



# RWANDA

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT—GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS

March 2018

This paper on Rwanda was prepared by a staff team of the International Monetary Fund. It is based on the information available at the time it was completed on February 2017.

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# **INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND**

Statistics Department



**RWANDA**

## **REPORT ON GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSION**

February 6–17, 2017

**Prepared by  
Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco**

**March 2017**

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## Acronyms

AAFR	Audited annual financial reports
AFE	IMF's African Regional Technical Assistance Center (AFRITAC) East
AFR	African Department at the IMF
AGD	Accountant General Department
BCG	Budgetary central government
CG	Central government
BNR	National Bank of Rwanda
CoA	Chart of accounts
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
DCS	Depository Corporations Survey
DMFAS	Debt Management and Financial Analysis System
EAC	East African Community
EBU	Extra budgetary unit
GFS	Government finance statistics
<i>GFSM 1986</i>	<i>Government Finance Statistics Manual 1986</i>
<i>GFSM 2014</i>	<i>Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014</i>
GPMU	Government Portfolio Management Unit
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
LG	Local governments
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MMI	Military Medical Insurance
MPU	Macroeconomic Policy Unit
NAFA	Net acquisition of financial assets
NANFA	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets
NIL	Net incurrence of liabilities
ODP	Open Data Platform
PKO	Peace Keeping Operations
PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics
RBM	Results Based Management
RRA	Rwanda Revenue Authority
RSSB	Rwanda Social Security Board
RURA	Rwanda Utilities and Regulatory Authority
SDMX	Statistical data and metadata exchange
SOC	Subcommittee on Compilation
SPIU	Single Project Implementation Unit
TA	Technical assistance
TD	Treasury Department
TWG	Technical Working Group for GFS compilation
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An IMF AFRITAC East (AFE) government finance statistics (GFS) technical assistance (TA) mission carried out by Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco (IMF GFS expert), visited Kigali, Rwanda during February 6-17, 2017. Mike Seiferling (IMF GFS expert) joined the mission during the second week (training to Rwandese officials). During the first half of the mission, Yalenga Nyirenda participated, in the context of a mentoring program, to learn from the experiences of Rwanda on IFMS implementation and GFS compilation. The mission was part of an EAC Secretariat - AFE joint GFS Capacity Development Program, which seeks to align compilation and dissemination of GFS and public sector debt statistics (PSDS) with international standards.

The mission's main objectives were to: (1) assist the authorities in compiling annual GFS for the general government for FY 2015/16 and high-frequency GFS for the budgetary central government (BCG) and central government (CG); (2) assist the authorities in extending quarterly PSDS up to the third quarter of 2016; and (3) provide a one-week GFS training program. All these objectives were met during the mission. The mission main achievements were:

- Compilation of FY 2015/16 GFS.
- Compilation of high frequency FY 2015/16 GFS.
- Updating Central Government PSDS.
- Analyzing the technical working group (TWG) composition, results-based management (RBM) plans and the statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX) file for data transmission to the IMF's African Department (AFR).
- Providing one week training to Rwandese officials involved in GFS compilation.

Annual GFS compilation is on track and even exceeding the expectations (with a compilation period shorter than nine months). The compilation of high frequency data should now be the focus of the authorities' efforts. Quarterly Central Government data are expected to be compiled within 60 days for FY 2017/18. Monthly BCG data are already compiled within 30 days from end of the period. In both cases, the Rwandan authorities have made some initial progress. However, the statistical discrepancies remain too high to consider such data of good quality. A correct recording of *capital grants* and *net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (NANFA)* is crucial to solve this problem and should be the main priority for the authorities going forward.

The mission's main recommendations are:

- *Inform AFE and the EAC Secretariat of the composition of the updated TWG at their earliest convenience.*
- *Allocate more human resources to GFS compilation.*

- *Accelerate the tracking and recording in IFMS by Single Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) of disbursements and subsequent NANFA in the context of Capital Grants for each project.*
- *Fine-tune the methodology used to compile data on extra-budgetary units (EBUs) and local governments (LG) GFS to reduce discrepancies. This could be done by sharing and analyzing the reports received by the Accountant General Department (AGD).*
- *Audited annual financial reports (AAFR) both for the Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB) and the Military Medical Insurance (MMI) should be transmitted in Excel to save time and to observe possible mistakes in the GFS compilation process.*
- *Continue to explore new and innovative ways to encourage external donors to provide timely information on their direct payments to suppliers.*
- *Finalize the streamlining of monthly data aggregation for EBUs.*
- *Continue to work with UNCTAD so that accrued interest on T-Bills can be calculated.*
- *Discuss the final RBM Plan with the TWG for approval.*
- *Finalize the SDMX file, and in particular introduce the splits that AFR signaled as necessary for its analysis.*
- *Transmit the SDMX file to AFR to ascertain that it meets its needs.*

The mission team transmits its warm appreciation to the authorities for the hospitality and cooperation extended during the mission, which contributed significantly to the mission's success.

## II. INTRODUCTION

1. An IMF AFRITAC East (AFE) government finance statistics (GFS) technical assistance (TA) mission carried out by Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco (IMF GFS expert), visited Kigali, Rwanda during February 6-17, 2017. Mike Seiferling (IMF GFS expert) joined the mission during the second week (training to Rwandese officials). During the first half of the mission, Yalenga Nyirenda participated, in the context of a mentoring program, to learn from the experiences of Rwanda on IFMS implementation and GFS compilation. The mission was part of an EAC Secretariat - AFE joint GFS Capacity Development Program, which seeks to align compilation and dissemination of GFS and public sector debt statistics (PSDS) with international standards. Appendix I presents a list of officials met during the mission.

2. The mission's main objective was to review Rwanda's compilation of FY 2015/16 GFS data (both annual and high frequency) and provide recommendations for fine tuning further compilation and solve any problem found.

3. A July 2016 TA mission to Rwanda helped the authorities to finalize data for FY 2013/14 and 2014/15. The current mission worked on the FY 2015/16 data, which implies an improvement on timelines for annual data compilation of five months compared with the previous FY.

4. Besides the compilation of annual general government finance statistics, the mission's main tasks were:

- Assist the authorities in compiling high-frequency GFS.
- Update the composition of the Technical Working Group (TWG).
- Extend the availability of public sector debt statistics (PSDS) data to last quarter of 2016.
- Finalize the Results Based Management (RBM) Plan for GFS, the Financial Balance Sheets and the PSDS (see appendix VII).
- Review the SDMX template, which is used to provide data to the IMF AFR Department.
- Provide a one week training to officials involved on GFS compilation (see Appendix VIII).

5. The remainder of this report is organized as follows. Section III describes the composition of the TWG. Section IV describes compilation of FY 2015/16 general government GFS. Section V covers the compilation of high-frequency GFS data for the budgetary central government (BCG) and central government for FY 2015/16. Section VI



describes compilation of public sector debt statistics. Section VII covers the work on the RBM Plan. Section VIII describes the advances on the SDMX file. Section IX shows the main outcomes of the training course. Finally, section X contains the conclusion.

### **III. COMPOSITION OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP**

6. The mission discussed with the authorities the composition of the updated Technical Working Group. The TWG is composed of staff of MINECOFIN, RRA, Rwanda Statistical Office and BNR.

7. While the composition of the TWG involves all units linked to GFS compilation, it has to be said that almost all compilation efforts fall under one person who is not exclusively dedicated to this task. In this context, allocating at least one more person (even if not full time) for the compilation effort would improve the general data quality and might avoid some errors that can be caused by the overloading the one compiler.

8. Finally, the authorities committed to send the composition of the updated TWG to AFE and the EAC Secretariat in the coming days.

