



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic indicators
August 2022

I. INTRODUCTION

The main economic indicators below provide the developments at the end of August 2022, in the real sector and prices, the public finance, the trade balance, the exchange rate, the money supply and its counterparts and the main financial soundness indicators.

Year-on-year basis, the real sector was marked, in August 2022 by an increase in industrial production, coffee and tea production. Inflation increased in August 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.

The trade balance deficit widened and the Burundi Franc depreciated against the US Dollar. In public finance, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) worsened in August 2022.

The reserve money accelerate its growth while it slowed for the money supply. 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. Similarly, the solvency and profitability ratios slightly improved.

II. PRODUCTION

Year-on-year basis, both the industrial production index, the Parchment coffee and green leaf tea production increased in August 2022.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

Year-on-year basis, the industrial production index rose by 3.7% in August 2022, to 203.4 from 196.0 in August 2021, this result reflects the rise in the production of sugar (+12.6%) and cigarettes (+71.7%). However, the production of BRARUDI beverages have fallen (-9.6%).

Similarly, this index grew by 2.5% compared to the previous month, mainly in connection with the rise in the production of sugar (+94.2%), the production of beverages by BRARUDI (-13.2%) and cigarettes (-9.8%) having declined.

II.2. Coffee

The Parchment coffee production for the 2022/2023 coffee campaign increased sharply at the end of August 2022 compared to the same period of the previous campaign, standing at 20,052.7 tonnes against 2,790.3 tonnes, in linked to the cyclicity of the coffee tree.

II.3. Tea

On annual basis, the production of green leaf tea increased by 35.8 percent in August 2022, standing at 2,660.7 tonnes against 1,958.8 tonnes in the same period of 2021, due to the good rainfall. Likewise, cumulative production increased by 0.6 percent at the end of August 2022, standing at 37,430.7 tonnes against 37,215.9 tonnes in the same period of 2021.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year basis, headline inflation stood at 19.6 percent in August 2022 against 10.5 percent in the same period of the previous year. This rise in inflation was driven by price of both food (+24.4 against +14.2 percent) and non-food (+14.2 against +6.6 percent).

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

	august-21		august-22	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	129,8	10,5	155,2	19,6
1. Food	131,1	14,2	163,1	24,4
-Bread and cereals	117,1	4,2	164,8	40,7
-Meat	159,4	9,5	204,2	28,1
-Fish and seafood	159,3	15,9	214,7	34,8
-Milk, cheese and eggs	135,5	10,9	154,4	13,9
-Oils and fats	185,2	55,8	226,7	22,4
-Fruits	157,5	32,0	178,2	13,1
-Vegetables	122,6	12,9	144,6	17,9
-Sugar, jam, honey, choco	108,8	-3,3	126,6	16,4
-undefined food elsewhere	125,8	-2,6	135,9	8,0
2. Non food	128,4	6,6	146,6	14,2
- Alcoholic beverages ,to	121,7	3,9	130,2	7,0
-Clothing and footwear	133,3	5,5	152,0	14,0
-Housing,water,electrici	138,9	7,0	154,5	11,2
-Furnishing, household c	129,7	5,6	156,2	20,4
-Health	168,1	41,6	175,8	4,6
-Transport	117,5	0,7	154,5	31,5
-Communication	102,4	0,8	118,0	15,2
-leisure and culture	131,2	-0,9	156,2	19,1
-Education	151,0	6,6	151,7	0,5
-Restaurants and hotels	118,8	4,9	132,4	11,4
-Other goods and service	126,0	3,0	136,0	7,9
Energy and fuels	159,5	8,6	186,2	16,7
3. Core Inflation	129,0	9,2	154,1	19,5

Source: BRB, from ISTEERU data

The rise in food inflation mainly concerned the prices of the “bread and cereals” sub-items (40.7 against 4.2 percent), “Fish and seafood” (+34.8 against 15.9 percent), “Meat” (+28.1 against +9.5 percent), “oils and fats” (22, 4

against 55.8 percent), vegetables (17.9 against 12.9 percent) and “Sugar, jams, honey, chocolate and confectionery” (+16.4 against -3.3 percent).

