LAW N^0 11/97 OF 26/7/1997 - REGARDING STATUTES OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF RWANDA

We, Pasteur BIZIMUNGU,
President of the Republic,
THE TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HAS ADOPTED AND WE SANCTION, PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING LAW AND ORDER IT BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
The Transitional National Assembly meeting in its session of July 11, 1997,
Given the Fundamental Law, in particular the Constitution of June 10, 1991, Article 69 and the Arusha Protocol of Agreement on Power Sharing in its articles 6 d, 40, 72 and 73;
Given the decree-law n^0 06/81 of February 16, 1981 regarding reorganization of the National Bank of Rwanda confirmed by the law n^0 01/82 of January 26, 1982:
Given the decree-law n^0 SP1 of March 03, 1995 regarding organization and management of the foreign exchange market, particularly in its article 3, strengthened by the law n^0 07/95 of August 24, 1995,
ADOPTS:

TITLE 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 1:

The National Bank of Rwanda (NBR), hereafter named 'the Bank', is a national institution with civil personality as well as administrative and financial autonomy.

It has the capacity to contract, to acquire goods, to possess them, to dispose them off and to sue or to be sued.

Art. 2:

The Bank is reputed commercial in its relationships with the third parties. It is governed by provisions of commercial legislation to the extent that its laws and statutes are not replaced by these provisions.

The Bank is not submitted to the registration for trade licence, neither to rules and regulations concerning public accounting; it follows ordinary rules of commercial accounting.

Art. 3:

The general mission of the Bank is to formulate and implement monetary policy in view to preserve the value of the currency and to ensure its stability. To this end, it exercises control of money supply and credit, and ensures the good functioning of the money market, the foreign exchange market, and in general that of the banking and financial system.

Art. 4:

The Bank advises the Government in the definition and the conduct of economic and financial policy.

Either on the demand of the Government or on its own initiative, the Bank makes its opinion on the internal and external financial situation of the country and proposes appropriate measures to take. The opinion of the Bank on money supply and credit situation as well as the economy in general, is taken into consideration in the event of all monetary or financial measures envisaged by the Government.

Art. 5:

The headquarter of the Bank is situated in Kigali. It can be transferred to any other area of Rwanda under the decision of the Government.

The Bank can establish branches in any other locality of the national territory. It can have correspondents or representatives either in Rwanda or elsewhere.

Art. 6:

The capital of the Bank is set at 2 billion rwandese francs. It is entirely subscribed by the Rwandan Government.

It can be increased by either incorporation of reserves, upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Bank and approved by presidential decree, or new capital contribution by the Rwandan Government.

TITLE II. MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

Art. 7:

The Bank is administered by a Board of Directors hereafter named “the Board”. It is managed by the Governor assisted by a first Vice-Governor and a second Vice-Governor and the supervision of its operations is carried out by a Body of Auditors.

CHAPTER 1: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Art. 8:

The Board defines the Bank’s general policy and controls its management.

Art. 9:

The Members of the Board are:

> The Governor;
>
> The Vice-Governors;
>
> Four Directors appointed by the Prime Minister’s decree. They are chosen among personalities having competence and proven experience in monetary, financial and economic areas.

Board members are appointed for a mandate of four years renewable.

For the appointment of Board members, continuity in the Bank’s management should be taken into account.

Art. 10:

The mandate of Directors is incompatible with any legislative mandate and any ministerial function. They are forbidden to participate in any activity of a financial institution, whether remunerated or not.

Art. 11:

Board members should be of rwandese nationality; should enjoy their political and civic rights, and must have not served a jail sentence because of a crime or offence against the common rights and be of high moral integrity.

