



**STATISTICS IN TRANSPORT SECTOR AS OF THE THIRD  
QUARTER (JULY – SEPTEMBER) 2022**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION .....	2
2. ROAD TRANSPORT OF PERSONS .....	2
2.1. Licensed transport of persons' operators .....	2
2.2. Fleet for licensed transport of persons' operators .....	3
2.3. Electrical Motorcycles .....	3
2.4. Age of the vehicles.....	4
2.5. Seating capacity .....	5
3. ROAD TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS.....	8
4. DRIVING SCHOOLS.....	10
5. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT.....	10
6. TRENDS OF OFFENSES COMMITTED .....	12

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure.1: Electrical motorcycles.....	4
Figure. 2: Seating capacity .....	6
Figure. 3: Public transport bus service City of Kigali and Intercity seating capacity.....	6
Figure. 4: School bus transport service seating capacity .....	7
Figure. 5: Taxi cabs transport service seating capacity .....	7
Figure. 6: Rental vehicles transport service seating capacity .....	8
Figure. 7: Transportation of goods tonnage capacity.....	9
Figure. 8: Tonnage capacity for inland transportation of goods .....	11
Figure. 9: Inland waterway transportation of passengers' vessels seating capacity.....	11
Figure 10: Inland waterway transportation vessels per lakes and rivers.....	12

## LIST OF TABLES

Table. 1: Trend of licensed transport of persons' operators .....	2
Table. 2: Trend of fleet size for licensed transport of persons' operators .....	3
Table. 3: Transportation of goods operators and fleet .....	8
Table. 4: Trend of licensed driving schools .....	10
Table. 5: Trend of inland transportation service vessels.....	10
Table. 6: Offences in public transport buses and minibuses companies and cooperatives.....	12
Table. 7: Offences other regulated license categories.....	13
Table. 8: Trend of offenses committed per license category .....	15

## 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 **July to September 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, car rental companies and cooperatives, taxi cab companies and cooperatives.

### 2.1. Licensed transport of persons' operators

During the third quarter of 2022, the number of licensed school buses and taxi cabs companies and cooperatives remains the same, the number of car rental and public transport companies and cooperatives increased in comparison to the second quarter of the year 2022. The Table 1 displays the trend of the licensed operators working in transportation of persons.

**Table. 1: Trend of licensed transport of persons' operators**

OPERATORS PER LICENSE CATEGORY	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Public bus and minibus companies and cooperatives	37	38	38	44
School bus companies and cooperatives	3	3	4	4
Car rental companies and cooperatives	46	48	51	52
Taxi cab companies and cooperatives	48	47	48	48

**Source: RURA database**

## 2.2. Fleet for licensed transport of persons' operators

During the third quarter 2022, fleet used by licensed public transport bus and minibuses companies and cooperatives increased by 1.3%, the fleet owned by licensed car rental companies and cooperatives increased by 15.4%, school bus companies and cooperatives fleet decreased by 1.8% compared to Q2 2022. Authorized motorcycles transport services increased by 11.8%. Lastly, the fleets for licensed taxi cabs companies and cooperatives also increased by 7.6%.

**Table. 2: Trend of fleet size for licensed transport of persons' operators**

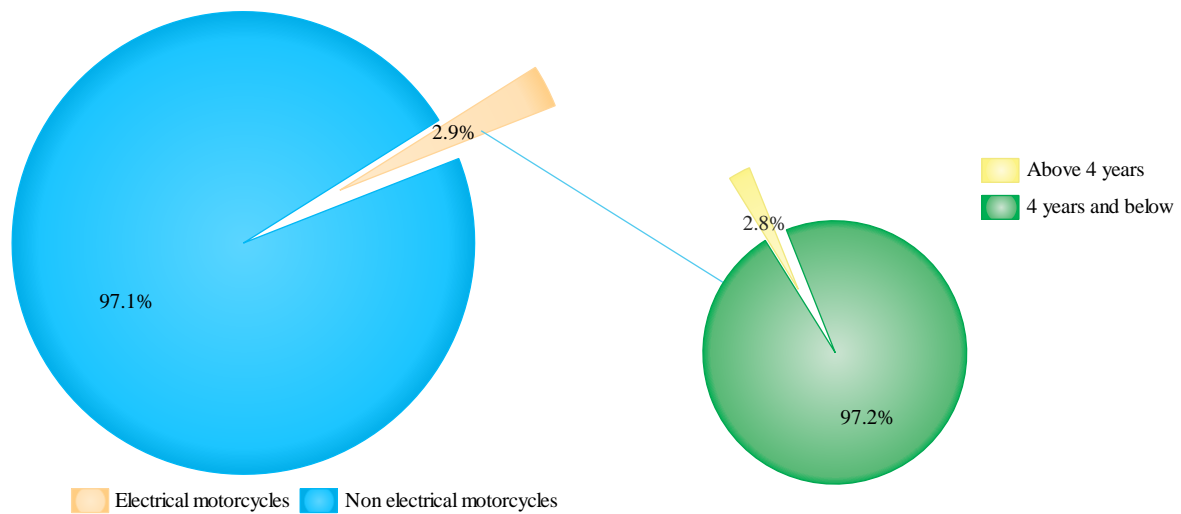
Fleet per license category	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Public bus and minibuses Companies and Cooperatives	2,226	2,135	2,090	2,117
School bus companies and cooperatives	119	135	164	161
Motorcycle transport	15,479	20,214	24,038	26,875
Car Rental Companies and Cooperatives	1,168	1,176	1,306	1,507
Taxi Cab Companies and Cooperatives	1,047	1,031	1,099	1,182

