



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic indicators
March 2023

I. INTRODUCTION

The main economic indicators below relate to trends in the sectors of production, prices, foreign trade and the exchange rate, public finances, the money supply and its counterparts, as well as the activity and soundness indicators of the banking sector, at the end of March 2023.

Year-on-year, the real sector was marked by a decrease in industrial and green leaf tea production and the absence of parchment coffee inputs. With regard to consumer prices, inflation increased in March 2023 compared to the same period of 2022.

The trade balance deficit worsened. The Burundi Franc depreciated against the US Dollar. The overall public finance deficit (excluding grants) decreased compared to end-March 2022.

Year-on-year, the monetary base slowed its growth rate while the money supply accelerated it.

Banking sector activity has improved. Customer deposits and loans to the economy increased. Regarding financial stability indicators, the banking sector remained sufficiently capitalized. Nevertheless, the solvency and profitability ratios have deteriorated.

II. PRODUCTION

On a year-on-year basis, the industrial production index and the production of green leaf tea decreased while there were no parchment coffee inputs for the 2022/2023 coffee campaign, in March 2023.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

The industrial production index fell slightly by 1.2 percent in March 2023, settling at 154.5 against 156.3 in the corresponding month of 2022, mainly in connection with the drop in the production of cigarettes (-10.1percent), essentially offset by the increase in the production of BRARUDI beverages (+3.2 percent).

On the other hand, this index increased by 19.3 percent compared to the previous month, especially in connection with the increase in the production of BRARUDI beverages (+11.7 percent) and cigarettes (+26.3 percent).

II.2. Coffee

During March 2023, no production of parchment coffee recorded following the end of the 2022/2023 coffee campaign.

II.3. Tea

Year-on-year, the production of green leaf tea decreased by 6.9 percent in March 2023, settling at 5,620.1 tonnes against 6,037.3 tonnes in the same period of 2022, in connection with poor rainfall. Likewise, cumulative production decreased by 2.3 percent at the end of March 2023, standing at 15,885.2 tonnes against 16,253.0 tonnes in the same period of 2022

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year, headline inflation stood at 32.6 percent in March 2023 compared to 12.8 percent in the same period of the previous year. This acceleration in inflation was carried both to food inflation (+48.9 against +15.1

percent) and non-food (+13.2 against +10.4 percent).

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

	march-22		march-23	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	142,0	12,8	188,3	32,6
1. Food	146,7	15,1	218,4	48,9
- Bread and cereals	147,7	26,1	221,0	49,6
- Meat	175,9	15,8	196,9	11,9
- Fish and seafood	186,5	24,6	207,4	11,2
- Milk, cheese and eggs	140,6	17,1	157,3	11,9
- Oils and fats	177,3	37,8	230,1	29,8
- Fruits	151,4	4,1	198,3	31,0
- Vegetables	135,7	6,5	229,7	69,3
- Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	125,1	14,7	119,5	-4,5
- undefined food elsewhere	130,9	2,2	141,2	7,9
2. Non food	136,7	10,4	154,8	13,2
- Alcoholic beverages ,tobacco	126,5	7,5	141,3	11,7
- Clothing and footwear	141,5	8,8	161,8	14,3
- Housing,water,electricity,gas and other fuels	148,6	7,4	164,0	10,4
- Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance	148,9	20,2	172,0	15,5
- Health	168,3	37,6	179,7	6,8
- Transport	128,7	9,5	152,0	18,1
- Communication	110,0	7,8	115,0	4,5
- leisure and culture	134,4	-1,8	172,9	28,6
- Education	151,8	6,9	159,6	5,1
- Restaurants and hotels	123,0	4,7	144,7	17,6
- Other goods and services	134,6	9,1	143,1	6,3
Energy and fuels	174,5	8,9	198,8	13,9
3. Core Inflation	139,9	15,3	169,2	20,9

6.5 percent), "food products n.c.e" (7.9 against 2.2 percent).

The increase in non-food inflation mainly concerned the sub-items "alcoholic beverages and tobacco" (11.7 against 7.5 percent), "clothing articles" (14.3 against 8.8 percent), "housing, water, electricity" (10.4 against 7.4 percent) "transport" (18.1 against 9.5 percent), "leisure and culture" (28.6 against -1.8 percent), "restaurants and hotels" (17.6 against 4.7 percent).

Year-on-year price index for energy, fuel and other combustibles reached a level of 13.9

percent in March 2023 against 8.9 percent recorded in March 2022.

Compared to the same period of the previous year, headline inflation excluding food and energy prices, which is the proxy for core inflation, increased at the end of March 2023 by compared to the same period of 2022 (+20.9 against 15.3 percent).

