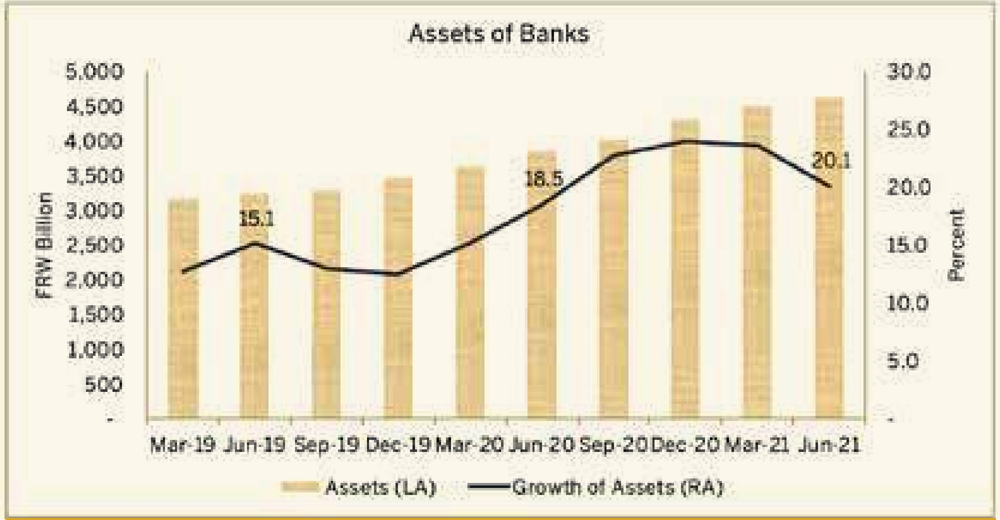
BANKING SECTOR

- The banking sector continued to grow, with total assets increasing by 20 percent year-on-year in June 2021, higher than the growth of 18.5 percent registered in June 2020. This improved growth was mainly driven by the expansion of customer deposits, borrowings from international lenders and the growth of the capital base.

- Loans which constitute a higher portion of bank's assets continued to increase. New loans have increased by 8 percent to 1,195.8 billion in the FY ended June 2021. As a result, the outstanding loans grew by 18.6 percent from FRW 2,301 billion in June 2020 to FRW 2,729 billion in June 2021.

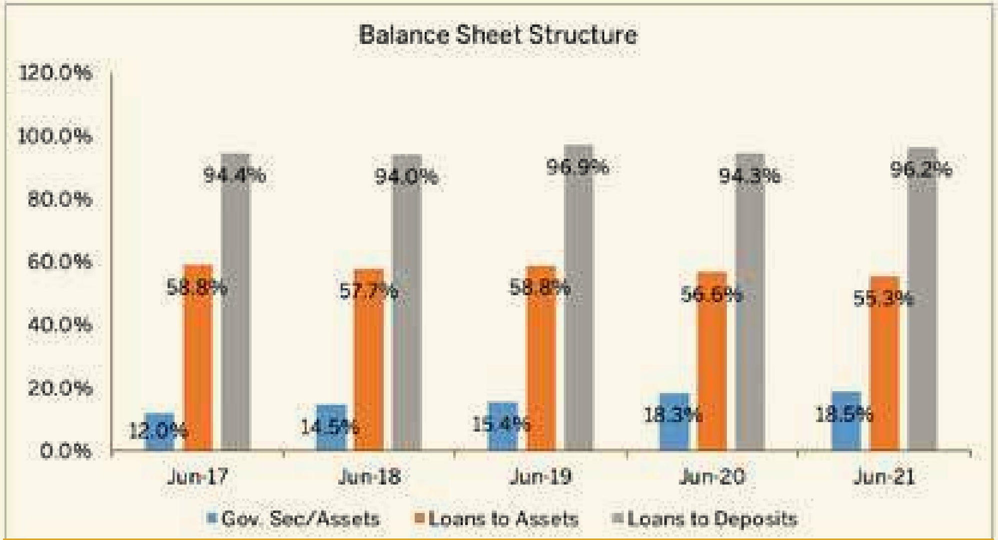
- From the stability point of view, the banking sector continued to be stable and resilient during the pandemic.Banks came into the COVID-19 crisis with sufficient capital buffers which were crucial in safeguarding the stability of the sector against any shocks. The aggregate core CAR stood at 21.4 percent in June 2021 higher than the minimum regulatory requirement of 12.5 percent, while the total CAR stood at 22.5 percent as at end June 2021 compared to the minimum prudential requirement of 15 percent. The stable capitalization of banks was also linked to capital injection and retained earnings.
- Furthermore, the liquidity of the banking sector remained healthy. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) were above the minimum prudential requirement. Prescribed at a minimum level of 100 percent, the LCR stood at 226.2 percent compared to 253 percent in June 2020, while the NSFR stood at 157.4 percent as at end June 2021 compared to 164 percent in June 2020. The LCR and NSFR act as safeguards against short-term funding outflows and excessive maturity transformation risks respectively. The compliance with both LCR and NSFR suggests that banks have sound short term and long term funding profiles.

Chart 20: Assets of Banks



Source: NBR

Chart 21: Balance Sheet Structure



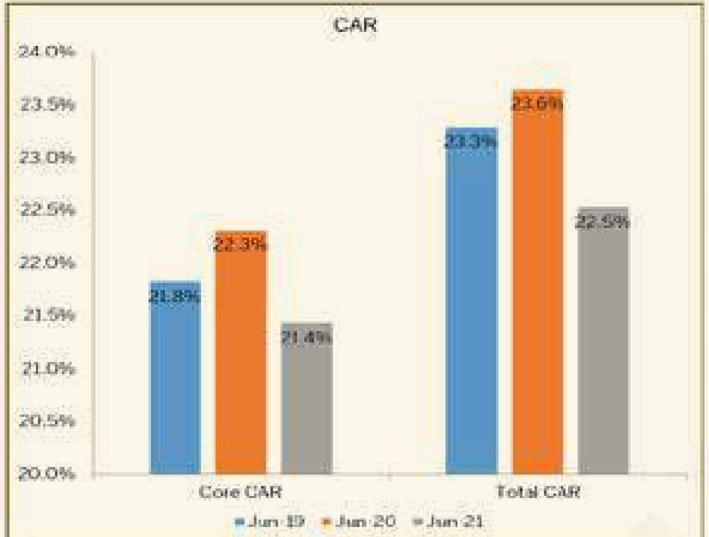
Source: NBR

- Credit risk escalated during the pandemic and remains one of the main threats to the stability of the banking sector. The Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) ratio, the key indicator of asset quality of banks, increased to 5.7 percent in June 2021 against 5.4 percent in June 2020. In nominal terms, NPLs increased by 27 percent to FRW 179 billion. Banks wrote off long outstanding NPLs of FRW 22.3 billion during the six months ended June 2021 resulting in a share of written off loans to gross loans of 12.1 percent. In addition, watch category loans (loans whose repayment is late by 30 to 90 days) increased by FRW 265 billion, from FRW 157 billion in June 2020 (6.0 percent of total loans) to FRW 422 billion in June 2021 (13.2 percent of total loans). These trends are indicative of the significant increase in credit risk.

- The banking sub-sector remained profitable. The aggregate net profits of banks increased by FRW 23 billion to FRW 56 billion for the first half of 2021, compared to the growth of FRW 7 billion during the first half of 2020. The profit of banks was linked to higher growth of revenues than expenses and banks' efficiency gains.

- Banks' revenues increased by 21 percent in the first half of 2021 to FRW 297 billion compared to the 10 percent growth recorded for the same period in 2020. Expenses, on the other hand, increased by 10 percent, lower than the growth in income. With regards to efficiency, total cost to total income ratio reduced to 72 percent from 80 percent in June 2020 on the back of faster increase in revenue than in expenditure while operating expenses to net income reduced from 53 percent to 44 percent. Continued operational efficiency will be a key driver in improved profitability of the sector going forward which is crucial for the internal generation of capital.

Chart 22: CAR



Source: NBR

Chart 23: Assets Quality

Source: NBR

Total assets of the microfinance sector increased by

16.8%
FRW 386 BN
JUNE 2021

FROM
5.4 %
JUNE 2020

MICROFINANCE SECTOR

- The balance sheet of the microfinance sector continued to grow during the period under review. Its total assets increased by 16.8 percent to FRW 386 billion, higher than the 5.4 percent growth registered in June 2020. The improved growth of assets of MFIs was mainly a reflection of growth of deposits and equity.

- Similar to banks, lending remained the main business of microfinances with loans accounting for 54 percent of total assets of microfinances. However, the intermediation activities remained low in U-SACCOs relative to other categories of microfinances. Loans constituted 63 percent of total assets of Public Limited Companies and 72 percent of total assets of other SACCOs, while in U-SACCOs, loans only shared 35 percent of total assets and this constrained the growth of their profits. The low intermediation in U-SACCOs is associated with a strategic move focusing more on recoveries than lending in the aftermath of deterioration of assets quality in U-SACCOs.

- Generally, the microfinance sector remained well capitalized and with enough liquidity. As of end June 2021, the aggregate CAR of MFIs stood at 35.4 percent, higher than 15 percent minimum prudential requirement. The solid capitalization of MFIs was associated with the expansion of the capital base and improved asset quality.

- The liquidity position of MFIs also remained strong. The industry-wide liquidity ratio of MFIs stood at 106 percent, against 30 percent minimum prudential requirement. The liquidity buffers helped MFIs to absorb any shocks associated with the current COVID 19 crisis.

- Asset quality in microfinances continued to improve since the third quarter of 2020. In nominal amount, NPLs of MFIs dropped by FRW 9 billion, to FRW 14 billion in June 2021 from FRW 23 billion in June 2020. During the same period, the NPL ratio declined to 6.6 percent from 12.8 percent mirroring the economic recovery in the first half of 2021 following the resumption of business activity. It is worth noting that unlike banks, most of the MFI loans are short term in nature and are predominantly in the agriculture sector which was not significantly affected by the pandemic.

- The microfinance sector remained profitable. Net profit of MFIs increased by FRW 8 billion to FRW 9 billion in the first half of 2021 from the profit of FRW 1 billion in first half of 2020. The increase of the profit of MFIs was mainly linked to the reduction of operating expenses and provisions for bad debts in line with improved assets quality.

THE INSURANCE SECTOR

- As at end June 2021, private insurers served policyholders through a network of 914 insurance agents 14 insurance brokers, 1 reinsurance broker licensed during the period under review and 18 loss adjusters.

- The insurance sector is dominated by public insurers. In terms of asset size, the 2 public insurers remained dominant with an asset size equivalent to 63 percent of total assets and 43 percent of gross written premiums (GWP) of the insurance sector. On the other hand, private insurers held 37 percent of total assets and 57 percent of gross written premiums.

- Insurance business is dominated by non-life insurance (including public insurers) representing 88 percent of gross written premiums. Among the private insurers, non-life or general insurance representing 78 percent of GWP. Life insurance on the other hand, provided by 3 insurers, represented 12 percent of total sector premiums and 20 percent of private insurers GWP.

- Insurers were heavily dependent on motor and medical insurance products. As at end June 2021, Motor and medical insurance products contributed 63 percent of total private insurer's premiums, reflecting the product concentration risk. Property represented 11 percent, guarantees 4 percent, engineering 4 percent, accident and health 2 percent, liability 2 percent, transportation 1 percent, and other non-life insurance products 6 percent.

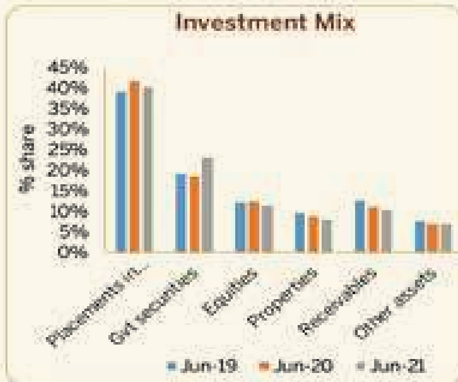
- On other hand, public insurers providing medical insurance business accounted for 77 percent of total premiums of medical insurance products collected by (both private and public Insurers) as well as 43 percent of total premiums of insurance sector.

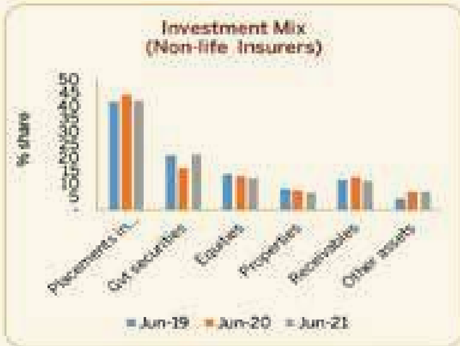
PERFORMANCE OF THE INSURANCE SECTOR

- Total assets of the insurance sub-sector increased by 16.3 percent (from FRW 548.4 billion to FRW 637.8 billion), higher than the 14.9 percent growth observed in June 2020.

- Private insurers recorded a higher growth in assets of 17.4 percent than public insurers that recorded 15.7 percent against 15.4 percent and 14.6 percent of last year respectively.

- The asset mix of insurers varies depending on the line of business. From an industry-wide perspective, placements in banks continued to be the main asset category of insurers with around 40 percent of total insurers' assets as at June 2021.





Total assets of the insurance sub-sector increased by

16.3%
FRW 637.8 BN
JUNE 2021

FROM
14.9 %
FRW 548.4BN
JUNE 2020

Private insurers recorded a higher growth in assets of

17.4%
JUNE 2021

FROM

15.4%
JUNE 2020

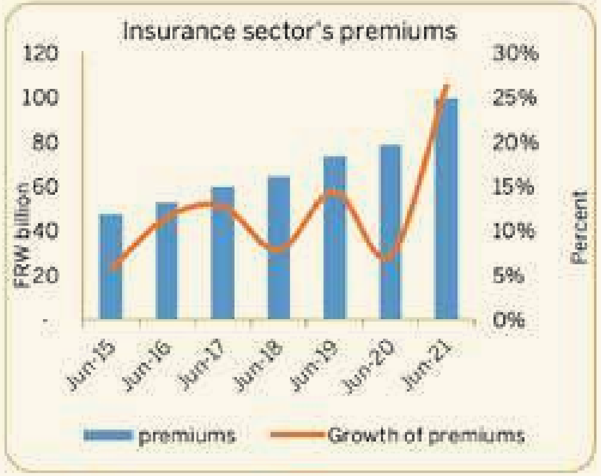
- Premiums increased by 26.2 percent in June 2021 (from FRW 78.9 billion to FRW 99.5 billion), compared to the growth of 7.2 percent registered as at June 2020. Growth of premiums was more apparent in private insurers— (both life and non-life) compared to public medical insurers.Premiums grew mainly on property, motor, life and agriculture Insurance. These businesses provided essential services that continued operating while others were in lockdown during the period. Impact of COVID-19 was very limited to the growth of premiums during the period.

- As at June 2021, consolidated profits (after tax) of insurance sector increased to FRW 32.2 billion from FRW 21.1 billion in June 2020.

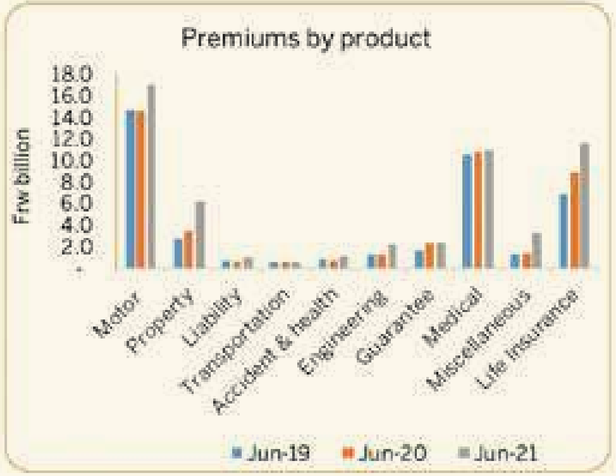
- During the reporting period underwriting returns (profitability on core business of insurers) increased by 53.9 percent, from FRW 7.6 billion to FRW 11.6 billion. This profit came largely from investment income which increased from FRW 12.6 billion to FRW 19.6 billion, due to stable income on fixed income securities (government securities and deposits in Banks).

- For private insurers, the underwriting losses have consistently been reducing over several years, from FRW 4.2 billion in 2018, FRW 0.9 billion in 2019, FRW 0.4 billion in 2020 to FRW 0.2 billion in 2021.

- Underwriting losses among many private insurers remained the key risk facing this sub-sector. NBR measures to revive the performance of private insurers (underwriting returns), notably containing unhealthy competition such as price undercutting, encouraging operational efficiency, co-insurance and stopping market malpractices have paid off.


Insurance sector's premiums
FRW billion
120
100
80
60
40
20
-
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Percent
Jun-15
Jun-16
Jun-17
Jun-18
Jun-19
Jun-20
Jun-21
premiums
Growth of premiums


Net profits
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
-
(5)
(10)
Jun-15
Jun-16
Jun-17
Jun-18
Jun-19
Jun-20
Jun-21
Private insurers
Public insurers
Insurance sector


Premiums by product
Frw billion
18.0
16.0
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
-
Motor
Property
Liability
Transportation
Accident & health
Engineering
Guarantee
Medical
Miscellaneous
Life insurance
Jun-19
Jun-20
Jun-21


Net profit vs Underwriting returns
(Private Insurers)
FRW billion
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
-
-2.0
-4.0
-6.0
-8.0
-10.0
Jun-15
Jun-16
Jun-17
Jun-18
Jun-19
Jun-20
Jun-21
4.7
6.0
7.1
-1.0
-0.5
(0.2)
Net profit
Underwriting returns

SOUNDNESS OF THE INSURANCE SECTOR

- Private Insurers remained adequately capitalized and liquid during the period. Factors that supported the insurer's solvency position include increase of retained earnings and fresh capital injections.
- The solvency position of public insurers remained far above solvency requirements (1,374 percent).
- The assets profile and investment mix of private insurers helped to maintain the liquidity ratio above the prudential requirements. Aggregate liquidity and current ratios were 238 percent and 293 percent respectively, against 100 percent minimum prudential requirement.
- The non-life insurers faced a challenge characterized by low liquidity ratio which stood at 81 percent in June 2021 below the minimum requirement of 100 percent. This was due to sale of products on credit following NBR regulatory guidelines and other illiquid assets such as investments in property that cannot easily be converted into cash. Going forward, NBR will continue to monitor this liquidity positions of Insurers and take prompt actions to observe the prudential requirements.
- The combined ratio of the insurance sector remained within the prudential requirements, reflecting various measures taken by NBR since 2017, engaging Insurers to improve underwriting standards, combatting fraud in claims settlements, and containing management expenses below prudential requirements.

Financial Soundness of the Insurance Sector

Description (Ratios %)	Private Insurers			Public Insurers			Insurance sector		
	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
Solvency margin (Min. 100%)	174	156	147	2,297	2,463	2,765	1,190	1,228	1,374
Claims ratio (max.60%)	62	62	64	52	55	49	57	59	56
Expenses ratio (max. 30%)	41	39	36	15	22	23	28	30	30
Combined ratio (max.90%)	103	101	101	66	77	72	85	89	86
ROE (Min.16%)	17	18	18	12	9	13	13	10	14
ROA (Min.4%)	5	6	6	12	9	12	10	8	10
Current Ratio (min. 120%)	76	74	81	4,928	2,998	3,489	241	243	238
Liquidity ratio (min. 100%)	91	90	94	5,305	3,189	4,413	268	234	293

Source: NBR

PENSION SECTOR (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

- Total assets of the public pension fund increased by 25 percent in June 2021, higher than the growth of 12 percent registered in the corresponding period of 2020. The main drivers of growth of assets were changes in market value of investments in quoted and unquoted equities, additional investments in equities, land and property, government securities and bank deposits supported by a growth in investment income as well as additional pension contributions collected.

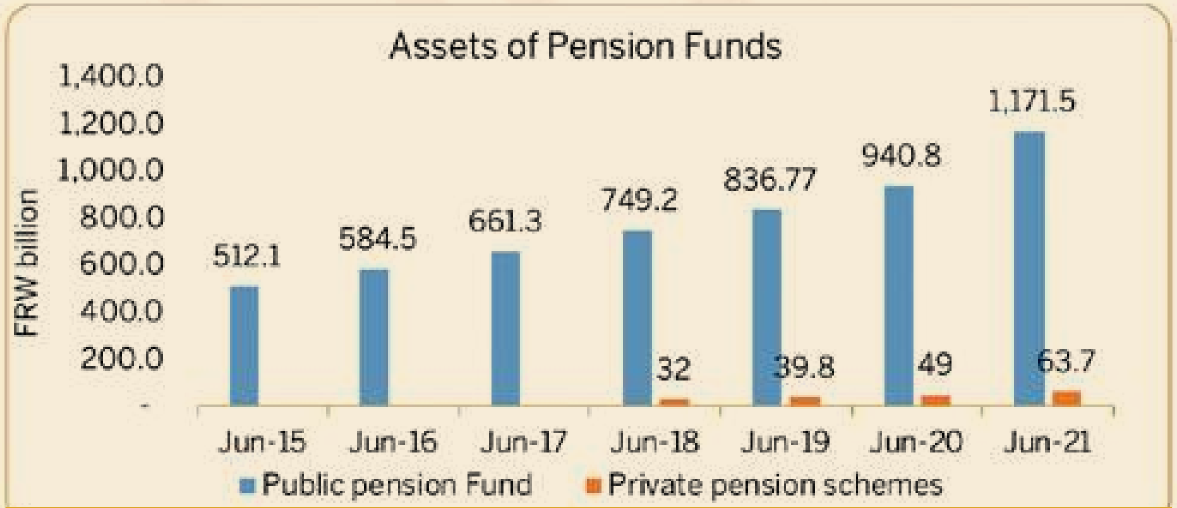
- Pension funds continued to increase their investments in government securities as at June 2021, reflecting the increasing yields.

Total assets of the public pension fund increased by

25%
FRW 230.7 BN
JUNE 2021

higher than the growth of
12%
FRW 104 BN
JUNE 2020

Chart 24: Assets of Pension Funds

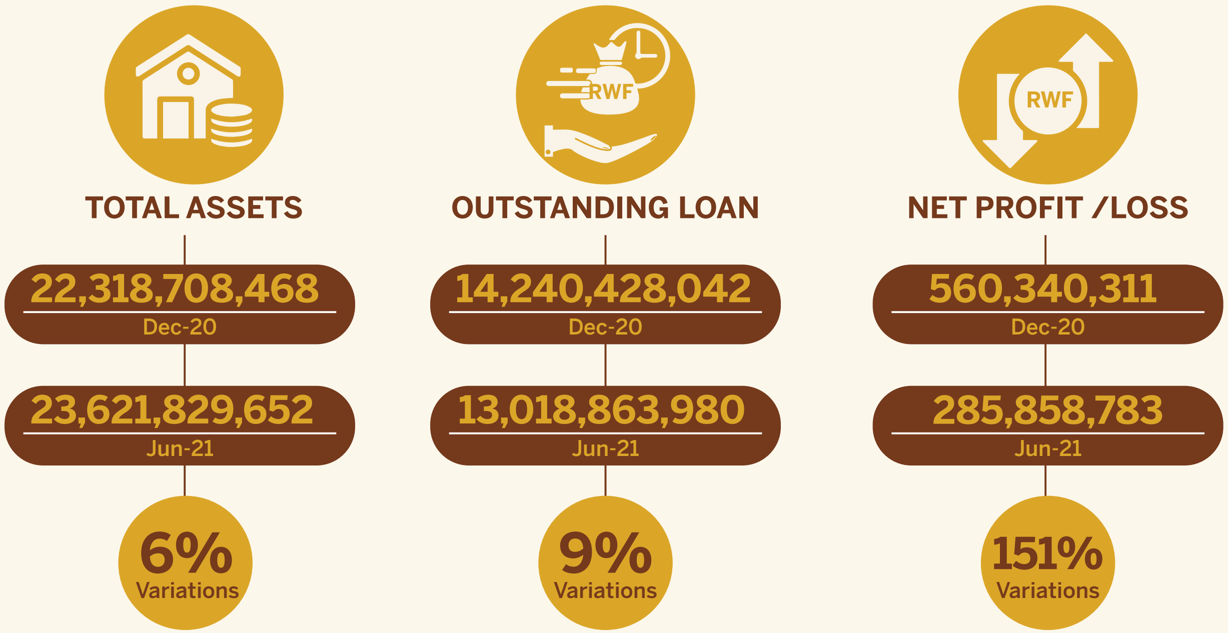


Source: NBR

NON-DEPOSIT TAKING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (NDFI)

- NDFIs are financial institutions that do not collect deposits from the public but offer loans and other financial services either out their own capital or from borrowings from other institutions.
- Total assets of NDFIs increased by 6 percent from FRW 22.3 billion in December 2020 to FRW 23.6 billion in June 2021. The total outstanding loans constituted 55% of total assets of NDFIs. The outstanding loans registered a decrease of 8.6% from FRW 14.2 billion as of December, 2020 to FRW 13 billion as per June 2021 mainly due to COVID 19 shocks.

Key financial highlights of NDFIs



FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUREAUS

- The Forex Bureau sector is currently composed of 82 Forex Bureaus. During the financial year 2020/21, NBR focused on supervising forex bureaus and enforcing compliance of the existing regulatory framework. During the period under review, the Bank continued to conduct the supervision of the forex bureaus sector through off-site surveillance and on-site inspections within 30 Forex Bureaus. The Moratorium was issued in March 2017 to first professionalize the existing forex bureaus. Licensing new FBs will commence after putting in order the existing ones. To ensure professionalism, NBR reviewed the regulation for the Forex Bureau Sub-sector. As a result, the operators are organized in an association, have qualified managers, automated operations and reporting processes, and have enough working capital.

- The NBR continues also to provide support to the Rwanda Forex Bureaus Association (RFBA) through capacity building and financial assistance for software maintenance. Currently, all Forex Bureaus are using the RFBA's software that is interfaced with NBR electronic data warehouse for reporting purpose.

- The total assets held by the sector increased by 14.7% to FRW 8.4 billion in June 2021 from FRW 7.3 billion as at June 2020 with cash in hand and balance at banks accounting respectively to 48.57% and 43.18% of the total assets. Additionally, the sector was profitable with profit after tax of FRW 122.3 million as at end June 2021 against a net profit amounting to FRW 34.9 million registered in June, 2020.

Forex Bureaus' capital increased by

15% ↑

FRW 6.9 BN

JUNE 2021

From **FRW 6.0 BN** registered in June 2020

Total Forex Bureau assets increased by

14.7% ↑

FRW 8.4 BN

JUNE 2021

From **FRW 7.3 BN** registered in June 2020

4 FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET CONDUCT

The Bank continued to modernize National Payment System during 2020/21 in order to ensure its smooth operation and expand its capabilities to support wholesale and retail payment systems. In addition, the NBR's Board of Directors approved the new structure that will put more focus on the development of the financial sector, increase of formal financial inclusion, promoting financial innovation, ensuring market discipline and consumer protection.

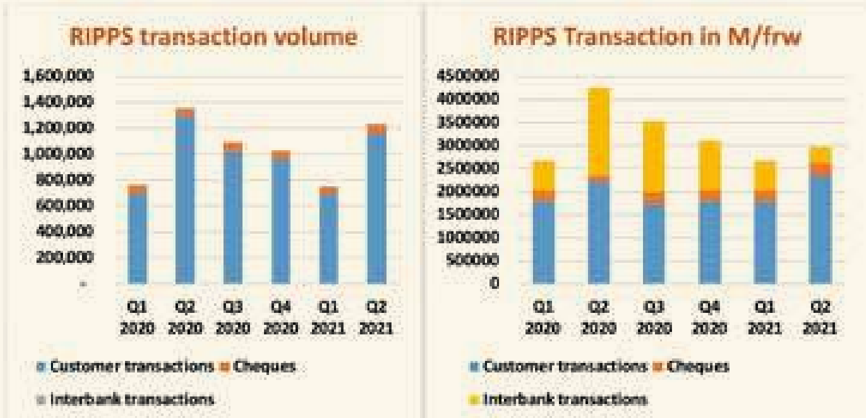
The smooth execution of payments system, reliable and efficient operation of financial market infrastructures are essential for the execution of real economy and financial transactions. NBR ensures secure and effective performance of the payment and settlement systems.

PERFORMANCE OF THE RWANDA INTEGRATED PAYMENTS PROCESSING SYSTEM (RIPPS)

Rwanda Integrated Payment Processing System (RIPPS) is an Automated Transfer System composed by the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and Automated Clearing House (ACH). It plays an important role as a foundation of the Rwanda Payment System. Beyond processing interbank payment transactions (credit transfers and cheques), the RTGS part offers settlement services to various retail payment systems (Visa, Master cards, Smart cash and in near feature the Rwanda National Digital Payment System (RNDPS). The RTGS is also linked to the Central Securities Depository to provide securities settlement service in form of delivery vs payment (DVP1) for both Government and private securities.

RIPPS continued to process financial transactions smoothly throughout the year 2020/21 with no major disruption. Between June 2020 and June 2021, Customers' transfers decreased by 9 percent in volume while the value increased by 18 percent. Banks' transfers decreased by 11 percent in volume and 51 percent in value .Cheques decreased by 5 percent in volume and increased by 6 percent in value. These decreases are mainly explained by the slowdown of economic activities.

Chart 25: RIPPS transactions



Source: NBR

Mobile Banking

Safe Deposit

Online Payment

ATM

Central Security Depository

The Central Securities Depository (CSD) is a component of RIPPS that processes dematerialized securities and equities in book-entry form. It enables creation, issuance, trading, transfer, and custody of securities in accordance with international standards. The CSD gives investors lower risk associated with paper certificate for securities such as accidental loss.

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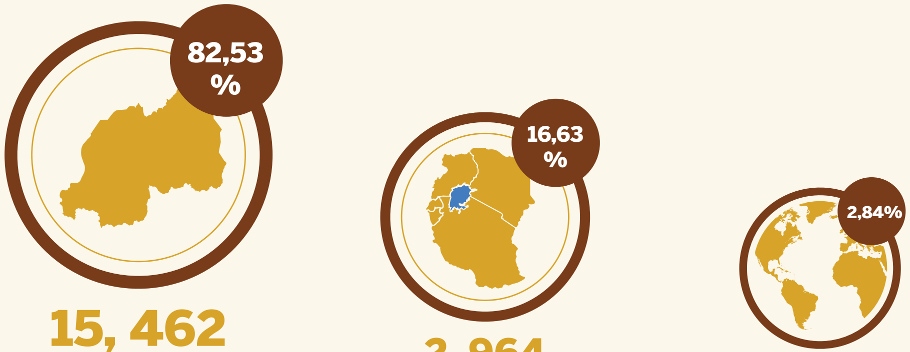
Number of Investors as of end June 2021



15, 462 Rwandan Investors

2, 964 EAC Investors

538 Foreign investors (other countries)

18,964 Total number of investors

During the second quarter of FY2020-21, the Central Securities Depository (CSD) was upgraded to operate the ISO 20022 SWIFT standard from the ISO15022 and web services.

SMS-Bridge system was introduced to notify investors for any movement operated to their CSD accounts with short message alerts to show the current balance and type of securities invested in. Brokerage firms are informed on Treasury bond coupon payment date and the value to be paid to their clients two days before. Throughout the CSD upgrade, the system was integrated with East Africa Community partner states' CSDs and Stock Exchanges. With Central Depository System (CSD) automation, it takes two working days for shares to be transferred to customers' CSD accounts unlike before where it took three months.

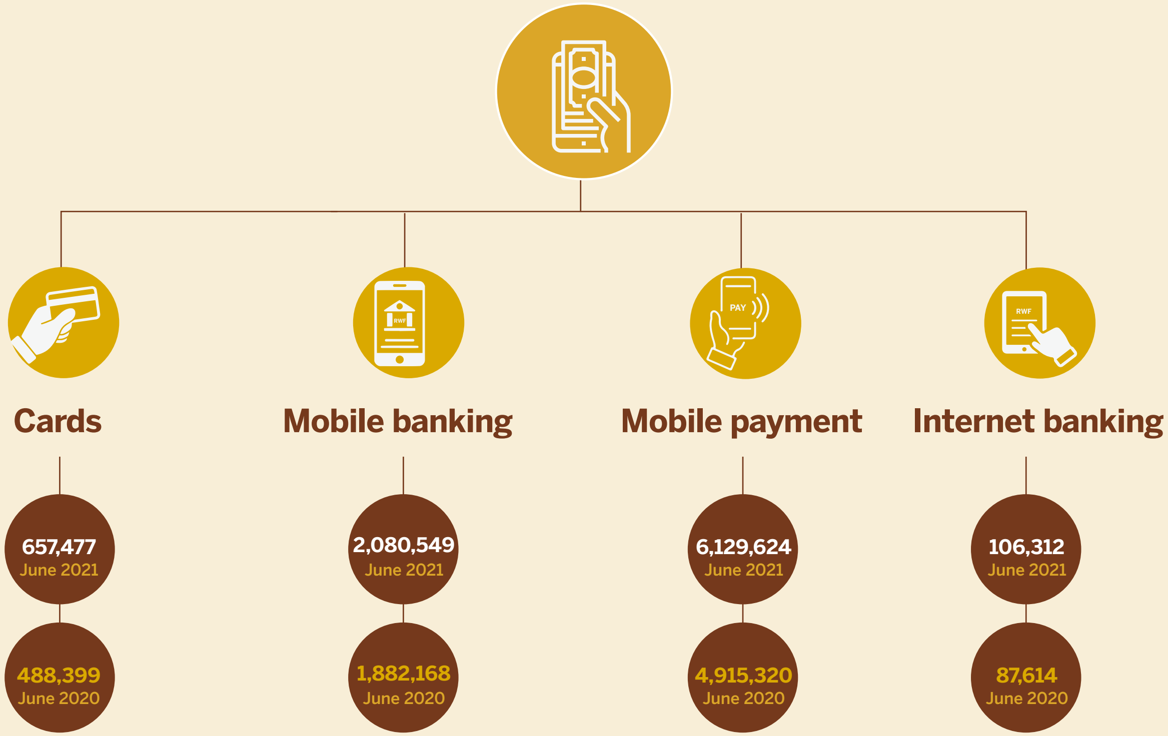
This automation will not only make Rwanda stock exchange more efficient but also better in terms of attracting new investors to the market. Regional integration further helps to optimize operation of the overall system by removing boundary issues and allowing optimization of integrated production, market operations and trading.

Equities market

The equity market recorded an increase of 67% of the total turnover of shares traded on secondary market from FRW 20.9 billion in 505 deals transacted during this FY 20-21 compared to a total turnover of FRW 16.16 billion in 413 deals transacted during the FY19-20.

Key trends in payment instruments

The COVID-19 pandemic has been an enabler for the faster adoption of digital financial services. As movements were restricted either by lockdowns or curfews as well as capacity limitations in physical banking premises financial service providers, businesses and individuals had to adopt in order to make and accept payments. The waiver of fees on some services, notably mobile merchant payments has also contributed to the adoption of these payment channels further enabled by the roll out of payment touch points and on boarding of subscribers and merchants.



Mobile Financial Services and Internet Banking

The number of mobile banking subscribers increased. The number of banks that provide mobile banking remained unchanged as 11, but the number of mobile banking subscribers increased by 11 per cent from 1,882,168 in June 2020 to 2,080,549 in June 2021. Similarly, the number of transactions increased by 13 per cent from 2,604,052 in H1 2020 to 2,951,186 in H1 2021 while the value of transactions increased by 98 per cent from FRW 105.8 to 209.8 billion.

Internet banking also continued to grow during 2021. Internet banking subscribers increased by 21 per cent from 87,614 in June 2020 to 106,312 in June 2021, the number of transactions by 15 per cent from 712,430 in H1 2020 to 819,336 in H1 2020 and the value of transactions by 24 per cent from FRW 1,295 in H1 2020 to 1,605 billion in 2021. 9 banks provided internet-banking services.

Mobile payments recorded exponential growth. Active mobile payments subscribers increased by 25 per cent from 4,915,320 in June 2020 to 6,129,624 in June 2021 while the number of agents increased by 29 per cent from 111,422 in June 2020 to 144,250 in June 2021. The number of mobile payment transactions increased by 42 per cent from 299,013,452 in H1 2020 to 424,792,238 in H1 2021 while the value of transactions increased by 100 per cent from FRW 2,580 to 5,169 billion.

Cash-in transactions dominate the mode of entry of funds into the mobile payments system. Cash-in transactions had a volume of 68,477,499 transactions as at end June 2021 and value of FRW 1,184,417 million compared to digital loading of e-wallets through transfers from bank accounts, which accounted for 10,344,478 transactions in June 2021 with a value of FRW 563,750 million.

E-wallet to bank transfers continued to grow in 2021. MNO to bank transfers continued to increase during the pandemic mainly facilitated by the zero-rated merchant payments that allow them to accumulate funds on the e-wallets which they eventually push their bank accounts (Figure 21).

The composition of mobile payments continued to transform during 2021. Whereas airtime purchase continued to dominate the number of mobile payments transactions, the share reduced from 45 percent to 39 percent. On the other hand, the share of merchant transactions to total transactions increased from 6 percent to 13 percent.

In terms of value. Person to Person (P2P) and cash out transactions dominated mobile payments in 2020 with a share of 41 percent and 23 percent but these declined to 28 percent and 21 percent respectively. In 2021, transfers between MNOs and Banks (32 percent), P2P (28 percent) and merchant payments (22 percent) dominated the mobile payments transactions in terms of value. This trend demonstrates continuous digitization of payments with more use-cases on-boarded into the system thereby contributing to a cashless economy.

Merchant payments continued to grow in 2021. The value of merchant payments increased from FRW 64 billion in June 2020 to FRW 152 billion in June 2021 mainly supported by the waiver of transaction fees since March 2020. In the same period, the volume of transactions also increased significantly from 4 million to 8.1 million.

Card Based Payment Services

Card based transactions also continued to grow. The number of traditional Point of Sale (POS) machines increased from 3,929 in June 2020 to 4,635 in June 2021. POS transactions increased by 80 percent in volume from 1,524,908 in H1 2020 to 2,752,070 in H1 2021, while in value they increased by 107 percent from FRW 47 billion in H1 2020 to FRW 98 billion in H1 2021. The increase of POS transactions was due to increased deployment of POS devices and adoption of cashless means of payment which contributes in an increase of economic growth in general. Automated Teller Machines (ATM) increased from 331 in June 2020 to 338 in June 2021. In terms of usage, ATM transactions increased by 60 percent in volume from 3,857,863 in H1 2020 to 6,186,576 in H1 2021 while the value increased by 97 percent in value from FRW 260 billion to FRW 513 billion.

Payment access points

Mobile POS recorded significant usage compared to other types of POS during the period under review. Modern Points-of-Sale include Mobile POS (USSD based) and Virtual POS (QR Code based). The number of mobile POS increased to 45,627, in June 2021 from 33,341 in 2020 due to the businesses acceptance of mobile payments such as supermarkets, retail shops, health centres and microbusinesses. Mobile POS transactions increased significantly by 627 percent in volume from 6 million to 45 million, while in value increased by 705 percent from FRW 115 billion to FRW 925 billion due to various policies taken including free merchant services, intensive awareness campaign and merchants' on-boarding to encourage digital payment. On the other hand, virtual POS and near field communication (NFC) POS decreased during the period under review. The number of virtual POS decreased from 4,437 in June 2020 to 4,280 in June 2021 while Mobile POS replaced NFC POS due to low adoption by merchants. The virtual POS transactions decreased in volume by 70 percent from 2,956 to 893 while they decreased in value by 83 percent from FRW 29 million to FRW 5 million due to the fact that the virtual POS is not yet interoperable which resulted in low adoption.

Instruments	Penetration rates of cards usage	June 2020	June 2021
ATM	Number of devices	331	338
	Penetration rate of ATMs per 100,000 adult population	4.4	4.3
Traditional POS	Number of devices	3,929	4,635
	Penetration rate of Traditional POS per 100,000 adult population	51.7	59.1
Card	Total Number of Cards	492,241	662,427
	Percentage of Cards over bank accounts	11.2%	12.8%
Modern POS	Number of devices	37,829	62,838
	Penetration rate of Modern POS per 100,000 adult population	497.9	800.7

Source: NBR

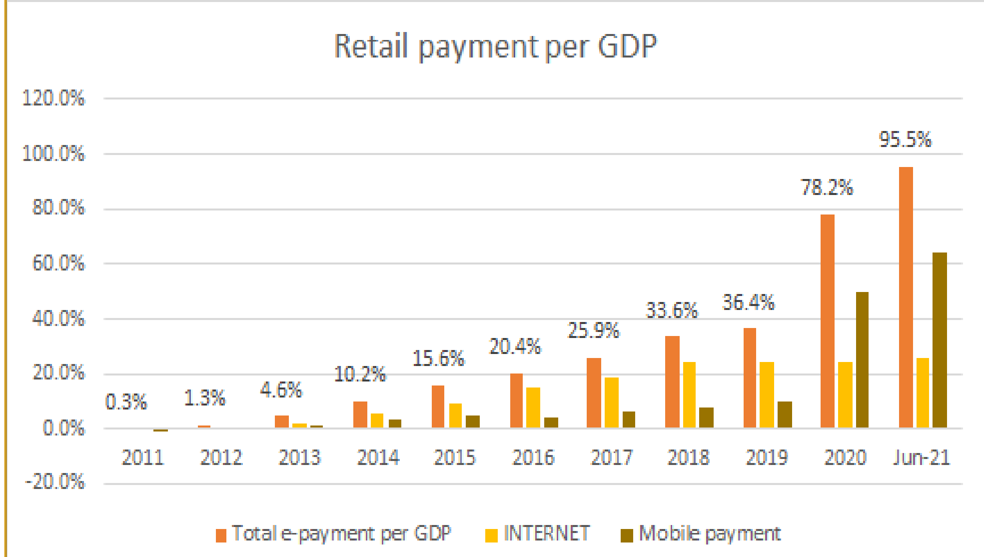
Overall performance

The value of retail e-payment to GDP increased by 17.3% to reach 95.5% during the period under review. The usage was dominated by mobile payment (transfer and acquiring services) and internet banking services, which count respectively for 64.1% and 26% of the GDP. This was attributed to increased adoption of digital payment services as COVID-19 pandemic containment measures.