The increase in non-food inflation was mainly on account of the sub-items: "Transport" (+31.5 against +0.7 percent), "Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance" (+20.4 against +5.6 percent), “leisure and culture” (19.1 against -0.9 percent), “communications” (+15.2 against +0.8 percent), “clothing and footwear” (14.0 versus 5.5 percent) restaurants and hotels (11.4 versus 4.9 percent), “housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” (14.0 versus 5.5 percent), and “Goods and miscellaneous services” (+7.9 against +3.0 percent).

Year-on-year basis, the price index for energy and fuels increased in August 2022 compared to the corresponding period of 2021 (+16.7 against 8.6 percent).

On an annual basis, headline inflation excluding food and energy prices, which is the proxy for core inflation, increased at the end of August 2022 compared to the same period of 2021 (+19.5 against +9.2 percent).

IV. TRADE BALANCE

At the end of August 2022, the trade balance deficit worsened compared to the same period of 2021 (BIF 1,325.4 against 1,190.5 billion). This deterioration resulted from a greater increase in imports (BIF 1,526.4 against 1,337.7 billion) than in exports (BIF 201,057.8 against

147,245.4 million). However, the coverage rate of imports by exports increased, standing at 13.2% against 11.0% recorded at the end of August 2022.

IV.1 Exports

Year-on-year basis, cumulative exports increased in value (36.5%) at the end of August 2022 while they decreased in volume (2.7%).

In value, the increase concerned both exports of primary products (BIF 117,846.2 compared to 75,956.4 million) and manufactured products (BIF 83,211.6 against 71,289.1 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. Exports of tea (BIF 34,997.5 against 30,715.0 million) and merchant coffee (BIF 26,167.9 million compared to 25,010.1 million) have also increased. On the other hand, cumulative exports of Niobium ores fell sharply (BIF 3,618.1 against 15,233.3 million).

Regarding exports of manufactured products, the increase is mainly due to exports of cigarettes (BIF 13,202.0 million against 7,723.4 million), beers (BIF 11,538.0 against 8,109.3 million), and the re-export of kerosene (BIF 7,143.1 against 2,483.6 million).

In volume, the decrease in exports is explained by exports of primary products (12,610 against

21,681 tonnes) while exports of manufactured products have increased, standing at 53,430 against 46,214 tonnes.

Exports for the month of August 2022 increased by 26.3% compared to those for the same month of 2021 (BIF 27,373.9 against 21,671.9 million). This increase concerned manufactured products (BIF 13,115.9 against 8,318.7 million) and, to a lesser extent, primary products (BIF 14,258.0 compared to 13,353.2 million).

IV.2 Imports

In the year to August 2022, cumulative imports grew in value (14.1%) while they decreased in volume (10.2%).

In value, the rise in imports concerned all categories of imported goods, namely, intermediary goods (BIF 742,056.3 compared to 606,093.6 million), consumer goods (BIF 527,040.4 against 478,003.1 million) and capital goods (BIF 257,316.6 million compared to 253,634.8 million).

The increase in imports of intermediary goods concerned mineral oils (BIF 317,277.1 million compared to 203,146.7 million) and goods for agriculture and livestock (BIF 91,486.8 against 55,986.9 million). Imports of goods for metallurgy (BIF 96,291.4 million compared to 119,154.4 million) and construction (BIF 69,093.1 against 70,308.3 million) have decreased.

The increase in imports of consumer goods is attributable to imports of durable consumer goods, namely textiles (BIF 73,911.4 against 55,602.6 million), vehicles (BIF 53,761.8 against 47,286.1 million) as well as other durable consumer products (BIF 139,644.5 against 110,034.9 million). On the other hand, imports of non-durable consumer goods fell, at BIF 259,722.6 million compared to 265,079.4 million. This drop concerned food goods (BIF 133,818.2 against 135,858.5 million) and pharmaceuticals products (BIF 79,721.1 against 94,138.5 million).

The growth in imports of capital goods concerned boilers and construction equipment (BIF 88,862.9 against 78,257.5 million) and other capital goods (BIF 26,889.0 against 25,212.9 million). However, imports of electrical materials (BIF 49,737.9 against 52,175.8 million), parts and tools (BIF 25,430.8 compared to 28,120.7 million) and those of tractors, vehicles, and transport machinery (BIF 66,396.0 against 69,868.0 million) decreased.