IV. TRADE BALANCE

The trade balance deficit widened further in March 2023, and stood at 501,210.9 compared to BIF 408,153.2 million in the same period of 2022, in line with the increase in CIF imports (BIF 587,370.6 against 515,900.8 million), associated with the drop in CIF exports (BIF 86,159.7 against 107,747.6 million). Consequently, the commercial coverage rate deteriorated, standing at 14.7 against 20.9 percent compared to the same period of 2022.

IV.1 Exports

Compared to the same period of 2022, cumulative exports decreased in value (- 20.0 percent) while they increased in volume (+53.8 percent) during the month of March 2023.

In value, the fall in exports concerned only primary products (52,952.9 compared to 79,494.3 million of BIF) while manufactured products (33,206.8 compared to BIF 28,253.3 million) increased.

The decline in exports of primary products was mainly explained by exports of niobium ore (BIF 285.2 against 1,150.7million) and

non-monetary gold (BIF 50,466.6million), while there had been no exports of this product in the same period of 2023. On the other hand, coffee exports increased (BIF 39,216.8 against 14,557.1 million).

With regard to exports of manufactured products, their increase related to exports of beer (BIF 5,249.4 against 3,801.3 million), wheat flour (BIF 5,576.4 against 2,758.0 million), dark glass bottle (BIF 2,576.6 against 1,868.9 million) and those of cigarettes (BIF 5,178.6 against 4,301.8million).

In volume, the increase in exports concerned both primary products (12,772 against 4,302 tonnes) and manufactured products (19,279 against 16,542 tonnes).

IV.2 Imports

In March 2023, cumulative imports increased both in value (13.9 percent) and in volume by (12.2 percent) compared to the same period of 2022.

In value, the increase in imports concerned imports intermediary goods (BIF 306,509.3 against 220,768.7 million) and capital goods (BIF 112,940.0 against 91,718.6 million). On the other hand, imports of consumer goods fell (BIF 167,921.4 against 203,413.5 million). The increase in imports of intermediary goods is mainly explained by the increase in imports of goods for agriculture and livestock (BIF 92,305.9 against 14,135.4 million), construction (BIF 29,573.7 against 25,096.8 million) and mineral oils (BIF 102,012.9 against 86,679.2 million). On the other hand,

imports of metallurgical goods (BIF 20,629.5 against 36,814.2 million) and food (BIF 33,487.3 against 35,091.4 million) decreased.

The increase in imports of capital goods concerned boilers and construction equipment (BIF 41,456.4 against 32,312.9 million), parts and tools (BIF 8,148.6 against 6,205.1 million), electrical equipment (BIF 18,807.7 against 16,932.1 million) and tractors, vehicles and machines/transport (BIF 25,702.6 against 21,593.7million).

Regarding imports of consumer goods, their decline is attributable to imports of textiles (BIF 13,260.8 against 40,164.6 million), as well as pharmaceutical non-durable consumer goods (BIF 23,151.4 against 37,767.5 million) while those intended to vehicles increased (BIF 21,783.9 against 17,645.3million). Nevertheless, imports of non-durable food consumer goods increased (BIF 45,158.1 against 41,404.2 million).

In volume, the increase in imports concerned all categories of imported goods. : intermediary goods (231,938 against 207,744 tonnes), capital goods (16,309 against 11,834 tonnes) as well as consumer goods (71,137 against 64,986 tonnes).

V. EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the same period of 2022, the BIF depreciated by 2.89 percent against the US Dollar in March 2023; the average exchange rate was 2076.28 against BIF 2017.98 for one unit of US Dollar.

At the end of the period, the BIF depreciated by 2.90 percent against the US Dollar, the exchange rate having fallen from BIF 2020.35 at the end of March 2022 to BIF 2,079.00 for one unit of US Dollar at the end of March 2023.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

In March 2023, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) decreased compared to the same period of the previous year, standing at BIF 173,219.4 million against BIF 232,631.6 million, following the increase in revenue combined with the decrease in expenditure.

VI.1. Revenue

Revenue of March 2023 increased by 21.6 percent, standing at BIF 186,624.1 million against BIF 153,425.1 million in the same period of 2022. This improvement concerned both tax revenue (BIF+29,019.3 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF+4,179.7 million).

Similarly, cumulative revenue increased by 15.7 percent at the end of March 2023, standing at BIF 399,008.3 million against BIF 344,984.3 million in the same period of the previous year, in line with the increase in tax revenue (BIF+36,637.5 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF+17,386.5 million).

