



**STATISTICS IN TRANSPORT SECTOR AS OF THE FOURTH
QUARTER (OCTOBER – DECEMBER) 2022**

Disclaimer: Information provided in this report is subject to alteration in case of any revision or update is deemed necessary

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1. INTRODUCTION

Transport regulation deals mainly with road transportation of persons and goods using buses, minibuses, taxi cabs, car rental, motorcycles, trucks among other means of transportation.

It deals also with inland waterways transportation of persons and goods using vessels. Driving schools are also among the regulated services. This report provides information on road and inland waterway transportation of persons and goods, driving schools, and freight forwarders from October to December 2022.

2. ROAD TRANSPORT OF PERSONS

The road transport of persons in Rwanda is operated by licensed public transport bus and minibus companies and cooperatives, motorcycles transport service, car rental companies and cooperatives, taxi cab companies and cooperatives.

2.1. Public bus and minibus Companies and Cooperatives

During the fourth quarter 2022, the number of licensed public transport companies and cooperatives decreased, during the same quarter also the fleet used by these licensed public transport bus and minibus companies and cooperatives decreased by 0.2%, from 2,117 in Q3 2022 to 2,113 in Q4 2022.

Table 1: Trend of licensed public transport buses' operators and fleet

OPERATORS PER LICENSE CATEGORY	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Public bus and minibus Companies and Cooperatives	38	38	44	43
Fleet for Public bus and minibus Companies and Cooperatives	2,135	2,090	2,117	2,113

Source: RURA database

2.1.1. Age of the public transport bus service vehicles

The manufacturing year of public transport bus vehicle is an important parameter to find out the quality of transport services in the country as well as their impact to environment.

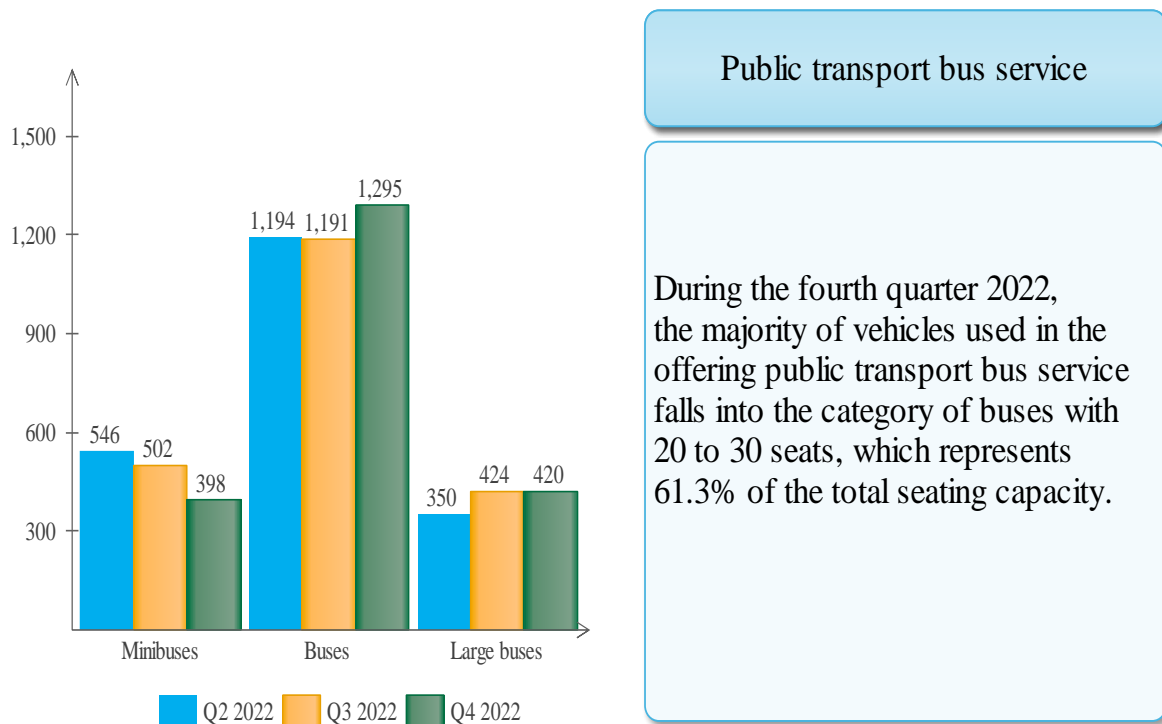
During the fourth quarter 2022, the 86.7% of fleet used by public transport bus service were aged 20 years and below whereas 13.3% were aged more than 20 years.

The average age for motor vehicles operating in public transport bus service was 12 years.

