



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic indicators
November 2022

INTRODUCTION

The main economic indicators below concerned the developments at the end of November 2022, in the real sector and prices, public finance, foreign trade, the exchange rate, the broad money and its counterparts, and the main financial soundness indicators. Year-on-year, the real sector was marked, in November 2022 by a growth in industrial production, inflows of parchment coffee and a decrease in the production of green leaf tea. Inflation has increased in November 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. Compared to the same period of the previous year, the trade balance deficit deteriorated at the end of November 2022. The overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) has worsened compared to the end of November 2021. The Burundi Franc depreciated against the US Dollar. The reserve money and the money supply grew in November 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. However, solvency and profitability ratios have declined.

II. PRODUCTION

Year-on-year basis, the industrial production index and production of parchment coffee have expanded, while green leaf tea decreased in November 2022.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

The industrial production index increased by 29.5% in November 2022, settling at 189.7 against 146.5 in the corresponding month of 2021, mainly due to the increase of BRARUDI beverages production (+13.1%), sugar (+131.7%) and cigarettes (+38.6%).

On the other hand, this index fell by 2.2% compared to the previous month, mainly in connection with the decrease of BRARUDI beverages production (-10.4%) and sugar (-10.7%), particularly offset by the increase in the production of cigarettes (+32.4%).

II.2. Coffee

Parchment coffee production for the 2022/2023 campaign increased sharply by 212.4 percent at the end of November 2022 compared to the same period of the previous campaign, standing at 23,096.7 tonnes against 7,393.0 tonnes, in connection with the cyclicity of the coffee tree. Compared to the same period of the 2020/2021 campaign, coffee production increased by 32.1 percent.

II.3. Tea

On annual basis, the production of green leaf tea fell by 12.2 percent in November 2022, reaching at 3,760.1 tonnes against 4,283.1 tonnes in the same period of 2021, in connection with poor rainfall. Likewise, cumulative production fell slightly by 0.6 percent at the end of November 2022, standing at 46,962.5 tonnes compared to 47,249.5 tonnes in the same period of 2021.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year, headline inflation stood at 26.8 percent in November 2022 compared with 8.6 percent recorded in the same period of the previous year. This increase concerned both food (+40.0 against +8.1 percent) and non-food (+12.3 against +9.2 percent) inflation.

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

	Nov-21		Nov-22	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	Inflation
Headline Inflation	133.2	8.6	168.9	26.8
1. Food	134.2	8.1	187.9	40.0
- Bread and cereals	133.9	8.7	205.7	53.6
- Meat	167.2	13.4	208.6	24.8
- Fish and sea food	141.4	-9.7	230.9	63.3
- Milk, cheese and eggs	133.8	8.1	155.1	15.9
- Oils and fats	169.7	45.2	211.2	24.5
- Fruits	151.0	1.4	195.8	29.7
- Vegetables	125.2	4.9	175.5	40.2
- Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	113.2	1.2	115.9	2.4
- undefined food elsewhere	130.0	3.7	135.8	4.5
2. Non food	132.1	9.2	148.3	12.3
- Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	126.8	11.4	135.5	6.9
- clothing and footwear	135.3	4.7	152.7	12.9
- Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	142.5	9.8	152.2	6.8
- Furnishing, household equipment and routine household	140.7	13.7	160.7	14.2
- Health	168.8	38.0	178.6	5.8
- Transport	120.2	2.7	150.4	25.1
- Communication	109.7	8.4	117.3	6.9
- leisure and culture	132.7	0.1	170.2	28.3
- Education	151.4	6.6	152.3	0.6
- Hotels, Restaurant and café	120.6	6.3	137.8	14.3
- Other goods and services	129.3	5.8	137.4	6.3
Energy and fuels	161.3	9.6	181.9	12.8
3. Core Inflation	133.9	11.4	161.8	20.8

Source: BRB, from INSBU data

The increase in food inflation is mainly concerned with the prices of the sub-headings like «Bread and cereals" (53.6 against 8.7 percent), "Fish and seafood" (+63.3 against -9.7 percent), "Meat" (+24.8 against 13.4 percent), "Vegetables" (40.2 against 4.9 percent), "Milk, cheese and egg" (15.9 against 8.1 percent),

"Fruit" (29.7 against 1.4 percent).