VI.2. Expenditure

Expenditure incurred in March 2023 increased by 79.0 percent compared to the same period of 2022, standing at BIF 244,956.4 million against BIF 136,841.9 million. On the other hand, cumulative expenditure decreased slightly (0.9 percent) at the end of March 2023, settling at BIF 572,227.8 million against BIF 577,615.9 million in the same period of 2022.

Cumulative compensation of employees increased by 15.1 percent at the end of March 2023, standing at BIF 139,631.8 million compared to BIF 121,326.5 million in the same period of 2022.

VI.3. Public debt

Public debt increased by 21.2 percent at the end of March 2023, rising from 4,516.8 to BIF 5,476.1 billion, in connection with the increase in both domestic debt (+29.9 percent) and external debt (+0.4 percent).

Compared to the previous month, public debt remained almost at the same level as the previous month, with domestic debt increasing by only 0.3 percent while external debt decreased by 1.0 percent.

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year, domestic debt increased by BIF 954,450.4 million at the end of March 2023, rising from 3,192.6 to BIF 4,147.1 billion, in line with the increase of the Government debt to the banking sector (BIF +958,940.4 million) especially in the form of advances from the BRB (BIF 677,104.3 million) and Treasury securities (BIF 256. 127.0 million).

Compared to the previous month, the domestic debt increased by BIF 10,552.7 million, especially in connection with the increase of the Government debt to commercial banks (BIF +8,306.7 million) and the BRB (BIF +1,966.0 million).

VI.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year, the external debt increased by BIF 4,761.0 million at the end of March 2023, rising from 1,324.2 to BIF 1,329.0 billion, in

relation to drawings (BIF+39,806.6 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 12,507.8 million), partially offset by the debt amortization (BIF 47,553.4 million).

Compared to the previous month, the stock of external debt fell by 1.0 percent at the end of March 2023, standing at 1,329.0 against BIF 1,342.2 billion, in relation to revaluation losses (BIF 534.8 million) and debt amortization (BIF 12,634.9 million).

Expressed in US dollars, the external debt fell by USD 16.1 million at the end of March 2023, settling at 640.1 against USD 656.2 million in the corresponding period of 2022.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

On a year-on-year basis, reserve money augmented at a slower pace while money supply accelerated it relative to end march 2022

VII.1. Broad Money

The reserve money grew by 20.1 percent at the end of March 2023 against 22.1percent at the same period of the previous year, standing at BIF1,019.1 against 848.9 billion. This reserve money deceleration's growth was driven by the drop in commercial bank deposits (-0.3 against +84.7 percent). However, currency in circulation (21.3 against 15.0 percent), microfinances' deposits (120.6 against -41.9 percent) and public non-financial corporations' deposits (140.6 against 2.7 percent) accelerated their growth. Compared to the previous month, the reserve money fell by 10.5

percent in March 2023 after growing by 1.4 percent in February 2023.

VII.2. Money supply

The money supply (M3) widened by 29.5 percent in March 2023 against 21.9 percent in the same period of 2022. It stood at BIF4,480.3 billion at the end of March 2023. This growth related to the rise in the monetary aggregate M2 (+29.9 against +21.3 percent) while residents' foreign currency deposits slowed their growth rate (24.4 against 28.5percent). The increase in the M2 monetary aggregate concerned demand deposits in BIF (38.0 percent), term and savings deposits (19.0 percent) and currency outside depository corporations (+24.8 percent).

Demand deposits accelerated their growth rate (38.0 against 16.8 percent) in line with the increase in households' deposits (38.5 against 15.8 percent), other financial corporations' deposits (160.9 against -65.3 percent), public non-financial corporations (104.7 against 13.5 percent), other non-financial corporations' deposits (40.0 against 18.3 percent) and deposits classified in other accounts (12.2 against 3.5 percent). Nevertheless, local government deposits decreased (-87.0 percent) whereas they had increased sharply a year earlier by more than ten times.

Time and savings deposits decelerated their growth rate (19.0 against 33.8 percent) in line with the slowdown in the growth of household deposits (7.4 against 33.7 percent), public non-financial corporations (-85.4 against 349.4 percent) and deposits classified in other

accounts (25.1 against 39.4 percent). However, deposits from other non-financial corporations accelerated their growth rate (+34.7 against +27.4 percent).

Concerning residents' foreign currency deposits, the slowdown in their growth concerned household deposits (34.8 against +49.2 percent) and deposits from other non-financial corporations (4.9 against 33.7 percent) while deposits classified in other accounts increased (13.5 against -29.3 percent).