#### ***Recommendations***

- *Send the composition of the updated TWG to AFE and the EAC Secretariat at their earliest convenience.*
- *Allocate more human resources to GFS compilation.*

### **IV. COMPILATION OF FY 2015/16 GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS**

9. One of the mission's key tasks was to assist the authorities in the compilation of general government finance statistics for FY 2015/16. The compilation methodology was similar to that for FYs 2013/14 and 2014/15. Table 1 below shows the FY 2015/16 GFS source data by major economic classification for the general government subsectors.

**Table 1. FY 2015/16 GFS Source Data by General Government Subsector and Major Economic Classification\***

Economic Classifications	General Government Subsectors			
	Budgetary Central Government	Central Government Extra budgetary Units	Social Security Funds	Local Governments
<i>Revenue</i>	BNR, RRA, RB	AAFR, AGD, IFMS	AAFR	IFMS
<i>Expense</i>	DMFAS, IFMS	AAFR, AGD, IFMS	AAFR	IFMS
<i>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</i>	BNR, GPMU, IFMS, RB	AAFR, AGD, IFMS	AAFR	IFMS
<i>Net acquisition of financial assets</i>	BNR, GPMU, IFMS, TD	AAFR, AGD, IFMS	AAFR	IFMS
<i>Net incurrence of liabilities</i>	DMFAS, IFMS	AAFR, AGD, IFMS	AAFR	IFMS
Source: Mission team.				
*--The full forms for the acronyms in this table are: AAFR-Audited Annual Financial Reports; AGD-Accountant General Department; DMFAS-Debt Management and Financial Analysis System; IFMS-Integrated Financial Management Information System; BNR-National Bank of Rwanda; GPMU-Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning's (MINECOFIN's); Government Portfolio Management Unit; RB-Rwanda's Budget; RRA-Rwanda Revenue Authority; and TD-MINECOFIN's Treasury Department.				

10. The following subsections briefly describe adjustments made to the FY 2015/16 source data to line with the *GFSM 2014*.<sup>1</sup> Appendix II shows the institutional coverage for the General Government subsectors.<sup>2</sup>

### A. Budgetary Central Government

11. BCG data for FY 2015/16 is of high quality, with figures following the trends of previous FYs and with relatively low statistical discrepancy or billion FRw 17.2, which is 1.2 percent of total revenue. This discrepancy can be considered acceptable as the first step of the compilation process. However, reducing it should actually be one of the main goals of the authorities.

12. A remaining challenge in Rwanda GFS is the compilation of *net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (NANFA)*. For the domestically financed *NANFA*, the source data were

<sup>1</sup> Only changes in methodology respect FY 2013/14 and FY 2014/15 are described to avoid repetitions. To study the methodology in deep see the document DMSDR1S-#6018134-v1-Rwanda-AFE\_Technical\_Assistance\_Note\_GFS\_TA\_Missions\_July\_18-27\_2016.

<sup>2</sup> There is only one difference with the Institutional table of FY 2014/15: Rukara National College of Education has been absorbed by the University of Rwanda. As the transactions/stocks have also been absorbed no adjustments in previous data were needed.

from IFMS, while the information on foreign financed *NANFA* was obtained as the sum of *capital loans* and *capital grants* received from foreign governments and international organizations. Owing to a lack of timely and accurate data on inflows of *capital grants*, the reported actual inflows of *capital grants* have always been assumed to be equal to the budgeted amount of *capital grants* (See Box 1). This lack of information in the budget execution on inflows of *capital grants* and on its matching with changes in *deposits* may be, in the mission opinion, the reason for the statistical discrepancies. Data on disposal of *NANFA* were obtained from MINECOFIN's Treasury Department (TD) and Government Portfolio Management Unit (GPMU).<sup>3</sup>

**Box 1. Discrepancies Arising from the Mismatch between Expenditure and Financing for Foreign Capital Grants and Loans**

Compilation of GFS for BCG has always been a challenge owing to a lack of accurate and timely data on external *Capital Grants* and capital *Loans* disbursements. While data on foreign financed capital *Loans* disbursements are generally available with a substantial lag (up to 6 months), data on foreign financed *Capital Grants* are usually not available.

Foreign financed *Capital Grants* and capital *Loans* disbursements come in two forms: (i) cash transfers, and (ii) direct payments. On one hand, cash transfers are cash disbursements into project accounts lodged at the BNR and are traceable in the government's deposits in BNR's DCS. Direct payments, on the other hand, are payments made by creditors directly to contractors for the delivery of services or acquisition of nonfinancial assets. These payments are usually made to foreign contractors, and information on the timing and amounts of the payments very much depends on the creditors' willingness to disclose such information.

Because not all information on *Capital Grants* and capital *Loans* financing flows is directly available and timely, compilation of GFS for BCG assumes that actual disbursements are equal to budgeted amounts for *Capital Grants* and for capital *Loans*, and revisions are incorporated after actual information becomes available.

Given available information on financing flows, and to match *Expenditure* and *Net Financing* flows, *Expenditure* for foreign financed *NANFA* is derived as the sum of foreign financed *Capital Grants* and capital *Loans* disbursements. There can be, however, in a given fiscal year, either cash disbursements to projects relating to previous fiscal years or drawdowns on deposits from cash transfers of previous fiscal years. These cash disbursements (accumulation in deposits) or drawdowns on deposits relating to previous fiscal years are reflected in the current year's changes of government's *Currency and deposits* in BNR's DCS, creating discrepancies arising from the timing mismatch between *Expenditure* and *Net financing* for foreign financed *Capital Grants* and capital *Loans*.

To correct this discrepancy, when known, changes in the current year's (or month's) government's deposits in BNR's DCS relating to previous fiscal years foreign *Capital Grants* and capital *Loans* transactions are subtracted (in the case of *Currency and deposits* accumulation) or added (in the case of *Currency and deposits* drawdowns) to foreign financed *NANFA*. This adjustment alleviates the problem but does not eliminate it, especially in the case of monthly data.

<sup>3</sup> This paragraph and Box 1 can be found in the report: DMSDR1S-#6018134-v1-Rwanda-AFE\_Technical\_Assistance\_Note\_GFS\_TA\_Missions\_July\_18-27\_2016. They are also brought here as the mission considers this a crucial point to improve quality for Rwanda GFS.

13. In order to ensure consistency of transactions on *expense* from IFMS recorded on an accrual-like basis and transactions on *revenue*, *NANFA*, and *NANFA* recorded on a cash basis, a float was recorded under *Other accounts payable*. This float is the difference between *expense* recorded on a cash basis in IFMS and *expense* recorded on “commitment basis” (accrual-like) in IFMS.

### **B. Extra Budgetary Units**

14. Compilation of GFS data for EBUs uses IFMS, AGD reports and AAFR (for RURA) as data sources. The GFS that were compiled from AAFR, AGD, and IFMS were aggregated to produce total GFS for EBUs.

15. The statistical discrepancy for the EBUs (before consolidation adjustments) is FRw 918 billion without considering RURA or 0.9 percent of total revenue. While it is not too high, it is remarkable that for RURA (where the mission made the bridge from the AAFR to GFS) that the discrepancy was only FRw 39 million of 0.04 percent of total revenue. For all other EBUs, the bridge from reports to GFS was done by the AGD. The mission thinks that analyzing the EBUs reports could be of help to fine-tune the methodology applied to compile GFS for this sub-sector and subsequently might reduce the discrepancies. Due to a lack of time this task was not carried out.

### **C. Social Security Funds**

16. AAFR were used to compile GFS for RSSB (Rwanda Social Security Board) and MMI (Military Medical Insurance).

17. Regarding RSSB’s AAFR, there have been important improvements as these reports have been available within 6 months from end of the period (the previous availability was 12 months). While these advanced reports include only preliminary figures, they show comprehensiveness and integration. As a result, the statistical discrepancy is low (less than 0.1 percent of total revenue). Moreover, RSSB AAFR includes now CBHI (Community Based Health Insurance) and increase therefore the coverage of the Social Security Sub-sector.

