

Maintaining Macroeconomic Stability: Rwanda's IMF-supported program

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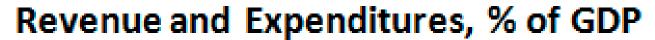
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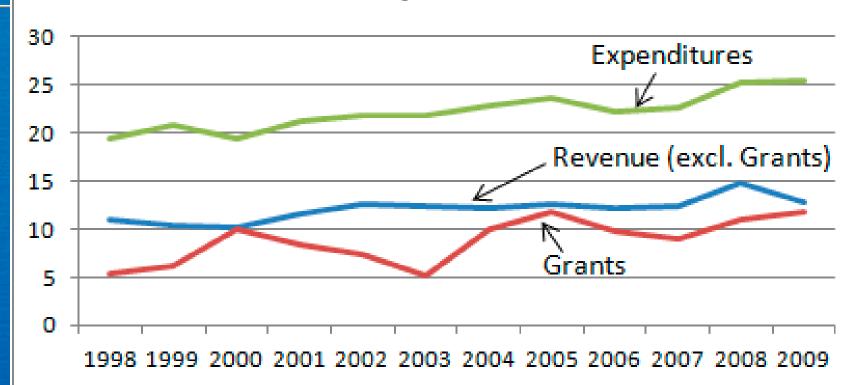


Outline

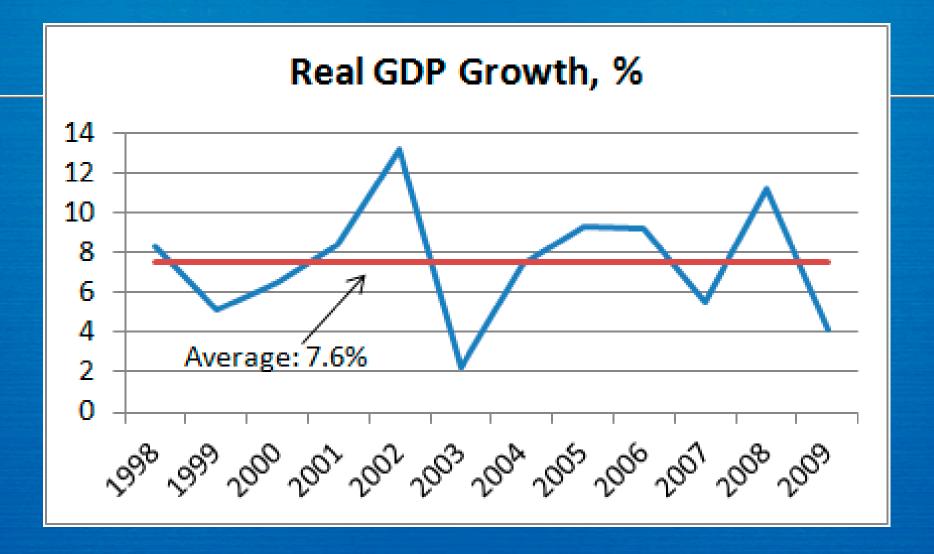
- Macroeconomic developments since the late 1990s
- Remaining challenges
- PSI the new IMF program