The increase in non-food inflation is mainly explained by the sub-headings: "Clothing and footwear" (12.9 against 4.7 percent), «Furnishing, household equipment, and routine maintenance" (14.2 vs. +13.7 percent), "leisure and culture" (28.3 against 0.1 percent), "Transport" (+25.1 against +2.7percent), "Restaurants and hotels" (14.3 against 6.3 percent) "other goods and services" (6.3 against 5.8 percent).

Year-on-year, the price index for energy and fuels increased in the month of November 2022, standing at 12.8 against 9.6 percent recorded in the same period of the previous year.

Compared to the same period of the previous year, headline inflation excluding food and energy prices, which is the proxy for core inflation, increased in November 2022 compared to the same period of 2021 (+20.8 against 11.4 percent).

IV. TRADE BALANCE

In November 2022, the trade balance deficit worsened, standing at BIF 1,859.7 billion against BIF 1,543.6 billion in the same period of 2021. This deterioration in the deficit is explained by a greater increase in imports (BIF + 380,099.6 million) higher than that of exports (BIF +63,958.3 million). However, at the end of November 2022, the coverage rate of imports by exports had almost stabilized, standing at

16.5% against 16,4% in the same month of the year 2021.

IV.1 Exports

Year-on-year, cumulative exports at the end of November 2022 increased in value (21.1%) and volume (3.9%).

The increase in the value of exports focused mainly on primary products (BIF 247,460.3 against 202,122.0 million) and manufactured products (BIF 119,094.5 against 100,474.6 million).

The increase in exports of primary products concerned both exports of coffee (BIF 85,797.6 against 46,352.1 million), tea (BIF 47,368.6 against 41,998.4 million), and those non-monetary gold (BIF 105,579.3 against 80,170.5 million). On the other hand, niobium exports fell sharply (BIF 3,614.2 million compared to 25,268.1 million).

Regarding exports of manufactured products, their increase concerned exports of cigarettes (BIF 18,085.8 against 10,736.6 million), beer (BIF 17,122.2 against 12,598.8 million), wheat flour (BIF 17,676.3 against 9,733.4 million) and kerosene (BIF 7,143.1 against 3,602.7 million).

In volume, the increase is explained by the increase in exports of manufactured products (80,680 against 67,305 tonnes) while those of primary products decreased, standing at 25,829 against 35,194 tonnes.

Exports in November 2022 fell (-9.7%) compared to those for the same period in 2021, standing at BIF 98,297.5 million compared to 108,889.7 million. This decrease

mainly concerned primary products (BIF 85,650.4 against 101,430.6 million) while manufactured products increased (BIF 12,647.1 against 7,459.1 million).

IV.2 Imports

Compared to November 2021, cumulative imports at the end of November 2022 increased in value (+20.6%) while they decreased in volume (-6.9%).

In value, the increase in imports concerned all categories of imported goods: intermediary goods (BIF 1,144.7 against 842.1 billion), consumer goods (BIF 717,850.2 against 650,540.3 million), and capital goods (BIF 363,709.0 against 353,601.9 million).

The increase in imports of intermediary goods related mainly to goods for agriculture and livestock (BIF 168,020.7 against 73,825.2 million), food (BIF 129,375.9 against 119,657.7 million), and mineral oils (BIF 502,848.5 against 288,516.9 million). On the other hand, imports of metallurgical goods (BIF 133,246.3 million compared to 154,388.9 million) and construction (BIF 95,828.4 compared to 104,639.5 million) decreased.

The increase in imports of consumer goods is attributable to durable consumer goods, including textiles (BIF 92,553.1 against 69,623.0 million), vehicles (BIF 74,889.4 against 68,560.9 million) as well as other durable consumer goods (BIF 197,263.1 compared to 155,551.3 million). On the other hand, imports of non-durable consumer goods decreased (BIF 353,144.6 compared to 356,805.2 million); in

connection with the fall in foodstuffs (BIF 181,458.9 against 182,925.1 million) and pharmaceuticals (BIF 107,981.4 against 127,772.5 million).