Art. 12:

1. The Board deliberates on the general set up of the Bank and on the opening or closure of branches of the Bank;

2. It decrees norms that govern the organization and functioning of money and foreign exchange markets;

3. It approves the suspension and withdrawal of permit to operate of a financial Institution;

4. It deliberates on the creation, the issuing, the withdrawal or exchange of bank notes and coins, determines their characteristics and submits them for Government approval;

5. It approves any treaty and any convention to be signed by the Bank;

6. It approves the internal regulation of the Bank as well as the statutes and remuneration of the personnel;

7. It determines the annual budget of the Bank and decides if need be, necessary modification during the year;

8. It enacts on acquiring and disposing of real estates and the uses of the funds of the Bank;

9. It approves final accounts and decides on appropriation of the results of the profit and loss account of the Bank;

10. It approves the annual report that the Governor presents to the President of the Republic.

Art. 13:

The Board meets a least once every three months on convocation of the Governor. He can any time convene an extraordinary meeting of the Board. The meeting can also irrevocably be convened when three out of the members of the Board require it.

The Governor proposes to the Board the agenda of the meetings.

The meetings of the Board are chaired by the Governor. In case of absence or prevention of the Governor, the First Vice-Governor convenes and chairs the meetings.

The Board cannot be held if at least four of its members are not present. The members of the Board cannot be represented.

The resolutions of the Board are passed by simple majority rule. In case the votes are equally shared, that of the President becomes a casting vote.

Art. 14:

After each session of the Board, a report is made and signed by the President. It is then recorded in the register of deliberations of the Board. A copy is transmitted to the Minister having Finance in his attributions for information.

Art. 15:

The members of the Board receive director's fees whose amount is determined by a presidential decree. In addition, they are refunded for the mission entrusted to them by the Bank in conditions determined by the Board. Board members do not share neither directly nor indirectly to earnings of the Bank.

CHAPTER 2: THE GOVERNOR

Art. 16:

The Governor is appointed and dismissed by presidential decree after decision by the Cabinet meeting.

The mandate of the Governor is six years. It is renewable.

Art. 17:

The Governor directs and controls the administration of the Bank.

He enforces the respect of laws and regulations relative to the Bank as well as the implementation of resolutions of the Board.

The Governor is the legal representative of the Bank and to this end, he has the following powers:

1) To represent the Bank or be represented in all its relationships with third parties and in any business in which the Bank is justifiably party;

2) To sign alone or jointly with other persons any agreement, convention and contract concluded by the Bank, as well as annual reports, balance-sheets, profits and loss accounts, correspondence and other documents of the Bank;

3) To organize the departments of the Bank and determine their tasks after consultation with the Board;

4) After consultation with Vice-Governors:

to recruit, appoint and revoke senior and junior staff of the Bank, according to the staff regulations;

to adopt regulations and dispositions that he judges necessary for a better implementation of the Bank objectives.

to take, in case of emergency, any conservatory measure concerning a financial institution or its managers;

5) To delegate all or part of his powers to the First Vice-Governor or to the Second Vice-Governor;

6) To give signature delegation to the First Vice-Governor or to the Second Vice-Governor or to the Senior or junior staff of the Bank.

Art. 18:

The First and Second Vice-Governors are appointed and revoked by the Prime Minister's decree after decision by the Cabinet Meeting. Their mandate is six years renewable.

For the appointment of the Governor and Vice-Governors the factor of continuity in the management of the Bank should be taken into account.

Art. 19:

The Vice-Governors assist the Governor in the achievement of his mission and are answerable to him. They are entrusted with functions by the Governor according to the dispositions of article 17 paragraph 30, 50 and 60 of this law.

Art. 20:

The First Vice-Governor replaces the Governor in case of absence or prevention or vacant post in case of the absence or prevention of the Governor and the First Vice-Governor as well as in case of vacant post, the Second Vice-Governor exercises powers vested in the Governor.

The functions of Governor and Vice-Governors are incompatible with all legislative mandate and any other governmental function.

The Governor and Vice-Governors cannot exercise any public or private function nor benefit from any remuneration for work or service rendered.

Exceptionally, they are allowed to participate in economic commissions, to functioning of international agencies and to academic functions as well as to artistic, art and scientific works.

It is forbidden to the Governor and Vice-Governors to take or receive either personally or through third parties shares or any other interest from a private enterprise during the period they exercise their functions except for special derogation of the President of the Republic.

Art. 21:

Emoluments and other advantages of the Governor and Vice-Governors are determined by the presidential decree under recommendation of the Board. These emoluments and advantages are paid by the Bank.

