

I. INTRODUCTION

The following main economic indicators are related to the developments at the end of February 2019, in the real sector and prices, the public finance, the foreign trade, the exchange rate, the broad money and its counterparts, the main financial soundness indicators.

Year-on-year basis, the real sector was characterized by a decrease of industrial production, while tea and coffee production increased. The inflation declined in February 2019 compared to the same period in 2018.

The fiscal deficit and the trade balance worsened. Burundi Franc depreciated against the US Dollar.

The monetary sector was characterized by an increase of the both, reserve money and money supply. The balance sheet of the banking sector rose at the end of February 2019 compared to the same period in 2018; the deposits and credit to private sector also increased. In terms of financial soundness, the banking sector remained sufficiently capitalized, solvent and profitable.

II. PRODUCTION

Year-on-year basis, the industrial production and coffee production for 2018/2019 campaign and green tea harvest increased at the end of February 2019.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

The industrial production index fell year-on-year by 11.4%, amounting to 97.6 in February 2019 from 110.1 in February

2018, particularly due to the drop of BRARUDI beverages (-14.4%) and cigarettes (-24.3%).

Compared to the previous month, the index sharply decreased by 20.8%, standing to 97.6 from 123.2, mainly due to the decline of BRARUDI beverages (-32.7%), paints (-13.4%) and soaps (-4.6%).

II.2. Coffee

The production of the 2018/2019 season increased by 51% at the end of February 2019 compared to the same period of the previous season, from 21,535 to 32,543 T.

II.3. Tea

The green tea leaves harvest rose by 21.8% in February 2019 compared to the previous month, from 4,608.7 to 5,613.6 T. Compared to the same period of the previous year, the production of tea increased by 26.2% (5,613.6 against 4,448.8T).

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year, inflation fell down in February 2019 (-4.1 against -1.3%). This decline concerned food inflation (-10.9 against -8.7%), while non-food inflation rose at a slower pace (+3.1 against + 8.5%).

The fall of food inflation was mainly due to lower prices for sub-headings: "Breads and cereals" (-12.2 against -9.4%), "Vegetables" (-17.3 against 15.2%) and "Fish and seafood" (2.9 against 30.8).

The deceleration of non-food inflation concerned the sub-headings, particularly: "alcoholic beverages and tobacco" (+0.9 against + 5.1%), "Articles of clothing

and footwear" (+2.5 against + 8.4%), "Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" (+5.3 against + 10.8%), "Furniture, household goods and household maintenance" (+2.5 against + 9.1%), "Transportation" (+3.5 against + 13.1%), "Leisure and culture" (+4.0 against + 8.1%), "Education" (+2.7 against + 33.3%) and "Restaurants and hotels" (0.8 against 5.3%).

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

	févr-18		févr-19	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	113,4	-1,3	108,8	-4,1
1. Food	114,1	-8,7	101,7	-10,9
-Bread and cereals	118,4	-9,4	103,9	-12,2
- Meat	114,0	8,4	118,0	3,5
- Fish	130,6	30,8	134,4	2,9
- Milk, cheese and eggs	109,0	4,1	112,8	3,5
-Oils and fats	104,3	-0,1	107,1	2,7
- Fruits	116,3	-1,6	118,9	2,2
- Vegetables	112,5	-15,2	93,0	-17,3
-Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	107,3	-9,7	107,8	0,5
-undefined food elsewhere	107,2	1,3	113,0	5,4
2. Non food	112,9	8,5	116,4	3,1
- Alcoholic beverages ,tobacco	113,0	5,1	114,0	0,9
- clothing and footwear	115,0	8,4	117,9	2,5
- Housing,water,electricity,gas and other fuels	115,6	10,8	121,7	5,3
- Furnishing, household equipment and routine	114,9	9,1	117,8	2,5
- Health	105,9	4,2	114,0	7,6
- Transport	115,6	13,1	119,7	3,5
- Communication	100,8	0,2	101,8	1,0
- leisure and culture	112,3	8,1	116,8	4,0
- Education	135,4	33,3	139,0	2,7
- Hotels, Restaurant and café	110,9	5,3	111,8	0,8
- Other goods and services	111,0	7,4	117,3	5,7
Energy and fuels	126,3	23,6	135,9	7,6
3. Core Inflation	112,1	2,6	111,9	-0,2

Source: BRB based on data of ISTEERU

Year-on-year basis, the price index combining the prices of energy, fuel and other fuels increased at a slower pace (+ 7.6% against + 23.6%).

