

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT FOR JULY-DECEMBER 2015

March, 2016

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I. INTRODUCTION.

The budget for fiscal year 2015/16, approved by Parliament at end June 2015 amounted to RWF 1 768.2 billion. In economic classification terms, total revenue and grants were estimated at RWF 1 462.5 billion comprising RWF1 104.1 billion of total domestic revenue and total grants of RWF 358.4 billion. Total expenditure and net lending was put at RWF 1741.1 billion made up RWF 865.5 billion of recurrent spending, RWF 747.3 billion of capital expenditure and RWF 128.3 billion of net lending outlays. These projections were expected to result in an overall cash deficit of RWF 290 billion for the fiscal year 2015/16. The deficit was to be financed with net foreign loans of RWF 215.2 billion and net domestic finance of RWF 74.9 billion.

In the course of implementing the budget, some donors revised their disbursement plans by increasing their aid packages in some instances and in others by “front loading” committed funds. These necessitated some revisions in the 2015/16 budget. However because the bulk of the additional resources were to be disbursed towards the end of calendar year 2015 and also the revised budget had not been approved by Parliament, it was decided that implementation of the budget in the July-December 2015 would be based on the original budget approved by Parliament in June 2015. Accordingly, total revenue and grants for the July-December 2015 period were projected at RWF 719.6 billion made up of total domestic resources of RWF 491.8 billion and total external grants of RWF 227.8 billion. Total expenditure and net lending was also estimated at RWF 818.8 billion comprising recurrent spending of RWF 440.8 billion, capital expenditure of RWF 323.9 billion and net lending outlays of RWF 54.1 billion. The budget in the second half of 2016 was to end with an overall cash deficit RWF 75 billion. However with the expected accrual of net foreign loans of RWF 185.3 billion, not only was the cash deficit to be fully financed but these resources were also to allow the Government to build up deposits of RWF 110.2 billion to be used in the January-June 2016 period.

Implementation of the July-December budget was affected by the general economic performance of the period as well as donor disbursement patterns.

II. PERFORMANCE OF RESOURCES.

As mentioned above, total domestic revenue collections for the July- December 2015 period were projected at RWF 491.8 billion comprising tax revenue of RWF 443.1 billion and non- tax revenue of RWF 48.7 billion. At end December 2015, total collections

registered an amount of RWF 528.1 billion showing an excess collection of RWF 36.3 billion. Both tax revenue and non-tax revenue collections contributed to the excess.

The table below shows the performance of domestic revenue collections as against the projected figures.

i. Performance of Domestic Revenue.

The table below shows the performance in the July-December 2015 period compared to projections.

Table 1. Revenue

	Jul-Jun 2015/16	
	July-Dec Proj	July-Dec Prov Act.
<i>(billion Rwf)</i>		
Total revenue	491.8	528.1
Tax revenue	443.1	463.5
Direct taxes	180.9	176.9
Taxes on goods and services	227.1	245.4
Taxes on international trade	35.1	41.2
Non-tax revenue	48.7	64.6
of which PKO	20.5	57.1
of which Other	28.2	7.5

Source: MINECOFIN

✓ Tax Revenue Performance.

Total tax revenue collections during the period of July-December 2015 amounted to RWF 463.5 billion an exceeded the projected amount of RWF 443.1 billion by RWF 20.4 billion. A shortfall in collections under direct taxes was offset by excess collections under taxes on goods and services and taxes on international trade resulting in the overall excess collections.

▪ Direct Taxes.

Direct taxes collected amounted to RWF 176.9 billion and were RWF 4 billion lower than the RWF 180.9 billion estimated for the period. Whilst PAYE collections performed well and exceeded the target, lower corporate income tax payments (including withholding taxes) accounted for the shortfall. In the case of PAYE collections, despite

lower payments by some sectors notably the telecommunication sector resulting from a decrease in the number of permanent employees by 15%, the good performance of the construction sector with increased employment somewhat offset the poor performance mentioned above. In the case of corporate income tax, higher than expected losses declared by some large tax payers in 2014 together with lower withholding taxes on account of sluggish performances by some large contributors accounted for the shortfall.

