



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic indicators

May 2022

I. INTRODUCTION

The following main economic indicators concerned the developments at the end of May 2022, in the real sector and prices, the public finance, the foreign trade, the exchange rate, the broad money and its counterparts and the main financial soundness indicators.

Year-on-year, the real sector was characterized, by the increase of industrial production while the green leaf tea production decreased. Inflation increased in May 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the trade balance deficit worsened at the end of May 2022. The overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) increased compared to the end May 2021. The Burundi Franc depreciated against the US Dollar.

The reserve money and money supply picked up at the end of May 2022.

The aggregated balance sheet of the banking sector improved as well as the deposits and credit to the private sector. In terms of financial soundness, the banking sector remained sufficiently capitalized. On the other hand, the solvency and profitability ratios fell.

II. PRODUCTION

Year -on- year basis, the industrial production index increased while the green leaf and tea production decreased in May 2022.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

The industrial production index rose by 17.4% in May 2022, settling at 161.6 against 137.6 in May 2021, mainly due to the increase BRARUDI's beverage (+11.8%) and cigarettes (+52.4%).

On the other hand, this index fell by 6.4% compared to the previous month, mainly driven by the fall production of cigarettes (-18.2%) and soaps (-34.0%), partially offset by the increase of BRARUDI's beverages production (+1.1%).

II.2. Coffee

During May 2022, no production of parchment coffee was recorded, following the end of the 2021/2022 coffee campaign. The total volume of parchment coffee produced during this campaign amounted to 8,552 tonnes against 8,680 tonnes forecast, such an achievement of 98.5 percent.

II.3. Tea

On annual basis, green leaf tea production decreased by 4.3 percent in May 2022, settling at 5,101.0 tonnes against 5,332.9 tonnes in the same period of 2021, in connection with poor rainfall. On the other hand, cumulative production increased slightly by 0.2 percent at the end of May 2022, standing at 27,853.0 tonnes against 27,810.4 tonnes in the same period of 2021.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year basis, headline inflation stood at 18.6% at the end of May 2022 against 5.3% recorded in the same period of the previous year. This increase concerned both food inflation (+23.1 against +5.2%) and non-food (+13.6 against +5.3%).

Headline inflation and its main components, (base 2016/2017=100)

	May-2021		May-2022	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	Inflation
Headline Inflation	128.2	5.3	152	18.6
1. Food	129.5	5.2	159.4	23.1
- Bread and cereals	114.8	-0.1	150.9	31.4
- Meat	154.7	6.5	182.4	17.9
- Fish and sea food	161.1	-3.2	202.0	25.4
- Milk, cheese and eggs	131.7	10.4	145.0	10.1
- Oils and fats	144.6	17.0	204.8	41.6
- Fruits	139.8	33.8	166.2	18.9
- Vegetables	127.7	7.0	150.6	17.9
- Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	111.6	-5.0	135.8	21.7
- undefined food elsewhere	126.5	-2.7	134.2	6.1
2. Non food	126.7	5.3	143.9	13.6
- Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	119.1	1.8	129.9	9.1
- clothing and footwear	132.1	5.8	147.6	11.7
- Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	136.7	6.2	154.9	13.3
- Furnishing, household equipment and routine household	124.5	1.5	152.4	22.4
- Health	163.1	37.9	173.4	6.3
- Transport	117.5	0.8	150.7	28.3
- Communication	102.4	0.9	117.8	15.0
- leisure and culture	132.6	2.1	137.4	3.6
- Education	151.2	6.6	151.7	0.3
- Hotels, Restaurant and café	117.9	2.6	129.7	10.0
- Other goods and services	124.1	1.0	134.0	8.0
Energy and fuels	157.0	7.8	187.4	19.4
3. Core Inflation	124.5	4.7	147.2	18.2

Source: BRB, from ISTEERU data

The increase of food inflation is mainly explained by the rise prices of the sub-items "Oils and fats" (+41.6 against +17.0%), "Fish and Seafood" (+25.4 against -3.2%), "Breads and cereals" (+31.4 against -0.1%), "Meat" (+17.9 against +6.5%) and "Sugar, jams, honey, chocolate and confectionery" (+21.7 against -5.0%). On the other hand, the rise prices of the

"Fruit" sub-item slowed down its growth rate (+18.9 against +33.8%).

The rise of non-food inflation mainly concerned the sub-items "Transport" (+28.3 against +0.8%), "Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance" (+22.4 against +1.5%), and "Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" (+13.3 against +6.2%). However, prices for the "Health" (+6.3 vs. +37.9%) and "Education" (+0.3 vs. +6.6%) sub-headings slowed their growth rate.