Mobile Wallet
PAY


9:43

Chart 26: Value of retail e-payment to GDP



Source: NBR

It's worth noting that by 2020/21, transfers through mobile was the largest used service with 65% percent followed by acquiring services through mobile service with 30% of share of total number of transactions. In terms of value, transfer through mobile payment represent 49% followed by mobile payment with 17% of total value of transactions.

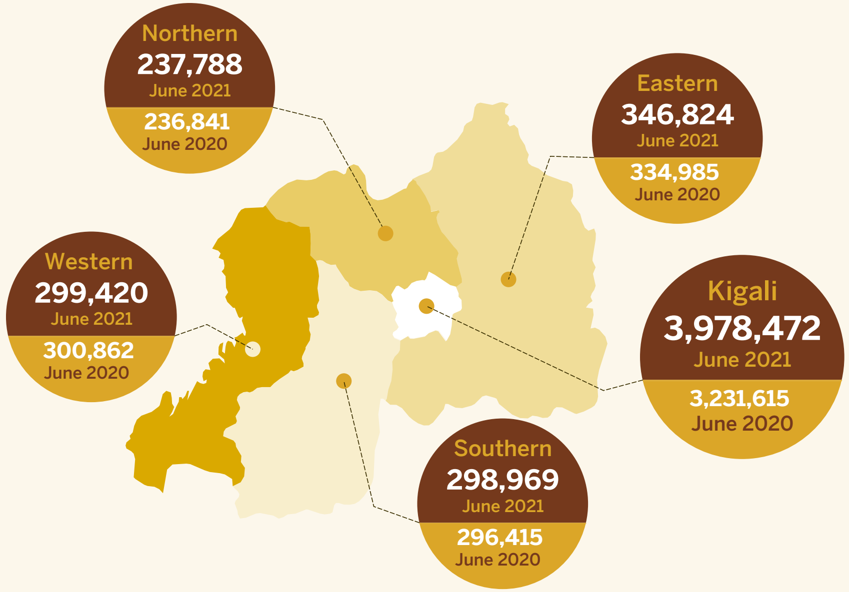
ACCESS TO FINANCE

Improving financial inclusion while safeguarding financial stability is one of the key objectives of the National Bank of Rwanda. The NBR's focus on financial inclusion is based on the strong belief that access to finance is a stepping stone to high economic growth and faster poverty reduction. Once small businesses and most vulnerable segments of the population get access to capital, risk management schemes, and saving instruments to store their wealth, their livelihoods improve. The supervisory approach of NBR therefore extends beyond prudential supervision to supporting financial inclusion and financial sector development in general.

Accounts in banks continued to increase in 2021 despite COVID-19 challenges. Bank accounts increased by 17 percent, from 4.4 million in June 2020 to 5.1 million in June 2021.

Trends in access and usage of formal financial services

NUMBER OF BANK CLIENT ACCOUNTS



5,161,473 in June 2021 | **4,400,718** in June 2020

In MFIs and SACCOs, accounts increased by **12%** — **4.6 million** June 2021, FROM **4.1 million** June 2020

MFIs and SACCOs

Client Accounts
(in "000")

June 2019	June 2020	June 2021
3,773	4,108	4,597

	Female	Male	Groups/entities
June 2019	1,516.2	1,920.8	335.5
June 2020	1,671.4	2,078.8	357.9
June 2021	1,939.1	2,260.2	397.7

Source: NBR

Number of Outstanding Loans per Gender

Number of Loans in All
MFIs and SACCOs

June 2019	June 2020	June 2021
306,727	526,484	333,144

	Female	Male	Groups/entities
June 2019	119,542	170,228	16,957
June 2020	208,421	311,138	6,925
June 2021	147,974	175,731	9,439

Source: NBR

FINANCIAL EDUCATION

In the financial year 2020/21, the National Bank of Rwanda implemented several financial literacy initiatives. These included: the "NBR Engage" program, NBR in Conversation Series, and the NBR Quiz Challenge to mention but a few.

- The first series was a dialogue with the theme "Benefits of using cashless payments during the COVID-19 pandemic". This dialogue was aired on both Radio and TV with key stakeholders like Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) and Rwanda Banker's Association (RBA). The program discussed the benefits of digital payments especially in COVID- 19 period.

- The second series was a dialogue dubbed "The role of Financial services consumer protection law in improving service delivery and competition among Financial Service Providers in Rwanda''. Guided by the recent approved financial services consumer protection law No 017/2021 of 03/03/2021 relating to financial service consumer protection, this dialogue focused on equipping citizens and clients of financial services on understanding their rights and responsibilities when dealing with financial service providers.

- In its third edition, the BNR continued to implement "Quiz challenge" with the aim of imparting financial knowledge among the youth in secondary schools. This year's challenge was conducted virtually through zoom due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Thirty-two schools participated from all provinces across the country from May to June 2021. Groupe Scolaire Officiel de Butare (GSOB) representing the southern province emerged as the winner and champion of the BNR Quiz Challenge. This program achieved its goal by equipping the selected students with the knowledge and skills on financial products and services.


BNR SCHOOLS QUIZ CHALLENGE
#BNREngage
FINANCIAL EDUCATION
MONETARY POLICY EDUCATION
BANK OF RW

- During the year under review, The National Bank of Rwanda spearheaded the drafting of the financial service consumer protection law No 017/2021 of 03/03/2021 that was approved and gazetted in March 2021. The law will enhance transparency and fair treatment of financial service consumers as well as boost competition and service delivery among financial service providers.

- To advance financial service consumer protection and ensure effective market conduct, the National Bank of Rwanda is enhancing technology. Since February 2021, The Bank is developing market-level integrated chatbot, complaints management and customer engagement system. This system will facilitate financial service consumers and NBR customers to file complaints and suggestions using digital channel that is based on artificial intelligence, enable NBR to effectively manage and monitor how financial service providers handle customer complaints to ensure proper market conduct.

- Additionally, the Bank is finalizing the development of web comparator project that will help to enhance disclosure and transparency regime within the financial sector. This website was developed to enable financial service consumers compare prices of financial products and services offered by different FSPs. This will be in form of website and mobile App. These tools will complement the existing regulations on Key Facts Statements (on loans, accounts and insurance).
- To bridge the financial knowledge gap among the public, consumer empowerment continues to be key priority of the National Bank of Rwanda. During the pandemic period when public gatherings were limited, the consumer empowerment focused much on educating the public about the new financial service consumer protection law using different platforms such as: televisions and radio programs, virtual meetings and social media platforms. However, it was still noted that public awareness needs to be enhanced for consumers to know their rights as provided by the legal and regulatory framework and FSPs so that they can embrace the culture of fair service to customers.

- Going forward, the National Bank of Rwanda will continue working towards establishment of various regulations implementing the financial consumer protection law, building strong market conduct supervisory framework and capabilities, conducting regular surveys to measure the consumer satisfaction towards financial services and enhance awareness campaign both on the side of FSPs and Consumers.

5 CURRENCY MANAGEMENT AND BANKING OPERATIONS

The Bank is mandated to issue currency on behalf of Government of Rwanda, thus it designs and prints banknotes and coins. It protects the banknotes' integrity and continuously reviews and improves their security features while effectively managing the cash cycle to meet public demand.

Coins: 100 FRW, 50 FRW, 20 FRW, 10 FRW, 5 FRW and 1 FRW

Banknotes: 5000 FRW, 2000 FRW, 1000 FRW and 500 FRW

Unlike other functions of the Bank, Covid-19 did not strongly affect Currency Management and Banking operations processes. During the year under review, the Bank continued to serve Commercial Banks' withdrawals and deposits, processed untreated deposits.

CURRENCY MANAGEMENT AUTOMATION

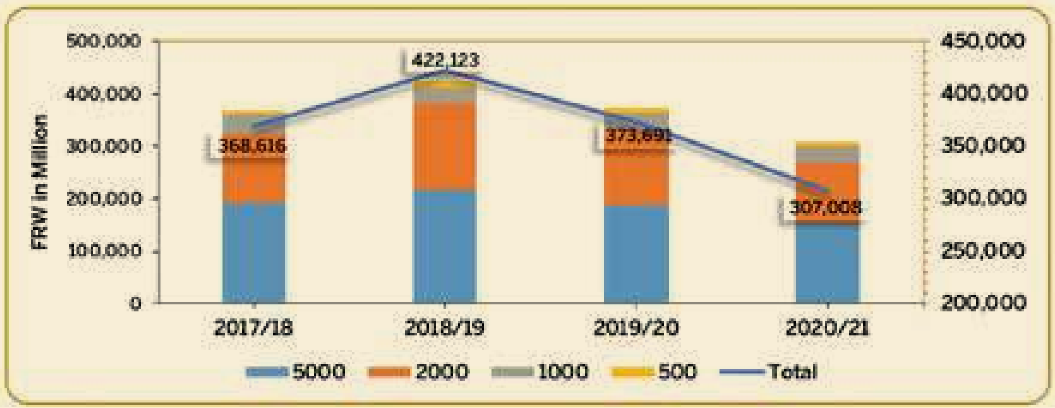
- Since 2015, the Bank invested significantly in automation of currency management processes namely; high-speed machines BPS, Banknotes Destruction System (BDS) and the Vault management system, which led to significant improvement in efficiency.
- Today, with the existence of Vault Management System (VMS), the number of untreated deposit have reduced significantly and discrepancies in numbers no longer exist.
- The Bank uses robots to manage the movement of cash in the vault. VMS was integrated with other existing cash infrastructure such as Banknotes Processing System (BPS) and Banknotes Destruction System (BDS). The vault capacity increased to 300%, cash is kept in a safe and secure modern storage conditions, Banknotes quality is good enough for re-circulation with inventory of cash across the Bank in real-time.
- During the financial year 2020/21, total cash deposits of banknotes declined by 22.54% to FRW 290.53 billion from FRW 375.07 billion of the previous financial year, and the total cash withdrawals declined by 17.84% to FRW 307.01 billion from FRW 373.69 billion of the previous financial year. The reduction in both Cash deposits and withdrawals was attributed to significant decrease in cash movements observed in lockdown period. On the other hand, the general public was more encouraged to use electronic means to make different payment transactions.

TRENDS IN CASH CYCLE MANAGEMENT

The tables below show the trend in deposits and withdrawals for the previous four years:

Chart 27: Deposit of Banknotes

Chart 28: Withdrawals of Banknotes



Source: NBR

During the financial year 2020/21, total cash deposits of banknotes declined by

22.54%

AND STOOD AT

FRW290.53bn

FROM

FRW375.07bn

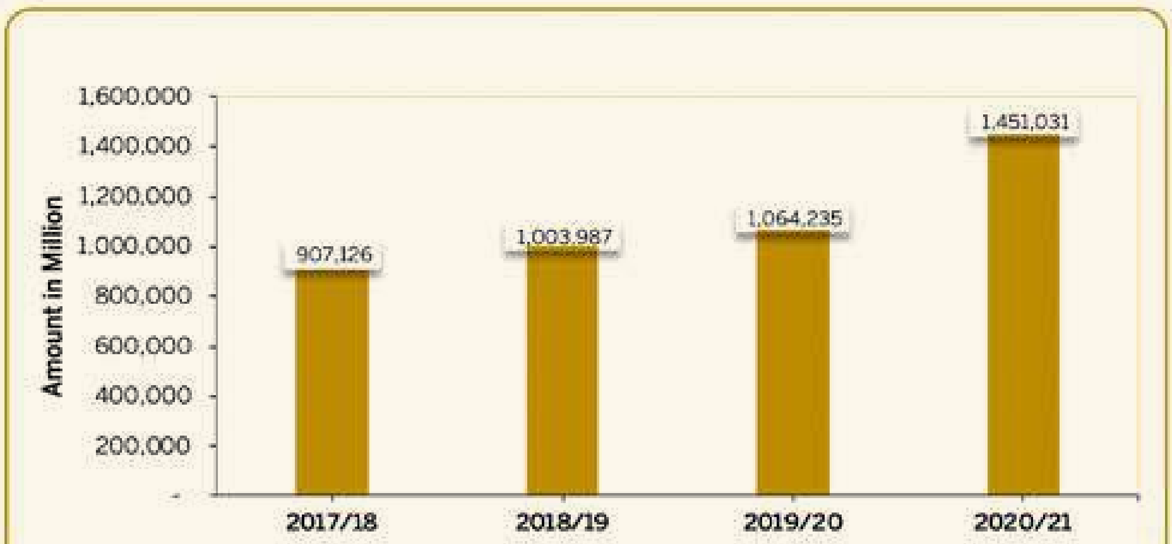
IN 2020

THE AUTOMATION OF BANKING OPERATIONS

- The implementation of Internet Banking system enabled the Bank to extend convenient and secured on-line banking self-services to its corporate customers, The system provides a user-friendly tool for generating quality reports. Internet banking eliminated physical payment orders, queuing in banks as all payments are done remotely by chief budget managers.

- T24 Core Banking System, Internet Banking, Cheque clearing, and the Vault Automation Systems' implementation greatly affected the decentralized services in all NBR five branches. Commercial banks and public institutions were facilitated to easily access NBR services. The improved efficiency was achieved under reduced manual data entry, Real Time Monitoring, cash movement and integration with other systems including financial reporting system.

Chart 29: Volume of Internet Banking Transactions



Source: NBR

The total volume of **internet banking transactions** increased by

6% ↑

FRW 1,064BN

FROM

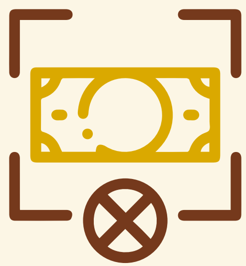
FRW 1,004BN

The Bank maintained **counterfeiting rates** as low as

0.00001%

PER DENOMINATION

END JUNE 2020



- The total volume of internet banking transactions increased by 6% in 2019/20 from 1,004 billion to 1,064 billion. This growth was mainly due to measures put in place to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Government's program to achieve a cashless economy.

- The daily average transaction payment increased by 29% during 2020/21 as compared to FY 2019/20. The daily average payment was 6.8bn FRW 2019-20 which rose up to 8.8 bn FRW during 2020/21. The increase is due to the system's performance that allowed customers to transact even in the late hours different from the previous years; this positive variation is also attributed to the Government increase of the budget in this financial year and its execution.

- The banking operations services were mostly offered online having all payments transacted in the Internet Banking and the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) systems. The Bank greatly improved customers experience with the use of Internet banking and IFMIS systems. The limit time for accessing the payment platform was moved from 7pm to 11pm to give flexibility to the Bank customers and effect more payments.

- The Bank maintained counterfeiting rates as low as 0.00001% per denomination. The cutting-edge security features of the bank notes made them difficult to counterfeit. The Bank continued to work with law enforcement counterparts to deter counterfeit activities.

6 RESERVES MANAGEMENT

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- An updated investment policy was approved by the Board of Directors. It establishes procedures of delegation of authority along the hierarchical structure for implementation of policy; and a system of checks and controls to ensure compliance. Reserves management Committee (RMC) sets investment guidelines that guides the Financial Markets Department day to day in managing reserves.

- The Reserve Management Committee oversees the day-to-day management of reserves through the Financial Markets department which is divided into Front, Middle and Back-Offices in charge of investing reserves under different portfolios, managing the risks and administrating the transactions respectively.

- Prior to the Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA), the historical and projected cash flows are analysed to determine the appropriate sizes for the liquidity and investment tranches, as well as the different portfolios composing each tranche and targeted investment horizon given the risk constraints and appetite. The SAA establishes the Bank reserves objectives and clarifies its risk appetite evolution for the adequacy of reserves to cover country needs and mitigate shocks.

PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL RESERVES DURING FY 2020/2021

The Bank reserves were managed in compliance with the approved investment policy and guidelines. During FY 2020/21, the approved SAA was implemented as planned and yielded good return.

Portfolio return performance:

- During the FY 2020/21 NBR achieved the objective of capital preservation by achieving positive portfolio return with relative return above the target of 20 basis points. The Financial year return as at end June 2021 stood at 0.339%, well above the benchmark return of 0.020% (i.e. 31.9 bps above the benchmark).

- Achieving the 2020/21 financial performance as of end June 2021, for both external and internal managed funds, was challenging given the unprecedented fall in interest rates that followed the outbreak of Covid-19, reducing liquidity tranche performance.

- The level of Bank's foreign exchange reserves as of end June 2021 remained adequate, standing at USD 1,592 million from USD 1,652.38 million-recorded end June 2020, covering 5.1 months of prospective imports. The overall decrease in the level of reserves resulted from the delay in foreign inflow disbursements.

Amount of Foreign Reserves (USD)

USD 1,592M

FROM

USD 1652.38M

JUNE 2020

7 BUSINESS EXCELLENCE

Under business excellence, the Bank aims at providing exceptional services as it walks the world class Journey. This chapter focuses on 3 key aspects: People, IT development and stakeholder engagement.

The Bank greatly relies on staff commitment and hard work to deliver on its seven year strategic plan (2017/18-2023/24). During the FY 2020/21, NBR reviewed its IT Strategic Plan of 2021/22-2023/24 to harness new IT developments and shift from being a service provider to a value contributor that adds value to NBR business.

The Bank also strengthened stakeholder engagement to ensure greater accountability to the public and enhance their understanding of NBR mandate of ensuring price stability and a stable financial system.

The Bank greatly relies on staff commitment and hard work to deliver on its 7-year Strategic Plan in order to achieve the World Class Central Bank Vision. NBR is a knowledge-based organization that aims to attract, develop, and retain skilled people to deliver on its mandate. During the FY 2020/21, several initiatives were implemented ranging from attracting and retaining the best talents, capacity development and deepening organization culture.

As of end June 2021, NBR's total number of staff was 439, comprising of 67% men and 33% women. The table below provides more details on the composition of NBR staff.

Decision Making Positions at NBR

	♀	♂	♀ %	♂ %	TOTAL
Board of Directors	2	3	40%	60%	05
Management (Governor & Deputy Governor)	1	1	50%	50%	02
Executive Directors	4	1	80%	20%	05
Directors	5	22	19%	81%	27
Managers	20	54	27%	73%	74
Officers	108	218	33%	67%	326

439

Male and Female

♂ 67%

♀ 33%

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

- NBR believes that having a workforce composed of people with different backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives, coupled with an environment that values such diversity is critical to becoming a world-class central bank. During the period under review, the focus in the recruitment process was based on diversity, inclusion and gender gap minimization strategies.

- The Bank undertook Gender Equality Seal Certification (GES) program, aiming to implement gender mainstreaming into policies, programs, projects and structures as well as strengthen capacities of both managers and staff to boost gender equality. The Bank in partnership with UNDP, sourced a consultant to develop a Gender mainstreaming strategy. The consultant also conducted training, mentorship and coaching for implementation of this strategy, aimed to integrate gender equality in NBR functions.

- The Bank established guidelines to create awareness and prevention of sexual harassment to provide a safe environment free from discrimination against sexual harassment at workplace,

STAFF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

During the year under review, the Bank established programs in support of holistic development of its staff to ensure both technical and leadership competences. These programs include:

1. Annual Capacity Building Plans
2. Professional Certifications
3. Digital literacy
4. Training Curriculum
5. Leadership trainings
6. Mentoring and coaching

- During the FY 2020/21, the capacity building plan was implemented at 73.4% from 50% of the previous financial year. The increase was due to prioritization of online and in-house trainings aimed to integrate learning into staff KPIs for their career growth.
- The Bank supported staff to undertake professional certification courses in different areas of profession to build on their technical expertise. As of end June 2021, 100 staff were professionally certified and 82 were undergoing different professional trainings.
- The Bank developed its internal digital platforms for training management. Emphasis was given to in-house training based on a demand-driven approach
- The Bank developed its curriculum based on world class central bank staff standards. To implement the curriculum and ensure the sustainability of the in-house program, internal trainers were nominated to take training of trainers (TOT) in FY 2021/22 to build their capacities and deliver trainings to others in the subsequent years.
- To build capacities of staff in digital literacy, the Bank contracted ICDL Africa to train about 15 nominated trainers that will train others thereafter. This was to equip staff with advanced digital skills and building a sustainable training center to ensure continuous learning. The 6-month training of trainers started in February 2021 and will end in September 2021.
- Since coaching and mentorship program started in 2019/20, coaches and mentors in different skills were identified for the staff to ensure leadership continuity in the Bank. During the FY 2020/21, two staff were certified as professional coaches to implement coaching program and two more staff are expected to graduate in FY 2021/22.

CONDUCIVE WORKPLACE

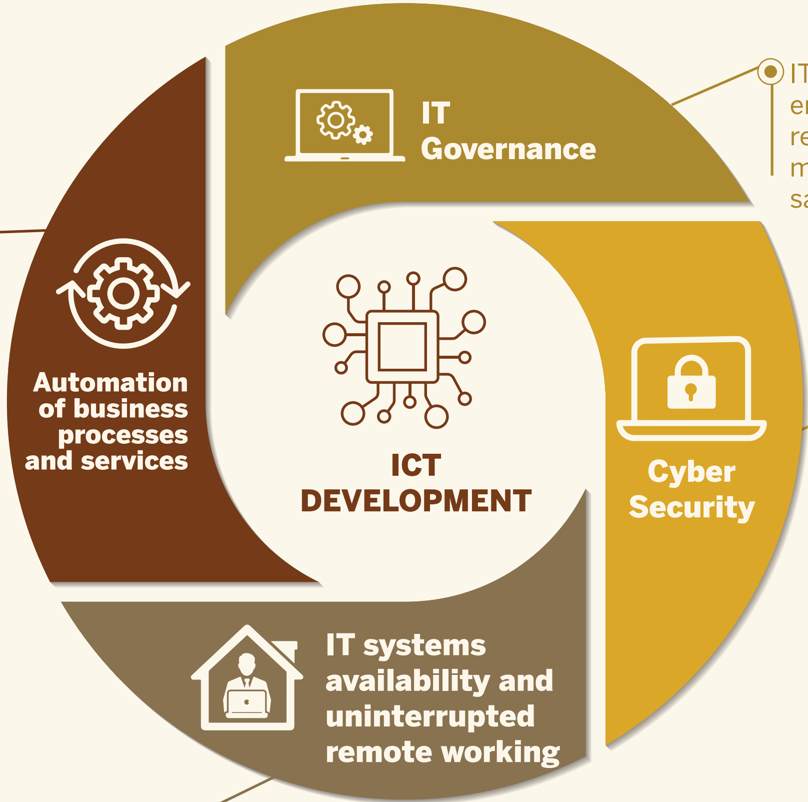
a) Staff Welfare & Health

To improve staff health and their performance, the Bank carried out several welfare activities such as medical services that focussed on preventive healthcare activities, including protecting, testing, and vaccinating staff against COVID-19, prevention and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders which provided health postures to keep staff healthy while working from home.

b) Great place to work and Smart working

During the FY 2020/21, the Bank developed and approved a remote work policy, leveraging on investment done in ICT. The policy provides flexible work environment and promotes work life balance of staff. .

ICT DEVELOPMENT



IT governance was given priority to ensure more IT benefits were realized, resource optimization, risk minimization and customer satisfaction.

In order to make the Bank more resilient to cyber-attacks and achieve business continuity, different initiatives were conducted

The Bank ensured regular monitoring and maintenance of IT infrastructure and systems which led to business continuity without critical disruptions.

Different initiatives were completed in this area to ensure that the Bank remains at the forefront of new developments and benefits from digitization

The National Bank of Rwanda as the driver and regulator of the financial sector invested significantly in modernizing its IT systems and related infrastructure to enable efficient service delivery to its customers and stakeholders. During the FY 2020/21, the NBR showed great resilience and ensured business continuity during the Covid-19 pandemic. This section highlights key achievements:

IT GOVERNANCE

IT governance was given priority to ensure more IT benefits were realized, resource optimization, risk minimization and customer satisfaction.

The ICT strategic plan was developed in line with the balanced score card framework and the Bank's 7 years Strategic plan. As a result, all ICT projects now respond to the needs of the Bank and customers. ICT projects have been proven to be adding value to the Bank's business needs.

Through IT governance, service requests and incidents were managed at acceptable levels as per Service Level Agreement with compliance of 88% achieved as of June 2021 from 69% recorded in June, 2019, with no disaster derived from recorded requests or incidents.

In June 2021, the Bank achieved IT Governance Maturity Level of 3.62, above 3 that was targeted. The measurement was done using COBIT governance framework. This contributed to the improved ICT service delivery and customer satisfaction.

CYBER SECURITY

In order to make the Bank more resilient to cyber-attacks and achieve business continuity, different initiatives were conducted, including the following:

Conducted IT surveillance audit where the Bank was ISO 27001 re-certified for the fourth consecutive time as having IT processes compliant with international standards. This provided assurance to Bank Management and Stakeholders that cybersecurity risks were maintained at acceptable levels as per NBR risk appetite.

Conducted regular internal and external vulnerability assessment (VA) and Penetration Testing (Pen test) to determine the levels of exposure for NBR critical services to cyberattacks. As a result, all critical services passed the tests and few identified weaknesses of the system were rectified on time.

NBR also setup a Cyber Security Operations Center (SOC) infrastructure that started operating in November 2019 with 360° visibility of what happens in NBR ecosystem to enable real-time (24/7) monitoring, analysis, timely detection and response to the evolving cyber-attacks. Consequently, 375,276 threat mails, 74,243 Network attacks and 57,482 malware attacks were stopped before reaching NBR environment during the period under review. Two cybersecurity real incidents also happened and were addressed on time. Failure to do so would have resulted into a serious reputation loss and damage as well as inability to provide services.

IT SYSTEMS AVAILABILITY AND UNINTERRUPTED REMOTE WORKING

The Bank ensured regular monitoring and maintenance of IT infrastructure and systems which led to business continuity without critical disruptions.

The average systems and network availability was rated at 99.56% slightly above the annual target of 99.5%. The Bank is moving in the right direction towards achieving 99.9%, targeted by 2023/24 in the Seven Year Strategic Plan.

The Bank made significant IT investments to facilitate remote work and ensure service continuity during COVID 19 period. A big number of staff continued working from home. The Bank provided laptops to all staff, broadband connection, software and online collaboration tools mainly for online working and management of meetings.

AUTOMATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES AND SERVICES

During the year under review, the Bank completed business automation

Acquired and customized Taleo e-recruitment software with the Bank's needs and integrated with its Enterprise Resource Planning system. The use of this system was found to be more effective, time saving, giving broader scope for candidates, and speeding up the recruitment process. This has enhanced transparency and therefore customer satisfaction in the Bank.

Upgraded RIPPS: In response to new technological evolution, user demand and the need for ever greater security resilience, the Bank upgraded Rwanda Integrated Payments Processing system (RIPPS). The system complies with the ISO 20022 Swift standards which is characterized by digital signature and web services. The upgrade has enabled the payment system to operate 16 hours a day from 8 hours.

Upgraded T24: The Bank upgraded it's core banking system (T24) to its latest version. This will enhance online banking services operating 24 hours/7 days a week, integrate international standards modules such as IFRS9 accounting framework, and improve security of the system.

Successfully completed E-Subscription for Government securities: The development of this system enabled retail investors to remotely buy and sell Government securities through their mobile devices. The Bank plans to conduct its outreach to the public and start using it before end of this calendar year.

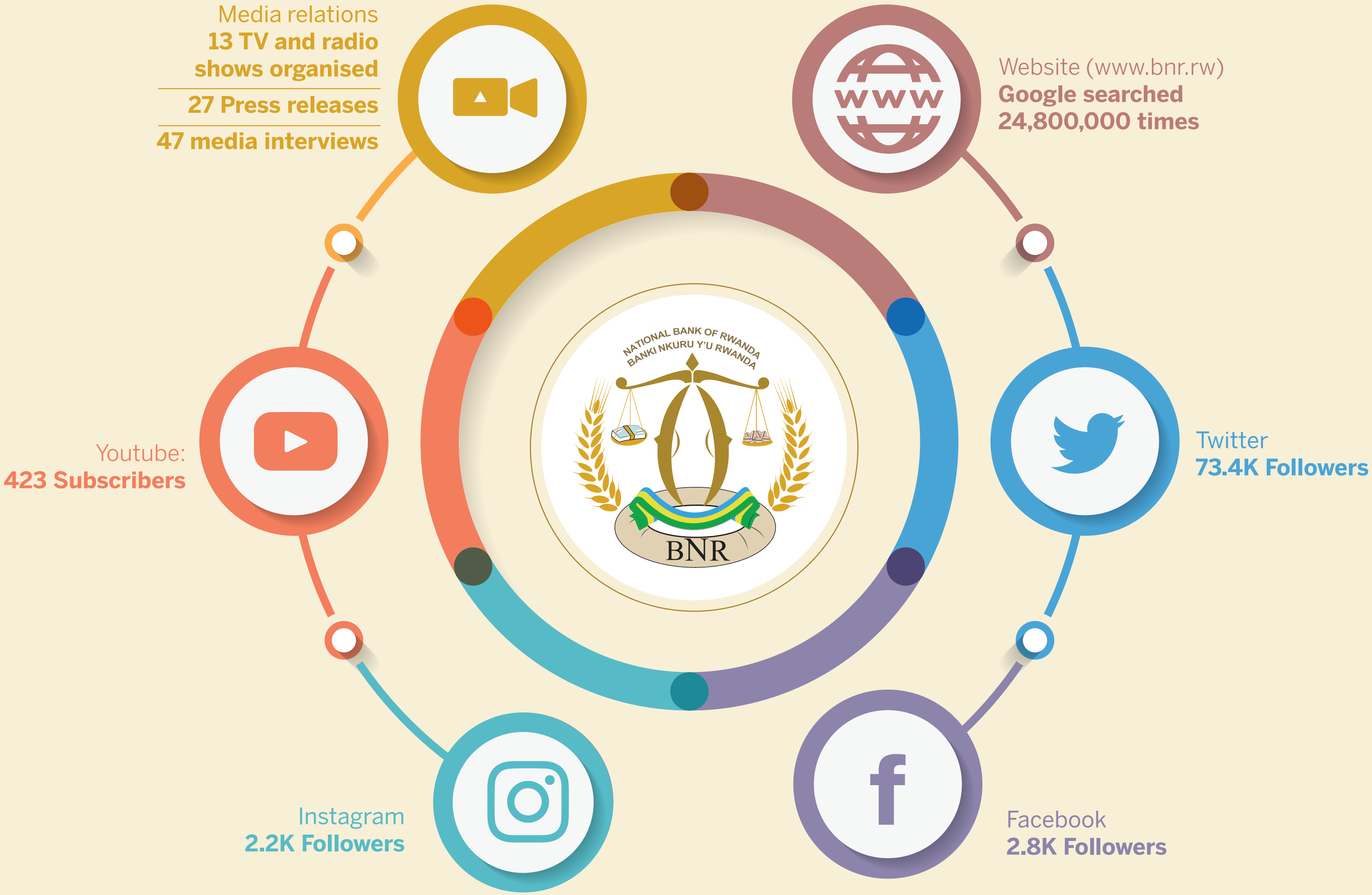
Developed E-correspondence portal: To facilitate communication between the NBR and Financial Institutions, the Bank is implementing an electronic correspondence portal for commercial banks, microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and Insurance. Currently, these institutions are using e-correspondence portal to request for licensing and other approvals from NBR. The Bank is in the process of adding other services it provides on the platform.

Implemented database archiving solution to boost the Bank's business systems performance.

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

To maintain public confidence, emphasis was put on simple to understand and timely communication. The Bank further communicated its policy decisions through virtual public speeches, press briefings, social media and its website.

Through press conferences, stakeholder engagements and different digital channels, the Bank continued to inform the public and economic players about its actions following the Monetary Policy and Financial Stability Committee Meetings, in a bid to ensure the decisions from both meetings are well understood.


Media relations
13 TV and radio shows organised
27 Press releases
47 media interviews
Website (www.bnr.rw)
Google searched 24,800,000 times
NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA
BANKI NKURU Y'U RWANDA
BNR
Youtube:
423 Subscribers
Twitter
73.4K Followers
Instagram
2.2K Followers
Facebook
2.8K Followers

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE FY 2020/21

- Communicated through media houses: All invited media houses communicated the Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) & Financial Stability Committee (FSC) decisions. MPC/FSC messages were shared on social media and website for dissemination to the public. For the year under review, 27768 followers viewed, liked and retweeted the Bank's messages.
- Held meetings with staff to discuss outcomes and decisions on MPC&FSC meetings. This was in line with staff engagement as NBR ambassadors to the public.
- The Bank's website (www.bnr.rw) was searched 24,800,000 times from July 2020 to June 2021) by different people across the world.
- Organized Radio and TV talk shows to explain NBR mandate. The Bank organized 13 TV and radio shows in which the Governor, Deputy Governor and Members of Management Committee discussed key topics related to the economy.
- Presented and published MPFSS for February and August and them shared on the Bank's platforms. As a result, MPFSS Document had 18,065 engagements on twitter and was downloaded 62 times on our website with 156 likes on Facebook.
- Conducted NBR Engage Program with Secondary Schools. Finals were successfully conducted with the best students awarded.
- Conducted Monetary Policy Challenge for Universities: Offered online trainings to students on monetary policy challenge and finalists were awarded. As a result, the exercise advanced financial education on the Bank's mandate in universities.
- Engaged and interacted with the public during Global Money Week.
- Conducted awareness on digital transactions. Content on digital transactions was posted on NBR social media platform and it attracted 8,010 engagements on twitter, 140 views on Instagram, 317 views on YouTube and 234 views on Facebook.
- The Bank also engaged the public on the benefits of saving. The saving week content was channeled through the Bank's social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook, leading to 3,284 engagements on Twitter and 155 likes on Facebook.
- Published the Bank's Annual Report for FY 2019/20. It was the most searched document with 1,714 downloads.
- Managed the Bank's social media platforms: Frequently updated the Bank's social media platforms and reported on media engagements, on a monthly basis. Increased followers were observed as follows:
- NBR's twitter page followers increased from 60,000 (June 2020) to 73.500 (end June 2021) due to educative messages on Monetary policy, Price stability, Bonds, Financial Consumer Protection Law, to mention but a few. The use of both English and Kinyarwanda created more engagement with the public, justifying increase in the number of followers.
- Followers increased from 1.6k followers (June 2020) to 2.8k (June 2021) due to constant sharing of educative messages that focused on Monetary policy, Price stability, Bonds, Financial Consumer Protection Law, etc. The use of both English and Kinyarwanda in our messages also increased the number of followers.
- NBR's Instagram page continued to grow at a high rate from 1.1k followers of June 2020 to 2.2k followers of June 2021. Since Instagram's mode of communication is visuals, the usage of more visual messages created more engagement with the public, hence an increase in the number of followers.
- Monitored the Bank's website: Frequently updated the Bank's website and provided monthly engagement reports on website. Consequently, the numbers of page views grew to 1,422,917 in June, 2021 from 121,380 of June, 2020.
- New users of NBR website increased from 11,095 in June 2020 to 134,179 June, 2021 and page sessions grew to 450,280 in June 2021 from 35,850 in June 2020. The reason for these tremendous increments was due to simplified messages, use of attractive visuals and linking NBR website to social media pages.

NBR IN THE NEWS

Governor Rwangombwa John addresses the media after the Monetary Policy Committee and Financial stability committee meetings

NBR Management and staff join fellow Rwanda-ns in the 27th commemoration of the Genocide against the Tutsi by paying respect to 22 of its former staff killed during the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi.

Deputy Governor Soraya M. Hakuziyaremye opened the 1st AACB Continental Seminar that aims to bring together central banks and other stakeholders to exchange ideas and share experiences on matters pertaining to economic policy.

The winner of 2020 National Bank of Rwanda schools quiz challenge was Groupe Scolaire Officiel de Butare.

Governor Rwangombwa John welcomed and handed over the duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Governor to the incoming Deputy Governor Soraya M. Hakuziyaremye as per the handover report of the former Deputy Governor.

Minister Paula visits National Bank of Rwanda to see the Bank's ICT Modernization journey linking it to Rwanda's vision to become a Digital economy.

Deputy Governor Soraya Hakuziyaremye officially opens the Community of African Banking Supervisors (CABS) virtual meeting.

Governor Rwangombwa John addresses the media after the Monetary Policy Committee and Financial stability committee meetings

EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND PARTNERSHIP

During the FY 2020/21, the National Bank of Rwanda continued to implement its partnership engagement activities with various external partners despite the COVID-19 pandemic. NBR partnered with the following institutions:

Cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank

- In collaboration with MINECOFIN and IMF, the NBR played a key role in the successful conclusion of two IMF missions that reviewed Rwanda's macroeconomic framework.
- The IMF collaborated with NBR in building the capacity of its staff, focusing on areas of forecasting and policy analysis systems (FPAS). Other technical trainings were conducted in the fields of Monetary Policy Analysis and Statistics, external sector analysis, financial markets, financial stability and Bank supervision.
- The IMF also conducted the Financial Sector Stability Review (FSSR) that indicated priority areas to strengthen stability and resiliency of the financial sector.
- World Bank conducted the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) to provide a comprehensive framework through which countries can identify financial system vulnerabilities and develop appropriate policy responses. The mission also assessed the developmental aspects of the financial sector, focusing on the following: i) banking sector structure and efficiency; ii) financial inclusion for households and MSMEs, and the role of digital financial services; iii) long-term finance, housing finance, and capital market development; and iv) Credit infrastructure.
- The World Bank together with IMF assessed the banking sector's compliance vis-a-vis Basel Core Principles for effective Banking Supervision.

The Association of African Central Banks-AACBs

- The National Bank of Rwanda is an active member of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB). For the last two years, the Assembly of Governors was chaired by Mr. RWANGOMBWA John, Governor National Bank of Rwanda.
- In the FY 2020/21, activities of the AACB continued despite the constraints caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The NBR hosted several virtual meetings for Central Bank Governors and a continental seminar for experts. NBR also hosted the 2020/21 Conference and Meeting of the Community of African Banking Supervisors (CABS), one of the technical groups of the Association of African Central Banks (AACBs). The event was jointly organized by the AACB Secretariat, FSI-BIS and Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A).
- In 2020/21, Rwanda continued to make good progress in meeting the convergence criteria listed in the African Monetary Cooperation Program (AMCP), established by the AACB.

Cooperation with the Swedish Central Bank (Riksbank)

- In the effort to strengthen NBR's capacity in the implementation of price based monetary policy framework, it collaborated with the Swedish Central Bank (Riksbank) whose 30 years' experience in modern monetary policy helped to improve NBR's price based monetary policy.
- The cooperation primarily focused on the areas of Monetary Policy, Market Operations, Financial Stability, Policy communication and Central Bank Governance.
- In FY 2020/21, NBR and Riksbank continued their cooperation activities using online tools. Five online technical assistances were completed successfully.

EAC Monetary Cooperation

- In October 2020, NBR hosted the 24th ordinary meeting of the Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) of the East African Community. This event was held virtually, due to COVID-19 restrictions. The meeting reviewed progress on implementation of the action plan for priority arrears towards operationalization of the East African Monetary Union (EAMU) Protocol and the progress on implementation of the decisions of the 23rd MAC meeting held in Kigali, in July 2019.
- The meeting noted ongoing progress and additional achievements in attaining convergence criteria and in the harmonization of monetary policy frameworks, exchange rate policies, rules and practices governing bank supervision, financial accounting principles and payment systems as well as in number of national laws.
- The meeting also pledged to continue collaborate with other stakeholders in EAC integration, to speed up lagging activities scheduled in the EAMU roadmap.

The International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI)

- The Deposit Guarantee Fund (DGF) joined the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) as its 83rd member. IADI was created to enhance the effectiveness of deposit insurance systems by promoting guidance and international cooperation.
- During the FY 2020/21, members of IADI conducted research and provided guidance on how to improve deposit insurance system.
- Members also shared their knowledge and expertise through participation in international conferences. It also provided training and educational programs regarding deposit insurance.
- The Association has an Executive Council which established four (4) Council Committees, as well as Regional Committees across the World. African Regional Committee (ARC) is where the DGF belongs and currently, serves as Deputy Secretary General for the Committee.
- During the period under review, NBR participated in the following meetings: a) The EAC Financial Sector Development & Regionalization Project 1 (FSDRP 1), b) Meeting on Capital Markets, Insurance and Pensions Committee) EAISA meeting which discussed insurance regulations and Africa Pension Supervisors.

WORLD BANK-RAMP (Reserves and Advisory Management Program)

- The Reserves and Advisory Management Program continued to support the National Bank of Rwanda in the following areas: capacity building and knowledge sharing which focused on Portfolio management, market analysis, Risk management and Administration of transaction, reserves management governance and technology support. The support was provided through workshops, conferences and one on one virtual interactions on specific topics. During the period under review, NBR also partnered with the Bank of International Settlements-BIS. The partnership was on knowledge sharing in portfolio management and market analysis through workshops and virtual interactions.