- **Taxes on goods and services.**

Collections under Taxes on goods and services of RWF 245.4 billion exceeded the projected amount of RWF 227.1 billion by RWF 18.3 billion. Both excise duties and VAT collections contributed to this good performance. In the case of excise duties, higher domestic consumption of excisable products including beer and soft drinks was responsible for this performance. In addition some arrears were collected from Bralirwa. Regarding excise taxes on imports, higher import and consumption of petroleum products as well as beer, wine and other liquors led to the increase in collections.

With regards to VAT collections, increased use of the electronic billing machines by retailers as well as VAT collections from the improving construction sector were mainly responsible for this good performance. This good performance was achieved despite the fact that royalties from the mining sector declined significantly due to the sharp decline in mineral prices during 2015. As a result only RWF 1.7 billion of the projected amount of RWF 2.6 billion was collected.

- **Taxes on international trade.**

Taxes on international trade yielded RWF 41.2 billion and exceeded the projected amount of RWF 35.1 billion by RWF 6.1 billion. The improved performance was mainly due to two reasons. In the first place imports from non EAC/COMESA countries increased by about 4.2% compared to the same period last year. Secondly, the exchange rate depreciation of about 8% in 2015 boosted import duty collections. These two developments caused the excess collections in the July-December 2015 period.

- ✓ **Non- tax Revenue.**

Non tax revenue collections of RWF 64.6 billion in the July-December 2015 period exceeded the projected amount of RWF 48.7 billion by RWF 15.9 billion.

Reimbursements from the UN for Peace-keeping Operations of RWF 57.1 billion as against RWF 20.5 billion estimated, more than offset delayed collections by Local Government Agencies and caused the excess receipts. Collections by the Local Agencies of RWF 7.5 billion were RWF 20.7 billion lower than the RWF 28.2 billion estimated for the period. The largest share of this amount is expected to be collected in the January-June 2016 period.

III. Performance of External Resources.

The Table below shows the performance of external resources during the July-December 2015 period.

Table 2. External Resources

	Jul-Jun 2015/16	
	July-Dec Proj	July-Dec Prov Act.
<i>(billion Rwf)</i>		
Total Grants	227.8	199.6
Budgetary grants	131.1	102.9
of which other grants (incl. HIPC grants)	89.7	61.9
of Which Global Fund	41.4	40.9
Capital grants	96.7	96.7
Projects	96.7	96.7
Total Loans	194.1	177.1
Budgetary loan	139.8	122.6
Project loans	54.2	54.5

Source: MINECOFIN

✓ **Budgetary Grants**

During the period under review, total grants projected amounted to RWF 227.6 billion comprising RWF 131.1 billion of budgetary grants and RWF 96.7 billion of capital grants. At end December 2015, whilst capital grants were reported to be on track, budgetary grants registered an amount of RWF 102.9 billion. This performance was RWF 28.2 million lower than the projected amount of RWF 131.1 billion. Delayed disbursement from the EU of USD 32.9 million was mainly responsible for this shortfall. This amount is to be disbursed in the first half of 2016.

✓ **External Loans**

In the July-December 2015 period total loan disbursements of RWF 194 billion were projected. This amount was made up of RWF 139.8 billion of budgetary loans and RWF 54.2 billion of project loans. At end December 2015, project loans disbursements were on track. In the case of budgetary loans, actual disbursements amounted to RWF 122.6

billion and fell short of the projected amount by RWF 17.2 billion. The delayed disbursement of USD 21.1 million of the AFDB loan was responsible for the shortfall. This amount has since the beginning of the year been disbursed.

IV. PERFORMANCE OF OUTLAYS.

In the July-December 2015 period, total expenditure and net lending projected for the period amounted to RWF 818.8 billion. This amount comprised of RWF 440.8 billion of recurrent spending, RWF 323.9 billion of capital spending and an amount of RWF 54.1 billion for net lending. At end December 2015, total outlays amounted to RWF 828 billion and exceeded the projected amount by RWF 9.2 billion. Lower expenditure under net lending was more than offset by slightly higher outlays under both recurrent and capital expenditure and caused the excess outlays.

Spending in the period under review reflects the EDPRS priorities as outlined in the sectoral performance portion of this report. By and large outlays for infrastructure projects and programs especially energy and roads as well as in the social sectors education and health and agriculture form the largest share of spending.

The table below shows the details of spending compared to the projections.