18. Another important improvement is related to the MMI data. Before, the AAFR referred only to the calendar year, which made comparability difficult, but now it is produced on a fiscal year basis, in line with all other GFS data source. The delay for this source has also been improved so it is now available at the same time that RSSB AAFR.

19. However, as the mission could verify and typing the figures of the AAFR from Word to Excel. This exercise is time consuming and may imply errors that affect the quality of final data. Having the AAFR in excel would help to economize time and reduce possible mistakes.

## D. Local Governments

20. The IFMS is the data source for local governments. The mission discovered a small compilation issue that increased the statistical discrepancy, i.e., an issue of calculation of grants (an amount received from RRA was deducted). However, as this amount was not previously added as grants, the deduction was increasing the statistical discrepancy. Once this problem was fixed, the statistical discrepancy was reduced to FRw 7 million, which is less than 0.02 percent of total revenue of LGs.

21. Appendix IV presents the consolidated GFS dataset for general government for the FY 2015/16.<sup>4</sup> The last column of the first page of the Table shows that *total revenue* (line 1) is FRw 1,845.1 billion; *total expense* (line 2) is FRw 1,259.9 billion; the *net operating surplus* (line 3) is FRw 585.2 billion; the *NANFA* (line 4) is FRw 725.1 billion; and *net borrowing* (line 5) is FRw 139.9 billion. Considering the last column of the second page of the Table, note that *net financing* (line 3) is FRw 157.5 billion, which results from FRw 193.3 billion in *NAFA* (line 4) less FRw 350.7 billion in *NIL* (line 5). As a result, the *statistical discrepancy* (line 2) is FRw 17.6 billion, or less than 0.3 percent of GDP. The size of the *statistical discrepancies* does indeed indicate a very good quality of the GFS dataset that should give the authorities comfort for dissemination.

### Recommendations

- *Accelerate the tracking and recording in IFMS by Single Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) of disbursements and subsequent NANFA in the context of capital grants for each project.*
- *Fine-tune the methodology used to compile EBUs and LG GFS to reduce discrepancies. This could be done (by next mission) by sharing and analyzing the reports received by the AGD.*
- *The AAFR both for RSSB and MMI should be transmitted in excel to economize time and reduce possible mistakes in the GFS compilation process.*

## V. HIGH-FREQUENCY GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS FOR BCG FOR FY 2015/16

### A. Monthly GFS for BCG

22. Monthly GFS for BCG were compiled for FY 2015/16 using the same methodology as for the compilation of annual GFS for BCG.

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<sup>4</sup> Consolidation, as was the case for FY 2013/14 and FY 2014/15, is limited to the case of *grants*.

23. However, as can be seen in Appendix V, the results are far from being satisfactory in quality terms. The statistical discrepancies are too high for the data to comply with a minimum quality standard.

24. The problem is related with capital grants, capital loans and externally financed *NANFA*—this is the same problem faced in the annual compilation of GFS for BCG (See Box 1). This problem, partially attenuated in the case of annual data, is exacerbated for monthly data. The reason is that, while in the annual case the timing differences between the inflows of *capital grants* and *capital loans* and *deposits* drawdowns can be compensated between different months, but such compensation does not occur in monthly data compilation.

25. As stated in previous reports, this situation will improve once the SPIUs track all disbursements related to projects and the subsequent foreign financed *NANFA* and record both flows in IFMS. Although this recording will be performed only for disbursements from international organizations, it is expected that the discrepancy will be reduced significantly.<sup>5</sup>

## **B. Quarterly GFS for Central Government**

26. The AGD is in the process of streamlining the aggregation and the consolidation of monthly financial statements of EBUs. The information will be available for GFS compilers within forty-five days from end of the period, so quarterly GFS for central government will be compiled within 60 days following the close of the quarter, and therefore meet requirements of international standard.

27. As for RURA, financial statements are only compiled on an annual basis. Therefore, until quarterly information is available, the economic activity of RURA may need to be estimated, and then introduced into the quarterly GFS for EBUs.

28. It is worth noting that the high statistical discrepancies of monthly data will also affect the quality of quarterly data. In this sense, without a correct tracking of *capital grants* and *capital loans*, it is expected that the quality of quarterly data will also be low due to high statistical discrepancies.

### ***Recommendations***

- *Continue exploring new and innovative ways for encourage external donors to provide timely information on their direct payments to suppliers.*
- *Finalize the streamlining of monthly data aggregation/consolidation for EBUs.*

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<sup>5</sup> Most *capital grants* come from international organizations.

## **VI. EXTENDING COMPILATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT STATISTICS**

29. The mission worked with the authorities to extend the compilation of quarterly debt statistics for BCG to last quarter of 2016. The debt data follow the classifications required by the World Bank - IMF Quarterly Public Sector Debt Database.

30. Debt data are compiled on a face value basis. While for loans and bonds accrual of interest can be calculated, this is not the case for T-Bills. This problem prevents the calculation of debt at nominal value. The authorities are in contact with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to solve this problem.

### ***Recommendations***

- *Continue working with UNCTAD so accrued interest on T-Bills can be calculated.*

## **VII. FINALIZING THE RBM PLAN**

31. The Rwandan delegation developed a RBM Plan for GFS, Balance Sheets and PSDS during a workshop held in Zanzibar in July 2016.

32. The mission, in cooperation with the Rwandan authorities, has revised and finalized this RBM Plan. It has included some additional items as the extension of PSDS compilation coverage to General Government and it has adjusted the deadline for other items to make it more realistic. Finally, the mission has indicated the items already achieved. The updated RBM Plan can be found in Appendix VII.

### ***Recommendations***

- *Discuss the final RBM Plan with the TWG for approval.*

## **VIII. FILLING THE SDMX FILE**

33. In 2016, previous missions to Rwanda developed an Excel file with SDMX codes (see Appendix VII) that fulfills data needs of the African Department of the IMF (AFR). AFR itself participated in the design of such file.

34. The mission has filled in such table both for monthly and annual data. However, the data for some item's split that AFR signaled as necessary have not been made available to the mission. According to the authorities, these splits will be introduced in the SDMX Excel file in the coming weeks.

35. Once this is done, the next step should be to submit the table to AFR so it can check if it meets the AFR's needs. Finally, the SDMX codes should be introduced with the support of the technical division at the IMF.

### **Recommendations**

- *Finalize the SDMX file, and specially introduce the splits that AFR signaled as necessary for its analysis.*
- *Transmit the SDMX file to AFR for it to check if it meets AFR's needs.*

### **IX. TRAINING COURSE**

36. During the second week of the mission (13-17 February), a GFS training was delivered to fifteen Rwandan officials. The agenda of the training can be found in Appendix VIII.

37. The training combined theoretical lectures with practical examples using Rwanda' data and compilations methods used. This combination of practice and theory was very well received by the participants, who scored the training with an average of 4.6 out of 5.

### **X. CONCLUSION**

38. This mission resulted in the successful compilation of consolidated general government finance statistics for FY 2015/16 with a substantial improvement of timeliness. The GFS compilation methods used in the previous missions were used and fine-tuned. In addition, the mission compiled monthly GFS for BCG for FY 2015/16.

39. The mission also compiled debt statistics for Central Government for first three quarters of 2016, which implies a significant improvement in timeliness. Other important accomplishments during the mission included: (i) the review of the TWG; (ii) the finalization of the RBM Plan for GFS, Balance Sheet and PSDS compilation; (iii) the revision and pre-filling of the SDMX file to be transmitted to AFR and; (iv) the delivery of a one week training to Rwandans officials.

40. As closing point, the mission has confirmed the authorities' engagement in the compilation, improvement and dissemination of GFS and PSDS. This is verified by aspects as the improvement of timeliness for annual GFS and PSDS and by the implementation (or the process of implementation) of most of the recommendations left in previous missions. However, the mission has also confirmed that the treatment of *capital grants* and *capital loans* and subsequent *NANFA* remains as an important issue that challenges quality of high-frequency data (and, to a lesser extent, also annual figures). The solution of this problem is crucial for obtaining high-quality data. Finally, the mission has also acknowledged that more human resources should be allocated to the compilation of GFS and PSDS. The mission team looks forward to returning to Kigali to continue this important work in May 2018.