In volume, the decline in imports concerned intermediary goods (578,365 against 613,786 tonnes), capital goods (34,604 against 41,247 tonnes), and consumer goods (177,941 against 226,001 tonnes).

Imports for the month of August 2022 increased by 18.0% compared to those for the same month of 2021, standing at BIF 234,527.5 against 198,810.2 million a year earlier. This rise reflected in all import categories of goods:

intermediary goods (BIF 120,709 against 101,352.1 million), consumer goods (BIF 79,132 compared to 65,169.0 million) as well as capital goods (BIF 34,687 against 32,289.2 million).

V. EXCHANGE RATE

Year-on-year basis, the monthly average exchange rate depreciated by 2.9 percent against the US Dollar in August 2022. The monthly average exchange rate fell from 1,983.53 to 2,040.95 BIF for one US Dollar.

The end-of-period exchange rate depreciated annually by 2.9 percent, from BIF 1,985.95 at the end of August 2021 to BIF 2,043.49 for one unit of US Dollar at the end of August 2022.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

In August 2022, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) widened compared to the same period of the previous year, standing at BIF 675,827.5 million against BIF 386,690.0 million, following the greater increase in expenditure than in revenue.

VI.1. Revenue

Revenue for August 2022 edged up by 10.5 percent, standing at BIF 129,752.4 million compared to BIF 117,462.4 million in the same period of 2021. This improvement concerned non-tax revenue (BIF +16,105.8 million), tax revenue having reduced (BIF -3,815.8 million).

Similarly, cumulative revenue moved high by 18.6 percent at the end of August 2022,

standing at BIF 958,959.2 million compared to BIF 808,643.4 million in the same period of the previous year, owing to the rise in both tax revenue (BIF+81,399.6 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF+68,916.1 million).

VI.2. Expenditure

Expenditure incurred in August 2022 rose by 18.8 percent compared to the same period of 2021, standing at BIF 184,256.2 million against BIF 155,146.1 million.

Equally concerning, cumulative expenditure increased by 36.8 percent at the end of August 2022, reaching at BIF 1,634.8 billion against BIF 1,195.3 billion in the same period of 2021. Cumulative compensation of employees increased by 9.2 percent at the end of August 2022, standing at BIF 351,723.4 million compared to BIF 322,229.0 million in the same period of 2021.

VI.3. Public debt

In August 2022, public debt increased by 13.2%, standing at 4,767.2 against BIF 4,211.3 billion in the corresponding month of the previous year following the growth in both , domestic debt (+11.1%) and external debt (+19.0%).

Compared to the previous month, the public debt augmented slightly by 0.1% in line with the increase in the external debt (0.3%), the internal debt having almost stabilized.

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year basis, domestic debt grew up by BIF 345,880.9 million at the end of August 2022, rising from 3,106.2 billion in connection with the expansion in Government debt to the banking sector (BIF +367,730.9 million), partially offset by the reduction in Government debt to Financial Institutions (BIF -11,300.0 million) and the non-financial sector (BIF -10,550.0 million).

Compared to the previous month, the domestic debt narrowed by BIF 403.9 million, owing to the reduction in Government debt to the non-financial sector (BIF -4,000.0 million), partially offset by the increase in the Government debt to the banking sector (BIF 3,596.1 million).

VI.3.2. External Debt

On an annual basis, the external debt increased by BIF 210,028.7 million at the end of August 2022, rising from 1,105.1 to BIF 1,315.1 billion BIF, in relation to drawings (+250,634.6 million), partially offset by revaluation losses (BIF 12,015.9 million) and amortization of debt (BIF 28,589.9 million).

Compared to the previous month, the external debt augmented by 0.3% at the end of August 2022, settling at 1,315.1 against BIF 1,311.2 billion, in connection with new drawings (BIF +3,396.3 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 1,553.8 million), partially offset by the amortization of the debt (BIF 1,049.3 million).

Expressed in US dollars, the external debt rose by 15.7% million at the end of August 2022, settling at USD 644.4 against USD 557.1 million in the corresponding period of 2021.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

Year-on-year basis, base money and money supply rose in August 2022, in line with the increase in net domestic assets.