The prices of the "Energy, fuel and other fuels" headings also increased, standing at 19.4% at the end of May 2022 against 7.8% at the end of May 2021.

Headline inflation excluding food and energy prices, which is the proxy for core inflation, increased at the end of May 2022, settling at 18.2 against 4.7% in the same period of the previous year.

IV. TRADE BALANCE

The trade balance deficit worsened at the end of May 2022 compared to the same period of 2021, standing at 742,678.8 compared to 700,567.5 million of BIF. This deterioration is explained by a greater increase in imports (BIF 908,302.8 against 799,081.3 million) compared to exports (BIF 164,624.0 against 98,513.8 million). However, the coverage rate of imports by exports increased at the end of May 2022, standing at 18.2% against 12.3% at the end of May 2021.

IV.1 Exports

Compared to the same period of 2021, cumulative exports increased in value (68.1%), while they decreased in volume (4.9%) at the end of May 2022.

In value, the increase in exports concerned both primary products (BIF 92,947.4 million compared to 54,966.7 million) and manufactured products (BIF 72,676.6 against 43,547.1 million).

The increase in exports of primary products is mainly explained by exports of non-monetary gold equivalent to BIF 50,466.6 million, while there were no exports of this product in the same period of 2021, and the increase in those of tea (BIF 21,370.7 against 18,387.3 million). On the other hand, exports of coffee (BIF 17,281.9 against 22,264.4 million) and Niobium ores (BIF 2,443.7 against 11,789 million) fell. The increase of manufactured products was largely related to soaps (BIF 26,073.1 against 492.1 million). In volume, the decrease of exports concerned primary products (6,563 against 12,798 tonnes), notably coffee (1,771 against 5,071 tonnes), while the volume of manufactured products increased (33,526 against 29,334 tonnes).

Likewise, exports for the month of May 2022 increased by 142.7% compared to those of the corresponding month of 2021, standing at 40,503.4 against BIF 16,685.6

million. This increase is mainly explained by the increase in exports of manufactured products (BIF 34,958.9 against 10,551.7 million), and soap exports (25,494.5 compared to 74.6 million of BIF). On the other hand, exports of primary products decreased (BIF 5,544.4 against 6,133.9 million).

IV.2 Imports

Compared to the same period of 2021, cumulative imports at the end of May 2022 increased in value (13.7%), while they decreased in volume (18.0%).

In value, the increase in imports concerned all categories of imported goods, namely intermediary goods (430,551.7 compared to 361,559.7 million of BIF), consumer goods (BIF 322,090.9 against BIF 283,845.8 million), to a lesser extent, those of capital goods (155,660.1 compared to BIF 153,675.7 million).

The largest increase in imports of intermediary goods related to mineral oils (163,075.6 compared to BIF 112,033.4 million of BIF) and goods for agriculture and livestock (BIF 71,252.1 against BIF 33,543.1 million). On the other hand, imports of goods for metallurgy (60,306.1 compared to BIF 74,311.4 million) and food (BIF 48,058.1 against BIF 56,526.9 million) decreased.

Concerning consumer goods, the increase is driven by the imports of durable consumer goods, namely textiles (BIF 53,347.8 against 32,217.5 million), vehicles (BIF 33,380.9 against 27,615.1 million), and other durable consumer products (88,608.9 compared to BIF 66,584.1 million). On the other hand, imports of non-durable consumer goods fell, settling at 146,753.4 compared to BIF 157,429.1 million. This decrease concerned foodstuffs (BIF 71,370.5 against 78,573.6 million) and pharmaceuticals (BIF 51,497.1 against 59,810.1 million).

The increase of capital goods mainly concerned boilers and construction equipment (BIF 52,251.1 against 47,669.8 million) and electrical materials (BIF 32,705.3 against 24,644.0 million). On the other hand, imports of parts and tools (14,868.7 compared to BIF 19,532.3 million, as well as those of tractors, vehicles, and transport Equipment (BIF 36,444.3 against 42,824.8 million) decreased.

In volume, the decrease in imports concerned both intermediary goods (335,528 against 387,734 tonnes), capital goods (21,127 against 25,418 tonnes) as well as consumer goods (105,425 against 150,104 tonnes). The increase of imports at the end of May 2022 increased by 7.9% compared to those of the same month of 2021, standing at 182,939.9 compared to

BIF 169,602.5 million. This rise is explained by the increase of household goods). On the other hand, imports of capital goods decreased, standing at 32,227.3 compared to BIF 36,373.6 million.

V. EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the same period of 2021, the BIF depreciated by 2.98% against the US Dollar in May 2022; the average exchange rate stood at BIF 2,026.92 against 1,968.32 per one unit of US Dollar.

At the end of May 2022, the BIF depreciated annually by 2.97% against the US dollar, the exchange rate hiking from 1,970.55 at the end of May 2021 to 2,029.12 BIF for one unit of US Dollar.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

In May 2022, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) worsened compared to the same period of the previous year, standing at BIF 211,304.9 million against BIF 188,425.5 million, following the greater increase in expenditure than in revenue.

VI.1. Revenue

Revenue of May 2022 increased by 13.6 percent, standing at BIF 98,393.2 million against BIF 86,584.9 million in the same period of 2021. This improvement concerned both tax revenue (BIF +7,067.7 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF +4,740.6 million).

Similarly, cumulative revenue increased at the end of May 2022 (+16.6 percent), standing at

BIF 549,886.1 million against BIF 471,538.8 million in the same period of the previous year, in line with the increase in both tax revenue (BIF +61,431.3 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF +16,916.0 million).

VI.2. Expenditure

Expenditure incurred in May 2022 slightly decreased by 0.3 percent compared to the same period of 2021, standing at BIF 141,707.2 million against BIF 142,178.1 million. On the other hand, cumulative expenditure increased by 15.3 percent at the end of May 2022, settling at BIF 761,191.0 million against BIF 659,964.4 million at the end of May 2021.

Cumulative personnel compensation increased slightly by 0.5 percent at the end of May 2022, standing at BIF 202,652.1 million compared to BIF 201,615.5 million in the same period of 2021.

VI.3. Public debt

Public debt increased by 11.9% at the end of May 2022, settling at 4,480.1 against BIF 4,004.1 billion in the same month of the previous year, driven by the increase, both, of domestic debt (+8.2%) and external debt (+22.3%).

Compared to the previous month, the public debt fell by 1.0%, due to the decrease of the domestic debt (-1.1%) and the external debt (-0.9%).

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year, the domestic debt increased by BIF 239,999.2 million at the end of May 2022, rising from 2,944.6 to BIF 3,184.6 billion BIF, mainly in relation to the increase in Government debt to the banking sector (+BIF 233,399.2 million), mainly in the form of Treasury securities held by commercial banks (BIF +99,803.9 million) and advances from the Central Bank (+BIF 182,422.8 million).

Compared to the previous month, the domestic debt fell by BIF 33,861.3 million, mainly in connection with the reduction in Government debt to the banking sector (-BIF 32,661.3 million).

VI.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year basis, the external debt increased by BIF 236,027.4 million at the end of May 2022, rising from 1,059.5 to BIF 1,295.5 billion, in relation to drawings (BIF 271,512.9 million which exceeded the revaluation losses (BIF 9,069.9 million) and the amortization of principal debt (BIF 26,415.6 million).

Compared to the previous month, the external debt fell by 0.9% at the end of May 2022, standing at 1,295.5 against BIF 1,307.1 billion BIF, in connection with the revaluation losses (BIF 10,888.4 million) and debt amortization (BIF 854.6 million), partially offset by new drawings (BIF 2,868.7 million).

Expressed in US Dollar, the external debt increased by USD 109.9 million at the end of

May 2022, settling at 639.1 against USD 538.3 million in the corresponding period in 2021.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

Year-on-year, the base money and money supply increased at end May 2022, resulting from the increase in net domestic assets.

VII.1. Broad Money

Year-on-year, the base money increased by 24.4% at the end of May 2022 against 13.9% at the same period of 2021, standing at BIF 955,156.9 million against BIF 767,579.7 million.

The acceleration in the growth rate of the base money concerned commercial bank deposits with the Central Bank, which increased significantly at the end of May 2022 whereas they had decreased at the end of May 2021 (+86.4 against -9.3%), while currency outside the Central Bank slowed their growth (+8.1 against +22.9%).

VII.2. Money supply

In year ending May, the M3 money supply (BIF 3,670.1 billion against BIF 2,926.5 billion) slowed its growth rate at the end of May 2022 compared to the same period of 2021 (+25.4 against +29.1). The slowdown affected the M2 money supply (+25.4 against +30.7%), while residents' foreign currency deposits grew faster compared to the same period of 2021. (+36.7 versus +11.8%).

The deceleration of the M2 money supply concerned currency outside depository corporations (+6.0 against +19.2%) and

demand deposits (+22.9 against +39.1%). On the other hand, term and savings deposits increased at a faster pace than in the same period of 2021 (+37.7 against +22.6%).