2.1.2. Seating capacity for public transport bus service

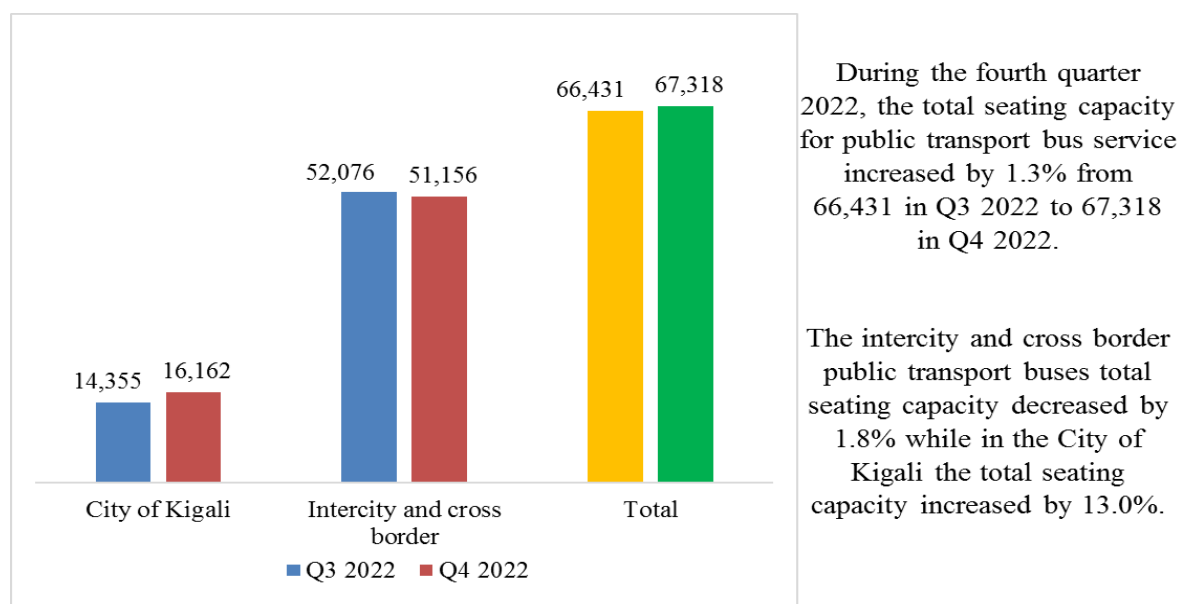
Seating capacity for public transport bus service means the number of passengers the vehicles can carry including the driver.

Figure. 1: Seating capacity for public transport bus service



Source: RURA database

Figure. 2: Seating capacity for Public transport bus service in City of Kigali and Intercity



Source: RURA database

2.2. School bus transport service companies and cooperatives

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the number of licensed school bus companies and cooperatives remain the same, during the same quarter also the fleet used by licensed school bus companies and cooperatives increased by 1.9% compared to Q3 2022, from 161 in Q3 2022 to 164 in Q4 2022.

Table. 2: Trend of licensed school buses’ operators and fleet

OPERATORS PER LICENSE CATEGORY	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
School bus companies and cooperatives	3	4	4	4
Fleet for School bus companies and cooperatives	135	164	161	164

Source: RURA database

2.2.1. Age of the school bus transport service vehicles

The manufacturing year of school bus vehicle is an important parameter to find out the quality of transport services in the country as well as their impact to environment.

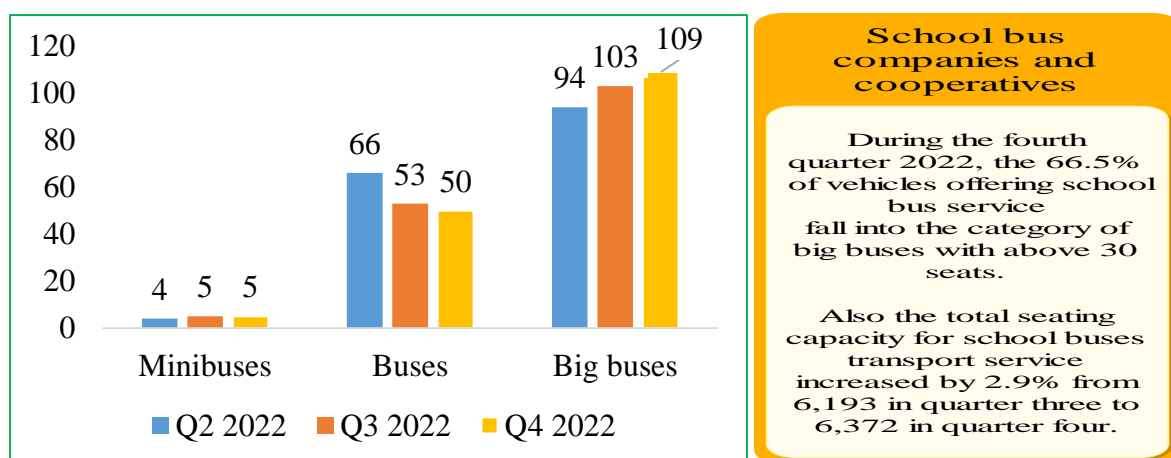
During the fourth quarter 2022, the 56.1% of fleet used by school buses transport service were aged 20 years and below while the 43.9% were aged more than 20 years.

The average age for school buses fleet is 20 years.

2.2.2. Seating capacity for school bus service

Seating capacity for school bus service means the number of student or pupils the vehicles can carry including the driver.

Figure. 3: School bus transport service seating capacity



Source: RURA database

2.3. Car rental transport service companies and cooperatives

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the number of licensed car rental companies and cooperatives decreased, during the same quarter also the fleet used by these licensed car rental companies and cooperatives increased by 5% compared to Q3 2022, from 1,507 in Q3 2022 to 1,582 in Q4 2022.