VII.1. Broad Money

Year-on-year basis, the monetary base grew by 53.4% in August 2022 against 20.4% in the same period of the year before, reaching 1,321.8 against BIF 845.1 billion in August 2021. This acceleration in the growth rate of the monetary base concerned the reserves of commercial banks at the Central Bank, which went up sharply (+186.3% against 27.9%). On the other hand, currency in circulation slowed their growth (+17.8% against +20.7%).

VII.2. Money supply

In the year to August 2022, the M3 money supply slowed its growth rate relative to the corresponding period of 2021 (+24.5 against +30.0%), standing at 4,002.6 against BIF 3,248.7 billion. This decline in growth resulted from that of the M2 money supply (24.2% against 32.4%) while residents' foreign currency deposits increased compared to the same period of 2021 (+29.0 against +4.7%).

The slowdown in M2 money supply growth concerned demand deposits (+29.7 against +42.9%) and term and savings deposits (+17.6

against +23.7%), currency in circulation outside depository corporations having increased (+18.7 against +16.5%).

The deceleration in the growth of demand deposits in BIF concerned household deposits (+19.1 against +34.9%), those of other financial corporations (-54.1 against +11.2%) and nonfinancial corporations (+36.1 against +52.5%), local administrations (+104.5 against +701.2%) and those classified in other accounts (+20.3 against +28.7%). Deposits from public nonfinancial corporations increased at a faster pace than in the same period of 2021 (+84.2 against +41.9%).

The growth of term and saving deposits in BIF slowed, in connection with the decline in deposits from public nonfinancial corporations (-50.0% against a growth of 21.4%) coupled with the deceleration growth of deposits from other nonfinancial corporations (9.0 against 51.0%). On the other hand, there was a faster pace in increase of household's term and saving deposits (25.3 against 5.4%) and deposits classified in other accounts (46.2 against -2.8%).

The significant rise in residents' foreign currency assets concerned those of households (29.4 against 10.6%), other nonfinancial corporations (+25.0 against 11.5%) and those classified in other accounts (+7.2 against -11.3%). Foreign currency assets of public nonfinancial corporations continued to decline (-83.0% after -62.8%)

VII.3. Counterparts

On an annual basis, the growth rate of domestic credit edged up at the end of August 2022 (+39.2 against +28.3%), settling at 5,323.2 against BIF 4,043.4 billion at the end of August 2021.

This outturn is attributable to the growth in claims on the economy (+60.3 against +42.6%) driven by refinancing of sectors promoting economic growth, while net claims on central government slowed down their growth rate (+20.4 against +22.8%)

Year-on-year basis, the deceleration growth in net claims on central government resulted from the drop in commercial banks' net claims on the State (-2.9 against +14.6%) although net claims of the Central Bank on the State increased at a faster rate (+135.0 against +82.5%). The increase in government deposits (+48.3 against +4.0%) resulted from the encashment of the IMF's Rapid Credit Facility (147.6 million SDRs) which offset the increase in advances to the government (+81.9 against 24.8%).

On a year to date basis, net foreign assets decreased by 173,819.5 compared to 105,884.1 MBIF at the end of August 2021. This drop resulted from the decline in gross foreign assets (-77,931.4 MBIF) combined with the increase in external liabilities (+95,888.1 MBIF). Similarly, official foreign exchange reserves decreased by 182,957.2 MBIF at the end of August 2022, standing at 334,458.6 MBIF.

In terms of months of imports, these reserves covered 1.7 against 3.1 months of imports of goods and services at the end of August 2021.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR

Year-on-year basis, the banking sector activity improved at the end of August 2022. This improvement concerned loans to the economy, on the asset side and customer deposits and Central Bank refinancing on the liabilities side.

VIII.1. Assets

The banking sector assets grew by 28.0 percent year-on-year basis, standing at BIF 6,068.4 billion against BIF 4,739.8 billion at the end of August 2021. This reflects the 46.9% increase in loans to the economy, which rose from BIF 1,764.4 to BIF 2,592.5 billion. However, loans to the State slightly fell by 2.5%, standing at BIF 1,774.6 billion against BIF 1,820.6 billion.