The slowdown growth rate of demand deposits in BIF concerned deposits of households (+22.5 against +31.8%), other non-financial corporations (21.1 against 48.5%) and public non-financial corporations deposits (+1.0 against +86.8 %). On the other hand, those classified in the other accounts increased at a faster pace than in the corresponding period of 2021 (+31.3 against +17.6%).

The increase of time deposits and savings in BIF was driven by those of households (+41.8 against +12.9%), public non-financial corporations (+86.8 against -43.0%) and those classified in the other accounts (+36.3 against +5.7%). On the other hand, time and savings deposits of other non-financial corporations increased at a slower pace than in the same period of 2021 (+34.3 against +43.0%).

The deceleration of residents' foreign currency deposits concerned those of households (+55.0 against +23.8%) and other non-financial corporations (+35.0 against +10.2%). On the other hand, deposits in foreign currencies classified in the other accounts (-14.1 against -4.0%) and those of public non-financial corporations (-51.9 against -66.4%) decreased as in the same period in 2021.

VII.3. Counterparts

Year-on-year, domestic credit (BIF 4,768.7 billion against BIF 3,688.9 billion) increased at a faster pace at the end of May 2022 than at the same period of 2021 (+ 29.3 against +22.9 %).

The increase in the growth rate of domestic credit concerned claims on the economy (+65.2 against +25.4%), mainly driven by the financing of growth-promoting sectors and other sectors of the national economy, while net claims on the Central Administration slowed their growth (+0.3 against +21.0%).

The Central Bank's net claims on the Central Administration decreased (-10.3%) whereas they had increased in the same period of 2021 (+18.1%), in connection with the rapid credit facility of the IMF.

On the other hand, the net claims of commercial banks on the central Administration increased, but at a slower pace than at the end of May 2021 (+2.9 against + 21.4%).

Year-on-year, net foreign assets decreased by BIF 19,853.3 million at the end of May 2022. This decline resulted from the increase in external liabilities (+ BIF 500,923.3 million), which exceeded that of gross foreign assets (+ BIF 481,069.8 million).

On the other hand, official foreign exchange reserves increased significantly (+BIF +420,692.5 Million), mainly in relation to the

increase in SDRs holdings (+412,437.5 MBIF), following the SDRs allocation from the IMF.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR

Year-on-year, the banking sector's activities improved at the end of May 2022. On the assets side, the improvement was driven by the increase of loans to the economy and Treasury securities. On the liabilities side, it accounted to customer deposits and Central Bank refinancing.

VIII.1. Assets

The banking sector assets rose by 30% year-on-year, from BIF 4,216.4 billion at end of May 2021 to BIF 5,483.3 billion at end of May 2022. This was linked to the 51.6% increase of loans to the economy (2,297.0 against BIF 1,515.1 billion) and a 4.9% increase in Treasury securities (1,793.2 against BIF 1,708.9 billion).

The share of loans to the economy in the total assets of the banking sector stood at 41.9% at the end of May 2022 from 32.7% at the end of May 2021. On the other hand, the share of Treasury securities fell from 40.5% to 32.7%.

VIII.2. Liabilities

The customer deposits increased by 28.0%, year-on-year, from BIF 2,522.6 billion at the end of May 2021 to BIF 3,229.9 billion. Central Bank refinancing increased by 38.0%, settling at BIF 478.2 billion from BIF 346.4 billion, driven by the rise of refinancing of promoting sectors of economic growth.

The share of deposits in the main resources of the sector fell by 2.8 percentage points, standing at 75.5% at end of May 2022 from 78.3% at end of May 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of Central Bank refinancing slightly increased by 0.4 percentage point, standing at 11.2 against 10.8%.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

Year-on-year, the total equity of the banking sector increased at end of May 2022 from compared to the corresponding period in 2021. However, the capital adequacy and profitability ratios declined.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

The equity of the banking sector increased by 26.6% at end of May 2022, amounting to BIF 682.2 billion from BIF 538.8 billion at end of May 2021. On the other hand, the core capital adequacy ratio fell from 29.2% to 21.9%. Likewise, the overall capital adequacy ratio decreased, settling at 23.3 from 31.2%. The leverage ratio fell by 0.3 percentage point, from 12.0 to 11.7%.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

The amount of non-performing loans fell by 13.1% at end of May 2022, reaching BIF 59,228.1 million from BIF 68,157.7 million in the corresponding period of 2021. As result, the deterioration rate of the loan portfolio fell by 1.9 percentage points, settling at 2.6% from 4.5%. The loan portfolio default rate fell in agriculture (2.3% from 17.3%), construction

(2.4 from 4.2%), trade (2.6 from 3.8%), tourism (9.9 from 11.2%) and equipment (3.0 from 5.1%). On the other hand, it increased slightly in the industry loan portfolio (1.0% from 0.6%).

