



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic indicators

April 2023

I. INTRODUCTION

The main economic indicators below relate to the developments at the end of April 2023, in the real sector and prices, the public finance, the foreign trade, the exchange rate, the broad money and its counterparts and the main financial soundness indicators.

Year-on-year basis, the real sector was marked by a decrease in industrial production, green leaf tea and the absence of coffee parchment production.

With regard to consumer prices, inflation increased in April 2023 compared to the same period of 2022.

The trade balance deficit worsened. The Burundi Franc depreciated against the US Dollar. The global public finance deficit (excluding grants) has decreased compared to End-April 2022.

Year-on-year basis, the monetary base and money supply accelerated their growth.

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. Nevertheless, the solvency and profitability ratios have deteriorated.

II. PRODUCTION

Year-on-year basis, the industrial production index and the green leaf tea production decreased while there was no production of coffee for the 2022/2023 coffee campaign, in April 2023

II.1 Industrial Production Index

The industrial production index fell by 23.4 percent in April 2023, settling at 132.4 against 172.7 in the corresponding month of 2022, in relation with the decline in the BRARUDI beverages production (-21.4 percent), cigarettes (-24.3 percent) and soaps (-46.3 percent).

Similarly, this index fell by 14.3 percent compared to the previous month, especially in connection with the fall in the BRARUDI beverages production (-11.8 percent), cigarettes (-6.4 percent) and soaps (-54.6 percent).

II.2. Coffee

During April 2023, there has been no coffee production following the end of the 2022/2023 coffee campaign.

II.3. Tea

Year-on-year basis, green leaf tea production decreased by 12.0 percent in April 2023, reaching at 5,716.2 against 6,499.1 tonnes in the same period of 2022 following the poor rainfall. Similarly, cumulative production decreased by 5.1 percent at the end of April

2023, standing at 21,601.4 against 22,752.1 tonnes in the same period of 2022.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year basis, headline inflation stood at 32.6 percent in April 2023, compared with 16.1 percent in the same period of the previous year. This inflation acceleration concerned both food (+48.5 against +19.4 percent) and non-food inflation (+13.5 against +12.2 percent).

The rise in food inflation mainly concerned prices in the sub-headings « vegetables » (69.6 against 12.6 percent), « bread and cereals » and « fruit » (27.1 against 11.4 percent).

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

	avr-22		avr-23	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	147,5	16,1	195,6	32,6
1. Food	154,2	19,4	229,0	48,5
-Bread and cereals	151,0	31,4	219,3	45,2
- Meat	178,7	16,4	200,0	11,9
- Fish and seafood	191,6	18,7	222,4	16,1
- Milk, cheese and eggs	144,0	15,1	162,8	13,1
-Oils and fats	190,8	42,7	239,0	25,3
- Fruits	159,1	11,4	202,2	27,1
- Vegetables	145,0	12,6	245,9	69,6
-Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and	126,5	12,4	122,9	-2,8
-undefined food elsewhere	134,6	6,2	141,4	5,1
2. Non food	140,3	12,2	159,2	13,5
- Alcoholic beverages ,tobacco	126,6	8,2	144,0	13,7
- Clothing and footwear	144,0	10,4	164,2	14,0
- Housing,water,electricity,gas a	153,7	12,1	173,1	12,6
- Furnishing, household equipm	153,5	23,5	176,0	14,7
- Health	168,2	15,4	179,8	6,9
- Transport	140,5	19,6	154,4	9,9
- Communication	110,1	7,9	115,1	4,5
- leisure and culture	135,1	-0,7	177,9	31,7
- Education	151,8	0,6	159,7	5,2
- Restaurants and hotels	124,8	8,1	152,0	21,8
- Other goods and services	135,4	9,7	144,9	7,0
Energy and fuels	181,7	15,1	214,7	18,2
3. Core inflation	143,7	17,5	171,8	19,6

Source: BRB, from INSBU data

The increase in non-food inflation mainly concerned the sub-headings « leisure and culture » (31.7 against -0.7 percent), « restaurants and hotels », (21.8 against 8.1 percent), « clothing and footwear » (14.0 against 10.4 percent), « alcoholic beverages and tobacco » (13.7 against 8.2 percent), housing, water, electricity, gas and fuels » (12.6 against 12.1 percent) and « education » (5.2 against 0.6 percent).