With regard to imports of capital goods, their increase mainly concerned boilers and construction equipment (BIF 123,337.9 against 109,506.1 million) and parts and tools (BIF 40,150.6 against 37,409.1 million). On the other hand, imports of electrical materials (BIF 67,977.6 against 75,017.8 million), and those of tractors, vehicles, and machinery/transport decreased (BIF 91,180.2 against 96,236.0 million).

In volume, the decrease in imports concerned intermediary goods (848,663 against 887,116 tonnes), capital goods (49,487 against 53,881 tonnes), and consumer goods (245,929 against 287,478 tonnes).

Imports in November 2022 increased (60.8%), settling at BIF 283,374.9 against 176,209.3 million compared to that of the same period of 2021. This increase is explained by an increase in intermediary goods (BIF 177,600.4 against 87,143.4 million) and consumer goods (BIF 71,600.6 against 48,511.9 million). On the other hand, imports of capital goods fell (BIF 34,173.9 compared to 40,554.0 million).

V. EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the same period in 2021, the BIF depreciated by 2.87 percent against the US Dollar in November 2022; the monthly average

exchange rate stood at BIF 2,055.76 against BIF 1,998.38 for one unit of US Dollar.

At the end of the period, the BIF depreciated annually by 2.86 percent against the US dollar. The exchange rate has gone from 2,000.81 at the end of November 2021 to BIF 2,058.18 for one unit of US Dollars at the end of November 2022.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

In November 2022, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) increased compared to the same period of the previous year, standing at BIF 758,612.7 million against BIF 438,648.7 million, following the greater increase in expenditure than in revenue. Consequently, the total public debt has increased.

VI.1. Revenue

In November 2022, revenue increased by 6.6 percent, standing at BIF 99,430.0 million against BIF 93,249.6 million recorded in the same period of 2021. This improvement concerned both tax revenue (BIF +1,973.4 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF +4,207.0 million).

Similarly, cumulative revenue increased by 18.2 percent at the end of November 2022, standing at BIF 1,331.0 billion against BIF 1,125.9 billion in the same period of the previous year, in line with the increase in revenue tax revenue (BIF +112,846.4 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF +92,220.3 million).

VI.2. Expenditure

Expenditure incurred in November 2022 increased by 46.8 percent compared to the same period of 2021, standing at BIF 162,119.9 million against BIF 110,446.7 million.

Similarly, cumulative expenditure at the end of November 2022 increased by 33.6 percent, standing at BIF 2,089.6 billion against BIF 1,564.6 billion in the same period of 2021.

Cumulative compensation of employees increased by 11.7 percent at the end of November 2022, standing at BIF 496,008.1 million compared to BIF 443,946.0 million in the same period of 2021.

VI.3. Public debt

Public debt increased by 19.3% at the end of November 2022, settling at BIF 5,218.6 against 4,375.0 billion in the corresponding month of the previous year, in connection with the rise of, both, domestic debt (+26.2%) and external debt (+2.5%).

Compared to the previous month, public debt increased by 1.4%; in relation to the rise of domestic debt (+1.5%) and external debt (+0.9%).

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year, the stock of domestic debt rose by BIF 811,245.4 million at the end of November 2022, rising from 3,091.3 to BIF 3,902.5 billion, in connection with the increase of the Government debt to the banking sector (BIF +837,835.4 million), partially offset by the reduction of the Government debt to the non-financial sector (BIF -26,590.0 million).

Compared to the previous month, the domestic debt increased by BIF 57,887.4 million, in line with the rise of the Government debt to the banking sector (BIF +60,887.4 million), partially offset by the drop of the Government debt to the non-financial sector (BIF -3,000.0 million).

VI.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year, the external debt increased by BIF 32,399.3 million at the end of November 2022, rising from 1,283.7 to BIF 1,316.1 billion, in relation to drawings (BIF +74,550.1 million), partially offset by revaluation losses (BIF 13,598.9 million) and debt amortization (BIF 28,551.9 million).

