



Bank of South Sudan

BoSS Offsite- Oversight Procedure

March 2026



Contents

Page

Glossary	3
1. Introduction.....	4
2. Oversight of payment and securities settlement systems.....	5
3. Oversight of payment instruments	10
4. Oversight of payment services providers.....	13
5. Oversight reporting	16

Glossary

ACH	Automated Clearing House
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BSS	Bank of South Sudan
CPSS/CPMI	BIS Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (since September 2014 renamed Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures)
CSD	Central Securities Depository
EAC	East African Community
FMD	Financial Markets Department
FMI	Financial Market Infrastructure
NPSC	National Payment System Council
NPS	National Payment System
OD	Oversight Division
OPF	Oversight Policy Framework
PFMI	Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures
PSD	Payment System Department
PSP	Payment Services Provider
RMA	Risk Management Assessment
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
SSS	Securities Settlement System

1. Introduction

1.1 This procedure has the purpose of describing relevant processes for conducting the off-site oversight of all relevant components of the NPS¹ of South Sudan:

- Payment and securities settlement systems;
- Payment instruments and international remittance services; and
- Payment services providers.

1.2. The BSS has designated in its Oversight Policy Framework (OPF) the above mentioned components of the NPS: systems, instruments and payment service providers (PSPs) to be subject to oversight and established the applicable standards, and relevant oversight activities, which are properly detailed in this Procedure.

1.3. Reference documents

- The Bank of South Sudan Act, 2011(Amendment), 2023
- E-money regulation, 2017(Amendment), 2025
- Oversight Policy Framework, 2026

1.4. Responsibility

The Oversight Division (OD) of the Payment System Department (PSD) will ensure compliance with this procedure

¹ The national payments system (NPS) comprises the financial market infrastructures (FMIs) as well as retail payment systems, instruments and payment service providers (PSPs).

2. Oversight of payment and securities settlement systems

2.1 Designation of FMIs

According to the OPF, the BoSS designates the following financial market infrastructures (FMIs) to be subject of its oversight:

- Real-time gross settlement system operated by the BoSS, which is a systemically important payment system;
- Central securities depository (CSD) and security settlement systems (SSS) for government securities operated by the BoSS

2.2 Designation of prominent systems

Based on the selection criteria stipulated in the OPF, the BoSS designates the Automated Clearing House (ACH) operated by the BoSS as a prominent payment system that will be subject of its oversight.

2.3 Oversight standards

For the oversight of FMIs – the RTGS system, and CSD and securities settlement system for government securities – the BoSS adopts the CPSS-IOSCO Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMI). [See Appendix 2 of the OPF]

For “prominent” payment systems – ACH , the Bank will use less demanding standards (a subset of the PFMI).

2.4 Ongoing monitoring of the overseen systems

The Oversight Division (OD) of the PSD will monitor the functioning of the systems by screening the FMIs’ (RTGS and CSD) and ACH’ operations and risk exposures through access to real-time system information. The OD of the PSD will follow the evolution of selected indicators on FMIs’ and ACH’ operations (such as technical and performance indicators), will run ad-hoc analyses whenever observations reveal significant divergence from trends and/or expected performance, or when unusual circumstances materialize (e.g. main site is down, network is down, etc.).

Besides accessing relevant real-time information (through specially designed oversight applications) on FMIs’ and ACH’ performance, the OD of the PSD will also prescribe relevant reporting obligations to the operators of the overseen systems.

The operator of the RTGS system should provide to the OD of the PSD:

On a daily basis:

- Usage of Queuing arrangements;
- Number of payments returned or canceled due to lack of funds;
- Payments not settled on day of value;

- System availability;
- Actual opening and closing time of the system;
- Number and duration of system delays;
- Report of incidents (e.g. origin, technical source, duration, number, and value of the payments involved, participants involved).

On a monthly basis:

- Number of business days in the month;
- Number of direct participants;
- Number of indirect participants;
- Number and value of transactions (can be also classified by segments of value):
 - Of Inter-bank transactions
 - Of customer transactions
- Number and value of transactions in behalf of indirect participants (can be also classified by segments of value);
- Number and value of peak transactions:
 - Peak hour
 - Peak day
- Concentration of operations per participant;
- Intraday liquidity by individual participants:
 - Total usage of liquidity and usage per participant, etc.;
 - Average usage of liquidity (e.g. intraday liquidity usage to value of settled transactions ratio);
 - Usage of intraday credit (e.g. intraday credit to value of settled transactions ratio);
 - Other important information on the basic liquidity turnover ratio (e.g., how many times in a day the reserve requirement is mobilized for payments, total and by participant);
- Overnight deposit account balances;
- Settlement time (e.g. the average and maximum time between the moment the payment order is sent to the system for settlement and the time the payment is settled)

The operator of the CSD and SSS for government securities should provide to the OD of the PSD:

On a daily basis:

- Securities not settled on day of value;
- System availability;
- Actual opening and closing time of the system;
- Number and duration of system delays;
- Report of incidents (e.g. origin, technical source, duration, number, and value of the securities involved, participants involved).