Table. 3: Trend of licensed car rental companies and cooperatives' operators and fleet

OPERATORS PER LICENSE CATEGORY	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Car rental companies and cooperatives	48	51	52	50
Fleet for car rental companies and cooperatives	1,176	1,306	1,507	1,582

Source: RURA database

2.3.1. Age of the car rental transport service vehicles

The manufacturing year of car rental transport service is an important parameter to find out the quality of transport services in the country as well as their impact to environment.

During the fourth quarter 2022, the 86.2% of fleet used by car rental transport service were aged 20 years and below whereas 13.8% were aged more than 20 years.

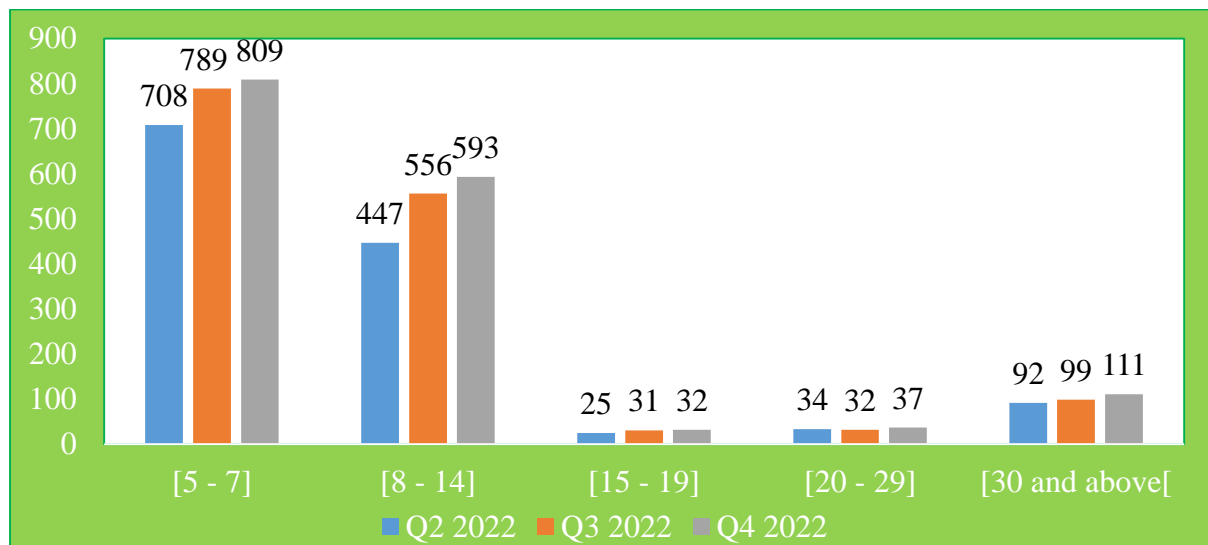
The average age for vehicles used in offering car rental transport service was 14 years.

2.3.2. Seating capacity for car rental transport service

Seating capacity for car rental transport service means the number of passengers the vehicles can carry including the driver.

During the fourth quarter 2022, the 51% of authorized rental vehicles had between 5 and 7 seats. The total seating capacity for rental vehicles increased by 7.3% from 13,457 as of Q3 2022 up to 14,446 in Q4 2022.

Figure. 4: Rental vehicles transport service seating capacity



Source: RURA database

2.4. Taxi cab transport service companies and cooperatives

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the number of licensed taxi cabs companies and cooperatives did not change, during the same quarter also the fleet used by these licensed taxi cabs companies and cooperatives increased by 4.9% compared to Q3 2022, from 1,182 in Q3 2022 to 1,240 in Q4 2022.

Table. 4: Trend of licensed taxi cabs companies and cooperatives’ operators and fleet

OPERATORS PER LICENSE CATEGORY	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Taxi cab companies and cooperatives	47	48	48	48
Fleet for taxi cab companies and cooperatives	1,031	1,099	1,182	1,240

Source: RURA database

2.4.1. Age of the taxi cabs transport service vehicles

The manufacturing year of taxi cabs transport service is an important parameter to find out the quality of transport services in the country as well as their impact to environment.

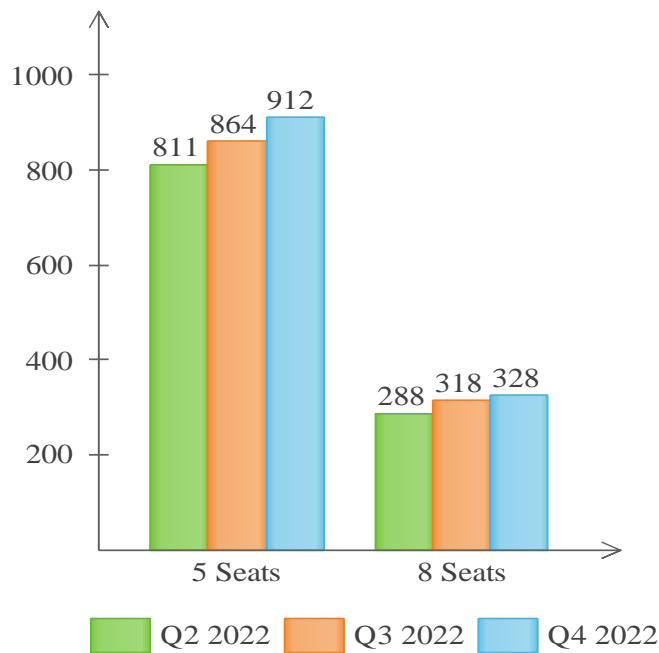
During the fourth quarter 2022, the 80% of fleet used by taxi cabs transport service were aged more than 20 years whereas 20% were 20 years and below.