On a monthly basis, the M3 monetary aggregate fell slightly (0.1 percent) in March 2023 against the drop of 1.0 percent a month before.

VII.3. Counterparts

Domestic credit increased by 35.3 against 24.9 percent, year-on-year basis, amounting to BIF6,057.4 billion at the end of March 2023. This development reflects the growth in net claims on central Government (37.6 against -5.8 percent) following the chemical fertilizer subsidy agreements and the rescheduling of advances. Claims on the economy slowed down their growth rate (33.5 against 65.2 percent).

Year-on-year basis, net foreign assets decreased by 276,995.7 MBIF after the drop of 80,375.8 recorded in the same period of 2022. This decline is mainly driven by that of gross foreign assets (BIF126,291.1 million) simultaneous with the increase in external liabilities of BIF150,704.6 million. The official foreign exchange reserves fell by BIF177,567.5

million while they had increased a year earlier (+361,904.0 MBIF). In terms of months of imports, these reserves covered 1.4 months of imports of goods and services against 2.6 months in the same month of the previous year.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR

As of the end of March 2023, the activity of the banking sector improved, driven by an increase in credit to the economy on the asset side and a rise in customer deposits and interbank operations on the liability side

VIII.1. Assets

The assets of the banking sector increased by 26.0 percent year-on-year, reaching 6,580.4 billion BIF at the end of March 2023, compared to BIF 5,224.6 billion at the end of March 2022. This increase was due to a 37.8 percent rise in credit to the economy (2,948.6 billion BIF compared to BIF 2,140.23 billion). Loans to the government increased by 14.7 percent, reaching 2,091.9 billion BIF compared to 1,823.6 billion BIF.

The share of credit to the economy increased by 3.9 percentage points, reaching 44.8 percent of the banking sector's assets in March 2023, compared to 40.9 percent in March 2022. The share of government commitments stood at 31.8 percent compared to 34.9 percent.

VIII.2. Liabilities

Customer deposits increased by 31.2 percent year-on-year, reaching 4,020.2 billion BIF in March 2023 compared to 3,064.7 billion BIF in March 2022. However, refinancing from the

Central Bank decreased by 1.5 percent compared to the corresponding period in 2022, amounting to 471.9 billion BIF compared to 479.3 billion BIF, due to early repayments by BANCOBU and IBB of refinancing received for growth sectors. On the other hand, interbank operations increased by 38.5 percent, reaching 656.1 billion BIF at the end of March 2023 compared to 473.9 billion BIF at the end of March 2022.

The proportion of deposits in the total resources of the sector increased by 2.4 percentage points, reaching 61.0 percent at the end of March 2023 compared to 58.6 percent at the end of March 2022. Similarly, the share of debts to banks and similar institutions slightly increased by 0.9 percentage points, amounting to 9.9 percent at the end of March 2023 compared to 9.0 percent at the end of March 2022. However, the share of refinancing decreased by 2.0 percentage points, dropping from 9.1 percent to 7.1 percent at the end of March 2023.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

As of the end of March 2023, the capital of the banking sector increased compared to the corresponding period in 2022. However, solvency and profitability ratios have worsened.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

The capital of the banking sector increased by 20.2 percent at the end of March 2023, reaching 805.5 billion BIF compared to 669.9 billion BIF at the end of March 2022. However, the core solvency ratio stood at 21.0 percent

compared to 25.6 percent, and the overall solvency ratio was set at 22.9 percent compared to 27.3 percent. Additionally, the leverage ratio decreased settling at 11.3 percent compared to 12.0 percent.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

The amount of non-performing loans increased by 14.5 percent at the end of March 2023, reaching 71,877.6 million BIF compared to 62,792.7 million BIF in the corresponding period of 2022. Furthermore, the portfolio's credit deterioration rate improved, settling at 2.4 percent compared to 2.9 percent.

On an annual basis, the allocated credit portfolio in certain sectors improved at the end of March 2023. The credit deterioration rate was 0.4 percent compared to 1.1 percent in the industry sector, 2.9 percent compared to 3.3 percent in commerce, 2.8 percent compared to 3.0 percent in agriculture, 7.2 percent compared to 10.0 percent in tourism, and 1.9 percent compared to 2.6 percent in equipment. However, the credit portfolio allocated to the construction sector deteriorated at the end of March 2023, with the deterioration rate reaching 3.0 percent compared to 2.9 percent in the same period of 2022.