**Source: RURA database**

## 2.3. Electrical Motorcycles

From 23/07/2021 the government initiated the program of incentivizing and promoting electrical motorcycles where during the third quarter 2022, the penetration rate of electrical authorized motorcycles was 2.9% with 773 electrical motorcycles in comparison to non-electrical motorcycles in which the majority of them 97.2% are new with age below 4 years as per figure 1.

**Figure .1. Electrical motorcycles**



## 2.4. Age of the vehicles

The age of the fleet is an important parameter to find out the quality of transport services in the country as well as their impact to environment.

### Public transport bus service

During the third quarter 2022, the 83.9% of fleet used by public transport bus service were aged 20 years and below whereas 16.1% were aged more than 20 years.

The average age for public transport bus service was 12 years.

### School bus companies and cooperatives

During the third quarter 2022, the 59.6% of fleet used by school buses transport service were aged 20 years and below while the 40.4% were aged more than 20 years.

The average age for school buses fleet is 19 years.

### Taxi cabs

During the third quarter 2022, the 82% of fleet used by taxi cabs transport service were aged more than 20 years whereas 18% were 20 years and below .

The average age for rental vehicle transport service were 24 years

### Rental vehicles

During the third quarter 2022, the 85% of fleet used by rental vehicles transport service were aged 20 years and below whereas 15% were aged more than 20 years.

The average age for rental vehicle transport service were 17 years

### Motorcycle transport service

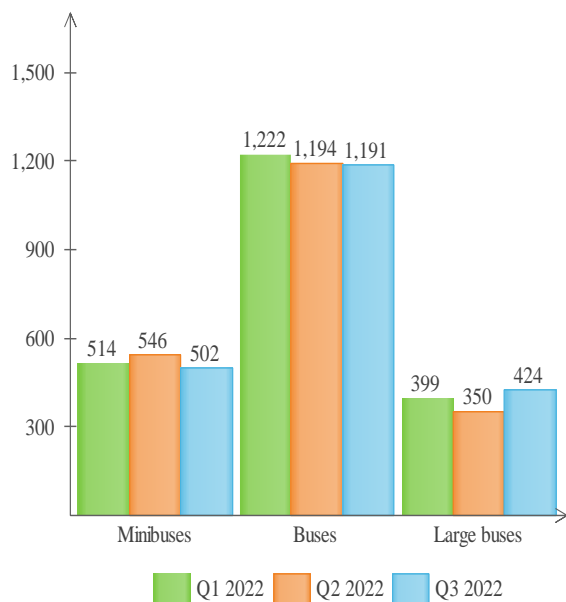
During the third quarter 2022, the 78.5% of motorcycles fleet used were aged 5 years and below whereas 21.5% were aged more than 5 years.

The average age for motorcycles fleet was 3 years and half.

## 2.5. Seating capacity

Seating capacity means the number of passengers the vehicles can carry including the driver.