Year-on-year, headline inflation excluding food prices and energy, which is the proxy for core inflation declined (-0.2 against + 2.6%).

IV. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the fiscal deficit (excluding grants) worsened in February 2019, from BIF 9.310.7 to BIF 62.457 million due to the increase of expenditure than government revenue.

IV.1. Revenue

Government revenue in February 2019 increased by 6.1% compared to the same period in 2018, from BIF 62,945.1 to BIF 66,765.74 million. This increase concerned tax revenue (BIF 8.281.8 million), while non-tax revenue decreased by BIF 4,461.2 million.

IV.2. Expenditure

In February 2019, expenditure incurred increased by BIF 56,967 million compared to the same month in 2018, amounting to BIF 129,222.8 against BIF 72,255.8 million. Year-over-year basis, compensation of employee rose by 9.2%, from BIF 33,737.9 to BIF 36,827.1 million.

IV.3. Public debt

Public debt rose by 15.7% in February 2019, amounting to BIF 2,806.4 billion against BIF 2,425.3 billion recorded in the corresponding month in 2018, following the increase of domestic debt (+ 22.6%).

Compared to the previous month, the outstanding public debt also rose by +2.2%, mainly driven by the increase of domestic debt (+ 3.1%) while external debt slightly rose (+ 0.1%).

IV.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year basis, the domestic debt sharply increased by BIF 368,927.9 million, amounting to BIF 2,004.4 billion from BIF 1,635.5 billion in February 2019, following the rise of Government debt towards the banking sector especially Treasury securities (+BIF 329,934.9 million).

The outstanding domestic debt also increased month to month by BIF 59,781.6 million, amounting to BIF 2,004.4 billion from BIF 1,944.6 billion following the increase of Government debt towards the banking sector (+BIF 55.308.4 million).

IV.3.2. External Debt

The outstanding external debt also increased year-on-year by BIF 12,172.5 million, amounting to BIF 802,031.7 million in February 2019 from BIF 789,859.3 million as a result of an increase of drawings (+BIF 22,780.4 million) and revaluation gains (+BIF 1,711.4 million) which exceeded the depreciation of the debt in the principal (BIF 12,319.4 million).

The external debt slightly rose by 0.1% compared to the previous month, standing to BIF 802,031.7 million against BIF 801,335.4 million, due to the increase of drawings (BIF 572.6 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 2,361.4 million) which exceeded the depreciation of the debt in the principal (BIF 2,277.7 million).

Expressed in US Dollar, the outstanding external debt fell by USD 5.1 million, year-on-year basis, amounting to USD 440.9 million in February 2019 against USD 446.0 million in the corresponding month in 2018.

V. EXTERNAL TRADE

The total volume of trade (exports and imports of goods) slightly dropped by 0.1% in February 2019 compared to the same month in 2018.

Imports increased by BIF 44,648.7 million, standing to BIF 263,845.5 million in February 2019 from BIF 219,196.3 million in February 2018. Exports decreased by BIF 45,100.4 million, standing to BIF 41,928.0 from BIF 87,028.3 million in the same period of the previous year. As result, trade deficit widened to BIF 221,917.0 from BIF 132,167.9 MBIF.

V.1 Exports

The value of cumulative exports fell year-on-year by 51.8% in February 2019 while they increased in volume by 10.6%.