IX.3. Concentration of loans portfolio

The banking sector's exposure to major risks increased by 57.3 percent at the end of March 2023, reaching 1,155.8 billion BIF compared to 734.3 billion BIF at the end of March 2022. The amount of major risks represents 39.2 percent of the overall credit portfolio at the end of

March 2023, compared to 34.3 percent at the end of March 2022. Commerce and equipment are the most financed sectors, accounting for 31.0 percent and 31.2 percent of the overall portfolio, respectively, compared to 32.2 percent and 28.2 percent at the end of March 2022. The outstanding credit allocated to these sectors amounted to 913.2 billion BIF and 919.6 billion BIF, respectively, at the end of March 2023, compared to 690.1 billion BIF and 604.5 billion BIF at the end of March 2022

IX.4. Profitability

The Net Banking Income (NBI) increased by 15.7 percent on an annual basis, reaching 105,931.7 million BIF at the end of March 2023, compared to 91,553.0 million BIF at the end of March 2022. However, the net profit decreased by 9.2 percent, dropping from 42,491.0 million BIF at the end of March 2022 to 38,593.0 million BIF at the end of March 2023. Similarly, the Return on Assets (ROA) and

Return on Equity (ROE) slightly decreased, settling at 0.6 percent and 4.8 percent respectively at the end of March 2023, compared to 0.8 percent and 6.3 percent at the end of March 2022

IX.5. Liquidity

The short-term liquidity ratio (LCR) in BIF stood at 166.3 percent at the end of March 2023, compared to 174.9 percent at the end of March 2022. However, the short-term liquidity ratio in foreign currency settled at 136.1 percent compared to 172.3 percent.

The amount of large deposits increased by 31.5 percent, reaching 1,740.3 billion BIF at the end of March 2023, compared to 1,323.2 billion BIF at the end of March 2022.

The proportion of the top 10 large deposits in the sector's total deposits slightly increased by 0.1 percentage points, reaching 43.2 percent at the end of March 2023, compared to 43.1 percent at the end of March 2022.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED MONTHLY INDICATORS AT THE END OF MARCH 2023

	Jan.-22	févr.-22	mars-22	Jan.-23	févr.-23	mars-23
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	151,1	122,7	156,3	145,1	129,5	154,5
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T) (1)	8 528,9	8 552,2	8 552,2	23 125,9	23 125,9	23 125,9
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	5 342,4	10 215,7	16 253,0	4 591,1	10 265,0	15 885,2
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	138,0	140,4	142,0	177,4	180,1	188,3
5. Inflation rate	12,3	13,4	12,9	28,5	28,2	32,6
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	101 804,7	191 559,2	344 984,3	114 451,3	212 384,2	399 008,3
1.1. Tax revenue	94 225,5	175 793,5	311 167,6	98 530,4	183 411,7	347 805,2
1.2. Non-tax revenue	7 579,3	15 765,7	33 816,6	15 920,9	28 972,5	51 203,1
1.3. Exceptional receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Expenditure	284 634,1	289 452,7	577 615,9	202 758,5	326 162,5	572 227,8
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	41 242,0	81 065,3	121 326,5	46 574,6	93 471,7	139 631,8
3. Public debt (in BIFmillion)	4 515 262,4	4 556 980,3	4 516 840,6	5 419 889,3	5 478 669,0	5 476 052,0
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	3 218 093,4	3 229 655,0	3 192 602,3	4 070 471,6	4 136 500,0	4 147 052,7
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	2 033 444,3	2 046 154,0	2 040 766,5	2 260 148,1	2 284 962,7	2 292 403,5
BRB ordinary advance	57 950,6	57 950,6	32 028,5	-	-	-
3.2. External debt outstanding	1 297 169,0	1 327 325,3	1 324 238,3	1 349 417,7	1 342 169,0	1 328 999,3
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	645,8	659,3	656,2	653,0	648,0	640,1
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	2 111,7	2 770,4	4 340,0	2 214,8	10 453,0	15 297,1
including amortization	1 787,6	2 068,6	2 780,9	1 764,2	9 008,0	12 634,9
3.4. Drawings on external loans	4 549,9	28 872,7	4 528,1	5 027,6	-	-
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	955 156,9	955 156,9	848 910,8	1122773,7(P)	1138148.2(p)	1019155,3(p)
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	3 430 397,4	3 448 477,8	3 460 405,9	4437822,4(P)	4483134.8(p)	4480388,5(p)
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	3 178 135,9	3 159 311,9	3 172 539,2	4129653,9(P)	4194829.6(p)	4122170,2(p)
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	4 492 470,3	4 567 299,7	4 477 581,6	6022218,1(P)	6122422.7(p)	6057442,8(p)
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	2 076 107,1	2 068 986,3	1 916 082,7	2656216,5(P)	2772029(p)	2637236,9(p)
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	- 354 545,2	- 339 075,1	- 308 174,8	-544249,3(P)	-594380.4(p)	-585170,5(p)
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	90 000,0	90 000,0		-	-	-
6.2. Injecting liquidity	-	-		-	-	-
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	4,0	3,9	3,9	2,25	2,8	3,8
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	4,3	4,5	4,2	3,3	3,45	3,67
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,3	4,4
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.5. Injecting liquidity	3,2	3,3	3,9	2,0	2,0	2,0
7.6. Marginal lending facility	6,9	6,8	6,8	5,4	6,9	7,5
7.7. Interbank market	5,3	5,7	5,7	2,8	2,3	2,2
7.8. Deposit interest rates	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,2	6,2	6,0
7.9. Lending interest rates	13,3	13,3	13,1	13,0	13,3	12,9
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	16 302,20	83 499,60	107 747,60	33 188,30	50 396,5	86 159,7
including petroleum products	3 164,9	8 696,1	14 557,1	19 754,6	24 468,60	39 216,80
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	7 419,0	12 564,0	20 845,0	10 181,0	16 914,0	32 051,0
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	176,9	228,6	178,8	153,4	152,6	157,7
- BIF/Kg	7 138,0	9 582,9	7 839,4	6 157,0	6 937,0	7 211,4
1.3. Coffee sold d (in BIF million)	3 888,1	10 812,0	15 588,1	20 512,1	28 136,2	na
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	183 707,5	302 771,7	515 900,8	209 278,0	372 818,7	587 370,6
including petroleum products	24 838,7	43 064,2	86 679,2	28 317,7	65 812,2	102 012,9
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	101 285,0	166 329,0	284 564,0	115 055,6	200 227,0	319 384,0
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	86,9	86,5	87,9	na	na	na
3.1.2. Real	94,7	95,2	96,5	na	na	na
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	2 011,0	2 015,4	2 020,4	2 068,9	2 073,4	2 079,0
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	2 008,7	2 013,3	2 018,0	2 066,5	2 071,3	2 076,3
(1): the coffee campaign starts in April and ends in March of the following year						
(p) : Provisional						
n.a. : not available						
- : Data not available.						