On a monthly basis:

- Number of business days in the month;

- Number of participants;
- Securities held on accounts (Issued or safekept in CSD, Transferred into the CSD through a (direct) link to other CSD or custodian);
- Total number/value of delivery instructions processed;
- New issues and redemptions’;
- Number and value of peak transactions:
 - Peak hour
 - Peak day
- Concentration of operations per participant;
- Collateral management system (e.g., type of collateral, haircut ratios, etc.)

The operator of the ACH system should provide to the OD of the PSD:

On a daily basis:

- Number of payments unwinded (rejected), incl. due to lack of funds in the RTGS system;
- System availability;
- Actual opening and closing time of the system;
- Number and duration of system delays;
- Report of incidents (e.g. origin, technical source, duration, number, and value of the payments involved, participants involved).

On a monthly basis:

- Number of participants;
- Number of cheques and total clearing (aggregate and by participant)
- Distribution of cheques for amounts;
- Number of cheques and amount in each clearing session;
- Number and value of transactions with credit transfers;
- Number and value of transaction with direct debits;
- Number and value of peak transactions
 - Peak hour
 - Peak day
- Concentration of operations per participant;
- Fees

The operators of the overseen systems should also provide to the OD of the PSD the following information, whenever it becomes available or it is updated:

- Key documents regarding the design and operation of the system;
- Risk management procedures and policies (incl. risk control mechanisms);
- Legal, organizational and technical arrangement with critical service providers (e.g. network operator, etc.);

- Up-to-date rules and procedures for the core payment and settlement services provided and any proposed change (these would include changes in the risk control mechanisms for operational activities (e.g., resiliency and business continuity measures and targets), participation rules and requirements);
- Business continuity and crisis management plan and test summaries, including:
 - Routine procedures for periodical data back-ups,
 - Existence of a fully equipped alternate processing site,
 - Formal business continuity plan,
 - Procedures for crisis management and information dissemination.
- Self-assessments of compliance with PFMI;
- Internal reports from internal auditors;
- Expert opinion from legal advisers and external auditors.

OD of the PSD should assess promptly any critical event (such as system failure, liquidity and technical problems at major participants of the overseen systems, etc.) and report the results of assessments directly to the Governor/ First Deputy Governor of the BSS.

Responsibilities for operating and overseeing the FMIs and prominent systems should be separated, as much as possible, in order to be in line with international standards. This separation should be done to avoid potential conflicts of interest between the operations and oversight functions. For the systems which will be both operated and overseen by the Structural Divisions of the PSD, a direct reporting line should be implemented from the Oversight Division to the BoSS Governor or First Deputy Governor in order to avoid any conflicts of interests between the operations and oversight functions of the PSD.

2.5 Periodical assessment of the overseen systems against international standards

For those systems which come within scope, the information obtained through monitoring will be also used to assess whether they meet the relevant policy requirements and international standards.

Through periodic assessments, the OD of the PSD should make sure that the designated systems comply with the standards on an ongoing basis and require corrective action in the event of noncompliance. Also, whenever changes are proposed or introduced in designated payment and settlement systems (their design, rules, operation, or technology), the OD of the PSD should evaluate the potential impact of those changes, verify whether they would compromise the system's compliance with the applicable standards and expectations, and require /mandate changes in that event.

The OD of the PSD will conduct periodical (bi-annual) formal assessments of the payment (RTGS and ACH) and securities settlement systems (CSD for government securities) against applicable PFMI (please see Table 1 "General applicability of principles to specific types of FMIs" on p. 14 of the PFMI Report) and will use in this regard the Assessment Methodology provided in the December 2012, CPSS-IOSCO Report, PFMI: Disclosure Framework and Assessment Methodology.