Partnership with the Art of mentoring, CDI Africa Coaching Group and Coaching Training Institute (CTI)

- During the FY 2020/21, the Bank launched its mentoring program as a platform to ensure success of the Bank through talent and leadership development, and succession planning by keeping "people" at the center. To build and enhance mentorship skills for participants, the Bank partnered with "The Art of Mentoring" to provide professional support to the program participants through a self-paced online training and post-training events. The Bank partnered with CDI Africa Coaching Group ltd. and Coaching Training Institute (CTI) to provide Coaching to its staff and facilitate the process to embed coaching in its organizational culture. The Bank values coaching as a tool that drives high performance in organizations and therefore, considered as an ideal strategy to accelerate achievement of business excellence and ultimately, World Class Central Bank Vision.

Partnership with ABMC and Other Professional Bodies

- The Bank recognizes the need for skilled, knowledgeable and certified staff to deliver on its mandate. In this respect, NBR partnered with professional bodies such as ACCA, CFA, ICPAR, CAA, CII, CISI, ISACA, etc. to ensure its staff are professional to match world class standards and deliver on the Bank's strategy. The Bank also partnered with ABMC ltd to provide Compensation, Benefit management, Learning and Development certifications to 5 staff in Human Resource Management and Development department. Other partnerships NBR had during the FY 2020/21 include: collaborations with Toronto Center and FSI that provided continuous learning and development of teams in Financial Stability Directorate and the International School of Communication (ISOC) which provided trainings to the Corporate Communication team, the KOENIG which focused on providing trainings to ICT Directorate teams. These trainings strengthened NBR staff capacity in different fields to so as to deliver on its mandate.

POLICY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

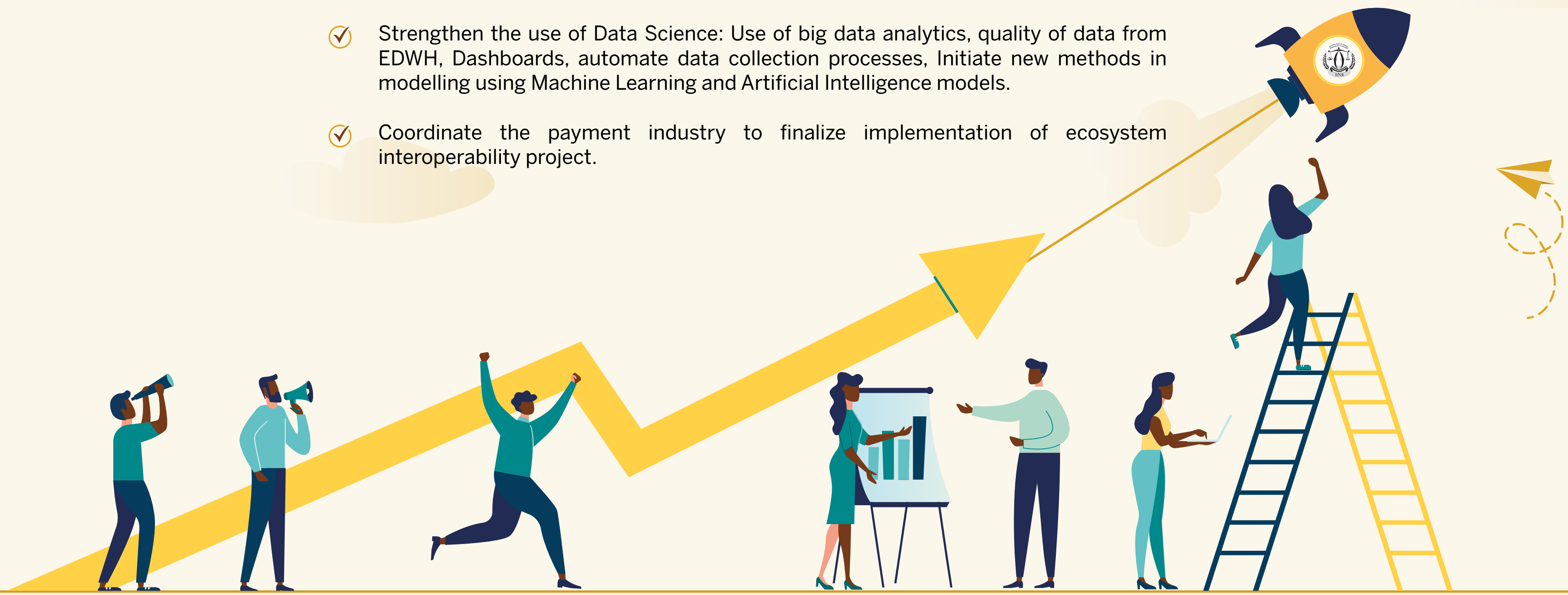
During the FY 2020/21, the following were observed as challenges and policy issues that need to be addressed:

- The effectiveness of monetary policy remains a challenge due to structural issues:
  - » The Rwandan economy remains largely informal, thus many economic agents remain financially excluded and less dependent on the financial system;
  - » The financial markets in Rwanda are still shallow, with less participants and less innovative products;
- The pandemic and related containment measures negatively affected businesses (including MSMEs), halted the debt service capacity of firms and, the increased credit risk of businesses.
- High market volatility due to increased uncertainties from COVID-19 pandemic, which affected negatively the overall performance of the NBR's portfolios in foreign reserves. A fall in interest rates that followed the COVID-19 crisis and money market returns that was reduced near to zero, affecting liquidity tranche performance.
- Rapid technological changes and evolving cyber security threats.
- Delays in adoption and publication of laws and regulations for Banks, MFIs and Insurance due to long review processes by key external stakeholders.
- Payment industry slowness to implement some joint initiatives such as interoperability project and the challenges of payment system availability to satisfy a high demand for real time payment.

LOOKING FORWARD

In the financial year 2021/ 22, the Bank will:

- Continue to support the recovery of the economy through monetary policy stance and advisory role.
- Improve monetary policy transmission mechanism working with different stakeholders to deepen our financial market.
- Enhance monetary policy communication to anchor inflation expectations
- NBR will continue to update the financial sector legal and regulatory framework
- Increase formal financial inclusion for the unserved and underserved segments of the population (Youth, Women and SMEs)
- Develop and implement digital transformation strategy to promote digital culture in the Bank.
- Strengthen the use of Data Science: Use of big data analytics, quality of data from EDWH, Dashboards, automate data collection processes, Initiate new methods in modelling using Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence models.
- Coordinate the payment industry to finalize implementation of ecosystem interoperability project.



The Bank continued to realize positive financial performance despite the unprecedented pandemic season that resulted into very low interest rates on the international market. The Bank recorded surplus (before unrealized gains) of Frw 50.7 billion from Frw 50.9 billion earned in the prior financial year. The achievement was attributed to the domestic earnings and the resources' optimization the Bank implemented. The decline was highly attributed to the pandemic effect where net trading income recorded Frw 18.6 from Frw 33.4 billion in the prior year as a result of low yields on US investments from 1.5% to 0.25%. The period was characterized with a decrease in volume of foreign reserves from USD 1.6 Billion end June 2020 to USD 1.5 billion end June 2021.

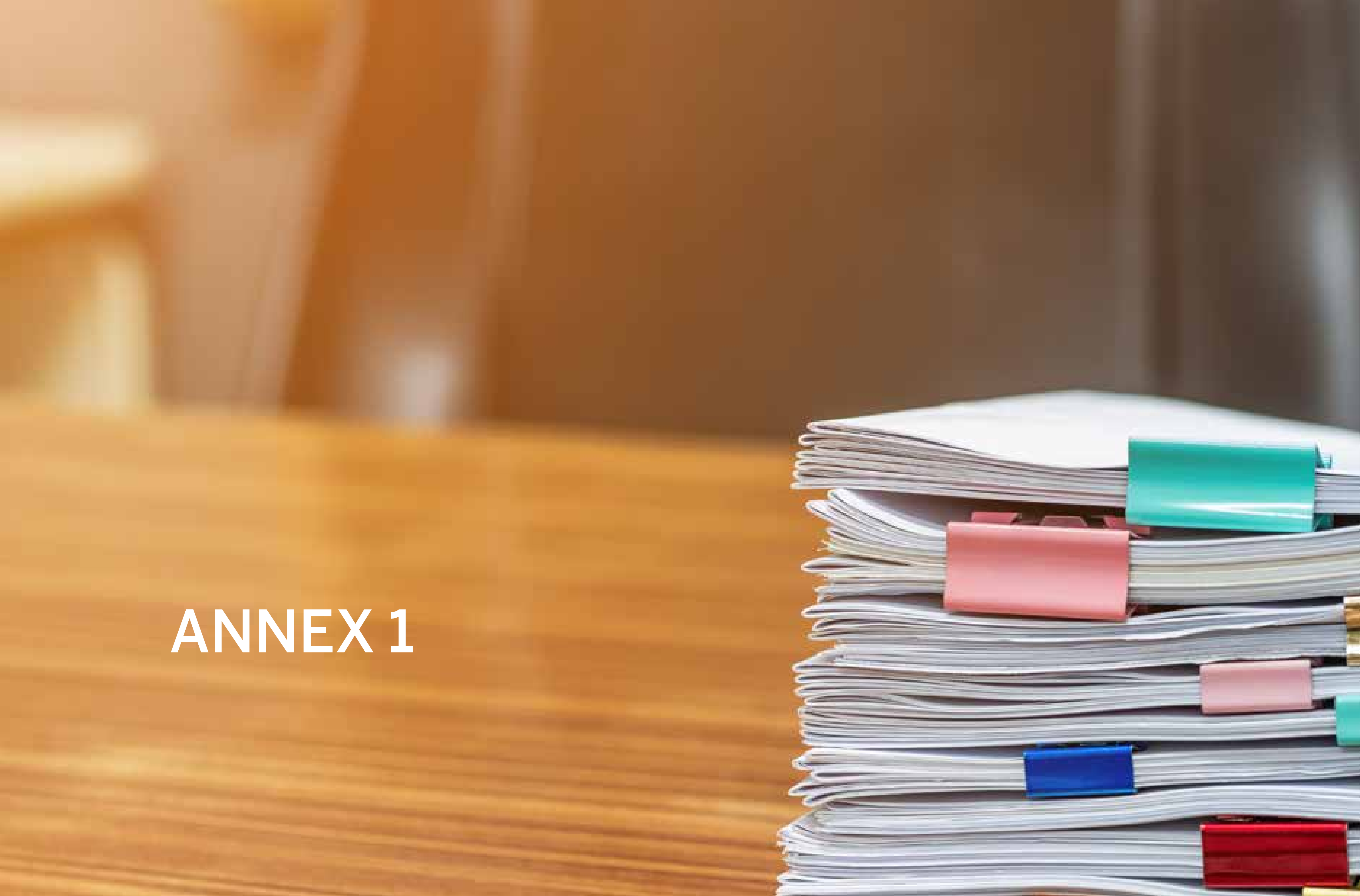
Source: NBR

The expenses of the Bank decreased by 6% from Frw 35.9 billion in FY 2019-20 to Frw 31.9 billion in FY 2019-20. The decline is attributed to cost reduction especially in aspects of event management and general administration expenses. Furthermore, the Bank leveraged on the cashless payments that exhibited the pandemic period and thus currency expenses decreased as less issuance of new notes declined in the period to June 2020.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The total assets were up by 3% due to increase in domestic financial assets as well as Capitalization of new tangible assets especially on projects being implemented by the Bank, however there was a decrease in foreign reserves from USD 1.6 billion to USD 1.5 billion. Furthermore, there was an increase in IMF balances attributable to FX revaluation uplift with Frw depreciating against XDR by 9.1%. Liabilities also increased by 2% due to Government deposits that went up by 5% as a result of net budget cash inflows and low spending in the pandemic season. Equity increased by 11% as a result of retention of period net profit for FY 2020-21 to General Reserve fund, retained earnings and other reserves.

Source: NBR



ANNEX 1

Financial Statements

DIRECTORS

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

John RWANGOMBWA	- Chairperson and Governor	Appointed 25 February 2013
Soraya HAKUZIYAREMYE	- Vice Chairperson and Deputy Governor	Appointed 15 March 2021
Monique NSANZABAGANWA	- Vice Chairperson and Deputy Governor	Appointed 6 May 2011 Resigned on 07 February-2021
Leonard RUGWABIZA	- Member	Appointed 04 November 2011
Chantal HABIYAKARE	- Member	Appointed 08 May 2013
Ildephonse MUSAFIRI	- Member	Appointed 27 April 2018
Ivan MURENZI	- Member	Appointed 27 April 2018
Faith KEZA	- Member	Appointed 27 April 2018

REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

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

BRANCHES

Southern Branch
P.O. Box 622
Huye, Rwanda

Northern Branch
P.O. Box 127
Musanze, Rwanda

Rubavu Branch
Rubavu district
Rubavu, Rwanda

Eastern Branch
P.O. Box 14
Rwamagana, Rwanda

Western Branch
P.O. Box 462
Rusizi, Rwanda

COMPANY SECRETARY AND LEGAL COUNSEL

Jean Léonard MUREGO (Bank employee)

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers Rwanda Limited
5th Floor Blue Star House 35 KG 7 Ave, Kacyiru
P. O. Box 1495
Kigali, Rwanda

LAWYERS

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

Joelex Consulting Limited
KG 50 Rukiri, Remera
Kigali, Rwanda

1. Introduction

The directors have the pleasure of submitting their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021, which disclose the state of affairs of the National Bank of Rwanda (the "Bank").

2. Incorporation

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

3. Principal activities

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

4. Results

The results for the year are set out on page 145.

5. Dividend

The directors propose a dividend payment of Frw ('000') **4,929,938** as per note 37 of the financial statements (2020: Frw ('000') **5,033,558**).

6. Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on pages 142.

7. Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Rwanda Limited have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the requirements of Law No. 48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021.

By order of the board

Governor

Date: 15/10/2021

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

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

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

Approval of the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements on pages 145 to 185 were approved for issue by the Board of

Directors on 15/10/2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Governor

Director

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

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

What we have audited

The Bank's financial statements set out on pages 145 to 185 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the "IESBA Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Key audit matters

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Bank information, Directors' report and the Statement of directors' responsibilities which we received prior to date of this auditor's report and the other information that will be included in the Annual Report which is expected to be available to us after that date (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

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

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

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

When we read the other information that will be included in the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

For PricewaterhouseCoopers Rwanda Limited, Kigali.

Moses Nyabanda
Director

19 October 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	2021 Frw '000'	2020 Frw '000'
Interest income	8	27,681,876	27,908,709
Interest expense	9	(1,513,117)	(2,718,514)
Net Interest Income		**26,168,759**	**25,190,195**
Fee and commission income	10(a)	2,027,530	1,445,456
Fee and commission expense	10(b)	(1,724,886)	(2,050,501)
Unrealized revaluation gains	11(a)	31,638,088	25,224,440
Net trading income	11(b)	18,652,437	33,369,112
Other operating income	12	5,990,628	3,690,215
Operating income before credit and other impairment charges		**82,752,556**	**86,868,917**
Expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges	15(b)	(252,766)	(2,107,383)
Net operating income		**82,499,790**	**84,761,534**
Employee benefits expense	13	(18,713,479)	(17,262,448)
General administration expenses	14	(6,220,789)	(7,474,895)
Other operating expenses	15(a)	(3,942,714)	(6,102,229)
Depreciation of investment property held at cost	24	(18,217)	(18,217)
Depreciation of property and equipment	25	(2,108,900)	(2,164,266)
Amortization of intangible assets	26	(701,317)	(800,467)
Total expenses		**(31,705,416)**	**(33,822,522)**
Surplus for the year		**50,794,374**	**50,939,012**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net changes in fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets	33 iii (b)	(8,955,760)	5,068,728
Total other comprehensive income		**(8,955,760)**	**5,068,728**
Total comprehensive income		**41,838,614**	**56,007,740**

The notes on pages 148 to 185 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

	Notes	2021 Frw '000'	2020 Frw '000'
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	16 (a)	308,035,233	431,034,777
Foreign investment securities	17	1,145,876,378	1,030,085,039
Due from the Government of Rwanda	18	24,303,322	31,853,659
Due from local financial institutions	19	148,672,585	96,752,238
Due from foreign financial institutions	20	217,124	1,086,701
Loans and advance to employees	21	11,758,871	10,576,719
Due from International Monetary Fund	22	301,171,382	273,218,326
Equity investments	23	6,164	6,164
Investment property	24	321,103	339,320
Property and equipment	25	29,034,090	28,598,067
Intangible assets	26	3,829,152	3,777,984
Other assets	27	7,346,321	9,015,685
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,980,571,725**	**1,916,344,679**
LIABILITIES			
Currency in circulation	28	296,613,122	265,431,243
Government of Rwanda deposits	29	481,634,557	459,986,700
Due to local financial institution	30	363,037,788	342,773,293
Other liabilities	31	80,435,371	123,614,796
Customer deposits	32	3,793,046	6,384,249
Due to International Monetary Fund	22	461,014,131	453,365,408
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,686,528,015**	**1,651,555,689**
EQUITY			
Share capital	33	7,000,000	7,000,000
General reserve fund	33	18,876,426	13,842,868
Other reserves	33	202,670,691	175,981,642
Retained earnings	33	65,496,593	67,964,480
TOTAL EQUITY		**294,043,710**	**264,788,990**
TOTAL LIABILITY AND EQUITY		**1,980,571,725**	**1,916,344,679**

The notes on pages 148 to 185 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 30 June 2021	Note	Share capital Frw '000'	General reserve fund Frw '000'	Retained earnings Frw '000'	Fair valuation reserve for FVOCI fin. Assets Frw '000'	Staff welfare reserve Frw '000'	Foreign exchange revaluation reserve Frw '000'	IT Modernisation reserve Frw '000'	Property and equipment revaluation reserve Frw '000'	Total Frw '000'
At 1 July 2020		**7,000,000**	**13,842,868**	**67,964,480**	**10,167,706**	**14,329,938**	**141,444,976**	**1,336,843**	**8,702,179**	**264,788,990**
Surplus for the year		-	-	50,794,373	-	-	-	-	-	50,794,373
Other comprehensive income										
Net losses on debt instruments designated at FVOCI	33 iii (b)	-	-	-	(8,955,760)	-	-	-	-	(8,955,760)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**50,794,373**	**(8,955,760)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41,838,613**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners										
Dividends paid		-	-	(12,583,893)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,583,893)
Total transactions with owners		**-**	**-**	**(12,583,893)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(12,583,893)**
Other transactions										
Transfer of foreign assets exchange revaluation gains to revaluation reserve	33 iii (b)	-	-	(31,638,088)	-	-	31,638,088	-	-	-
Transfer of surplus for the year to general reserve fund	33 iii (b)	-	5,033,558	(5,033,558)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of surplus for the year to staff welfare reserve	33 iii (b)	-	-	(3,775,168)	-	3,775,168	-	-	-	-
Transfer of current year interest income on staff loans to staff welfare	33 iii (b)	-	-	(206,667)	-	206,667	-	-	-	-
Transfer of current year ECL on staff loans to staff welfare	33 iii (b)			(24,886)		24,886				
Total other transactions		-	**5,033,558**	**(40,678,367)**	**-**	**4,006,721**	**31,638,088**	**-**	**-**	-
As at 30 June 2021		**7,000,000**	**18,876,426**	**65,496,593**	**1,211,946**	**18,336,659**	**173,083,064**	**1,336,843**	**8,702,179**	**294,043,710**

The notes on pages 148 to 185 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity (continued)

		Share capital	General reserve fund	Retained earnings	Fair valuation reserve for FVOCI fin. Assets	Staff welfare reserve	Revaluation account	IT modernisation reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total
Year ended 30 June 2020	**Note**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**	**Frw '000'**
At 1 July 2019		**7,000,000**	**10,695,448**	**56,327,288**	**5,098,978**	**11,987,702**	**116,220,536**	**1,336,843**	**8,702,179**	**217,368,974**
Surplus for the year		-	-	50,939,012	-	-	-	-	-	50,939,012
Other comprehensive income										
Net gains on debt instruments designated at FVOCI	33 iii (b)	-	-	-	5,068,728	-	-	-	-	5,068,728
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**50,939,012**	**5,068,728**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**56,007,592**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners										
Dividends paid		-	-	(8,880,592)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,880,592)
Total transactions with owners		**-**	**-**	**(8,880,592)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8,880,592)**
Other transactions										
Transfer of foreign assets exchange revaluation gains to revaluation reserve	33 iii (b)	-	-	(25,224,440)	-	-	25,224,440	-	-	-
Transfer of surplus for the year to general reserve fund	33 iii (b)		3,147,420	(3,147,420)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of surplus for the year to staff welfare reserve	33 iii (b)	-	-	(2,049,368)	-	2,049,368	-	-	-	-
Transfer of current year interest income on staff loans to staff welfare	33 iii (b)	-	-	-	-	247,162	-	-	-	247,162
Transfer of current year ECL on staff loans to staff welfare	33 iii (b)	-	-	-	-	45,706	-	-	-	45,706
Total other transactions			**3,147,420**	**(30,421,228)**	**-**	**2,342,236**	**25,224,440**	**-**	**-**	**292,868**
As at 30 June 2020		**7,000,000**	**13,842,868**	**67,964,480**	**10,167,706**	**14,329,938**	**141,444,976**	**1,336,843**	**8,702,179**	**264,788,990**

The notes on pages 148 to 185 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

	Note	2021 Frw'000'	2020 Frw'000'
Net cash from operating activities	16 (b)	**34,415,124**	**441,053,666**
Cash flows from Investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	25	(2,545,753)	(1,143,773)
Acquisition of intangible assets	26	(752,484)	(2,297,001)
Proceeds from sale of equipment		-	-
Acquisition of investment securities	17	(115,791,339)	(288,284,533)
Net cash utilized in investing activities		**(119,089,576)**	**(291,725,307)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in balances due to IMF	22	7648,723	2,448,976
(Increase)/decrease in balances due from IMF	22	(27,953,055)	(5,972,463)
(Increase)/decrease in IFC loan receivable	20	869,577	911,188
Dividends paid		(5,033,558)	(4,781,857)
Dividends paid (settlement of government loan)		(7,550,336)	(4,098,735)
Net cash from financing activities		**(32,018,649)**	**(11,492,891)**
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(116,693,101)**	**137,835,466**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16 a	500,322,473	362,487,007
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16a	**383,629,372**	**500,322,473**

The notes on pages 148 to 185 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

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

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

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Compliance with IFRS

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

(b) Historical cost convention

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

(c) New and amended standards adopted by the Bank

The Bank has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting year commencing 1 July 2020:

- Definition of Material – amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8
- Definition of a Business – amendments to IFRS 3
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The Bank also elected to adopt the following amendments early:

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle.
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – amendments to IFRS 16

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

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

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2021 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Bank. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

3. Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

4. Critical estimates and judgements

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

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

Significant estimates and judgements

The areas involving significant estimates or judgements are:

- impairment of financial assets – note 6 (a)
- estimated fair value of certain financial assets – note 7
- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment – note 5 (i) and note 25
- Useful lives of intangible assets – note 5 (n) and note 26
- Accounting treatment of economic recovery funds from the Government of Rwanda – note 5 (t) and note 34.

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

5. Significant accounting policies

a) Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

b) Fees and commission

Fees and commission income include Rwanda Integrated Payments Processing System (RIPPS) services fees, Enterprise resource planning (ERP) software -sundry commissions, commission received on guarantees, T24-sundry commissions, commission on letters of credit commissions on credit management, and are recognised as the related services are performed.

Fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and services fee, which are expensed as the services are received.

c) Net trading income

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

d) Financial assets and liabilities

Measurement methods

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

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

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

Interest income

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

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

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL); or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:
- the Bank's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Equity instruments

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

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

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

The Bank's financial assets are classified as follows:

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

(ii) Impairment

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

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

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

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(iii) Modification of loans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

The Bank's financial liability classification is presented below:

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

(ii) Derecognition

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

The exchange between the Bank and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

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

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

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

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

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

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

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

e) Sale and repurchase (repo) agreements

The Bank has entered into repo agreements as part of its monetary policy activities. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are recorded under due to Banks as money market borrowing. Securities sold under agreement to repurchase are disclosed due from Banks. The differences between the purchase and sale prices are treated as interest and accrued using the effective interest method.

The Bank from time to time mops up money from the financial market ('repos') or injects money into the market ('reverse repos') with maturities of 1 - 28 days. The Bank engages in these transactions with commercial Banks only. These have been disclosed in the financial statements as "due to financial institutions" and "due from financial institutions".

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Derivative financial assets and liabilities

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

The Bank uses the following derivative instruments:

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

g) Currency in circulation

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

h) Currency printing and minting costs

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

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

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

i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

j) Loan due from the Government of Rwanda

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

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Loan due from the Government of Rwanda (continued)

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

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

The loan due from the Government of Rwanda is carried at amortized cost.

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

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

l) Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Property and equipment (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

m) Investment property

The Bank holds certain properties as investments to earn rental income or capital appreciation or any currently undetermined future use. Investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 5% using the straight-line method.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement/ disposal of investment property are recognized in profit or loss.

n) Intangible assets

(i) Software

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

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Intangible assets (continued)

(i) Software (continued)

- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

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

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

(ii) Research and development

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

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

(iii) Amortisation methods and periods

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

Computer software: 3 to 5 years

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

(iv) Work in progress

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

o) Impairment of assets

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

p) Income tax expense

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

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

q) Deposits

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

Cash Ratio Deposits are taken from commercial Banks for liquidity management (monetary policy purposes) of the Bank in accordance with the Banking Act and are interest free. Cash Ratio Reserves is a monetary policy instrument used to manage liquidity. The deposits earn no interest to commercial Banks and the Bank does not trade on these deposits in any way. The deposits are currently computed at 4.5% (2020: 4.5%) of each commercial Bank's deposits taken from the public. Each commercial Bank is required to deposit the applicable amount at the Bank and the computation is done on a monthly basis.

r) Stocks of consumables

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

s) Provisions

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

t) Commitments on behalf of the Government of Rwanda

Commitments on behalf of Government of Rwanda are as follows:

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

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

u) Government grants and government assistance

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

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

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

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

v) Employee benefits

(i) Short term obligations

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

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

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Bank operates various post-employment schemes,

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

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

The above contribution plan has an embedded form of death in service benefit at 20% of the total contribution made to the contribution plan.

Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognized as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which the service is rendered by the employee.

In case of death of a staff, his/her legal dependents shall be entitled to total death benefits equivalent to thirty-six (36) * the last gross monthly salary of the deceased staff. If in the death allowance pool. The Bank's liability is limited to the contributions in the fund.

v) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Other long term employee benefits

At the occasion of certain anniversaries, employees are entitled to a fidelity bonus for services rendered to the Bank depending on the length of their employment as follows:

- Ten (10) years of employment: 1 gross monthly salary;
- Twenty (20) years of employment: 2 gross monthly salaries;
- Thirty (30) years of employment: 4 gross monthly salaries;
- Forty (40) years of employment: 6 gross monthly salaries;

Employees whose career ends in six (6) months before the anniversary date which grants them the rights to the fidelity bonus, are exceptionally benefit from the bonus provided for in the preceding paragraphs, except if their departure is due to a dismissal or resignation

These expenses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

w) Contingent liabilities

Letters of credit and guarantees are disclosed as contingent liabilities. Estimates of the outcome and the financial effect of contingent liabilities is made by management based on the information available up to the date that the financial statements are approved for issue by the Directors.

x) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Bank, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Dividends are declared after the allocation of other appropriations deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, notably to general reserve fund.

y) Share capital and reserves

Shares are classified as share capital in equity. Article 3 of the Law No.48/2017 of 23/09/2017 Governing the National Bank of Rwanda and as amended by Law No. 016/2021 of 03/03/2021 prescribes that the overall capital of the Bank is seven billion Rwandan francs (7,000,000,000 Frw).

The capital may be increased either by the capitalization of reserve funds on the decision of the Board of Directors of NBR upon approval by a Presidential Order or by new capital endowment by the Government of Rwanda.

6. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The risk management structure is as follows

Board of Directors

The board of directors is responsible for:

- Approval of risk policies to mandate a set of standards for risk management throughout the Bank that include risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control and risk reporting
- Setting appetite for risk taking at the Bank level and at various levels in consistent with the set strategies
- Ensuring effectiveness, independence and integrity of risk management systems through internal and
- Periodically (at least annually) reviewing the risk strategy and significant risk policies of the Bank.

Board Audit and Risk Committee (BARC)

The BARC is responsible for all Material Risks. The committee is established by the BOD as standing committee to assist the BOD in Risk Management. The Purpose of the top level committee is to assist the BOD, by virtue of the powers delegated to it by the BOD.

The committee has full responsibility of assisting the BOD in formulating strategies for Enterprise Risk Management, evaluating overall risks faced by the Bank, aligning risk policies with strategic objectives, determining the level of risks which will be in the best interest of the Bank.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

6. Financial risk management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

Board Audit and Risk Committee (BARC) (continued)

Following are the Roles and Responsibilities of the BARC:

- Based on the reports received, BARC will take decisions and provide guidance mandate to RMD and relevant functions of the Bank on management of risks;
- Make suitable recommendations to the BOD as it sees fit and examine any other matters referred to it by the BOD;
- BARC will review issues raised by Internal and external audit that impact the risk management and make suitable recommendations to the BOD;

Management committee

Executive Management is responsible for day-to-day management of risk by providing guidance and implementing directives of the Board on risk issues.

Technical risk committee

The main objective of the committee is to ensure that all risk policies, procedures, reports that are submitted to management are technically discussed at managerial level; to ensure all key stakeholders are involved and that their inputs are inclusive. This allows risk management processes to be more effective across the Bank.

Risk management function

Risk management department for respective risks is responsible for operational aspects of implementing risk policies. The director of risk management shall head the risk management department with the role of overseeing its functioning, in collaboration with the Bank's department.

7. Financial risk management (continued)

Risk management policies

The following section discusses the Bank's risk management policies. The measurement of ECL under IFRS 9 uses the information and approaches that the Bank uses to manage credit risk, though certain adjustments are made in order to comply with the requirements of IFRS 9. The approach taken for IFRS 9 measurement purposes is discussed separately in note 6 (a) (ii).

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Bank's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises mainly from foreign financial institutions, local financial institutions balances with Government of Rwanda, loans and advances to employees, equity instruments and other receivables, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as derivatives, financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The Bank is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures') including non-equity trading portfolio assets and derivatives as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements. The directors therefore carefully manage its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised with the management team which reports regularly to the Board of Directors.

For short term investments, the Bank takes exposure to issues having at least F2, A-2 and P-2 according to Fitch, Standard and Poor's (S&P) and moody with a maturity up to one year the Bank can also invest in securities issues or directly oriented by foreign forts and supranational which have a long term rating attracts ''A'' according to above stated credit rating agencies.

Investment is guided by the investment guidelines which are reviewed and approved by the investment committee once a year by setting how overall credit risk limits within scope of investment guidelines. The Bank aims to prevent credit risk from exceeding its risk tolerance. The institution eligible for transactions are chosen among those institutions meeting the minimum credit ratings limitations setting guidelines in all transactions types of immediately reflected on their limits, and the use of limits are regulatory monitored and reported.

(i) Loans and advances

The Bank lends only to the Government of Rwanda in form of overdraft facilities, local Banks and financial institutions through its monetary policy operations, and employees through approved policies. Credits to Banks and other financial institutions are for a very short term and are covered by guarantees. The Bank requires 100% deposit cover of letters of credit opened and/or confirmed. It requires guarantees in case of issuing off balance sheet liabilities.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and at times requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Bank measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9. Refer to note 6 (a) (ii) for more details.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Expected credit loss measurement

- IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:
- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Bank.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired. Please refer to note 6 (a) (ii) (1) for a description of how the Bank determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Please refer to note 6 (a) (iii) for a description of how the Bank defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note 4.1.4 for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. Note 6 (a) (iv) includes an explanation of how the Bank has incorporated this in its ECL models.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

The key judgements and assumptions adopted by the Bank in addressing the requirements of the standard are discussed below:

(1) Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Bank considers a financial instrument to have experienced a SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria:

The Bank uses credit ratings in order to determine SICR. The movement of an asset's credit rating to the next lower rating of the credit rating scale is defined as a 1 notch rating movement (e.g. moving from A+ to A). The SICR for the Bank is defined as a rating change of more than 2 notches as this change is guaranteed to move the asset to the next rating category or risk profile.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Qualitative criteria:
If the borrower is on the watch list and/or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring.
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower.

Backstop
A backstop is applied, and the financial instrument considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

The assessment of significant deterioration is key in establishing the point of switching between the requirement to measure an allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses and one that is based on lifetime expected credit losses.

The Bank has used the low credit risk (near zero PD) for amounts due from the Government of Rwanda for the year ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 based on the repayment track record where there has been no delay or default.

(2) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets
The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria
The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Qualitative criteria
The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:
- The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- The borrower is deceased
- The borrower is insolvent
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter Bankruptcy.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Bank and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss given Default (LGD) throughout the Bank's expected loss calculations. An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months. This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definitions.

National Bank of Rwanda
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(3) Measuring ECL — Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or lifetime basis depending on whether a SICR has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. ECLs are the discounted product of the PD, EAD, and LGD, defined as follows:
- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).
- LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of EAD. LGD is calculated on a 12M or lifetime basis, where 12M LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed.

The 12M and Lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by instrument.
- For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12M or Lifetime basis. The 12M and Lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type.
- For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.
- For unsecured products, LGD's are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation (such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc.) are monitored and reviewed periodically.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(4) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The effects of the forward-looking information are not material based on the low probability of defaults assigned to the various assets.

(iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The tables below set out information about the credit quality of financial assets and the allowance for impairment losses held by the Bank against those assets.

Loans and advances to employees at amortised cost

At 30 June 2021	**12 month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired**	**Total 30 June 21**
Risk classification	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**
Stage 1	11,381,635	-	-	**11,381,635**
Stage 2	-	168,922	-	**168,922**
Stage 3	-	-	377,355	**377,355**
Gross carrying amount	11,381,635	168,922	377,355	**11,927,912**
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(61,662)	(3,322)	(104,057)	**(169,041)**
Net carrying amount	**11,319,973**	**165,600**	**273,298**	**11,758,871**

At 30 June 2020	**12 month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired**	**Total 30 June 20**
Risk classification	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**
Stage 1	9,922,392	-	-	**9,922,392**
Stage 2	-	148,775	-	**148,775**
Stage 3	-	-	699,479	**699,479**
Gross carrying amount	9,922,392	148,775	699,479	**10,770,646**
Expected credit losses (ECL)	(55,522)	(3,643)	(134,762)	**(193,927)**
Net carrying amount	**9,866,870**	**145,132**	**564,717**	**10,576,719**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

Financial assets

For the year ended 30 June 2021	**Risk exposure**	**12 month ECL/ Credit Impaired**	**Total**
	Frw'000	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**
Fixed term deposits	197,456,639	-	**197,456,639**
Current accounts	53,039,146	(83,810)	**52,955,336**
Debt instruments - FVPL	551,558,046	-	**551,558,046**
Debt instruments - FVOCI	492,879,687	(543,124)	**492,336,563**
Debt instruments - Amortised cost	102,925,950	(944,180)	**101,981,770**
Due from Government of Rwanda	24,303,322	-	**24,303,322**
Due from local financial institutions	148,672,585	-	**148,672,585**
Due from foreign financial institutions	217,360	(237)	**217,123**
Due from International Monetary Fund	301,499,442	(328,061)	**301,171,381**
Loans and advances to employees	11,927,912	(169,041)	**11,758,871**
Other assets	4,205,317	(1,705,391)	**2,499,926**
Total	**1,888,685,406**	**(3,773,844)**	**1,884,911,562**

For the year ended 30 June 2020	**Risk exposure**	**12 month ECL/ credit impaired**	**Total**
	Frw'000	**Frw'000**	**Frw'000**
Fixed term deposits	183,834,478	-	**183,834,478**
Current accounts	86,956,750	(269,456)	**86,687,295**
Debt instruments - FVPL	521,281,198	-	**521,281,198**
Debt instruments - FVOCI	289,145,251	(26,863)	**289,118,388**
Debt instruments - amortised cost	220,177,055	(491,604)	**219,685,451**
Due from Government of Rwanda	31,853,659	-	**31,853,659**
Due from local financial institutions	96,752,238	-	**96,752,238**
Due from foreign financial institutions	1,086,701	-	**1,086,701**
Due from International Monetary Fund	273,218,326	-	**273,218,326**
Loans and advances to employees	10,770,646	(193,927)	**10,576,719**
Equity investments	450,000	(443,836)	**6,164**
Other assets	4,566,617	(2,230,810)	**2,335,807**
Total	**1,720,092,919**	**(3,656,496)**	**1,716,436,424**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Credit ratings

The table below sets out the investment ratings for the year ended 30 June,

	2021 Frw '000'	2020 Frw '000'
Rated AAA	1,043,472,877	894,761,708
Rated BBB+ and below	102,403,501	135,323,331
Total	**1,145,876,378**	**1,030,085,039**

The Bank monitors concentration of credit risk by geographic location. An analysis of concentration of credit risk for loans and advances and investment securities is shown below.

Assets	Due from local financial institutions		Due from foreign financial institutions		Investment securities	
	2021 Frw '000'	2020 Frw '000'	2021 Frw '000'	2020 Frw '000'	2021 Frw '000'	20 Frw '00
North America	-	-	587,325,390	400,138,752	587,325,390	400,138,7
Europe	-	-	550,248,508	526,839,578	550,248,508	526,839,5
Asia	-	-	8,302,480	84,362,121	8,302,480	84,362,1
Middle East and Africa	172,672,585	128,605,897	217,124	1,086,701	-	18,744,5
Total	**172,672,585**	**128,605,897**	**1,146,093,502**	**1,012,427,152**	**1,145,876,378**	**1,030,085,0**

(b) Liquidity risk

'Liquidity risk' is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management of liquidity risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation.

In order to manage liquidity risk, the Bank invests its surplus reserves in time deposits with maturities concentrated in short term maturity span of one to three months. The portfolio is structured in such a manner that a mix of deposits matures every week to ensure availability of funds to meet scheduled government and the Bank's obligations.

The Bank divides its foreign exchange reserves into liquidity investment and Investment tranches. The liquidity tranche is intended to meet both anticipated monthly cash outflows requirements thus matching both on and off statement of financial position foreign assets and liabilities. The tranche is monitored on a daily basis and it is comprised of highly liquid short term financial instruments.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Portfolio tranching structure

Liquidity tranche - For the cover of payments, interventions, imports and short-term debt
Investment tranche - Excess reserves beyond liquidity portfolio

Tranching criteria

Liquidity tranche

Lower Band	Projected monthly average outflows (Government and Projects spending in foreign currencies) + expected monthly average FX intervention + projected monthly average Government debt services
Upper Band	4 months import cover

The target level is decided by the Reserve management committee.

Investment tranche

This is calculated as follows:

Investment tranche = Total reserves - liquidity tranche.

The balances held in each tranche are as follows:

	30 June 2021 Frw'000	30 June 2020 Frw'000
Liquidity tranche	456,453,488	662,700,968
Investment tranche	1,114,865,927	868,586,191
Total	**1,571,319,415**	**1531,287,159**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities and financial assets

The table below set out the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities.

As at 30 June 2021	On demand Frw'000'	Due within 3 months Frw'000'	Due between 4-12 months Frw'000'	Due between 1-5 years Frw'000'	Due after 5 years Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
Financial asset by type						
Cash and cash equivalents	110,578,594	197,456,639	-	-	-	**308,035,233**
Foreign investment securities	-	35,716,519	373,500,123	956,679,829	-	**1,365,896,471**
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	-	7,550,336	17,239,052	-	**24,789,388**
Due from local financial institutions	-	16,595,130	23,147,112	130,221,228	-	**169,963,469**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	-	-	311,028	-	**311,028**
Due from IMF	-	-	-	-	301,556,525	**301,556,525**
Loans and advance to employees	-	31,544	63,504	957,825	11,818,213	**12,871,086**
Other assets	-	1,223,630	1,276,296	-	-	**2,499,926**
Total financial assets	**110,578,594**	**251,023,462**	**405,537,371**	**1,105,408,962**	**313,374,738**	**2,185,923,127**
Financial liability by type						
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	296,613,122	**296,613,122**
Government of Rwanda deposits	481,634,557	-	-	-	-	**481,634,557**
Due to local financial institutions	218,969,112	10,614,732	20,572,225	108,641,817	10,016,898	**368,814,785**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	461,063,565	**461,063,565**
Other customer deposits	3,589,734	-	-	203,312	-	**3,793,046**
Other liabilities	14,321,800	25,517,660	36,784,411	510,726	511,736	**79,416,579**
Total financial liabilities	**718,515,203**	**36,132,392**	**57,356,636**	**109,355,855**	**768,205,321**	**1,683,791,787**
Liquidity gap	**(607,936,609)**	**214,891,070**	**348,180,735**	**996,053,107**	**(454,830,583)**	**502,131,340**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities and financial assets (continued)

As at 30 June 2020	On demand Frw'000'	Due within 3 months Frw'000'	Due between 4-12 months Frw'000'	Due between 1-5 years Frw'000'	Due after 5 years Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
Financial asset by type						
Cash and cash equivalent	247,200,299	183,834,478	-	-	-	**431,034,777**
Foreign investment securities	-	-	129,258,865	44,402,607	1,080,787,261	**1,254,448,733**
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	-	7,701,343	25,842,978	-	**33,544,321**
Due from local financial institutions	-	17,702,229	9,952,202	72,089,501	-	**99,743,932**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	-	-	1,550,671	-	**1,550,671**
Due from IMF	-	-	-	-	273,218,326	**273,218,326**
Loans and advances to employees	-	151,873	78,441	840,761	10,493,746	**11,564,821**
Other assets	91,821	110,710	65,898	3,967,146	-	**4,235,575**
Total financial assets	**247,292,120**	**201,799,290**	**147,056,749**	**148,693,664**	**1,364,499,333**	**2,109,341,156**
Financial liability by type						
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	265,431,243	**265,431,243**
Government deposits	459,986,700	-	-	-	-	**459,986,700**
Due to local financial institutions	215,555,963	51,003,653	10,280,109	79,902,743	-	**356,742,468**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	453,365,408	**453,365,408**
Other customer deposits	4,941,728	-	-	1,442,521	-	**6,384,249**
Other liabilities	5,369,760	-	12,457,072	104,240,187	-	**122,067,019**
Total financial liabilities	685,854,151	51,003,653	22,737,181	185,585,451	718,796,651	**1,663,977,087**
Liquidity gap	**(438,562,031)**	**150,795,637**	**124,319,568**	**(36,891,787)**	**645,702,682**	**445,364,069**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities and financial assets (continued)

The above analysis is based on carrying amounts as at 30 June 2021 and includes any interest arising over the remaining life of the financial assets and liabilities. The only off-balance sheet item that the Bank holds relate to economic Recovery Fund (ERF) and imported currencies (both coins and notes) kept in the green house, out of which any issuance made is reported as currency in circulation. There is no material difference between the carrying amount and the fair value.