The decrease in value of exports concerned primary goods which fell down to BIF 31,855.0 million from BIF 77,594.8 million, following the decline of non-monetary gold exports by BIF 42,974.7 million. However, exports of manufactured goods slightly increased, standing to BIF 10,073.0 from BIF 9,433.6 million.

The rise in volume mainly concerned both primary goods (7,692 against 7,074 tonnes) and manufactured goods (11,479 against 10,266 tonnes).

V.2 Imports

Year-on-year, the cumulative imports rose by 20.4% in value while it increased by 3.5% in volume in February 2019. The increase affected both intermediate goods, capital goods and consumer goods.

The value of intermediate goods increased, amounting to BIF 116,463.0 million in February 2019 compared to BIF 97,184.3 million recorded in the corresponding month in 2018, capital goods reached BIF 51,657.0 million from BIF 41,881.0 million and consumer goods stood at BIF 95,725.0 BIF from 80,131.0 million.

The increase of intermediate goods imports concerned food goods (+BIF 7,319.0 million), metallurgy (+BIF 5,473.2 million) and construction equipment (+BIF 6,597.4 million). The increase of capital goods mainly concerned tractors, vehicles and transport gears (+BIF 6,018.0 million), and boilers and mechanical machines (+BIF 4,433.6 million).

The increase of consumer goods was mainly supported by imports of pharmaceutical goods (+BIF 9,437.4 million) and vehicles (+BIF 4,050.6 million).

The intermediate goods grew to 125.575 tonnes in volume in February 2019 from 118.544 tonnes in February 2018 while capital goods reached 6.682 tonnes compared 6.357 tonnes recorded in February 2018.

VI. EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the same period in 2018, the BIF exchange rate against the US Dollar depreciated by 2.70% in February 2019, standing to 1.818.90 against BIF 1.771.05 for a unit of US Dollar.

At the end of the period, the BIF exchange rate against the US Dollar depreciated by

2.76%, reaching 1,821.56 against BIF 1,772.51 for a unit of US Dollar at the end of February 2018.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

Year-on-year basis, reserve money and broad money rose at the end of February 2019 due to the expansion in net domestic assets.

VII.1. Reserve Money

The reserve money increased by 7.5% at the end of February 2019, amounted to BIF 586,037.1 million from BIF 544,979.7 million in the same period in 2018. This increase concerned the currency outside the Central Bank (+BIF 34,973.5 million), the deposits of commercial banks (+BIF 4,277.0 million) and those of NGO's (+BIF 7,217.7 million). On the other hand, the deposits of public non-financial corporations (-BIF 1,553.1 million), microfinance institutions (-BIF 1.575,5 million) and other financial corporations 'deposits (-BIF 1,118.8 million) decreased.

VII.2. Broad money

Year-on-year basis, the extended broad money (M3) rose by 20.4% at the end February 2019, from BIF 1,546.9 billion to BIF 1,862.6 billion. This growth was on account of the increase of money supply M2 (+21.7%) and deposits of residents denominated in foreign currencies (+9.8%).

The increase of money supply M2 was driven by demand deposits (+26.9%), time and savings deposits (+15.6%) as well as currency outside banks (+14.2%).

The rise of demand deposits denominated in BIF was mainly due to the increase occurred in deposits of other non-financial corporations (+BIF 175,405.1 million) and households (+BIF 28,294.3 million) and those classified in other deposits (+BIF 9,644.8 million). On the other hand, deposits of other financial corporations (- BIF 3,217.0 million) and those of public non-financial corporations (- BIF 2,093.7 million) declined.

The increase of time and savings deposits is linked to the progress of deposits of households (+ BIF 26,155.9 million), other non-financial corporations (+ BIF 25,927.1 million) and those classified in “other deposits” (+BIF 13,533.2 million). By contrast, deposit of public non-financial corporations and other financial corporations declined by BIF 4,554.3 million and BIF 4,246.6 million respectively.