The average age for taxi cabs was 24 years.

2.4.2. Seating capacity for taxi cabs transport service

Seating capacity for taxi cabs transport service means the number of passengers the vehicles can carry including the driver.

Figure. 5: Taxi cabs transport service seating capacity



Taxi cabs transport service

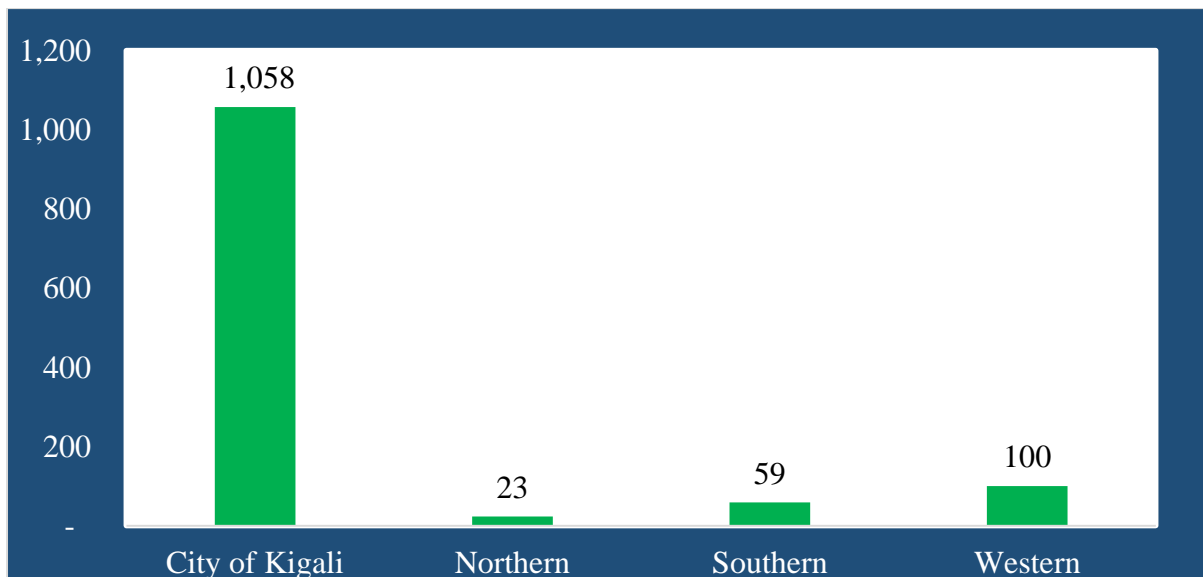
During the fourth quarter 2022, the 73.5% of vehicles offering taxi cab transport service had 5 seats whereas the 26.5% had 8 seats.

The total seating capacity for taxi cabs transport service increased by 4.5 % from 6,651 in Quarter three 2022 to 6,964 in Quarter four 2022.

Source: RURA database

During the fourth quarter 2022, the 1,058 authorized taxi cabs were operating in the City of Kigali followed by Western province with 100 taxi cabs. The Figure 6 illustrates more information about the taxi cabs' distribution per provinces and City of Kigali.

Figure. 6: Distribution of authorized taxi cabs per province and City of Kigali



Source: RURA database

2.5. Motorcycle transport service

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the number of authorized motorcycles transport service increased by 6.4% compared to Q3 2022, from 26,875 in Q3 2022 to 28,587 in Q4 2022.

Table. 5: Trend of authorized motorcycles transport service

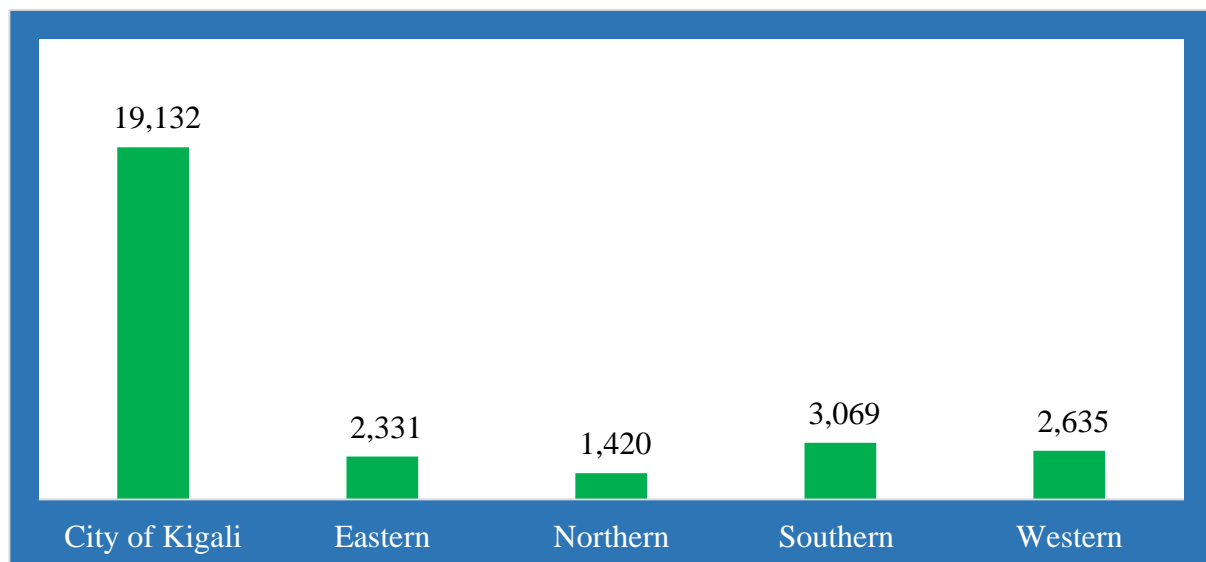
OPERATORS PER LICENSE CATEGORY	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Motorcycle transport service	20,214	24,038	26,875	28,587