**Box 2. Recommendations**

- *Send the composition of the updated TWG to AFE and the EAC Secretariat at their earliest convenience.*
- *Allocate more human resources to GFS compilation.*
- *Accelerate the tracking and recording in IFMS by Single Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) of disbursements and subsequent NANFA in the context of Capital Grants for each project.*
- *Fine-tune the methodology used to compile EBUs and LG GFS to reduce discrepancies. This could be done by sharing and analyzing the reports received by the AGD with the next mission.*
- *The AAFR both for RSSB and MMI should be transmitted in Excel to economize time and possible mistakes in the GFS compilation process.*
- *Continue exploring new and innovative ways for incentivizing external donors to provide timely information on direct payments to suppliers.*
- *Finalize the streamlining of monthly data aggregation for EBUs.*
- *Continue working with UNCTAD so accrued interest on T-Bills can be calculated.*
- *Discuss the final RBM Plan inside the TWG for approval.*
- *Finalize the filling of the SDMX file, specially introducing the splits that AFR signaled as necessary for their analysis.*
- *Transmit the SDMX file to AFR for them to check that it meets their needs.*

### Appendix I. List of Officials Met during the Mission

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Institution</b>
Marcel MUKESHIMANA	Accountant General	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Leonard RUGWABIZA MINEGA	Chief Economist	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Amina Rwakunda	Director of Macroeconomic Policy Unit	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Abel NTEGANO	Office of the Chief Economist	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Jean Baptiste SANDE	Public Accountant	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Javan BIZIMANA	Debt Management Officer	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Cecil RUBIBI	Debt Management Officer	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Vianney RUBAGUMYA	Finance and Macroeconomics	Ministry of EAC

## Appendix II. Status of Recommendations from Previous GFS TA Missions and Visits

No.	Recommendations	Status as of February 2017
1	As a short-term priority, MINECOFIN should take a decision concerning which of its departments or offices should be permanently tasked with compiling and disseminating GFS.	Ongoing. There is already a person engaged in the compilation although there is not a team yet (especially a back-up for the main compiler is missing). More human resources should be allocated to GFS compilation.
2	Accelerate efforts to complete the TWG's roadmap.	Ongoing.
3	Continue efforts to incorporate RRA data into IFMS.	Ongoing. No precise date can be given.
4	Prepare a Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash for FY 2013/14.	Not started. This will be one topic in forthcoming missions.
5	Continue efforts to incorporate into IFMS EBUs and SSFs that operate outside of IFMS currently.	Not started. However, reporting on time to AGD is done so timely compilation for EBUs can be carried out. SSFs financial statements are provided now within of seven months.
6	Continue extending the range of independent projects that are covered by IFMS.	Not started. This crucial exercise should be implemented at authority's earliest convenience.
7	Establish a Single Project Implementation Unit at the Ministry of Infrastructure.	Recommendation reformulated. SPIUs should be implemented for entities delivering project activities.
8	Continue exploring new and innovative ways for incentivizing donors to provide timely information on direct payments to suppliers.	Ongoing. This crucial exercise should be implemented at authority's earliest convenience.
9	Participate actively during consultations that are associated with the development of the new integrated SDMX data dissemination system.	Ongoing.
10	Accelerate the tracking and recording in IFMS by SPIUs of disbursements and subsequent NANFA in the context of Capital Grants for each project.	Not started. This crucial exercise should be implemented at authority's earliest convenience.
11	Include PKO related payments of bonuses in IFMS to avoid manual entry of these transactions.	Completed. The data source file includes now this data.
12	Reclassify Taxes that are misclassified as Grants in the local governments GFS dataset to avoid manual entry of these transactions.	Completed.
13	Investigate further the differences in the reporting of the flow of Grants among BCG and other levels of general government.	Ongoing.
14	Military Medical Insurance (MMI) should improve its annual audited financial report. The report should be complete and integrated (i.e. Net lending should explain Net financing).	Completed. MMI AAFR is now integrated and covers the FY.
16	Finalize the streamlining of monthly data aggregation for EBUs.	Ongoing. To be finalized during FY 2016/17.

No.	Recommendations	Status as of February 2017
17	Work with external creditors on reducing the delay in providing data related to Loans that are disbursed directly to external contractors.	Ongoing. This crucial exercise should be implemented at authority's earliest convenience.
18	Continue working with UNCTAD to obtain the DMFAS module that will enable the compilation of debt data on a nominal value basis.	Ongoing.

Status of progress: Not started; In progress; Near completion; and Completed or Ongoing.

### Appendix III. Institutional Structure of Rwanda's General Government

#### Budgetary Central Government

- 1.001 PRESIDENT'S OFFICE (PRESIREP)
- 1.002 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNITY AND RECONCILIATION(NURC)
- 1.003 GENERAL SECRETARIAT NSS
- 1.004 INTERNAL SECURITY NSS
- 1.005 EXTERNAL SECURITY NSS
- 1.006 IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION NSS
- 1.007 OMBUDSMAN OFFICE
- 1.008 RWANDA DEVELOPMENT BOARD (RDB)
- 1.009 SENATE
- 1.010 CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
- 1.011 OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (OAG)
- 1.012 PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (PSC)
- 1.013 NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)
- 1.014 OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
- 1.015 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT SPOKES PERSONS
- 1.016 SUPREME COURT
- 1.017 MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
- 1.018 MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY
- 1.019 RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE (RNP)
- 1.020 RWANDA CORRECTIONAL SERVICE(RCS)
- 1.021 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION
- 1.022 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - ADDIS ABABA
- 1.023 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - BEIJING
- 1.024 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - BERLIN
- 1.025 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - BRUSSELS
- 1.026 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - BUJUMBURA
- 1.027 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - DAR ES SALAAM
- 1.028 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - GENEVA
- 1.029 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - KAMPALA
- 1.030 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - KHARTOUM
- 1.031 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - LONDON
- 1.032 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - THE HAGUE
- 1.033 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - NAIROBI
- 1.034 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - NEW DELHI
- 1.035 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - NEW YORK
- 1.036 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - PRETORIA
- 1.037 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - STOCKHOLM
- 1.038 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - WASHINGTON

- 1.039 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - TOKYO
- 1.040 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - PARIS
- 1.041 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - OTTAWA
- 1.042 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - SEOUL
- 1.043 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - SINGAPORE
- 1.044 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - KINSHASA
- 1.045 RWANDA HIGH COMMISSION - ABUJA
- 1.046 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - DAKAR
- 1.047 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - TURKEY
- 1.048 EMBASSY OF RWANDA - RUSSIA
- 1.049 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
- 1.050 RWANDA AGRICULTURAL BOARD (RAB)
- 1.051 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NAEB)
- 1.052 MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
- 1.053 RWANDA STANDARDS BOARD (RSB)
- 1.054 RWANDA COOPERATIVES AGENCY (RCA)
- 1.055 MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING
- 1.056 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA (NISR)
- 1.057 RWANDA REVENUE AUTHORITY(RRA)
- 1.058 RWANDA PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY (RPPA)
- 1.059 NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING SECRETARIAT (NCBS)
- 1.060 CAPITAL MARKETS AUTHORITY (CMA)
- 1.061 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
- 1.062 RWANDA LAW REFORM COMMISSION (RLRC)
- 1.063 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
- 1.064 HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL (HEC)
- 1.065 INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH (IRST)
- 1.066 WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY(WDA)
- 1.067 RWANDA EDUCATION BOARD (REB)
- 1.068 MINISTRY OF SPORT AND CULTURE
- 1.069 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST GENOCIDE(CNLG)
- 1.070 RWANDA NATIONAL MUSEUM
- 1.071 CHANCELLERY FOR HEROS, NATIONAL ORDERS AND DECORATION OF HONOURS
- 1.072 RWANDA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
- 1.073 MINISTRY OF HEALTH
- 1.074 RWANDA BIO-MEDICAL CENTER(RBC)
- 1.075 NATIONAL PUBLIC PROSECUTION AUTHORITY (NPPA)
- 1.076 MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE
- 1.077 ROAD MAINTENACE FUND (RMF)
- 1.078 RWANDA TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RTDA)

	ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (EDCL)
1.079	
1.080	RWANDA HOUSING AUTHORITY(RHA)
1.081	RWANDA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY(RMA)
1.082	MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND ICT
1.083	NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL (NYC)
1.084	MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND LABOR
1.085	RWANDA INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT (RIAM)
1.086	MINISTRY OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
1.087	MINISTRY OF MINING AND NATURAL RESOURCES
1.088	RWANDA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (REMA)
1.089	RWANDA NATURAL RESOURCES AUTHORITY (RNRA)
1.090	MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
1.091	NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (NEC)
1.092	SUPPORT FUNDS TO GENOCIDE SURVIVORS(FARG)
1.093	RWANDA GOVERNANCE BOARD (RGB)
1.094	LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (LODA)
1.095	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEMOBILISATION AND REINTEGRATION (NCDR)
1.096	EASTERN PROVINCE
1.097	SOUTHERN PROVINCE
1.098	WESTERN PROVINCE
1.099	NORTHERN PROVINCE
1.100	NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AGENCY(NIDA)
1.101	NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (NCPD)
1.102	MEDIA HIGH COUNCIL
1.103	NATIONAL ITORERO COMMISSION
1.104	MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND REFUGEE AFFAIRS
1.105	MINISTRY OF GENDER AND FAMILY PROMOTION
1.106	NATIONAL WOMEN COUNCIL(NWC)
1.107	GENDER MONITORING OFFICE (GMO)
1.108	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN (NCC)
1.109	NATIONAL COMMISSION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (NCST)
1.110	NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NIRDA)

### **Central Government Extra budgetary Units**

2.01	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF BUTARE (CHUB)
2.02	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF KIGALI (CHUK)
2.03	INSTITUTE OF LEGAL PRACTICE AND DEVELOPMENT (ILPD)
2.04	KACYIRU POLICE HOSPITAL (KPH)
2.05	KAVUMU NATIONAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
2.06	UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA (NUR)

- 2.07 NEURO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL OF NDERA (HNN)
- 2.08 RWANDA BROADCASTING AGENCY
- 2.09 WORK DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
- 2.10 RWANDA MILITARY HOSPITAL (RMH)
- 2.11 RWANDA UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY

**Social Security Funds**

- 3.01 MILITARY MEDICAL INSURANCE
- 3.02 RWANDA SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

**Local Governments**

- 5.01 NGOMA DISTRICT
- 5.02 BUGESERA DISTRICT
- 5.03 GATSIBO DISTRICT
- 5.04 KAYONZA DISTRICT
- 5.05 KIREHE DISTRICT
- 5.06 NYAGATARE DISTRICT
- 5.07 RWAMAGANA DISTRICT
- 5.08 HUYE DISTRICT
- 5.09 NYAMAGABE DISTRICT
- 5.10 GISAGARA DISTRICT
- 5.11 MUHANGA DISTRICT
- 5.12 KAMONYI DISTRICT
- 5.13 NYANZA DISTRICT
- 5.14 NYARUGURU DISTRICT
- 5.15 RUSIZI DISTRICT
- 5.16 NYABIHU DISTRICT
- 5.17 RUBAVU DISTRICT
- 5.18 KARONGI DISTRICT
- 5.19 NGORORERO DISTRICT
- 5.20 NYAMASHEKE DISTRICT
- 5.21 RUTSIRO DISTRICT
- 5.22 BURERA DISTRICT
- 5.23 GICUMBI DISTRICT
- 5.24 MUSANZE DISTRICT
- 5.25 RULINDO DISTRICT
- 5.26 GAKENKE DISTRICT
- 5.27 RUHANGO DISTRICT
- 5.28 NYARUGENGE DISTRICT
- 5.29 KICUKIRO DISTRICT
- 5.30 GASABO DISTRICT



5.31 KIGALI CITY

### **Nonfinancial Public Corporations**

- 7.01 NGALI HOLDINGS
- 7.02 HORIZON GROUP LTD
- 7.03 RWANDA CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY
- 7.04 RWANDA ENERGY GROUP (REG)
- 7.05 WATER AND SANITATION CORPORATION LTD
- 7.06 RWANDAIR
- 7.07 NATIONAL POST OFFICE (NPO)
- 7.08 RWANDA PRINTERY COMPANY LTD
- 7.09 KING FAISAL HOSPITAL
- 7.10 MUHABURA MULTICHOICE LTD
- 7.11 PRIME HOLDINGS
- 7.12 RWANDA GRAIN AND CEREALS CORPORATION (RGCC)
- 7.13 KINAZI CASSAVA PLANT
- 7.14 RWANDA INTER-LINK TRANSPORT COMPANY LIMITED (RITCO)
- 7.15 RUTONGO MINING CONCESSION (being privatized)

### **Financial Public Corporations**

- 6.01 NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA (NBR)
- 6.02 SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND
- 6.03 RWANDA NATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST LTD
- 6.04 AGACIRO DEVELOPMENT FUND LTD
- 6.05 BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FUND (BDF)

**Appendix IV. FY 2015/16 Consolidated General Government Finance Statistics Dataset**

(Billions of FRw)	Central Government				SSFs	Local Government	Consolidation	Total General Government
	BCG	EBUs	Consolidation	Total Central Government				
<b>1. Revenue</b>	<b>1.501,4</b>	<b>111,3</b>	<b>(42,8)</b>	<b>1.569,9</b>	<b>184,3</b>	<b>373,0</b>	<b>(282,1)</b>	<b>1.845,1</b>
Taxes	986,8	0,0		986,8	0,0	35,0		1.021,9
Social contributions	0,0	0,0		0,0	143,9	0,0		143,9
Grants	373,7	52,5	(42,8)	383,5	0,0	318,3	(282,1)	419,6
Other revenue	140,8	<b>58,7</b>		199,6	40,5	19,7		259,8
<b>2. Expenses</b>	<b>1.106,7</b>	<b>104,2</b>	<b>(42,8)</b>	<b>1.168,1</b>	<b>95,5</b>	<b>278,4</b>	<b>(282,1)</b>	<b>1.259,9</b>
Compensation of employees	214,8	48,4		263,2	9,7	158,0		430,9
Use of goods and services	329,8	49,9		379,7	6,9	46,7		433,3
Consumption of fixed capital	0,0	0,5		0,5	1,8	0,0		2,3
Interest	56,8	0,2		57,0	0,0	0,3		57,3
Subsidies	84,4	0,0		84,4	0,0	0,1		84,5
Grants	324,9	0,0	(42,8)	282,1	0,0	0,0	(282,1)	0,0
Social benefits	24,6	0,1		24,7	72,7	23,8		121,2
Other expense	71,4	5,1		76,5	4,3	49,6		130,4
<b>3. Net operating balance (1-2)</b>	<b>394,7</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>401,8</b>	<b>88,8</b>	<b>94,6</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>585,2</b>
<b>4. Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>617,4</b>	<b>16,8</b>		<b>634,2</b>	<b>(1,8)</b>	<b>92,7</b>		<b>725,1</b>
<b>5. Net lending (+) /borrowing (-) (3-4)</b>	<b>(222,7)</b>	<b>(9,7)</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>(232,5)</b>	<b>90,6</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>(139,9)</b>