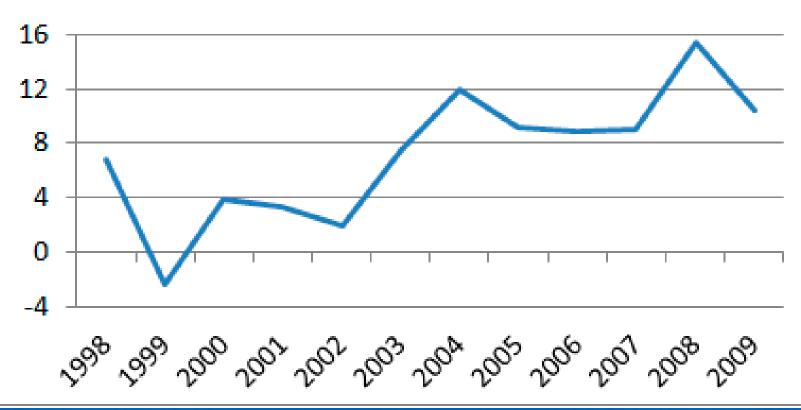




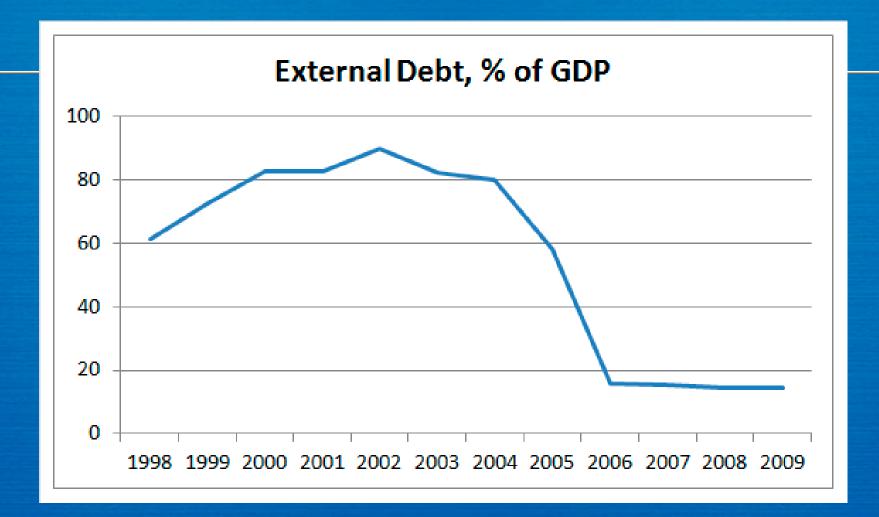




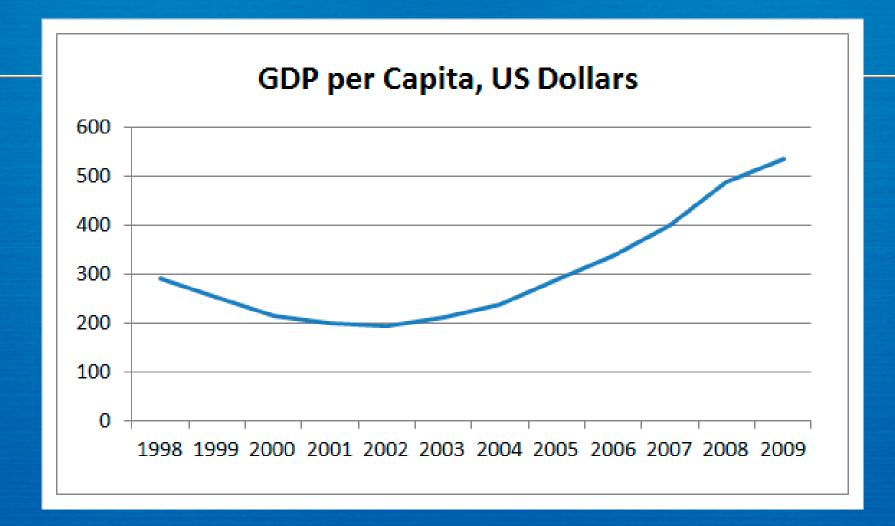












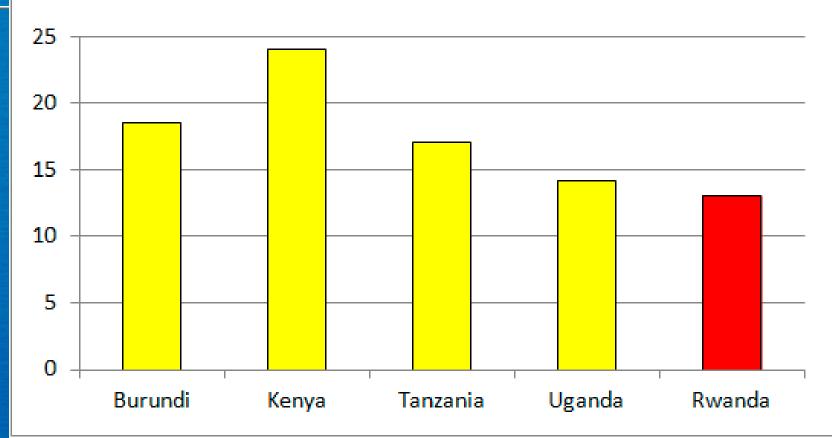


Remaining challenges

- Low domestic revenues and the corresponding dependence on donor assistance
- Persistent trade deficit
- High poverty rates

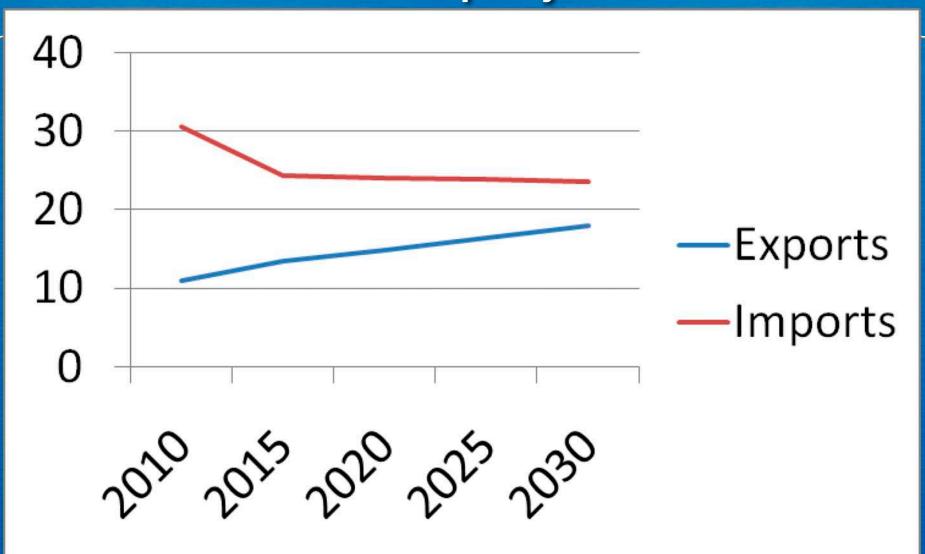








Trade balance projections





The new IMF program

- Policy Support Instrument (PSI)
 – designed for countries that achieved macroeconomic stability and do not need financial support from the IMF
- Reviews every 6 months
- Rwanda is only the seventh PSI country (after Cape Verde, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda) and the first one to get a PSI after the onset of the global crisis



PSI – objective

Achieving high growth and poverty reduction in a stable macroeconomic environment.



PSI - pillars

- 1. Fiscal sustainability with the emphasis on revenue mobilization
- 2. Low and stable inflation by way of prudent monetary and exchange rate policies
- 3. Strong, accessible, well-supervised financial sector
- 4. Structural reforms: improved export performance, business environment
- 5. Limited nonconcessional borrowing tied to specific projects



Role of civil society

- Participation in the PRSP process
- Bring the public's voices to the attention of the policymakers
- Educate the public on the merits of the policies



Additional information

IMF website

www.imf.org

• IMF Office in Rwanda www.imf.org/kigali