Compared to the previous month, the external debt increased slightly by 0.9% at the end of November 2022, standing at BIF 1,316.1 billion against 1,304.4 billion. This increase is linked to new drawings (BIF +2,595.3 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 11,736.0 million), partially offset by the debt amortization (BIF 2,565.3 million).

Expressed in US dollars, the external debt fell by USD 2.2 million at the end of November 2022, standing at USD 640.2 against 642.4 million in the corresponding period of 2021.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

Year-on-year basis, the reserve money and the money supply (M3) increased, in line with the growth in net domestic assets.

VII.1. Broad Money

Year-on-year basis, the reserve money rose by 47.9% at the end of November 2022 against 17.6% at the same period of 2021, standing at 1,241.1 against BIF 838.9 billion. This growth is driven by that of commercial bank deposits at the Central Bank (142.6 against 13.4%); currency in circulation having decelerated their growth rate compared to the same period of 2021 (17.1 against 18.0%).

VII.2. Money supply

Year-on-year basis, the money supply accelerated its growth in November 2022 (+27.6 against +23.9%), standing at BIF 4,205.1 against 3,296.1 billion following the acceleration in M2 money aggregate (+28.6 against +24.3). However, residents' foreign currency deposits decelerated (+15.5 against +18, 8%).

The growth in the M2 money aggregate resulted from the increase in demand deposits in BIF (+38.6 against +20.3%) and currency in circulation outside depository corporations (+15.2 against 14.9%) while term and savings deposits slowed their growth rate (18.2 against 37.0%).

The rise in the growth of demand deposits in BIF is driven by that of its components, namely: household deposits (25.9 against 19.1%), deposits of public non-financial corporations (+107.8 against + 43.3%) and deposits from other financial corporations (337.1 vs. -56.1%) and other non-financial corporations (53.4 vs. +21.8%). However, local government deposits

(-65.9 vs. +558.1%) and those classified in other accounts (2.4 vs. 9.9%) slowed their growth rate.

The decline in the growth of time and savings deposits resulted from the collapse in deposits from public non-financial corporations (-71.6 against +19.3%) combined with the slowdown in the growth rate of deposits from other non-financial corporations (+29.8 against +55.0%) and households (+6.1 against +28.7%). Deposits classified in other accounts grew at a higher pace (29.9 vs. 13.9%).

The slowdown in the residents' foreign currency deposits accounted for household deposits (+15.1 against 31.1%), public non-financial corporations (-57.8 against -41.4%) and deposits classified in the other accounts (-10.2 against -3.9%). Deposits of other non-financial corporations picked up by 35.4 against 18.2% in the same period of 2021.

VII.3. Counterparts

Year-on-year basis, domestic credit expanded at a high pace compared to the same period in 2021 (+35.0 vs. 25.2%); standing at BIF 5,790.6 billion at the end of November 2022 against 4,288.5 billion at the same period of 2021. This outturn reflects the increase in net claims on the government (+27.2 against -2.8%), owing to the increase net claims of the central bank on the government (+318% against a drop of 57.7%).

Year-on-year, net foreign assets continued to decline to the end of November 2022 (-71.9% against -14.0%). This decrease resulted from

the decrease in gross foreign assets (BIF - 198,059.7 million) coupled with the increase in external liabilities (BIF +32,959.9 million). Similarly, official foreign exchange reserves decreased by BIF 222,902.2 million while they had increased by BIF 485,057.2 million in the same period of the previous year. These reserves covered 2.0 months of imports of goods and services against 3.8 months in the same period of 2021.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR

Banking sector activity improved at the end of November 2022, in line with the increase in credit to the economy on the asset side and the increase in customer deposits on the liability side. Moreover, refinancing increased for the same period.

VIII.1. Assets

Year-on-year, banking sector assets grew by 26.9%, standing at BIF 6,279.6 billion at the end-November 2022 from BIF 4,946.6 billion at the end-November 2021. This was due the 40.6% increase in loans to the economy (BIF 2,751.0 billion from BIF 1,956.6 billion). Loans to the State grew by 3.8%, standing at BIF 1,893.5 billion from BIF 1,823.7 billion.