Year-on-year basis, the price index for energy and fuel rose by 18.2 percent in April 2023, compared with 15.1 percent (in the same period of 2022).

Headline inflation excluding food and energy prices, which is the proxy of core inflation, stood at 19.6 percent at the end of April 2023, compared with 17.5 percent for the same period in 2022.

IV. TRADE BALANCE

The trade balance deficit widened further in April 2023, and stood at BIF686,547.1 compared to BIF574,642.1 million in the same period of 2022, following the increase in CIF imports (BIF800,729.8 against BIF701,808.7 million), associated with the drop in CIF exports (BIF114,182.7 against BIF127,166.6 million). However, the coverage rate of imports by exports deteriorated, standing at 14.3 percent compared to 18.1 percent in April 2022.

IV.1 Exports

In April 2023, cumulative exports, decreased in value (-10.2 percent) while they increased in volume (+50.4 percent) compared to the same period of 2022.

In value, the drop in exports concerned primary products (BIF62,789.8 against 88,104.6 million), exports of manufactured products having increased (BIF51,392.9 against BIF39,062.0 million).

The drop in primary products exports is mainly explained by that of tea (BIF15,857.9 against 18,216.1 million), niobium ores (BIF1,602.5 against BIF2,443.7 million) and non-monetary gold (+BIF50,466.6 million). On the other hand, coffee exports increased (BIF44,773.9 against BIF15,551.9 million)

Concerning manufactured products exports, their increase concerned beers (BIF6,637.9 against BIF5,345.4 million), wheat flour (BIF7,382.1 against BIF2,839.4 million), dark glass bottle (BIF3,413.4 against BIF2,488.0 million) and those of cigarettes (BIF6,695.1 against BIF6,466.1 million).

In volume, the increase in exports concerned both primary products (14,453 against 5,842 tonnes) and manufactured products (26,971 against 21,701 tonnes).

IV.2 Imports

In April 2023, cumulative imports increased both in value (+14.1 percent) and in volume (+17.6 percent) compared to the same period of 2022.

In value, the increase in imports concerned imports of intermediary goods (BIF435,894.9 against 322,712.6 million) and capital goods (BIF146,987.1 against BIF119,876.2 million), imports of consumer goods having decreased (BIF217,847.8 against BIF259,219.9 million).

The increase in intermediary goods imports is mainly attributable to the rise in imports of goods intended for agriculture and livestock (BIF106,148.0 against 59,539.7 million), food (BIF46,801.5 against 40,063.9 million), construction (BIF38,621.7 against 32,840.8 million) and mineral oils (BIF168,017.2 against 112,994.6 million). On the other hand, imports of metallurgical goods decreased (BIF36,674.0 against 45,754.2 million).

The increase in imports of capital goods concerned boilers and construction equipment (BIF51,184.4 against 42,097.0 million), parts and tools (BIF12,779.6 against 9,163.9 million), electrical equipment (BIF24,070.8 against 23,545.5 million), and tractors, vehicles and machinery/transport (BIF35,381.0 against 28,434.8 million).

Regarding imports of consumer goods, their decline is attributable to the imports of

textiles (BIF16,160.1 against 47,386.8 million), as well as non-durable pharmaceutical consumer goods (BIF30,819.0 against 42,955.7 million) while those intended for vehicles increased (BIF29,290.5 against 26,381.3 million). However, imports of non-durable consumer goods increased (BIF59,014.2 against 54,405.9 million).

In volume, the increase in imports concerned all categories of imported goods, namely: intermediary goods (336,519 against 275,179 tonnes), capital goods (20,493 against 15,880 tonnes) as well as those of consumer goods (86,192 against 85,783 tonnes).

V. EXCHANGE RATE

The BIF depreciated by 3.01 percent against the US Dollar in April 2023, compared with the same period of 2022, with an average exchange rate of BIF 2,081.41 against BIF 2,022.60 per US Dollar unit.