**Figure. 1: Seating capacity**

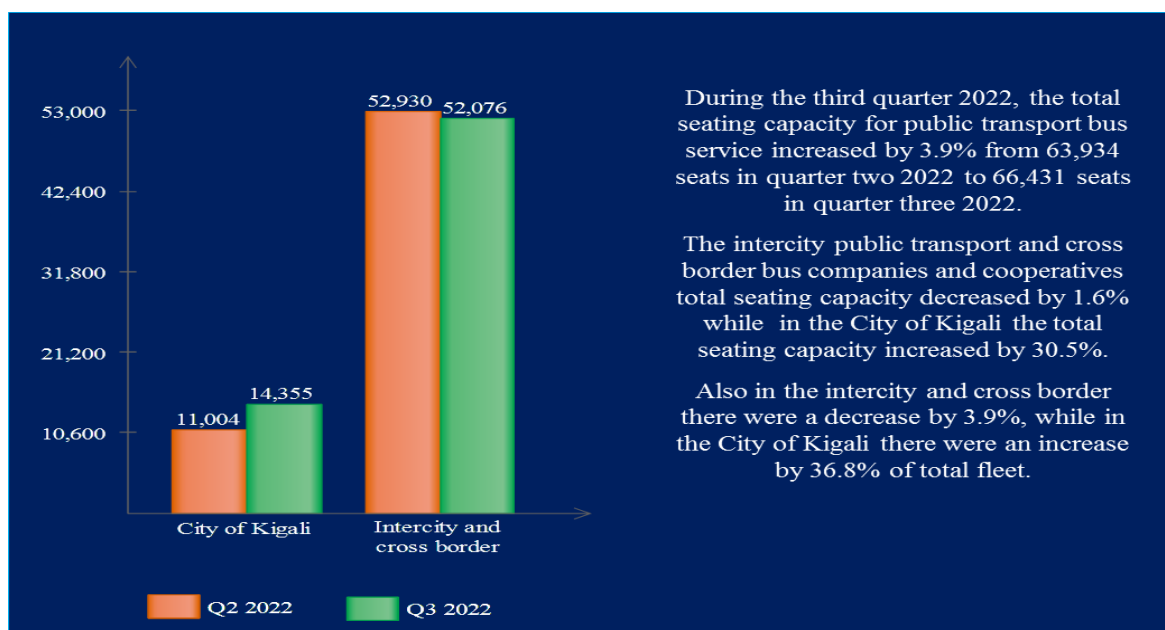


#### Public transport bus service

During the third quarter 2022, the majority of public transport bus seating capacity fall into category of buses with 20 to 30 seats, which represent 56.3% of total seating capacity.

Source: RURA database

**Figure. 2: Public transport bus service City of Kigali and Intercity seating capacity**



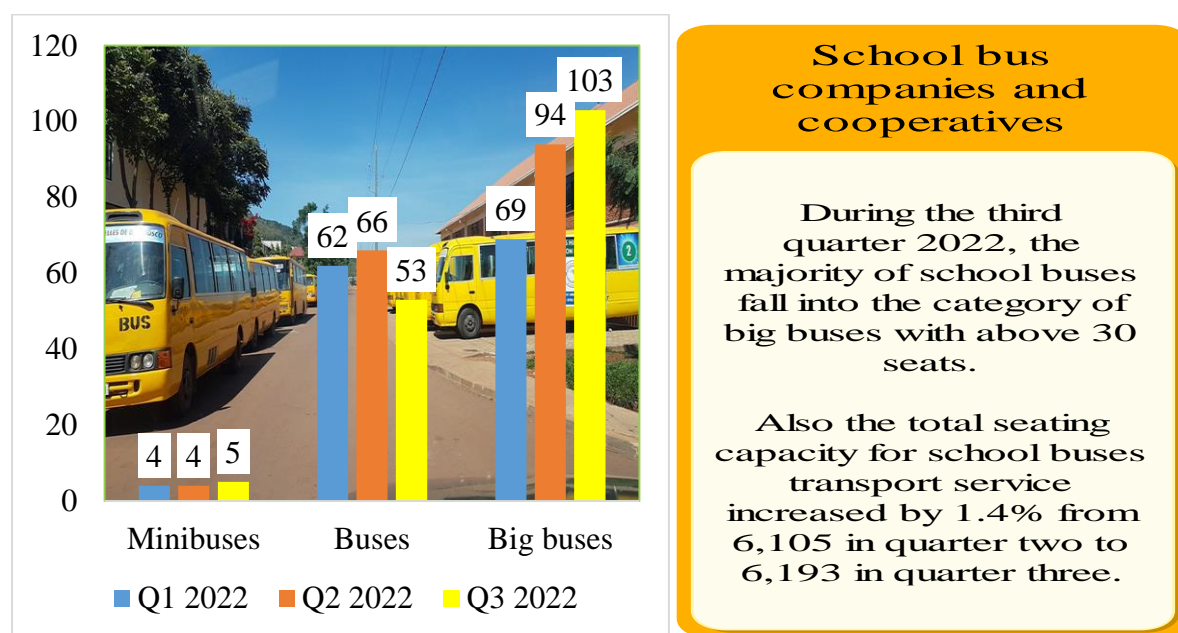
During the third quarter 2022, the total seating capacity for public transport bus service increased by 3.9% from 63,934 seats in quarter two 2022 to 66,431 seats in quarter three 2022.