Source: RURA database

During the fourth quarter 2022, the 19,132 authorized motorcycles were operating in the City of Kigali followed by Southern Province with 3,069 commercial motorcycles.

The Figure 7 illustrates more information about the motorcycles' distribution per province.

Figure. 7: Distribution of authorized motorcycle transport service per province and City of Kigali



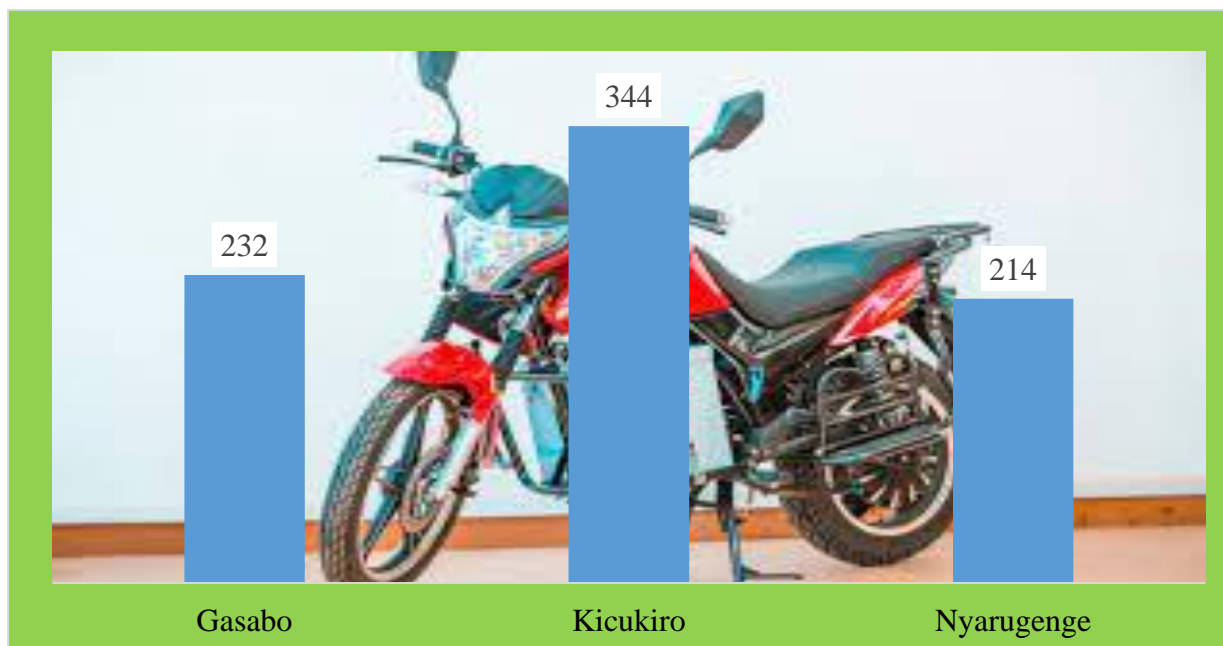
Source: RURA database

2.5.1. Authorized electrical motorcycles

The government initiated the program of incentivizing and promoting electrical motorcycles whereby the number of electrical motorcycles increased by 2.2% in the fourth quarter 2022 compared to Q3 2022. The penetration rate of electrical motorcycles in comparison to all authorized motorcycles in Rwanda stood at 2.8%.

The distribution of authorized electrical motorcycles per districts is under the below Figure 8 with the highest motorcycles in Kicukiro district.

Figure. 8: Distribution of authorized electrical motorcycles per districts



Source: RURA database

The distribution of authorized electrical motorcycles per district, figure 1 below show that Kicukiro district has more electrical motorcycles with 344 in comparison to others districts.

3. ROAD TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS

Transportation of goods is a way of moving animals, animal products, agricultural products, chemical products, machinery, mechanical appliances, mineral products, and many other different products from one location to another by using vehicles.