Art. 22:

After termination of their functions and during a two year duration for the Governor and a year for the Vice-Governors, it is forbidden to render any service to private enterprises or receive remuneration for any work or service rendered.

Under these conditions and for the same respective durations, they continue to benefit from the same emoluments and other benefits they received during their mandate. By derogation to the disposition of the preceding paragraph, a special authorization can be granted by the President of the Republic.

If during the respective periods mentioned above, a public service is confided to the Governor or to the Vice Governors, their new remunerations have to correspond at least to emoluments and other advantages they received during their mandate. In case where these remunerations would be insufficient, the difference will be paid by the Bank.

Will not benefit from the advantage stipulated in the second paragraph of this article, the Governor or Vice-Governor being pursued or condemned for whatever offence done during his exercise of Governor or Vice-Governor functions.

Art. 23:

No commitment bearing the signature of the Governor or of the Vice-Governors can be accepted for refinancing by the Bank.

CHAPTER 3: THE COMMITTEE OF AUDITORS

Art. 24:

The supervision of the Bank is carried out by a Committee of Auditors consisting of a President and two auditors appointed by decree of the Minister having Finance in his attributions. They are selected for their competence in financial matters among officials from the public administration. The President of the Committee of Auditors shall have at least the administrative position of Director.

Art. 25:

The Committee of Auditors carries out the general examination of all Banks operations. It is entitled to inspect and audit, among other things, the cash of the Bank, its books and portfolio any time the need arises and at least once every three months. It can seek support from the staff of the Bank.

Art. 26:

After each inspection and verification, the Committee of Auditors submits a written report to the Minister having Finance in his attributions with a copy transmitted to the Board. The report shall include the results of investigation made, and possible suggestion and recommendation.

Art. 27:

The President of the Committee of Auditors or an auditor designated by him attends the Board meetings in an advisory capacity. He can make proposals and suggestions to the Board that he considers useful. If these are not adopted, he can require that they be recorded in the minutes of the Board.

Art. 28:

The Committee of Auditors examines final statements of accounts of the end of the fiscal year before they get the Board approval. It forwards to the Board a report on its examinations and, eventually, on the proposed adjustments.

After the close of each fiscal year, the Committee of Auditors submits a report on statements of accounts as on the last day of the fiscal year to the Minister having Finance in his attributions, and a copy is sent to the Board.

The Minister having Finance in his attributions can require, at any time, from the Committee of Auditors, a report on a specific issue relating to the management of the Bank.

Art. 29:

Auditors receive allowances the amount of which is determined by the Minister having Finance in his attributions. These allowances are paid by the Bank.

Art. 30:

The Minister having Finances in his attributions reports to the President of the Republic on the inspections and checkings performed by the Committee of Auditors.

Art. 31:

At least once in two years, the Minister having Finances in his attributions appoints an external audit company to carry out control and authentication of the Bank's annual statements. The fees of that audit will be supported by the Bank.

Art. 32:

The president of the Republic can appoint a commission to carry out inspections or investigation on the Bank.

CHAPTER 1: MONETARY UNIT AND PRIVILEGE OF ISSUE

Art. 33:

The monetary unit of the Republic of Rwanda is the rwandese franc (FRW), hereafter denominated "the franc".

The value of the franc in terms of foreign currency is determined by the foreign exchange market in accordance with regulations set up by the Bank.

Nevertheless, in case the economic, monetary or financial conditions would require, the President of the Republic may fix temporarily the exchange rate of the franc.

Art. 34:

The bank carries out, on behalf of the Government, the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes and coins.

Art. 35:

The bank notes and coins issued by the Bank are sole legal tender on the territory of the Republic of Rwanda.

Art. 36:

The characteristics of bank notes and coins issued by the Bank are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda. and if need be, in other publications.

Art. 37:

Bank notes issued by the Bank are legal tender without any limitation. The legal tender of coins is limited for each type of coin to 100 times its unitary face value unless the creditor is willing to accept a higher amount. They are however accepted without limitation by the Bank, by the public counters and by banks and other financial institutions authorized to receive funds from the public.