The intercity public transport and cross border bus companies and cooperatives total seating capacity decreased by 1.6% while in the City of Kigali the total seating capacity increased by 30.5%.

Also in the intercity and cross border there were a decrease by 3.9%, while in the City of Kigali there were an increase by 36.8% of total fleet.

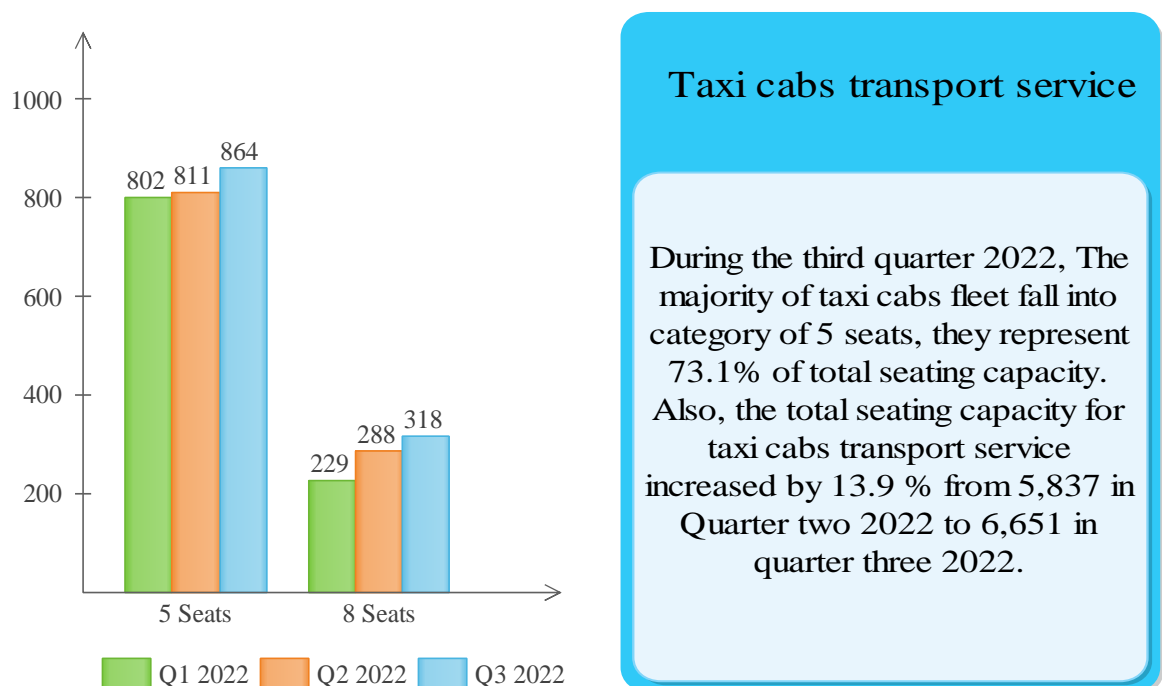
Source: RURA database

**Figure. 3: School bus transport service seating capacity**



Source: RURA database

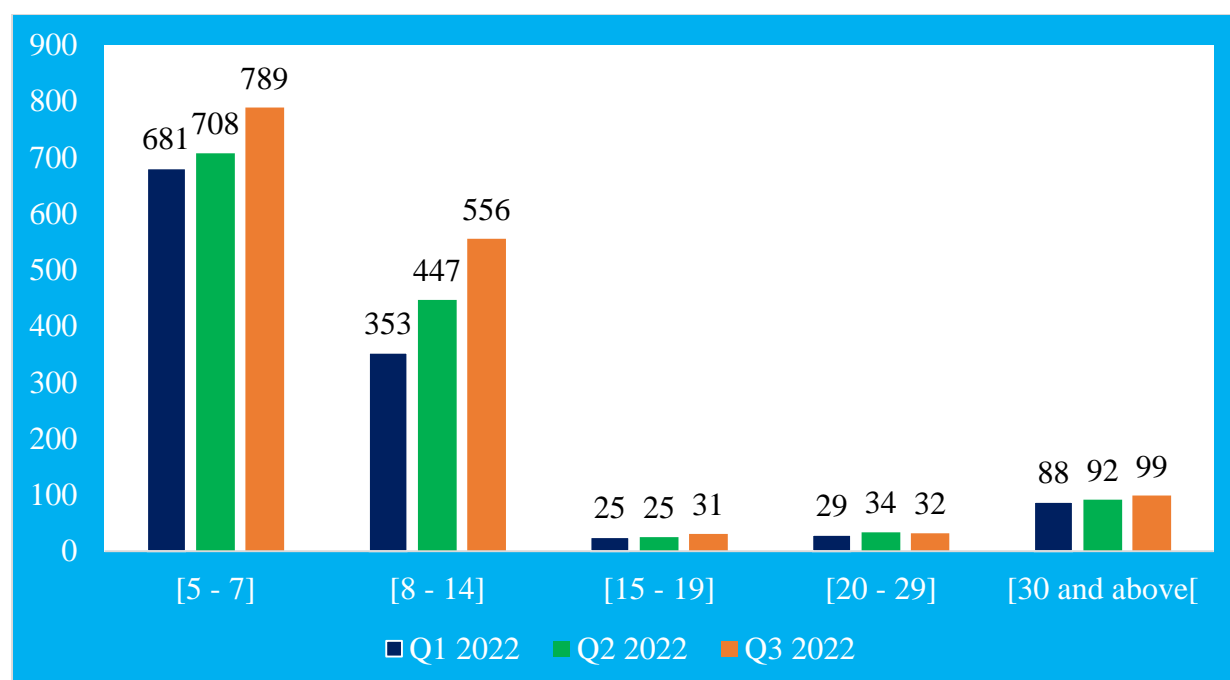
**Figure. 4: Taxi cabs transport service seating capacity**



Source: RURA database



**Figure. 5: Rental vehicles transport service seating capacity**



**Source: RURA database**

During the third quarter 2022, the majority of