According to CPSS-IOSCO Report, PFMI: Disclosure Framework and Assessment Methodology, the OD of the PSD should undertake six steps in an assessment of the overseen system against PFMI, and namely:

- (1) determine the appropriate scope of an assessment;
- (2) gather facts on each applicable key consideration (formulated under each Principle);
- (3) develop key conclusions for each Principle;
- (4) assign a rating for each Principle (observed, broadly observed, partly observed or not observed);
- (5) indicate an appropriate time frame for addressing each identified issue of concern, if any, including a discussion of priorities; and
- (6) prepare an assessment report.

After that the assessment report will be approved by the Governor or First Deputy Governor and it will be presented for notification and implementation of recommendations (stipulated in the assessment report) to the Operator of the RTGS/CSD/ACH systems.

The recommendations provided by the overseer should list the suggested steps to improve the FMI's /ACH's observance of the PFMI. Assessor should list recommendations in order of priority, from the most urgent to be implemented or addressed to the least urgent. Assessor also should explain the manner in which the recommended action would lead to an improvement in the level of observance of the Principle.

2.6 Inducing change

The results of assessments and risk analysis, as well as emerging issues and trends, may point to the need for enhanced technical, procedural and governance structures. The OD of the PSD and operators of the overseen systems will seek to agree on solutions and cooperate in implementing them. The OD of the PSD will aim to induce change through dialogue and moral suasion. However, where moral suasion proves to be ineffective, the OD of the PSD will invoke statutory powers of the BSS and formulate relevant proposals in order to issue directives to system operators and other relevant stakeholders.

3. Oversight of payment instruments and international remittance services

3.1 Designation of payment instruments and international remittance services

According to the OPF, the BoSS designates the following payment instruments to be subject of its oversight:

- cheques;
- e-money;
- payment cards;
- credit transfers;
- direct debits

and

- electronic systems (e-banking, mobile-banking, etc.) through which these instruments are provided by PSPs to end-users

The BoSS has designated in the OPF also international remittance services to be subject of its oversight.

3.2. Oversight standards

Payment Instruments: For the oversight of payment instruments and relevant electronic systems (such as e-banking, mobile-banking, etc.), the OD of the PSD will monitor and assess relevant safety and efficiency indicators:

- indicators related to frauds;
- volumes and values of cashless payments,
- usage of paper based instruments,
- usage by end-users of relevant electronic systems (e-banking, mobile-banking, etc.)

Particularly the OD of the PSD should be concerned about fraud and security issues related to the design of the instruments. Another scope of the OD of the PSD is to oversee efficiency issues arising from use of the payment instruments in the economy as a whole (a desire to reduce usage of paper-based instruments in favor of electronic ones and to reduce usage of cash in favor of cashless payments).

International Remittance Services: For the oversight of international remittance services – the BSS adopts the CPSS- World Bank – General Principles for International Remittance Services [See Appendix 3 of the OPF]

3.3 Monitoring

In order to carry out effective oversight of payment instruments, the OD of the PSD needs to have a good understanding of all payment instruments.

To obtain this understanding they need first to have information on the usage of payment instruments by end users.

The OD of the PSD will prescribe in this regard relevant reporting obligations to the PSPs. PSPs should be required to provide quarterly to the BSS relevant information about instruments and channel distribution, and namely:

- Cheques (volumes, values, frauds, percentage of paper based cheques);
- Credit transfers (volumes, values, frauds, percentage of paper based credit transfers);
- Direct debits (volumes, values, frauds);
- E-money payments (volumes, values, frauds, type and amount of the different operations of the electronic money services, geographic distribution of electronic money services);
- Internet Banking (volumes, values, frauds, percentage of individual users vs legal entities)
- Mobile Banking (volumes, values, frauds, percentage of individual users vs legal entities)
- Card payments
 - Volumes and values of cash withdrawals
 - Volumes and values of cashless payments
 - Number of debit and credit cards
 - Number of “active” debit and credit cards
- Number and location of the ATM and POS;
- Fees for all services (fees for customers/ clients and interchanges fees)

3.4 Assessment

Through analysis of data and information on the usage of payment instruments received from the PSPs, the OD of the PSD will develop full awareness of the weaknesses on the usage of payment instruments in South Sudan (with a special focus on safety and efficiency).

The assessment should cover a broad spectrum of topics including:

- Interpretations of the results of the statistics;
- New developments in the country or abroad;
- Determination of new payment features (developments) for existing payment instruments and distribution channels or relevant proposals for introduction of new innovative payment products and services.