Table 3. Spending

	Jul-Jun 2015/16	
	July-Dec Proj	July-Dec Prov Act.
Total expenditure and net lending	818.9	828.0
Current expenditure	440.8	459.3
Wages and salaries	111.0	115.3
Purchases of goods and services	99.7	99.7
Interest payments	27.9	27.6
Domestic Int (paid)	12.3	12.5
External Int (due)	15.6	15.2
Transfers	168.1	139.7
<i>of which expenditures on local government taxes</i>	27.7	0.0
Exceptional social expenditure	34.1	77.0
Capital expenditure	324.0	329.7
Domestic	173.0	178.5
Foreign	150.9	151.3
Net lending	54.1	39.0

Source: MINECOFIN

✓ **Recurrent Expenditure.**

Total spending in the period under review amounted to RWF 459.3 billion and was RWF18.5 billion higher than the RWF 440.8 billion estimated for the period. Lower

spending under Transfers was more than offset by higher expenditure under wages and salaries and exceptional expenditure and caused the excess expenditure

- **Wages and Salaries.**

In the period under review, RWF 115.3 billion was spent on wages and salaries. This amount exceeded the estimated amount of RWF 111 billion by RWF 4.3 billion. Payment of salaries for allowable new recruitment of Teachers and health personnel as well as front loading of wages and salaries of some diplomatic staff accounted for the excess spending during the period under review.

- **Goods and Services.**

The expenditure of RWF 99.7 billion was in line with projections for the period. This amount allowed RWF3.8 billion to be spent on books as well as other school materials including equipment. RWF 2.4 billion was spent in the water and energy sectors whilst RWF 0.7 billion was used for various IT equipment.

- **Interest Payments.**

An amount of RWF 27.6 billion was spent on interest payments during the period under review and was on track with the projected amount.

Regarding interest on domestic debt, the amount of RWF 12.5 billion spent was almost equal to the RWF 12.3 billion projected for the period. The amount spent allowed RWF 10.2 billion to be paid as interest on Government securities (Treasury bills and bonds) sold during the period under review mainly for cash-flow purposes.

The interest on external debt of RWF 15.2 billion paid in the July-December 2015 period included RWF 9.8 billion for the USD 400 million EURO bonds of 2013.

- **Transfers and Subsidies.**

The amount of RWF 139.7 billion spent in the July-December 2015 period was RWF 28.4 billion lower than the RWF 168.1 billion estimated for the period. This shortfall in spending was solely due to the delayed collection of non- tax revenue of equal amount which was to have been transferred to the Local Government agencies for spending. The collection of this amount is expected in the January-June 2016 period. Spending therefore is also expected to take place during this period.

During the period under review, the Workforce Development Authority received RWF 2.2 billion for its activities in the technical and vocational education areas, whilst the

Rwanda Educational Board was allocated RWF 0.4 billion for scholarships. The Energy Development Corporation received RWF 0.2 billion whilst the Districts got RWF 22.1 billion as block grants for their operations.

- **Exceptional Expenditure.**

In the July-December 2015 period outlays under exceptional expenditure amounted to RWF 77 billion compared to RWF 34.1 billion projected for the period. There was therefore an excess expenditure of RWF 42.9 billion. Excess spending on Peace Keeping Operations of equal amount was responsible for this performance. As indicated above under non-tax revenue, the UN provided the finance for this additional spending and there was therefore no additional burden on the Treasury during this period.

The amount spent under exceptional expenditure also allowed an amount of RWF 11.9 billion to be spent on various social interventions for the survivors of genocide.

- **Capital Expenditure.**

During the period under review, an amount of RWF 329.7 billion was spent as capital expenditure compared to RWF 323.9 billion projected for the period. The small excess of RWF 5.5 billion was due to the domestic portion of capital spending. Counterpart funding for projects was the reason for this small excess.

As indicated above, the largest share of spending reflects the EDPRS priorities. The details of these expenditures are highlighted in the sectoral performance section of this report.

- **Net Lending Expenditure.**

Expenditure under net lending during the period under review amounted to RWF 39 billion and was RWF 15.1 billion lower than the projected figure. Delayed spending on the KCC project accounted for the shortfall.

V. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

I. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS SECTOR

In the revised budget of 2015/16 the economic affairs sector was allocated an amount of RWF 299.6 billion. At end December 2015, RWF 135.8 billion had been spent representing an execution rate of only 45% in the first two quarters of the fiscal year 2015/16. The following are achievements in this sector:

In the **Sub-Sector of Agriculture**;

- i) All agricultural inputs were supplied on time through a network of agro-dealers and 10,470 Megatons of fertilizers were distributed to farmers. Several extension officers were trained through TWIGIRE-MUHINZI. Some farmers were mobilized in preparations for the planting season's activities through several meeting sessions at sector levels.
- ii) Land for cultivation of crops was increased: Maize: 283,375 ha, Beans: 406,968 ha, Irish potatoes: 72,045 ha, Cassava: 32,396 ha, Soybeans: 13,286 ha, Rice: 5,772 ha and Wheat: 5961
- iii) At the end of the first semester, 27,334 cows were inseminated with improved races, 10,841 Artificial insemination Calves were identified and ear tagged and so far 12,319 have been distributed to poor families through GIRINKA-program;
- iv) PSF and Cooperatives mobilized to construct some warehouses as well as the purchase of mobile dryers in order to reduce post-harvest losses of grains. At the end of the second quarter the Stock position at National Grains Reserves storage stood at Maize stock: 9,350.955 Megatons, Beans stock: 2,988.723 Megatons. The overall total in storage now is 11,132 Megatons of beans and maize.

In the sub-sector of **Trade and Industry**, the following achievements were realized during the first semester of 2015/16 fiscal year:

- i. A strong awareness campaign being conducted by MINICOM-BDF-Districts is ongoing. It aims at sensitising graduates to apply for loans to start their own businesses supported by Business Development Fund. Associations have been established in every Sector (2/sector) including BDF Kora WIGIRE Centres (1/District). So far 11 Saccos have applied for the toolkit loan facility with a total amount of FRW 233,367,100 for 377 apprentices; 4 applications (FRW 111,399,200 for 222 apprentices) have been approved by the BDF investment committee.
- ii. 1,393 SMEs have benefited from BDF products (AGF-46 SMEs, SME financing-137 SMEs, RIF-1,207 SMEs, Price-3 SMEs). Total amount disbursed was FRW 1,469,041,832.
- iii. For NEP programme all districts have registered almost 30,910 off- farms jobsthat have been created from their own Economic activity and 2,411 Off-farms jobs have been created by SMEs withStart-ups through the Direct guarantee scheme.

In the sub-sector of **Information Communication Technology**, the following achievements were realized during the first semester of 2015/16 fiscal year:

- i. Growth of ICT Industry Cluster;The Chamber of ICT-Private Sector Federation is now developing guidelines for ICT Start-ups which have been supported in this semester.
- ii. Country-wide phone penetration increased to 77.3% mobile cellular telephone subscriptions and broadband penetration increased to 31.5% mobile broadband subscriptions.
- iii. Online information services are operational. There are 221 Irembo centers (175 Government, 46 Private) and 53 Irembo Centers were operationalized.
- iv. Computer literacy increased in local communities and 6 government services are deployed through Rwanda online.

- v. Smart Africa Secretariat started operations on January 5th, 2016 and the 1st draft of Smart Africa Program Strategy is now available.

In the **Transport sub-sector**, total primary spending during the first semester of 2015/16 amounted to RWF58.4 billion which recorded a 60 per cent performance rate compared to the revised budget of RWF 98 billion. The following are the key achievements;

- i) Upgrading Kivu Belt Lot 4 & 5 MWITYAZO-KARONGI road (66km); work is at 93.97% against 90% planned.
- ii) The contract for upgrading (68km) BASE-BUTARO-KIRAMBO was signed in September 2015 and the work is on-going with the mobilization and installation of equipment at the site. Surveying of the road (topography) for drawing is ongoing.
- iii) Work on Access road to RUHANGO-KINAZI Cassava Factory (36km) ; periodic maintenance work is ongoing and progress is estimated at 33% against 40% planned.
- iv) Work on Kibeho to Kivu-Muganza (14km) road and access road to Muganza Tea Factory; is at 87% against 100% planned.
- v) Access road to NSHILI Tea Factory (19km) is at 78% against 100% that was planned.

In the **Energy sub-sector**, the following achievements were realized at the end of second quarter of 2015/16 fiscal year:

- i) To increase access to energy, 30,492 households were connected compared to 16,000 households that were targeted by the end of the second quarter.
- ii) 2,621(87.3%) Mobisol solar Energy Kits (MSK) system were installed against 3,000 targeted for the period.
- iii) Transmission lines of 365 km Lower Voltage lines and 229.61 km Medium Voltage lines have been constructed compared to Construction of 243km

Lower Voltage and 230 km Medium Voltage that were planned by the end of quarter.