rental vehicles transport service fleet fall into category of 5 - 7 vehicles, they represent 52.4% of total fleet. The total seating capacity for rental vehicles transport service increased by 14.6% from 11,741 in Q2 2022 to 13,457 in Q3 2022.

### **3. ROAD TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS**

Transportation of goods is the carriage of 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. 3: Transportation of goods operators and fleet**

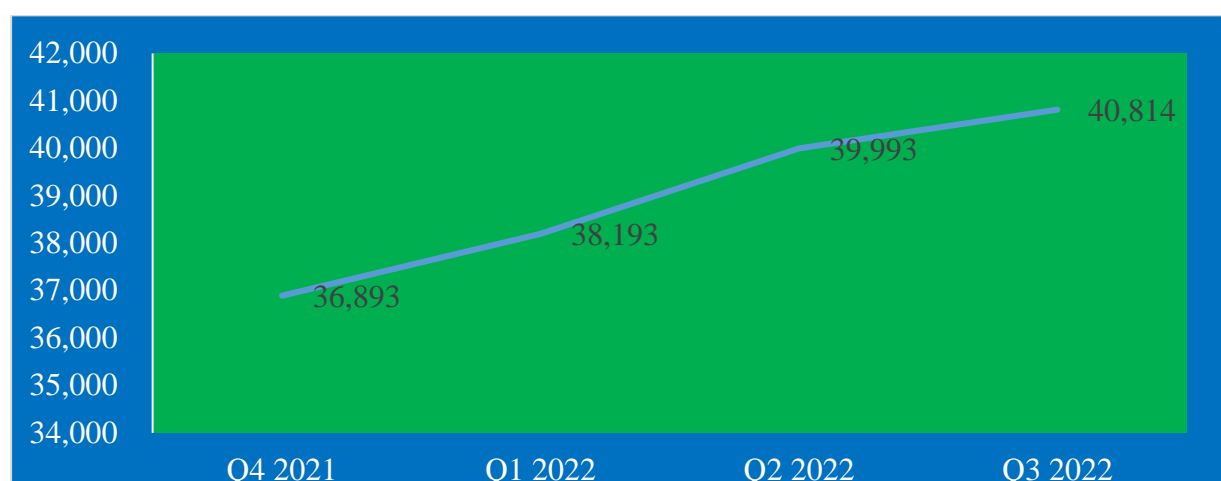
Category of license	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Transport of goods companies & cooperatives	22	23	25	26
Fleet owned by transport of goods companies & cooperatives	161	180	205	212
Individual transporters of goods	6,558	6,843	7,202	7,400