The OD of the PSD will use a special approach for the oversight of international remittance services. It will carry out periodically (bi-annually) relevant assessments of the international

remittance market of South Sudan against CPSS- World Bank – General Principles for International Remittance Services

3.5 Inducing change

In order to increase safety and efficiency of payment instruments, specific regulatory activities, will be complemented by the BSS's capacity to maintain a continuous policy dialogue with all actors of the NPS, including users.

The dialogue offers channels for the BSS to provide participants to NPS, and the public with indications on its policy orientation and to exert moral suasion; to shape its policy agenda by using feedback from the market; and to check through the users on the efficiency, reliability, and fairness of the payment instruments.

A dialogue between the BSS and the PSPs is also necessary in order to persuade PSPs to internalize the overseer's public objectives within their own decisional functions. A National Payment System Council (NPSC) offers an appropriate forum for such dialogue, and the OD of the PSD should undertake relevant actions in this regard together with the Policy Division of the PSD in order to bring issues related to safety and efficiency of payment instruments on the agenda of the NPSC.

4. Oversight of payment services providers

4.1 Designation of payment services providers

According to the OPF, the BSS designates Payment Service Providers (PSPs) as subject of its oversight, because their disruptions or failures may trigger risks across the system(s) in which they operate and may affect public confidence.

4.2. Oversight standards

For the oversight of the PSPs the BSS will adopt specially designed standards and compliance requirements that address such issues as critical service providers, corporate governance and risk management, information technology, information security, business continuity and resilience planning, etc. Relevant standards and compliance requirements will be communicated to the industry.

Some relevant risk management requirements for e-money providers have been established by the BSS in E-money regulation, 2017. However, the regulatory framework should be strengthened and extended.

4.3. Off-site monitoring

The BSS should also prescribe relevant reporting obligations to PSPs.

For e-money providers, the BSS had already established reporting requirements (please p.p. 28 and 29 of the E-money regulation, 2017).

However, the reporting requirements for e-money providers should be extended. Below are provided some relevant procedures in this regard based on international experience.

- The e-money providers should be required to submit to the BSS separate accounting information and other requested information, as well as to submit to the external audit the annual financial reports;
- The e-money providers shall report quarterly, at the latest on the last business day of the month following the management quarter, to the Bank of South Sudan the accounting information according to Annexes 1 and 2 to this Report;
- The e-money providers shall submit to the BSS the external audit report within the terms and conditions required by the BSS;
- The e-money providers shall keep all records, documents and other information regarding the payment services provided and the activities performed at least for 5 years. The documents and information mentioned shall include at least: the date/time of creation of e-money account, the IP/IPs address from which the e-money account was created/managed, the identification data of the person managing the e-money account, the turnover, the currency, payment instruments attached to the e-money account, data regarding the payment operations performed.

The OD of the PSD will analyze PSPs weaknesses and the need for improvement or change and will identify sources of risk and weaknesses that might require intervention.

4.4 Off-site Assessment

Through analysis of the reports received by the OD of the PSD from the PSPs, as well as based on the information received as a result of on-site inspections, the OD of the PSD shall develop institutional risk profiles (IRP) for all PSPs subject to oversight. The IRP presents a summary of all information on the entity that is relevant to an understanding of its risk profile. The IRP is a dynamic document and is constantly updated to ensure that it presents current and accurate information about the PSP. The IRP includes the risk management assessment (RMA) which is carried out using a special risk matrix for each PSP (please see below a risk matrix for E-money Providers - EMP). The RMA seeks to identify the major areas of risk which the institution faces, assesses the quality of the institution's management of such risks and determines prospects for the institution's risk profile.

Risk Matrix for EMPs			
Type of risk	Low	Medium	High
<i>Governance risk:</i> the risk of losses following a lack of good governance and internal controls, for example, the lack of a trust board, the absence of good oversight by the trust board, inadequate governance the risk management and treasury functions, or general absence of proper oversight by the board.			
Operational risk: the risk that deficiencies in information			