At the end of the period, the BIF depreciated by 2.91 percent against the US Dollar, with the exchange rate falling from BIF 2,024.63 at the end of April 2022 to BIF 2,083.61 per US Dollar unit at the end of April 2023.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

In April 2023, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) decreased compared to the same period of the previous year, standing at

BIF226,951.9 million against BIF323,838.5 million, following an increase in revenue combined with a decrease in expenditure.

VI.1. Revenue

Public revenue increased by 21.2 percent, standing at BIF130,210.8 million in April 2023 against BIF107,405.7 million in the same period of 2022. This improvement concerned both tax revenue (+BIF17,981.9 million) and non-tax revenue (+BIF4,823.2 million).

Similarly, cumulative revenue increased by 17.0 percent at the end of April 2023, standing at BIF529,225.5 million compared to BIF452,390.0 million in the same period of the previous year, in line with the increase in tax revenue (+BIF54,625.7 million) and non-tax (+BIF22,209.8 million).

VI.2. Expenditure

Expenditure incurred in April 2023 decreased by 12.6 percent compared to the same period of 2022, standing at BIF173,541.9 million against BIF198,612.7 million. Likewise, cumulative expenditure fell slightly (2.6 percent) at the end of April 2023, totalling BIF756,177.3 million compared to BIF776,228.5 million in the same period of 2022.

Cumulative compensation of employees increased by 16.6 percent at the end of April 2023, standing at BIF188,547.1 million compared to BIF161,640.5 million in the

same period of 2022.

VI.3. Public debt

The public debt increased by 20.1 percent at the end of April 2023, going from BIF4,510.6 to 5,417.3 billion, in line with the increase, of the internal debt (+27.9 percent) and external debt (+1.2 percent) in the corresponding period.

Compared to the previous month, public debt fell slightly by 1.1 percent, in connection with the decline in domestic debt (-1.6 percent) while external debt only increased by 0.5 percent.

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year basis, the outstanding domestic debt increased by BIF891,119.4 million at the end of April 2023, rising from BIF3,190.7 to BIF4,081.8 billion, in line with the increase in government debt to the banking sector (+BIF908,219.4 million), notably in the form of advances from the BRB (+BIF637,264.7 million) and Treasury securities (+BIF 248,811.2 million).

Compared to the previous month, the domestic debt decreased by BIF65,248.4 million, in connection with the reduction in the government debt to commercial banks (-BIF21,198.8 million) and BRB (-BIF39,839.6).

VI.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year basis, the outstanding external debt increased by BIF15,531.8 million at the end of April 2023, rising from BIF1,319.9 to 1,335.4 billion, in relation to drawings (+BIF35,213.3 million) and revaluation gains (+BIF26,509.8 million), partially offset by the amortization of principal debt (BIF46,191.2 million).

Compared to the previous month, the external debt slightly accumulated by 0.5 percent at the end of April 2023, settling at BIF1,335.4 against 1,329.0 billion, in relation to revaluation gains (MBIF+ 9,417.4), partially offset by the debt amortization (+BIF2,968.5).

Expressed in US dollars, the external debt fell by USD11.0 million at the end of April 2023, settling at USD641.6 against 652.6 million in the corresponding period of 2022.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

On a year-on-year basis, reserve money and money supply growth accelerated at End-April 2023 relative to the end April 2022.

VII.1. Broad Money

In the 12-months to April 2023, the reserve money increased by 33.4 percent against 13.1 percent at the same period of the previous year, standing at BIF1,132.4 billion from BIF848.9 billion. This acceleration in the reserve money is attributable to the rise in

currency in circulation (BIF124,429.9 against to 63,557.7 million), deposits from other depository corporations (BIF30,667.0 against to 49,032.1 million), deposits from other non-financial corporations (BIF67,677.7 against 3,673.7 million) and miscellaneous deposits in foreign currencies (BIF6,937.4 against 7,750.7 million).

On a monthly basis, the monetary base rose by 11.1 percent in April 2023 against the decline of 10.5 percent a month before.

VII.2. Money supply

Year-on-year basis, the money supply (M3) increased by 28.9 percent in April 2023 against 25.5 percent in the same period of 2022. It stood at BIF4,587.3 billion. This growth resulted from the increase in the M2 monetary aggregate (30.4 against 25.5 percent), while residents' foreign currency deposits decelerated (11.2 against 24.9 percent).