**Source: RURA database**

During the third quarter of 2022, the number of licensed transportation of goods companies and cooperatives increased from 25 licensed companies and cooperatives as of Q2 2022 to 26 companies and cooperatives in Q3 2022. The fleet owned by transport of goods companies and cooperatives have also increased up to 212 vehicles in Q3 2022 in comparison to 205 for Q2 2022. The number of authorized individual transporter of goods increased by 2.7% from 7,202 for Q2 2022 up to 7,400 vehicles as of the third quarter 2022.

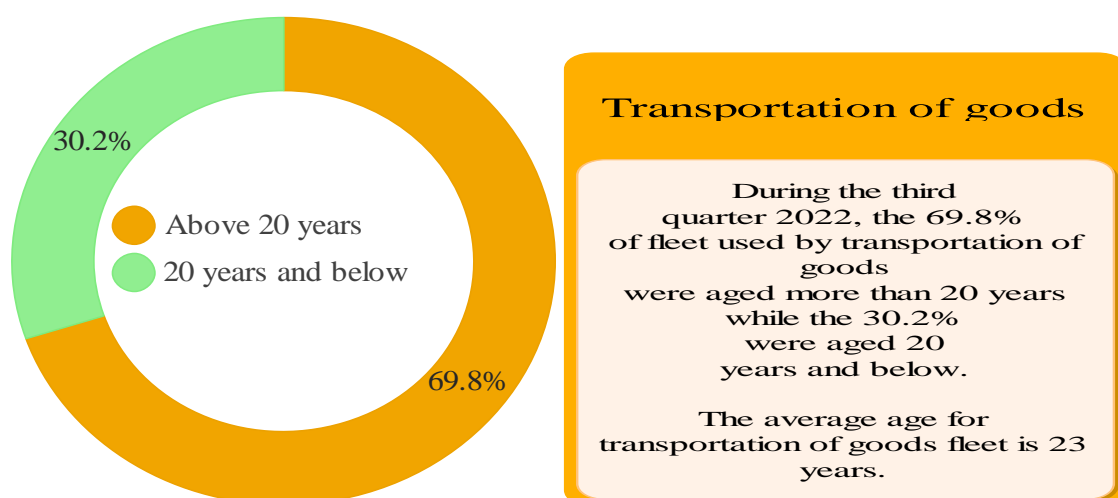
#### Figure. 6: Transportation of goods tonnage capacity

During the quarter under review, the carrying capacity for all vehicles transporting goods in Rwanda has increased up to 40,814 tons in Q3 2022 in comparison to 39,993 tons for Q2 2022, which represents an increase of 2.1%.



Source: RURA database

#### Figure. 8: 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. 4: Trend of licensed driving schools**

Category of license	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Driving school operators	72	70	69	76
Total fleet for driving schools	802	789	792	919

**Source: RURA database**

During the quarter under review, the number of licensed driving schools' companies and cooperatives have increased from 69 in Q2 2022 to 76 in Q3 2022 together with fleet owned by driving school companies and cooperatives which increased by 16.0% from 792 in Q2 2022 to 919 in Q3 2022. Among the fleet used, there were 211 motorcycles and the 708 vehicles with different types (pick up, bus, minibuses, special vehicles, breakdown, trailer, truck, sedan, jeep). The 77.69% of the total fleet used in Q3 2022 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 9.8% from 174 in Q2 2022 up to 157 at the end Q3 2022.

**Table. 5: Trend of inland transportation service vessels**

Vessels per service	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Transport of goods	48	60	63	51
Transport of persons	89	83	111	106
Total	137	143	174	157