<p>communication and technology systems or internal processes and policies, or external events, cause disruptions to the e-money platform of the EMP, the connections to banks and agents, or the telecom network that result in a reduction or unavailability of the EMP's services. Disruptions can occur in the EMPs own systems, as well as systems from third party providers. Main types of operational risk: business continuity risk, cyber risk, internal and external fraud and agent risk</p>			
<p>Financial risks: the risk that EMP customers lose (access to) the funds entrusted to the e-wallets because of (i) bankruptcy of the bank holding customers funds; (ii) insufficient protection against the failure of an EMP, for example, because the funds have been adequately isolated; and (iii) EMPs fail to manage the entrusted funds prudently, for example, the funds are invested in relatively illiquid assets. Risks can be subdivided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Liquidity risk: risk that clients' funds are not available for pay-out. b. Credit risk: risk that clients' funds are invested in assets of issuers that fail. c. Interest rate risk: risk of mismatch in interest rates between assets and liabilities. d. Market risk: risk of loss on investments due to a fall in the value of the assets 			
<p>ML/FT risks: the risk that e-money accounts and transactions may be used to launder criminals' money and finance terrorist activities. Hence, compared to cash, mobile money may be considered a good tool for reducing reliance on the use of anonymous cash, as mobile money is generally more traceable and can subjected to requirements limiting this risk(monitoring and limits).</p>			
<p>Consumer risk: loss of customers or customer confidence due to ineffective or no disclosure of key information, unfair contractual terms and conditions, product and service failures, unfair sales practices, and a lack of redress mechanisms. Data privacy risks fall under this category as well, which is the risk of potential loss of control over personal information, such as when information about a customer is used without his or her knowledge or permission, and the risk that information collected from customers is not treated in a fair and responsible manner.</p>			

4.5 Inducing change

The results of PSPs assessments and risk analysis, should be used to carry out verification of the adequacy of risk management framework and of regulatory compliance of the overseen entity, and find out whether any infringements of the legal and regulatory framework has been admitted by the overseen entity, and whether risk management framework is robust and adequate.

As a first step the OD of the PSD aims to induce change through moral suasion. However, where moral suasion proves to be ineffective, it will invoke the statutory powers of the BSS and issue directives to PSPs; impose sanctions; or revoke the authorization/license if warranted.

5. Oversight Reporting

The OD of the PSD should ensure provision of relevant reports as a result of the oversight activities performed over all components of the NPS which are subject to oversight.

5.1 Ad-hoc Reporting

In case of occurrence of a critical event at any component of the NPS which is subject to oversight according to OPF, the OP of PSD should report immediately to the First Deputy Governor of the BSS. For example, OD of the PSD should assess promptly any critical event that happened with an FMI or ACH (such as system failure, liquidity and technical problems at major participants of the overseen systems, etc.) and report the results of assessments directly to the First Deputy Governor of the BSS.

Responsibilities for operating and overseeing the FMIs and prominent systems should be separated, as much as possible, in order to be in line with international standards. This separation should be done to avoid potential conflicts of interest between the operations and oversight functions. For the systems which will be both operated and overseen by the Structural Divisions of the PSD, a direct reporting line should be implemented from the Oversight Division to the BSS First Deputy Governor in order to avoid any conflicts of interests between the operations and oversight functions of the PSD.

5.2 Quarterly Reporting

The OD of the PSD should also provide quarterly reports to the Board of Governors of the BSS in order to inform in a very simple and plain language about NPS functioning, and performed oversight activities upon all relevant components of the NPS that are subject to oversight.

5.3 Annual Reporting

The OD of the PSD will release also a yearly report on its oversight activity. The report will provide an overview of the functioning of the NPS, its progress in terms of operation, level of safety and efficiency, new features, instruments and services, challenges and the solutions adopted to address them. The report will inform on progress in complying with standards and summarize the results of risk analysis and system assessments. The report will present plans to further develop and modernize the NPS. A summary of the report will be included in the BSS's Annual Report. The section of the Bank's website dedicated to oversight developments will be kept up to date.

Annex 1

REPORT ON ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

Name of the e-money service provider:

Identification number of the e-money provider (ID NO):

Reporting period: _____

Table A Balance Sheet

To the situation of 20 _____

No. of row	Indicator Name	Amount
A	B	1
	Fixed assets	X
010	Intangible fixed assets	
020	Tangible fixed assets under use	
030	Land	
040	Fixed assets	
050	Mineral resources	
060	Biological fixed assets	
070	Long-term financial investments in non-affiliated parties	
080	Long-term financial investments in related parties	
090	Real estate investments	
100	Long-term claims	
110	Long-term advances	
120	Other fixed assets	
130	Total fixed assets (row010 + row020 + row030 + row040 + row050 + row060 + row070 + row080 + row090 + row100 + row110 + row120)	
	Current assets	X
140	Materials	
150	Current biological assets	
160	Objects of small value and of short term use	
170	Production under use and products	
180	Goods	
190	Trade claims	
200	Claims of related parties	
210	Current advances	
220	Budget claims	