(Billions of FRw)	Central Government				SSFs	Local Government	Consolidation	Total General Government
	BCG	EBUs	Consolidation	Total Central Government				
<b>1. Net lending (+)/borrowing (-)</b>	<b>(222,7)</b>	<b>(9,7)</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>(232,5)</b>	<b>90,6</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>(139,9)</b>
<b>2. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY (1-3)</b>	<b>17,2</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>(0,1)</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>17,6</b>
<b>3. Net Financing (4-5)</b>	<b>(239,9)</b>	<b>(10,2)</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>(250,0)</b>	<b>90,5</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>(157,5)</b>
<b>4. Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>79,4</b>	<b>(1,7)</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>77,6</b>	<b>113,0</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>193,3</b>
Monetary gold and SDRs	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0
Currency and deposits	29,0	1,4		30,4	35,0	3,7		69,1
Debt securities	0,0	0,0		0,0	36,5	0,0		36,5
Loans	50,3	0,0		50,3	(4,6)	0,0		45,7
Equity and investment fund shares	0,0	0,0		0,0	43,6	0,0		43,6
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0
Other accounts receivable	0,0	(3,1)		(3,1)	2,5	(1,1)		(1,6)
<b>5. Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>319,2</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>327,7</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>350,7</b>
SDRs	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0
Currency and deposits	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0
Debt securities	91,7	0,0		91,7	0,0	0,0		91,7
Loans	209,4	3,0		212,4	0,0	0,0		212,4
Equity and investment fund shares	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0
Other accounts payable	18,2	5,4		23,6	22,5	0,6		46,6

**Appendix V. FY 2015/16 Consolidated Monthly Budgetary Central Government Finance Statistics Dataset**

(Billions of FRw)	Budgetary Central Government											
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>1. Revenue</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>94,2</b>	<b>136,3</b>	<b>112,7</b>	<b>113,7</b>	<b>171,0</b>	<b>88,8</b>	<b>89,6</b>	<b>154,7</b>	<b>146,2</b>	<b>101,3</b>	<b>192,9</b>
Taxes	66,6	68,1	86,7	77,7	70,2	94,3	76,6	71,8	104,2	77,1	78,1	115,3
Social contributions	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Grants	32,0	25,2	37,7	10,6	42,2	51,9	10,1	14,6	15,3	65,3	19,5	49,4
Other revenue	1,3	1,0	11,8	24,4	1,2	24,8	2,1	3,2	35,2	3,8	3,7	28,2
<b>2. Expenses</b>	<b>112,9</b>	<b>87,1</b>	<b>73,5</b>	<b>150,6</b>	<b>81,4</b>	<b>72,5</b>	<b>121,7</b>	<b>75,7</b>	<b>77,0</b>	<b>122,1</b>	<b>72,6</b>	<b>59,5</b>
Compensation of employees	21,0	17,1	12,5	26,6	12,6	13,0	24,6	14,1	18,0	25,0	14,3	15,9
Use of goods and services	38,1	23,6	30,6	49,6	20,7	22,4	42,3	21,6	23,8	14,7	27,2	15,1
Consumption of fixed capital	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Interest	1,3	5,1	3,0	12,2	4,4	1,5	2,2	5,4	2,7	12,4	4,7	1,8
Subsidies	6,5	5,7	6,1	7,8	8,2	17,1	5,8	4,6	6,4	6,1	4,2	5,8
Grants	38,8	26,7	16,1	43,6	23,9	12,7	41,0	22,8	13,5	52,2	16,5	17,2
Social benefits	1,5	0,6	1,8	2,3	2,2	1,3	2,0	2,2	3,3	4,1	2,0	1,3
Other expense	5,6	8,4	3,4	8,3	9,4	4,5	3,9	4,9	9,3	7,7	3,6	2,3
<b>3. Net operating balance (1-2)</b>	<b>(13,0)</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>62,8</b>	<b>(37,9)</b>	<b>32,2</b>	<b>98,5</b>	<b>(32,9)</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>77,7</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>28,7</b>	<b>133,4</b>
<b>4. Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>21,6</b>	<b>39,2</b>	<b>63,2</b>	<b>55,4</b>	<b>30,2</b>	<b>62,3</b>	<b>63,0</b>	<b>42,4</b>	<b>52,0</b>	<b>64,8</b>	<b>85,4</b>	<b>37,9</b>
<b>5. Net lending (+) /borrowing (-) (3-4)</b>	<b>(34,6)</b>	<b>(32,1)</b>	<b>(0,4)</b>	<b>(93,3)</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>36,2</b>	<b>(96,0)</b>	<b>(28,5)</b>	<b>25,8</b>	<b>(40,8)</b>	<b>(56,6)</b>	<b>95,5</b>

(Billions of FRw)	Budgetary Central Government											
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>1. Net lending (+)/borrowing (-)</b>	<b>(34,6)</b>	<b>(32,1)</b>	<b>(0,4)</b>	<b>(93,3)</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>36,2</b>	<b>(96,0)</b>	<b>(28,5)</b>	<b>25,8</b>	<b>(40,8)</b>	<b>(56,6)</b>	<b>95,5</b>
<b>2. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY (1-3)</b>	<b>(9,3)</b>	<b>(43,6)</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>(7,3)</b>	<b>(3,3)</b>	<b>25,2</b>	<b>(27,2)</b>	<b>(19,3)</b>	<b>50,3</b>	<b>(55,7)</b>	<b>10,2</b>	<b>82,4</b>
<b>3. Net Financing (4-5)</b>	<b>(25,3)</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>(14,9)</b>	<b>(86,0)</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>(68,7)</b>	<b>(9,2)</b>	<b>(24,5)</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>(66,9)</b>	<b>13,1</b>
<b>4. Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>26,3</b>	<b>38,5</b>	<b>(44,8)</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>71,1</b>	<b>(32,0)</b>	<b>22,3</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>(5,2)</b>	<b>(43,5)</b>
Monetary gold and SDRs												
Currency and deposits	13,9	16,2	32,2	(45,0)	14,1	71,1	(49,9)	14,7	13,1	2,6	(5,2)	(48,9)
Debt securities	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Loans	2,0	10,0	6,3	0,2	0,4	0,0	17,9	7,6	0,2	0,4	0,0	5,3
Equity and investment fund shares												
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes												
Financial derivatives and employee stock options												
Other accounts receivable												
<b>5. Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>41,2</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>53,5</b>	<b>41,2</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>60,2</b>	<b>36,7</b>	<b>31,5</b>	<b>37,9</b>	<b>(11,9)</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>(56,6)</b>
SDRs												
Currency and deposits												
Debt securities	4,9	15,0	(10,2)	6,9	14,8	5,2	2,6	15,5	11,5	(18,6)	23,8	20,4
Loans	(1,3)	3,5	55,3	12,8	(6,4)	89,7	4,8	21,5	11,4	9,4	4,9	3,7
Equity and investment fund shares												
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes												
Financial derivatives and employee stock options												
Other accounts payable	37,6	(3,8)	8,4	21,5	0,8	(34,7)	29,3	(5,5)	14,9	(2,7)	33,0	(80,7)