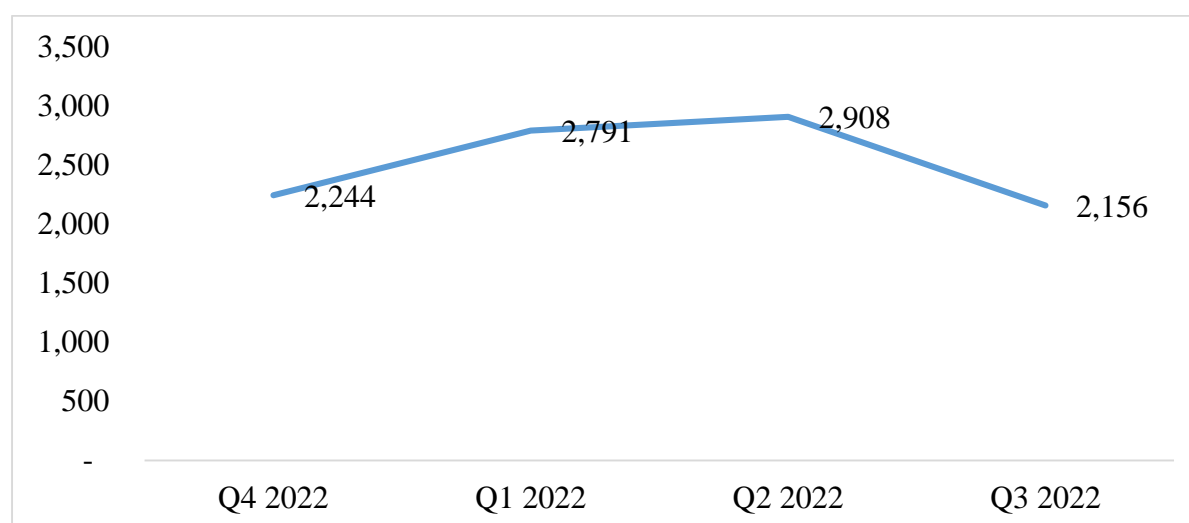
**Source: RURA database**

### 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 26%, from 2,908 tons as of Q2 2022 to 2,156 tons in Q3 2022.

The number of inland waterways transportation of goods also decreased from 63 vessels in quarter two 2022 to 51 vessels in quarter three 2022.

**Figure. 7: Tonnage capacity for inland transportation of goods**

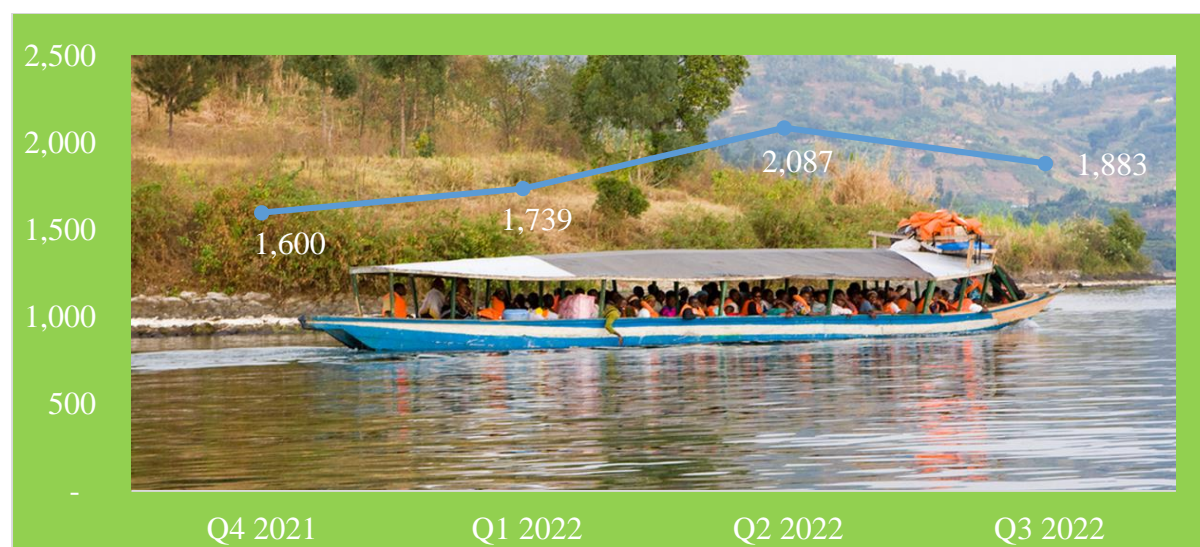


Source: RURA database

## 5.2. Seats for inland transportation of persons

During third quarter 2022, the seating capacity for vessels used in inland waterways transportation of passengers decreased by 10%, from 2,087 seats as of Q2 2022 to 1,883 seats at the end of quarter three 2022. The number of inland waterways transportation of persons also decreased from 111 vessels in quarter two 2022 to 106 vessels in quarter three 2022.

**Figure. 8: 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 third quarter 2022 per lakes and rivers, Kivu lake has many vessels with 105 authorized vessels which represent 66.9% of other lakes and rivers.