Liquidity reserves

The table below sets out the components of the Bank's liquidity reserves

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000'	30-Jun-20 Frw'000'
Cash	57,623,258	160,513,004
Current accounts	52,955,336	86,687,295
Fixed term deposits	197,456,639	183,834,478
Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	75,594,139	69,287,696
	383,629,372	**500,322,473**

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Management of market risk

The Bank separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making transactions where the Bank acts as principal with commercial Banks or the market.
Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the interest rate management of the Bank's investment And monetary policy assets and liabilities.

- **Currency risk**

The Bank takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.
As per the investment policy and guidelines, for each currency, assets and liabilities should be matched at 100%. However, in case of any deviations, only an overall maximum deviation of +/- 2% out of the USD is acceptable.

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate in effect at the date of the transaction. The Bank translates monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date. The Bank records all gains or losses on changes in currency exchange rates in profit or loss.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The table below summarizes the foreign currency exposure as at 30 June:

	2021 Frw'000	2020 Frw'000
Assets in foreign currencies	1,757,312,569	1,735,833,186
Liabilities in foreign currencies	(835,501,203)	(817,683,956)
Net foreign currency exposure at the end of the year	**921,811,366**	**918,149,230**

The Bank manages risks through prudent management of its assets and liabilities by ensuring long foreign exchange positions especially for the United States of America dollars (US$) for which the exchange rate is relatively stable in comparison to other foreign currencies and hence limiting exchange positions for other currencies.

Structurally, the Bank's exchange positions by currency are long except for EURO, transferable positions in Special Drawing Right and in Rwandan Francs that are short. Thus, when exchange rates vary upward, the Bank makes a gain. On the other hand, if there is variation of exchange rates downward, the Bank makes a loss.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2021	USD	EURO	GBP	SDR	Others	Total
Assets	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**
Foreign assets	1,145,876,378	-	-	-	-	**1,145,876,378**
Due from International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	301,171,382	-	**301,171,382**
Cash balances	294,631,793	9,877,963	885,905	-	2,639,572	**308,035,233**
Other assets	426,343	3,228	-	-	2,507,614	**2,937,185**
Total assets	**1,440,934,514**	**9,881,191**	**885,905**	**301,171,382**	**5,147,186**	**1,758,020,178**
Liabilities						
Government deposits	(99,693,645)	(12,700,305)	(1,414)	-	(369,239,193)	**(481,634,557)**
Due to local financial institutions	(222,115,968)	(34,553,804)	(45,280)	-	(106,322,736)	**(363,037,788)**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	(461,014,131)	-	**(461,014,131)**
Foreign liabilities	(1,318,974)	(5,629)	-	-	(2,468,444)	**(3,793,047)**
Other liabilities	(3,446,017)	(279,203)	(7,168)	-	(75,684,191)	**(79,416,579)**
Total liabilities	(326,574,604)	(47,538,941)	(53,866)	(461,014,131)	(553,714,564)	**(1,388,896,102)**
Net exposure at 30 June 2021	**1,114,359,910**	**(37,657,750)**	**832,043**	**(159,842,749)**	**(548,567,378)**	**369,124,076**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2020	USD Frw'000'	EURO Frw'000'	GBP Frw'000'	SDR Frw'000'	Others Frw'000'	Total Frw'000'
Assets						
Foreign assets	1,030,603,505	-	-	-	-	**1,030,603,505**
International Monetary Fund Quota	-	-	-	273,243,287	-	**273,243,287**
Cash balance	371,234,540	58,197,719	925,594	-	946,379	**431,304,232**
Other assets	492,489	2,897	-	-	186,775	**682,161**
Total assets	**1,402,330,534**	**58,200,616**	**925,594**	**273,243,287**	**1,133,154**	**1,735,883,185**
Liabilities						
Government deposits	(170,404,017)	(26,017,911)	(3,560)	-	(20)	**(196,425,508)**
Due to local financial institutions	(139,181,567)	(23,284,260)	(10,607)	-	(184,448)	**(162,660,883)**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	(453,365,408)	-	**(453,365,408)**
Foreign liabilities	(4,133,255)	(5,079)	-	-	-	**(4,138,334)**
Other Liabilities	(924,640)	(150,142)	(5,731)	-	(13,311)	**(1,093,824)**
Total liabilities	**(314,643,479)**	**(49,457,392)**	**(19,898)**	**(453,365,408)**	**(197,779)**	**(817,683,956)**
Net exposure at 30 June 2020	**1,087,687,055**	**8,743,224**	**905,696**	**(180,122,121)**	**935,375**	**918,199,229**

6. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis on currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the below mentioned exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Bank's profit (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities).

	Currency carrying amount	5% Depreciation	5% Appreciation
Assets	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**
USD	1,442,421,817	(72,121,091)	72,121,091
GBP	885,905	(44,295)	44,295
EUR	9,881,191	(494,060)	494,060
SDR	301,171,382	(15,058,569)	15,058,569
Other	8,069,019	(403,451)	403,451
	1,762,429,314	**(88,121,466)**	**88,121,466**
Liabilities			
USD	326,574,603	(16,328,730)	16,328,730
GBP	53,863	(2,693)	2,693
EUR	47,538,941	(2,376,947)	2,376,947
SDR	461,014,131	(23,050,707)	23,050,707
Others	553,714,564	(27,685,728)	27,685,728
	1,388,896,102	**(69,444,805)**	**69,444,805**
Total (decrease)/increase		**(18,676,661)**	**18,676,661**
Effect on net surplus		**(18,676,661)**	**18,676,661**

At 30 June 2021, if the Rwandan Franc had weakened / strengthened by 5% against the major trading currencies, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Bank's surplus would have been Frw **18,676,661,000** lower/higher.

The table below shows exchange rates of major currencies applied during the year:

Currency	Closing rate 30-Jun-21	Closing rate 30-Jun-20	Average rate 30-Jun-21	Average rate 30-Jun-20
USD	987.13	937.08	987.13	937.08
EUR	1,174.74	1,053.14	1,174.74	1,053.14
GBP	1,367.18	1,152.66	1,367.18	1,152.66
SDR	1,408.44	1,290.71	1,408.44	1,290.71

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate is the risk that the future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. Interest margin may decrease as a result of such changes but may increase losses in the event that unexpected movement arises. The Bank closely monitors interest rate movements and seeks to limit its exposure by managing the interest rate and maturity structure of assets and liabilities carried on the statement of financial position.

The table below shows interest rate sensitivity position of the Bank at 30 June based on the earlier of maturity or re-pricing dates. Items not recognized on the statement of financial position do not pose any significant interest rate risk to the Bank.

30 June 2021	**3 months or less**	**3-12 months**	**Over one year**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
	Frw'000'	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**
Cash		52,955,336	-	57,623,258	**110,578,594**
Foreign assets	197,456,639	45,399,180	1,100,477,198	-	**1,343,333,017**
Due from IMF	-	-	-	301,171,382	**301,171,382**
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	-	24,303,322	-	**24,303,322**
Loan and advance to banks	16,269,735	21,965,415	110,437,435	-	**148,672,585**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-	-	217,124	-	**217,124**
Loan and advance to staff	31,387	62,668	11,664,816	-	**11,758,871**
Other assets	-	-	-	7,346,320	**7,346,320**
Total assets	**213,757,761**	**120,382,599**	**1,247,099,895**	**366,140,960**	**1,947,381,215**
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	296,613,122	**296,613,122**
Government deposits	-	-	-	481,634,557	**481,634,557**
Due to local financial institutions	10,561,922	20,301,538	113,569,557	218,604,770	**363,037,787**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	461,014,131	**461,014,131**
Foreign liabilities	-	-	-	3,793,046	**3,793,046**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	79,416,579	**79,416,579**
Total liabilities	**10,561,922**	**20,301,538**	**113,569,557**	**1,541,076,205**	**1,685,509,222**
Interest sensitivity gap at 30 June 2021	**203,195,839**	**100,081,061**	**1,133,530,338**	**(1,174,935,245)**	**261,871,993**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

30 June 2020	3 months or less	3-12 months	Over one year	Non-interest bearing	Total
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Cash	-	-	-	160,513,004	**160,513,004**
Foreign assets	183,834,478	125,089,224	904,995,815	86,687,295	**1,300,606,812**
Due from IMF	-	-	-	273,218,326	**273,218,326**
Due from Government of Rwanda	-	-	31,853,659	-	**31,853,659**
Loan and advance to banks	17,614,158	9,821,252	6,931,6828	-	**96,752,238**
Due from foreign financial institutions		-	1,086,701	-	**1,086,701**
Loan and advance to staff	151,117	77,409	10,348,193	-	**10,576,719**
Other assets	202,531	65, 898	-	8,747,256	**8,949,787**
Total assets	**201,802,284**	**134,987,885**	**1,017,601,196^**	**529,165,881**	**1,883,557,246**
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	265,431,243	**265,431,243**
Government deposits	-	-	-	459,986,700	**459,986,700**
Due to local financial institutions	264,132,021	9,759,597	68,881,675	-	**342,773,293**
Due to International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	453,365,408	**453,365,408**
Foreign liabilities	-	-	1,442,521	4,941,728	**6,384,249**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	123,614,796	**123,614,796**
Total liabilities	**264,132,021**	**9,759,597**	**70,324,196**	**1,307,339,875**	**1,651,555,689**
Interest sensitivity gap at 30 June 2020	**(62,329,737)**	**125,228,288**	**947,277,000**	**(778,173,994)**	**232,001,557**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis 30 June 2021

		Total carrying amount June 2021	0.50% increase	0.5% decrease
ASSETS		**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**
Foreign assets	Cash and cash equivalents	308,035,233	1,540,176	(1,540,176)
	Foreign assets at FVTPL	551,558,046	2,757,790	(2,757,790)
	Foreign assets at FVTOCI	492,336,562	2,461,683	(2,461,683)
	Foreign assets at amortised cost	101,981,770	509,909	(509,909)
	IMF Quota	301,171,382	1,505,857	(1,505,857)
	Due from foreign financial institutions	217,124	1,086	(1,086)
Domestic assets	Government of Rwanda debt	24,303,322	121,517	(121,517)
	Loan and advance to banks	148,672,585	743,363	(743,363)
	Staff loans	11,758,871	58,794	(58,794)
Total assets		**1,940,034,895**	**9,700,175**	**(9,700,175)**
LIABILITIES				
Foreign financial liabilities	Due to IMF	461,014,131	2,305,071	(2,305,071)
	Foreign liabilities	3,793,046	18,965	(18,965)
Domestic financial liabilities	Due to local financial institutions	363,037,788	1,815,189	(1,815,189)
Total liabilities		**827,844,965**	**4,139,225**	**(4,139,225)**
Net interest increase/(decrease)		**1,112,189,930**	**5,560,950**	**(5,560,950)**
Impact on profit		**1,112,189,930**	**5,560,950**	**(5,560,950)**

6. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis 30 June 2020

		Total carrying amount June 2020	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
ASSETS		**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**
Foreign assets	Cash and cash equivalents	431,034,777	2,155,174	(2,155,174)
	Foreign assets at FVTPL	521,281,198	2,606,406	(2,606,406)
	Foreign assets at FVTOCI	289,118,389	1,445,592	(1,445,592)
	Foreign assets at amortized cost	219,685,452	1,098,427	(1,098,427)
	IMF Quota	273,218,326	1,366,092	(1,366,092)
	Due from foreign financial institutions	1,086,701	5,434	(5,434)
Domestic assets	Government of Rwanda debt	31,853,659	159,268	(159,268)
	Loan and advance to Banks	96,752,238	483,761	(483,761)
	Staff loans	10,576,719	52,884	(52,884)
Total assets		**1,874,607,459**	**9,373,038**	**(9,373,038)**
LIABILITIES				
Foreign financial liabilities	Due to IMF	453,365,408	2,266,827	(2,266,827)
	Foreign liabilities	6,384,249	31,921	(31,921)
Domestic financial liabilities	Due to local financial institutions	342,773,293	1,713,866	(1,713,866)
Total liabilities		**802,522,950**	**4,012,614**	**(4,012,614)**
Net Interest Increase/(decrease)		1,072,084,509	**5,360,424**	**(5,360,424)**
Impact on profit		1,072,084,509	**5,360,424**	**(5,360,424)**

6. Financial risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

A. Valuation models

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, and comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist.

Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

B. Fair value hierarchy

The valuation hierarchy, and types of instruments classified into each level within that hierarchy, is set out below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fair value determined using	Unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets and liabilities	Valuation models with directly or indirectly market observable inputs	Valuation models using significant non market observable inputs
Types of financial assets	Actively traded government and other agency securities Listed derivative instruments Listed equities	Corporate and other government bonds and loans Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	Highly structured OTC derivatives with unobservable parameters. Corporate bonds in illiquid markets.
Types of financial liabilities	Listed derivative instruments	Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	Highly structured OTC derivatives with unobservable parameters

Financial instruments measured at fair value - Valuation hierarchy

The tables below analyse financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value - Valuation hierarchy (continued)

	Carrying amount					Fair value			
As at 30 June 2021	**Financial Instruments at FVTPL**	**Financial Instruments at FVOCI**	**Financial Instruments at amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	Frw '000	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '0000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Fair value**
									Frw '000
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-		308,035,233	-	**308,035,233**	308,035,233	-	**-**	**308,035,233**
Foreign assets	551,558,046	492,336,562	101,981,770	-	**1,145,876,378**	1,145,876,378	-	**-**	**1,145,876,378**
IMF Quota	-	-	301,171,383	-	**301,171,383**	301,171,383	-	**-**	**301,171,383**
Rwanda Government debt	-	-	24,303,322	-	**24,303,322**	-	-	24,303,322	**24,303,322**
Loans and advances to banks			148,672,585		**148,672,585**		-	148,672,585	**148,672,585**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-		217,124	-	**217,124**		-	217,124	**217,124**
Staff loans	-		11,758,871	-	**11,758,871**	-	-	11,758,871	**11,758,871**
Equity investments		6,164			**6,164**		-	6,164	**6,164**
Other assets	-	-	7,346,321	-	**7,346,321**	-	-	7,346,321	**7,346,321**
Total financial assets	**551,558,046**	**492,342,726**	**903,486,609**	**-**	**1,947,387,381**	**1,755,082,994**	**-**	**192,304,387**	**1,947,387,381**
Financial liabilities									
Currency in circulation	**-**	**-**	**-**	296,613,122	**296,613,122**	**-**	**-**	296,613,122	**296,613,122**
Government deposits	**-**	**-**	**-**	481,634,557	**481,634,557**	**-**	**-**	481,634,557	**481,634,557**
Due to local financial institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	363,037,788	**363,037,788**	**-**	**-**	363,037,788	**363,037,788**
Due to IMF	**-**	**-**	**-**	461,014,132	**461,014,132**	**-**	**-**	461,014,132	**461,014,132**
Other customer deposits	**-**	**-**	**-**	3,793,046	**3,793,046**	**-**	**-**	3,793,046	**3,793,046**
Other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	79,416,579	**79,416,579**	**-**	**-**	79,416,579	**79,416,579**
Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,685,509,224**	**1,685,509,224**	**-**	**-**	**1,685,509,224**	**1,685,509,224**

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value - Valuation hierarchy (continued)

	Carrying amount					Fair value			
As at 30 June 2020	**Financial instruments at FVTPL**	**Financial instruments at FVOCI**	**Financial instruments at amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	Frw '000	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '0000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**	**Frw '000**
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalent	-		431,034,777	-	**431,034,777**	431,034,777	-	**-**	**431,034,777**
Foreign assets	521,281,198	289,118,389	219,685,452	-	**1,030,085,039**	1,030,085,039	-	**-**	**1,030,085,039**
IMF Quota	-	-	273,218,326	-	**273,218,326**	273,218,326	-	**-**	**273,218,326**
Rwanda Government debt	-	-	31,853,659	-	**31,853,659**	-	-	31,853,659	**31,853,659**
Loan and advance to Banks			96,752,238		**96,752,238**		-	96,752,238	**96,752,238**
Due from foreign financial institutions	-		1,086,701	-	**1,086,701**		-	1,086,701	**1,086,701**
Staff loans	-		10,576,719	-	**10,576,719**	-	-	10,576,719	**10,576,719**
Other Investment		6,164			**6,164**		-	6,164	**6,164**
Other assets	-	-	9,015,685	-	**9,015,685**	-	-	9,015,685	**9,015,685**
Total financial assets	**521,281,198**	**289,124,553**	**1,073,223,557**	**-**	**1,883,629,308**	**1,734,338,142**	**-**	**149,291,166**	**1,883,629,308**
Financial liabilities									
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	265,431,243	**265,431,243**	-	-	265,431,243	**265,431,243**
Government deposits	-	-	-	459,986,700	**459,986,700**	-	-	459,986,700	**459,986,700**
Due to local financial institutions	-	-	-	342,773,293	**342,773,293**	-	-	342,773,293	**342,773,293**
Due to IMF	-	-	-	453,365,408	**453,365,408**	-	-	453,365,408	**453,365,408**
Foreign liabilities	-	-	-	6,384,249	**6,384,249**	-	-	6,384,249	**6,384,249**
Other liabilities	-	-	-	123,614,796	**123,614,796**	-	-	123,614,796	**123,614,796**
Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	1,651,555,689	**1,651,555,689**	-	**-**	1,651,555,689	**1,651,555,689**

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Bank's operations and are faced by all business units.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Documentation of controls and procedures.
- Requirements for the yearly assessment of operational risks faced and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- Development of contingency plans.
- Training and professional development.
- Ethical and business standards.
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

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8. Interest Income

Interest on domestic investments relates to interest earned from loans to government, funding operations with commercial banks, agricultural sector refinancing facility loans and economic recovery loans.
Interest income from foreign operations relates to interest earned from CAIMAL, RAMP and BIS investments, foreign fixed term deposits, T-Bond, SDR holdings and from call money in foreign currency.

Interest income on staff loans for the year ended 30 June 2021 was transferred to the staff welfare reserve fund as part of a directive by the board of directors.

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Funding operations with commercial banks	8,547,980	6,072,861
Loans to Government of Rwanda	486,067	971,218
DR holdings	101,064	627,990
Foreign investments	15,539,484	19,766,293
Refinancing facility loans	2,851	13,222
Overnight lending - reverse repos	2,615,821	457,125
Economic recovery loans	181,942	-
Staff loans	206,667	-
	27,681,876	**27,908,709**

9. Interest expenses

On 9 November 2010, the Bank entered into a currency swap transaction with International Finance Corporation. The original amount rendered by the Bank was Frw 1.479 billion in exchange for USD 2.5 million. Under this initial agreement, the Bank pays interest on the USD notional outstanding amount using a Dollar Floating Rate which is the sum of LIBOR for the Designated Maturity determined on the second London Business Day preceding the relevant calculation period, and the Dollar Spread. Further swap agreements have signed up since and every time a swap transaction is entered, a confirmation agreement is signed between IFC and the Bank stipulating the terms of the transaction.

Other interest expenses include interest paid on currency swap agreements with local commercial Banks, interest expense on SDR allocation and interest on money market interventions which mainly includes Repos and reverse Repos that the Central Bank undertakes.

The interest expense on money market intervention initiatives are refunded by the Government.

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Interest on IMF Fund	95,868	614,789
Interest expense on funding operations with commercial banks	1,270,217	1,626,909
IFC expense on swap operations	2,995	38,497
Interest paid on monetary policy issues	144,037	438,319
	1,513,117	**2,718,514**

10. a) Fee and commission income

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Commission on foreign operations	1,994,442	1,376,878
Other commissions	33,088	68,578
	2,027,530	**1,445,456**

10. b) Fee and commission expense

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Fund management fees	1,738	1,093,611
Other commissions paid	1,723,149	956,890
	1,724,886	**2,050,501**

The reduction in the fund management fees was mainly due to a reversal of an over-accrual for fund managers fees amounting to Frw 898 million during the year compared to the prior year.

11. a) Unrealized revaluation gains

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Foreign assets unrealized foreign exchange gains	31,638,088	25,224,440
	31,638,088	**25,224,440**

During the year unrealized net foreign exchange revaluation gains amounted to Frw 31,638,088,000 (2020: Frw 25,224,440,000). This amount has been included in the statement of profit or loss in determining the Bank's net operating profit for the year in order to comply with the requirements of IAS 21- *Accounting for the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

The unrealized net foreign exchange revaluation gains do not form part of distributable profits for the Bank and hence have been subsequently reclassified to the translation reserve in the statement of changes in equity.

11. b) Net trading income

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	22,810,463	18,373,947
Realized gains on investment securities	5,964,927	18,479,036
Realized losses on investment securities	(5,441,671)	(4,030,655)
Unrealized gains on investment securities	(4,681,282)	546,784
	18,652,437	**33,369,112**

12. Other operating income

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Processing fees	152,540	145,395
Forex Bureau applications and registrations fees	9,940	4,251
Licenses and applications fees	68,460	57,508
Supervision fees	1,991,945	1,786,558
Fine and penalty fees	121,062	105,626
Swift message received	52,302	46,503
Government securities issuances fees	1,536,052	-
Gain on sales of properties and equipment	-	-
Refund from the Government of Rwanda	430,669	952,081
Other income	1,627,658	592,293
	5,990,628	**3,690,215**

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12. Other operating income (continued)

This constitutes refund from the government relates to money market intervention costs, external trade contributions, government securities issuances fees, equipment grant and supervision fees on services offered by the Bank to industry. Other income relates to cheque printing fees, strong room rental income, cash surplus, sale of demonetized currency and other recoveries made in the year.

13. Employee benefits expense

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Salaries and other related allowances	15,148,690	13,223,237
Contribution to RSSB pension scheme	802,787	775,427
Medical expenses	1,282,548	1,189,622
Leave allowances	225,010	229,336
Long term awards	87,209	197,223
Social activities and condolences	14,545	87,716
Contribution to the complementary pension fund	580,012	556,492
Contribution to the death benefit fund	144,910	139,060
Other expenses	427,768	864,335
	18,713,479	**17,262,448**

The Bank contributes to the following post-employment benefit plans:

Complementary pension fund- entitles a retired employee or his/her dependants in case of death to receive the total contributions including the accrued interest from investments after deduction of the total amount related to all obligations due to BNR.

Death benefit fund- entitles a retired employee's dependants in case of death to receive the total death benefits equivalent to thirty-six (36) * last gross monthly salary of the deceased staff.

The contribution due to both fund shall be calculated as 10% of each staff basic salary whereby 80% of the contribution is taken to complementary pension fund and 20% to the death benefit fund. Both plans are funded by the Bank and the employee at a share of 60% and 40% respectively.

14. General administration expenses

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Maintenance costs	1,779,730	1,520,656
Software licenses	1,666,000	1,303,845
Contributions and subscription fees	862,355	1,065,884
Printing stationery and office suppliers	482,106	542,094
Insurances fees	248,820	1,585,808
Advertisement expenses	224,666	233,069
Transports and travelling expenses	205,397	366,858
Operational consultancy costs	113,639	172,100
IT consultancies	171,633	103,691
Entertainments costs	181,254	97,504
Grant and subsidies cost	142,116	221,230
Communication costs	92,161	104,410
Legal and investigation expenses	48,550	154,471
External casual services costs	2,363	3,275
	6,220,789	**7,474,895**

15. (a) Other operating expenses

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Bank notes printing costs amortization	3,138,441	4,816,157
Coins minting costs amortization	134,039	351,508
Total amortization expense on currency	**3,272,480**	**5,167,665**
Written back accruals and provisions	-	205,900
Other expenses	582,219	645,696
Audit fees	47,649	44,531
Provisions and other charges	-	-
Board and meeting expenses	40,366	38,437
	3,942,714	**6,102,229**

15. (b) Expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges

	30-June-21 Frw '000'	30-June-20 Frw '000'
Expected credit losses - and other credit impairment	2,163,193	4,707,567
Impairment on receivables from RRA	523,528	1,226,290
Write back expected credit loss	(2,433,955)	(3,826,475)
	252,766	**2,107,382**

16. (a) Cash and cash equivalents

	30-June-21 Frw'000	30-June-20 Frw'000
Foreign denominated notes/coins in USD	51,956,377	143,153,777
Foreign denominated notes/coins in EUR	5,308,646	16,855,262
Foreign denominated notes/coins in GBP	358,235	437,922
Foreign denominated notes/coins in other CCY	-	66,044
Current accounts	53,039,146	86,956,750
ECL impairment provision on current accounts	(83,810)	(269,456)
Fixed term deposits in USD (Less than 3 months)-gross	197,456,639	183,834,478
	308,035,233	**431,034,777**

Movement in provision for impairment		
At 1 July	-	-
Opening adjustment provision	269,455	45,021
Charge/(write-back) for the year	(185,645)	224,435
As at 30 June	**83,810**	**269,456**

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16. (b) Cash flows from operations

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000	30-Jun-20 Frw'000
Surplus for the year	**50,794,374**	**50,939,012**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property and equipment	2,108,900	2,164,267
Amortization of intangible assets	701,317	800,466
Increase in reserve	-	(414,931)
Depreciation on investment property	18,217	18,217
Unrealized revaluation gains	(5,920,969)	(3,215,689)
Amortization of deferred currency printing expenses	3,272,481	5,167,665
Impairment of financial assets	-	5,933,857
Net interest income	(26,168,759)	(25,551,960)
Profit before changes in working capital	**24,805,561**	**35,840,904**
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in amount due from Government of Rwanda	7,550,336	4,098,735
(Increase)/Decrease in loan and advances to staff	(1,182,152)	(191,161)
Increase/(Decrease) in currency in circulation	31,181,879	31,142,677
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	1,669,364	3,362,732
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	(43,179,424)	88,774,199
Increase/(Decrease) in government deposits	21,647,857	202,912,972
Increase/(Decrease) in due to financial institutions	20,264,495	79,757,286
(Increase)/Decrease in loans to banks	(51,920,348)	(29,845,145)
Increase/(Decrease) in foreign liabilities	(2,591,203)	(351,493)
	8,246,365	**415,501,706**
Interest received	27,681,876	27,908,709
Interest paid	(1,513,117)	(2,356,749)
Net cash from operating activities	**34,415,124**	**441,053,666**

17. Foreign investment securities

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000	30-Jun-20 Frw'000
Financial instruments - FVTPL	551,558,046	521,281,198
Financial instruments - FVOCI	492,879,686	289,145,253
ECL impairment provision on - FVOCI	(543,124)	(26,863)
Financial instruments - Amortised cost	57,526,770	54,355,848
ECL impairment provision - Amortised cost	(556,314)	(125,627)
Fixed term deposits > 3 months	45,399,180	165,821,207
ECL impairment provision - term deposits	(387,866)	(365,977)
	1,145,876,378	**1,030,085,039**

17. Foreign Investment securities (continued)

Movement in provision for impairment (FVOCI)	**30-Jun-21 Frw'000**	**30-Jun-20 Frw'000**
At 1 July	26,863	10,851
Charge for the year	516,261	16,012
As at 30 June	**543,124**	**26,863**
Movement in provision for impairment (Amortised cost)		
At 1 July	125,627	333,404
Charge/(write back) for the year	430,687	(207,777)
As at 30 June	**556,314**	**125,627**

18. Due from Government of Rwanda

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000	**30-Jun-20 Frw'000**
Consolidated debt to Government	24,303,322	31,853,659
	24,303,322	**31,853,659**

The Bank signed an agreement with the Government of Rwanda on 7 February 1996 to consolidate all Government debts amounting to Frw 34.457 billion at an interest rate of 2% per annum. The amount increased to Frw 43,469 billion effective 1 August 1997 subsequent to the passing of Law No 11/97 regarding the statutes of the Bank which stipulated under its article 79, that the balance of the revaluation account as at 6 March 1995 would be consolidated with the amount of that initial debt. The recovery of the amount is done through retention of 30% of net profit after deducting the non-distributable revaluation gains.

During the year ended 30th June 2021, the Bank made a repayment of the loan balance equivalent of 30% of the 2020 profits (net of revaluation gains) Frw 7,550,336,000 (2020 Frw 4,098,734,000). See the table below:

Debt to government 2021	**Opening balance 1 July Frw'000**	**Loan repayment Frw'000**	**Closing balance 30 June Frw'000**
Consolidated debt to government	31,853,659	(7,550,337)	24,303,322
Total	**31,853,659**	**(7,550,337)**	**24,303,322**

Debt to government 2020	**Opening balance 1 July Frw'000**	**Loan repayment Frw'000**	**Closing balance 30 June Frw'000**
Consolidated debt to government	35,952,394	(4,098,735)	31,853,659
Totals	**35,952,394**	**(4,098,735)**	**31,853,659**

Principal repayment noted in the movement schedule above relates to part of dividend allocated to the Government as a shareholder which has been used to repay part of the principal part of the loan.

19. Due from local financial institutions

	Risk exposure Frw'000'	**Expected credit losses Frw'000'**	**30-Jun-21 Frw'000'**	**30-Jun-20 Frw'000'**
Current accounts with commercials banks	8,318	-	8,318	8,318
Loans to the agricultural and agro business	1,373	-	1,373	1,373
Funding operations from commercial banks	140,437,391	-	140,437,391	91,676,828
Loan facility to microfinance	203	-	203	109
Overnight lending commercial bank	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-
Economic recovery facilities	2,225,300	-	2,225,300	5,065,610
Carrying amount	**148,672,585**	**-**	**148,672,585**	**96,752,238**

Movement in provision for impairment		
At 1 July	-	224
Opening adjustment provision	-	-
Charge/(write back) for the year	-	(224)
As at 30 June	**-**	**-**

20. Due from foreign financial institutions

	At 1 July Frw'000'	**Repayment Frw'000'**	**30 June 21 Frw'000'**	**30 June 20 Frw'000'**
IFC swap contract	1,086,800	(869,439)	**217,361**	1,086,800
ECL - IFC asset	(99)	(138)	**(237)**	(99)
	1,086,701	**(869,577)**	**217,124**	**1,086,701**

On 9 November 2010, the Bank entered into a currency swap transaction with International Finance Corporation. The original amount rendered by the Bank was Frw 1.479 billion in exchange for USD 2.5 million. Under this initial agreement, the Bank pays interest on the USD notional outstanding amount using a Dollar floating rate which is the sum of LIBOR for the Designated Maturity determined on the second London Business Day preceding the relevant calculation period, and the Dollar Spread. Further swap agreements have since been signed up and every time a swap transaction is entered, a confirmation agreement is signed between IFC and the Bank stipulating the terms of the transaction.

21. Loans and advances to employees

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000'	**30-Jun-20 Frw'000)**
Loans to current staff	9,919,804	8,863,500
Loans to former staff	2,008,108	1,907,146
Provision for impairment	(169,041)	(193,927)
	11,758,871	**10,576,719**
Movement in provision for impairment		
At 1 July	193,927	239,631
Charge for the year/(write back)	(24,886)	(45,704)
As at 30 June	**169,041**	**193,927**

21. Loans and advances to employees (continued)

The types of loans given to staff include Housing loans, Salary advance and Car loans with a maturity period of 20 years, 1 year and 5 years respectively. The interest rates applicable are 0% for salary advance and 2% to Car and housing loans. Interest income on staff loans is allocated to the staff welfare reserve where it is available for lending to staff subsequently for welfare facilitation.

22. International Monetary Fund

The IMF Quota represents 3065 votes' equivalent to 0.06% of voting right.

Due from International Monetary Fund	**30-June-21 Frw'000'**	**30-June-20 Frw'000'**
Quota In IMF	197,692,913	178,454,465
IMF reserve tranche	28,212,391	25,501,125
Special drawing rights	75,594,139	69,287,696
Impairment Provision on IMF assets	(328,061)	(24,960)
	301,171,382	**273,218,326**
Movement in ECL provision		
At 1 July	24,960	4,772
Charge/(write back) for the year	303,101	20,188
As at 30 June	**328,061**	**24,960**

Due to International Monetary Fund	**30-June-21 Frw'000'**	**30-June-20 Frw'000'**
IMF account No 1	197,685,177	178,447,482
IMF account No 2	7,737	6,982
IMF poverty reduction and growth facility loan	155,122,207	175,756,163
Allocation of special drawing rights (SDR)	108,199,011	99,154,781
	461,014,132	**453,365,408**

23. Equity investments

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	**30-June-20 Frw'000'**
Financial Instruments - FVTOCI	450,000	450,000
Impairment Provision on other Investments	(443,836)	(443,836)
	6,164	**6,164**

The investment relates to capital subscribed in Société Interbancaire de Monétique et Tele compensation au Rwanda S.A (SIMTEL) which amounts to a shareholding of 7.98%. The shares in SIMTEL (now RSWITCH) are not listed and are not available for sale.

RWISTCH is registered and domiciled in Rwanda and offers an interbank network for financial communication that supports card based payment systems, electronic funds transfers, simple bills payment system and capital market operations to Banks and other financial institutions in Rwanda.

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For the year ended 30 June 2021

24. Investment property

Cost	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**
At 1 July	466,839	466,839
As at 30 June	**466,839**	**466,839**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 July	(127,519)	(109,302)
Depreciation charge	(18,217)	(18,217)
As at 30 June	(145,736)	(127,519)
Net book value as at 30 June	**321,103**	**339,320**

The investment property relates to a building owned by the Bank and rented out to RSWITCH. In the year to June 2019, the Bank according to the fixed asset policy that requires the Building and land to be revalued, had a revaluation exercise done to have the current market values of the assets determined. The current accounting policy accounts for Investment property using Cost model rather than the revaluation model.

25. Property and equipment

	Land	Work in progress	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Security equipment	Machinery	Furniture and fittings	Lift equipment	Medical equipment	Multi media	Total
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Cost/Valuation												
At 1 July 2020	5,288,172	1,045,836	15,411,469	184,875	4,264,586	2,233,018	7,566,152	1,674,720	701,884	2,230	76,855	38,449,797
Additions	-	1,081,928	-	-	108,732	-	1,345,063	10,030	-	-	-	2,545,753
Capitalization from WIP	-	(49,000)	-	-	23,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,171)	-	-	-	(8,171)
As at 30 June 2021	**5,288,172**	**2,078,764**	**15,411,469**	**184,875**	**4,396,318**	**2,259,018**	**8,911,215**	**1,676,579**	**701,884**	**2,230**	**76,855**	**40,987,379**
Depreciation												
At 1 July 2020	-	-	(307,572)	(184,875)	(2,729,405)	(1,908,671)	(2,787,637)	(1,189,078)	(666,666)	(970)	(76,855)	(9,851,730)
Charge for the year	-	-	(307,887)	-	(723,239)	(147,552)	(777,291)	(133,273)	(19,210)	(448)	-	(2,108,899)
Disposal depn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,340	-	-	-	7,340
As at 30 June 2021	**-**	**-**	**(615,459)**	**(184,875)**	**(3,452,644)**	**(2,056,223)**	**(3,564,928)**	**(1,315,011)**	**(685,876)**	**(1,418)**	**(76,855)**	**(11,953,290)**
N.B.V as at 30 June 2021	**5,288,172**	**2,078,764**	**14,796,010**	**-**	**943,674**	**202,795**	**5,346,287**	**361,568**	**16,008**	**812**	**-**	**29,034,090**

25. Property and equipment (continued)

	Land	Work in progress	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Security equipment	Machinery	Furniture and fittings	Lift equipment	Medical equipment	Multi media	Total
	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'	Frw'000'
Cost/Valuation												
At 1 July 2019	5,288,173	3,414,707	15,346,978	184,875	3,988,984	2,233,018	4,556,984	1,511,335	701,884	2,230	76,855	37,306,023
Additions	-	547,709	64,491	-	275,602	-	92,587	163,385	-	-	-	1,143,774
Transfers from WIP	-	(2,916,580)	-	-	-	-	2,916,580	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2020	**5,288,173**	**1,045,936**	**15,411,469**	**184,875**	**4,264,586**	**2,233,018**	**7,566,151**	**1,674,720**	**701,884**	**2,230**	**76,855**	**38,449,797**
Depreciation												
At 1 July 2020	-	-	-	(178,889)	(1,894,996)	(1,745,174)	(2,150,693)	(1,026,026)	(614,306)	(525)	(76,855)	(7,687,464)
Charge for the year	-	-	(307,572)	(5,986)	(834,409)	(163,497)	(636,944)	(163,053)	(52,360)	(445)	-	(2,164,266)
As at 30 June 2020	-	-	(307,572)	(184,875)	(2,729,405)	(1,908,671)	(2,787,637)	(1,189,078)	(666,666)	(970)	(76,855)	(9,851,730)
N.B.V as at 30 June 2020	**5,288,173**	**1,045,836**	**15,103,897**	**-**	**1,535,181**	**324,347**	**4,778,514**	**485,641**	**35,218**	**1,260**	**-**	**28,598,067**

25. Property and equipment (continued)

Fully depreciated assets still in use

As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had fully depreciated assets still in use. The gross values of the assets per category are as shown below. The Directors did not revalue these assets as their market values are not considered material.

Category	Gross value 30 June 2021	Gross value 30 June 2020
Computer Equipment	2,522,079,009	908,099,061
Security Equipment	1,518,952,880	1,468,552,880
Machinery	709,520,487	493,805,914
Lift Equipment	605,835,321	605,835,321
Furniture And Fittings	787,405,855	235,044,808
Vehicles	184,874,527	184,874,527
Multimedia	76,854,810	76,854,810
	6,405,522,889	**3,973,067,321**

Notional depreciation

The notional depreciation for the assets fully depreciated and in use is Frw 1,328,130,000 for the year to June 2021 (30 June 2020 Frw 788,146,000)

26. Intangible assets

	Work in progress	Software	Total
Software Cost/Valuation	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**	**Frw'000'**
At 1 July 2020	**1,003,038**	**11,738,512**	**12,741,550**
Additions	653,469	99,016	752,485
Capitalization from WIP	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	**1,656,507**	**11,837,528**	**13,494,035**
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2020	**-**	**(8,963,566)**	**(8,963,566)**
Charge for the year	-	(701,317)	(701,317)
Disposal depn	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	**-**	**(9,664,883)**	**(9,664,883)**
N.B.V as at 30 June 2021	**1,656,507**	**2,172,645**	**3,829,152**

	Work in progress Frw'000'	Software Frw'000'	TOTAL Frw'000'
Software Cost/Valuation			
At 1 July 2019	**342,587**	**10,101,962**	**10,444,549**
Additions	2,297,001	-	2,297,001
Capitalization from WIP	(1,636,550)	1,636,550	-
As at 30 June 2020	**1,003,038**	**11,738,512**	**12,741,550**
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2020	**-**	**(8,163,099)**	**(8,163,099)**
Charge for the year	-	(800,467)	(800,467)
As at 30 June 2020	**-**	**(8,963,566)**	**(8,963,566)**
N.B.V as at 30 June 2020	**1,003,038**	**2,774,946**	**3,777,984**

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26. Intangible assets (continued)

The Work In Progress (WIP) balance relates to costs incurred on the ongoing projects the Bank has embarked on in the year that include RIPPS upgrade, T24 upgrade, Vault Management System (VMS). The reclassification of the WIP component, from property and equipment, Note 25, has been done to split intangible asset component from property and equipment which was previously reported together under Property plant and Equipment.

The increase in amortization charge for the year is due to the fact that the charge was only on additions done during the year as the intangible assets brought forward from Work in progress VMS project that was reclassified in the current year.

The intangible assets relate to the systems used by the Bank as shown below:

ERP - BNR's financial reporting system that generates the General Ledger.

RIPPS - a payment processing system. It handles clearing and settlement for Banks' transactions and all securities.

T24 - it is the core Banking system. It has an interface with RIPPS and ERP.
As at 30 June 2021, the Bank had the following projects ongoing to enhance the capability of the Banking systems;

- VMS Campus software; a Currency management system that improved currency handling.
- RIPPS Phase 2 upgrade that will enhance the payment system services in the industry with 24/7 work around is an ongoing project.
- T24 upgrade that will facilitate the acquisition of the new release of the Core Banking software. PAT2 system upgrade project is also expected in the coming financial year
- SOC- Security Operations Center is a project on going

27. Other assets

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Stock of consumables	195,163	202,531
Accrued revenue	2,499,926	2,335,807
Prepayments	3,661,692	6,522,333
Advance to contractors	892,501	295,779
Deferred currency printing expenses	4,409,136	4,780,110
Other assets provision	(4,312,097)	(5,120,875)
	7,346,321	**9,015,685**

28. Currency in circulation

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Notes and coins issued	336,492,716	297,373,260
Money in reserve	(39,879,594)	(31,942,017)
	296,613,122	**265,431,243**

Notes and coins issued represent all the currency issued into circulation. Money in reserve represents currency issued into circulation but within the BNR vault.