The proportion of loans to the economy increased by 5.5 percentage points, representing 42.7% of total assets in the banking sector at the end of August 2022 against 37.2% at the end August 2021. However, the proportion of loans to the State fell, settling at 29.2% against 38.4%.

VIII.2. Liabilities

The customer deposits increased by 26.4% year-on-year basis, standing at BIF 3,562.9 billion against 2,819.9 billion at the end of August 2021. Central Bank refinancing increased by 53.9% standing at BIF 602.7 billion against BIF 391.6 billion, following the rise in

refinancing of sectors promoting economic growth.

The proportion of deposits in main liabilities fell by 0.8 percentage points, standing at 58.7% at the end-August 2022 from 59.5% at the end-August 2021. The share of Central bank refinancing in total main liabilities rose by 1.6 percentage points, from 8.3% at the end-August 2021 to 9.9% at the end-August 2022.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

On an annual basis, the equity capital of the banking sector increased at the end-August 2022. Similarly, the solvency and profitability ratios improved slightly.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

The banking sector's equity capital increased by 14.9% at the end-August 2022, settling at BIF 644.7 billion against BIF 561.2 billion at the end-August 2021. The basic solvency ratio¹ stood at 21.6% against 21.3% and the overall solvency ratio fell from 22.7% to 23.0%. On the other hand, the leverage ratio² fell slightly, from 11.1% to 10.0%.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

The amount of non-performing loans fell by 3.2% at the end of August 2022, settling at BIF 67,243.8 million from BIF 69,433.4 million in the corresponding period in 2021. Consequently, the overall loan default rate

stood at 2.6 against 3.9%.

The loan default rates fell in the various sectors, from 13.6 to 1.5% in agriculture, from 3.3 to 1.0% in industry, from 4.8 to 3.2% in construction, from 3.1 to 2.5% in trade, from 8.3 to 7.6% in hotels and tourism and from 3.5 to 3.2% in equipment.

IX.3. Concentration of loans portfolio

The exposure of the banking sector to large risks³ grew by 54.4% at the end of August 2022, standing at 755.2 against BIF 489.1 billion, in line with the increase in refinancing in favour to growth leading sectors.

The amount of large exposures represented 29.1% of the overall loan portfolio at the end of August 2022 against 27.7% at the end-August 2021. Trade remained the most financed sector, at 29.8% of the overall loan portfolio against 29.6% in the same month a year earlier. Outstanding credit allocated to this sector settled at BIF 771.6 billion against BIF 700.7 billion.

IX.4. Profitability

The Banking sector's Gross Income increased by 20.6 year-on-year basis, standing at BIF 257.5 billion at the end of August 2022 from BIF 213.5 billion. Likewise, Net profit stabilized at BIF 112.8 billion. Nevertheless, the return on assets (ROA) and equity (ROE) fell slightly, settling respectively at 1.9 and 17.5% at the end-August 2022 from 2.4 and 20.1% at the

¹ The minimum regulatory threshold is 12.5% for the base solvency ratio and 14.5% for the overall solvency ratio

² The minimum threshold is 5% for the leverage ratio

³ Circular n°06/2018 defines a large risk as a loan exceeding 10% of its core equity capital

end-August 2021.

IX.5. Liquidity

The Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)⁴ in BIF stood at 197.0% at the end of August 2022 from 184.5% at the end of August 2021. In addition, LCR in foreign currencies increased and pegged at 195.7 from 173.0%. The large deposits⁵

increased by 33.6% at the end of August 2022, settling at 1,694.9 from BIF 1,268.4 billion at the end-August 2021. However, the proportion of large deposits in the total deposits decreased by 2.6 percentage points, settling at 47.6% against 45.0%.