IX.3. Concentration of loans portfolio

Year-on-year, the banking sector's exposure to large risks increased by 122.9% at end of May 2022, standing at BIF 792.8 billion from BIF 355.7 billion. The increase was linked to the increase in refinancing in growth-leading sectors. The loans in this category represent 34.5% of the overall loan portfolio at end of May 2022 from 23.5% at end of May 2021.

The financing in the trade sector remained predominant in the overall loan portfolio, with a share representing 31.9% at end of May 2022 from 33.2% at end of May 2021. The outstanding loans allocated to this sector increased from 502.4 billion to BIF 732.4 billion BIF.

IX.4. Profitability

Gross Income increased by 23.3% year-on-year, standing at BIF 158,660.5 million at the end of May 2022 from BIF 128,647.9 million. Similarly, the Net profit increased by 19.3%, reaching BIF 73,410.9 million from BIF 61,521.8 million. Nonetheless, the return on assets (ROA) and equity (ROE) fell slightly, settling respectively at 1.3 and 10.8% at the end of May 2022 against 1.5 and 11.4% at the end of May 2021.

IX.5. Liquidity

The liquidity coverage ratio¹ (LCR) in BIF decreased to 156.3% at the end-May 2022 from 202.6% at the end of May 2021. However, the LCR in foreign currency increased from 159.2 to 174.0%.

The amount of large deposits² rose by 25.7% at end of May 2022, amounting to BIF 1,445.5 billion from BIF 1,149.6 billion at end of May 2021. However, the share of large deposits in the total deposits fell from 26.5 to 27.9%.

¹ Referring to Circular No. 04/2018, Liquidity Coverage ratio (LCR) is the ratio between the amount of a bank's high-quality liquid assets (i.e. assets that can be easily and promptly converted into liquidity with no

or little loss of value in times of high liquidity stress) and its total net cash outflows, over a 30-day period.

² Large deposits is the sum of the top 10 depositors in each credit institution.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED MONTHLY INDICATORS AT THE END OF MAY 2022