Art. 38:

The counterfeiting and forgery of bank notes and coins issued by the Bank or any other foreign monetary authority as well as the introduction, the usage, the sale, the hawking and the distribution of such forged or counterfeit bank notes or coins, if committed deliberately, are punished under the provisions of the penal code.

Art. 39:

The Bank may declare that any series of bank notes or coins cease to be legal tender with effect from a specified date. Except for exceptional circumstances, this declaration shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.

The announcement shall specify conditions in which operations of exchange of old bank notes or coins against the new ones shall take place. After the date fixed in the notice, the Bank will decide on all demands presented.

After the closing of exchange operation, the amount of the bank notes and coins which will not have been presented to the Bank within the fixed limits is deposited into the account of the Treasury. The cost of possible future exchanges shall be charged to the Treasury.

Art. 40:

No opposition can be made to the Bank in case of loss or theft of bank notes issued by the Bank.

Art. 41:

The Bank fixes conditions in which it accepts mutilated, deteriorated or damaged bank notes or coins. It shall not provide any compensation for destroyed, lost, forged or counterfeited bank notes or coins.

CHAPTER 2: MANAGEMENT OF THE OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE AND OPERATIONS IN GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

Art. 42:

The Bank centralizes the management of official foreign exchange reserves, including Special Drawing Rights as well as the reserve position at the International Monetary Fund.

Art. 43:

The Bank can:

buy, sell or hold currencies under their forms;

lend to or borrow currencies from banks and financial institutions;

hold accounts in currencies to correspondents abroad;

open accounts, remunerated or not, in foreign exchange in the name of any bank, institution or financial agency;

undertake investments in foreign instruments easily negotiable;

carry out, for its own interests or for interests of third parties any operation in gold, means of payment and securities denominated in foreign currencies;

issue or accept guarantees in foreign currencies.

Art. 44:

The Bank is entrusted with the organization and the supervision of the foreign exchange market. It supervises the application of the foreign exchange regulations and, if need be, can initiate any amendment aiming at improving the functioning and efficiency of the foreign exchange market within existing foreign exchange system.

However, if exceptional circumstances require, the foreign exchange system can be revised by law.

Art. 45:

Profits and losses resulting from fluctuations of exchange rates are charged to profit and loss account of the Bank.

However, profits or losses resulting from revaluation of foreign exchange holdings and international commitments registered to the balance of the Bank due to a revision of foreign exchange system or a modification of the value of exchange rate of franc decided by the Government are accounted for in a special account entitled 'Revaluation Account", and are not considered in the final profit and loss account of the Bank. The Government guarantees the Bank against any loss that would result from such a revaluation.

On Bank requirement, the Government will issue Treasury Bills not negotiable and no interest-bearing, for an amount equivalent to the debit balance of revaluation account. These Treasury Bills will be refundable by deduction from the Government share of Bank profits according to a schedule agreed upon with the Minister having Finances in his attributions.

If the account of revaluation presents a credit balance at the end of the fiscal year, an amount equal to 20% of that balance shall be credited to the Treasury.

Art. 46:

The Bank establishes statistics on external payments as well as national projections of revenues and expenditures in foreign currencies. To this end, services and concerned agencies provide all necessary information

CHAPTER 3: RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

Art. 47:

The Bank is the Government's financial agent for all operations in cash, banking and credit. It holds free of charge, in its books, the current account of Treasury according to a convention agreed upon with the Ministry having Finance in its attributions.

On the request of the Minister having Finance in his attributions, the Bank can open other Government accounts under special provisions.

The credit balances of the accounts mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs do not produce interests.

Art. 48:

The Bank participates in the issuing of securities by the Treasury and carries out operations relating to the public debt servicing.

Art. 49:

The Bank issues advances or other loans to the Government in pursuance of the law. However, in order to ensure regular functioning of the Government Treasury, and considering the differences that could appear between public revenues and expenditures, the Treasury's current account balance can be debtor for a period not exceeding 240 days, consecutive or not, in the same fiscal year.

In addition, the debit balance on this account can never exceed 11 per cent of the ordinary Government revenues collected during the preceding fiscal year.

The Bank levies on debit balances mentioned above, the interests computed at the daily average rate of the interbank market.