⁴ Circular n°04/2018 defines LCR as the ratio between high-quality liquid assets (i.e. assets that can be easily and immediately converted into cash without or with a slight loss of value in periods of

high liquidity stress) and the total net cash outflows within the following 30 days

⁵ Large deposits is the sum of the deposits of the first 10 depositors in each credit institution

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

	June- 2021	July- 2021	August- 2021	June- 2022	July- 2022	August- 2022
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1985	147.8	178.7	196.0	171.1	198.5	203.4
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulative	1,028.9	1,789.2	2,790.3	-	5,859.6	20,052.7
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	32,853.5	35,257.1	37,215.9	32,308.6	34,770.0	37,430.7
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	129.1	129.0	129.8	151.2	153.7	155.5
5. Inflation rate	5.3	9.7	10.5	17.6	19.1	19.6
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	593,028.0	691,181.0	808,643.4	708,116.8	829,206.8	958,959.2
1.1. Tax revenue	535,642.8	625,085.8	725,510.2	608,036.6	710,301.2	806,909.8
1.2. Non-tax revenue	57,385.2	66,095.1	83,133.2	100,080.3	118,905.5	152,049.4
1.3. Exceptional receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Expenditure	893,362.8	1,040,187.3	1,195,333.4	1,267,637.7	1,450,530.5	1,634,786.7
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	240,586.5	281,200.0	322,229.0	268,757.0	310,191.7	351,723.4
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	4,120,106.1	4,161,228.2	4,211,290.0	4,778,498.7	4,763,702.7	4,767,199.6
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	3,040,358.1	3,086,802.2	3,106,200.8	3,458,215.7	3,452,485.6	3,452,081.7
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	1,935,027.6	1,988,324.3	2,023,132.4	1,977,691.7	1,964,617.7	1,970,857.1
BRB ordinary advance	57,076.7	63,146.5	33,670.8	258,620.2	258,620.2	258,620.2
3.2. External debt outstanding	1,079,747.9	1,074,426.0	1,105,089.2	1,320,283.0	1,311,217.1	1,315,117.9
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	547.1	543.0	557.1	650.0	644.0	644.4
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	-	3,620.7	409.2	1,350.8	3,785.2	1,256.2
including amortization	-	2,823.0	259.1	1,215.1	2,945.7	1,049.3
3.4. Drawings on external loans	6,322.1	132.4	29,184.4	8,313.1	691.0	3,396.3
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	807,326.5	833,365.9	845,153.3	1048669,8(p)	1332872,0(p)	1321862,2(p)
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	3,094,992.5	3,178,620.6	3,248,792.6	3738294(p)	4062774,3(p)	4044765,8(p)
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	2,869,835.8	2,952,426.2	3,027,241.2	3465699,6(p)	3764924,4(p)	3758910(p)
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	3,872,113.8	3,974,807.1	4,043,449.9	5146193,4(p)	5507712,1(p)	5628712,3(p)
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	2,116,150.1	2,154,646.0	2,140,673.6	2232064,9(p)	2497592,8(p)	2578319,2(p)
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	- 305,508.8	- 340,523.4	- 364,439.6	-422641,9(p)	-553107,7(p)	-538259,1(p)
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	160,000.0	142,000.0	80,000.0	10,080.0	10,080.0	-
6.2. Injecting liquidity						
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.9
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.5. Injecting liquidity	2.5	4.0	2.6	4.5	2.0	2.0
7.6. Marginal lending facility	7.1	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0
7.7. Interbank market	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6
7.8. Deposit interest rates	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.1
7.9. Lending interest rates	15.1	14.8	13.8	12.7	13.3	13.4
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	113,531.4	125,573.6	147,245.4	182,206.5	173,683.9	201,057.8
including Arabica coffee	22,608.7	22,755.6	25,010.1	17,517.2	18,909.7	26,167.9
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	47,536.0	54,673.0	67,895.0	49,340.0	56,835.0	66,040.0
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	-	-	187.1	-	210.3	223.6
- BIF/Kg	-	-	8,160.9	-	8,934.8	10,030.2
1.3. Coffee sold d(in BIF million)	25,170.1	25,253.7	27,583.7	20,566.1	22,943.3	32,309.7
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	967,657.3	1,138,921.3	1,337,731.5	1,134,679.0	1,291,885.7	1,526,413.2
including petroleum products	129,751.7	161,049.9	203,146.7	230,311.8	263,322.2	317,277.1
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	642,119.0	757,305.0	881,034.0	573,440.0	672,402.0	790,910.0
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	84.9	85.8	85.5	90.8	93.0	92.8
3.1.2. Real	90.5	91.2	90.8	104.1	107.8	108.1
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,976.04	1,980.86	1,983.53	2,033.55	2,038.25	2,043.49
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	1,973.45	1,978.55	1,985.95	2,031.35	2,036.00	2,040.95
(1): the coffee campaign starts in April and ends in March of the following year						
(p) : Provisional						
n.a. : not available						
- : Nonexistent data..						