APPENDIX 2: MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR IN MARCH 2023 (in BIF million)

	Commercial banks			Others financial corporations			Banking sector		
	March-22	March-23	change in%	March-22	March-23	change in%	March-22	March-23	Variation en %
I. ASSETS	5 119 108,8	6 417 756,7	25,4	105 472,2	162 619,3	54,2	5 224 581,0	6 580 376,1	26,0
I.1. MAIN ASSETS	4 371 750,6	5 415 900,3	23,9	88 884,1	133 534,7	50,2	4 460 634,7	5 549 435,0	24,4
A. Liquid assets	2 316 444,8	2 589 834,9	11,8	3 870,7	11 001,0	184,2	2 320 315,5	2 600 835,9	12,1
. Cash	121 149,8	83 433,3	- 31,1	13,9	14,1	1,0	121 163,7	83 447,4	- 31,1
. Balance in B.R.B.	256 786,4	283 587,1	10,4	174,3	6 839,2	3 824,7	256 960,6	290 426,3	13,0
. Interbank claims	117 514,4	133 532,6	13,6	1 087,6	1 552,8	42,8	118 602,1	135 085,3	13,9
. Loan to government	1 820 994,2	2 089 281,9	14,7	2 594,9	2 594,9	-	1 823 589,1	2 091 876,9	14,7
. Treasury securities	1 715 500,0	1 874 200,5	9,3	2 594,9	2 594,9	-	1 718 094,9	1 876 795,5	9,2
. Other securities	105 494,2	215 081,4	103,9	-	-	-	105 494,2	215 081,4	103,9
B. Loans	2 055 305,8	2 826 065,5	37,5	85 013,3	122 533,7	44,1	2 140 319,2	2 948 599,1	37,8
. Short term	941 523,7	1 097 606,2	16,6	772,2	1 404,1	81,8	942 295,9	1 099 010,3	16,6
. Medium term	529 883,7	560 088,3	5,7	8 448,5	47 633,4	463,8	538 332,2	607 721,7	12,9
. Long term	583 898,3	1 168 370,9	100,1	75 792,6	73 496,2	- 3,0	659 691,0	1 241 867,1	88,2
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.2. Fixed assets	216 220,5	330 164,9	52,7	3 163,2	12 408,4	292,3	219 383,8	342 573,3	56,2
I.3. Others assets	531 137,6	671 691,5	26,5	13 424,9	16 676,3	24,2	544 562,5	688 367,8	26,4
II. LIABILITIES	5 119 108,8	6 417 756,7	25,4	105 472,2	162 619,3	54,2	5 224 581,0	6 580 376,1	26,0
II.1. Main liabilities	3 960 022,9	5 052 537,4	27,6	57 878,5	95 734,3	65,4	4 017 901,4	5 148 271,8	28,1
. Customer deposits	3 030 394,0	3 962 056,2	30,7	34 292,6	58 158,7	69,6	3 064 686,6	4 020 214,9	31,2
. amongst: Ten large deposits	1 323 232,6	1 740 336,9	31,5	-	-	-	1 323 232,6	1 740 336,9	31,5
. Borrowing from B.R.B. (Refinancing)	459 748,3	437 884,7	- 4,8	19 600,7	34 060,7	73,8	479 349,0	471 945,5	- 1,5
. Interbank liabilities	469 880,6	652 596,5	38,9	3 985,2	3 514,9	- 11,8	473 865,7	656 111,4	38,5
II.2. Capital and reserves	556 430,4	642 511,7	15,5	24 743,8	29 379,6	18,7	581 174,2	671 891,3	15,6
II.3. . Other liabilities	602 655,5	722 707,6	19,9	22 849,9	37 505,4	64,1	625 505,4	760 213,0	21,5
III. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR									