	Mar-2021	Apr-2021	May-2021	Mar-2022	Apr-2022	May-2022
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	137.9	133.4	137.6	156.3	172.7	161.6
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T) (1)	18,867.8	18,867.8	-	8,552.2	8,552.2	-
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	16,253.0	22,752.1	27,853.0	16,784.6	22,477.6	27,810.4
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	125.8	125.8	128.2	140.4	141.9	152.0
5. Inflation rate	7.3	6.4	5.3	12.8	16.1	18.6
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	284274.9	384,953.9	471,538.8	344984.3	451,492.9	549,886.1
1.1. Tax revenue	260921.5	350,781.6	430,530.8	311167.6	405,145.2	491,962.1
1.2. Non-tax revenue	23353.4	34,172.3	41,008.0	33816.6	46,347.7	57,924.0
1.3. Exceptional receipts	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
2. Expenditure	374253.1	517,786.2	659,964.4	426129.5	619,483.8	761,191.0
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	120355.6	160,161.4	201,615.5	121326.5	161,640.5	202,652.1
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	3,935,923.6	3,974,136.2	4,004,089.2	4,533,507.8	4,525,593.9	4,480,115.8
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	2,889,316.5	2,923,465.7	2,944,629.6	3,222,063.4	3,218,490.1	3,184,628.8
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	1,853,171.3	1,866,450.8	1,899,967	2,040,766.5	2,033,104.8	2,006,370.8
BRB ordinary advance	0.0	-	-	57950.6	57,950.6	57,950.6
3.2. External debt outstanding	1,046,607.1	1,050,670.5	1,059,459.6	1,311,444.4	1,307,103.8	1,295,487.0
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	534.4	535.1	538.3	649.9	646.2	639.1
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	4,702.7	533.5	3,647.1	4,340.0	5,282.0	4,451.7
including amortization	2,922.9	392.2	2,013.8	2,780.9	4,330.7	3,597.1
3.4. Drawings on external loans	6,487.3	1,723.6	2,360.3	4,484.4	4,593.4	2,868.7
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	695,388.5	750,542.5	767,579.7	955 156,9 (p)	955 156,9 (p)	955 156,9 (p)
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	2,839,690.2	2,835,804.9	2,926,490.5	3 470 737,1 (p)	3 577 710,7 (p)	3 670 114,9 (p)
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	2,615,671.5	2,622,851.0	2,711,073.9	3 180 778,2 (p)	3 309 548,2 (p)	3 375 655,6 (p)
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	3,585,135.6	3,590,940.4	3,688,693.3	4 616 998,9 (p)	4 714 621,1 (p)	4 768 698,2 (p)
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	2,034,905.8	2,014,096.4	2,041,348.0	2 057 365,5 (p)	2 080 764,9 (p)	2 047 910,5 (p)
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	-227,799.0	-248,838.2	-272,198.0	-311 740,7 (p)	-282 820,8 (p)	-252 344,5 (p)
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	200,000.0	180,000.0	190,000.0	90 000(p)	90 000 (p)	90 000 (p)
6.2. Injecting liquidity						
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	3.78	3.98	4.08	3.85	3.86	3.90
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	4.68	4.62	4.54	4.23	4.58	4.59
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	4.75	4.96	5.05	4.51	4.67	4.68
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.5. Injecting liquidity	2.23	2.24	2.46	3.91	3.68	4.45
7.6. Marginal lending facility	6.79	7.12	7.04	6.83	6.94	6.96
7.7. Interbank market	4.85	5.16	5.25	5.71	6.03	5.96
7.8. Deposit interest rates	5.71	5.54	5.56	6.09	6.07	6.08
7.9. Lending interest rates	15.32	15.29	15.15	13.10	13.20	13.09
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	66,215.7	81,828.1	98,513.8	107,747.6	125,120.6	165,624.0
including Arabica coffee	18,861.2	20,596.5	22,264.4	14,557.1	15,578.2	17,281.9
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	26,802.0	34,898.8	42,132.0	20,845.0	32,550.1	40,088.0
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb						
- BIF/Kg						
1.3. Coffee sold d(in BIF million)	20,094.5	22,924.1	24,540.5	15,588.1	nd	nd
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	461,175.1	629,478.7	799,081.3	515,900.8	725,362.9	908,302.8
including petroleum products	66,706.9	93,731.3	112,033.4	86,679.2	114,298.2	163,075.6
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	350,728.0	455,192.0	563,256.0	284,564.0	371,837.0	462,080.0
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	86.48	85.90	84.76	87.93	89.04	90.63
3.1.2. Real	91.33	91.49	90.47	94.44	102.83	107.51
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,960.81	1,965.85	1,970.55	2,020.35	2,024.63	2,029.12
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	1,958.31	1,963.39	1,968.32	2,017.98	2,022.60	2,026.92
(1): the coffee campaign starts in April and ends in March of the following year						
(p) : Provisional						
n.a. : not available						

Source: BRB

APPENDIX 2: MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR IN MAY 2022 (in BIF million)