The proportion of loans to the economy in total assets increased by 4.3 percentage points, reaching 43.2% from 39.6% in November 2021. The proportion of State debt stood at 30.2%

against 36.9%.

VIII.2. Liabilities

The customer deposits increased by 30.3% year-on-year, standing at BIF 3,685.3 billion in November 2022 from BIF 2,828.1 billion in November 2021. Central Bank refinancing increased by 13.7% settling at BIF 603.5 billion from BIF 530.7 billion. Similarly, inter banks loans and similar increased by 21.1%, standing at BIF 615.4 billion at the end-November 2022 from BIF 508.0 billion at the end-November 2021.

The proportion of deposits in the main liabilities increased slightly by 1.5 percentage points, standing at 58.7% at the end-November 2022 from 57.2% at the end-November 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of Central bank refinancing decreased slightly by 1.1 percentage points, from 10.7% to 9.6%. Similarly, the share of inter-banks loans and similar also fell slightly by 0.5 percentage point, from 10.3% at the end-November 2021 to 9.8% at the end-November 2022.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

At the end-November 2022, the equity capital of the banking sector increased compared to the same period of 2021. Moreover, the solvency ratios improved slightly while the profitability ratios fell.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

The banking sector's equity rose significantly by 54.4% at the end-November 2022, settling at BIF 908.1 billion from BIF 588.0 billion at the

end-November 2021. The basic solvency ratio¹ stood at 24, 6% from 20.8% and the overall solvency ratio stood at 26.3% from 22.3%. Moreover, the leverage ratio² stood at 13.5% from 11.1%.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

The amount of non-performing loans increased by 7.3% at the end-November 2022, settling at BIF 73,766.2 million from BIF 68,748.7 million in the corresponding period of 2021. Furthermore, the overall loan default rate improved, standing at 2.7% against 3.5%.

The loan default rates fell in almost sectors of activities, notably from 3.5 to 1.9% in agriculture, from 3.0% to 2.5% in construction, from 3.0% to 7% to 2.8% in trade, from 9.0% to 7.8% in hotels and tourism and from 4.1% to 3.6% in equipment. On the other hand, the loan default rates remained at 0.6% in industry.

IX.3. Concentration of loans portfolio

The exposure of the banking sector to large loan risks³ grew by 49.6% at the end-November 2022, standing at BIF 1,116.9 billion from BIF 746.8 billion. The proportion of main risks in total loans represents 40.6% of the overall loans portfolio at the end-November 2022 compared to 38.2% at the end-November

2021. Trade is the most financed sector, at 30.8% of the overall portfolio from 30.7% at the end-November 2021. The outstanding credit allocated to this sector stood at BIF 846.0 billion from BIF 600.4 billion.

IX.4. Profitability

The Banking sector's Gross Income increased by 19.9% year-on-year, standing at BIF 363.5 billion at the end-November 2022 from BIF 303.1 billion at the end of November 2021. On the contrary, the net result fell slightly by 1.5% from BIF 154.5 billion to BIF 152.1 billion BIF. Nevertheless, return on assets (ROA) and equity (ROE) fell, settling respectively at 2.4 and 16.8% at the end-November 2022 from 3.1 and 26.3% at the end-November 2021.

IX.5. Liquidity

The Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)⁴ in BIF stood at 180.7% at the end-November 2022 from 177.0% at the end-October 2021. On the other hand, LCR in foreign currencies stood at 176.5 from 203.0%. The large deposits increased by 42.2% at the end-November 2022, settling at BIF 1,799.1 billion from BIF 1,265.0 billion at the end-November 2021. Similarly, the proportion of large deposits⁵ in total deposits increased by 4.1 percentage points, settling at 48.8% from 44.7%.

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.