- iv) National power generation capacity increased by 70 MW by June 2016; Kivuwatt methane gas (25MW) was completed and tests were successful.

In the **Water and Sanitation sub-sector**, the following achievements were realized during the second quarter of 2015/16 fiscal year.

- i) Construction of NYUNGWE-KIBEHO-NDAGO-COKO water supply system of 112 Km is progressing well and it stands at 65%.
- ii) Construction of KAGEYO-NGORORERO town Water Supply System of 22km: Works progress at 20% compared to 60% planned.
- iii) Regarding the construction of water distribution networks of 30 Km in MUSHERI, RWIMIYAGA, KARANGAZI AND RWEMPASHA in NYAGATARE District, the progress of the project is at 62% compared to 60% planned.

II. EDUCATION SECTOR

During the first semester of 2015-2016 fiscal year, the focus was put in improving access and quality of higher learning institutions by promoting Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Enhancing IT skills in Education. The total primary spending during the first semester of 2015/16 amounted to RWF 108.2 billion which recorded a 52 per cent performance rate compared to the revised budget of RWF 206.6 billion. The following were key achievements in the sector;

In the **pre-primary education sub-sector** the following were the achievements at the end of the first semester of 2015/16 fiscal year;

- i. Construction of 416 classrooms for pre-primary were completed during this period.
- ii. The new Pre-Primary Competency Based Curricula to meet regional integration were developed and launched and 1,260 ECD kits distributed to

1,260 nursery schools countrywide and one teacher from each school was trained on the use of ECD Kits.

In **primary education and secondary sub-sector** the following achievements were realized at the end of the first semester of 2015/16 fiscal year;

- i. In order to implement new competency based curriculum 15,166 teachers were trained;
- ii. In the program of one laptop per child, 20,792 XO laptops purchased and deployed in primary schools
- iii. During this period 1,609 old classrooms were renovated and new 24,886 desks have been distributed and 12 new school laboratories were built countrywide.
- iv. 152,640 textbooks adapted to the new competency based curricula procured and distributed in primary and secondary schools.

In **TVET sub-sector** the following achievements were realized during the second quarter of 2015/16 fiscal year

- i) The construction works of KICUKIRO Learning complex have been completed.
- ii) The construction works of Rwanda Teacher Training Institute is moving very fast and is now at 40% and expected to be completed by November 2016.
- iii) The bids evaluation for construction of 5 schools (NYAMATA TSS, KAVUMU VTC, MPANDA VTC, NELSON MANDELA, GISENYI VTC) has been completed and Notification letters for supply of equipment have been issued and awaiting no objection decision from the development partner (KFW) for contract signing.
- iv) Six curricula have been developed in different subjects (Mining level 1, Networking level 5, tailoring level 5, front office level 5, software development level 4, and automotive technology level 4).

In **high education sub sector**, the following are the achievements for the first semester of 2015/16 fiscal year;

- i) The final draft document of Rwanda National Qualifications Frameworks (RNQF) has been finalized and was discussed with wider stakeholders of education sector in a validation workshop that was organized on 29th December 2015.
- ii) The 3rd instalment of HUYE students hostel was fully paid in the second half of December 2015.

III. HEALTH SECTOR

In the revised budget of 2015/16 the health sector was allocated an amount of RWF 178.6 billion and at end December 2015, RWF 60.4 billion had been spent representing an execution rate of only 34% in the first two quarters of the fiscal year 2015/16. The following are the achievements in this sector:

- i) In line of reducing maternal to child HIV transmission, 28 health care providers from KIBUYE, MUGONERA and KIRINDA hospitals were trained and a mentorship was conducted at few District Hospitals with some of the health centers in their catchment areas. The mentorship focused on HIV testing, ARV initiation follow up during pregnancy and breastfeeding.
- ii) The percentage of suspected malaria cases that received a parasitological test in public health facilities was at 99.91% at the end of the first semester of 2015/16.
- iii) The construction of NYABIKENKE district and BYUMBA District Hospital are partially constructed, however progress of reconstructing BYUMBA District Hospital is slow at 18.6% due to the new modifications that need to be integrated in the hospital designs.
- iv) Regarding the elimination of malnutrition, routine malnutrition screening continued to be done in the community and 5,589 under 5 children were screened for malnutrition and referred to the health facilities for malnutrition management.