The increase in the M2 aggregate concerned demand deposits in BIF (38.6 against 25.3 percent), term and savings deposits (18.4 against 33.5 percent) and currency outside depository corporations (+25.1 against 10.9 percent).

The acceleration in the demand deposits growth is linked to that of households (45.5 against 22.6 percent), public non-financial corporations (353.3 against -2.6 percent), other non-financial corporations (25.8 against 27.6 percent) and deposits classified in other accounts (7.3 against 22.6 percent). The local

government deposits and those of financial institutions remained marginal in the total demand deposits.

The deceleration in time and savings deposits reflects the slowdown in the household deposits (8.1 against 38.2 percent), public non-financial corporations (-78.8 against 242.2 percent) and deposits classified in other accounts (17.9 against 28.7 percent). However, deposits from other non-financial corporations accelerated their growth (34.0 against 25.9 percent).

Concerning residents' foreign currency deposits, the deceleration in their growth results from that of household deposits (9.4 against +38.2 percent), deposits of other non-financial corporations (10.2 against 33.9 percent) while deposits classified in other accounts increased (21.2 against -21.5 percent).

On a monthly basis, the monetary aggregate M3 grew by 2.4 percent in April 2023 against a slight drop of 0.1 percent a month before.

VII.3. Counterparts

Domestic credit expanded by 36.4 percent at the end of April 2023 against 27.7 percent at the same period of the previous year, standing at BIF6,255.9 billion. This progress is attributable to the rise in net claims on the Government (42.2 percent) following the chemical fertilizer subsidy agreements and the rescheduling of advances, while they had fallen by 3.5 percent at the End-April 2022.

Claims on the economy slowed down their growth rate (32.1 against 67.7 percent).

Year-on-year basis, net foreign assets decreased by BIF452,807.0 million against the decline of 30,416.7 million recorded at the end of April 2022. This deterioration is mainly driven by the decline in gross foreign assets (-BIF274,525.1 million) coupled with the increase in foreign liabilities (BIF178,281.9 million) whereas in the previous period, gross foreign assets had increased by BIF382,834.6 million. Consequently, the official foreign exchange reserves fell by BIF274,338.7 million whereas they had increased at the end of April 2022 (+BIF363,809.7 million). In terms of months of imports, these reserves covered 1.0 months of imports of goods and services against 2.3 months of imports in April 2022.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR

Banking sector activity improved at the end of April 2023, in line with the increase in loans to the economy on the asset side, the increase in customer deposits and interbank operations on the liabilities side.

VIII.1. Assets

Year-on-year basis, banking sector assets grew by 25.8 percent, standing at BIF 6,608.4 billion at the End-April 2023 from BIF 5,309.4 billion at the end-April 2022. This increase resulted from the fact that loans

allocated to the economy increased by 36.1 percent (BIF 3,022.2 billion against BIF 2,221.4 billion). Similarly, loans granted to the government grew by 13.6 percent with illustrative figures of BIF2,068.1 billion from BIF1,820.6 billion.

The share of loans to the economy in total assets increased by 3.4 percentage points, reaching 45.2 percent of banking sector assets in April 2023 from 41.8 percent in April 2022. The loans proportion granted to government grew by 31.0 percent against 34.3 percent

VIII.2. Liabilities

The customer deposits increased by 27.0 percent year-on-year basis, rising to BIF3,991.8 billion in April 2023 against BIF3,142.4 billion in the same month in 2022. Similarly, Central Bank refinancing increased by 3.3 percent, standing at BIF522.1 billion against 505.3 billion at the end of April 2022. In addition, interbank operations increased by 56.3 percent from BIF472.1 billion to BIF737.8 billion at the end of April 2023.