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 NOVEMBER 2022

	Sept-2021	Oct-2021	Nov-2021	Sept-2022	Oct-2022	Nov-2022
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	171.9	163.6	146.5	204.8	194.0	189.7
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T) (1)	3,312.9	3,368.1	7,393.0	21,394.9	22,668.3	23,096.7
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	39,333.4	42,966.3	47,249.5	39,795.2	43,202.4	46,762.4
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	130.6	131.3	133.2	157.8	160.3	168.9
5. Inflation rate	10.5	9.9	8.7	20.9	22.1	26.9
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	924459.6	1,032,660.5	1,125,910.1	1095380.1	1,231,546.8	1,330,976.9
1.1. Tax revenue	829682.4	914,983.5	997,259.1	928612.8	1,025,856.5	1,110,105.5
1.2. Non-tax revenue	94777.3	117,677.0	128,651.1	166767.3	205,690.3	220,871.4
1.3. Exceptional receipts	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
2. Expenditure	1316904.4	1,442,550.7	1,552,997.4	1796538.0	1,924,972.1	2,101,987.3
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	363405.9	403,770.8	443,946.0	398252.6	449,269.5	496,008.1
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	4,211,955.4	4,376,974.4	4,375,000.7	5,196,157.8	5,148,992.0	5,218,645.4
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	3,093,135.6	3,097,565.3	3,091,259.7	3,888,503.0	3,844,617.7	3,902,505.1
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	2,048,624.1	2,052,646.6	2,043,143	2,030,569.9	2,042,557.0	2,086,731.7
BRB ordinary advance	0.0	-	61,719.1	82611.8	25,854.9	52,799.4
3.2. External debt outstanding	1,118,819.8	1,279,409.1	1,283,741.0	1,307,654.8	1,304,374.3	1,316,140.3
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	562.6	641.8	642.4	639.1	636.0	640.2
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	5,340.9	3,481.1	4,130.8	3,889.0	4,075.1	3,475.5
including amortization	3,531.5	2,858.7	2,112.9	2,480.2	3,419.5	2,565.3
3.4. Drawings on external loans	14,619.6	163,462.5	6,817.6	3,704.9	2,515.0	2,595.3
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	840,987.5	840,891.7	838,968.6	1,314,649.0	1,386,776.7	1 241 148,3(p)
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	3,326,752.6	3,336,442.5	3,296,137.4	4,116,994.8	4,162,018.7	4 205 143,8(p)
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	3,092,584.9	3,079,465.4	3,037,918.7	3,838,285.0	3,872,404.0	3 906 791,8(p)
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	4,309,525.8	4,208,824.0	4,288,576.4	5,766,797.1	5,833,424.4	5 790 643,2(p)
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	2,143,548.1	1,962,973.0	1,957,508.5	2,539,081.1	2,611,767.3	2 490 560,3(p)
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	-405,163.9	-276,837.5	-321,353.8	-578,963.8	-573,796.3	-552,373.4
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	70,000.0	70,000.0	80,000.0	0.0		0.0
6.2. Injecting liquidity					0.0	
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	3.40	3.31	3.48	3.83	3.63	3.07
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	4.29	4.27	4.23	4.61	4.54	4.26
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	4.82	4.73	4.63	4.89	4.85	4.75
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.5. Injecting liquidity	2.99	4.16	4.36	2.00	2.00	2.00
7.6. Marginal lending facility	6.33	6.46	6.43	6.73	5.93	5.61
7.7. Interbank market	5.56	5.45	5.87	3.66	3.50	3.18
7.8. Deposit interest rates	5.94	5.88	6.02	6.14	6.14	6.19
7.9. Lending interest rates	13.59	13.76	13.61	13.21	12.90	12.84
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	164,518.5	193,706.9	302,596.6	229,659.4	268,257.4	366,554.8
including Arabica coffee	28,053.3	35,940.0	46,352.1	37,016.4	59,628.9	85,797.6
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	76,552.0	85,402.0	102,500.0	78,052.0	93,780.0	106,508.0
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	197.3	180.3	192.2	194.1	221.7	196.9
- BIF/Kg	8518.7	7,890.2	8,443.5	8719.2	8,169.5	8,979.3
1.3. Coffee sold d(in BIF million)	30,874.1	40,436.1	51,557.7	52,213.4	63,154.7	90,704.5
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	1,511,874.6	1,669,998.9	1,846,208.1	1,774,311.7	1,942,932.7	2,226,307.7
including petroleum products	233,596.8	260,673.1	288,516.9	379,984.1	421,006.4	502,848.5
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	1,003,731.0	1,106,487.0	1,228,476.0	906,102.0	987,877.0	1,144,078.0
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	85.10	86.00	86.80	94.59	95.08	92.80
3.1.2. Real	91.80	92.80	97.90	111.38	113.26	115.90
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,991.16	1,995.68	2,000.80	2,048.70	2,053.13	2,058.18
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	1,988.67	1,993.51	1,998.40	2,046.20	2,051.03	2,055.76
(1): the coffee campaign starts in April and ends in March of the following year						
(p) : Provisional						
n.a. : not available						