The rise of residents’ deposits denominated in foreign currencies was driven by those of households (+BIF 10,822.3 million), other non-financial corporations (+BIF 693.5 million) and those classified in other deposits (+ BIF 8,103.6 million). By contrast, deposits of public non-financial corporations declined by BIF 3,308.0 million.

VII.3. Counterparts

Year-on-year basis, domestic credit grew by 18.2% at the end of February 2019, from BIF 2,050.7 billion to BIF 2,424.6 billion, as a result of the increase of net claims on government (+23.2%) and claims on the economy (+12.0%).

The progress of net claims on government was mainly driven by the rising of Treasury bills and bonds held by commercial banks (+ BIF 320,927.9 million).

Year -on year basis, net foreign assets and official reserves declined by 59.7 and 33.4% respectively, at the end of February 2019. These reserves covered 1.0 month of imports of goods at the end of February 2019 compared with 1.4 month recorded in the corresponding period in 2018.

VIII. BANKING SECTOR’S MAIN INDICATORS

At the end of February 2019, the banking sector’s balance sheet increased. Compared to the same period of the previous year, deposits and credit also increased. In terms of soundness, the banking sector remained well capitalized, solvent and profitable.

VIII.1. Assets

Year-on-year basis, total banking sector assets increased by 19.6%, from BIF 2,254.9 to BIF 2,696.0 billion in February 2019, following the increase of Treasury securities. Compared to the same period in 2018, the treasury securities increased by 49.6%, established at BIF 1,031.4 against BIF 689.3 million.

At the same period, the total amount loans rose by 15.2%, from BIF 814,189.1 to BIF 937,665.4 million at the end of February 2019.

The share of Treasury securities in the total assets increased, from 30.6% to 38.3% at the end of February 2019. However, the share of loans to the private sector in the total assets stood at 40.7% at

the end of February 2019 against 43.7% in the same period in 2018.

VIII.2. Liabilities

Compared to the same period of the previous year, total deposits increased by 24.8% from BIF 1,257.7 billion to BIF 1,569.5 billion at the end of February 2019. During the same period, the Central Bank refinancing rose by 51.1%, from BIF 162, 294.5 to BIF 245,170.0 million in February 2019.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

In February 2019, the banking sector has sound indicators and complied with all prudential standards. Even though loans portfolio improved, the banking sector remained well-capitalized and the profits indicators increased.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

At the end of February 2019, the banking sector was adequately capitalized and has enough capital buffers to absorb inherent risks. The total capital Tier 2 and the core capital Tier 1 adequacy ratios remained above the regulatory requirement that encompasses the capital buffers requirement of 12.5 and 14.5% respectively.

The core capital adequacy ratio and the global capital adequacy increased, from 22.6 to 25.7% and from 25.6 to 28.0% respectively year-on-year basis.

Over the same period, the leverage ratio was 10.7% against 11.3% at the end of February 2018 with a minimum standard of 5%.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

Compared to February 2018, the quality of the loans portfolio improved; the impairment rate decreased from 20.0% to 16.5% at the end of February 2019. Likewise, the overdue loans decreased by 4.8% from BIF 162,900.2 million in February 2018 to 138,473.2 in the February 2019.

An analysis of loans by class shows that watch loans increased by 52.1%, established at MBIF 67,539.6 against 44,401.2 in the same period in 2018. However, the substandard (57.9%), doubtful (63.8%) and loss loans (7.7%) decreased year -on- year respectively.

The rate of impairment of loans in Tourism and hotel sector was 31.1% against 52.0% in the same period in 2018. Agriculture and trade sectors have impairment's rates of 5.1% and 10.2% respectively against 10.4 and 12.8% in the same period whereas "construction" and "manufacturing" sectors have impairment rates of 8.4% and 12.4% against 15.1 and 20.1 % respectively.

Given that high rate of impairment, the banking sector was more cautious and made a lot of provisions in order to face potential losses.

The provisioning rate was 86.8% at the end of February 2019 against 78.8 in the same period in 2018.