230	Staff claims	
240	Other current claims	
250	Cash on hand and in current account	
260	Other cash items	
270	Current financial investments in non-affiliated parties	
280	Current financial investments in related parties	
290	Other current assets	
300	Total current assets (row140 + row150 + row160 + row170 + row180 + row190 + row200 + row210 + row220 + row230 + row240 + row250 + row260 + row270 + row280 + row290)	
310	Total assets (row130 + row300)	
	Equity capital	X
320	Share and additional capital	
330	Reserves	
340	Corrections to previous years' results	
350	Non-distributed profit (loss not covered) of previous years	
360	Net profit (net loss) of the management period	
370	Profit used during the management period	
380	Other items of equity capital	
390	Total equity capital (row320 + row330 + row340 + row350 + row360 - row370 + row380)	
	Long-term debt	X
400	Long-term bank credits	
410	Long-term loans	
420	Long-term debt on financial leasing	
430	Other long-term debts	
440	Total long-term debt (row400 + row410 + row420 + row430)	
	Current debts	X
450	Short term bank credits	
460	Short term loans	
470	Commercial debts	
480	Liabilities to related parties	
490	Current received advances	
500	Debts to the personnel	
510	Debt on social and medical insurance	
520	Debts to the budget	
530	Current anticipated income	
540	Debts to the owners	
550	Special purpose finance and receipts	
560	Current provisions	
570	Other current debts	

580	Total current debts (row450 + row460 + row470 + row480 + row490 + row500 + row510 + row520 + row530 + row540 + row550 + row560 + row570)	
590	Total liabilities (row390 + row440 + row580)	

Table B REPORT ON PROFIT AND LOSS

of _____ 20_____

No. of Row	Indicator name	Amount
A	B	1
010	Income from the issuance of electronic money	
020	The value of electronic money in circulation	
030	Income from the provision of payment services related to the issuance of electronic money (row040 + row050 + row060 + row070 + row080 + row090 + row100 + row110)	
040	- cash deposits	
050	- cash withdrawals	
060	- direct debits	
070	- payment transactions through a payment card or similar device	
080	- credit transfers	
090	- issuance and/or admission of payment cards and other payment instruments	
100	- remittance of money	
110	- payment transactions through electronic, digital and computer communication devices	
120	Expenses from the activity related to electronic money (row121+row122+row123+row124+row125+row126)	
121	-value of costs of the provided services	
122	- distribution expenses	
123	- financial expenses	
124	- personnel expenses related to work remuneration	
125	- expenses related to amortisation and depreciation of fixed assets	
126	- other current and administrative expenses	
130	Result of the activity related to the electronic money: profit (loss) (row010 + row030 – row120)	
140	Income from the provision of payment services that are not related to the issuance of electronic money (row150 + row160 + row170 + row180 + row190 + row200 + row210 + row220)	
150	- cash deposits	
160	- cash withdrawals	
170	- direct debits	
180	- payment transactions through a payment card or similar device	
190	- credit transfers	

200	- issuance and/or admission of payment cards and other payment instruments	
210	- remittance of money	
220	- payment transactions through electronic, digital and computer communication devices	
230	Expenses related to the provision of payment services (row.231+row232+row233+row234+row235+row236)	
231	-value of costs of the provided services	
232	-distribution expenses	
233	-financial expenses	
234	-personnel expenses related to work remuneration	
235	-expenses related to amortization and depreciation of fixed assets	
236	- other current and administrative expenses	
240	Result from the activity of providing payment services (not related to the issuance of electronic money):profit (loss) (row140 – row230)	
250	Revenue from the provision of operational and related services	
260	Expenses from the provision of operational and related services	
270	Result from the activity of providing operational and related services: profit (loss) (row250 - row260)	
280	Revenue from the administration (operation) of payment systems	
290	Expenses from the administration (operation) of payment systems	
300	Result from the administration (operation) of payment systems: profit (loss) (row280 – row290)	
310	Income from entrepreneurial activity (row(310+n) row(310+n+1)+...+row(31n))	
310+n		
31n		
320	Expenses regarding the entrepreneurial activity (row(320+n)+row(320+n+1)+ row(320n))	
320+n		
32n		
330	Result from entrepreneurial activities: profit (loss) (row310 – row320)	
340	Total result of the activity: profit (loss) (row130 + row240 + row270 + row300+ row330)	
350	Revenue windfall	
360	Windfall loss	
370	Windfall result: profit (loss) (item 350 – item 360)	
380	The result before tax: profit (loss) (row340 + row370)	
390	Expenditure (savings) on income tax	
400	Profit after tax: net profit (loss) (row380 + row390)	