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

	Commercial banks			Other financial corporations			Banking sector		
	Nov_2021	Nov_2022	Change in %	Nov_2021	Nov_2022	Change in %	Nov_2021	Nov_2022	Change in %
I. ASSETS	4,850,342.4	6,144,206.3	26.7	96,242.2	135,378.2	40.7	4,946,584.6	6,279,584.5	26.9
I.1. MAIN ASSETS	4,144,896.9	5,301,811.7	27.9	80,913.1	119,892.3	48.2	4,225,810.0	5,421,704.1	28.3
A. Liquid assets	2,265,699.7	2,657,972.8	17.3	3,493.8	12,737.7	264.6	2,269,193.4	2,670,710.4	17.7
. Cash	96,682.6	118,749.6	22.8	19.4	13.2	- 32.2	96,702.0	118,762.7	22.8
. Balance in B.R.B.	267,298.7	527,390.3	97.3	192.0	7,544.0	3,828.2	267,490.7	534,934.3	100.0
. Interbank claims	80,596.4	120,901.2	50.0	666.0	2,564.2	285.0	81,262.4	123,465.3	51.9
. Loan to government	1,821,122.0	1,890,931.7	3.8	2,616.3	2,616.3	0.0	1,823,738.3	1,893,548.0	3.8
Treasury securities	1,715,920.8	1,783,026.4	3.9	2,616.3	2,616.3	0.0	1,718,537.1	1,785,642.7	3.9
Other securities	105,201.2	107,905.3	2.6	-	-	-	105,201.2	107,905.3	2.6
B. Loans	1,879,197.2	2,643,839.0	40.7	77,419.3	107,154.7	38.4	1,956,616.5	2,750,993.7	40.6
. Short term	860,043.7	1,210,006.1	40.7	227.7	1,547.5	579.5	860,271.4	1,211,553.5	40.8
. Medium term	530,500.6	602,824.6	13.6	8,833.8	50,005.4	466.1	539,334.3	652,830.0	21.0
. Long term	488,653.0	831,008.3	70.1	68,357.8	55,601.8	- 18.7	557,010.8	886,610.1	59.2
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.2. Fixed assets	201,123.23	237,877.5	18.3	3,191.1	3,257.8	2.1	204,314.3	241,135.3	18.0
I.3. Others assets	504,322.25	604,517.0	19.9	12,138.1	12,228.1	0.7	516,460.3	616,745.1	19.4
II. LIABILITIES	4,850,342.4	6,144,206.3	26.7	96,242.2	135,378.2	40.7	4,946,584.6	6,279,584.5	26.9
II.1. Main liabilities	3,819,150.0	4,824,776.2	26.3	47,801.4	79,573.0	66.5	3,866,951.4	4,904,349.2	26.8
. Customer deposits	2,801,111.1	3,636,035.9	29.8	27,018.8	49,306.9	82.5	2,828,129.9	3,685,342.8	30.3
amongst: Ten large deposits	1,264,933.2	1,799,146.0	42.2	-	-	-	1,264,933.2	1,799,146.0	42.2
. Borrowing from B.R.B. (Refinancing)	513,831.6	576,530.4	12.2	16,894.2	27,059.4	60.2	530,725.8	603,589.8	13.7
. Interbank liabilities	504,207.3	612,209.9	21.4	3,888.4	3,206.7	- 17.5	508,095.7	615,416.6	21.1
. Capital and reserves	446,732.8	557,725.7	24.8	19,314.7	24,743.8	28.1	466,047.5	582,469.6	25.0
II.2. Other liabilities	584,280.6	757,361.0	29.6	29,126.2	31,061.4	6.6	613,406.8	788,422.4	28.5
MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR									
Capital adequacy									
. Tier 1 capital (in BIF billion)	531,614.4	826,565.7	55.5	18,844.7	23,582.1	25.1	550,459.0	850,147.8	54.4