**Appendix VI. 2016 High Frequency Public Sector Debt Statistics**  
(Millions of US Dollars)

	2016Q1	2016Q2	2016Q3	201
<b>Gross Central Government Debt</b>				
<b><u>By maturity and type of instrument:</u></b>				
<b>Short-term by original maturity</b>	415,3	417,7	390,6	
Currency and deposits	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Debt securities	308,6	322,6	296,7	
Loans	106,8	95,1	93,9	
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Other accounts payable	0,0	0,0	0,0	
<b>Long-term, by original maturity:</b>	2.429,0	2.450,8	2.511,4	
<b>With payment due in one year or less:</b>	19,8	19,4	15,6	
Currency and deposits	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Debt securities	19,5	19,2	15,4	
Loans	0,3	0,3	0,1	
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Other accounts payable	0,0	0,0	0,0	
<b>With payment due in more than one year:</b>	2.409,2	2.431,4	2.495,8	
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Currency and deposits	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Debt securities	549,7	559,6	572,8	
Loans	1.859,6	1.871,8	1.923,0	
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Other accounts payable	0,0	0,0	0,0	
<b>Total gross debt</b>	2.844,3	2.868,5	2.902,0	
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)				
Currency and deposits	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Debt securities	877,8	901,3	884,9	
Loans	1.966,6	1.967,2	2.017,1	
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Other accounts payable	0,0	0,0	0,0	
<b><u>By currency of denomination:</u></b>				
Domestic currency	716,3	724,0	697,9	
Foreign currency	2.128,1	2.144,5	2.204,1	
<b><u>By residence of the creditor:</u></b>				
Domestic creditors	708,3	715,8	690,0	
External creditors	2.136,1	2.152,6	2.212,1	

**Appendix VII. Data Splits Requested by AFR**  
(in yellow)

GFSM 2014 Code	BCG Series Titles
1111	Payable by individuals
	Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE)
	Other individuals
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises
	Large companies
	Small enterprises
11411	Value-added taxes
	VAT levied on domestic goods and services
	VAT levied on imports
1142	Excises
	Beer
	Wines & Liquors
	Petrol
	Cigarettes
	Lemonade
	Vehicles
	Powdered milk
	Air time
1146	Other taxes on goods and services
	Fuel levy for Road Maintenance Fund (BCG 1077)
	Other
1321	Current
	<i>of which:</i> from the Global Fund
1424	Imputed sales of goods and services
	Payments for peacekeeping operations abroad (PKO)
211	Wages and salaries
	<i>of which:</i> Exceptional expenditure (Genocide Victims (FARG); RDRC; and Peacekeeping Operations)
	<i>of which:</i> Priority spending as identified in the EDPRS2 (monitored by IFMIS)
212	Employers' social contributions
	<i>of which:</i> Exceptional expenditure (Genocide Victims (FARG); RDRC; and Peacekeeping Operations)
	<i>of which:</i> Priority spending as identified in the EDPRS2 (monitored by IFMIS)
22	Use of goods and services
	<i>of which:</i> Exceptional expenditure (Genocide Victims (FARG); RDRC; and Peacekeeping Operations)
	<i>of which:</i> Priority spending as identified in the EDPRS2 (monitored by IFMIS)
25	Subsidies
	<i>of which:</i> Exceptional expenditure (Genocide Victims (FARG); RDRC; and Peacekeeping Operations)
	<i>of which:</i> Priority spending as identified in the EDPRS2 (monitored by IFMIS)
26	Grants

		<i>of which: Priority spending as identified in the EDPRS2 (monitored by IFMIS)</i>
28	Other expense	
		<i>of which (if any): Priority spending as identified in the EDPRS2 (monitored by IFMIS)</i>
282	Transfers not elsewhere classified	
		<i>of which (if any): Priority spending as identified in the EDPRS2 (monitored by IFMIS)</i>
31	Net/gross investment in nonfinancial assets	
		<i>of which: Priority spending as identified in the EDPRS2 (monitored by IFMIS)</i>
3111	Buildings and structures	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
3112	Machinery and equipment	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
3113	Other fixed assets	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
3114	Weapons systems	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
312	Inventories	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
313	Valuables	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
314	Nonproduced assets	
3141	Land	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
3142	Mineral and energy resources	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
3143	Other naturally occurring assets	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
3144	Intangible nonproduced assets	
	Domestically financed	
	Externally financed	
3203	Debt securities [3213+3223]	
		<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
3204	Loans [3214+3224]	
		<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
3205	Equity and investment fund shares [3215+3225]	



	<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
3213	Debt securities
	<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
3214	Loans
	<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
3215	Equity and investment fund shares
	<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
3223	Debt securities
	<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
3224	Loans
	<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
3225	Equity and investment fund shares
	<i>of which: acquired for policy lending purposes</i>
331	Domestic creditors
	<i>of which: net accumulation of domestic arrears of more than 90 days past due</i>

## Appendix VIII. RBM Plan for GFS, Financial Balance Sheets and PSDS

### GFS RBM Fiscal and Debt Statistics Development Plan- Rwanda

#### General Objective

Objective	Indicator	Target Date	Assumptions
Strengthen the compilation and dissemination of fiscal and debt data according to the <i>GFSM 2014</i> and <i>PSDG 2013</i> , including developing/improving statistical infrastructure, source data, serviceability and metadata.	The Government of Rwanda compiles, disseminates, and publishes government finance statistics (GFS) for the general government sector annually; monthly GFS for BCG; and GFS for central government quarterly. In addition, public sector debt statistics (PSDS) are disseminated and published quarterly.	2019	The Government of Rwanda, including the Ministry of Finance, Rwanda Revenue Authority, the National Institute of Statistics and the Central Bank fully support the GFS Capacity Building Program and provides sufficient resources and support for it.

#### Work Plan

No.	Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Target Dates	Milestones
1.	The GFS-TWG and Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS) compilers' capacity is increased through training, especially on developing source data, compilation methods, and dissemination.	The number of staff trained to compile and disseminate these statistics is adequate	The TWG exists and is operating but need to be strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>End September 2016</li> <li>End March 2017</li> <li>End May 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstitute GFS TWG and communicate the composition of the new TWG to EAC. <i>The reconstitution of the TWG has been carried out and will be communicated to the EAC in the coming weeks.</i></li> <li>Prepare the training and workshop plan for new incoming team <i>This task has been carried out in February 2017.</i></li> <li>Compilation of Q2 2016/2017 CG data</li> </ul>

No.	Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Target Dates	Milestones
2.	Source data are adequate for the compilation of fiscal and debt statistics.	Source data enable the compilation of GFS for BCG.	The BCG data are extracted from IFMIS	End August 2017	The data will be generated from IFMIS to compile monthly GFS for BCG in a <i>GFSM 2014</i> framework.
		Source data enable the compilation of GFS for central government.	All EBU's data are not in IFMIS but are available from AG office on quarterly basis	End December 2016	EBU's data from AG's office for compilation of Q1 2016/2017  <b>Achieved. EBUs data are reported quarterly to AG's office and tabulated in Excel</b>
		Source data are comprehensive to enable the compilation of GFS for general government and its subsectors	Not all LG's and EBU's data are in IFMIS but are available from AG office on annual basis, BCG data are available from IFMIS on annual basis and SSFs are available on annual basis from GPMU.	End March 2017	Compilation of GFS annual data 2015/2016  <b>This task has been completed; annual GFS2015/16 have been compiled by February 2017.</b>
		Institutional unit table published and is the basis for compilation of GFS, balance sheet and Public Sector Debt Statistics	Table available	End September 2016.	Institutional unit table published on the Ministry website  <b>Achieved</b>
		Debt Instrument coverage of General Government	Currency and Deposits are not included as debt instrument of General Government.	End March 2017	Currency and Deposits will be included as debt instrument of General Government
3.	PSDS compiled and reported on nominal value.	Report on Nominal value	Data are reported in face value.	End December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of accrued interest data for t-bills</li> <li>• Request UNCTAD to develop a module in DMFAS to calculate the Nominal Value</li> </ul>