Source: BRB

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

	Commercial banks			Other financial corporations			Banking sector		
	31/08/2021	31/08/2022	Change in %	31/08/2021	31/08/2022	Change in %	31/08/2021	31/08/2022	Change in %
I. ASSETS	4 393 608,6	5 955 582,4	35,6	346 141,5	112 797,4	-67,4	4 739 750,0	6 068 379,9	28,0
I.1. MAIN ASSETS	3 785 809,4	5 109 112,9	35,0	290 183,9	96 996,0	-66,6	4 075 993,4	5 206 109,0	27,7
A. Liquid assets	2 284 742,1	2 608 863,8	14,2	26 827,8	4 753,5	-82,3	2 311 569,9	2 613 617,3	13,1
. Cash	99 305,8	131 584,7	32,5	173,8	22,5	-87,0	99 479,5	131 607,2	32,3
. Balance in B.R.B.	233 597,5	568 976,2	143,6	2 472,0	1 069,2	-56,7	236 069,5	570 045,3	141,5
. Interbank claims	148 906,3	136 384,1	-8,4	6 550,3	987,1	-84,9	155 456,6	137 371,1	-11,6
. Loan to government	1 802 932,4	1 771 918,8	-1,7	17 631,8	2 674,8	-84,8	1 820 564,2	1 774 593,6	-2,5
Treasury securities	1 703 064,8	1 667 592,7	-2,1	17 631,8	2 674,8	-84,8	1 720 696,6	1 670 267,5	-2,9
Other securities	99 867,6	104 326,2	4,5	-00	-00	-00	99 867,6	104 326,2	4,5
B. Loans	1 501 067,4	2 500 249,1	66,6	263 356,1	92 242,5	-65,0	1 764 423,5	2 592 491,6	46,9
. Short term	757 564,7	1 158 790,3	53,0	2 920,5	950,9	-67,4	760 485,2	1 159 741,2	52,5
. Medium term	477 461,0	718 494,8	50,5	37 549,3	43 761,9	16,5	515 010,3	762 256,6	48,0
. Long term	266 041,7	622 964,1	134,2	222 886,3	47 529,7	-78,7	488 927,9	670 493,7	37,1
. Leasing	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00
I.2. Fixed assets	189 363,17	230 400,4	21,7	13 496,3	2 972,5	-78,0	202 859,5	233 372,9	15,0
I.3. Others assets	418 435,95	616 069,1	47,2	42 461,2	12 828,9	-69,8	460 897,2	628 898,0	36,5
II. LIABILITIES	4 393 608,6	5 955 582,4	35,6	346 141,5	112 797,4	-67,4	4 739 750,0	6 068 379,9	28,0
II.1. Main liabilities	3 465 611,8	4 882 417,8	40,9	221 185,8	61 123,7	-72,4	3 686 797,5	4 943 541,5	34,1
. Customer deposits	2 626 493,5	3 530 556,6	34,4	193 358,8	32 388,4	-83,2	2 819 852,3	3 562 944,9	26,4
amongst: Ten large deposits	1 231 852,3	1 694 914,3	37,6	36 530,0	-00	-00	1 268 382,3	1 694 914,3	33,6
. Borrowing from B.R.B. (Refinancing)	373 225,1	577 445,4	54,7	18 381,7	25 241,5	-00	391 606,8	602 686,9	53,9
. Interbank liabilities	465 893,2	774 415,8	66,2	9 445,3	3 493,8	-63,0	475 338,5	777 909,6	63,7
. Capital and reserves	417 608,6	557 382,3	33,5	46 600,3	24 743,8	-46,9	464 208,9	582 126,1	25,4
II.2. Other liabilities	510 388,2	713 369,9	39,8	78 355,4	26 929,9	-65,6	588 743,6	740 299,7	25,7
MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR									
<i>Capital adequacy</i>									
. Tier 1 capital (in BIF billion)	478 126,8	582 365,2	21,8	48 207,8	22 959,3	-52,4	526 334,6	605 324,5	15,0