Art. 50:

The Bank can, under conditions it stipulates, open and keep a current account of any public institution, other central banks, international organizations and diplomatic missions. In any case, these accounts can show a debit balance.

The credit balances on these accounts opened with the Bank are not remunerated.

CHAPTER 4: RELATIONSHIPS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Art. 51:

The Bank can, under the conditions it stipulates, open accounts in its books in the name of banks and other financial institutions.

It can create clearing houses in places where it finds it profitable and determines the conditions of their functioning.

Article 52:

The Bank can, under the conditions and modalities it stipulates, provide advances or loans to banks and other financial institutions.

Art. 53:

The Bank ensures the control and the supervision of financial and banking system. Under this responsibility, it can decree any regulation or instruction in the matter.

Art. 54:

Banks and other financial institutions are required to communicate to the Bank all documents, information or necessary justifications for the analysis of their position. They shall provide declarations of risks and incidents of payments of which the Bank ensures centralisation.

Any concealment of information or communication of inaccurate information is liable to sanctions taken by the Governor after hearing the bank or the financial institution concerned and according to criteria already determined.

CHAPTER 5: INTERVENTIONS ON MONEY MARKET

Art. 55:

The Bank issues the regulation governing the organization and the functioning of the money market and designates agencies entitled to intervene and defines instruments that can be negotiated.

It shall make sure that the functioning of interbank operations is viable and ensures its follow up and supervision.

Art. 56:

In order to achieve the objectives of monetary policy and according to appropriate modalities, the Bank can intervene on money market to sell, buy, take with option of repurchase or of pension of public or private effects or any other negotiable instrument.

Art. 57:

The operations mentioned in article 56 can never be realized for the benefit of the Treasury or other issuing agencies.

Art. 58:

The Bank can, by way of inviting bids or by auctioning or by any other means, lend or borrow cash on the money market.

CHAPTER 6: OTHER ATTRIBUTIONS AND OPERATIONS

Art. 59:

The Bank assists public authorities in their relationships with international financial organizations. It can represent the Government either to these organizations or in international meetings.

It participates in domestic or external loan negotiations on behalf of the Government and can represent the former in the aforementioned negotiations.

It participates in the negotiations of international payment, exchange and clearing agreements and is entrusted with their implementation. It concludes any technical arrangement relative to practical modalities of execution of aforementioned agreements.

Art. 60:

The Bank can sell, build, acquire and exchange real estate directly or indirectly destined for its functioning or for the welfare of its personnel.

When a property cannot be entirely assigned for use, the Bank can rent it until it is alienated.

Art. 61:

The Bank can invest its own funds represented by its capital, reserves and amortization accounts:

either in real estate according to the provisions of article 60;

or in short or long term securities, issued or guaranteed by the Government or rated in the stock market.

Art. 62:

The accounting value of real estate and bonds at medium and long term issued or guaranteed by the Government or rated in the stock market cannot exceed the total amount of the Bank's own funds.

TITLE IV: ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Art. 63:

The Bank establishes at the end of each month the statement of accounts and ensures its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.

Art. 64:

The Bank issues the balance sheet, the profit and loss account and profits allocation as on December 31 of each fiscal year. These documents are submitted for approval to the Board after their examination by the Committee of Auditors.

Art. 65:

The remaining balance after deduction of all charges including amortizations and provisions, constitute net profits.

From these net profits, 20 per cent are deducted for general reserve fund.

After allocation earmarked by the Board, notably to special reserves, the balance is deposited to the Public Treasury.

Art. 66:

If the final accounts balance with a loss, this is amortized by imputation on the general reserve fund. If the balance of the general reserve fund does not allow to amortize fully the loss, the difference is paid by the Government.

Art. 67:

Within three months which follow the closing of each fiscal year, the Governor submits to the Head of State the balance sheet and the profit and loss account which are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.

Article 68:

The Bank publishes an annual report on its own activities and on the financial and economic development of the country.

It can publish bulletins containing statistical data as well as, economic and financial analysis.

To this end, it can require banks and other financial institutions as well as public and private agencies or any other person to provide statistics and information needed for analysis, especially about the economic conditions of money supply, credit, balance of payments and external debt.