29. Government of Rwanda deposits

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Government account	189,265,146	117,233,747
Government's special deposits	13,097,292	8,828,534
Deposits for letters of credit and other commitment	2,388	2,424
Projects and ministries ' accounts	160,741,788	217,593,353
Local governments	35,294,266	35,735,903
Public institutions	1,329,299	2,072,149
Public service enterprises	13,549,213	9,071,094
Foreign currency accounts	68,355,165	69,449,496
	481,634,557	**459,986,700**

All government deposits do not attract any interest charges (interest free).

30. Due to local financial institutions

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Local currency deposits	106,017,114	147,612,410
Foreign currency deposits	112,587,656	66,516,030
Money market interventions	-	32,500,000
Funding operations with commercial banks	144,433,018	96,144,853
	363,037,788	**342,773,293**

The effective interest rate on money market borrowings was 5%.

31. Other liabilities

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000'	30-Jun-20 Frw'000'
Deferred income (grant income on equipment)	-	121,828
Transitory accounts	31,038,113	505,455
Economic recovery fund	26,838,942	102,838,645
Sector recapitalization	8,821,605	-
Dormant account funds in foreign currencies	4,406,277	3,737,701
Supplier payables accounts	4,409,310	8,250,777
Other payables accounts	1,546,000	4,219,305
Staff leave accrual	1,138,468	933,735
Dormant account funds in Frw	569,860	309,558
Death benefit fund	511,736	618,233
Statutory deductions payable	490,012	95,578
Commitment to the non-residents	310,469	545,167
Staff deposits	210,472	258,492
Tax payable accounts	141,766	518,464
Provision for contingencies	2,000	661,481
Rswitch Limited	341	377
	80,435,371	**123,614,795**

National Bank of Rwanda
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31. Other liabilities (continued)

Provision account includes provision on double payments that the Bank made during the system update, staff bonus provision as well as provision on fees incurred to realize collaterals. Other payables balance incorporates balances held on closed accounts for institutions, BNR RIPPS clearing accounts and customer dormant accounts.

The Non statutory accounts in Rwandan Francs relates to various staff club accounts, deposit guarantee fund accounts, AMB de Chine while the non statutory dormant accounts transfers include dormant accounts transfers from commercial Banks. The sector recapitalization account records amount to recapitalise SACCOs and Rswitch.

32. Other customer deposits

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Deposits in local currency	2,468,444	2,245,916
Deposits in foreign currency	1,324,602	4,138,333
	3,793,046	**6,384,249**

33. Share capital and reserves

(i) Share capital

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000'	30-Jun-20 Frw'000'
Authorized and fully paid-up share capital	**7,000,000**	**7,000,000**

There were no movements in share capital during the financial year.

(ii) Retained earnings

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000'	30-Jun-20 Frw'000'
Retained earnings	65,496,593	67,964,480
	65,496,593	**67,964,480**

The retained earnings are surpluses retained from operations after allocation to various funds, repayment of the loan to the government of Rwanda, payment of dividends and after adjusting for unrealised revaluation gains/losses to translation reserve.

(iii) Reserves

(a) General reserve

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
At 1 July	13,842,868	10,695,448
Surplus appropriation to reserve	5,033,558	3,147,420
At 30 June	**18,876,426**	**13,842,868**

The general reserve fund is a fund into which at least 20% of the net annual profits of the Bank are transferred at the end of each financial year. This is after allowing for expenses for operation and after allowance has been made for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation of assets, contribution to staff benefit fund, and such other contingencies and provisions as the Bank deems appropriate.

The reserves is available to be used to meet any future obligation of the Bank under its mandate.

33. Share capital and reserves (continued)

(b) Other reserves

	30-Jun-21 Frw'000'	30-Jun-20 Frw'000'
Foreign exchange revaluation reserve	173,083,064	141,444,976
Staff welfare reserve	18,336,659	14,329,937
Land revaluation reserve	4,453,259	4,453,259
Building revaluation reserve	4,248,920	4,248,920
Government support for IT modernization	1,336,843	1,336,845
Fair valuation reserve for FVOCI financial assets	1,211,946	10,167,706
	202,670,691	**175,981,643**

Staff welfare reserve

The staff welfare reserve fund is a fund into which at least 15% of the net annual profits of the Bank are transferred at the end of each financial year including any interest income earned on staff loans. In the current year, an amount of Frw 3,775,168,000 (15% of prior year profits) was transferred into the account.

Interest income on staff loans for the year ended 30 June 2021 of Frw 206,667,000 (2020: Frw 247,162,000) was also allocated to the staff welfare equity reserve as approved by the board in the prior periods.

Property and equipment revaluation reserve

The property and equipment revaluation reserve is a reserve into which revaluation gains or losses for buildings and land are transferred. The reserve is made up of the land revaluation reserve and the property revaluation reserve. It is the Bank's policy to revalue its land and buildings after every 5 years.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The fair value reserve is a reserve into which fair value movements on investment securities/ financial instruments held at Fair Value through other comprehensive income are transferred during the year. During the year, the reserve increased, due to fair valuation gains on internal portfolio.

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
At 1 July	10,167,706	5,098,978
Fair valuation gain/(loss) on FVOCI financial assets	(8,955,760)	5,068,728
At 30 June	**1,211,946**	**10,167,706**

Foreign exchange revaluation reserve

A reserve where unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on revaluation are transferred. It's the Bank's policy to recycle the foreign exchange gains through the reserve as foreign assets are held to ensure their growth being the mandate of the Bank.

Gains or losses resulting from a revaluation of reserve exchange holdings or international commitments recorded in the balance-sheet of the Bank due to a revision of the foreign exchange system or a modification of the exchange value of the franc decided by the Government are transferred to a special account entitled "Revaluation Account".

If the revaluation account presents a credit balance at the end of the financial year, twenty percent (20%) shall be paid by the State. The Bank does not pay dividends out of exchange gains.

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33. Share capital and reserves (continued)

Government support for IT modernisation fund ("IT modernisation reserve")

The fund was created through an appropriation of surplus from prior periods by approval of the Board. The amount was used to support the IT modernisation plans of the Bank. There was no movement in the reserve during the year. The reserve account holds funds for IT modernisation projects anticipated by the Bank in the current drive of cashless economy and Fintech environment.

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
At 1 July	1,336,844	1,336,844
Government support on IT modernization	-	-
At 30 June	**1,336,844**	**1,336,844**

34. Related party disclosures

Government of Rwanda is the sole shareholder and the ultimate controlling party. Based on the exemption under accounting standards, limited transactions and balances with government and government related parties have not been disclosed.

i) Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank. The Bank key management personnel are the Governor, Deputy Governor and Executive Directors. Key management personnel compensation comprised of the following:

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Short term employee benefits	**1,319,576**	**902,370**

Loans to key management	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
At 1 July	**1,384,354**	1,353,186
New loans granted & reclassified during the year	174,690	264,499
Loans repaid during the year	(71,714)	(233,331)
As at 30 June	**1,487,330**	**1,384,354**

ii) Transactions with board of directors

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Fees to non-executive directors	40,366	38,437
	40,366	**38,437**

iii) Transactions with Government of Rwanda.

Transactions entered into with the Government include:

- Banking services;
- Management of issuances and redemption of securities;
- Settlements and remittances in foreign currencies by order and/or in favor of the Government of Rwanda.

34. Related party disclosures (continued)

	Note	30-June-21 Frw'000	30-June-20 Frw'000
Due from Government of Rwanda	18	24,303,322	31,853,659
Government deposits	29	481,634,557	459,986,700
Interest income on loan due from Government of Rwanda		486,066	971,218

The National Bank of Rwanda did not pay interest on government deposits during the year and in the prior year.

Economic Recovery Fund

Off balance sheet	30-June-21 Frw'000	30-June-20 Frw'000
Economic Recovery Fund	**58,400,037**	**-**

In June 2020, the Government of Rwanda represented by MINECOFIN signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) where NBR was given the manadate to manage the Economic recovery fund to support businesses impacted by the COVID-19 Outbreak. Supported businesses were in the following Windows; (a) Hotel refinancing, (b) Working Capital or line of Credit Window for Large and small and medium Enterprises (SMEs) and (c) Working Capital Window foe micro business through Microfinance Institutions.

NBR is charged with operational management of the portfolio that includes disbursements and recovery from the commercial Banks that obtain the funds. Commercial Banks subsequently issue loans to their customers after credit appraisal processes. The credit risk is with the Commercial Banks and thus expected to follow the normal processes of loans disbursements. The fund has an oversight committee that sits in MINECOFIN and this is composed of MINECOFIN, MINICOM, Private Sector Federation (PSF), NBR, and Rwanda Bankers Association (RBA) among others. Since BNR is liaison in ensuring that the portfolio is managed as appropriate with the facilitation of the systems infrastructure, and barres no risk, is therefore seen as an agent and effectively reporting the portfolio business under the off balance sheet items of the Bank to ensure fair presentation of the Financial statements.

The movement analysis in the Fund is as follows:

	2021 Frw '000	2020 Frw '000
At 1 July	**102,826,838**	-
Transfer from Government of Rwanda	-	102,826,838
Disbursed to Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority	(12,300,000)	-
Disbursed to Business Development Fund Limited	(5,300,000)	-
Disbursements to local financial institutions	(58,398,828)	-
Accrued interest	(1,210)	-
Repayments	12,142	-
At 30 June	**26,838,942**	**102,826,838**

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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34. Related party disclosures (continued)

Other related party transactions

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Rental income from RSWITCH	**-**	**28,104**

35. Contingent liabilities and assets

There are no pending claims brought against the Bank as at 30 June 2021 (2020: -Nil) that may raise a contingent liability to the National Bank of Rwanda. In addition, the Bank has taken to court various parties to recover money due to it, and has won five cases in which the probable outflow of Frw 41,735,737 is expected. No amount has been booked as a receivable in respect of court cases considering that they are yet to be in status "virtually Certain".

36. Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows

	30-June-21 Frw'000'	30-June-20 Frw'000'
Cash	57,623,258	160,513,004
Current accounts	52,955,336	86,687,295
Fixed term deposits (up to 3 months)	197,456,639	183,834,478
Special drawing rights	75,594,139	69,287,696
	383,629,372	**500,322,473**

37. Commitments

The Bank had not entered into any commitments as at 30 June 2021 other than the ongoing projects which are captured under work in progress in the property and equipment. The table below summarizes the projects:

ASSET ITEM IN WIP	**30-Jun-21 Frw'000**	**30-Jun-20 Frw'000**
Supply network equipment-BAIP	130,667	130,667
Boom barriers	198,718	224,718
Security equipment	163,614	547,421
Software services – Birger Rwanda limited	32,187	32,187
Vault management system VMS - machine	-	1,339,426
EDWH-BI	99,220	10,421
T24 upgrade	360,459	503,347
E-subscription for GVT securities	22,382	22,382
Kaspersky LAB	38,534	38,534
RIPPS (ATS and CSD) upgrade 1	409,055	409,055
Integration of Strategy-Business-Budget-Risk-Legal planning , progress monitoring and evaluation	46,394	46,394
T24 swaps module	83,656	-
Grand total	**1,584,886**	**3,304,552**

38. Subsequent events

i) Appropriation of dividends

Subsequent to the year end, a meeting of the Board of Directors held and approved the following appropriation of the surplus for 2021.

Appropriation of surplus	**30-June-21 Frw'000'**
Surplus for the year	**50,794,374**
Adjusted by:	
- Interest income on staff loans	(206,667)
- Net foreign assets exchange/revaluation (gains)/losses (note 11(b))	(31,638,088)
- Unrealized gains on investment securities (note 11 (c))	4,681,282
Net surplus for the year (less revaluation gain)	**23,630,901**
General Reserve Fund (20% of net surplus)	(4,726,180)
Net surplus after general reserve fund	**18,904,720**
Social welfare fund	(3,340,877)
Net payable	**15,563,843**
Consolidated debt recovery (30% of net surplus)	(7,089,270)
Board approved amount retained in retained earnings for other reserves	(3,544,635)
Dividends distribution after consolidated debt repayment	**4,929,938**

There are no other significant subsequent events that require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements.

ii) Allocation of special drawing rights

International Monetary Fund made a general allocation of 153 million special drawing rights (SDRs) equivalent in USD 217 million and Frw 215 billion on 23 August 2021. These will be used to benefit Rwanda in addressing long-term global need for reserves, build confidence and foster the resilience and stability of the country and the accounting for these will be dependent on decisions made by the Government of Rwanda on which entity bears the risks and rewards particularly in regard to managing the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

ANNEX 2

STATISTICAL TABLES

MAJOR INDICATORS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Appendix 1

Description	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
Current GDP (in Frw billion)	6,559	7,237	8,014	8,713	9,399	10,279
of which : Primary sector, in % of GDP	24.0	26.0	26.0	24.0	25.0	26.0
Secondary sector, in % of GDP	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	19.0
Tertiary sector, in % of GDP	49.0	48.0	49.0	50.0	48.0	47.0
Constant GDP (in Frw billion ,2017)	7,310	7,439	8,025	8,732	8,934	9,332
Growth rate (in %)	**9.2**	**1.8**	**7.9**	**8.8**	**2.3**	**4.4**
of which : Primary sector	6.0	1.0	8.0	4.0	2.0	5.0
Secondary sector	11.0	-1.0	6.0	15.0	3.0	9.0
Tertiary sector	10.0	4.0	9.0	8.0	2.0	2.0
Inflation rate (in %)	**4.1**	**6.8**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**6.3**	**4.2**
Current GDP per capita (In USD)	**767**	**759**	**794**	**811**	**816**	**829**
Growth rate (in %)	**9.7**	**7.8**	**8.2**	**6.3**	**5.3**	**6.8**
USES OF GDP(constant), in %	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Private Consumption	79.0	76.0	76.0	73.0	75.0	75.0
Public Consumption	14.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Gross Domestic Investment	26.0	24.0	22.0	25.0	25.0	23.0
Resource Balance	-19.0	-15.0	-13.0	-14.0	-16.0	-14.0
Balance of current payments (+net transfers), in % of GDP	**-13.3**	**-9.7**	**-8.6**	**-15.0**	**-14.4**	**-10.0**
Gross reserves, in number of months of imports of goods and non factor services (GNFS)	**3.8**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**5.7**	**5.0**
Tax revenues, in % of GDP	**15.8**	**18.0**	**18.5**	**16.3**	**15.0**	**15.8**
Budget deficit (cash basis), in % of GDP	**-3.5**	**-4.9**	**-4.5**	**-5.6**	**-13.0**	**NA**
External public debt stock (USD million)	**2,250.9**	**2,689.6**	**3,184.3**	**4,140.0**	**5,315.6**	**5,389.0**
External debt Service in % of export earnings	**9.5**	**8.6**	**7.0**	**3.4**	**5.0**	**4.4**

Source : NBR

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY (Nominal)

Appendix 2

(In Frw billion , at current prices)

DESCRIPTION	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
Agriculture	**1,592**	**1,902**	**2,062**	**2,056**	**2,366**	**2,676**
Food crops	963	1,233	1,243	1,135	1,369	1,563
Export crops	97	114	142	128	118	128
Livestock & livestock products	155	176	197	229	283	337
Forestry	351	353	447	532	566	609
Fishing	25	26	32	32	31	38
Industry	**1,143**	**1,221**	**1,373**	**1,584**	**1,760**	**1,965**
Mining & quarrying	104	129	175	191	105	173
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	452	528	612	673	816	933
Manufacturing of food	119	168	206	197	294	309
Manufacturing of beverages & tobacco	136	150	166	182	195	220
Manufacturing of textiles, clothing & leather goods	23	30	45	63	75	92
Manufacturing of wood & paper; printing	27	28	26	31	30	36
Manufacturing of chemicals, rubber & plastic products	30	33	36	42	63	79
Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products	28	32	32	40	44	44
Manufacturing of metal products, machinery & equipment	33	34	33	40	43	58
Furniture & other manufacturing	55	54	67	77	72	95
Electricity	69	79	86	88	90	95
Water & waste management	30	32	32	43	57	60
Construction	488	452	467	589	691	704
Services	**3,228**	**3,495**	**3,903**	**4,332**	**4,499**	**4,803**
TRADE &TRANSPORT	**868**	**912**	**1,099**	**1,297**	**1,396**	**1,547**
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	35	39	42	47	48	68
Wholesale & retail trade	556	550	654	745	785	878
Transport services	278	323	403	505	563	600
OTHER SERVICES	**2,359**	**2,583**	**2,804**	**3,035**	**3,103**	**3,256**
Hotels & restaurants	145	148	144	167	141	82
Information & communication	140	134	143	157	180	214
Financial services	158	177	199	219	222	243
Real estate activities	455	531	583	648	614	668
Professional, scientific and technical activities	133	152	173	192	210	237
Administrative and support service activities	242	264	286	296	320	321
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	385	435	466	499	548	575
Education	214	222	237	247	217	223
Human health and social work activities	140	145	161	153	173	186
Cultural, domestic & other services	346	375	412	457	478	509
Taxes less subsidies on products	**595**	**619**	**677**	**741**	**774**	**834**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**6,559**	**7,237**	**8,014**	**8,713**	**9,399**	**10,279**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY (Real) **Appendix 3**

(In Frw billion , at 2017 constant prices)

DESCRIPTION	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
Agriculture	**1,931**	**1,954**	**2,108**	**2,200**	**2,247**	**2,358**
Food crops	1,242	1,242	1,350	1,400	1,415	1,484
Export crops	139	134	147	147	143	141
Livestock & livestock products	163	178	195	217	237	258
Forestry	360	372	386	406	424	444
Fishing	27	28	30	30	28	31
Industry	**1,309**	**1,298**	**1,370**	**1,571**	**1,612**	**1,756**
Mining & quarrying	135	145	167	182	135	137
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	553	568	628	709	731	816
Manufacturing of food	188	192	232	239	255	277
Manufacturing of beverages & tobacco	173	170	155	176	180	191
Manufacturing of textiles, clothing & leather goods	23	30	42	57	63	66
Manufacturing of wood & paper; printing	27	27	27	34	34	38
Manufacturing of chemicals, rubber & plastic products	24	30	37	47	52	61
Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products	30	32	33	44	42	44
Manufacturing of metal products, machinery & equipment	28	31	35	44	43	59
Furniture & other manufacturing	60	55	66	68	62	81
Electricity	73	80	88	95	98	106
Water & waste management	31	32	32	33	34	35
Construction	518	474	455	552	615	663
Services	**3,400**	**3,543**	**3,863**	**4,189**	**4,254**	**4,351**
TRADE &TRANSPORT	**922**	**927**	**1,082**	**1,241**	**1,265**	**1,279**
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	37	39	42	44	41	56
Wholesale & retail trade	584	565	652	753	792	842
Transport services	301	322	388	444	431	381
OTHER SERVICES	**2,478**	**2,616**	**2,782**	**2,948**	**2,989**	**3,071**
Hotels & restaurants	124	137	143	156	141	90
Information & communication	119	123	144	157	193	240
Financial services	177	183	203	218	220	237
Real estate activities	506	544	573	607	597	625
Professional, scientific and technical activities	145	155	171	189	193	209
Administrative and support service activities	263	268	283	292	297	285
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	412	443	461	483	512	522
Education	222	228	235	241	199	190
Human health and social work activities	150	154	163	161	180	196
Cultural, domestic & other services	360	382	406	445	457	477
Taxes less subsidies on products	**670**	**645**	**684**	**771**	**821**	**867**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**7,310**	**7,439**	**8,025**	**8,732**	**8,934**	**9,332**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Appendix 4

(For the general index and the divisions index)

Reference: February 2014=100

		2020-2021											
Divisions	**Weights**	**Jul-20**	**Aug-20**	**Sep-20**	**Oct-20**	**Nov-20**	**Dec-20**	**Jan-21**	**Feb-21**	**Mar-21**	**Apr-21**	**May-21**	**Jun-21**
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	**2,819**	**140.4**	**142.8**	**146.0**	**146.1**	**144.6**	**141.3**	**139.2**	**139.8**	**143.9**	**144.6**	**141.3**	**140.2**
· Bread and cereals	530	133.4	133.1	131.9	130.8	131.4	132.4	133.1	132.7	132.4	130.4	130.6	129.4
· Meat	209	150.3	151.4	151.3	151.7	153.2	153.1	153.9	154.6	154.7	154.9	155.3	155.7
· Milk, cheese and eggs	170	121.7	122.2	122.8	125.5	128.1	130.0	125.2	122.7	122.9	122.3	122.9	123.0
. Vegetables	1,013	164.3	169.1	175.4	174.8	166.7	153.3	144.7	147.1	159.1	158.4	147.3	146.8
· Non-alcoholic beverages	130	129.1	129.2	129.4	130.3	130.4	130.7	130.7	131.4	131.1	130.7	130.7	130.8
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	**276**	**168.8**	**169.1**	**167.8**	**169.6**	**170.3**	**170.2**	**170.4**	**174.8**	**174.8**	**174.9**	**174.7**	**175.2**
03. Clothing and footwear	**422**	**125.4**	**125.7**	**126.4**	**126.9**	**128.4**	**128.4**	**128.9**	**128.8**	**128.6**	**129.2**	**129.3**	**129.6**
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	**2,296**	**118.8**	**119.2**	**120.5**	**121.1**	**121.0**	**120.4**	**120.5**	**120.8**	**121.3**	**121.0**	**121.5**	**121.7**
05. Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	**408**	**117.8**	**117.6**	**118.2**	**118.6**	**119.5**	**119.4**	**119.8**	**119.9**	**121.2**	**121.7**	**122.4**	**122.3**
06. Health	**91**	**107.8**	**107.9**	**107.9**	**107.8**	**107.8**	**107.8**	**107.7**	**107.7**	**107.7**	**107.7**	**107.7**	**107.8**
07. Transport	**1,774**	**149.8**	**148.6**	**149.5**	**137.2**	**127.4**	**127.2**	**128.0**	**128.2**	**129.7**	**129.9**	**130.3**	**129.7**
08. Communication	**278**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**	**105.8**
09. Recreation and culture	**213**	**121.6**	**121.0**	**121.5**	**121.5**	**126.5**	**126.7**	**126.7**	**127.2**	**127.3**	**127.3**	**128.0**	**128.0**
10. Education	**587**	**109.5**	**109.5**	**109.5**	**109.5**	**109.5**	**109.5**	**109.5**	**109.6**	**121.3**	**121.3**	**121.3**	**121.3**
11. Restaurants and hotels	**430**	**106.8**	**106.8**	**106.8**	**106.9**	**107.1**	**107.9**	**107.6**	**107.6**	**107.7**	**107.7**	**108.5**	**108.8**
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	**408**	**115.9**	**116.0**	**116.0**	**116.2**	**116.2**	**116.3**	**116.3**	**116.3**	**116.3**	**116.4**	**116.5**	**116.5**
GENERAL INDEX	**10,000**	**129**	**130**	**131**	**130**	**128**	**127**	**127**	**127**	**129**	**129**	**129**	**128**
Monthly changes		**0.2**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**-0.9**	**-1.0**	**-0.8**	**-0.3**	**0.4**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**-0.5**	**-0.2**
Changes over 12 months		**9.2**	**8.8**	**8.9**	**7.2**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Monthly Evolution of Producer Price Index

Appendix 5(1)

December 2010 = 100

Activity	Weights	YEAR 2020- 2021											
		Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Rwanda	**1000**	**143.0**	**144.0**	**142.7**	**142.9**	**145.4**	**146.0**	**146.7**	**147.3**	**148.4**	**148.3**	**148.8**	**152.4**
Mining and quarrying	96.1	116.1	115.3	116.1	118.6	119.0	118.7	118.5	118.6	118.7	122.1	122.3	131.8
Mining of metal ores	96.1	116.1	115.3	116.1	118.6	119.0	118.7	118.5	118.6	118.7	122.1	122.3	131.8
Mining of non-ferrous metal ores	96.1	116.1	115.3	116.1	118.6	119.0	118.7	118.5	118.6	118.7	122.1	122.3	131.8
Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores	**96.1**	**116.1**	**115.3**	**116.1**	**118.6**	**119.0**	**118.7**	**118.5**	**118.6**	**118.7**	**122.1**	**122.3**	**131.8**
Manufacturing	714.0	129.5	131.3	129.0	129.3	133.2	134.4	135.5	136.4	138.2	137.7	138.4	143.0
Manufacture of food products	376.3	132.7	135.4	131.5	131.5	138.3	140.2	142.0	143.4	146.4	144.7	145.5	152.4
Processing and preserving of meat	23.1	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4
Processing and preserving of meat	**23.1**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**	**163.4**
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	1.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	171.3	171.3	171.3
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	**1.5**	**163.5**	**163.5**	**163.5**	**163.5**	**163.5**	**163.5**	**163.5**	**163.5**	**163.5**	**171.3**	**171.3**	**171.3**
Manufacture of dairy products	10.9	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	105.7	105.7	105.7
Manufacture of dairy products	**10.9**	**100.8**	**100.8**	**100.8**	**101.9**	**101.9**	**101.9**	**101.9**	**101.9**	**101.9**	**105.7**	**105.7**	**105.7**
Manufacture of grain mill products	41.8	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.3	111.2
Manufacture of grain mill products	**41.8**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.4**	**111.3**	**111.2**
Manufacture of other food products	299.0	133.0	136.3	131.5	131.5	139.8	142.0	144.2	145.8	149.3	147.2	148.2	156.2
Manufacture of bakery products	**5.5**	**140.7**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**	**143.6**
Manufacture of sugar	**147.8**	**136.4**	**136.6**	**128.1**	**129.9**	**134.9**	**143.4**	**148.7**	**151.3**	**155.9**	**154.2**	**154.2**	**154.2**
Manufacture of other food products n.e.c. (coffee and tea)	**145.7**	**129.1**	**135.6**	**134.3**	**132.5**	**144.0**	**140.5**	**139.5**	**140.3**	**142.5**	**139.9**	**142.1**	**158.4**
Manufacture of coffee products	**65.5**	**96.6**	**98.3**	**101.3**	**111.2**	**120.0**	**120.6**	**121.0**	**121.3**	**121.5**	**121.5**	**112.3**	**161.7**
Manufacture of tea products	**80.1**	**147.1**	**155.5**	**152.7**	**146.2**	**159.2**	**153.7**	**152.0**	**152.9**	**156.3**	**152.3**	**159.7**	**155.5**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Monthly Evolution of Producer Price Index

Appendix 5(2)

December 2010 = 100

Activity	Weights	YEAR 2020- 2021											
		Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Rwanda	**1000**	**143.0**	**144.0**	**142.7**	**142.9**	**145.4**	**146.0**	**146.7**	**147.3**	**148.4**	**148.3**	**148.8**	**152.4**
Manufacture of beverages	174	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7
Manufacture of beverages	174	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7
Manufacture of wines	**2**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**	**102.3**
Manufacture of malt liquors and malt	**169**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**	**127.6**
Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and	**3**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**	**142.4**
Manufacture of tobacco products	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacture of tobacco products	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacture of tobacco products	**3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Manufacture of textiles	5	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8
Manufacture of other textiles	5	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8
Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	**5**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**	**92.8**
Manufacture of leather and related products	24	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3
Manufacture of footwear	24	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3
Manufacture of footwear	**24**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**	**97.3**
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture;	1	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw	1	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials.	**1**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Monthly Evolution of Producer Price Index

Appendix 5(3)

December 2010 = 100

Activity	Weights	YEAR 2020- 2021											
		Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Rwanda	**1000**	**143.0**	**144.0**	**142.7**	**142.9**	**145.4**	**146.0**	**146.7**	**147.3**	**148.4**	**148.3**	**148.8**	**152.4**
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2	111	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2	111.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1
Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	**2**	**111.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**	**136.1**
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	19	100	101	100	102	100	101	101	101	105	106	106	106
Printing and service activities related to printing	19	100.2	100.9	100.3	102.3	100.2	101.0	101.0	101.0	105.4	105.9	106.2	106.2
Printing and service activities related to printing (to combine	**19**	**100.2**	**100.9**	**100.3**	**102.3**	**100.2**	**101.0**	**101.0**	**101.0**	**105.4**	**105.9**	**106.2**	**106.2**
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	29	130.6	130.7	131.0	135.2	135.1	135.4	135.3	135.3	135.4	147.4	147.6	147.6
Manufacture of other chemical products	29	130.6	130.7	131.0	135.2	135.1	135.4	135.3	135.3	135.4	147.4	147.6	147.6
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink	**8**	**128.5**	**128.5**	**128.5**	**128.5**	**128.5**	**128.5**	**128.5**	**128.5**	**128.5**	**167.1**	**167.1**	**167.1**
Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing	**18**	**133.7**	**133.7**	**133.7**	**138.4**	**138.4**	**138.4**	**138.4**	**138.4**	**138.4**	**139.5**	**139.5**	**139.5**
Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	**2**	**114.0**	**114.8**	**118.8**	**133.3**	**132.7**	**136.3**	**135.1**	**134.8**	**135.7**	**123.4**	**127.2**	**127.2**
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical	0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical	0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical	**0**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**100.1**
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	11	171.6	173.9	173.2	173.7	173.7	174.1	174.1	174.1	174.3	176.9	178.9	200.7
Manufacture of rubber products	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	**3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Manufacture of plastics products	8	90.3	90.3	89.4	90.0	90.0	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	93.9	93.9	117.6
Manufacture of plastics products	**8**	**90.3**	**90.3**	**89.4**	**90.0**	**90.0**	**90.7**	**90.7**	**90.7**	**90.7**	**93.9**	**93.9**	**117.6**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Monthly Evolution of Producer Price Index

Appendix 5(4)

December 2010 = 100

Activity	Weights	YEAR 2020- 2021											
		Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Rwanda	**1000**	**143.0**	**144.0**	**142.7**	**142.9**	**145.4**	**146.0**	**146.7**	**147.3**	**148.4**	**148.3**	**148.8**	**152.4**
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	31	110.2	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.5	112.3	114.3	114.3
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	31	110.2	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.5	112.3	114.3	114.3
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	**31**	**110.2**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.5**	**112.3**	**112.3**	**112.3**	**112.5**	**112.3**	**114.3**	**114.3**
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	29	143.7	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	29	143.7	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	**29**	**143.7**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**	**144.9**
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	**1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**	**156.1**
Manufacture of furniture	9	112.1	113.4	113.4	113.4	115.4	115.4	115.8	115.8	115.8	114.9	122.5	122.5
Manufacture of furniture	9	112.1	113.4	113.4	113.4	115.4	115.4	115.8	115.8	115.8	114.9	122.5	122.5
Manufacture of furniture	**9**	**112.1**	**113.4**	**113.4**	**113.4**	**115.4**	**115.4**	**115.8**	**115.8**	**115.8**	**114.9**	**122.5**	**122.5**
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	58	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	58	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	58	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	**58**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**	**179.5**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	129	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6
Water collection, treatment and supply	129	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6
Water collection, treatment and supply	129	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6	190.6
Water collection, treatment and supply	**129**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**	**190.6**
Information and communication	3	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Publishing activities	3	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	3	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Book publishing	**1**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**	**185.8**
Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals	**3**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**	**200.1**