IV. SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

At the end of the first semester of fiscal year 2015/2016, total primary expenditures amounted to RWF 25.1 billion against a budgetary allocation of RWF 61.3 billion registering an execution rate of 41%. Social protection expenditure and support to Genocide Survivors took the largest share.

In **social protection sector** the following were the key spending activities;

- i) The number of households under extreme poverty covered by VUP Public works were increased to 61,705 households, this includes 30,470 households managed by male and 31,235 households managed by female respectively.
- ii) In order to eliminate Malnutrition 92,334 kitchen gardens were established in five districts (Nyamasheke, Kirehe, Nyabihu, Nyaruguru and Ngororero).
- iii) Regarding the one cup of milk per child project, 85,282 pupils were included in the program including some children of Burundi refugees.
- iv) Concerning the vulnerable people program, 840 women from 7 Districts (NYARUGURU, NYAMAGABE, RUHANGO, GISAGARA, KARONGI, RUTSIRO, NGORORERO) were financially supported with 20,300,000 FRW as start-up capital for their Projects.
- v) 249 children have been reintegrated into families. (85 from orphanages, 151 from centers for children in streets and 13 from detention centres).

V. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SECTOR

At the end of the first semester of fiscal year 2015/2016, total primary expenditures amounted to RWF 3.8 billion against a budgetary allocation of RWF 8.4 billion registering an execution rate of 46%. Environmental protection and protection of biodiversity and landscape took the largest share.

In **environmental protection sector** the following achievements were realized during the second quarter of 2015/16 fiscal year;

- i) At the end of the first semester, the rational land use was ensured through comprehensive land use plans and adequate mapping;
- ii) Different Green Villages have been constructed across the country, rain water harvesting tanks (300 cubic meters) and biogas digesters are under construction on those sites.
- iii) Environment and Climate Change Innovation Centre was established by the end of the first semester of FY 2015/16.
- iv) Increased access to weather and climate information to users through a range of communication channels (Economic Sectors) where 14,502 pieces of specific weather information were disseminated through different radios.

VI. Deficit and Financing.

The table below shows the details of the deficit and mode of financing.

Table 4. Financing

	Jul-Jun 2015/16	
	July-Dec Proj	July-Dec Prov Act.
<i>(billion Rwf)</i>		
Financing	75.1	85.9
Foreign financing (net)	185.3	169.5
Drawings	194.1	177.1
Budgetary loan	139.8	122.6
Project loans	54.2	54.5
Amortization (due)	-8.8	-7.7
Domestic financing	-110.2	-83.6
Banking system (Monetary Survey)	-110.2	-55.6
Non bank (Net)	0.0	2.9
Gvnt Securities (Net)	15.0	15.8
Non Bank Sector Debt Repayment	-15.0	-12.9
Errors and omissions	0.0	-30.9

Source: MINECOFIN

As mentioned above, total resources comprising revenue and grants for the period under review amounted to RWF 727.7 billion and were RWF 8.1 billion higher than projected. Total expenditure and net lending at RWF 828 billion was also RWF 9.2 billion higher than estimated. As a result of these developments, the overall deficit (on cash basis) was slightly higher at RWF 85.9 billion compared to RWF 75 billion

estimated for the period. This is due to the fact that as the Treasury received some donor funds late in the year it was able to reduce the 'float' of delayed payments from RWF 24.2 billion to RWF 14.4 billion. This performance increased the overall cash deficit.

With the disbursement of foreign loans of RWF 169.5 billion which was lower than the RWF 185.3 billion estimated for the period, the Government was able to finance the cash deficit of RWF 85.9 billion and build up some net deposits of RWF 83.6 billion. These deposits have since been used during the first quarter of the year to finance Government expenditures in the revised budget.

VII. Conclusion

As indicated above, the revised budget was approved by Parliament at the beginning of this year. As a result, the largest share of expenditures to be funded with the additional donor support funds included in the revised budget were shifted to the January-June 2016 period. Government expects the implementation of the revised budget to be done according to the expected donor disbursement profiles. Government expects full implementation of these details.

Government however will continue to monitor the execution of the budget for the remaining budget year and will take all the necessary measures to not only ensure full implementation but also maintain macro-economic stability.