The concentration risk towards the large exposure was more important than in the same period in 2018. Loans to large exposures were 26.5% of total credit, against 20.2% in February 2018. However, the banking sector faces a concentration

risk towards “trade” sector which has 25.7% of total loans against 28.1% in the same period in 2018.

IX.3. Profitability

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the banking sector’s profitability increased. Indeed, the sectoral net profit increased from BIF 9,314.0 million to BIF 16,845.1 million at the end of February 2019. The net banking income rose by 17.8%, from BIF 31,228.0 million to BIF 36,799.6 million in February 2019.

The return-on-Assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE) increased from 0.4% to 0.6 % and from 3.2% to 5.4% respectively from February 2018 to February 2019.

IX.4. Liquidity

At the end of February 2018, the short term liquidity ratios both in local and in foreign currency remained above the regulatory threshold of 100% (outstanding high quality liquid assets on cash outflow) established respectively at 250.5 and 113.0%.

However, the banking sector undergoes relatively high concentration risks on deposits, since only the share of ten deposits has 45.6% of total deposits in February 2019 against 35.0% in the same period in 2018.

APPENDIX1: SELECTED MONTHLY INDICATORS

	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	149,4	129,4	110,1	121,0	123,2	97,6
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T)	22 009,0	21 717,5	21 583,0	30 633,0	32 543,0	32 813,0
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	44 988,8	4 448,4	5 299,6	50 814,4	5 613,6	9 748,4
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	115,4	114,2	113,4	109,0	109,9	108,8
5. Inflation rate	10,0	6,1	-1,3	-5,6	-3,8	-4,1
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	754 142,6	62 945,1	121 523,5	836 889	66 766	134 193,5
1.1. Tax revenue	699 090,9	54 846,0	109 972,5	770 878	63 128	124 667,7
1.2. Non-tax revenue	55 051,7	8 099,2	11 551,0	66 011	3 638	9 525,8
1.3. Exceptional receipts	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	0	0,0
2. Expenditure	1 128 543,1	72 255,8	200 752,0	1 293 305	129 223	245 485,5
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	385 815,5	33 737,9	67 528,7	408 657	36 827	73 263,9
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	2 426 579,1	2 403 288,1	2 429 609,1	2 707 728	2 766 698	2 826 057,7
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	1 649 286,6	1 615 301,0	1 639 749,8	1 911 446	1 944 880	2 004 661,5
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	829 763,9	839 987,2	860 401,8	1 080 735	1 149 704	1 190 336,7
BRB ordinary advance	194 279,5	154 611,4	156 799,4	210 409	174 199	195 688,4
3.2. External debt outstanding	777 292,5	787 987,1	789 859,3	796 282	821 818	821 396,1
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	441,1	446,2	446,0	441	454	451,6
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	321,8	1 137,8	2 179,4	0	551	4 655,8
including amortization	0,0	848,3	1 425,4	0	411	3 345,5
3.4. Drawings on external loans	0,0	0,0	0,0	3 043	1 044	572,6
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	580 870,9	560 392,5	544 979,7	564 828,8	518 679,5	586 037,1
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	1 499 512,9	1 518 403,7	1 551 244,2	1 801 537	1 837 276	1 862 852,9
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	1 340 926,6	1 360 423,8	1 385 227,2	1 630 027	1 664 501	1 680 524,7
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	2 004 966,2	2 001 913,6	2 055 013,5	2 375 597	2 366 384	2 424 917,8
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	1 112 214,4	1 110 381,1	1 139 112,7	1 336 983	1 350 294	1 398 874,1
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	-154 400,0	-177 508,5	-128 269,4	-204 852,9	-238 326,4	-204 845,3
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	159 990,0	174 680,0	172 670,0	248 180	247 530	267 170,0
6.2. Injecting liquidity	0,0	0,0	0,0			
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	5,1	4,91	4,12	2,5	2,49	2,50
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	5,4	5,49	5,43	2,5	2,61	2,66
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	6,3	6,13	5,93	3,7	3,54	3,33
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	0,0	0,00	0,00	0,0	0,00	0,00
7.5. Injecting liquidity	2,8	2,75	2,54	2,4	2,48	2,28
7.6. Marginal lending facility	7,1	7,02	6,98	5,5	5,53	5,50
7.7. Interbank market	4,0	3,77	3,64	3,3	3,11	0,00
7.8. Deposit interest rates	6,0	5,90	5,81	5,4	5,33	5,24
7.9. Lending interest rates	16,2	16,13	16,08	15,5	15,54	15,66
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	298 500,1	30 445,7	87 224,2	296 108,8	20 249	41 928,0
including Arabica coffee	63 433,4	12 138,4	15 750,8	69 804	7 453	17 516,1
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	93 125,1	9 302,0	15 776,8	88 557	8 358	19 171,3
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	107,0	103,7	114,0	101,1	85,0	72,7
- BIF/Kg	4 046,9	4 013,7	4 397,9	3 955,6	3 328,9	2 860,9
1.3. Coffee sold d(in BIF million)	44 152,9	7 664,4	6 151,6	59 183	8 895	26 684,7
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	1 307 187,7	111 490,9	218 049,7	1 406 297	132 446	263 845,5
including petroleum products	218 454,6	20 919,7	45 198,8	274 129	21 561	35 334,4
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	822 513,7	93 218,2	168 070,0	942 993	79 234	176 852,3
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	102,0	89,4	88,4	105,3	na	na
3.1.2. Real	101,6	98,3	96,2	94,4	na	na
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1 766,7	1 769,6	1 772,5	1 808,3	1 815,7	1 821,6
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	1 765,1	1 768,2	1 771,1	1 805,4	1 811,9	1 818,9
(p) : Provisional n.a. : not available						