	Commercial banks			Other financial corporations			Banking sector		
	May 2021	May 2022	Change in %	May 2021	May 2022	Change in %	May 2021	May 2022	Change in %
I. ASSETS	3,920,921.4	5,375,078.6	37.1	295,494.5	108,249.1	-63.4	4,216,415.9	5,483,327.7	30.0
I.1. MAIN ASSETS	3,370,422.0	4,576,633.8	35.8	253,960.3	92,542.9	-63.6	3,624,382.4	4,669,176.8	28.8
A. Liquid assets	2,086,903.6	2,367,410.2	13.4	22,345.6	4,728.9	-78.8	2,109,249.3	2,372,139.1	12.5
. Cash	74,911.4	124,545.1	66.3	29.0	22.9	-21.1	74,940.4	124,567.9	66.2
. Balance in B.R.B.	184,272.9	277,419.8	50.5	525.0	360.3	-31.4	184,798.0	277,780.1	50.3
. Interbank claims	135,952.4	174,837.0	28.6	4,616.9	1,706.0	-63.0	140,569.3	176,543.1	25.6
. Loan to government	1,691,766.9	1,790,608.3	5.8	17,174.7	2,639.8	-84.6	1,708,941.6	1,793,248.1	4.9
Treasury securities	1,580,576.5	1,684,696.0	6.6	17,174.7	2,639.8	-84.6	1,597,751.2	1,687,335.8	5.6
Other securities	111,190.4	105,912.3	-4.7	-	-	-	111,190.4	105,912.3	-4.7
B. Loans	1,283,518.4	2,209,223.6	72.1	231,614.7	87,814.0	-62.1	1,515,133.1	2,297,037.6	51.6
. Short term	685,110.5	1,058,424.0	54.5	1,740.1	756.7	-56.5	686,850.6	1,059,180.7	54.2
. Medium term	409,684.2	558,515.2	36.3	26,945.3	8,661.3	-67.9	436,629.6	567,176.5	29.9
. Long term	188,723.7	592,284.4	213.8	202,929.3	78,396.0	-61.4	391,652.9	670,680.4	71.2
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.2. Fixed assets	187,241.12	223,642.5	19.4	10,753.7	3,232.3	-69.9	197,994.8	226,874.8	14.6
I.3. Others assets	363,258.20	574,802.2	58.2	30,780.5	12,473.9	-59.5	394,038.7	587,276.1	49.0
II. LIABILITIES	3,920,921.4	5,375,078.6	37.1	295,494.5	108,249.1	-63.4	4,216,415.9	5,483,327.7	30.0
II.1. Main liabilities	3,039,786.4	4,218,359.9	38.8	183,478.9	59,057.6	-67.8	3,223,265.3	4,277,417.5	32.7
. Customer deposits	2,354,483.2	3,195,552.7	35.7	168,159.9	34,354.9	-79.6	2,522,643.1	3,229,907.6	28.0
amongst: Ten large deposits	1,113,031.0	1,445,507.7	29.9	36,603.7	-	-	1,149,634.8	1,445,507.7	25.7
. Borrowing from B.R.B. (Refinancing)	337,369.5	456,892.3	35.4	9,038.3	21,278.0	-	346,407.8	478,170.3	38.0
. Interbank liabilities	347,933.7	565,914.9	62.7	6,280.6	3,424.6	-45.5	354,214.4	569,339.5	60.7
. Capital and reserves	417,824.4	557,952.5	33.5	45,858.5	24,743.8	-46.0	463,682.9	582,696.3	25.7
II.2. Other liabilities	463,310.5	598,766.2	29.2	66,157.2	24,447.7	-63.0	529,467.7	623,213.9	17.7
MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR									
Capital adequacy									
. Tier 1 capital (in BIF billion)	459,343.8	618,532.1	34.7	45,201.6	22,331.5	-50.6	504,545.5	640,863.7	27.0
. Total regulatory capital (in BIF billion)	484,413.8	655,210.8	35.3	54,367.5	27,016.8	-50.3	538,781.3	682,227.5	26.6
. Risk weighted assets	1,490,965.9	2,811,635.4	88.6	235,735.2	116,079.9	-50.8	1,726,701.1	2,927,715.3	69.6
. Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (threshold 12.5%)	30.8	22.0	-	19.2	19.2	-	29.2	21.9	-
. Total regulatory capital adequacy ratio (threshold 14.5)	32.5	23.3	-	23.1	23.3	-	31.2	23.3	-
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 7%)	11.7	11.5	-	15.3	20.6	-	12.0	11.7	-
Loan concentration									
. Large exposures	351,043.2	790,465.1	125.2	4,689.3	2,306.5	-50.8	355,732.5	792,771.5	122.9
. Large exposures to Loans ratio (%)	27.4	35.8	-	2.0	2.6	-	23.5	34.5	-
. Loans to Assets ratio (%)	32.7	41.1	-	78.4	81.1	-	35.9	41.9	-
. Government claims to assets ratio (%)	43.1	33.3	-	5.8	2.4	-	40.5	32.7	-
. Government Loans/Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	368.3	289.5	-	38.0	11.8	-	338.7	279.8	-
Quality of loan portfolio									
. Past due loans	117,776.2	219,566.3	86.4	38,992.1	1,221.1	-96.9	156,768.3	220,787.3	40.8
. Special mention loans	59,687.3	161,426.7	170.5	28,923.3	132.5	-99.5	88,610.6	161,559.3	82.3
. Non performing loans	58,088.8	58,139.5	0.1	10,068.9	1,088.5	-89.2	68,157.7	59,228.1	-13.1
Substandard loans	6,662.3	19,842.2	197.8	5,266.9	626.6	-88.1	11,929.3	20,468.8	71.6
Doubtful loans	12,532.3	11,111.5	-11.3	3,109.3	362.4	-88.3	15,641.6	11,473.9	-26.6
. Loss loans	38,894.2	27,185.8	-30.1	1,692.7	99.6	-94.1	40,586.8	27,285.4	-32.8
. Loan loss provisions	38,635.5	29,506.2	-23.6	2,446.1	405.8	-83.4	41,081.6	29,912.0	-27.2
. Non performing loan rate	4.5	2.6	-	4.3	1.2	-	4.5	2.6	-
. Impairment rate	9.2	9.9	-	16.8	1.4	-	10.3	9.6	-
. Provisioning rate	66.5	50.8	-	24.3	37.3	-	60.3	50.5	-
Liquidity									
. LCR* in BIF (threshold 100%)	202.6	156.3	-	-	-	-	202.6	156.3	-
. LCR in f.c.** (threshold 100%)	159.2	174.0	-	-	-	-	159.2	174.0	-
. Loans/Customer deposits	54.5	69.1	-	137.7	255.6	-	60.1	71.1	-
. Stable funds /Fixed Assets (threshold 60%)	107.9	93.5	-	187.9	234.7	-	119.5	95.3	-
. Ten large deposits/Customer deposits	47.3	45.2	-	21.8	-	-	45.6	44.8	-
Profitability and performance									
. Income before tax	60,332.4	78,146.1	29.5	5,404.0	3,199.2	-40.8	65,736.3	81,345.3	23.7
. Net income	56,655.7	71,301.9	25.9	4,866.0	2,109.0	-56.7	61,521.8	73,410.9	19.3
. Gross Income	118,817.6	154,217.2	29.8	9,830.3	4,443.3	-54.8	128,647.9	158,660.5	23.3
. ROA	1.44	1.33	-	1.65	1.95	-	1.5	1.3	-
. ROE	11.70	10.88	-	8.95	7.81	-	11.4	10.8	-