The proportion of deposits in the main liabilities increased slowly with 0.6 percentage point to reach 59.8 percent at the End-April 2023 from 59.2 percent at the End-April 2022. Similarly, the share of inter-banks loans rose to 2.1 percentage points, settling at 11.0 percent at the end of April 2023 against 8.9 percent at the same period in 2022. On the other hand, the share of Central bank refinancing decreased by 1.7 percentage points, from 9.5 to 7.8 percent at the end of

April 2023.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

At the end of April 2023, the banking sector's equity increased compared to the corresponding period of 2022. However, the solvency and profitability ratios deteriorated

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

The equity of the banking sector increased with 21.9 percent at the end of April 2023 completing BIF826.3 from 677.7 billion at the end of April 2022. On the contrary, the core solvency ratio¹ fell at 21.0 percent against 22.7 percent as well as the overall solvency ratio (22.8 percent from 24.2 percent). Moreover, the leverage ratio² decreased to reach 11.4 percent from 12.0 percent.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

Non-performing loans increased with 18.0 percent, year on a year basis, at the end of April 2023 totaling BIF70,108.8 against 59,490.7 million in the corresponding month of 2022. Yet, the overall loan default rate improved to reach 2.3 percent from 2.7 percent.

Regarding, the loan portfolio allocated in some activity sectors', it improved at the end of April 2023, on a year over year basis. The loan default rates in industry declined from

1.2 percent to 0.3 percent, from 2.8 percent to 2.5 percent in trade, from 2.6 percent to 1.8 percent in construction and 10.6 percent to 7.1 percent in tourism. On the other hand, the agricultural sector-oriented loan portfolio failed to improve at the end of April 2023. Its related default rate therefore increased until 2.7 percent against 2.6 percent in the same month of 2022 as well as 2.9 percent from 2.6 percent in equipment sector.

IX.3. Concentration of loans portfolio

The banking sector exposure to large loan risks³ grew by 51.9 percent at the end of April 2023, rising to BIF1,128.3 against 742.8 billion for April 2022. The proportion of main risks in total loans represented 37.3 percent of the overall loan portfolio at the end of April 2023 against 33.4 percent at the end of April 2022. Trade and equipment are the most financed sectors, but they respectively decline in 31.6 percent and 27.1 percent in the overall loan portfolio from 32.2 percent and 28.2 percent at the end of April 2022. Outstanding loans as allocated to the both sectors totaled BIF995.1 and 818.5 billion respectively at the end of April 2023 against BIF699.1 and 613,3 billion.

IX.4. Profitability

The Banking Sector's Gross Income rose slowly by 11.8 percent, year on year basis. Such a gross income achieved BIF139.8

¹ The minimum regulatory threshold is 12.5 percent for the base solvency ratio and 14.5 percent for the overall solvency ratio).

² The minimum threshold is 5 percent for the leverage ratio

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

billion at the end of April 2023 against BIF125.1 billion at the end of April 2022. On the contrary, the net result declined by 11.1 percent from BIF 57.8 billion at the end of April 2022 to BIF 51.4 billion at the end of April 2023. Likewise, return on assets (ROA) and on equity (ROE) also fell respectively by 0.8 and 6.2 percent at the end of April 2023 against 1.1 and 8.5 percent at the end of April 2022.

IX.5. Liquidity

The Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)⁴ in BIF decreased slightly, setting at 169.2 percent at the end of April 2023 against 170.6 percent at

the end of April 2022. Meanwhile, the short-term liquidity ratio in foreign currencies fell down evidencing 142.2 percent compared to 166.0 percent at the end of April 2022.

The large deposits grew to reach 26.9 percent, standing at BIF1,786.9 billion at the end of April 2023 from BIF1,408.5 billion at the end of April 2022.

The proportion of the 10 large deposits⁵ in total deposits showed by 0.1 percentage point settling at 44.7 percent at the end of April 2023 against 44.8 percent at the end of April 2022.