Table. 6: Transportation of goods operators and fleet

Category of license	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Transport of goods companies & cooperatives	23	25	26	27
Fleet owned by transport of goods companies & cooperatives	180	205	212	209
Individual transporters of goods	6,843	7,202	7,400	7,589

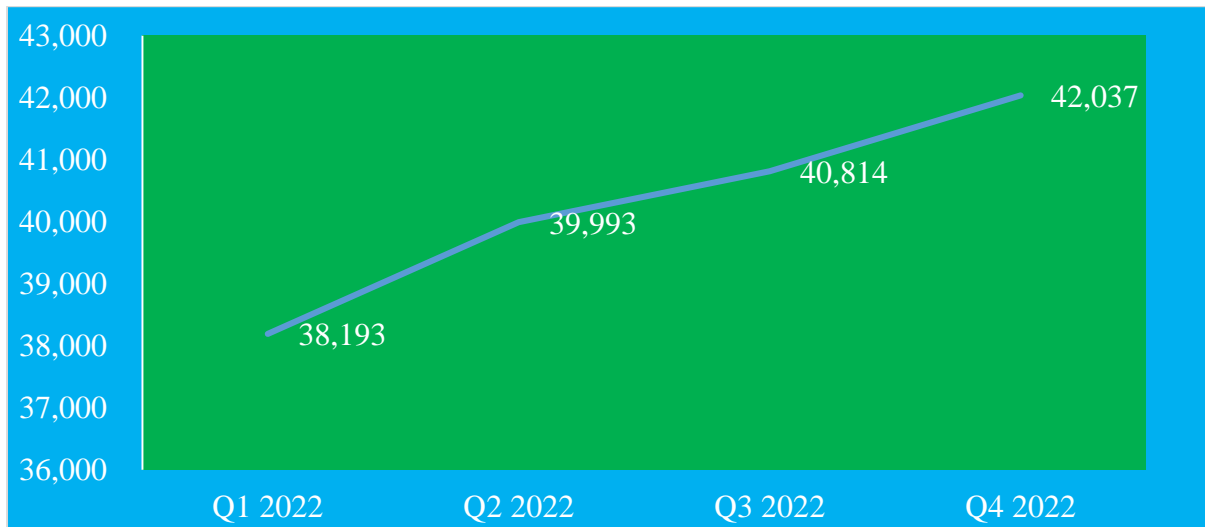
Source: RURA database

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the number of licensed companies and cooperatives working the transportation of goods increased from 26 as of Q3 2022 to 27. The fleet owned by those companies and cooperatives transporting goods have decreased up to 209 vehicles in

comparison to 212 for the Q3 2022. The number of authorized individual transporter of goods increased by 2.6% from 7,400 recorded in the Q3 2022 up to 7,589 vehicles as of the Q4 2022.

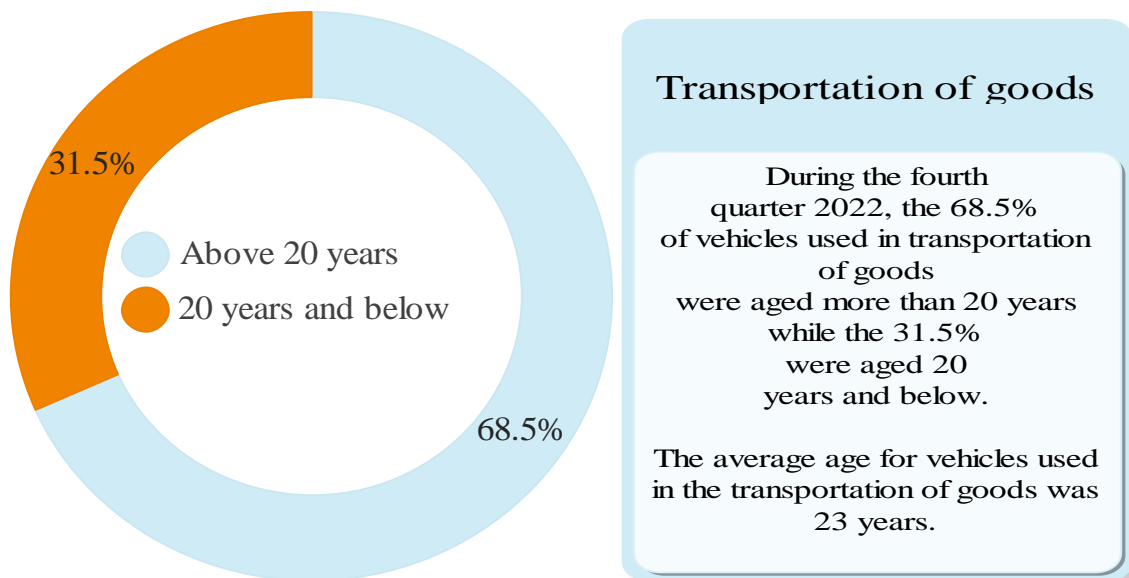
During the quarter under review, the carrying capacity for vehicles transporting goods in Rwanda increased by 3% up to 42,037 tons in comparison to 40,814 tons for the Q3 2022.

Figure. 9: Transportation of goods tonnage capacity



Source: RURA database

Figure. 10: Age of transportation of goods vehicles



Source: RURA database

4. DRIVING SCHOOLS

The driving schools are schools that offer theoretical and practical trainings in different driving categories, among the objectives and functions of driving schools is to enhance skills and professionalism for future drivers.

Table. 7: Trend of licensed driving schools

Category of license	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Driving school operators	70	69	76	76
Total fleet for driving schools	789	792	919	934

Source: RURA database

During the quarter under review, the number of licensed driving schools' companies and cooperatives remain the same while the fleet owned by driving school companies and cooperatives increased by 1.6% from 919 to 934. Among the fleet used, there were 207 motorcycles and the 727 vehicles with different. The average age for driving schools fleet is 22 years also the 78% of the total fleet used by driving schools are aged above 20 years.

5. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

It covers the inland water transport of goods and persons. During the quarter under review, there were a decrease of authorized vessels by 7.6% from 157 in Q3 2022 up to 145 at the end Q4 2022.

Table. 8: Trend of inland transportation service vessels

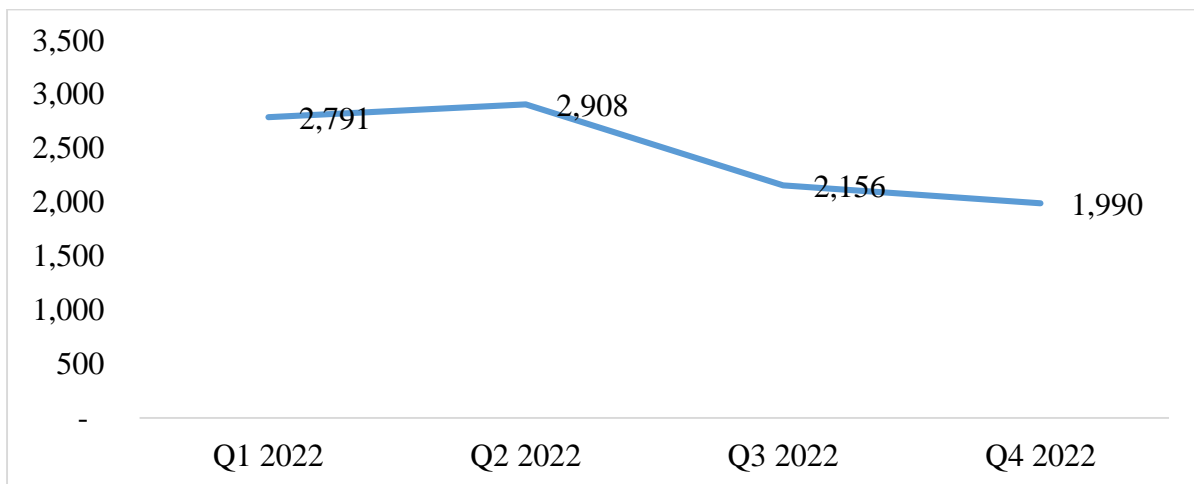
Vessels per service	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Transport of goods	60	63	51	45
Transport of persons	83	111	106	100
Total	143	174	157	145

Source: RURA database

5.1. Tonnage capacity for inland transportation of goods

During the quarter under review, the tonnage capacity of inland waterways transportation of goods decreased by 7.7%, from 2,156 tons as of Q3 2022 to 1,990 tons in the fourth quarter 2022. The number of inland waterways transportation of goods also decreased from 51 vessels in quarter three 2022 to 45 vessels in quarter fourth 2022.

Figure. 11: Tonnage capacity for inland transportation of goods

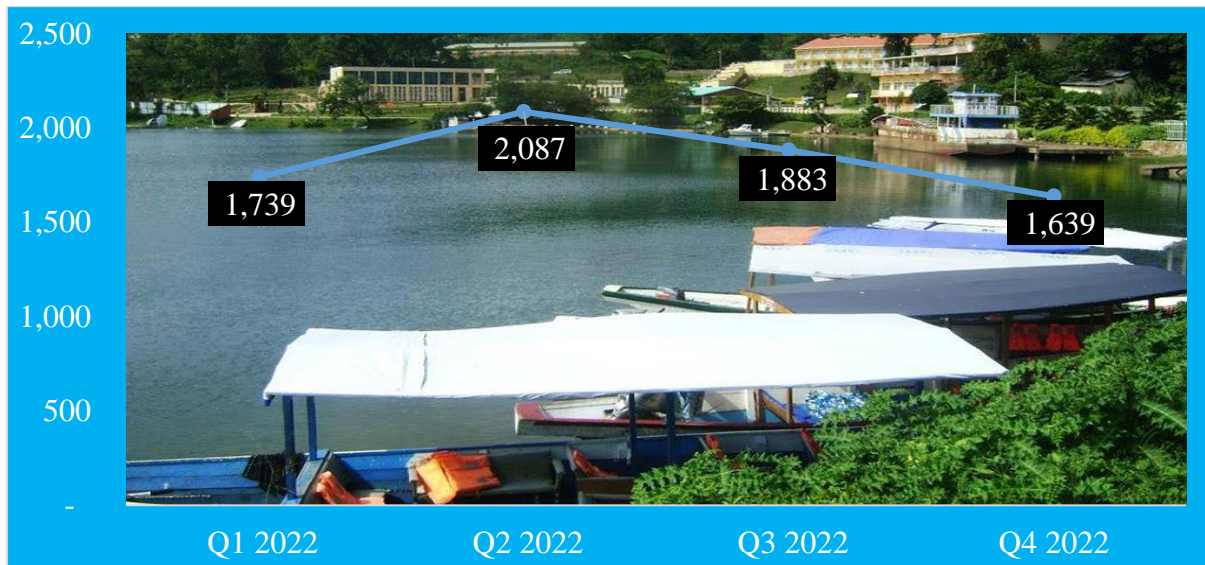


Source: RURA database

5.2. Seats for inland transportation of persons

During fourth quarter 2022, the seating capacity for vessels used in inland waterways transportation of passengers decreased by 13%, from 1,883 seats as of Q3 2022 to 1,639 seats at the end of Q4 2022. The number of inland waterways transportation of persons also decreased from 106 vessels in Q3 2022 to 100 vessels in Q4 2022.