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

CENTRAL BANK SURVEY (in Frw million) **Appendix 6**

DESCRIPTION	NET FOREIGN ASSETS			CLAIMS ON DOMESTIC SECTORS								NET DOMESTIC CREDIT (12)=(6)+(9)+(10)+(11)	OTHER ITEMS NET (13)	NET DOMESTIC ASSETS (14)=(12)+(13)	RESERVE MONEY			
				NET CREDIT TO GOVERNMENT			NET CLAIMS ON BANKS											
	FOREIGN ASSETS (1)	FOREIGN LIABILITIES (2)	NET FOREIGN ASSETS (3)=(1)-(2)	CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT (4)	LIABILITIES TO GOVERNMENT (5)	NET CREDIT TO GOVERNMENT (6)=(4)-(5)	BORROWING (7)	LENDING (8)	NET CREDIT TO BANKS (9)=(8)-(7)	CLAIMS ON OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (10)	LOAN TO PRIVATE SECTOR (STAFF) (11)				CURRENCY OUT OF BNR (1)	BANKS DEPOSITS (2)	NON BANK DEPOSITS (3)	RESERVE MONEY (4)=(1)+(2)+ (3)
June 2015	614,106.3	79,171.0	**534,935.2**	39,006.8	135,664.0	-96,657.2	81,338.2	161.6	-81,176.6	450.0	9,706.7	-167,677.1	-94,455.1	**-262,132.2**	165,821.2	103,900.0	3,081.8	272,803.0
June-16	732,069.0	161,209.7	**570,859.4**	43,125.3	168,498.3	-125,373.0	44,443.4	8,954.0	-35,489.4	15,820.7	10,864.5	-134,177.2	-120,650.5	**-254,827.6**	182,823.8	130,246.6	2,961.4	316,031.7
June-17	819,758.2	207,127.0	**612,631.2**	79,145.7	184,936.1	-105,790.3	90,120.9	28,858.4	-61,262.5	15,014.9	11,022.6	-141,015.3	-164,255.3	**-305,270.6**	190,623.7	113,736.3	3,000.6	307,360.6
June-18	977,545.1	259,002.3	**718,542.7**	84,851.5	203,072.8	-118,221.2	120,599.8	55,581.4	-65,018.4	12,994.3	10,610.9	-159,634.4	-186,424.0	**-346,058.4**	211,527.2	154,961.5	5,995.6	372,484.3
June-19	1,125,680.9	282,862.5	**842,818.4**	35,952.4	251,201.5	-215,249.1	62,030.7	53,703.5	-8,327.2	13,653.8	10,833.4	-199,089.1	-214,259.0	**-413,348.1**	234,288.6	182,828.6	12,353.2	429,470.3
June-20	1,558,332.8	280,352.3	**1,277,980.5**	31,853.7	549,652.7	-517,799.1	110,184.5	78,562.5	-31,622.0	18,639.6	10,923.8	-519,857.7	-264,716.7	**-784,574.3**	265,438.2	213,530.3	14,437.6	493,406.1
June-21	1,566,124.1	275,976.3	**1,290,147.8**	24,303.3	558,599.3	-534,296.0	128,251.9	173,209.8	44,957.9	29,920.3	12,106.9	-447,310.9	-316,737.9	**-764,048.9**	296,613.1	222,864.2	6,621.7	526,099.0
2016																		
January	628,443.8	80,045.2	**548,398.5**	41,635.1	188,594.5	-146,959.5	48,248.3	8,954.0	-39,294.3	15,820.7	11,097.2	-159,335.8	-106,205.0	**-265,540.8**	165,151.4	115,527.0	2,179.3	282,857.7
February	627,785.2	83,175.4	**544,609.8**	38,572.8	191,764.2	-153,191.4	41,811.7	8,954.0	-32,857.7	15,820.7	11,214.4	-159,013.9	-108,044.0	**-267,057.9**	163,750.0	112,203.4	1,598.6	277,551.9
March	624,869.1	82,011.1	**542,858.0**	39,759.4	202,620.9	-162,861.4	33,356.4	8,954.0	-24,402.4	15,820.7	11,365.8	-160,077.3	-106,450.6	**-266,527.9**	163,440.6	111,107.8	1,781.7	276,330.1
April	637,259.4	83,211.2	**554,048.2**	38,071.1	218,782.0	-180,710.9	18,395.7	8,954.0	-9,441.7	15,820.7	11,248.0	-163,083.9	-107,761.9	**-270,845.8**	167,528.9	114,188.1	1,485.4	283,202.4
May	626,863.2	83,477.7	**543,385.5**	38,071.1	203,699.6	-165,628.5	5,705.4	8,954.0	3,248.6	15,820.7	10,709.9	-135,849.2	-112,001.7	**-247,851.0**	173,088.8	120,918.2	1,527.6	295,534.5
June	732,069.0	161,209.7	**570,859.4**	43,125.3	168,498.3	-125,373.0	44,443.4	8,954.0	-35,489.4	15,820.7	10,864.5	-134,177.2	-120,650.5	**-254,827.6**	182,823.8	130,246.6	2,961.4	316,031.7
July	726,837.8	162,486.3	**564,351.5**	45,913.1	191,233.3	-145,320.2	43,491.6	8,954.0	-34,537.6	15,820.7	11,794.6	-152,242.5	-119,588.5	**-271,831.0**	178,732.6	112,901.0	886.8	292,520.5
August	695,172.6	165,484.9	**529,687.7**	75,489.1	206,694.3	-131,205.2	12,690.4	8,954.0	-3,736.4	15,820.7	11,876.7	-107,244.2	-129,945.3	**-237,189.5**	168,423.8	122,447.8	1,626.6	292,498.3
September	708,749.6	166,129.2	**542,620.4**	58,129.1	225,488.0	-167,358.9	12,726.3	8,954.0	-3,772.3	15,820.7	11,867.1	-143,443.3	-122,077.0	**-265,520.3**	161,895.0	113,788.0	1,417.1	277,100.1
October	726,612.7	165,467.3	**561,145.4**	58,348.1	216,959.4	-158,611.3	22,769.9	8,954.0	-13,815.9	15,820.7	11,784.7	-144,821.8	-138,558.2	**-283,380.0**	159,746.4	116,546.9	1,472.1	277,765.4
November	721,491.5	162,204.2	**559,287.3**	72,923.2	221,828.2	-148,905.0	12,263.9	8,954.0	-3,309.9	15,820.7	11,674.2	-124,720.0	-143,585.1	**-268,305.2**	158,378.7	129,971.6	2,631.9	290,982.1
December	821,000.9	161,102.9	**659,898.0**	37,525.7	250,703.3	-213,177.5	42,797.6	8,954.0	-33,843.6	15,820.7	11,498.4	-219,702.0	-137,407.4	**-357,109.5**	176,698.8	122,765.2	3,324.5	302,788.5
2017																		
January	865,223.0	201,941.5	**663,281.5**	47,858.7	261,505.1	-213,646.3	51,320.5	8,954.0	-42,366.5	15,820.7	11,589.6	-228,602.5	-139,372.8	**-367,975.3**	170,962.1	121,537.8	2,806.2	295,306.1
February	803,638.1	201,632.3	**602,005.8**	56,665.9	215,821.8	-159,156.0	58,463.9	13,068.9	-45,395.0	15,820.7	11,444.7	-177,285.4	-139,627.1	**-316,912.5**	172,443.5	108,531.0	4,118.8	285,093.2
March	798,753.6	202,477.0	**596,276.6**	66,819.7	230,542.5	-163,722.8	38,732.9	13,315.6	-25,417.4	15,417.8	11,337.7	-162,384.6	-141,380.1	**-303,764.7**	174,533.4	116,344.3	1,634.2	292,511.9
April	787,120.0	203,930.6	**583,189.3**	71,391.7	234,580.0	-163,188.3	31,881.3	17,448.7	-14,432.6	15,417.8	11,226.2	-150,976.9	-136,226.1	**-287,203.0**	175,751.9	117,346.7	2,887.8	295,986.4
May	781,465.1	205,889.3	**575,575.8**	67,410.7	192,987.0	-125,576.3	44,589.4	21,831.8	-22,757.6	15,014.9	11,093.8	-122,225.2	-139,316.0	**-261,541.2**	181,805.0	128,722.2	3,507.3	314,034.6
June	819,758.2	207,127.0	**612,631.2**	79,145.7	184,936.1	-105,790.3	90,120.9	28,858.4	-61,262.5	15,014.9	11,022.6	-141,015.3	-164,255.3	**-305,270.6**	190,623.7	113,736.3	3,000.6	307,360.6
July	845,611.1	233,578.8	**612,032.3**	46,379.7	184,160.1	-137,780.3	77,178.9	37,163.3	-40,015.6	15,014.9	11,573.4	-151,207.7	-147,060.1	**-298,267.8**	189,120.4	122,074.4	2,569.7	313,764.5
August	821,879.5	233,221.2	**588,658.3**	66,607.7	185,476.4	-118,868.6	72,973.9	39,051.8	-33,922.1	15,014.9	11,593.2	-126,182.6	-148,635.8	**-274,818.4**	182,041.4	128,741.5	3,057.0	313,839.9
September	816,782.2	232,296.2	**584,486.0**	66,031.7	204,259.5	-138,227.7	63,084.7	39,049.4	-24,035.3	14,612.0	11,634.4	-136,016.6	-146,445.8	**-282,462.4**	176,323.6	122,750.0	2,950.0	302,023.6
October	851,990.5	231,600.1	**620,390.4**	50,506.5	200,159.9	-149,653.4	114,170.9	60,019.7	-54,151.1	14,612.0	11,474.1	-177,718.5	-151,003.9	**-328,722.4**	172,367.0	116,230.6	3,070.3	291,667.9
November	846,928.7	235,046.0	**611,882.6**	69,174.5	197,806.2	-128,631.7	104,907.8	59,556.5	-45,351.4	14,407.5	11,511.7	-148,063.9	-157,289.8	**-305,353.7**	174,123.0	128,852.9	3,553.1	306,528.9
December	984,926.8	235,474.2	**749,452.6**	37,322.5	276,296.5	-238,973.9	95,164.8	59,555.3	-35,609.5	14,004.6	11,343.3	-249,235.5	-170,729.4	**-419,964.9**	195,856.0	131,842.0	1,789.8	329,487.7
2018																		
January	991,187.5	263,702.6	**727,484.8**	78,786.5	269,322.4	-190,535.9	133,562.2	59,546.1	-74,016.1	14,004.6	11,252.4	-239,295.0	-150,349.1	**-389,644.1**	186,560.2	139,226.2	12,054.3	337,840.7
February	998,363.2	263,745.8	**734,617.4**	79,889.5	252,245.2	-172,355.7	162,524.1	61,206.5	-101,317.5	14,004.6	11,260.8	-248,407.8	-160,120.7	**-408,528.5**	186,605.4	135,713.7	3,769.9	326,088.9
March	999,442.6	267,059.0	**732,383.6**	71,911.5	229,353.9	-157,442.4	164,590.7	61,082.6	-103,508.1	14,004.6	11,068.1	-235,877.7	-162,197.8	**-398,075.5**	194,726.7	128,782.3	10,799.1	334,308.1
April	972,678.8	263,785.4	**708,893.4**	67,455.5	224,345.1	-156,889.5	125,420.4	57,374.1	-68,046.3	13,601.7	10,935.4	-200,398.7	-167,148.5	**-367,547.2**	201,036.8	133,998.7	6,310.6	341,346.2
May	950,165.1	261,311.0	**688,854.1**	86,102.5	201,569.9	-115,467.4	134,687.5	57,378.3	-77,309.2	13,397.2	10,773.1	-168,606.2	-174,519.5	**-343,125.7**	202,835.5	136,851.4	6,041.4	345,728.4
June	977,545.1	259,002.3	**718,542.7**	84,851.5	203,072.8	-118,221.2	120,599.8	55,581.4	-65,018.4	12,994.3	10,610.9	-159,634.4	-186,424.0	**-346,058.4**	211,527.2	154,961.5	5,995.6	372,484.3
July	930,672.8	259,127.3	**671,545.5**	97,359.5	220,423.3	-123,063.8	122,293.6	55,739.9	-66,553.8	13,444.3	11,427.3	-164,746.0	-160,799.0	**-325,545.0**	209,384.7	130,360.9	6,254.9	346,000.5
August	975,060.5	263,480.4	**711,580.0**	88,722.5	244,860.5	-156,138.0	124,215.0	67,507.8	-56,707.1	12,994.3	11,301.5	-188,549.3	-175,721.3	**-364,270.6**	201,825.4	139,066.0	6,418.0	347,309.4
September	984,359.6	263,592.5	**720,767.1**	84,667.5	247,207.1	-162,539.6	130,049.1	66,984.7	-63,064.4	12,591.4	11,185.7	-201,826.9	-176,910.6	**-378,737.4**	196,448.0	139,743.1	5,838.6	342,029.7
October	932,286.0	261,276.6	**671,009.4**	94,108.4	217,124.3	-123,015.9	109,830.1	60,855.6	-48,974.4	12,591.4	11,047.9	-148,351.1	-183,342.2	**-331,693.3**	198,590.0	135,252.9	5,473.2	339,316.1
November	905,850.5	261,170.3	**644,680.1**	113,296.4	214,958.6	-101,662.2	93,781.8	63,031.5	-30,750.3	12,386.9	11,261.4	-108,764.2	-179,358.4	**-288,122.6**	199,850.1	151,061.7	5,645.8	356,557.6
December	1,159,600.0	257,700.0	**901,900.0**	35,952.4	328,751.5	-292,799.1	122,042.1	65,671.0	-56,371.0	11,984.0	11,382.2	-325,803.9	-193,696.1	**-519,500.0**	225,200.0	155,100.0	2,100.0	382,400.0
2019																		
January	1,138,996.6	296,099.2	**842,897.4**	38,762.4	279,531.4	-240,769.0	151,861.9	65,669.8	-86,192.2	11,984.0	11,261.1	-303,716.1	-174,255.3	**-477,971.4**	208,333.9	150,207.9	6,384.2	364,926.0
February	1,131,591.4	294,322.5	**837,269.0**	35,952.4	266,893.0	-230,940.6	150,563.1	64,151.4	-86,411.7	11,984.0	11,101.6	-294,266.8	-181,757.0	**-476,023.7**	207,874.5	148,070.7	5,300.0	361,245.2
March	1,122,885.3	292,624.4	**830,260.9**	36,098.4	231,243.2	-195,144.8	157,878.3	65,225.8	-92,652.4	11,581.1	11,121.7	-265,094.5	-177,450.3	**-442,544.8**	215,595.4	166,788.1	5,332.6	387,716.1
April	1,084,054.0	299,523.8	**784,530.2**	35,952.4	225,449.2	-189,496.8	115,453.5	61,099.9	-54,353.7	11,581.1	11,291.6	-220,977.8	-185,166.0	**-406,143.8**	222,395.7	151,270.5	4,720.1	378,386.4
May	1,057,022.3	296,445.2	**760,577.1**	42,859.4	203,606.3	-160,746.9	116,006.6	60,975.8	-55,030.8	14,056.8	10,875.5	-190,845.4	-190,934.0	**-381,779.4**	225,914.7	147,123.5	5,759.6	378,797.7
June	1,125,680.9	306,317.8	**819,363.1**	35,952.4	227,746.2	-191,793.8	62,030.7	53,703.5	-8,327.2	13,653.8	10,833.4	-175,633.7	-214,259.0	**-389,892.7**	234,288.6	182,828.6	12,353.2	429,470.3
July	1,057,282.5	303,699.1	**753,583.4**	54,561.4	217,738.5	-163,177.1	51,433.7	48,227.9	-3,205.8	13,654.8	11,912.0	-140,816.2	-205,183.5	**-345,999.7**	232,551.9	162,608.9	12,422.9	407,583.6
August	1,057,595.2	302,238.9	**755,356.3**	57,799.4	232,953.7	-175,154.3	49,533.0	57,051.0	7,518.1	13,654.8	11,820.9	-142,160.6	-213,356.7	**-355,517.3**	221,737.8	166,268.6	11,832.6	399,839.0
September	1,065,163.2	298,713.3	**766,449.9**	45,979.4	239,462.7	-193,483.3	49,747.4	62,051.0	12,303.6	13,251.8	11,731.8	-156,196.0	-221,014.5	**-377,210.5**	217,100.6	160,767.0	11,371.8	389,239.4
October	1,131,148.3	300,473.0	**830,675.3**	47,148.7	284,211.1	-237,062.5	51,655.5	59,881.5	8,225.9	13,250.9	11,682.8	-203,902.8	-210,572.5	**-414,475.3**	220,277.8	180,456.3	15,465.9	416,200.0
November	1,138,698.8	298,192.6	**840,506.2**	31,853.7	266,973.5	-235,119.9	50,523.5	48,611.0	-1,912.5	13,046.5	11,643.7	-212,342.2	-217,394.1	**-429,736.3**	221,238.8	176,032.0	13,499.2	410,770.0
December	1,328,808.6	312,028.5	**1,016,780.1**	31,853.7	402,329.6	-370,476.0	63,781.6	61,678.7	-2,102.9	12,643.6	11,498.2	-348,437.1	-220,308.1	**-568,745.2**	255,658.4	176,769.9	15,606.7	448,035.0
2020																		
January	1,320,888.4	311,440.7	**1,009,447.8**	31,853.7	408,768.1	-376,914.4	62,484.8	60,309.5	-2,175.2	18,196.0	11,445.6	-349,448.0	-229,674.7	**-579,122.7**	235,732.5	181,242.5	13,350.0	430,325.0
February	1,312,430.2	308,605.7	**1,003,824.4**	31,853.7	375,698.8	-343,845.1	61,533.5	72,171.8	10,638.3	18,196.0	11,321.3	-303,689.5	-239,017.2	**-542,706.8**	238,712.6	207,456.1	14,949.0	461,117.7
March	1,292,529.3	315,381.9	**977,147.4**	31,853.7	364,260.1	-332,406.4	65,656.9	84,005.4	18,348.4	17,260.4	11,180.2	-285,617.4	-247,362.2	**-532,979.6**	243,670.3	181,734.7	18,762.8	444,167.8
April	1,366,014.8	305,850.4	**1,060,164.4**	31,853.7	440,758.2	-408,904.6	72,833.5	85,227.0	12,393.5	17,260.4	10,982.6	-368,268.0	-251,894.7	**-620,162.7**	239,514.1	181,938.9	18,548.7	440,001.7
May	1,371,360.4	302,250.4	**1,069,110.0**	31,853.7	377,184.9	-345,331.2	75,638.2	73,798.3	-1,839.9	18,387.9	10,850.7	-317,932.5	-258,034.3	**-575,966.8**	255,303.0	218,745.8	19,094.4	493,143.2
June	1,558,332.8	305,267.4	**1,253,065.4**	31,853.7	524,737.7	-492,884.0	110,184.5	78,562.5	-31,622.0	18,639.6	10,923.8	-494,942.6	-265,879.2	**-760,821.8**	265,438.2	207,435.2	19,370.2	492,243.6
July	1,651,778.1	311,096.1	**1,340,682.0**	31,853.7	629,423.6	-597,569.9	76,974.0	89,415.0	12,441.0	18,362.0	12,341.1	-554,425.8	-268,030.8	**-822,456.6**	262,428.3	237,998.5	17,798.6	518,225.4
August	1,620,436.2	313,929.3	**1,306,506.9**	31,853.7	615,056.1	-583,202.4	89,709.8	106,438.0	16,728.1	30,211.9	12,205.7	-524,056.7	-271,383.5	**-795,440.2**	262,843.0	225,006.7	23,217.0	511,066.7
September	1,703,494.9	312,030.5	**1,391,464.4**	24,303.3	718,904.1	-694,600.8	90,361.7	117,157.9	26,796.3	29,809.0	12,488.2	-625,507.3	-267,367.4	**-892,874.7**	266,404.6	214,377.4	17,807.7	498,589.7
October	1,651,492.2	298,177.8	**1,353,314.4**	24,303.3	709,754.2	-685,450.8	81,402.3	145,876.5	64,474.2	29,809.0	12,595.7	-578,572.0	-279,417.0	**-857,988.9**	265,628.4	208,469.0	21,228.0	495,325.4
November	1,594,559.3	302,465.6	**1,292,093.7**	24,303.3	633,076.7	-608,773.4	80,628.8	161,443.9	80,815.1	29,604.6	12,395.8	-485,957.9	-283,104.9	**-769,062.8**	260,694.8	249,695.1	12,641.0	523,030.9
December	1,731,014.0	302,906.5	**1,428,107.4**	24,303.3	771,693.6	-747,390.2	90,742.4	193,722.9	102,980.5	29,092.5	12,365.9	-602,951.3	-279,828.4	**-882,779.7**	286,875.1	249,050.2	9,402.4	545,327.7
2021																		
January	1,640,972.7	302,480.3	**1,338,492.4**	24,303.3	747,777.8	-723,474.5	105,624.3	248,230.2	142,605.9	30,137.3	12,307.5	-538,423.9	-279,230.3	**-817,654.1**	268,589.8	246,405.3	5,843.2	520,838.3
February	1,571,412.5	300,430.7	**1,270,981.9**	24,303.3	659,096.2	-634,792.9	105,815.8	244,766.0	138,950.2	31,933.1	12,307.5	-451,602.1	-279,393.4	**-730,995.5**	274,110.4	254,349.0	11,526.9	539,986.4
March	1,628,431.3	292,068.3	**1,336,363.0**	24,303.3	684,541.7	-660,238.4	103,773.7	225,219.1	121,445.4	31,530.2	12,214.1	-495,048.7	-289,054.9	**-784,103.6**	271,351.0	270,727.6	10,180.7	552,259.4
April	1,613,072.6	275,742.6	**1,337,329.9**	24,303.3	731,682.6	-707,379.3	122,024.5	267,568.5	145,544.0	31,530.2	12,259.5	-518,045.5	-292,487.6	**-810,533.1**	274,942.8	239,982.1	11,871.9	526,796.8
May	1,572,246.4	279,769.4	**1,292,477.0**	24,303.3	634,315.1	-610,011.7	121,555.2	248,169.1	126,614.0	30,432.3	12,090.5	-440,875.0	-290,783.8	**-731,658.7**	284,426.0	268,130.3	8,261.9	560,818.3
June	1,566,124.1	275,976.3	**1,290,147.8**	24,303.3	558,599.3	-534,296.0	128,251.9	173,209.8	44,957.9	29,920.3	12,106.9	-447,310.9	-316,737.9	**-764,048.9**	296,613.1	222,864.2	6,621.7	526,099.0

Source : NBR

OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY (BK, I&M, GT BANK, ECOBANK, ACCESS BANK, COGEBANQUE, BHR, UOB, BPR, KCB RWANDA, CCP, UNGUKA, AGASEKE, ZIGAMA CSS , EQUITY BANK , AB BANK, CRANE BANK/ CBA)

Appendix 7

(in FRW million)

DESCRIPTION	ASSETS												
	CLAIMS ON BNR					FOREIGN ASSETS (6)	CLAIMS ON BANKS* (7)	CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT** (8)	CREDIT TO ECONOMY			ASSETS NON CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE (12)***	TOTAL ASSETS (13)=(5)+(6)+(7)+(8)+(11)+(12)
	Reserves			Other Claims (4)	Total claims (5)=(3)+(4)				CLAIMS ON PUBLIC ENTREPRISES (9)	CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR (10)	TOTAL CLAIMS ON THE ECONOMY (11)=(9)+(10)		
	Deposits (1)	Cash in vault (2)	Total Reserves (3)= (1)+(2)										
December 2009	25,397.6	9,486.0	34,883.6	73,220.9	108,104.5	107,466.2	17,922.6	28,010.4	3,021.4	349,601.9	352,623.3	80,207.0	694,333.9
December 2010	24,560.6	13,662.1	38,222.7	68,734.5	106,957.2	146,776.8	23,532.4	78,834.2	3,213.6	390,577.6	393,791.2	110,054.4	859,946.2
December 2011	43,458.3	15,154.6	58,612.9	96,677.3	155,290.2	157,348.8	11,428.6	80,088.6	2,800.1	502,319.9	505,120.1	142,638.0	1,051,914.3
June 2012	46,186.1	18,287.8	64,473.9	121,951.5	186,425.4	109,488.1	15,454.9	103,927.7	2,576.5	593,801.6	596,378.2	153,792.4	1,165,466.7
June 2013	54,519.2	21,365.4	75,884.6	90,229.2	166,113.8	146,120.7	20,481.3	111,746.6	998.1	708,903.9	709,902.0	171,700.9	1,326,065.4
June 2014	73,138.2	25,715.5	98,853.7	100,084.5	198,938.3	297,321.8	48,237.7	166,618.9	2,720.0	803,460.7	806,180.7	174,973.2	1,692,270.6
June 2015	103,690.3	30,875.4	134,565.7	75,696.4	210,262.1	204,444.6	48,034.3	248,019.4	14,270.7	1,026,761.4	1,041,032.1	198,321.5	1,950,114.0
June 2016	130,246.6	32,029.0	162,275.5	44,443.4	206,718.9	158,014.2	63,314.3	275,142.3	40,323.2	1,260,286.7	1,300,609.9	212,348.9	2,216,148.6
June 2017	113,736.3	30,942.2	144,678.5	90,120.9	234,799.4	282,065.1	54,209.5	265,298.1	44,295.2	1,363,858.6	1,408,153.8	235,905.2	2,480,431.2
June-18	154,961.5	29,938.1	184,899.6	120,599.8	305,499.4	248,719.8	89,357.2	356,700.5	85,446.8	1,467,640.8	1,553,087.5	249,768.5	2,803,132.9
June-19	182,828.6	33,012.2	215,840.8	62,030.7	277,871.5	225,202.6	101,113.8	446,018.4	126,306.2	1,729,895.2	1,856,201.4	343,976.7	3,250,384.4
June-20	213,530.3	35,709.2	249,239.5	110,184.5	359,424.0	256,237.7	156,175.8	657,516.6	142,806.0	1,973,586.4	2,116,392.4	302,039.5	3,847,786.0
June-21	222,864.2	42,888.0	265,752.2	128,251.9	394,004.1	347,522.0	182,940.0	847,988.5	129,777.9	2,348,284.5	2,478,062.4	425,584.0	4,676,101.1
2016													
January	115,527.0	27,585.5	143,112.5	48,248.3	191,360.8	164,764.1	71,007.4	259,141.3	4,804.0	1,191,824.1	1,196,628.0	205,693.4	2,088,595.0
February	112,203.4	29,444.0	141,647.4	41,811.7	183,459.0	168,770.8	64,739.3	266,650.3	11,849.4	1,194,898.9	1,206,748.3	212,994.7	2,103,362.5
March	111,107.8	30,479.7	141,587.5	33,356.4	174,943.9	142,075.0	68,527.5	275,948.5	35,369.3	1,207,636.5	1,243,005.8	205,807.3	2,110,308.0
April	114,188.1	28,257.4	142,445.5	18,395.7	160,841.2	151,993.3	73,634.4	247,793.5	40,227.4	1,229,957.3	1,270,184.7	205,712.8	2,110,159.9
May	120,918.2	31,035.4	151,953.6	5,705.4	157,659.0	150,575.7	68,770.9	261,623.2	40,555.1	1,245,193.2	1,285,748.3	206,023.0	2,130,400.2
June	130,246.6	32,029.0	162,275.5	44,443.4	206,718.9	158,014.2	63,314.3	275,142.3	40,323.2	1,260,286.7	1,300,609.9	212,348.9	2,216,148.6
July	112,901.0	31,552.6	144,453.6	43,491.6	187,945.3	160,924.4	55,238.3	271,993.6	38,783.2	1,268,465.3	1,307,248.5	229,418.4	2,212,768.5
August	122,447.8	31,334.4	153,782.2	12,690.4	166,472.6	168,742.6	71,714.6	260,130.6	39,347.5	1,275,461.7	1,314,809.3	219,812.4	2,201,682.1
September	113,788.0	28,333.7	142,121.7	12,726.3	154,848.0	163,846.5	63,597.4	241,819.7	40,597.9	1,293,245.9	1,333,843.8	219,495.2	2,177,450.5
October	116,546.9	29,549.7	146,096.6	22,769.9	168,866.5	168,312.0	68,391.5	232,050.1	39,698.4	1,310,819.1	1,350,517.5	221,226.9	2,209,364.5
November	129,971.6	31,118.4	161,089.9	12,263.9	173,353.8	236,714.1	58,897.9	238,607.9	42,263.8	1,254,761.9	1,297,025.7	232,803.2	2,237,401.7
December	122,765.2	30,848.4	153,613.6	42,797.6	196,411.1	257,182.2	68,314.1	246,978.0	43,726.9	1,257,699.4	1,301,426.3	224,172.2	2,294,483.9
2017													
January	121,537.8	30,494.5	152,032.4	51,320.5	203,352.9	234,301.4	64,642.0	243,817.6	45,782.4	1,270,485.9	1,316,268.4	245,853.4	2,308,235.5
February	108,531.0	33,120.0	141,651.0	58,463.9	200,114.9	240,912.4	61,515.2	242,570.6	45,950.6	1,285,584.1	1,331,534.7	241,905.8	2,318,553.6
March	116,344.3	31,492.1	147,836.4	38,732.9	186,569.4	250,246.6	53,787.5	252,853.2	45,414.9	1,322,853.9	1,368,268.8	244,790.0	2,356,515.5
April	117,346.7	28,402.6	145,749.3	31,881.3	177,630.6	267,464.7	61,724.7	246,021.8	45,336.7	1,338,100.0	1,383,436.8	242,912.1	2,379,190.6
May	128,722.2	29,656.9	158,379.2	44,589.4	202,968.6	263,152.6	62,096.4	249,783.4	44,815.5	1,344,381.9	1,389,197.4	230,649.9	2,397,848.3
June	113,736.3	30,942.2	144,678.5	90,120.9	234,799.4	282,065.1	54,209.5	265,298.1	44,295.2	1,363,858.6	1,408,153.8	235,905.2	2,480,431.2
July	122,074.4	31,235.7	153,310.1	77,178.9	230,489.0	236,375.9	51,077.6	295,330.9	43,646.6	1,354,507.4	1,398,154.0	249,459.7	2,460,887.0
August	128,741.5	30,522.7	159,264.3	72,973.9	232,238.1	253,487.5	50,476.9	304,091.6	43,481.7	1,371,345.9	1,414,827.7	268,038.7	2,523,160.5
September	122,750.0	28,380.1	151,130.0	63,084.7	214,214.8	267,498.1	66,388.0	305,646.3	43,099.5	1,382,681.3	1,425,780.8	276,081.2	2,555,609.2
October	116,230.6	32,556.2	148,786.8	114,170.9	262,957.7	253,536.2	54,418.9	307,686.8	41,463.8	1,406,283.5	1,447,747.2	295,454.8	2,621,801.6
November	128,852.9	30,265.0	159,117.9	104,907.8	264,025.7	228,551.9	62,367.1	289,996.5	45,428.3	1,416,247.4	1,461,675.7	299,837.9	2,606,454.7
December	131,842.0	33,123.9	164,965.9	95,164.8	260,130.7	219,448.8	66,069.9	297,346.6	46,101.5	1,438,898.2	1,484,999.8	305,121.0	2,633,116.7
2018													
January	139,226.2	32,990.2	172,216.4	133,562.2	305,778.6	262,613.0	64,612.4	350,501.3	68,843.2	1,404,268.8	1,473,112.1	256,100.2	2,712,717.5
February	135,713.7	32,031.9	167,745.6	162,524.1	330,269.6	271,035.1	72,316.3	353,849.2	80,247.5	1,410,730.0	1,490,977.5	254,354.1	2,772,801.8
March	128,782.3	29,851.7	158,634.0	164,590.7	323,224.7	251,374.1	76,491.9	352,656.9	84,926.5	1,424,000.6	1,508,927.1	273,445.4	2,786,120.2
April	133,998.7	31,383.6	165,382.3	125,420.4	290,802.7	246,439.9	73,827.7	332,666.4	79,100.4	1,439,062.9	1,518,163.3	252,224.3	2,714,124.3
May	136,851.4	33,197.9	170,049.3	134,687.5	304,736.8	247,602.4	74,048.2	340,253.0	78,743.9	1,447,376.1	1,526,120.0	252,447.1	2,745,207.5
June	154,961.5	29,938.1	184,899.6	120,599.8	305,499.4	248,719.8	89,357.2	356,700.5	85,446.8	1,467,640.8	1,553,087.5	249,768.5	2,803,132.9
July	130,360.9	36,279.8	166,640.7	122,293.6	288,934.3	285,572.1	89,357.2	358,545.3	71,552.0	1,454,628.7	1,526,180.7	260,897.9	2,809,487.5
August	139,066.0	32,944.7	172,010.7	124,215.0	296,225.7	263,181.3	97,519.5	383,892.0	82,948.8	1,472,185.9	1,555,134.6	252,589.5	2,848,542.7
September	139,743.1	33,881.1	173,624.2	130,049.1	303,673.3	266,517.3	85,116.3	387,800.8	84,943.0	1,486,658.5	1,571,601.4	269,521.3	2,884,230.3
October	135,252.9	35,885.2	171,138.1	109,830.1	280,968.2	269,442.1	85,837.3	389,060.6	88,702.1	1,493,889.3	1,582,591.4	280,836.1	2,888,735.7
November	151,061.7	33,424.6	184,486.3	93,781.8	278,268.1	310,684.0	92,553.8	369,529.8	83,702.7	1,542,998.3	1,626,700.9	269,748.0	2,947,484.6
December	155,100.0	41,641.5	196,741.5	122,042.1	318,783.6	324,622.6	79,205.9	355,862.7	95,167.9	1,598,734.3	1,693,902.1	298,865.1	3,071,242.0
2019													
January	150,207.9	37,719.9	187,927.7	151,861.9	339,789.7	267,485.3	101,751.5	364,785.9	95,045.6	1,619,271.2	1,714,316.8	288,896.5	3,077,025.6
February	148,070.7	35,461.0	183,531.7	150,563.1	334,094.8	292,032.2	99,938.2	368,735.7	94,011.3	1,623,155.7	1,717,167.0	289,427.9	3,101,395.8
March	166,788.1	33,204.7	199,992.8	157,878.3	357,871.1	273,632.5	100,136.1	381,575.2	104,381.5	1,653,151.6	1,757,533.1	306,800.0	3,177,548.0
April	151,270.5	36,860.2	188,130.7	115,453.5	303,584.2	263,149.3	104,503.5	410,687.3	104,893.1	1,692,336.6	1,797,229.8	321,380.9	3,200,535.1
May	147,123.5	33,940.0	181,063.5	116,006.6	297,070.1	216,850.5	99,523.0	409,504.6	126,084.7	1,713,692.9	1,839,777.7	336,868.9	3,199,594.7
June	182,828.6	33,012.2	215,840.8	62,030.7	277,871.5	225,202.6	101,113.8	446,018.4	126,306.2	1,729,895.2	1,856,201.4	339,920.5	3,246,328.3
July	162,608.9	36,444.1	199,053.0	51,433.7	250,486.7	265,091.3	118,867.8	420,230.1	122,254.4	1,740,107.4	1,862,361.8	325,715.4	3,242,753.2
August	166,268.6	33,632.0	199,900.6	49,533.0	249,433.5	237,139.1	109,250.5	426,402.2	140,538.2	1,777,326.7	1,917,864.9	319,140.9	3,259,231.0
September	160,767.0	32,747.8	193,514.8	49,747.4	243,262.2	247,828.2	95,204.9	430,039.8	123,537.4	1,789,048.0	1,912,585.5	313,423.0	3,242,343.6
October	180,456.3	33,613.5	214,069.8	51,655.5	265,725.3	232,240.2	109,055.1	442,332.8	136,905.5	1,783,254.4	1,920,159.8	318,296.6	3,287,809.8
November	176,032.0	34,243.4	210,275.4	50,523.5	260,798.9	236,863.8	128,253.0	471,493.9	135,488.3	1,800,086.4	1,935,574.7	336,045.2	3,369,029.5
December	176,769.9	41,639.6	218,409.6	63,781.6	282,191.2	278,497.2	124,637.1	491,847.7	128,966.9	1,801,884.6	1,930,851.5	322,990.5	3,431,015.1
2020													
January	181,242.5	37,539.3	218,781.9	62,484.8	281,266.6	305,984.8	139,390.4	526,793.4	110,336.0	1,839,056.5	1,949,392.5	327,140.5	3,529,968.3
February	207,456.1	35,092.7	242,548.9	61,533.5	304,082.4	334,685.9	138,695.9	560,928.5	118,244.9	1,850,940.8	1,969,185.8	322,905.9	3,630,484.3
March	181,734.7	32,564.6	214,299.3	65,656.9	279,956.2	305,301.4	141,262.9	581,293.0	115,478.3	1,857,491.5	1,972,969.8	339,412.8	3,620,196.2
April	181,938.9	30,056.9	211,995.9	72,833.5	284,829.4	303,497.8	140,264.5	602,576.2	116,833.6	1,899,673.8	2,016,507.4	365,718.9	3,713,394.2
May	218,745.8	33,105.4	251,851.2	75,638.2	327,489.4	256,370.0	159,721.8	618,206.5	115,818.2	1,912,543.7	2,028,361.9	357,292.0	3,747,441.6
June	207,435.2	35,709.2	243,144.4	110,184.5	353,328.9	256,237.7	156,175.8	657,516.6	142,806.0	1,977,265.1	2,120,071.1	316,365.8	3,859,695.9
July	237,998.5	36,392.1	274,390.6	76,974.0	351,364.6	259,442.4	174,985.9	659,430.0	141,108.3	1,982,454.3	2,123,562.6	374,491.7	3,943,277.2
August	225,006.7	37,669.4	262,676.0	89,709.8	352,385.9	268,268.6	167,438.9	675,785.8	141,673.2	2,041,675.9	2,183,349.2	352,703.2	3,999,931.5
September	214,377.4	42,412.7	256,790.1	90,361.7	347,151.8	284,509.2	182,195.4	686,077.2	139,451.5	2,086,999.3	2,226,450.8	322,178.3	4,048,563.4
October	208,469.0	41,077.4	249,546.4	81,402.3	330,948.8	290,336.1	141,783.0	700,138.9	138,229.5	2,114,059.6	2,252,289.1	357,874.0	4,073,369.9
November	249,695.1	41,067.6	290,762.7	80,628.8	371,391.5	316,132.9	154,185.4	712,543.4	135,284.8	2,154,208.7	2,289,493.5	350,544.0	4,194,290.6
December	249,050.2	43,295.6	292,345.8	90,742.4	383,088.2	337,305.6	166,469.7	742,817.4	139,903.6	2,182,895.5	2,322,799.0	375,754.0	4,328,233.9
2021													
January	246,405.3	42,906.9	289,312.2	105,624.3	394,936.5	365,511.6	140,207.8	744,889.3	137,852.5	2,202,356.7	2,340,209.2	391,831.5	4,377,585.9
February	254,349.0	42,369.1	296,718.1	105,815.8	402,533.9	404,532.4	119,394.4	756,541.5	142,313.3	2,236,072.9	2,378,386.2	401,167.9	4,462,556.4
March	270,727.6	42,049.8	312,777.4	103,773.7	416,551.1	424,151.0	112,800.1	777,558.6	137,538.2	2,257,802.5	2,395,340.7	414,731.8	4,541,133.3
April	239,982.1	43,435.8	283,417.9	122,024.5	405,442.4	375,777.5	114,854.4	788,090.3	135,880.6	2,320,279.4	2,456,160.0	399,130.8	4,539,455.3
May	268,130.3	41,980.5	310,110.9	121,555.2	431,666.0	374,357.0	105,064.9	782,623.5	167,776.6	2,288,576.3	2,456,352.9	384,550.6	4,534,615.0
June	222,864.2	42,888.0	265,752.2	128,251.9	394,004.1	347,522.0	182,940.0	847,988.5	129,777.9	2,348,284.5	2,478,062.4	425,584.0	4,676,101.1

Source : NBR

(*) Calculated by summing all ODCs deposits and loan to ODCs in the consolidated sectoral balance sheet

(**) Includes both central government and local government, but excludes Social Security Fund

(***) Other assets are adjusted with the difference between ODCs positions at the central bank and their own records

Appendix 7 (Cont'd)

OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY (BK, I&M, GT BANK, ACCESS BANK, COGEBANQUE, ECOBANK, UOB, BPR, KCB RWANDA, UNGUKA,BOA, ZIGAMA CSS , EQUITY BANK , AB BNK, CRANE BANK CBA)

(in FRW million)

DESCRIPTION	LIABILITIES										
	DEPOSITS INCLUDED IN BROAD MONEY				GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS* (5)	FOREIGN LIABILITIES (6)	LOAN FROM BNR (7)	SHARES AND OTHER EQUITY (8)	BANKS LIABILITIES** (9)	LIABILITIES NON CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE (10)***	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (11)=(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)+(8)+(9)+(10)
	TRANSFERABLE (1)	NONTRANSFERABLE (2)	FOREIGN CURRENCY (3)	DEPOSITS INCLUDED IN BROAD MONEY (4)=(1)+(2)+(3)							
December 2009	182,180.3	149,336.3	97,036.9	428,553.5	20,782.3	22,681.5	10,406.0	98,600.1	18,302.4	95,008.0	694,333.9
December 2010	238,255.9	181,227.2	99,229.5	518,712.6	24,930.2	31,336.0	8,787.4	125,584.9	20,906.6	129,687.8	859,945.5
December 2011	268,120.5	262,878.6	135,558.1	666,557.2	46,224.9	48,076.9	1,967.2	168,064.5	9,452.5	111,570.6	1,051,913.8
June 2012	318,814.2	305,137.5	132,254.5	756,206.1	52,060.5	47,455.3	1,176.8	180,636.3	16,207.0	111,724.1	1,165,466.2
June 2013	389,775.4	295,196.6	160,615.7	845,587.7	41,113.6	78,703.5	1,269.4	195,802.0	20,818.8	142,770.3	1,326,065.4
June 2014	453,853.8	391,172.8	259,479.9	1,104,506.5	37,596.7	124,429.5	225.9	212,250.7	40,600.1	172,661.2	1,692,270.5
June 2015	613,090.8	441,096.8	235,581.9	1,289,769.5	26,023.8	139,913.0	161.6	272,760.7	42,097.1	179,388.2	1,950,114.0
June 2016	639,971.3	512,439.6	269,209.7	1,421,620.6	25,406.7	161,324.9	10,584.2	323,868.2	61,626.0	211,717.9	2,216,148.6
June 2017	680,217.2	542,267.8	390,015.2	1,612,500.2	17,802.1	162,769.7	28,515.8	357,704.2	54,259.5	246,879.8	2,480,431.2
June 2018	697,340.9	614,449.0	446,185.9	1,757,975.8	49,388.4	166,475.9	55,581.4	409,356.9	90,081.3	274,273.2	2,803,132.9
June 2019	819,578.4	695,189.1	491,428.3	2,006,195.8	53,070.8	144,577.2	53,703.5	511,338.5	100,577.8	380,920.8	3,250,384.4
June 2020	939,315.8	877,145.9	569,902.6	2,386,364.3	63,621.7	229,312.7	78,562.5	580,171.9	151,425.6	358,327.3	3,847,785.9
June 2021	1,058,457.6	1,027,534.8	751,177.8	2,837,170.2	72,924.1	240,292.6	173,209.8	686,461.0	182,306.9	483,736.5	4,676,101.1
2016											
January	638,849.6	457,553.9	256,508.2	1,352,911.7	26,095.5	136,954.1	5,663.0	317,114.7	71,806.5	178,049.6	2,088,595.0
February	618,337.7	468,140.3	277,867.8	1,364,345.8	26,034.1	128,153.3	5,726.4	317,729.5	64,885.9	196,487.5	2,103,362.5
March	617,753.0	472,848.7	256,370.8	1,346,972.5	39,908.7	128,447.8	5,774.4	322,106.6	68,052.8	199,045.1	2,110,308.0
April	575,862.7	505,135.4	259,181.7	1,340,179.8	26,319.1	143,809.8	5,815.1	322,414.8	74,239.7	197,381.7	2,110,159.9
May	591,619.1	498,250.5	268,487.3	1,358,356.9	24,181.1	149,449.5	5,846.2	316,042.1	68,213.3	208,311.0	2,130,400.2
June	639,971.3	512,439.6	269,209.7	1,421,620.6	25,406.7	161,324.9	10,584.2	323,868.2	61,626.0	211,717.9	2,216,148.6
July	619,450.1	514,907.5	282,078.0	1,416,435.6	25,996.9	158,113.3	10,713.6	326,820.2	49,945.7	224,743.3	2,212,768.5
August	574,435.9	521,973.8	292,404.9	1,388,814.6	28,357.0	162,092.4	10,095.4	331,111.4	69,702.0	211,509.4	2,201,682.1
September	548,440.2	523,018.2	295,751.1	1,367,209.5	26,733.7	159,754.2	16,033.8	335,185.2	62,244.1	210,290.1	2,177,450.5
October	541,360.2	532,515.5	314,387.7	1,388,263.3	27,605.3	161,231.4	11,075.3	337,301.3	65,369.8	218,518.0	2,209,364.5
November	542,430.1	542,656.9	330,792.7	1,415,879.7	26,217.6	157,115.0	10,630.6	348,020.9	56,760.0	222,777.9	2,237,401.7
December	587,890.9	532,401.0	328,540.3	1,448,832.3	21,608.7	177,591.5	10,664.2	349,839.7	68,483.0	217,464.4	2,294,483.9
2017											
January	571,961.7	560,213.7	325,226.2	1,457,401.6	21,897.3	164,890.7	9,937.0	340,879.0	62,462.2	250,767.7	2,308,235.5
February	560,169.9	563,950.5	338,010.0	1,462,130.3	19,861.3	158,503.4	14,044.5	346,221.2	61,980.0	255,812.8	2,318,553.6
March	570,565.4	572,243.9	338,667.5	1,481,476.7	34,879.7	160,522.0	13,135.4	345,959.7	58,565.9	261,976.1	2,356,515.5
April	600,278.8	542,084.6	365,590.6	1,507,953.9	22,854.5	167,115.0	17,265.1	346,071.2	62,832.6	255,098.4	2,379,190.6
May	639,878.5	521,156.5	370,441.5	1,531,476.5	23,862.9	162,126.8	21,399.4	348,680.9	61,000.1	249,301.6	2,397,848.3
June	680,217.2	542,267.8	390,015.2	1,612,500.2	17,802.1	162,769.7	28,515.8	357,704.2	54,259.5	246,879.8	2,480,431.2
July	643,263.4	568,608.8	373,156.8	1,585,028.9	18,728.8	163,135.6	37,163.3	359,888.9	51,146.7	245,794.9	2,460,887.0
August	655,848.0	567,392.6	395,170.9	1,618,411.5	25,015.9	163,110.7	39,051.8	365,646.3	54,982.7	256,941.6	2,523,160.5
September	649,630.7	569,394.6	381,911.3	1,600,936.6	36,413.1	189,414.5	39,049.4	368,091.1	70,644.2	251,060.2	2,555,609.2
October	637,437.3	580,968.0	406,527.1	1,624,932.4	35,622.8	193,775.8	60,019.7	372,618.5	74,952.2	259,880.2	2,621,801.7
November	626,837.4	586,220.9	389,723.4	1,602,781.7	44,556.9	178,370.2	59,556.5	377,248.2	71,045.0	272,896.2	2,606,454.8
December	650,077.6	580,044.4	397,951.6	1,628,073.6	44,713.2	165,620.4	59,555.3	377,918.3	76,368.8	280,867.0	2,633,116.7
2018											
January	653,087.4	605,625.1	402,577.3	1,661,289.8	47,223.9	189,844.0	59,546.1	395,219.3	77,059.6	282,534.9	2,712,717.5
February	651,393.6	624,516.1	426,764.9	1,702,674.5	46,428.1	183,277.4	61,206.5	400,344.0	83,219.7	295,651.6	2,772,801.8
March	652,499.3	628,213.8	429,370.6	1,710,083.8	66,755.6	181,356.1	61,082.6	400,446.7	88,270.2	278,125.1	2,786,120.2
April	633,491.8	630,389.4	440,983.9	1,704,865.1	47,568.1	169,624.3	57,374.1	404,934.3	73,429.5	256,328.9	2,714,124.3
May	654,801.3	630,040.0	442,230.2	1,727,071.5	47,908.8	164,074.9	57,378.3	400,577.0	78,786.5	269,410.5	2,745,207.5
June	697,340.9	614,449.0	446,185.9	1,757,975.8	49,388.4	166,475.9	55,581.4	409,356.9	90,081.3	274,273.2	2,803,132.9
July	679,329.4	614,440.3	460,698.6	1,754,468.4	43,080.7	162,323.1	55,739.9	407,904.6	97,929.2	288,041.6	2,809,487.5
August	713,525.6	594,853.6	462,129.0	1,770,508.2	49,383.6	159,386.8	67,507.8	412,304.8	86,806.4	302,645.1	2,848,542.7
September	724,859.4	598,820.4	470,208.1	1,793,887.9	59,060.8	155,518.7	66,984.7	417,309.6	87,424.6	304,044.1	2,884,230.3
October	712,208.7	606,639.6	481,773.7	1,800,622.0	51,374.5	155,557.0	60,855.6	422,478.0	94,235.9	303,612.6	2,888,735.7
November	745,932.2	617,143.7	499,655.9	1,862,731.9	44,807.8	156,843.8	63,031.5	427,267.7	82,363.6	310,438.2	2,947,484.6
December	768,786.2	603,259.1	514,026.3	1,886,071.6	65,991.9	157,777.3	65,671.0	493,815.8	89,030.2	312,884.2	3,071,242.0
2019											
January	775,200.3	602,500.1	487,683.0	1,865,383.4	65,425.1	155,740.0	65,669.8	495,920.3	99,724.9	329,162.2	3,077,025.6
February	801,386.9	596,787.6	488,711.7	1,886,886.3	57,940.3	158,479.5	64,151.4	501,866.2	102,370.7	329,701.5	3,101,395.8
March	798,190.2	648,520.8	505,189.4	1,951,900.4	65,243.1	145,917.7	65,225.8	505,616.3	100,494.2	343,150.4	3,177,548.0
April	788,536.1	667,815.5	491,677.4	1,948,029.1	56,076.1	156,601.0	61,099.9	503,227.6	104,323.0	371,178.3	3,200,535.1
May	779,346.7	690,902.6	471,983.8	1,942,233.1	53,010.6	153,969.0	60,975.8	505,374.9	99,559.4	384,472.0	3,199,594.7
June	819,578.4	695,189.1	491,428.3	2,006,195.8	53,070.8	144,577.2	53,703.5	511,338.5	100,577.8	376,864.7	3,246,328.3
July	798,942.6	712,067.3	486,785.1	1,997,794.9	54,247.8	162,947.3	48,227.9	521,834.7	105,923.7	351,776.9	3,242,753.2
August	824,639.6	724,613.9	494,429.2	2,043,682.7	58,164.6	154,704.8	57,051.0	495,559.3	100,804.0	349,264.6	3,259,231.0
September	779,556.9	727,719.6	501,575.3	2,008,851.8	74,450.2	150,724.2	62,051.0	505,098.0	94,695.5	346,472.9	3,242,343.6
October	789,776.5	763,397.1	495,947.2	2,049,120.7	54,141.7	156,428.6	59,881.5	514,129.3	109,106.9	345,001.1	3,287,809.8
November	839,312.3	763,484.3	497,497.5	2,100,294.1	57,111.0	156,104.6	48,611.0	518,892.9	127,822.9	360,192.9	3,369,029.5
December	898,901.0	751,172.1	511,563.3	2,161,636.4	51,433.7	157,205.9	61,678.7	531,504.7	123,039.7	344,516.0	3,431,015.1
2020											
January	916,806.1	738,949.1	527,482.4	2,183,237.6	59,129.2	182,045.5	60,309.5	546,625.3	139,053.0	359,568.2	3,529,968.3
February	919,118.1	789,859.6	560,230.6	2,269,208.2	46,371.8	186,370.3	72,171.8	553,428.8	136,400.1	366,533.3	3,630,484.3
March	835,447.5	797,583.9	539,079.8	2,172,111.1	63,757.6	180,139.3	84,005.4	565,739.9	140,865.3	413,577.5	3,620,196.2
April	869,694.9	794,462.7	576,173.7	2,240,331.3	71,030.2	198,574.2	85,227.0	562,954.3	130,427.8	424,849.3	3,713,394.2
May	878,159.6	842,249.6	569,079.7	2,289,488.9	65,781.6	206,870.4	73,798.3	570,963.3	166,142.4	374,396.8	3,747,441.6
June	920,527.5	900,934.2	569,902.6	2,391,364.3	63,621.7	207,464.2	78,562.5	580,171.9	151,940.4	386,570.9	3,859,695.9
July	958,145.1	863,782.4	577,361.8	2,399,289.3	78,163.4	220,062.1	89,415.0	583,585.3	169,451.4	403,310.7	3,943,277.2
August	945,597.1	875,737.0	605,255.4	2,426,589.5	98,461.6	216,830.9	106,438.0	554,346.8	165,145.7	432,118.9	3,999,931.5
September	966,030.1	901,409.3	613,141.1	2,480,580.5	93,308.0	203,865.0	117,157.9	577,462.9	179,045.0	397,144.0	4,048,563.4
October	973,072.9	910,140.4	591,947.0	2,475,160.2	93,400.1	203,795.6	145,876.5	593,719.7	139,754.4	421,663.3	4,073,369.9
November	963,342.0	920,161.6	625,770.3	2,509,273.9	94,055.2	227,636.9	161,443.9	599,915.6	152,915.7	449,049.4	4,194,290.6
December	978,898.0	930,885.1	658,164.3	2,567,947.4	101,683.9	240,255.0	193,722.9	607,160.3	160,781.4	456,683.0	4,328,233.9
2021											
January	975,342.4	934,933.1	652,299.1	2,562,574.6	89,475.3	262,262.2	248,230.2	621,103.4	139,947.9	453,992.3	4,377,585.9
February	1,002,365.3	942,817.3	674,623.2	2,619,805.8	87,384.0	299,319.4	244,766.0	627,471.6	113,243.2	470,566.3	4,462,556.4
March	1,051,146.5	942,658.5	708,268.8	2,702,073.8	99,147.9	312,001.7	225,219.1	652,931.2	115,798.6	433,961.0	4,541,133.3
April	1,002,894.0	970,069.1	708,942.3	2,681,905.4	87,813.4	268,542.3	267,568.5	663,742.2	116,584.5	453,299.0	4,539,455.3
May	1,020,132.6	1,001,904.9	714,863.8	2,736,901.3	87,885.8	240,902.5	248,169.1	666,415.2	107,041.6	447,299.5	4,534,615.0
June	1,058,457.6	1,027,534.8	751,177.8	2,837,170.2	72,924.1	240,292.6	173,209.8	686,461.0	182,306.9	483,736.5	4,676,101.1