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 are the sum of the deposits of the first 10 depositors in each credit institution

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

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	122,7	156,3	172,7	129,5	154,5	132,4
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (accumulation in T) (1)	8 552,2	8 552,2	8 552,2	23 125,9	23 125,9	23 125,9
3. Production of Tea (accumulation in T of tea leaves)	10 215,7	16 253,0	22 752,1	10 265,0	15 885,2	21 601,4
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	140,4	142,0	147,9	180,1	188,3	195,6
5. Inflation rate	13,4	12,9	16,1	28,2	32,6	32,6
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	191 559,2	344 984,3	452 390,0	212 384,2	399 008,3	529 225,5
1.1. Tax revenue	175 793,5	311 167,6	997 259,1	183 411,7	347 805,2	455 244,5
1.2. Non-tax revenue	15 765,7	33 816,6	51 771,2	28 972,5	51 203,1	73 980,9
1.3. Exceptional receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Expenditure	289 452,7	577 615,9	778 897,9	326 162,5	572 227,8	756 177,3
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	81 065,3	121 326,5	161 640,5	93 471,7	139 631,8	188 547,1
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	4 556 980,3	4 516 840,6	4 541 115,0	5 478 669,0	5 476 052,0	5 417 252,5
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	3 229 655,0	3 192 602,3	3 218 490,1	4 136 500,0	4 147 052,7	4 081 804,3
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	2 046 154,0	2 040 766,5	2 033 104,8	2 284 962,7	2 292 403,5	2 264 816,0
BRB ordinary advance	57 950,6	32 028,5	57 950,6	-	-	-
3.2. External debt outstanding	1 327 325,3	1 324 238,3	1 322 624,9	1 342 169,0	1 328 999,3	1 335 448,2
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	659,3	656,2	653,9	648,0	640,1	641,6
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	2 770,4	4 340,0	5 282,0	10 453,0	15 297,1	3 455,8
including amortization	2 068,6	2 780,9	4 330,7	9 008,0	12 634,9	2 968,5
3.4. Drawings on external loans	28 872,7	4 528,1	4 593,4	-	-	-
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	955 156,9	848 910,8	848 910,8	1138148,2(p)	1019155,3(p)	1132453,2(p)
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	3 448 477,8	3 460 405,9	3 561 318,6	4483134,8(p)	4480388,5(p)	4587335(p)
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	3 159 311,9	3 172 539,2	3 295 248,3	4194829,6(p)	4122170,2(p)	4291514,6(p)
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	4 567 299,7	4 477 581,6	4 590 906,6	6122422,7(p)	6057442,8(p)	6255934,4(p)
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	2 068 986,3	1 916 082,7	1 946 301,4	2772029(p)	2637236,9(p)	2763214,4(p)
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	- 339 075,1	- 308 174,8	- 279 254,9	-594380,4(p)	-585170,5(p)	-732061,9(p)
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	90 000,0	-	-	-	-	-
6.2. Injecting liquidity	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	3,9	3,9	3,9	2,8	3,8	4,4
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	4,5	4,2	4,6	3,45	3,67	3,8
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	4,6	4,5	4,7	4,3	4,4	4,3
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.5. Injecting liquidity	3,3	3,9	3,7	2,0	2,0	2,0
7.6. Marginal lending facility	6,8	6,8	6,9	6,9	7,5	7,6
7.7. Interbank market	5,7	5,7	6,0	2,3	2,2	2,9
7.8. Deposit interest rates	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,2	6,0	6,0
7.9. Lending interest rates	13,3	13,1	13,2	13,3	12,9	12,8
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOI)	83 499,60	107 747,60	125 120,6	50 396,5	86 159,7	114 182,7
including petroleum products	8 696,1	14 557,1	15 578,2	24 468,60	39 216,80	44 773,9
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	12 564,0	20 845,0	32 550,1	16 914,0	32 051,0	41 423,0
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	228,6	178,8	213,2	152,6	157,7	168,6
- BIF/Kg	9 582,9	7 839,4	10 142,6	6 937,0	7 211,4	7 738,3
1.3. Coffee sold d(in BIF million)	10 812,0	15 588,1	18 467,8	28 136,2	35 803,8	40 310,1
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	302 771,7	515 900,8	725 362,9	372 818,7	587 370,6	800 729,8
including petroleum products	43 064,2	86 679,2	114 298,2	65 812,2	102 012,9	168 017,2
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	166 329,0	284 564,0	371 837,0	200 227,0	319 384,0	443 204,0
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	86,5	87,9	89,0	89,3	89,1	87,2
3.1.2. Real	95,2	96,5	101,1	117,5	122,1	123,8
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	2 015,4	2 020,4	2 024,63	2 073,4	2 079,0	2 083,6
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	2 013,3	2 018,0	2 022,60	2 071,3	2 076,3	2 081,4
(1): the coffee campaign starts in April and ends in March of the following year						
(p) : Provisional						
n.a. : not available						
- : Data not available.						