**Figure 10: Inland waterway transportation vessels per lakes and rivers**



Source: RURA database

## 6. TRENDS OF OFFENSES COMMITTED

**Table. 6: Offences in public transport buses and minibuses companies and cooperatives**

No	Name of offenses	Number of offences	Percentage
1	Not issuing ticket to passenger	104	26.7
2	Issuing ticket with false information	60	15.4
3	Failure to comply with the set tariff fare	45	11.6
4	Loading/offloading passengers at unauthorized place	40	10.3
5	Violation of any other directive or instruction of the Regulatory Authority	33	8.5
6	Staff not wearing uniform in service	31	8.0
7	To operate without company/ cooperative name or logo displayed on the bus	14	3.6
8	Failure to display RURA, POLICE and COMPANY emergency call number on the bus	13	3.3

No	Name of offenses	Number of offenses	Percentage
9	Using a bus without authorization	13	3.3
10	<b>To operate with expired license</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
11	Exceeding the number of authorized passengers	8	2.1
12	<b>Leaving passengers at a place which is not their final destination</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
13	Operating a route or zone not given by the Regulatory Authority	4	1.0
14	<b>Failure to respond to the passenger complaints</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
15	To operate without license	3	0.8
16	<b>Using a bus with authorization issued to another licensee</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
17	Failure to observe scheduled departure time	1	0.3
18	<b>Failure to display operated route</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
19	Mix luggage with passengers	1	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>389</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: RURA database**

The leading offences recorded in public transport bus and minibuses companies and cooperatives is not issuing ticket to passenger which represents 26.7% of all recorded offences followed by issuing ticket with false information 15.4% of all recorded offences.

**Table. 7: Offences other regulated license categories**

License category	Total offenses per service	Offence Name	Offenses per type
Transportation of goods service	292	Operate without authorization Category II	70
		Operate with authorization expired in less than 5 months	66
		Operate without authorization	60
		Operate with authorization expired in more than 12 months	52
		Operate with authorization expired between 6 and 12 months	26
		Using vehicle without speed governor	13
		Operate without authorization Category I	2
		Driving without required documents	2

License category	Total offenses per service	Offence Name	Offenses per type
		<b>Using vehicle while GPS off</b>	<b>1</b>
Rental vehicle companies and cooperatives	380	Using a non-licensed vehicle	213
		To operate without a license	116
		Operate without appropriate or with an expired license	42
		Using a License issued to another person or Use of defective license	4
		Driving without required documents	3
		Lack of operator's indication	1
		Leaving passengers at the place which is not the final destination	1
Taxi cabs transport service	38	<b>Using a non-licensed vehicle</b>	<b>23</b>
		<b>Violation of any other directive or instruction of the Regulatory Authority</b>	<b>8</b>
		<b>Using a License issued to another person or Use of defective license</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>Operate without appropriate or with an expired license</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>Driving without required documents</b>	<b>1</b>
		<b>Lack of operator's indication</b>	<b>1</b>
School bus transport service	1	Operate without appropriate or with an expired license	1
Driving schools	24	<b>Operate using non-authorized vehicles</b>	<b>6</b>
		<b>Operate without RURA license RURA</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>Operate using expired license</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>Teaching on the apprenticeship ground without RURA authorization</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>Driving without required documents</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>To operate without company/ cooperative identifiers on the vehicle</b>	<b>1</b>
Motorcycle transport service	1	Failure to renew license or authorisation (1 month minimum after expiration) and without notifying the regulator	1
Inland waterways transport	2	<b>Carrying passengers without life jacket (Company and cooperative)</b>	<b>1</b>
		<b>Exceeding the number authorized passengers (Big vessels)</b>	<b>1</b>

**Source: RURA database**

The leading offences in transportation of goods services is operate without authorization Category II with 70 offences. In taxi cabs and car rental transport services, using a non-licensed



vehicle is the leading offence with 23 and 213 offences respectively. In driving schools, the leading offence was operate using non-authorized vehicles with 6 offences while the only offence recorded in school bus transport service was operate without appropriate or with an expired license.

**Table. 8: Trend of offenses committed per license category**

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

**Source: RURA database**

During the quarter under review, there were 1,127 offences committed in transport sector which increase by 8.6% in comparison to previous quarter. The leading mode of transport in committing offenses during the third quarter 2022 was public bus and minibus companies and cooperatives, which represents 34.5% of the total offenses committed followed in the list by car rental companies and cooperatives representing 33.7% of total offenses committed.