Source : NBR

(*) Includes both central government and local governments, but excludes Social Security Fund

(**) Calculated by summing all deposits and loans from ODCs in the consolidated sectoral balance sheet

(***) Computed as other liabilities in the ODCs sectoral balance sheet, adjusted with the difference between their positions at the central bank and their own records

* : 1) Includes BHR from December 2005 to November 2011

2) Includes UOB since August 2007

3) Includes CCP between December 2008 and November 2011

4) Includes KCB since January 2009

5) Includes ZIGAMA-CSS since December 2009

6) Includes UNGUKA and AGASEKE since November 2011

7) Includes EQUITY since December 2011

8) Includes AB Bank since January 2014

9) Includes CRANE Bank since August 2014

10) Includes BRD Commercial since April 2015

** : Includes local governments since since December 2006

MONETARY SURVEY **Appendix 8**

(in FRW million)

ASSETS	NET FOREIGN ASSETS			DOMESTIC CREDIT						OTHER ITEMS NET (10)	TOTAL ASSETS (11)=(3)+(9)+(10)
				NET CLAIMS TO THE GOVERNMENT			CREDIT TO ECONOMY		TOTAL DOMESTIC CREDIT (9)=(6)+(7)+(8)		
	GROSS ASSETS (1)	GROSS LIABILITIES (2)	NET FOREIGN ASSETS (3)= (1)-(2)	CLAIMS (4)	DEPOSITS (5)	NET CLAIMS (6)=(4)-(5)	CLAIMS ON PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (7)	CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR (8)			
June 2015	818,550.9	219,084.0	599,466.8	287,026.2	161,687.8	125,338.4	14,270.7	1,036,918.1	1,176,527.2	-351,279.1	1,424,715.0
June 2016	890,083.3	322,534.6	567,548.7	318,267.6	193,905.1	124,362.5	40,323.2	1,286,971.9	1,451,657.6	-446,790.9	1,572,415.4
June 2017	1,101,823.3	369,896.7	731,926.6	344,443.9	202,738.1	141,705.7	44,295.2	1,389,896.2	1,575,897.1	-535,642.0	1,772,181.6
June 2018	1,226,264.9	425,478.2	800,786.7	441,966.7	252,461.2	189,505.5	85,446.8	1,491,246.0	1,766,198.2	-626,420.1	1,940,564.9
June 2019	1,350,883.5	427,439.7	923,443.8	481,970.8	304,272.3	177,698.5	126,306.2	1,754,382.5	2,058,387.2	-762,005.7	2,219,825.3
June 2020	1,814,570.5	509,665.0	1,304,905.5	689,370.2	613,274.4	76,095.8	142,806.0	2,003,149.9	2,222,051.6	-896,426.1	2,630,531.0
June 2021	1,913,646.1	733,887.4	1,179,758.7	1,089,910.5	631,523.4	458,387.0	129,777.9	2,390,311.7	2,978,476.6	-1,060,718.3	3,097,517.0
2016											
January	793,207.8	216,999.3	576,208.5	300,776.4	214,690.0	86,086.4	4,804.0	1,218,742.0	1,309,632.4	-395,363.3	1,490,477.6
February	796,556.0	211,328.7	585,227.3	305,223.1	217,798.3	87,424.8	11,849.4	1,221,934.1	1,321,208.3	-407,783.8	1,498,651.8
March	766,944.0	210,458.9	556,485.2	315,708.0	242,529.5	73,178.4	35,369.3	1,234,823.0	1,343,370.7	-419,922.5	1,479,933.4
April	789,252.6	227,021.0	562,231.7	285,864.6	245,101.1	40,763.5	40,227.4	1,257,026.0	1,338,016.9	-420,797.3	1,479,451.2
May	777,438.9	232,927.3	544,511.7	299,694.3	227,880.7	71,813.6	40,555.1	1,271,723.9	1,384,092.6	-428,194.0	1,500,410.2
June	890,083.3	322,534.6	567,548.7	318,267.6	193,905.1	124,362.5	40,323.2	1,286,971.9	1,451,657.6	-446,790.9	1,572,415.4
July	887,762.3	320,599.6	567,162.7	317,906.7	217,230.1	100,676.6	38,783.2	1,296,080.6	1,435,540.4	-439,087.4	1,563,615.6
August	863,915.3	327,577.3	536,338.0	335,619.7	235,051.3	100,568.5	39,347.5	1,303,159.2	1,443,075.2	-453,509.1	1,525,904.1
September	872,596.1	325,883.4	546,712.8	299,948.8	252,221.6	47,727.1	40,597.9	1,320,933.7	1,409,258.7	-455,200.7	1,500,770.7
October	894,924.6	326,698.7	568,226.0	290,398.3	244,564.7	45,833.5	39,698.4	1,338,424.5	1,423,956.4	-473,722.4	1,518,460.0
November	958,205.6	319,319.3	638,886.3	311,531.1	248,045.8	63,485.3	42,263.8	1,282,256.9	1,388,006.0	-483,752.2	1,543,140.1
December	1,078,183.0	338,694.5	739,488.6	284,503.8	272,312.0	12,191.8	43,726.9	1,285,018.5	1,340,937.2	-485,743.1	1,594,682.7
2017											
January	1,099,524.3	366,832.1	732,692.2	291,676.3	283,402.4	8,273.9	45,782.4	1,297,896.3	1,351,952.6	-486,775.6	1,597,869.2
February	1,044,550.5	360,135.7	684,414.8	299,236.5	235,683.1	63,553.3	45,950.6	1,312,849.6	1,422,353.5	-505,314.5	1,601,453.8
March	1,049,000.2	362,999.0	686,001.2	319,672.9	265,422.2	54,250.8	45,414.9	1,349,609.4	1,449,275.1	-510,758.3	1,624,518.0
April	1,054,584.7	371,045.6	683,539.1	317,413.6	257,434.5	59,979.1	45,336.7	1,364,744.0	1,470,059.8	-498,295.7	1,655,303.2
May	1,044,617.6	368,016.1	676,601.5	317,194.1	216,849.9	100,344.2	44,815.5	1,370,490.5	1,515,650.3	-508,627.2	1,683,624.6
June	1,101,823.3	369,896.7	731,926.6	344,443.9	202,738.1	141,705.7	44,295.2	1,389,896.2	1,575,897.1	-535,642.0	1,772,181.6
July	1,081,987.0	396,714.4	685,272.6	360,439.4	202,888.8	157,550.6	43,646.6	1381095.605	1,582,292.8	-524,651.9	1,742,913.6
August	1,075,366.9	396,331.9	679,035.0	395,715.2	210,492.3	185,222.9	43,481.7	1397954.045	1,626,658.7	-535,763.6	1,769,930.2
September	1,084,280.3	421,710.7	662,569.5	408,091.1	240,672.5	167,418.6	43,099.5	1408927.664	1,619,445.8	-533,135.2	1,748,880.2
October	1,105,526.7	425,376.0	680,150.7	393,816.1	235,782.7	158,033.4	41,463.8	1432369.513	1,631,866.7	-547,424.3	1,764,593.2
November	1,075,480.5	413,416.2	662,064.4	403,727.9	242,363.2	161,364.8	45,428.3	1442166.599	1,648,959.6	-564,384.2	1,746,639.7
December	1,204,375.6	401,094.6	803,281.0	379,382.3	321,009.7	58,372.6	46,101.5	1464246.146	1,568,720.3	-580,324.8	1,791,676.6
2018											
January	1,253,800.5	453,546.6	800,253.8	429,287.9	316,546.3	112,741.6	68,843.2	1,429,525.9	1,611,110.7	-587,437.4	1,823,927.1
February	1,269,398.3	447,023.2	822,375.1	433,738.8	298,673.3	135,065.5	80,247.5	1,435,995.5	1,651,308.4	-614,899.1	1,858,784.4
March	1,250,816.8	448,415.1	802,401.6	424,568.4	296,109.5	128,459.0	84,926.5	1,449,073.3	1,662,458.8	-587,282.8	1,877,577.6
April	1,219,118.7	433,409.7	785,709.0	400,122.0	271,913.2	128,208.8	79,100.4	1,463,600.0	1,670,909.2	-582,099.8	1,874,518.4
May	1,197,767.5	425,385.9	772,381.6	425,731.7	249,478.7	176,253.0	78,743.9	1,471,546.4	1,726,543.3	-602,215.7	1,896,709.2
June	1,226,264.9	425,478.2	800,786.7	441,966.7	252,461.2	189,505.5	85,446.8	1,491,246.0	1,766,198.2	-626,420.1	1,940,564.9
July	1,216,244.9	421,450.4	794,794.5	455,904.8	263,504.0	192,400.8	71,552.0	1,479,500.3	1,743,453.1	-604,419.3	1,933,828.2
August	1,238,241.8	422,867.2	815,374.5	472,614.6	294,244.1	178,370.4	82,948.8	1,496,481.6	1,757,800.9	-627,368.5	1,945,806.9
September	1,250,876.8	419,111.2	831,765.7	472,468.3	306,267.8	166,200.5	84,943.0	1,510,435.6	1,761,579.0	-631,051.3	1,962,293.4
October	1,201,728.2	416,833.6	784,894.5	483,169.0	268,498.9	214,670.1	88,702.1	1,517,528.6	1,820,900.8	-636,995.4	1,968,799.9
November	1,216,534.5	418,014.2	798,520.3	482,826.2	259,766.4	223,059.8	83,702.7	1,566,646.6	1,873,409.1	-637,126.2	2,034,803.2
December	1,484,222.6	415,477.3	1,068,745.4	391,815.1	394,743.4	-2,928.3	95,167.9	1,622,100.5	1,714,340.1	-711,355.4	2,071,730.1
2019											
January	1,406,481.9	451,839.2	954,642.7	403,548.3	344,956.5	58,591.8	95,045.6	1,642,516.3	1,796,153.7	-708,414.7	2,042,381.7
February	1,423,623.7	452,802.0	970,821.7	404,688.1	324,833.3	79,854.7	94,011.3	1,646,241.3	1,820,107.3	-726,329.2	2,064,599.8
March	1,396,517.8	438,542.1	957,975.7	417,673.6	296,486.3	121,187.3	104,381.5	1,675,854.3	1,901,423.2	-719,775.2	2,139,623.7
April	1,347,203.3	456,124.8	891,078.5	446,639.6	281,525.3	165,114.4	104,893.1	1,715,217.8	1,985,225.3	-738,018.9	2,138,284.8
May	1,273,872.8	450,414.2	823,458.6	452,364.0	256,616.8	195,747.1	126,084.7	1,738,625.2	2,060,457.1	-743,948.4	2,139,967.3
June	1,350,883.5	450,895.0	899,988.5	481,970.8	280,816.9	201,153.9	126,306.2	1,754,382.5	2,081,842.5	-762,005.7	2,219,825.3
July	1,322,373.8	466,646.4	855,727.4	474,791.5	271,986.3	202,805.2	122,254.4	1,765,674.1	2,090,733.7	-740,135.6	2,206,325.5
August	1,294,734.2	456,943.6	837,790.6	484,201.6	291,118.3	193,083.3	140,538.2	1,802,802.3	2,136,423.9	-730,593.4	2,243,621.1
September	1,312,991.3	449,437.5	863,553.9	476,019.2	313,913.0	162,106.3	123,537.4	1,814,031.7	2,099,675.4	-758,653.0	2,204,576.4
October	1,363,388.5	456,901.5	906,486.9	489,481.4	338,352.8	151,128.6	136,905.5	1,808,188.1	2,096,222.2	-751,458.1	2,251,251.0
November	1,375,562.6	454,297.2	921,265.5	503,347.6	324,084.6	179,263.0	135,488.3	1,824,776.6	2,139,527.9	-760,004.7	2,300,788.7
December	1,607,305.9	469,234.4	1,138,071.5	523,701.3	453,763.4	69,938.0	128,966.9	1,826,026.4	2,024,931.2	-771,740.9	2,391,261.9
2020											
January	1,626,873.2	493,486.2	1,133,387.1	558,647.1	467,897.2	90,749.9	110,336.0	1,868,698.2	2,069,784.0	-808,390.4	2,394,780.7
February	1,647,116.1	494,976.0	1,152,140.1	592,782.2	422,070.6	170,711.5	118,244.9	1,880,458.1	2,169,414.6	-833,777.6	2,487,777.0
March	1,597,830.7	495,521.2	1,102,309.5	613,146.7	428,017.7	185,129.0	115,478.3	1,885,932.1	2,186,539.4	-886,869.3	2,401,979.6
April	1,669,512.5	606,341.6	1,063,170.9	736,346.8	511,788.4	224,558.4	116,833.6	1,927,916.9	2,269,308.9	-864,142.7	2,468,337.1
May	1,627,730.4	611,242.0	1,016,488.4	752,181.4	442,966.5	309,214.9	115,818.2	1,941,782.3	2,366,815.4	-852,522.9	2,530,780.9
June	1,814,570.5	719,313.6	1,095,256.8	895,952.3	588,359.4	307,592.9	142,806.0	2,006,828.6	2,457,227.5	-912,020.8	2,640,463.6
July	1,911,220.5	739,196.8	1,172,023.6	899,322.3	707,587.0	191,735.4	141,108.3	2,013,157.4	2,346,001.1	-874,900.5	2,643,124.2
August	1,888,704.8	740,171.0	1,148,533.8	917,050.1	713,517.6	203,532.5	141,673.2	2,084,093.5	2,429,299.3	-902,852.9	2,674,980.2
September	1,988,004.8	726,827.8	1,261,177.0	921,312.8	812,212.1	109,100.7	139,451.5	2,129,296.5	2,377,848.7	-916,645.6	2,722,380.1
October	1,941,828.3	714,327.3	1,227,501.0	936,796.2	803,154.3	133,641.9	138,229.5	2,156,464.3	2,428,335.7	-934,897.4	2,720,939.3
November	1,910,692.2	743,596.4	1,167,095.8	950,340.6	727,132.0	223,208.6	135,284.8	2,196,209.1	2,554,702.5	-980,256.3	2,741,542.0
December	2,068,319.5	757,547.2	1,310,772.4	981,506.4	873,377.5	108,128.9	139,903.6	2,224,353.9	2,472,386.4	-962,229.4	2,820,929.3
2021											
January	2,006,484.3	779,728.1	1,226,756.2	984,178.2	837,253.1	146,925.2	137,852.5	2,244,801.4	2,529,579.1	-962,234.6	2,794,100.8
February	1,975,944.9	815,125.4	1,160,819.5	996,220.2	746,480.2	249,740.0	142,313.3	2,280,313.4	2,672,366.7	-970,112.1	2,863,074.0
March	2,052,582.3	819,956.4	1,232,626.0	1,017,748.3	783,689.6	234,058.7	137,538.2	2,301,546.7	2,673,143.6	-964,213.8	2,941,555.7
April	1,988,850.0	760,800.1	1,228,049.9	1,028,908.8	819,496.0	209,412.8	135,880.6	2,364,069.1	2,709,362.5	-1,012,128.1	2,925,284.3
May	1,946,603.4	737,664.2	1,208,939.2	1,023,919.2	722,200.9	301,718.3	167,776.6	2,331,099.1	2,800,594.0	-1,021,924.5	2,987,608.7
June	1,913,646.1	733,887.4	1,179,758.7	1,089,910.5	631,523.4	458,387.0	129,777.9	2,390,311.7	2,978,476.6	-1,060,718.3	3,097,517.0

Source : NBR

MONETARY SURVEY **Appendix 8 (Cont'd)**

(In FRW million)

LIABILITIES	MONEY (M1)			BROAD MONEY (M2)		EXTENDED BROAD MONEY(M3)	
PERIOD	CURRENCY OUT OF BANKS (1)	TRANSFERABLE DEPOSITS IN FRW (2)	TOTAL NARROW MONEY (M1) (3)=(1)+(2)	OTHER DEPOSITS IN RWF (4)	BROAD MONEY (M2) (5)=(3)+(4)	FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS (6)	EXTENDED BROAD MONEY M3 (7)=(5)+(6)
December 2009	76,614.0	182,180.3	258,794.3	149,336.3	408,130.6	97,036.9	505,167.5
December 2010	90,478.2	238,255.9	328,734.1	181,227.2	509,961.3	99,229.5	609,190.9
December 2011	102,769.6	268,120.5	370,890.1	262,878.6	633,768.6	135,558.1	769,326.7
June 2012	111,588.8	318,814.2	430,402.9	305,137.5	735,540.4	132,254.5	867,794.9
June 2013	116,300.9	389,775.4	506,076.3	295,196.6	801,272.9	160,615.7	961,888.6
June 2014	119,443.7	453,853.8	573,297.6	391,172.8	964,470.4	259,479.9	1,223,950.3
June 2015	134,945.8	613,090.8	748,036.6	441,096.8	1,189,133.4	235,581.9	1,424,715.3
June 2016	150,794.8	639,971.3	790,766.1	512,439.6	1,303,205.7	269,209.7	1,572,415.4
June 2017	159,681.5	680,217.2	839,898.7	542,267.8	1,382,166.4	390,015.2	1,772,181.6
June 2018	181,589.1	697,340.9	878,930.0	615,449.0	1,494,379.0	446,185.9	1,940,564.9
June 2019	201,276.3	831,931.6	1,033,207.9	695,189.1	1,728,397.0	491,428.3	2,219,825.3
June 2020	229,729.0	953,753.3	1,183,482.4	877,145.9	2,060,628.3	569,902.6	2,630,531.0
June 2021							
2016							
January	137,565.9	638,849.6	776,415.5	457,553.9	1,233,969.4	256,508.2	1,490,477.6
February	134,306.0	618,337.7	752,643.7	468,140.3	1,220,783.9	277,867.8	1,498,651.8
March	132,960.9	617,753.0	750,713.9	472,848.7	1,223,562.6	256,370.8	1,479,933.4
April	139,271.5	575,862.7	715,134.2	505,135.4	1,220,269.6	259,181.7	1,479,451.2
May	142,053.3	591,619.1	733,672.4	498,250.5	1,231,922.9	268,487.3	1,500,410.2
June	150,794.8	639,971.3	790,766.1	512,439.6	1,303,205.7	269,209.7	1,572,415.4
July	147,180.0	619,450.1	766,630.1	514,907.5	1,281,537.6	282,078.0	1,563,615.6
August	137,089.4	574,435.9	711,525.4	521,973.8	1,233,499.2	292,404.9	1,525,904.1
September	133,561.3	548,440.2	682,001.5	523,018.2	1,205,019.7	295,751.1	1,500,770.7
October	130,196.7	541,360.2	671,556.9	532,515.5	1,204,072.4	314,387.7	1,518,460.0
November	127,260.3	542,430.1	669,690.5	542,656.9	1,212,347.4	330,792.7	1,543,140.1
December	145,850.4	587,890.9	733,741.3	532,401.0	1,266,142.3	328,540.3	1,594,682.7
2017							
January	140,467.6	571,961.7	712,429.3	560,213.7	1,272,643.0	325,226.2	1,597,869.2
February	139,323.4	560,169.9	699,493.3	563,950.5	1,263,443.8	338,010.0	1,601,453.8
March	143,041.2	570,565.4	713,606.6	572,243.9	1,285,850.5	338,667.5	1,624,518.0
April	147,349.3	600,278.8	747,628.1	542,084.6	1,289,712.7	365,590.6	1,655,303.2
May	152,148.1	639,878.5	792,026.6	521,156.5	1,313,183.1	370,441.5	1,683,624.6
June	159,681.5	680,217.2	839,898.7	542,267.8	1,382,166.4	390,015.2	1,772,181.6
July	157,884.7	643,263.4	801,148.1	568,608.8	1,369,756.8	373,156.8	1,742,913.6
August	151,518.7	655,848.0	807,366.7	567,392.6	1,374,759.2	395,170.9	1,769,930.2
September	147,943.6	648,457.9	796,401.4	569,394.6	1,365,796.1	383,084.1	1,748,880.2
October	139,810.8	637,437.3	777,248.1	580,818.0	1,358,066.1	406,527.1	1,764,593.2
November	143,858.0	626,837.4	770,695.4	586,220.9	1,356,916.4	389,723.4	1,746,639.7
December	162,732.1	647,331.8	810,063.9	583,111.1	1,393,175.0	398,501.6	1,791,676.6
2018							
January	153,570.0	663,670.8	817,240.9	605,643.1	1,422,883.9	401,043.2	1,823,927.1
February	154,573.5	652,930.0	807,503.4	624,516.1	1,432,019.5	426,764.9	1,858,784.4
March	164,875.0	655,118.2	819,993.2	628,213.8	1,448,207.0	429,370.6	1,877,577.6
April	169,653.3	633,491.8	803,145.1	630,389.4	1,433,534.5	440,983.9	1,874,518.4
May	169,637.6	654,801.3	824,439.0	630,040.0	1,454,479.0	442,230.2	1,896,709.2
June	181,589.1	697,340.9	878,930.0	615,449.0	1,494,379.0	446,185.9	1,940,564.9
July	173,105.0	685,584.3	858,689.3	614,440.3	1,473,129.6	460,698.6	1,933,828.2
August	168,880.7	719,943.6	888,824.3	594,853.6	1,483,677.9	462,129.0	1,945,806.9
September	162,566.9	730,698.0	893,264.9	598,820.4	1,492,085.3	470,208.1	1,962,293.4
October	162,704.8	717,681.9	880,386.7	606,639.6	1,487,026.3	481,773.7	1,968,799.9
November	166,425.5	751,578.1	918,003.5	617,143.7	1,535,147.2	499,655.9	2,034,803.2
December	183,558.5	770,886.2	954,444.7	603,259.1	1,557,703.8	514,026.3	2,071,730.1
2019							
January	170,614.0	781,584.5	952,198.5	602,500.1	1,554,698.7	487,683.0	2,042,381.7
February	172,413.5	806,686.9	979,100.4	596,787.6	1,575,888.1	488,711.7	2,064,599.8
March	182,390.7	803,522.8	985,913.5	648,520.8	1,634,434.4	505,189.4	2,139,623.7
April	185,535.6	793,256.3	978,791.9	667,815.5	1,646,607.4	491,677.4	2,138,284.8
May	191,974.7	785,106.3	977,081.0	690,902.6	1,667,983.5	471,983.8	2,139,967.3
June	201,276.3	828,129.4	1,029,405.7	698,991.3	1,728,397.0	491,428.3	2,219,825.3
July	196,107.7	811,365.5	1,007,473.2	712,067.3	1,719,540.5	486,785.1	2,206,325.5
August	188,105.8	836,472.2	1,024,578.0	724,613.9	1,749,191.9	494,429.2	2,243,621.1
September	184,352.8	790,928.7	975,281.5	727,719.6	1,703,001.1	501,575.3	2,204,576.4
October	186,664.4	805,242.4	991,906.7	763,397.1	1,755,303.8	495,947.2	2,251,251.0
November	186,995.4	852,811.5	1,039,806.9	763,484.3	1,803,291.3	497,497.5	2,300,788.7
December	214,018.7	914,507.7	1,128,526.5	751,172.1	1,879,698.6	511,563.3	2,391,261.9
2020							
January	198,193.1	930,156.1	1,128,349.3	738,949.1	1,867,298.3	527,482.4	2,394,780.7
February	203,619.8	934,067.0	1,137,686.9	789,859.6	1,927,546.5	560,230.6	2,487,777.0
March	211,105.7	854,210.3	1,065,315.9	797,583.9	1,862,899.8	539,079.8	2,401,979.6
April	209,457.1	888,243.6	1,097,700.7	794,462.7	1,892,163.4	576,173.7	2,468,337.1
May	222,197.6	897,254.1	1,119,451.7	842,249.6	1,961,701.2	569,079.7	2,530,780.9
June	229,729.0	939,897.7	1,169,626.8	900,934.2	2,070,560.9	569,902.6	2,640,463.6
July	226,036.3	976,598.5	1,202,634.8	863,782.4	2,066,417.3	576,706.9	2,643,124.2
August	225,173.7	969,474.5	1,194,648.2	875,737.0	2,070,385.2	604,595.0	2,674,980.2
September	223,991.9	984,504.5	1,208,496.4	901,409.3	2,109,905.7	612,474.4	2,722,380.1
October	224,551.0	994,973.8	1,219,524.7	910,140.4	2,129,665.1	591,274.1	2,720,939.3
November	219,627.1	976,660.9	1,196,288.1	920,161.6	2,116,449.7	625,092.4	2,741,542.0
December	243,579.5	988,982.6	1,232,562.1	930,885.1	2,163,447.2	657,482.1	2,820,929.3
2021							
January	225,682.9	981,876.1	1,207,559.1	934,933.1	2,142,492.1	651,608.6	2,794,100.8
February	231,741.4	1,014,599.3	1,246,340.7	942,817.3	2,189,157.9	673,916.1	2,863,074.0
March	229,301.2	1,062,025.0	1,291,326.3	942,658.5	2,233,984.8	707,571.0	2,941,555.7
April	231,507.0	1,015,478.6	1,246,985.6	970,069.1	2,217,054.7	708,229.7	2,925,284.3
May	242,445.5	1,029,110.1	1,271,555.6	1,001,904.9	2,273,460.5	714,148.2	2,987,608.7
June	253,725.1	1,065,793.0	1,319,518.1	1,027,534.8	2,347,052.9	750,464.1	3,097,517.0

Source : NBR

New Loans from July 2020 to June 2021 — **Appendix 9**
Data submitted by Banks
Amount in thousands of Frw
Cash credits
Individual and legal entities

	July 2020-June 2021			
Activities sector	**Short-term**	**Medium-term**	**Long-term**	**Total**
Personal loan	46,148,414	111,593,105	23,424,786	181,166,304
Agricultural, fisheries& livestock	6,002,436	4,409,398	3,078,771	13,490,605
Mining activities	70,065	27,243	-	97,308
Manufacturing activities	71,202,611	30,023,000	14,648,273	115,873,884
Water & energy activities	6,459,029	14,100,064	7,731,757	28,290,850
Mortgage industries	61,028,091	62,214,642	148,461,609	271,704,342
Trade	200,455,639	105,664,610	13,709,983	319,830,231
Restaurant & hotel	2,565,320	12,225,858	96,348,802	111,139,980
Transport, communication & warel	11,790,806	35,867,603	11,564,012	59,222,420
OFI &Insurance	1,726,103	379,490	1,811,106	3,916,699
Service sector	10,722,675	59,234,772	21,113,605	91,071,052
Total	**418,171,187**	**435,739,784**	**341,892,704**	**1,195,803,675**

Source: NBR

Outstanding Loans by sector of activity as of 30 June 2021 — **Appendix 10**
Data submitted by Banks
Amount in thousands of Frw
Cash credits
Class 1 to 5
Individual and legal entities

Activities sector	**End 30 June 2021**			
	Short-term	**Medium-term**	**Long-term**	**Total**
Personal loan	20,218,015	158,582,446	29,313,689	208,114,150
Agricultural, fisheries& livestock	7,146,753	6,469,250	16,528,535	30,144,538
Mining activities	7,241	716,723		723,964
Manufacturing activities	105,318,297	72,626,484	126,241,444	304,186,225
Water & energy activities	295,217	18,591,331	96,801,121	115,687,669
Mortgage industries	70,276,079	138,711,534	630,479,710	839,467,323
Trade	139,761,081	171,149,214	72,290,440	383,200,735
Restaurant & hotel	4,393,375	36,596,407	227,438,722	268,428,504
Transport, communication & warel	43,626,779	156,389,870	75,546,997	275,563,646
OFI &Insurance	862,067	2,322,396	4,149,943	7,334,406
Service sector	16,864,454	46,482,773	80,475,984	143,823,211
Total	**408,769,358**	**808,638,428**	**1,359,266,585**	**2,576,674,371**

INTEREST RATE STRUCTURE (in %)

Appendix 11

DESCRIPTION	2020												2021					
PERIOD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Deposit rate	6.4	7.6	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.6	8.4	7.1	7.9	7.0	8.0	7.6	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.0	7.7	8.3
Lending rate	17.3	16.6	16.2	15.5	16.1	15.1	16.9	16.1	16.4	16.7	16.1	16.5	14.5	15.9	16.0	15.7	16.5	15.8
Money market rate																		
Repo Rate	--	--	--	5.0	--	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Discount rate	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Interbank rate	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Weight average rate on T-bill market :	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
28 days	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5
91 days	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
182 days	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4
364 days	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6
T-Bonds market																		
Tbond 2 yrs																		
Tbond 3 yrs	10.8		10.7	10.7														
Tbond 5 yrs								11.1		11.0				11.0				
Tbond 7 yrs	11.5		11.5								11.4					11.4		
Tbond 10 yrs					12.2		12.1							12.0				12.0
Tbond 15 yrs		12.6				12.5			12.4				12.4				12.5	
Tbond 20 yrs								13.2				13.1			13.1			
3 to 12 months BNR liquidity facility																		
Central bank rate (CBR)	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Reverse Repo	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5

Source: NBR

Appendix 12

EXCHANGE RATES OF THE SELECTED MAJOR CURRENCIES (PERIOD AVERAGE)

Description	1USD	1£stg	1YEN	1DTS	1EURO	1YUAN
2015-2016 (Fiscal year average)	749.61	1111.09	6.45	1048.27	832.23	
2016-2017 (Fiscal year average)	816.29	1035.32	7.49	1119.88	889.77	
2017-2018 (Fiscal year average)	845.10	1139.09	7.66	1203.70	1008.90	130.01
2018-2019 (Fiscal year average)	879.16	1138.25	7.91	1223.10	1003.09	128.88
2019-2020 (Fiscal year average)	920.21	1159.92	8.51	1263.45	1017.32	130.84
2020-2021 (Fiscal year average)	967.99	1305.07	9.09	1373.06	1155.39	146.52
2015						
January	696.56	1056.41	5.88	991.54	811.29	
February	702.34	1076.69	5.92	992.28	797.85	
March	706.25	1058.88	5.87	978.37	766.00	
April	709.46	1058.86	5.93	980.85	764.46	
May	712.10	1095.06	5.89	997.17	789.67	
June	716.70	1115.89	5.79	1006.89	804.84	
July	721.87	1122.78	5.86	1007.81	794.11	
August	724.97	1130.52	5.89	1017.45	808.12	
September	728.21	1117.35	6.06	1024.37	818.37	
October	733.53	1123.65	6.11	1031.81	823.53	
November	739.02	1122.92	6.03	1021.25	793.95	
December	744.12	1116.63	6.11	1031.31	809.68	
Annual average	**719.59**	**1099.64**	**5.94**	**1006.76**	**798.49**	
2016						
January	751.03	1081.03	6.36	1037.89	816.33	
February	758.97	1087.80	6.62	1058.52	843.71	
March	765.79	1090.36	6.78	1068.31	851.24	
April	771.28	1103.73	7.02	1086.48	874.14	
May	776.37	1127.19	7.12	1094.92	878.25	
June	780.19	1109.16	7.38	1099.05	875.36	
July	788.52	1035.97	7.55	1096.05	872.03	
August	800.29	1049.79	7.91	1119.88	897.31	
September	808.90	1063.98	7.94	1131.63	906.81	
October	811.90	1004.26	7.83	1121.21	896.30	
November	815.24	1013.32	7.54	1113.82	880.74	
December	818.54	1022.35	7.06	1102.69	863.22	
Annual average	**787.25**	**1065.74**	**7.26**	**1094.21**	**871.29**	
2017						
January	820.77	1013.06	7.14	1109.62	871.96	119.02
February	822.86	1028.12	7.28	1115.11	875.87	119.72
March	825.01	1018.08	7.30	1117.78	881.47	119.64
April	826.69	1044.28	7.51	1125.47	885.15	119.99
May	827.69	1069.05	7.37	1138.23	914.99	120.25
June	829.11	1061.57	7.48	1147.04	931.39	121.84
July	831.17	1080.24	7.39	1159.38	958.11	122.77
August	833.53	1080.86	7.58	1175.87	983.61	124.90
September	836.29	1112.35	7.56	1187.89	996.32	127.31
October	839.19	1107.85	7.43	1183.15	986.58	126.65
November	841.86	1113.15	7.46	1185.37	987.82	127.13
December	844.09	1132.10	7.48	1194.10	998.71	127.97
Annual average	**831.52**	**1071.73**	**7.42**	**1153.25**	**939.33**	**123.10**
2018						
January	846.41	1169.57	7.63	1216.52	1032.39	131.72
February	848.82	1186.68	7.87	1232.52	1048.97	134.27
March	851.42	1189.09	8.03	1236.61	1050.47	134.66
April	853.91	1203.03	7.93	1239.14	1048.82	135.60
May	856.05	1153.09	7.80	1219.88	1011.86	134.30
June	858.52	1141.09	7.81	1214.01	1003.17	132.80
July	861.30	1134.34	7.72	1210.32	1006.93	128.24
August	864.40	1113.84	7.78	1206.65	999.18	126.25
September	867.48	1131.08	7.75	1214.88	1011.10	126.58
October	871.42	1134.24	7.72	1212.65	1001.27	125.93
November	875.14	1129.50	7.72	1211.70	994.96	126.11
December	878.07	1111.84	7.81	1216.25	998.85	127.53
Annual average	**861.08**	**1149.78**	**7.80**	**1219.26**	**1017.33**	**130.33**
2019						
January	880.83	1136.31	8.09	1227.59	1006.28	129.85
February	884.19	1149.44	8.01	1230.24	1003.08	131.21
March	887.27	1169.72	7.98	1235.23	1003.58	132.23
April	890.35	1161.27	7.98	1235.26	1000.62	132.56
May	893.13	1151.44	8.11	1235.02	999.14	130.25
June	896.36	1135.97	8.30	1241.45	1012.07	129.86
July	900.37	1122.08	8.32	1243.73	1009.67	130.87
August	904.02	1099.52	8.50	1241.30	1005.62	127.85
September	908.01	1121.73	8.45	1242.77	1000.01	127.57
October	911.89	1151.10	8.43	1250.41	1007.36	128.51
November	916.30	1180.87	8.41	1260.14	1012.91	130.52
December	920.72	1207.21	8.43	1269.11	1022.55	131.21
Annual average	**899.45**	**1148.89**	**8.25**	**1242.69**	**1006.91**	**130.21**
2020						
January	924.47	1207.79	8.45	1275.54	1026.38	133.59
February	927.78	1202.80	8.42	1269.86	1011.42	132.58
March	929.98	1152.05	8.65	1277.30	1031.21	132.57
April	931.05	1155.57	8.64	1269.63	1011.89	131.56
May	932.68	1146.57	8.70	1271.51	1016.04	131.26
June	935.29	1171.75	8.69	1290.11	1052.83	131.97
July	940.43	1190.19	8.81	1307.03	1077.27	134.21
August	946.98	1243.81	8.93	1336.82	1119.92	136.68
September	953.37	1236.96	9.03	1347.03	1124.64	139.94
October	960.54	1246.55	9.13	1357.92	1130.48	142.83
November	966.02	1275.15	9.26	1372.89	1142.64	147.34
December	970.55	1303.19	9.35	1395.32	1180.67	148.34
Annual average	**943.26**	**1211.03**	**8.84**	**1314.25**	**1077.12**	**136.91**
2021						
January	973.86	1327.84	9.39	1404.69	1185.20	150.53
February	976.31	1355.61	9.27	1406.54	1181.44	151.16
March	977.99	1355.43	9.00	1396.97	1164.61	150.28
April	980.98	1357.70	9.01	1402.58	1175.00	150.50
May	983.06	1384.82	9.01	1415.99	1194.66	152.92
June	985.84	1383.56	8.96	1415.93	1188.17	153.48
Fiscal year average (July 2020-June 2021)	**967.99**	**1305.07**	**9.09**	**1379.97**	**1155.39**	**146.52**

Source : NBR

Appendix 13

EXCHANGE RATES OF THE SELECTED MAJOR CURRENCIES (END OF PERIOD)