Source: BRB

APPENDIX 2: MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR IN FEBRUARY 2019 (in BIF million).

	Banking Sector			Financial Institutions			Total Banking sector		
	2/28/2018	2/28/2019	Variation in %	2/28/2018	2/28/2019	Variation in %	2/28/2018	2/28/2019	Variation in %
I. ASSETS	2,096,114.5	2,517,896.1	20.1	158,773.7	178,134.4	12.2	2,254,888.2	2,696,030.5	19.6
MAIN ASSETS	1,747,636.7	2,157,596.7	23.5	116,700.2	144,552.5	23.9	1,864,336.9	2,302,149.1	23.5
A. Liquid assets	1,044,690.1	1,352,293.2	29.4	5,457.7	12,190.5	123.4	1,050,147.8	1,364,483.8	29.9
. Cash	70,589.2	67,311.4	- 4.6	0.1	32.9	32,757.0	70,589.3	67,344.2	- 4.6
. B.R.B.	207,181.2	206,351.7	- 0.4	117.2	1,136.0	869.3	207,298.4	207,487.7	0.1
. Holding in banks and Fis	77,649.9	55,114.6	- 29.0	5,340.4	3,121.2	- 41.6	82,990.3	58,235.8	- 29.8
. Treasury bills and bonds	689,269.8	1,023,515.6	48.5	-	7,900.5	-	689,269.8	1,031,416.1	49.6
B. Loans	702,946.6	805,303.4	14.6	111,242.5	132,361.9	19.0	814,189.1	937,665.4	15.2
. Short term	427,820.5	440,727.0	3.0	2,016.6	1,685.2	- 16.4	429,837.1	442,412.2	2.9
. Medium term	174,117.4	261,373.6	50.1	53,544.5	46,018.9	- 14.1	227,661.9	307,392.5	35.0
. Long term	101,008.7	103,202.9	2.2	55,681.4	84,657.8	52.0	156,690.1	187,860.7	19.9
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Fixed assets	121,122.6	130,936.1	8.1	7,894.3	8,671.9	9.9	129,016.9	139,608.0	8.2
D. Others	227,355.2	229,363.4	0.9	34,179.3	24,910.0	- 27.1	261,534.4	254,273.4	- 2.8
II. LIABILITIES	2,096,114.5	2,517,896.1	20.1	158,773.7	178,134.4	12.2	2,254,888.2	2,696,030.5	19.6
Main liabilities	1,746,776.0	2,122,792.8	21.5	105,255.4	122,076.8	16.0	1,852,031.4	2,244,869.6	21.2
. Deposit from customers	1,190,452.9	1,486,364.3	24.9	67,258.5	83,094.3	23.5	1,257,711.4	1,569,458.6	24.8
amongst: Ten large deposits	521,552.6	705,681.0	35.3	8,009.4	9,845.0	-	529,562.0	715,526.0	35.1
. Refinancing from B.R.B.	162,293.9	245,170.0	51.1	-	-	-	162,293.9	245,170.0	51.1
. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Debts to banks and Fis	176,729.6	171,668.1	- 2.9	7,248.7	7,103.2	- 2.0	183,978.3	178,771.4	- 2.8
. Capital and reserves	217,299.6	219,590.3	1.1	30,748.2	31,879.3	3.7	248,047.8	251,469.6	1.4
Others	349,338.5	395,103.4	13.1	53,518.3	56,057.6	4.7	402,856.8	451,161.0	12.0