Source: BRB

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

	Commercial banks			Others financial corporations			Banking sector		
	April-22	April-23	change in %	April-22	April-23	change in %	April-22	April-23	change in %
I. ASSETS	5,202,499.0	6,515,873.0	25.2	106,859.1	164,524.3	54.0	5,309,358.1	6,680,397.3	25.8
I.1. MAIN ASSETS	4,473,875.6	5,496,717.7	22.9	91,257.0	135,555.3	48.5	4,565,132.6	5,632,272.9	23.4
A. Liquid assets	2,339,379.5	2,599,756.0	11.1	4,384.1	10,343.5	135.9	2,343,763.6	2,610,099.5	11.4
. Cash	114,440.4	83,151.0	- 27.3	14.9	12.0	- 19.3	114,455.3	83,163.0	- 27.3
. Balance in B.R.B.	233,057.0	335,522.4	44.0	219.1	5,567.9	2,441.7	233,276.1	341,090.3	46.2
. Interbank claims	173,889.2	115,565.9	- 33.5	1,533.2	2,179.3	42.1	175,422.4	117,745.1	- 32.9
. Loan to government	1,817,929.9	2,065,516.7	13.6	2,617.0	2,584.4	- 1.2	1,820,609.8	2,068,101.1	13.6
. Treasury securities	1,710,034.4	1,849,858.3	8.2	2,617.0	2,584.4	- 1.2	1,712,651.3	1,852,442.7	8.2
. Other securities	107,958.5	215,658.4	99.8	-	-	-	107,958.5	215,658.4	99.8
B. Loans	2,134,496.1	2,896,961.7	35.7	86,872.9	125,211.7	44.1	2,221,369.0	3,022,173.4	36.1
. Short term	986,853.8	1,307,086.3	32.4	767.5	1,542.1	100.9	987,621.2	1,308,628.4	32.5
. Medium term	578,200.9	564,329.9	- 2.4	8,286.0	46,317.9	459.0	586,486.9	610,647.8	4.1
. Long term	569,441.4	1,025,545.6	80.1	77,819.5	77,351.7	- 0.6	647,260.9	1,102,897.2	70.4
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.2. Fixed assets	219,868.5	329,803.8	50.0	3,141.9	12,402.2	294.7	223,010.5	342,206.0	53.4
I.3. Others assets	508,754.9	689,351.6	35.5	12,460.1	16,566.8	33.0	521,215.0	705,918.4	35.4
II. LIABILITIES	5,202,499.0	6,515,873.0	25.2	106,859.1	164,524.3	54.0	5,309,358.1	6,680,397.3	25.8
II.1. Main liabilities	4,061,342.2	5,155,798.7	26.9	58,479.9	95,861.4	63.9	4,119,822.1	5,251,660.0	27.5
. Customer deposits	3,108,101.0	3,934,331.4	26.6	34,315.9	57,486.7	67.5	3,142,416.9	3,991,818.2	27.0
. amongst: Ten large deposits	1,408,453.3	1,786,926.5	26.9	-	-	-	1,408,453.3	1,786,926.5	26.9
. Borrowing from B.R.B. (Refinancing)	484,918.2	487,939.0	0.6	20,360.0	34,112.6	67.5	505,278.2	522,051.6	3.3
. Interbank liabilities	468,323.0	733,528.2	56.6	3,804.0	4,262.0	12.0	472,127.0	737,790.2	56.3
II.2. Capital and reserves	557,083.9	667,249.8	19.8	24,743.8	29,379.6	18.7	581,827.7	696,629.4	19.7
II.3. Other liabilities	584,072.9	692,824.6	18.6	23,635.4	39,283.3	66.2	607,708.3	732,107.9	20.5
III. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR									
Capital adequacy									
. Tier 1 capital (in BIF billion)	614,262.5	733,895.3	19.5	22,151.3	26,814.9	21.1	636,413.8	760,710.3	19.5
. Total regulatory capital (in BIF bill)	650,876.9	792,866.1	21.8	26,827.2	33,438.5	24.6	677,704.1	826,304.6	21.9