Description	1USD	1£stg	1YEN	1DTS	1EURO	1YUAN
2015-2016 (end June 2016)	783.26	1051.60	7.62	1093.56	865.19	
2016-2017 (end June 2017)	830.22	1080.74	7.42	1154.53	949.65	122.68
2017-2018 (end June 2018)	859.76	1127.92	7.77	1207.90	1001.75	129.97
2018-2019 (end June 2019)	898.28	1138.17	8.34	1248.72	1020.72	130.76
2019-2020 (end June 2020)	937.08	1152.66	8.79	1290.71	1053.14	132.58
2020-2021(end June 2021)	987.14	1367.19	8.93	1408.44	1174.75	152.88
2015						
January	700.30	1056.17	5.94	986.68	793.81	
February	703.91	1084.44	5.89	990.51	788.24	
March	707.92	1048.47	5.90	978.00	766.96	
April	710.66	1097.25	5.97	997.06	791.07	
May	714.13	1093.79	5.76	992.46	781.86	
June	719.54	1132.45	5.87	1012.51	808.48	
July	723.41	1128.63	5.83	1008.45	790.91	
August	726.32	1117.98	5.97	1022.12	811.98	
September	730.54	1106.84	6.10	1026.68	821.78	
October	736.00	1126.85	6.08	1026.63	807.87	
November	741.77	1115.44	6.04	1018.56	785.76	
December	747.41	1107.40	6.20	1036.98	817.10	
2016						
January	754.35	1083.40	6.35	1042.86	825.19	
February	762.31	1057.36	6.69	1054.58	833.51	
March	768.41	1104.81	6.83	1080.21	868.38	
April	773.77	1130.48	7.16	1096.38	878.46	
May	778.02	1138.47	7.00	1091.11	866.05	
June	783.26	1051.60	7.62	1093.56	865.19	
July	793.13	1044.16	7.53	1104.26	878.44	
August	807.32	1056.22	7.84	1126.05	899.60	
September	810.23	1050.83	8.02	1132.80	909.33	
October	813.77	991.58	7.77	1118.97	894.09	
November	816.91	1020.31	7.27	1106.39	870.00	
December	819.79	1005.31	7.03	1,101.20	860.08	
2017						
January	821.75	1026.04	7.22	1115.07	878.83	119.41
February	823.83	1025.18	7.31	1114.57	872.23	119.90
March	826.09	1030.05	7.38	1120.66	881.89	119.91
April	827.21	1067.44	7.43	1132.11	899.43	119.93
May	827.97	1060.43	7.46	1143.09	925.26	121.19
June	830.22	1080.74	7.42	1154.53	949.65	122.68
July	832.03	1092.29	7.53	1169.45	976.59	123.68
August	834.79	1078.59	7.55	1183.93	991.10	126.45
September	837.71	1123.78	7.44	1182.61	986.73	125.45
October	840.40	1110.08	7.43	1179.52	978.14	126.81
November	843.19	1135.36	7.52	1194.37	1000.41	127.62
December	845.00	1137.66	7.50	1200.49	1005.55	129.69
2018						
January	847.48	1203.06	7.80	1233.37	1054.14	134.36
February	850.01	1181.72	7.94	1233.64	1039.30	134.32
March	852.68	1201.64	8.01	1242.84	1051.57	135.49
April	854.98	1178.51	7.83	1229.29	1037.18	135.00
May	857.27	1140.62	7.88	857.27	1000.89	133.67
June	859.76	1127.92	7.77	1207.90	1001.75	129.97
July	862.68	1132.61	7.76	1210.56	1010.63	126.45
August	865.96	1127.26	7.80	1214.32	1011.10	126.80
September	869.25	1136.68	7.66	1218.74	1011.37	126.25
October	873.38	1110.06	7.71	1207.15	990.50	125.36
November	876.74	1120.70	7.73	1212.81	998.87	126.27
December	879.10	1115.40	7.96	1222.64	1004.86	127.80
2019						
January	882.51	1158.51	8.12	1233.03	1015.19	131.69
February	885.66	1178.24	7.99	1237.90	1007.22	132.56
March	888.86	1161.78	8.03	1233.81	998.41	132.22
April	891.68	1153.30	8.00	1232.65	996.94	132.27
May	894.57	1128.28	8.21	1231.90	995.62	129.47
June	898.28	1138.17	8.34	1248.72	1020.72	130.76
July	902.23	1097.29	8.39	1241.02	1006.61	131.08
August	905.86	1103.56	8.60	1240.86	1000.70	126.67
September	909.79	1118.86	8.52	1241.18	995.12	127.70
October	914.04	1181.53	8.49	1258.32	1020.57	129.85
November	918.38	1186.41	8.47	1260.85	1011.18	130.58
December	922.52	1209.97	8.54	1276.75	1033.09	132.01
2020						
January	926.08	1208.63	8.57	1274.62	1020.72	133.49
February	929.20	1198.06	8.62	1272.69	1022.72	132.60
March	930.68	1148.18	8.68	1275.57	1025.33	131.30
April	931.71	1160.91	8.83	1270.79	1011.84	132.01
May	933.55	1151.49	8.79	1274.82	1035.64	130.55
June	937.08	1152.66	8.79	1290.71	1053.14	132.58
July	943.68	1224.81	8.98	1327.57	1111.00	134.86
August	949.91	1267.32	9.00	1347.34	1130.68	138.63
September	956.81	1228.50	9.07	1346.50	1122.72	140.46
October	963.26	1243.28	9.23	1360.11	1125.09	144.11
November	968.43	1291.83	9.32	1384.11	1159.28	147.07
December	972.48	1323.98	9.43	1400.63	1195.37	148.79
2021						
January	975.20	1336.37	9.33	1403.41	1179.90	150.88
February	976.96	1362.91	9.20	1413.33	1187.06	150.96
March	979.28	1344.06	8.83	1387.54	1146.45	149.20
April	982.13	1370.03	9.03	1412.05	1190.20	151.84
May	984.30	1397.36	8.98	1420.76	1200.70	154.73
June	987.14	1367.19	8.93	1408.44	1174.75	152.88
Fiscal year average (July 2020-June 2021)	**969.97**	**1313.14**	**9.11**	**1384.31**	**1160.26**	**147.03**

Source : NBR

Stock of External Public Debt (in USD million) **Appendix 14**

DESCRIPTION	End June 2015	End June 2016	End June 2017	End June 2018	End June 2019	End June 2020	End June 2021
MULTILATERAL DEBT	**1,182.91**	**1,557.84**	**1,961.75**	**2,418.69**	**2,881.36**	**3,693.04**	**4,340.72**
ADB	0.00	13.10	19.39	28.77	144.39	243.65	312.30
ADF	261.61	297.09	384.50	458.20	540.95	604.91	733.28
BADEA	41.64	46.75	48.90	54.88	66.68	75.39	77.43
EIB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EU	8.84	7.74	7.03	6.16	5.12	4.19	3.50
IFAD	110.52	111.98	111.64	127.06	137.57	151.11	166.83
IMF	6.86	104.98	152.62	203.54	200.59	408.21	394.29
IDA	688.46	907.19	1168.03	1469.56	1710.43	2127.18	2576.99
NDF	13.96	13.50	13.70	13.66	13.04	12.62	13.06
OPEC	51.02	55.51	55.95	56.88	62.60	65.78	63.06
BILATERAL DEBT	**269.36**	**293.02**	**327.85**	**365.58**	**402.88**	**497.05**	**648.30**
AFD-FRANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.60
EXIM-CHINA	98.51	116.19	137.68	160.64	167.29	202.00	271.91
EXIM-INDIA	77.09	75.36	74.88	75.90	73.01	67.60	57.87
EXIMKOREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.39	13.46	16.17
ABU DHABI FUND	2.98	2.98	2.86	2.74	2.62	2.50	2.38
KUWAIT FUND	49.66	53.31	55.64	59.00	62.96	62.73	67.76
SAUDI FUND	40.80	44.85	49.07	53.45	60.36	68.02	75.57
JICA			7.40	13.52	26.93	80.42	108.94
LIBYA	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.10
EURO-BONDS	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
TOTAL	**1,852.27**	**2,250.86**	**2,689.60**	**3,184.27**	**3,684.24**	**4,590.09**	**5,389.02**

Source: Minecofin

Development of disbursements (in USD million**)** **Appendix 15**

DESCRIPTION	July 2015 - June 2016	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017- June 2018	July 2018- June 2019	July 2019- June 2020	July 2020- June 2021
MULTILATERAL CREDITORS	**397.3**	**422.6**	**463.3**	**502.8**	**864.9**	**592.7**
Of which : IDA	227.7	264.3	296.9	260.3	438.0	381.2
BILATERAL CREDITORS	**36.9**	**46.7**	**45.3**	**52.9**	**119.9**	**157.3**
EURO-BONDS	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
TOTAL	**434.2**	**469.3**	**508.6**	**555.7**	**984.7**	**750.0**

Source: Minecofin

Development of External Debt Service (in USD million) **Appendix 16**

DESCRIPTION	July 2015- June 2016	July 2016- June 2017	July 2017- June 2018	July 2018- June 2019	July 2019- June 2020	July 2020- June 2021
MULTILATERAL DONORS	**27.8**	**30.3**	**35.8**	**40.5**	**47.8**	**60.9**
Principal	17.7	17.9	19.0	19.8	22.3	31.4
Of which : IDA	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.8	12.4
FAD-FSN	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	4.2	6.0
BADEA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6
Interests	10.1	12.5	16.8	20.7	25.5	29.5
Of which : IDA	5.3	7.0	10.0	11.9	14.2	17.7
FAD-FSN	2.8	3.3	4.8	6.6	5.1	8.8
BADEA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BILATERAL DONORS	**10.9**	**15.7**	**17.9**	**17.4**	**27.1**	**36.9**
Principal	6.1	9.9	11.4	11.1	20.4	28.7
Interests	4.7	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.8	8.2
SUPPLIERS'CREDITS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Principal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EURO-BONDS	**26.5**	**26.5**	**26.5**	**26.5**	**26.5**	**26.5**
TOTAL	**65.2**	**72.5**	**80.2**	**58.3**	**65.6**	**89.5**
Principal	**23.8**	**27.8**	**30.4**	**31.2**	**33.4**	**51.8**
Interests	**41.4**	**44.8**	**49.8**	**27.1**	**32.2**	**37.7**

Source: Minecofin

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS **Appendix 17**

(in USD million)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (in Mil USD)	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
A. Current Account	-1121.12	-848.65	-952.81	-1105.44	-1321.39	-1061.8
Balance on goods and services	**-1445.9**	**-1155.2**	**-1234.8**	**-1391.7**	**-1629.9**	**-1589.1**
Goods (Trade Balance)	-1244.2	-1015.0	-1001.3	-1324.8	-1599.1	-1684.4
Exports f.o.b.	688.2	840.7	1132.8	1101.6	1285.6	924.9
Of which: coffee	60.5	58.5	69.4	69.0	59.8	60.2
tea	70.3	74.5	88.6	83.6	93.6	89.9
Imports f.o.b.	**1932.4**	**1855.7**	**2134.1**	**2426.4**	**2884.7**	**2610.6**
Services (net)	-201.8	-140.2	-233.5	-66.9	-30.8	95.3
Services: credit	844.3	875.2	843.2	971.2	822.5	551.8
Services: debit	**1046.1**	**1015.4**	**1076.7**	**1038.1**	**853.3**	**456.5**
o/w: Net Freight	**-393.7**	**-320.9**	**-363.1**	**-353.2**	**-289.0**	**-173.8**
Travel (net)	487.5	414.0	-1.1	94.1	80.9	-20.8
credit	383.6	395.9	367.6	425.4	331.1	87.6
debit	**103.9**	**279.8**	**368.7**	**331.3**	**250.2**	**108.4**
PKO	143.9	157.4	151.3	171.9	153.9	215.0
Primary income (net) = Income in BPM5	**-183.7**	**-184.3**	**-340.6**	**-350.7**	**-295.5**	**-174.7**
Primary income: credit	**10.4**	**11.1**	**20.9**	**15.0**	**14.6**	**17.0**
Primary income: debit	194.1	195.4	361.5	365.7	310.1	191.7
O/W: Public sector debt interest	42.0	45.2	50.1	61.7	48.8	75.8
Private sector debt interest	51.0	40.2	86.6	95.3	79.7	28.0
Compensation of employees	73.4	76.2	37.1	34.0	30.4	-15.6
Dividends	27.7	33.8	31.4	33.8	31.4	-23.4
Secondary income (net) = Transfers in BPM5	**508.6**	**490.9**	**622.6**	**637.0**	**604.0**	**701.9**
Secondary income: credit	591.9	580.9	725.4	720.7	659.9	778.8
Secondary income: debit	83.4	90.0	102.7	83.7	55.9	76.9
Private transfers net	173.1	179.8	259.9	323.0	303.7	296.5
o/w: Remittances from diaspora (net)	104.9	106.6	176.7	208.7	208.2	296.5
credit	160.3	168.2	232.2	255.8	244.6	333.8
debit	55.3	61.6	55.5	47.1	36.4	37.3
o/w: Private transfers for churches and associations	68.2	73.2	83.2	114.3	95.6	85.3
credit	**74.7**	**79.9**	**90.4**	**122.1**	**104.8**	**87.9**
debit	**6.4**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**7.8**	**9.2**	**2.6**
o/w: official transfers - credit	**378.6**	**354.6**	**402.8**	**342.8**	**310.6**	**357.1**
budgetary grants	**226.6**	**222.8**	**231.3**	**187.1**	**182.0**	**255.2**
nonbudgetary grants	**152.0**	**131.8**	**171.4**	**155.7**	**128.6**	**101.9**
- debit	**21.6**	**21.8**	**40.0**	**28.8**	**10.3**	**36.9**
B. Capital Account	237.3	190.0	199.0	264.4	292.6	341.7
Capital account: credit (PIP)	237.3	190.0	199.0	264.4	292.6	341.7
Capital account: debit	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Net lending(+)/ net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital accounts)	**-883.8**	**-658.7**	**-753.8**	**-841.0**	**-1028.8**	**-720.1**
C. Financial Account: Net lending(+)/ net borrowing (-)	**-866.0**	**-785.9**	**-797.7**	**-941.5**	**-1334.3**	**-480.0**
Direct investment	**-357.0**	**-253.2**	**-306.0**	**-350.6**	**-353.8**	**-83.4**
Direct investment: assets	**0.0**	**6.0**	**16.9**	**8.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Direct investment: liabilities (FDI)	357.0	259.2	323.0	358.8	353.8	83.4
Portfolio investment	-2.3	3.0	37.6	23.1	-4.8	7.4
Portfolio investment: assets	0.0	0.0	43.9	18.6	30.9	9.9
Portfolio investment: liabilities	2.3	-3.0	6.3	-4.5	35.7	2.5
Other investment	-506.8	-535.7	-529.3	-614.0	-975.6	-404.0
Other investment: assets	32.8	9.7	-37.9	-64.1	36.6	71.3
of which NFA of Commercial banks	32.8	49.4	-56.9	-51.6	40.2	72.0
Other investment: liabilities	539.6	545.4	491.3	549.9	1012.2	475.3
o/w public sector current loans	223.4	237.3	252.6	296.8	664.2	629.0
o/w public sector project loans	156.0	162.5	201.0	252.0	319.7	274.2
o/w public sector amortization (current+project)	24.3	27.6	29.6	30.9	52.2	68.6
o/w private sector loans	17.0					101.7
o/w private sector amortization	76.9	93.9	64.1	68.1	41.7	18.9
Net errors and ommissions	-28.9	-27.7	35.1	13.0	105.4	133.9
Overall balance	**58.4**	**159.5**	**79.0**	**113.5**	**410.9**	**-106.2**
Reserve Assets	**58.4**	**159.5**	**79.0**	**113.5**	**410.9**	**-106.2**
For the record						
Gross official reserves (Mil USD)	934.6	943.5	1139.51	1251.17	1660.58	1.591.8
Gross reserves in month of imports G&S	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.5	5.7	5.0
Gross reserves in months of CIF imports of goods						6.9
Gross reserves in months of FOB imports of goods						7.8
Trade balance (in percent of GDP)	-17.1	-13.2	-11.3	-13.4	-15.7	-15.9
Current account balance in percent of GDP (including official transfers)	-13.3	-9.7	-8.6	-11.2	-12.9	-10.0
Current account balance in percent of GDP (excluding official transfers)	-17.5	-13.5	-14.4	-14.3	-15.9	-12.4
Overall balance (in percent of GDP)	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	4.0	-106.2
GDP (millions $US, Current)	8432.4	8729.7	9345.6	9905.7	10217.2	10615.5
GDP (billions in RFW, current)	6321.0	7126.0	7898.0	8712.0	9398.0	10278.0
Exchange rate of 1 USD (RFW/1 USD), end period	783.3	830.2	859.8	898.3	937.1	987.1
Imports of goods and services						3628.0
Exchange rate average (RFW/1 USD)	749.61	816.29	845.10	880.80	920.21	968.00

Source: NBR

historical data especially on services have come about because of improved coverage as well as changes in source data, BMP6 recommends survey based data and in this case , some services line items have been updated with the survey data.

other sources of differences are different adjustments i.e adjustment for coverage, classification, and for timing as recommended by BPM6 and IMTS 2010.

RWANDA's EXPORTS

Appendix 18

(FOB value in USD million)

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
I. Coffee						
Value	**60.45**	**58.53**	**69.36**	**68.99**	**59.83**	**59.74**
In % of Total exports, f.o.b.	8.78	6.96	6.12	6.26	4.68	4.00
% change of value	-5.58	-3.19	18.51	-0.53	-13.28	-0.15
Volume (1,000 tons)	19376.24	18502.44	20353.42	21562.06	19634.34	16594.55
% change of volume	17.22	-4.51	10.00	5.94	-8.94	-15.48
Unit value (US$/kg)	3.13	3.16	3.41	3.20	3.05	3.59
% change of unit value	-19.14	0.98	7.73	-6.10	-4.76	17.70
II. Tea						
Value	**70.27**	**74.64**	**88.55**	**83.56**	**93.56**	**91.84**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	10.21	8.88	7.82	7.58	7.32	6.15
% change of value	13.93	6.22	18.64	-5.64	11.97	-1.88
Volume (1,000 tons)	24632.43	25146.51	27991.59	30450.88	32578.55	34783.83
% change of volume	-0.63	2.09	11.31	8.79	6.99	6.76
Unit value (US$/kg)	2.86	2.97	3.16	2.74	2.87	2.64
% change of unit value	14.80	3.92	6.58	-13.26	4.66	-8.01
III. Minerals						
Value	**94.30**	**93.94**	**148.96**	**126.19**	**79.02**	**109.20**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	13.70	11.17	13.15	11.45	6.19	7.31
% change of value	-45.84	-0.37	58.56	-15.29	-38.70	47.89
Volume (1,000 tons)	6623.16	6975.12	8640.06	7934.43	5521.88	9702.52
% change of volume	-26.72	5.31	23.87	-8.17	-30.41	75.71
Cassiterite						
Value	**29.62**	**43.34**	**53.46**	**44.16**	**25.43**	**48.34**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	4.30	5.16	4.72	4.01	1.99	3.24
% change of value	-44.48	46.34	23.33	-17.39	-46.19	103.36
Volume (1,000 tons)	3492.63	4114.48	5063.90	4265.99	2742.99	3449.90
% change of volume	-28.34	17.80	23.08	-15.76	-35.70	25.77
Unit value (US$/kg)	8.49	10.53	10.56	10.35	8.66	14.01
% change of unit value	-22.46	24.13	0.21	-1.93	-16.31	61.77
Coltan						
Value	**52.44**	**39.48**	**78.53**	**59.73**	**39.69**	**37.75**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	7.62	4.70	6.93	5.42	3.11	2.53
% change of value	-45.99	-24.72	98.94	-23.94	-33.56	-4.88
Volume (1,000 tons)	1485.20	1327.49	1860.88	1518.80	1201.08	1118.00
% change of volume	-28.80	-10.62	40.18	-18.38	-20.92	-6.91
Unit value (US$/kg)	35.43	29.74	42.20	39.33	33.04	33.76
% change of unit value	-23.89	-16.07	41.92	-6.81	-15.98	2.17
Wolfram						
Value	**12.24**	**11.12**	**16.97**	**22.29**	**13.90**	**23.11**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	1.78	1.32	1.50	2.02	1.09	1.55
% change of value	-48.27	-9.12	52.55	31.34	-37.65	66.25
Volume (1,000 tons)	1645.33	1533.15	1715.27	2149.64	1577.81	2113.32
% change of volume	-20.83	-6.82	11.88	25.32	-26.60	33.94
Unit value (US$/kg)	7.46	7.26	9.89	10.37	8.81	0.54
% change of unit value	-34.45	-2.79	36.36	4.80	-15.05	-93.87
IV . Hides and skins						
Value	**7.45**	**8.16**	**6.17**	**2.53**	**0.91**	**1.56**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	1.08	0.97	0.54	0.23	0.07	0.10
% change of value	-38.63	9.50	-24.45	-58.93	-64.16	71.42
Volume (1,000 tons)	6718.18	6462.48	6846.71	5596.07	1489.85	2875.64
% change of volume	-24.98	-3.81	5.95	-18.27	-73.38	93.01
Unit value (US$/kg)	1.11	1.26	0.90	0.45	0.61	0.54
% change of unit value	-18.19	13.83	-28.69	-49.75	34.60	-11.47
V. Pyrethrum						
Value	**4.08**	**1.65**	**4.15**	**6.32**	**5.57**	**3.64**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	0.59	0.20	0.37	0.57	0.44	0.24
% change of value	163.68	-59.59	151.89	52.26	-11.93	-34.64
Volume (1,000 tons)	21.79	9.13	120.22	49.98	92.82	145.66
% change of volume	145.81	-58.12	1217.38	-58.43	85.73	56.92
Unit value (US$/kg)	187.16	180.61	34.53	126.48	59.98	25.02
% change of unit value	7.27	-3.50	-80.88	266.27	-52.58	-58.28
VI. Other products						
Value	**315.64**	**468.86**	**618.70**	**635.45**	**479.29**	**612.77**
in % of Total exports, f.o.b.	45.86	55.77	54.62	57.68	37.52	41.01
% change of value	17.81	48.54	31.96	2.71	-25.65	27.85
Other ordinary products	**115.13**	**214.91**	**320.83**	**305.97**	**156.40**	**220.62**
Reexports	**200.51**	**253.95**	**297.87**	**329.48**	**322.88**	**392.15**
V. Gold			**82.06**	**58.47**	**482.34**	**564.68**
Sub-Total	***552.19***	***705.78***	***1017.94***	***981.51***	***1200.51***	***1443.43***
VII. Adjustments	**136.05**	**134.89**	**114.85**	**120.14**	**76.93**	**50.63**
Electricity	0.22	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.00
Postal colis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carnets 126	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goods procured in ports by carriers	21.46	33.89	12.55	6.89	1.72	0.00
Reexports of minerals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ajustment in transport and insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ajustments on exports/surveys	119.33	105.85	114.85	120.14	76.93	50.63
Ajustment on transport &Tea assurance	-4.96	-5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total fob	**688.24**	**840.67**	**1132.80**	**1101.65**	**1277.45**	**1494.06**
% change	**-2.99**	**22.15**	**34.75**	**-2.75**	**15.96**	**16.96**

Source : NBR

RWANDA'S IMPORTS

Appendix 19

(Value in USD million)

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
I. Capital goods						
Value	**757.6**	**611.8**	**538.2**	**680.5**	**633.7**	**729.8**
in % of Total M CIF	31.4	26.4	21.7	24.4	19.7	21.0
% change of value	21.1	-19.3	-12.0	26.4	-6.9	15.2
Volume (tons)	**76,964**	**60,631**	**63,852**	**77,251**	**81,647**	**115,471**
% change of volume	22.3	-21.2	5.3	21.0	5.7	41.4
Unit value (US$/kg)	**9.84**	**10.09**	**8.43**	**8.81**	**7.76**	**6.51**
% change of unit value	-1.0	2.5	-16.5	4.5	-11.9	-16.2
II. Intermediate goods						
Value	**631.50**	**551.53**	**595.65**	**685.47**	**712.41**	**816.73**
in % of Total M CIF	26.1	23.8	24.0	24.6	22.2	23.5
% change of value	-8.6	-12.7	8.0	15.1	3.9	14.6
Volume (tons)	**912,666**	**834,470**	**993,766**	**1,046,538**	**1,208,312**	**1,525,149**
% change of volume	-7.6	-8.6	19.1	5.3	15.5	26.2
Unit value (US$/kg)	**0.69**	**0.66**	**0.60**	**0.65**	**0.59**	**0.54**
% change of unit value	-1.1	-4.5	-9.3	9.3	-10.0	-9.2
III . Energy products						
Value	**253.91**	**244.47**	**508.74**	**543.52**	**483.52**	**289.48**
in % of Total M CIF	10.5	11.0	20.5	19.5	15.1	8.3
% change of value	-21.6	-3.7	108.1	6.8	-11.0	-40.1
Volume (tons)	**306,860**	**309,743**	**823,658**	**885,896**	**841,210**	**631,530**
% change of volume	3.4	0.9	165.9	7.6	-5.0	-24.9
Unit value (US$/kg)	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**
% change of unit value	-24.2	-4.6	-21.7	-0.7	-6.3	-20.3
IV. Consumer goods						
Value	**705.35**	**716.61**	**676.76**	**700.04**	**730.61**	**808.76**
in % of Total M CIF	29.2	30.9	27.3	25.1	22.7	23.3
% change of value	2.9	1.6	-5.6	3.4	4.4	10.7
Volume (tons)	**721,270**	**745,402**	**850,234**	**769,988**	**747,481**	**835,823**
% change of volume	9.6	3.3	14.1	-9.4	-2.92	11.82
Unit value (US$/kg)	**0.98**	**0.96**	**0.80**	**0.91**	**0.98**	**0.97**
% change of unit value	-6.08	-1.69	-17.20	14.22	7.51	-0.76
1. Food						
Value	**244.19**	**318.05**	**322.32**	**312.70**	**314.41**	**356.57**
in % of Total M CIF	10.1	14.4	13.0	11.2	9.8	10.3
% change of value	-3.60	30.25	1.34	-2.98	0.55	13.40
Volume (tons)	**550,097**	**606,088**	**707,771**	**622,939**	**594,121**	**672,865**
% change of volume	9.95	10.18	16.78	-11.99	-4.63	13.25
Unit value (US$/kg)	**0.44**	**0.52**	**0.46**	**0.50**	**0.53**	**0.53**
% change of unit value	-12.31	18.20	-13.22	10.23	5.42	-112.76
2.Others consummer goods						
Value	**461.16**	**398.56**	**354.44**	**387.34**	**416.20**	**452.19**
in % of Total M CIF	19.1	18.0	14.3	13.9	13.0	13.0
% change of value	6.73	-13.57	-11.07	9.28	7.45	8.65
Volume (tons)	**171,174**	**128,895**	**142,462**	**147,049**	**153,360**	**162,958**
% change of volume	8.38	-24.70	10.53	3.22	4.29	6.26
Unit value (US$/kg)	**2.70**	**3.09**	**2.49**	**2.63**	**2.71**	**2.77**
% change of unit value	-1.48	14.72	-19.54	5.87	3.03	2.25
V. Gold						
Value					**460.15**	**561.15**
in % of Total M CIF					14.3	16.2
% change of value						21.95
Volume (tons)					**9.77**	**9.92**
% change of volume						1.50
Unit value (US$/kg)					**47,092.15**	**56,579.23**
% change of unit value						20.15
S/TOTAL	**2348.39**	**2124.37**	**2319.38**	**2609.51**	**3020.40**	**3205.90**
% change	0.96	-9.54	9.18	12.51	15.75	6.14
V. Ajustment						
Value	**67.08**	**89.82**	**160.97**	**181.26**	**191.37**	**262.72**
in % of Total M CIF	2.8	4.1	6.5	6.5	6.0	7.6
electricity	**3.42**	**3.16**	**3.76**	**3.95**	**4.07**	**0.00**
in % of Total M CIF	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Parcel post						
Import for reexport					**184.19**	**260.60**
Autres (dont)						
126 BIS						
in % of Total M CIF *Goods procured in ports by carriers*	37.9	60.5	77.3	72.9	39.7	0.0
Reexport non included						
Embassies' imports						
ICBT	25.7	26.2	23.5	15.8	7.2	2.1
Imports of TIGO 55						
Big projcts		85.8				
Imports of bank notes and coins						
in % of Total M CIF						
VI. Import cif	**2,415**	**2,214**	**2,480**	**2,791**	**3,212**	**3,469**
% change	**0.8**	**-8.3**	**12.0**	**12.5**	**15.1**	**8.0**
VII. Freight and insurance	**470.4**	**425.5**	**347.5**	**364.1**	**363.8**	**247.4**
In % of CIf	20.0	20.0	15.0	14.0	12.0	7.7
VIII.Total fob	**1,945**	**1,789**	**2,133**	**2,427**	**2,848**	**3,221**
% change	**1.5**	**-8.0**	**19.2**	**13.8**	**17.4**	**13.1**

Source: NBR, Statistics Departement

SERVICES

Appendix 20

(In USD million)

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
Services net	-201.78	-140.20	-233.50	-66.94	-30.82	95.29
Credit	844.28	875.20	843.17	971.21	822.48	551.83
Debit	1046.06	1015.40	1076.68	1038.15	853.31	456.54
Transport	-311.09	-320.92	-328.40	-277.11	-206.22	-82.26
Credit	93.96	93.26	156.63	195.51	181.77	149.69
Debit	405.05	414.18	485.02	472.62	387.99	231.95
Travel	119.3	134.1	-1.1	94.1	80.9	-20.8
Credit	378.8	414.0	367.6	425.4	331.1	87.6
Debit	259.4	279.8	368.7	331.3	250.2	108.4
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	14.687	13.696	3.483	3.062	2.026	5.020
Credit	41.870	42.545	18.970	18.786	20.103	23.588
Debit	27.183	28.849	15.486	15.723	18.076	18.568
Government goods and services n.i.e.	128.548	145.289	135.062	153.846	146.549	225.865
Credit	252.545	249.517	248.392	274.631	246.321	265.648
Debit	161.868	157.425	151.304	171.941	153.923	39.783
o/w cost of embassies	124.00	104.23	113.33	120.79	99.77	33.58
PKO	65.91	68.30	20.76	15.86	15.93	215.05
Other services	-115.4	-59.2	-42.5	-40.8	-54.1	-18.9
Credit	77.1	75.9	51.6	56.8	43.2	1.9
Debit	192.5	135.1	94.1	97.7	97.2	20.7

Source: NBR

Primary and Secondary income Appendix 21

(In USD million)

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
Primary income (net) = Income in BPM5	**-183.7**	**-184.3**	**-340.6**	**-350.7**	**-295.5**	**-174.67**
Primary income: credit	**10.4**	**11.1**	**20.94**	**14.96**	**14.60**	**17.00**
Primary income: debit	194.1	195.4	361.53	365.66	310.06	191.67
O/W: Public sector debt interest	42.0	45.2	50.1	61.7	48.8	75.77
Private sector debt interest	51.0	40.2	86.6	95.3	79.7	28.03
Compensation of employees	73.4	76.2	37.1	34.0	30.4	-15.62
Dividends	27.7	33.8	31.4	33.8	31.4	-23.37
Secondary income (net) = Transfers in BPM5	508.6	519.4	622.6	637.0	604.0	701.94
Secondary income: credit	591.9	580.9	725.4	720.7	659.9	778.83
Secondary income: debit	83.4	90.0	102.7	83.7	55.9	76.88
Private transfers net	**173.1**	**179.8**	**259.9**	**323.0**	**303.7**	**296.53**
o/w: Remittances from diaspora (net)	104.9	106.6	176.7	208.7	208.2	296.53
credit	160.3	168.2	232.17	255.80	244.55	333.83
debit	55.3	61.6	55.50	47.13	36.38	37.30
o/w: Private transfers for churches and associations	68.2	73.2	83.20	114.30	95.57	85.25
credit	74.7	79.9	90.4	122.1	104.8	87.90
debit	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.8	9.2	2.65
o/w: official transfers - credit	378.6	354.6	402.8	342.8	310.6	357.06
budgetary grants	226.6	222.8	231.3	187.1	182.0	255.21
nonbudgetary grants	152.0	131.8	171.4	155.7	128.6	101.85
- debit	21.6	21.8	40.0	28.8	10.3	36.87

Source: NBR

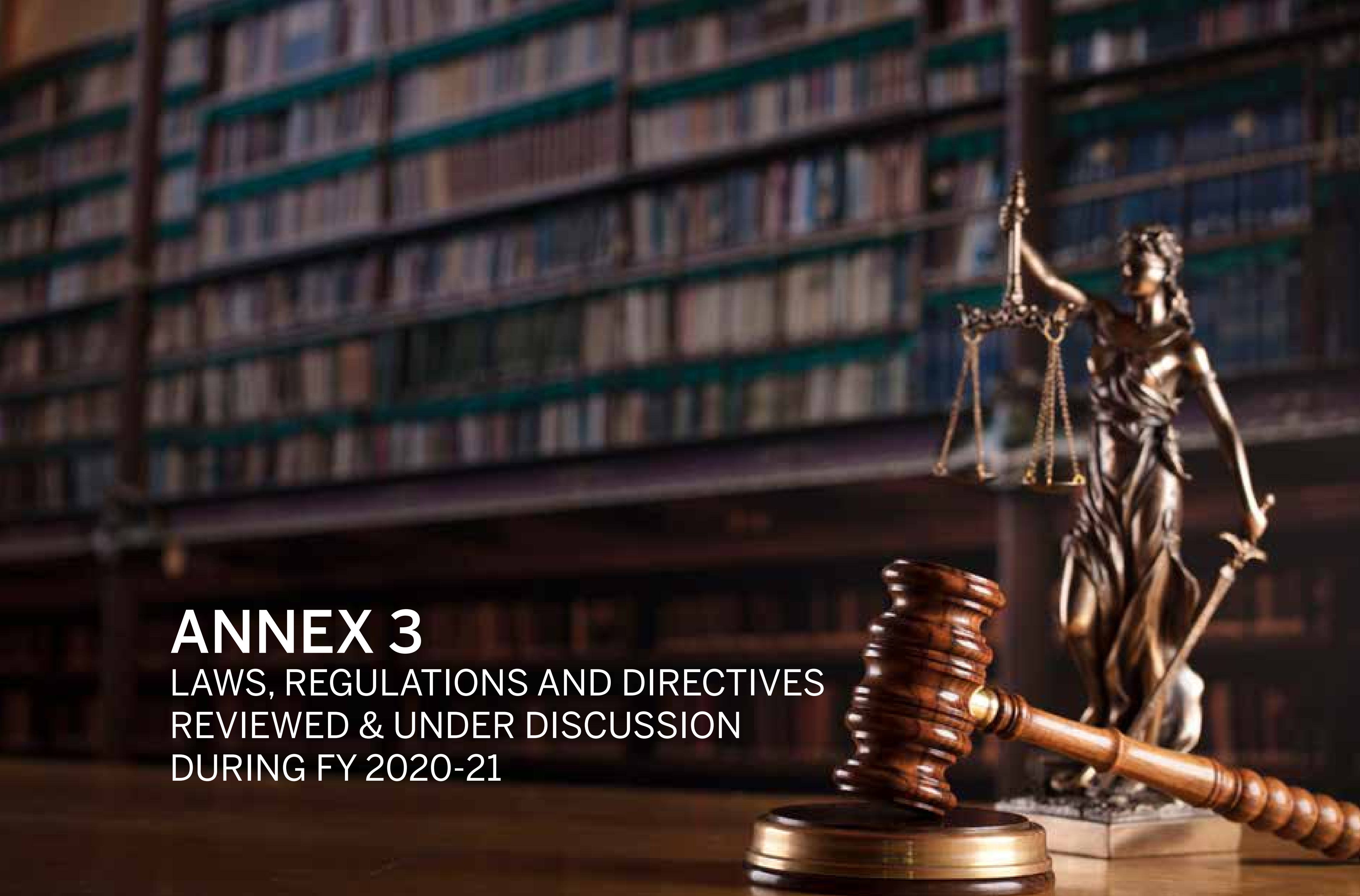
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Appendix 22

(In USD million)

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
B. Capital Account						
Capital account: credit (PIP)	237.3	190.0	199.0	264.4	292.6	341.7
Capital account: debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net lending(+)/ net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital accounts)						-720.1
C. Financial Account: Net lending(+)/ net borrowing (-)	-866.0	-791.8	-797.7	-941.5	-1334.3	-480.0
Direct investment	-357.0	-253.2	-306.0	-350.6	-353.8	-83.4
Direct investment: assets	0.0	6.0	16.9	8.1	0.0	0.0
Direct investment: liabilities (FDI)	357.0	259.2	323.0	358.8	353.8	83.4
Portfolio investment	-2.3	-3.0	37.6	23.1	-4.8	7.4
Portfolio investment: assets	0.0	0.0	43.9	18.6	30.9	9.9
Portfolio investment: liabilities	2.3	-3.0	6.3	-4.5	35.7	2.5
Other investment	-506.8	-535.7	-529.3	-614.0	-975.6	-404.0
Other investment: assets	32.8	9.7	-37.9	-64.1	36.6	71.3
of which NFA of Commercial banks	32.8	49.4	-56.9	-51.6	40.2	72.0
Other investment: liabilities	539.6	545.4	491.3	549.9	1012.2	475.3
o/w public sector current loans	223.4	237.3	252.6	296.8	664.2	629.0
o/w public sector project loans	156.0	162.5	201.0	252.0	319.7	274.2
o/w public sector amortization (current+project)	24.3	27.6	29.6	30.9	52.2	68.6
o/w private sector loans						101.7
o/w private sector amortization	76.9	93.9	64.1	68.1	41.7	18.9

Source: NBR



ANNEX 3

LAWS, REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIVES REVIEWED & UNDER DISCUSSION DURING FY 2020-21

LAWS, REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIVES REVIEWED & UNDER DISCUSSION DURING FY 2020-21

#	LAWS/REGULATIONS/DIRECTIVES	CURRENT STATUS	OUTCOME/EXPECTED OUTCOME
1	Financial Consumer Protection Law	Published in the OG	
2	Draft insurance law	published in the OG	Reviewed to align with the current trend the insurance sector, comply with ICPs, harmonize with the EAC convergence criteria
3	Support the RFL under the KIFC framework: - Trust and trustees law - Payment system law - Deposit taking Microfinance law - Company law - Insolvency law - Negotiable instrument law - Review of the AML/CFT Law - Review of the Financial Intelligence Centre Law	4 published in the OG Others adopted by parliament	Reviewed to align with the current trend and address issues identified by KIFC
4	Review the regulation on Financial statement and other Disclosures for banks	yet to published	Reviewed to address issues raised by FIs- mainly quarterly review of financials by external auditors
5	Review of the External Auditor regulation	yet to be published	Reviewed to address identified issue: mainly the
6	Review the regulation on foreign exchange operations	Yet to be published	Update the regulation as per the new Central Bank Law
7	Develop Regulation on accreditation of actuaries	Yet to be published	Monitor the actuarial industry
8	Regulation on Business Continuity Management for insurers	yet to be published	Apply this regulation to all regulated institutions as well as to strengthen their ability to absorb operational risk-related events, such as pandemics, cyber incidents, technology failures or natural disasters,
9	Review of e money issuer regulation	yet to published	Address identified issues in the current regulation: mainly- treatment of interest on trust account as well as the establishment of Board of Trustees
10	Regulation on cyber security-review	yet to be published	Reviewed to address data localization and also extend the requirements to all regulated institutions
11	Regulation on outsourcing-review	yet to be published	
12	Review the microfinance regulation	yet to be published	Updated the regulation to address mainly the governance issues, compliance with international standards as well as EAC convergence criteria
13	Drafting a BNR unified regulation on sandbox	yet to be published	Consolidation of sandbox regime in one single framework as well as update the regulation
14	Review the AML CFT Guidelines as per the new AML CFT Law	published	Update the guideline as per the new AML/CFT Law
16	Review of the existing DGF Law	approved by the NBR Board and submitted to Minecofin for further process	Update the Law as per the current DGF status and extend the mission- from pay box to pay box plus
17	Review of the Directive determining the characteristics of an independent director in the financial institution	Published	Update it with the new requirements of company law

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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AACB: Association of African Central Banks

ACCA: Association of Chartered Certified Accountants

ACH: Automated Clearing House

AFI: Alliance for Financial Inclusion

AFRITAC: Africa Technical Assistance Center (of IMF)

AMCP: African Monetary Cooperation Program

AML: Anti Money Laundering

ATM: Automated Teller Machine

ATS: Automated Transfer System

BCPs: Banking Core Principles

BK: Bank of Kigali

BOP: Balance of Payments

CABS: Chartered Association of Business Schools

CAR: Capital Adequacy Ratio

CBR: Central Bank Rate

CFA: Chartered Financial Analyst

CFT: Combatting Financing of Terrorism

CII: Chartered Insurance Institute

CISI: Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment

COMESA: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

CRB: Credit Reference Bureau

CSD: Central Securities Depository

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility

CTS: Cheque Truncation System

DGF: Deposit Guarantee Fund

DSIBs: Domestic Systemically Important Banks

EAC: East African Community

EAMU: Eastern Africa Monetary Union

EDWH: Enterprise Data Warehouse

ELF: Emergency Liquidity Facility

ERF: Economic Recovery Fund

ERM: Enterprise Risk Management

ERP: Enterprise Resource Planning

FBs: Forex Bureaus

FDP: Forcibly Displaced Persons

FMOC: Financial Markets Operations Committee

FOB: Free on Board

FOREX: Foreign Exchange

FPAS: Forecasting and Policy Analysis Systems

FRW: Rwandan Franc

FSC: Financial Stability Committee

FSSR: Financial Sector Stability Review

FSDP II: Financial Sector Development Program Phase I

FSDRP 1: Financial Sector Development & Regionalization Project 1

FSAP: Financial Sector Assessment Program

FY: Financial Year

GDP: Gross Domestic Product.

GES: Gender Equality Seal

GLEIF: Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation

IADI: International Association of Deposit Insurers

IAIS: International Association of Insurance Supervision

ISACA: Information Systems Audit and Control Association

ICBT: Informal Cross Border Trade

ICDL: International Computer Driving License

ICPs: Insurance Core Principles

ICPAR: Institute of Certified Public Accountants

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

IFMIS: Integrated Financial Management Information System

IFRS: International Financial Reporting System

IIP: International Investment Position

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IOPS: International Organization of Pension Supervisors

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IPO: Initial Public Offering
ISMS: Information Security Management System
ISO: International Organization Standardization
ISOC: International School of Communication
LCR: Liquidity Coverage Ratio
MAC: Monetary Affairs Committee
MCM: Management Committee Meeting
MEFMI: Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute
MFIs: Micro Finance Institutions
MFS: Mobile Financial Services
MINECOFIN: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MNOs: Mobile Network Operators
MPC: Monetary Policy Committee
MPFSS: Monetary Policy and Financial Stability Statement
MPIC: Monetary Policy Implementation Committee
MT: Monetary Targeting
NBFIs: Non-Bank Financial Institutions
NBR: National Bank of Rwanda
NDA: Net Domestic Assets
NDFI: Non Deposit Financial Institution
NFA: Net Foreign Assets
NFC: Near Field Communication
NISR: National Institute of Statistics, Rwanda
NPLs: Non-Performing Loans
NPS: National Payment System
NSFR: Net Stable Funding Ratio
NST: National Strategy for Transformation
NTFs: Near Term Inflation Forests
PCP: Pension Core Principles
PFMIS: Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures
POS: Point of sale
QMS: Quality Management System
RAMP: Reserves and Advisory Management Program
RBS: Risk Based Supervision
REER: Real Effective Exchange Rate
REPO: Repurchase Agreement Operations
REPPS: Regional Payment Processing and Settlement System
RFBA: Rwanda Forex Bureau Association
RIPPS: Rwanda Integrated Payment Processing System
RNPS: Rwanda National Payment Systems
RNDPS: Rwanda National Digital Payment System
RSE: Rwanda Stock Exchange
RTGS: Real Time Gross Settlement System
RURA: Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
SAA: Strategic Asset Allocation
SACCOs: Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SDDS: Special Data Dissemination System
SLA: Service Level Agreement
SSA: Social Security Administration
SWIFT: Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication
TCSP- Trust and Company Service Provider
TOT: Terms of Trade
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UPI: Union Pay International
U-SACCOs: Umurenge SACCOs
USD: United States Dollar
VMS: Vault Management System
WEO: World Economic Outlook
YoY: Year on Year

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