. Total regulatory capital (in BIF billion)	503 015,8	616 979,5	22,7	58 233,7	27 673,4	-52,5	561 249,5	644 652,9	14,9
. Risk weighted assets	2 185 183,7	2 689 436,5	23,1	287 298,6	118 353,5	-58,8	2 472 482,4	2 807 789,9	13,6
. Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (threshold 100%)	21,9	21,7	-0,2	16,8	19,4	14,3	21,3	21,6	1,3
. Total regulatory capital adequacy ratio (threshold 100%)	23,0	22,9	-0,1	20,3	23,4	16,1	22,7	23,0	0,3
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 7%)	10,9	9,8	-9,1	13,9	20,4	45,3	11,1	10,0	-9,0
<i>Loan concentration</i>									
. Large exposures	482 895,8	752 398,7	55,8	6 200,8	2 739,9	-55,8	489 096,6	755 138,7	54,4
. Large exposures to Loans ratio (%)	32,2	30,1	-00	2,4	3,0	-00	27,7	29,1	-00
. Loans to Assets ratio (%)	34,2	42,0	-00	76,1	81,8	-00	37,2	42,7	-00
. Government claims to assets ratio (%)	41,0	29,8	-00	5,1	2,4	-00	38,4	29,2	-00
. Government Loans/Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	377,1	304,3	-00	36,6	11,7	-00	345,9	293,2	-00
<i>Quality of loan portfolio</i>									
. Past due loans	129 709,4	191 216,4	47,4	46 878,9	1 899,0	-95,9	176 588,3	193 115,4	9,4
Special mention loans	73 518,5	125 337,4	70,5	33 636,5	534,3	-98,4	107 155,0	125 871,6	17,5
Non performing loans	56 190,9	65 879,0	17,2	13 242,4	1 364,7	-89,7	69 433,4	67 243,8	-3,2
Substandard loans	8 058,8	23 799,7	195,3	8 476,9	300,5	-96,5	16 535,6	24 100,1	45,7
Doubtful loans	9 641,9	13 470,0	39,7	2 793,8	932,4	-66,6	12 435,7	14 402,4	15,8
Loss loans	38 490,3	28 609,4	-25,7	1 971,8	131,8	-93,3	40 462,0	28 741,2	-29,0
. Loan loss provisions	37 811,6	31 564,7	-16,5	2 399,8	658,1	-72,6	40 211,4	32 222,8	-19,9
. Non performing loan rate	3,7	2,6	-00	5,0	1,5	-00	3,9	2,6	-00
. Impairment rate	8,6	7,6	-00	17,8	2,1	-00	10,0	7,4	-00
. Provisioning rate	67,3	47,9	-00	18,1	48,2	-00	57,9	47,9	-00
<i>Liquidity</i>									
. LCR* in BIF (threshold 100%)	184,5	197,0	-00	-00	-00	-00	184,5	197,0	-00
. LCR in f.c.** (threshold 100%)	173,0	195,7	-00	-00	-00	-00	173,0	195,7	-00
. Loans/Customer deposits	57,2	70,8	-00	136,2	284,8	-00	62,6	72,8	-00
. Stable funds /Fixed Assets (threshold 100%)	100,7	86,0	-00	167,6	263,3	-00	100,9	87,8	-00
. Ten large deposits/Customer deposits	46,9	48,0	-00	18,9	-00	-00	45,0	47,6	-00
<i>Profitability and performance</i>									
. Income before tax	107 890,8	118 014,3	9,4	11 817,7	5 134,7	-56,6	119 708,5	123 149,0	2,9
. Net income	103 426,0	109 406,6	5,8	9 394,9	3 368,6	-64,1	112 820,9	112 775,2	-0,04
. Gross Income	197 840,8	250 193,5	26,5	15 699,8	7 346,6	-53,2	213 540,6	257 540,2	20,6
. ROA	2,35	1,84	-21,3	2,71	2,99	10,7	2,4	1,9	-20,8
. ROE	20,56	17,73	-13,5	16,13	12,17	-24,9	20,1	17,5	-12,9

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