. Risk weighted assets	2,691,411.6	3,464,405.3	28.7	113,835.0	155,318.2	36.4	2,805,246.6	3,619,723.5	29.0
. Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (thresh)	22.8	21.2	- 7.5	19.5	17.3	- 11.3	22.7	21.0	- 7.5
. Total regulatory capital adequacy rat	24.2	22.9	- 5.4	23.6	21.5	- 9.3	24.2	22.8	- 5.4
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 5%)	11.8	11.3	- 4.2	20.7	16.3	- 21.2	12.0	11.4	- 4.2
Loan concentration									
. Large exposures	740,564.2	1,122,489.8	51.6	2,306.5	5,764.3	149.9	742,870.7	1,128,254.1	51.9
. Large exposures to Loans ratio (%)	34.7	38.7	11.2	2.7	4.6	67.0	33.4	37.3	11.1
. Loans to Assets ratio (%)	41.0	44.5	10.9	81.3	76.1	- 6.1	41.8	45.2	10.8
. Government claims to assets ratio	34.9	31.7	- 9.2	2.4	1.6	- 33.3	34.3	31.0	- 9.3
. Government Loans/Tier 1 capital	296.0	281.4	- 4.7	11.8	9.6	- 18.6	286.1	271.9	- 5.3
Quality of loan portfolio									
. Past due loans	191,714.0	237,748.3	24.0	1,214.0	2,119.2	74.6	192,927.9	239,867.4	24.3
. Special mention loans	133,370.3	169,266.2	26.9	66.9	392.5	486.9	133,437.2	169,658.6	27.1
. Non performing loans	58,343.6	68,482.1	17.4	1,147.1	1,726.7	50.5	59,490.7	70,208.8	18.0
. Substandard loans	19,567.6	19,288.7	- 1.4	734.5	556.2	- 24.3	20,302.1	19,844.9	- 2.3
. Doubtful loans	13,915.6	22,517.8	61.8	320.9	545.3	69.9	14,236.5	23,063.1	62.0
. Loss loans	24,860.4	26,675.7	7.3	91.7	625.1	581.4	24,952.2	27,300.8	9.4
. Loan loss provisions	29,429.3	33,887.7	15.1	398.8	1,009.0	153.0	29,828.1	34,896.8	17.0
. Non performing loan rate	2.7	2.4	- 11.1	1.3	1.4	7.7	2.7	2.3	- 11.1
. Impairment rate	9.0	8.2	- 8.9	1.4	1.7	21.4	8.7	7.9	- 8.9
. Provisioning rate	50.4	49.5	- 1.8	34.8	58.4	67.8	50.1	49.7	- 1.8
Liquidity									
. LCR* in BIF (threshold 100%)	170.6	169.2	- 0.8	-	-	-	170.6	169.2	- 0.8
. LCR in f.c.** (threshold 100%)	166.0	142.2	- 14.3	-	-	-	166.0	142.2	- 14.3
. Loans/ Customer deposits	68.7	73.6	7.0	253.2	217.8	- 15.7	70.7	75.7	7.0
. Stable funds /Fixed Assets (thresh)	88.2	95.0	8.0	234.9	338.7	44.2	90.1	98.7	8.0
. Ten large deposits/ Customer dep	45.3	45.4	0.2	-	-	-	44.8	44.8	0.0
Profitability and performance									
. Income before tax	58,949.6	66,190.3	12.3	2,661.5	2,743.0	3.1	61,611.1	68,933.3	11.9
. Net income	56,078.8	49,689.7	- 11.4	1,748.6	1,721.0	- 1.6	57,827.4	51,410.7	- 11.1
. Gross Income	121,478.2	134,823.0	11.0	3,586.8	4,972.6	38.6	125,065.0	139,795.6	11.8
. ROA	1.08	0.76	- 29.6	1.64	1.05	- 35.4	1.1	0.8	- 29.6
. ROE	8.62	6.27	- 27.1	6.52	5.15	- 21.2	8.5	6.2	- 27.1

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 period)	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 of period)	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 of period)	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 period)	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