No.	Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Target Dates	Milestones
4.	PSDS reported as per residency of creditor	PSDS report by residency of creditor	All debt issued in local currency considered as domestic debt	End September 2016	Collect data from creditors and Compile of PSDS report by residency of creditor OK
5.	Expand PSDS coverage to General Government	Include EBUs and LGs in PSDS compilation	Currently only CG data is reported	End December 2017	Reported data refer to General Government
6.	Financial balance sheet data are compiled for General Government	The institutional scope for the Financial balance sheet includes all significant general government institutional units	The institutional scope for the Financial balance sheet does not include all significant general government institutional units. The institutional scope of the financial balance sheet currently covers only the BCG and does not cover the EBU, LG, and SSFs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End March 2017</li> <li>• End May 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial balance sheet for the SSFs will be available.</li> <li>• Preparation of Financial balance sheet for the General Government will be produced</li> </ul>
7.	Financial balance sheet data are compiled using the concepts and definitions of the GFSM 2014 and the PSDG 2013.	Stock positions in the Financial balance sheet are recorded at market value, according to GFSM 2014 guidelines.	Stock positions in the Financial balance sheet are not recorded at market value (currently stock positions are reported at Face value).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End June 2019</li> <li>• End June 2019</li> <li>• End September 2019</li> <li>• End December 2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stock positions in the Financial balance sheet for the central government are recorded at market value</li> <li>• Stock positions in the Financial balance sheet for the SSF are recorded at market value</li> <li>• Stock positions in the Financial balance sheet for the local government are recorded at market value</li> <li>• Stock positions in the Financial balance sheet for the general government are recorded at market value</li> </ul>

No.	Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Target Dates	Milestones
8.	Source data are adequate and reliable for the compilation of the macroeconomic statistics	Source data on stocks of financial assets and liabilities for annual and semi-annual GFS and PSDS are available on a timely basis for general government (public sector) and its subsectors.	Source data on stocks of financial assets and liabilities for annual and semi-annual GFS for general government are available on quarterly basis with a lag of one month (for EBU, LG and BCG) except for external liabilities that is available with three months' lag and SSF only available on annually basis with a 6 months' lag.	End June 2018	Regular monitoring the availability of data on for compilation and setting up internal deadlines for the reports from data sources
9.	Improved timeliness of data made available internally and/or to the public (shorter delays)	Timely dissemination of Quarterly Central Government (lag of 60 days) and General Government data (9 months lag)	Annual GFS data compilation	End March 2018	FY2016/17 General Government data produced
		Timely dissemination of quarterly and annual PSDS for Central Government (60 days lag) and annual PSDS for General Government (9 months lag)	Quarterly debt statistics compiled for Budgetary Central Government and Public Financial Corporations	End March 2018	FY2016/17 PSDS produced.

No.	Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Target Dates	Milestones
		Timely dissemination of quarterly stock data for financial assets and liabilities (60 days lag) and annual stock data for financial assets and liabilities (9 months lag).	Annual balance sheet data compiled for GG and produced within 9 months.	March 2018	FY 2016/17 financial assets and liabilities data produced.
10.	Internal consistency within a macroeconomic or financial dataset has improved	Discrepancies between flows and stocks are reduced	There were the discrepancies due to the inconsistency in report compilation	End June 2018	Discrepancies between flows and stocks will be regularly investigated, identified, and corrected for all financial assets and liabilities at General Government level
11.	Cash GFS data basis of recording	Data compiled on cash basis	The modified cash basis is used basing on law Revenue data on cash basis while expenditure data is payment order basis "Ordonnancement"	End May 2018	Data on a cash basis are compiled and reported
12.	Compilation of COFOG data	Timely dissemination of annual data GG and annual (9 months lag)	Annual balance sheet data compiled for GG and produced within 9 months.	End December 2018	FY 2016/17 General Government data produced
13.	The legal and institutional environment to transit to accrual basis of recording In place	The laws, regulations, manual and policies and infrastructure for accrual exists	The law and financial regulation are available and the manual is on way to be published	End September 2016	Preparation for transition
14.	Staff capacity increased on developing source data on accrual basis	The number of staff trained to compile and meeting reports	The AATWG does not exist, hence need to be created	End December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitute AATWG</li> <li>• Prepare the training and workshop plan for the AATWG</li> </ul>

No.	Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines	Target Dates	Milestones
15.	Data are compiled using appropriate basis of recording consistent with GFSM2014/PSDS 2013	Data compiled consistently with GFSM2014 and PSDS 2013 frameworks	Recording is currently done on modified cash basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End December 2018</li> <li>• End December 2018</li> <li>• End June 2019</li> <li>• End December 2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of staffs and compilation of flows, stock receivables, employees benefits and state pension plan on accrual basis of recording</li> <li>• Inventories and PPE compiled on accrual basis of recording</li> <li>• Adequate infrastructure for accrual basis of recording available</li> <li>• Data compiled using accrual IPSAS basis of recording</li> </ul>
16.	Metadata released internally and/or to the public have been strengthened consistent with the dataset to enhance the interpretation and analysis	Periodicity, consistency and revision policy and practice in place	The timely monitoring of the metadata is not laborious	End December 2019	Regular monitoring and the evaluation of the process proposed
17.	Business processes documentation for compilation and/or dissemination of macroeconomic and financial statistics is stored, accessed and regularly updated	Business process manual in place	Partial documentation on 2013/2014 general Government data compilation exists	End December 2019	Regular updates on the existing 2013/2014 GG documentation
18.	Revision studies and revision policy and practices in place, released internally and/or to the public	Data revisions done in line with revision policy	Revision policy does not exist, needs to be put in place and should include balance sheet and PSDS)	End December 2019	Preparation of revision policy for discussion and publication.

## Appendix IX. One-week Training Agenda

GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS TRAINING FOR FINANCIAL OFFICERS	
 Government of Rwanda and International Monetary Fund Kigali, Rwanda February 13-17, 2017	
DATE/ TIME	SESSION AND TOPIC
<b>DAY 1: Monday February 13, 2017</b>	
8.00 - 8.30 a.m.	Registration
8.30 - 10.30 a.m.	<u>Lecture 1</u> : Why GFS and an overview of the <i>GFSM 2014</i> integrated system (Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco)
10.30 - 11.00 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11.00 - 13.00 p.m.	<u>Lecture 2</u> : Institutional units, coverage, and sectorization of the public sector (Mike Seiferling)
<b>DAY 2: Tuesday February 14, 2017</b>	
8.00 – 9.30 a.m.	<u>Lecture 3</u> : Flows, stocks, and accounting rules (Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco)
9.30 – 10.30 a.m.	<u>Lecture 4</u> : Revenue (Mike Seiferling)
10.30 - 11.00 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea Break</i>
11.00 - 13.00 p.m.	<u>Lecture 4 (cont'd)</u> : Revenue (Mike Seiferling)
<b>DAY 3: Wednesday February 15, 2017</b>	
8.00 - 10.30 a.m.	<u>Lecture 5</u> : Expense (Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco)
10.30 - 11.00 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11.00 - 13.00 p.m.	<u>Lecture 6</u> : Balance sheets, transactions, and other economic flows in assets and liabilities (Mike Seiferling)
<b>DAY 4: Thursday February 16, 2017</b>	
8.00 - 10.30 a.m.	<u>Lecture 6 (continued)</u> : Balance sheets, transactions, and other economic flows in assets and liabilities (Mike Seiferling)



## GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS TRAINING FOR FINANCIAL OFFICERS



Government of Rwanda and International Monetary Fund  
Kigali, Rwanda  
February 13-17, 2017

DATE/ TIME	SESSION AND TOPIC
<i>10.30 - 11.00 a.m.</i>	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
<i>11.00 - 13.00 p.m.</i>	<u>Lecture 7</u> : Integrated GFSM framework system: Recap (Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco)
<b>DAY 5: Friday February 17, 2017</b>	
<i>8.00 - 10.30 a.m.</i>	<u>Discussion</u> : Review of the current GFS and PSDS compilation situation in Rwanda (Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco and Abel Ntegano)
<i>10.30 - 11.00 a.m.</i>	<i>Coffee Break</i>
<i>11.00 – 12.30 p.m.</i>	<u>Discussion</u> : Review of the current GFS and PSDS compilation situation in Rwanda (Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco and Abel Ntegano)
<i>12.30 - 13.00 p.m.</i>	Training course evaluation