. Total regulatory capital (in BIF billion)	564,614.4	879,633.6	55.8	23,416.4	28,466.7	21.6	588,030.8	908,100.3	54.4
. Risk weighted assets	2,540,054.4	3,307,240.3	30.2	102,340.4	143,079.3	39.8	2,642,394.7	3,450,319.5	30.6
. Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (threshold 20.9)	20.9	25.0		18.4	16.5		20.8	24.6	
. Total regulatory capital adequacy ratio (threshold 22.2)	22.2	26.6		22.9	19.9		22.3	26.3	
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 7%)	11.0	13.5		19.6	17.4		11.1	13.5	
Loan concentration									
. Large exposures	742,666.1	1,114,178.7	50.0	4,101.3	2,682.6	- 34.6	746,767.4	1,116,861.3	49.6
. Large exposures to Loans ratio (%)	39.5	42.1	-	5.3	2.5	-	38.2	40.6	-
. Loans to Assets ratio (%)	38.7	43.0	-	80.4	79.2	-	39.6	43.8	-
. Government claims to assets ratio (%)	37.5	30.8	-	2.7	1.9	-	36.9	30.2	-
. Government Loans/Tier 1 capital ratio	342.6	228.8	-	13.9	11.1	-	331.3	222.7	-
Quality of loan portfolio									
. Past due loans	190,439.3	215,272.5	13.0	981.1	1,739.3	77.3	191,420.4	217,011.8	13.4
Special mention loans	122,327.1	142,836.7	16.8	344.6	409.0	18.7	122,671.7	143,245.7	16.8
Non performing loans	68,112.2	72,435.8	6.3	636.5	1,330.3	109.0	68,748.7	73,766.2	7.3
Standard loans	16,935.9	24,214.1	43.0	337.8	340.0	0.7	17,273.6	24,554.1	42.1
Doubtful loans	13,883.4	19,803.9	42.6	152.0	773.8	408.9	14,035.4	20,577.7	46.6
Loss loans	37,293.0	28,417.8	- 23.8	146.7	216.5	47.6	37,439.7	28,634.3	- 23.5
. Loan loss provisions	39,081.6	33,834.5	- 13.4	290.3	671.4	131.3	39,371.9	34,505.9	- 12.4
. Non performing loan rate	3.6	2.7	-	0.8	1.2	-	3.5	2.7	-
. Impairment rate	10.1	8.1	-	1.3	1.6	-	9.8	7.9	-
. Provisioning rate	57.4	46.7	-	45.6	50.5	-	57.3	46.8	-
Liquidity									
. LCR* in BIF (threshold 100%)	177.0	180.7	-	-	-	-	177.0	180.7	-
. LCR in f.c.** (threshold 100%)	203.0	176.5	-	-	-	-	203.0	176.5	-
. Loans/Customer deposits	67.1	72.7	-	286.5	217.3	-	69.2	74.6	-
. Stable funds /Fixed Assets (threshold 85.6)	85.6	87.4	-	263.6	296.7	-	87.9	89.4	-
. Ten large deposits/Customer deposits	45.2	49.5	-	-	-	-	44.7	48.8	-
Profitability and performance									
. Income before tax	155,475.2	166,513.8	7.1	8,831.0	7,003.9	- 20.7	164,306.2	173,517.7	5.6
. Net income	148,678.1	147,507.0	- 0.8	5,793.3	4,614.2	- 20.4	154,471.4	152,121.2	- 1.5
. Gross Income	294,881.5	353,071.7	19.7	8,281.7	10,420.1	25.8	303,163.2	363,491.8	19.9
. ROA	3.07	2.40		6.02	3.41		3.1	2.4	
. ROE	26.33	16.77		24.74	16.21		26.3	16.8	

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