Table C PROFIT AND LOSS SITUATION

of 20

Position Code	Indicator name	Amount
A	B	1
010	Sales income	
020	The cost of sales	
030	Gross profit (gross loss) (row010 – row020)	
040	Other revenues from operational activity	
050	Distribution expenses	
060	Administrative expenses	
070	Other expenses from operational activity	
080	The result of the operational activity: profit (loss) (row030 + row040 – row050 – row060 – row070)	
090	The result of other activities: profit (loss)	
100	Profit (loss) before tax (row080 + row090)	
110	Income tax expenses	
120	Net profit (net loss) of the management period (row100 – row110)	

Table D STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

of 20

Position Code	Indicator name	Amount, SSP
A	B	1
	Cash flows from operational activity	X
010	Receipts from sales	
020	Payments for stocks and services purchased	
030	Payments to employees and social and medical insurance companies	
040	Interests paid	
050	Payment of income tax	
060	Other receipts	
070	Other payments	
080	Net cash flow from operational activity (row010 – row020 – row030 – row040 – row050 + row060 – row070)	
	Cash flows from the investment activity	X
090	Receipts from the sale of fixed assets	

100	Payments related to fixed assets inflows	
110	Interests collected	
120	Dividends collected	
130	Other receipts (payments)	
140	The net cash flow from the investment activity (row090 – row100 + row110 + row120 ± row130)	
	Cash flows from financial activity	X
150	Receipts in the form of credits and loans	
160	Payments related to repayment of credits and loans	
170	Dividends paid	
180	Receipts from capital operations	
190	Other receipts (payments)	
200	Net cash flow from financial activity (row150 – row160 – row170 + row180 ± row190)	
210	Favourable (unfavourable) exchange rate differences	
220	Total net cash flow (± row080 ± row140 ± row200)	

Instruction on drafting the Report on Accountancy Data

1. The Report consists of **4 tables numbered A-D**.
2. **Table A** is intended to reflect the information related to the balance sheet according to the situation at the end of the management period.
3. Colum 1 shall indicate the balance of assets and liabilities at the end of the management period. If the e-money provider has nothing to report for a certain indicator, the value 0 (nil) shall be reported.
4. The table shall be filled in as follows:
 - a) row 130 shall indicate the total value of fixed assets representing the sum of values from rows 010-120;
 - b) row 300 shall indicate the total value of current assets representing the sum of values from rows 140-290;
 - c) row 310 shall indicate the total value of assets representing the sum of values in rows 130-300;
 - d) row 390 shall indicate the value of the equity capital which is calculated as follows:
row 320+ row330 + row340 + row350 + row360 - row370 + row380;
 - e) row 440 shall indicate the total value of long-term debts, which represent the sum of values in rows 400-430;
 - f) row 580 shall indicate the total value of current debts, which represent the sum of values in rows 450-570;
 - g) row 590 shall indicate the total value of liabilities that are calculated by adding rows 390, 440 and 580.
5. **Table B** is intended to reflect the information related to the report on profit and loss, according to the situation at the end of the management period.

6. Column 1 shall indicate the value of transactions related to the provided payment services. If the e-money service provider has nothing to report for a certain indicator, the value 0 (nil) shall be reported.
7. The table shall be filled in as follows:
 - a) row 030 shall indicate the total value of revenues from the provision of payment services related to the issuance of the electronic money that represent the sum of the values from rows 040-110.
 - b) row 130 shall indicate the value of the result from the activity related to the electronic money: profit (loss), which is calculated as follows: $\text{row010} + \text{row030} - \text{row120}$;
 - c) row 140 shall indicate the total value of revenues from the provision of payment services that are not related to the issuance of the electronic money, which represents the sum of the values from rows 040 - 110;
 - d) row 240 shall indicate the value of the result from the activity of providing payment services (which are not related to the issuance of electronic money): profit (loss), which represents the difference between rows 140 and 230;
 - e) row 270 shall indicate the value of the result from the activity of providing operational and related services: profit (loss), which represents the difference between rows 250 and 260;
 - f) row 300 shall indicate the value of the result from the management (operation) of the payment systems: profit (loss): profit (loss), which represents the difference between rows 280 and 290;
 - g) row 310 + n, where "n" has a value ranging from 1 to 9, column B shall indicate the type of activity from which revenues have been registered, and column 1 shall indicate the value of the revenues from this type of activity;
 - h) row 31n, where $n \leq 9$, column B shall indicate other revenues from the entrepreneurial activity, and column 1 shall indicate the value of these revenues;
 - i) line 320+n, where "n" has a value ranging from 1 to 9, column B shall indicate the type of activity from which expenses have been registered, and column 1 shall indicate the value of expenses related to this type of activity;
 - j) row 32n, where $n \leq 9$, column B shall indicate other expenses from the entrepreneurial activity, and column 1 shall indicate the value of these expenses;
 - k) row 330 shall indicate the value of the result from entrepreneurial activities: profit (loss), which represents the difference between rows 310 and 320;
 - l) row 340 shall indicate the value of the total result from the activity: profit (loss), by adding the rows 130, 240, 270, 300 and 330;
 - m) row 370 shall indicate the value of the revenue windfall: profit (loss), which represents the difference between rows 350 and 360;
 - n) row 380 shall indicate the value of the result before tax: profit (loss), by adding the rows 340 and 370;
 - o) row 400 shall indicate the value of the result after tax: profit (loss), by adding the rows 380 and 390.
8. **Table C** is intended to reflect the information related to the profit and loss situation according to the situation at the end of the management period.
9. Column 1 shall indicate the value in SSP of the assets and liabilities for the management period. If the e-money provider has nothing to report for a certain indicator, the value 0 (nil) shall be reported.