Capital adequacy									
. Tier 1 capital (in BIF billion)	605 461,2	716 704,1	18,4	22 006,7	23 992,8	9,0	627 468,0	740 696,9	18,0
. Total regulatory capital (in BIF bill	643 310,2	774 979,3	20,5	26 652,2	30 575,5	14,7	669 962,4	805 554,8	20,2
. Risk w eighted assets	2 350 826,4	3 365 908,0	43,2	104 197,7	153 180,4	47,0	2 455 024,1	3 519 088,4	43,3
. Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (thresh	25,8	21,3		21,1	15,7		25,6	21,0	
. Total regulatory capital adequacy rat	27,4	23,0		25,6	20,0		27,3	22,9	
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 5%)	11,8	11,2		20,9	14,8		12,0	11,3	
Loan concentration									
. Large exposures	731 986,7	1 149 916,2	57,1	2 322,1	5 465,5	135,4	734 308,9	1 155 381,6	57,3
. Large exposures to Loans ratio (%)	35,6	40,7	-	2,7	4,5	-	34,3	39,2	-
. Loans to Assets ratio (%)	40,1	44,0	-	80,6	75,4	-	41,0	44,8	-
. Government claims to assets ratio	35,6	32,6	-	2,5	1,6	-	34,9	31,8	-
. Government Loans/Tier 1 capital	300,8	291,5	-	11,8	10,8	-	290,6	282,4	-
Quality of loan portfolio									
. Past due loans	217 774,7	278 505,6	27,9	1 200,3	1 753,4	46,1	218 975,0	280 259,1	28,0
. Special mention loans	156 107,0	208 259,0	33,4	75,2	122,5	62,9	156 182,2	208 381,5	33,4
. Non performing loans	61 667,6	70 246,6	13,9	1 125,1	1 631,0	45,0	62 792,7	71 877,6	14,5
. Substandard loans	22 046,0	20 427,7	- 7,3	782,8	486,4	- 37,9	22 828,8	20 914,1	- 8,4
. Doubtful loans	13 211,7	22 690,9	71,7	252,7	534,4	111,5	13 464,3	23 225,3	72,5
. Loss loans	26 409,9	27 128,0	2,7	89,7	610,2	580,6	26 499,6	27 738,2	4,7
. Loan loss provisions	30 841,6	34 984,7	13,4	372,6	974,7	161,6	31 214,2	35 959,3	15,2
. Non performing loan rate	3,0	2,5	-	1,3	1,3	-	2,9	2,4	-
. Impairment rate	10,6	9,9	-	1,4	1,4	-	10,2	9,5	-
. Provisioning rate	50,0	49,8	-	33,1	59,8	-	49,7	50,0	-
Liquidity									
. LCR* in BIF (threshold 100%)	174,9	166,3	-	-	-	-	174,9	166,3	-
. LCR in f.c.** (threshold 100%)	172,3	136,1	-	-	-	-	172,3	136,1	-
. Loans/Customer deposits	67,8	71,3	-	247,9	210,7	-	69,8	73,3	-
. Stable funds /Fixed Assets (thresh	88,2	90,3	-	235,0	168,8	-	90,2	91,6	-
. Ten large deposits/Customer dep	43,7	43,9	-	-	-	-	43,2	43,3	-
Profitability and performance									
. Income before tax	43 264,8	48 067,6	11,1	2 181,2	2 070,2	- 5,1	45 446,0	50 137,8	10,3
. Net income	41 059,9	37 292,8	- 9,2	1 431,0	1 300,2	- 9,1	42 491,0	38 593,0	- 9,2
. Gross Income	88 788,4	102 133,0	15,0	2 764,7	3 798,7	37,4	91 553,0	105 931,7	15,7
. ROA	0,80	0,58		1,36	0,80		0,8	0,6	
. ROE	6,38	4,81		5,37	4,25		6,3	4,8	