Source: BRB

APPENDIX 3: SELECTED ANNUAL INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (p)
Real Growth of GDP (in %)	3.8	5.3	4.5	-0.5	3.1
Inflation rate (annual)	16.1	-2.6	-0.8	7.5	8.3
FOREIGN SECTOR					
Exports, f.o.b. (USD million)	172.3	180.0	179.7	162.4	165.1
Imports, CIF (USD million)	756.0	793.5	887.7	909.6	1,030.0
Volume of exports (in tons)	93,125.0	103,218.0	103,030.0	105,858.0	102,500.0
Volume of imports (in tons)	822,514.0	976 694	1,143,866.0	1,175,731.0	1,331,987.4
Current account balance (USD million)	-370.9	-345.9	-348.4	-315.8	-421.9
Exchange rate BIF/USD (period average)	1,732.2	1,784.8	1,848.6	1,915.1	1,976.0
Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,766.7	1,808.3	1,881.6	1,946.4	2,006.1
International reserves (USD million, end of période)	102.2	70.3	113.4	94.3	266.6
International reserves (Month of imports)	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.1	3.2
MONEY AND CREDIT					
Net foreign assets (BIF million)	-154,400.0	-203,201.0	-206,340.3	-205,016.1	-322,600.5
Domestic credit (BIF million)	2,005.0	2,369.5	2,827.6	3,475.3	4,285.7
Net credits to the Government	1,112.2	1,337.5	1,618.9	2,025.8	1,932.4
Credits to the economy	892.9	1,038.6	1,208.6	1,449.5	2,352.3
Broad money (M3)	1,499.5	1,797.5	2,202.8	2,728.0	3,344.1
Money and quasi money (M2)	1,340.9	1,326.0	2,014.7	2,520.7	3,089.4
Velocity of the money (GDP/M2, end of period)	4.3	4.5	3.1	2.6	2.4
Reserve money (growth rate)	39.0	-3.3	23.6	11.6	1.1
Liquidity providing rate (in %)	2.79	2.90	2.65	2.86	3.00
Marginal lending rate (in %)	7.13	5.80	5.43	6.22	6.80
Commercial banks average deposit rates (end of period)	5.96	5.60	5.25	5.45	5.75
Treasury securities	14.03	13.23	12.45	12.46	11.66
Commercial banks average lending rates (end of period)	16.16	15.65	15.49	15.24	14.54
FINANCE AND PUBLIC DEBT					
Revenues and grants (as % of GDP)	15.8	17.7	20.0	20.0	19.9
Expenses (as % of GDP)	20.1	22.2	24.4	26.1	22.7
Overall fiscal balance (as % of GDP , accrual basis)					
- excluded grants	-6.9	-8.0	-8.4	-9.9	-6.2
- included grants	-4.3	-4.5	-4.4	-6.1	-2.9
Domestic debt (BIF million)	1,647.8	1,937.8	2,317.5	2,851.2	3,063.2
External debt (in USD million , at the end of period)	440.5	451.1	504.1	532.2	638.1
External debt service ratio (as % of exports)	5.1	3.2	5.0	5.4	5.3
Public external debt (as % of GDP)	13.6	13.8	15.3	15.6	17.0
GDP at market prices (BIF billion)	5,702.1	5,914.4	6,216.9	6,655.6	7,506.4
P:provisional					

Source: BRB