III. BANKING SECTOR'S INDICATORS									
Capital adequacy									
. Net core capital (in MBIF)	227,995.7	257,865.1	13.1	26,459.7	29,590.2	11.8	254,455.4	287,455.3	13.0
. Total capital (in MBIF)	251,022.4	275,038.4	9.6	37,400.4	37,096.8	- 0.8	288,422.8	312,135.2	8.2
. Risk weighted assets	992,395.3	961,227.7	- 3.1	133,103.4	155,503.7	16.8	1,125,498.7	1,116,731.4	- 0.8
. Core capital adequacy (threshold 12,5%)	23.0	26.8		19.9	19.0		22.6	25.7	
. Total capital adequacy Ratio (threshold 14,5%)	25.3	28.6		28.1	23.9		25.6	28.0	
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 5%)	10.9	10.2		16.7	16.6		11.3	10.7	
Loans quality and concentration									
. Large exposures	151,513.1	241,796.4	59.6	13,139.6	7,109.3	- 45.9	164,652.7	248,905.7	51.2
. Watch loans	28,433.9	50,955.1	79.2	15,967.3	16,584.5	3.9	44,401.2	67,539.6	52.1
. Non-performing loans	102,965.2	76,335.5	- 25.9	15,533.8	11,182.8	- 28.0	118,499.0	87,518.3	- 26.1
. Overdue loans	131,399.1	127,290.6	- 3.1	31,501.1	27,767.3	- 11.9	162,900.2	155,057.9	- 4.8
. Depreciations	82,242.2	70,474.2	- 14.3	11,078.3	5,488.5	- 50.5	93,320.5	75,962.7	- 18.6
. Gross total loans/Gross total assets (en %)	24.5	32.0		70.1	74.3		36.1	34.8	
. Loans to the Government/Gross total assets (*)	40.2	40.6		-	4.4		40.2	40.6	
. Loans to the Government/Core capital (*)	302.3	396.9		-	26.7		270.9	358.8	
. Non-performing loans rate	24.1	9.5		14.0	8.4		14.6	9.3	
. Overdue loans rate	30.7	15.8		28.3	21.0		20.0	16.5	
. Provisioning rate (in %)	79.9	92.3		71.3	49.1		78.8	86.8	
. Large exposures/Gross total loans (in %)	35.4	30.0		11.8	5.4		20.2	26.5	
Liquidity									
. Liquidity ratio in BIF		250.5		-	-		-	250.5	
. Liquidity ratio in foreign currency		113.0		-	-		-	113.0	
. Total loans/total deposits	59.0	54.2		165.4	159.3		64.7	59.7	
. Ratio of stable funds to fixed assets	115.3	106.8		116.8	236.5		140.0	126.9	
. Ten large deposits/Total deposits	43.8	47.5		11.9	11.8		42.1	45.6	
Profitability and performance									
. Before tax profit	11,337.4	17,439.7	53.8	655.3	623.9	- 4.8	11,992.7	18,063.5	50.6
. Net profit	8,806.4	16,402.4	86.3	507.6	442.7	- 12.8	9,314.0	16,845.1	80.9
. Net banking income	29,053.0	34,210.7	17.8	2,175.0	2,588.9	19.0	31,228.0	36,799.6	17.8
. ROA							0.4	0.6	
. ROE							3.2	5.4	