Source: BRB

APPENDIX 3: SELECTED ANNUAL INDICATORS

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (p)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PRICE						
Real Growth of GDP (in %)	3,8	5,3	4,5	(0,5)	3,1	1,8
Inflation rate (annual)	16,1	(2,6)	(0,7)	7,5	8,3	18,9
FOREIGN SECTOR						
Exports, f.o.b. (USD million)	172,6	180,2	180,0	162,4	165,1	199,6
Imports, CIF (USD million)	756,0	793,5	887,7	909,6	1 030,0	1 207,1
Volume of exports (in tons)	93 125,0	103 218,0	103 030,0	105 858,0	100 504,6	112 326
Volume of imports (in tons)	822 514,0	976 694,0	1 143 866,0	1 175 731,0	1 331 987,4	1 265 692,1
Current account balance (USD million)	-371,7	-346,3	-349,0	-321,9	-418,8	-609,5
Exchange rate BIF/USD (period average)	1 729,1	1 782,9	1 845,6	1 915,1	1 976,0	2 034,3
Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1 766,7	1 808,3	1 881,6	1 946,4	2 006,1	2 063,5
International reserves (USD million, end of péri	102,2	70,3	113,4	94,3	266,6	176,2
International reserves (Month of imports)	1,7	1,0	1,5	1,1	3,2	1,8
MONEY AND CREDIT						
Net foreign assets (BIF million)	-154 400,0	-203 201,0	-206 340,3	-205 016,1	-322 390,5	-561 569,0
Domestic credit (BIF million)	2 005,0	2 369,5	2 827,6	3 463,0	4 307,7	5 892,0
Net credits to the Government	1 112,2	1 337,5	1 618,9	2 025,8	1 930,7	2 535,4
Credits to the economy	892,8	1 032,0	1 208,7	1 437,3	2 377,0	3 356,7
Broad money (M3)	1 499,5	1 797,5	2 202,8	2 733,8	3 289,9	4 367,5
Money and quasi money (M2)	1 340,9	1 326,0	2 014,7	2 526,5	3 035,2	4 067,3
Velocity of the money (GDP/M2, end of period)	4,3	4,5	3,1	2,6	2,5	2,3
Reserve money (growth rate)	38,6	-2,8	23,6	11,6	1,1	44,5
Liquidity providing rate (in %)	2,8	2,4	3,0	3,9	2,9	2,0
Marginal lending rate (in %)	7,1	5,5	5,6	6,9	6,9	5,0
Commercial banks average deposit rates (end o	5,96	5,43	5,28	5,66	6,08	6,15
Treasury securities	14,26	12,57	12,57	12,23	11,15	10,45
Commercial banks average lending rates (end o	16,16	15,47	15,49	15,18	13,40	12,95
FINANCE AND PUBLIC DEBT						
Revenues and grants (as % of GDP)	15,8	17,7	20,0	19,1	19,3	19,5
Expenses (as % of GDP)	20,1	22,2	24,4	25,2	22,1	24,5
Overall fiscal balance (as % of GDP , accrual basis)						
- excluded grants	-6,9	-8,0	-8,4	-9,5	-6,0	-8,5
- included grants	-4,3	-4,5	-4,4	-6,1	-2,8	-5,0
Domestic debt (BIF million)	1 647,9	1 937,8	2 314,9	2 850,4	3 063,2	4 005,3
External debt (in USD million , at the end of peri	440,9	451,8	504,9	538,3	645,6	647,4
External debt service ratio (as % of exports)	5,1	3,2	5,0	5,4	5,3	na
Public external debt (as % of GDP)	13,6	13,8	15,3	15,4	16,8	14,5
GDP at market prices (BIF billion)	5 702,1	5 914,4	6 216,9	6 805,6	7 676,4	9 213,9
P:provisional						
n.a: not available						

Source: BRB