10. The table shall be filled in as follows:
 - a) row 030 shall indicate the value of gross profit (gross loss) which represents the difference between rows 010 and 020;
 - b) row 080 shall indicate the value of the result from the operational activity: profit (loss) which is calculated as follows: $\text{row030} + \text{row040} - \text{row050} - \text{row060} - \text{row070}$;
 - c) row 100 shall indicate the value of the profit (loss) before tax, by adding the rows 080 and 090;
 - d) row 120 shall indicate the value of the net profit (net loss) of the management period, which represents the difference between rows 100 and 110;
11. **Table D** is intended to reflect the information related to the cash flows according to the situation at the end of the management period.
12. Column 1 shall indicate the value in SSP of the cash flow from the operational, investment and financial activity of the provider. If the e-money provider has nothing to report for a certain indicator, the value 0 (nil) shall be reported.
13. The table shall be filled in as follows:
 - a) row 080 shall indicate the value of the net cash flow from the operational activity, which is calculated as follows: $\text{row010} - \text{row020} - \text{row030} - \text{row040} - \text{row050} + \text{row060} - \text{row070}$;
 - b) row 140 shall indicate the value of the net cash flow from the investment activity, which is calculated as follows: $\text{row090} - \text{row100} + \text{row110} + \text{row120} \pm \text{row130}$;
 - c) row 200 shall indicate the value of the net cash flow from the financial activity, which is calculated as follows: $\text{row150} - \text{row160} - \text{row170} + \text{row180} \pm \text{row190}$;
 - d) row 220 shall indicate the value of the total net cash flow, which is calculated as follows: $\pm \text{row080} \pm \text{row140} \pm \text{row200}$.
14. The Report on Accountancy Data shall be submitted quarterly.

Annex 3

REPORT ON ADDITIONAL DATA**Name of the e-money service provider: -****Identification number of the e-money service provider (IDNO): -****Reporting period: _____**

No	Indicator Name	Data
A	B	1
1.	Value of the amounts deposited in the bank accounts (trust accounts) intended to protect the funds, SSP	
2.	Date of last external audit	
3.	Total number of payments made	
4.	Total value of the payments made, SSP	
5.	Number of agents	
6.	Number of branches	

Instruction on drafting the Report on Additional Information

1. The Report "Additional Information" is intended to reflect the additional information related to the activity of the e-money service provider.
2. Column 1 shall indicate the data for each indicator:
 - a) row 1 shall indicate the value of the funds deposited in bank accounts (trust accounts), at the end of the management period;
 - b) row 2 shall indicate the date of the last external audit of the e-money provider in the format "day.month.year";
 - c) row 3 shall indicate the total number of payments made by the e-money provider during the management period;
 - d) row 4 shall indicate the total value of payments made by the e-money provider during the management period;
 - e) row 5 shall indicate the number of agents, at the end of the management period;
 - f) row 6 shall indicate the number of subsidiaries, at the end of the management period.
3. If the e-money provider has nothing to report for a certain indicator, the value 0(nil) shall be reported.
4. The Report shall be submitted quarterly.

J. Ohisa Damian
 Johnny Ohisa Damian
 Governor
 Bank of South Sudan