Source: BRB

APPENDIX 3: SELECTED ANNUAL INDICATORS

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PRICE					
Real Growth of GDP (in %)	4.2	-0.4	3.2	3.6	3.8
Inflation rate (annual)	4.4	5.5	5.6	16	-2.6
FOREIGN SECTOR					
Exports, f.o.b. (USD million)	131.8	120.8	124.7	172.6	180.2
Imports, CIF (USD million)	768.7	721.4	616.2	756.0	793.5
Volume of exports (in tons)	82,825	85,758	84,614	93,125	103,218
Volume of imports (in tons)	798,239	632,337	708,203	822,514	976 694
Current account balance (USD million)	-395.1	-373.2	-339.7	-360.0	-361.8
Exchange rate BIF/USD (period average)	1,546.7	1,571.9	1,654.6	1,729.1	1,782.9
Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,553.1	1,617.1	1,688.6	1,766.7	1,808.3
International reserves (USD million, end of période)	317.3	121.2	98.6	109.8	80.5
International reserves (Month of imports)	4.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0
MONEY AND CREDIT					
Net foreign assets (BIF million)	180525.3	-75,870.1	-176,523.1	-154,400.0	-238,326.4
Domestic credit (BIF million)	1135873.8	1410604.3	1767122.4	2004966.2	2 366 101,4
Net credits to the Government	384697	687259.5	905857.4	1112214.4	1 350 011,6
Credits to the economy	751176.8	723344.8	861265	892941.6	1 016 089,8
Broad money (M3)	1045336.7	1060791	1187101.8	1499512.9	1 836 993,3
Money and quasi money (M2)	880206.6	923271.7	1093131.8	1340926.6	1 664 218,9
Velocity of the money (GDP/M2, end of period)	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.4
Reserve money (growth rate)	15.8	-8.6	29.2	38.99135069	-3.3
Liquidity providing rate (in %)	-	3.4	3.1	2.79	2.9
Marginal lending rate (in %)	8	9.82	8.6	7.13	5.8
Commercial banks average deposit rates (end of period)	8.8	8.7	7.7	5.96	5.6
Commercial banks average lending rates (end of period)	16.7	16.85	16.5	16.16	15.9
FINANCE AND PUBLIC DEBT					
Revenues and grants (as % of GDP)	21.0	16.7	15.7	16.5	17.4
Expenses (as % of GDP)	25.3	24.65299214	21.6	21.1	21.5
primary balance (as % of GDP , accrual basis)	-0.5	-6.0	-2.3	-1.5	-1.3
Overall fiscal balance (as % of GDP , accrual basis)					
- excluded grants	-9.5	-11.2	-8.4	-6.9	-7.9
- included grants	-4.4	-8.0	-5.9	-4.4	-4.1
Domestic debt (BIF million)	727,264.4	1,069,551.8	1,374,144.6	1 647 833,5	1 911 446
External debt (in USD million , at the end of period)	429.6	420	429.6	440.5	441.0
External debt service ratio (as % of exports)	4.1	5.8	6.6	9.1	11.9
Public external debt (as % of GDP)	15.7	15.6	15.2	14.4	13.2
As a reminder					
GDP at market prices (BIF billion)	4,185.0	4417.88	4,824.2	5,397.2	6,010.3

Source: BRB