Figure. 12: Inland waterway transportation of passengers' vessels seating capacity



Source: RURA database

5.3. Inland transportation vessels per lakes and rivers

The figure below summarizes the number of vessels authorized during the fourth quarter 2022 per lakes and rivers, Kivu lake has many vessels with 98 authorized vessels which represent 67.6% of other lakes and rivers.

Figure. 13: Inland waterway transportation vessels per lakes and rivers



Source: RURA database

6. TRENDS OF OFFENSES COMMITTED

The leading offences recorded in public transport bus and minibuses companies and cooperatives is not issuing ticket to passenger which represents 22.7% of all recorded offences followed by violation of any other directive or instruction of the Regulatory Authority 21.4% of all recorded offences.

The below Table 9 displays the list of offenses committed in public transport bus service and its occurrence over the fourth quarter 2022.

Table. 9: Offences committed in public transport bus service

No	Name of offenses	Number of offenses	Percentage
1	Not issuing ticket to passenger	91	22.7
2	Violation of any other directive or instruction of the Regulatory Authority	86	21.4
3	Loading/offloading passengers at unauthorized place	51	12.7

No	Name of offenses	Number of offenses	Percentage
4	Staff not wearing uniform in service	46	11.5
5	Failure to display RURA, POLICE and COMPANY emergency call number on the bus	26	6.5
6	Issuing ticket with false information	22	5.5
7	Failure to comply with the set tariff fare	17	4.2
8	Using a bus without authorization	11	2.7
9	To operate with expired license	10	2.5
10	To operate without company/ cooperative name or logo displayed on the bus	9	2.2
11	Exceeding the number of authorized passengers	6	1.5
12	Operating a route or zone not given by the Regulatory Authority	5	1.2
13	Failure to use E-ticketing or Automated Fare Collection (AFC) systems	4	1.0
14	Using a bus with authorization issued to another licensee	4	1.0
15	Failure to use approved vehicle branding	2	0.5
16	Leaving passengers at a place which is not their final destination	2	0.5
17	Mix luggage with passengers	2	0.5
18	To operate without license	2	0.5
19	Use of brokers (abakarasi)	2	0.5
20	Failure to observe scheduled departure time	1	0.2
21	Splitting the assigned route	1	0.2
22	Unclean staff, vehicles, office or waiting area	1	0.2
Total		401	100

Source: RURA database

The leading offences in transportation of goods services is operate without authorization Category II with 143 offenses. In taxi cabs and car rental transport services, using a non-licensed vehicle is the leading offense with 19 and 202 offenses respectively. In driving schools, the leading offence was operate using non-authorized vehicles with 12 offenses while the offence recorded in school bus transport service was operate with forgery or expired license with 6 offenses.

Table. 10: Offences other regulated license categories

License category	Total offenses per service	Offence Name	Number of offenses
Transportation of goods service	394	Operate without authorization Category II	143
		Operate with authorization expired in less than 5 months	94
		Operate without authorization	70
		Operate with authorization expired in more than 12 months	59
		Operate with authorization expired between 6 and 12 months	27
		Operate without authorization Category I	1
Rental vehicle companies and cooperatives	343	Using a non-licensed vehicle	202
		To operate without a license	83
		Operate without appropriate or with an expired license	55
		Lack of operator's indication	1
		Leaving passengers at the place which is not the final destination	1
		Suspending transport activities without informing the Regulatory Authority	1
Taxi cabs transport service	38	Using a non-licensed vehicle	19
		Violation of any other directive or instruction of the Regulatory Authority	10
		Lack of operator's indication	4
		Operator of taxi service who operates taxi, or allow taxi to be operated, when it is not fitted with a meter in good working conditions.	4
		Operate without appropriate or with an expired license	1
School bus transport service	15	Operate with forgery or expired license	6
		Using a non-licensed vehicle	5
		Lack of operator's indication	2
		Driving without required documents	1
		Exceeding the number of authorized passengers	1
Driving schools	26	Operate using non-authorized vehicles	12
		Operate without RURA license	4
		Operate using expired license	4

License category	Total offenses per service	Offence Name	Number of offenses
		To operate without company/ cooperative identifiers on the vehicle	3
		Teaching on the apprenticeship ground without RURA authorization	2
		Driving without required documents	1

Source: RURA database

During the quarter under review, there were 1,217 offenses committed in transport sector which increase by 8 % in comparison to previous quarter. The leading mode of transport in committing offenses during the second quarter 2022 was public bus and minibus companies and cooperatives, which represents 32.9% of the total offenses committed followed in the list by transportation of goods companies and cooperatives representing 32.4% of total offenses committed.

Table. 11: Trend of offenses committed per license category

Offenses per license category	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Public bus and minibus companies and cooperatives	237	330	389	401
School bus companies and cooperatives	62	32	1	15
Motorcycle transport service	5	1	1	0
Car rental companies and cooperatives	242	280	380	343
Driving schools companies and cooperatives	45	25	24	26
Transportation of goods	343	306	292	394
Taxi cab companies and cooperatives	70	64	38	38
Inland waterways transport	4	0	2	0
TOTAL	1,008	1,038	1,127	1,217

Source: RURA database