It can also enter directly in connection with entreprises and professional groupings being able to provide such an information.

In case of refusal of communicating this information, the Bank may impose fines according to a schedule determined by the Bank through instructions.

TITLE V: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Art. 69:

The Members of the Board, Members of the Committee of Auditors, the personnel of the Bank, as well as any person contributing to the activities of the Bank even temporarily, are subjected to professional secrecy about the activities of the Bank. Those who do not respect this obligation are punished by the penal code.

The penalty in application of the preceding paragraph entails the forfeiture of membership of the Board and of the Committee of Auditors.

Concerning auditors, the punishment under this article entails the prohibition to exercise all functions of auditors to a bank or any other financial institution that is authorized to receive funds from the public.

Art. 70:

Contestings and litigations between the Bank and the Members of its Board or its agents, as well as any contentious matter relative to the internal administration of the Bank are brought before competent jurisdictions.

Art. 71:

The Bank is assimilated to the Government concerning rules of tax-liability and eligibility pertaining to all taxes gathered for the benefit of central and local governments and to any para-fiscal taxes collected for the profit of the State.

Art. 72:

The Bank is exempted, in the course of any judicial procedure, from providing bail and advance in all cases where the law stipulates this obligation to concerned parties. It is exempted from all judicial expenses and taxes.

Art. 73:

Without prejudice to all existing provisions or those in future, more favorable to pledger creditors, the Bank is allowed, for the realization of the received creditors' guarantee, to proceed as follows:

1) In case of failure to pay at maturity date the amount due, the Bank can, notwithstanding any opposition, and fifteen days after a summons officiated and reported to the debtor, sell the collateral, for a total repayment of due amounts in capital, interests, commissions and expenses without prejudice to other prosecutions that could be exercised against the debtor.

2) The sale shall be ordered by the President of the Primary Court on simple request by the bank.

3) The sale shall be done in stock market for securities or instruments rated in the stock market; for securities or instruments not rated in stock market, it is done by a court

process server or a court expert designated by the judge at the place, day and hour fixed by him who decides whether there is a need of resorting to notices or insertions.

4) The Bank may retain the amount of claims directly and without other formalities, on the product of the sale.

Art. 74:

The State provides freely security and protection of establishments and properties of the Bank and provides necessary escorts free of charge for the transfers of funds or values.

Art. 75:

The Bank is authorized to compromise for the recovery of its credits or for the penalties to be imposed.

Art. 76:

The Bank can neither realize other operations nor exercise other attributions, except those stipulated by law.

Art. 77:

The dissolution of the Bank can only be pronounced by a law which determines the modalities of its liquidation.

TITLE VI: TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Art. 78:

The mandates of the Governor, Vice-Governors and the Members of the Board begin from the dates of their respective appointments. Their durations are those stipulated in the present law.

Art. 79:

The balance of the revaluation account fixed on the date of March 06, 1995 following the new foreign exchange system which came into effect as enacted in the Government act n^0 SP1 of March 03, 1995 regarding organization and management of foreign exchange market will be regulated according to the provisions of article 45, paragraph 2. Exceptionally, it will be added to the amount of consolidated advances and treated according to the agreement signed between the Bank and the Ministry of Finance on February 07, 1996.

Art. 80:

The difference between the amount of issued bank notes and those exchanged during demonetization from January 03^{rd} to 05^{th}, 1995 will be allocated in accordance with the article 38 paragraph 2 and used according to a convention agreed upon between the Bank and the Ministry of Finance.

TITLE VII: FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 81:

The decree-law n^0 06/81 of February 1981 regarding reorganization of the National Bank of Rwanda and all previous provisions which are contrary to the present act are abrogated.

Art. 82:

This law is written in the three official languages of the Republic of Rwanda, the original version being the French one.

Art. 83:

The current law takes effect the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.
Kigali, 26th July 1997.
President of the Republic
Pasteur BIZIMUNGU
(se)
Prime Minister
Pierre Celestin RWIGEMA
Minister of Finances and Economic Planning
Jean Berchmans BILIARA
Seen and sealed by Seal of the Republic:
Minister of Justice
Doctor Faustin NTEZLLYAYO