



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic Indicators

May 2019

I. INTRODUCTION

The following main economic indicators are related to the developments at the end of May 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, tea production and 2018-2019 coffee campaign closure'. The inflation declined in May 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 both, reserve money and money supply. The balance sheet of the banking sector rose at the end of May 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 increased while green tea harvest declined in May 2019.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

Year-on-year basis, the industrial production index fell by 3.3% in May 2019 to 113.6 from 117.5 recorded in the previous year, mainly due to the decline

of the production of BRARUDI beverages (-3.2%) and cigarettes (-3.7%).

On the other hand, this index rose by 11.2% in May 2019 compared to the previous month, from 102.2 to 113.6, mainly due to the increase of the BRARUDI beverages production (+ 7.5%) and cigarettes (+ 32.0%).

II.2. Coffee

In May 2019, coffee campaign 2018/2019 closed. According to ARFIC forecasts, the total volume of parchment coffee expected for 2019/2020 campaign would attain 15,185 against 32,786 tonnes recorded in the previous season, or a decrease of 54% linked to coffee' cyclicity.

II.3. Tea

Year-over-year basis, green tea production decreased by 11.0% in May 2019, from 5,887.8 to 5,242.4 tonnes. On the other hand, cumulative production rose by 5.1% at the end of May 2019, reaching 28,803 against 27,393 Tonnes in the same period in 2018.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year, headline inflation declined in May 2019 (-2.4 against -1.0%). This drop concerned food inflation (-5.7 against -8.7%), while non-food inflation slightly rose (+ 1.2 against + 4.8%).

The fall of food prices was mainly due to lower prices of these sub-headings: "Meat" (-12.0 against +7.1%), "Fish and seafood" (-23.4 against +34.9%), "Oils and fats" (-5.2 against +12.1%) and "Sugar,

jams, honey, chocolate and confectionery" (-6.4 against -12.7%).

The deceleration of non-food inflation was mainly linked to lower prices for these sub-headings "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" (-1.8 against +7.1%) and "Restaurants and hotels" (- 1.5 against + 6.1%) combined with a slight increase of other sub-headings, mainly "Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" (+0.1 against +17.9%), "Health" (+2.8 against +8.9%), "Transportation" (+1.2 against +6.2%), "Leisure and culture" (+4.2 against +8.5%) and "Education" (+2.1 against +34.2%).

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

	mai-18		mai-19	
	CPI	inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	114,5	-1,0	111,7	-2,4
1. Food	113,9	-8,7	107,4	-5,7
-Bread and cereals	107,0	-15,5	107,3	0,3
- Meat	114,8	7,1	101,0	-12,0
- Fish	157,4	34,9	120,5	-23,4
- Milk, cheese and eggs	110,3	2,1	147,6	33,8
-Oils and fats	118,8	12,1	112,6	-5,2
- Fruits	110,2	3,1	121,5	10,3
- Vegetables	111,4	-15,3	116,3	4,4
-Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	107,8	-12,7	100,9	-6,4
-undefined food elsewhere	108,2	1,1	108,5	0,3
2. Non food	115,1	4,8	116,5	1,2
- Alcoholic beverages ,tobacco	114,7	7,1	112,6	-1,8
- clothing and footwear	116,0	7,2	118,8	2,4
- Housing,water,electricity,gas and other fuels	122,0	17,9	122,1	0,1
- Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance	114,1	5,6	118,5	3,9
- Health	111,7	8,9	114,8	2,8
- Transport	116,6	6,2	118,0	1,2
- Communication	101,4	0,8	102,0	0,6
- leisure and culture	113,8	8,5	118,6	4,2
- Education	136,2	34,2	139,1	2,1
- Hotels, Restaurant and café	112,7	6,1	111,0	-1,5
- Other goods and services	114,4	8,4	118,1	3,2
Energy and fuels	137,3	29,4	137,5	0,1
3. Core Inflation	112,0	2,0	112,4	0,4

Source: BRB based on data of ISTEERU

Year-on-year basis, the price index combining the prices of energy, fuel and other fuels decelerated in May 2019 (+ 0.1% against + 29.4%).

Similarly, headline inflation excluding food prices and energy, which is the proxy of

core inflation, decelerated in May 2019 compared to the same period in 2018 (+ 0.4 against + 0.8%).

IV. EXTERNAL TRADE

At the end of May 2019, total trade (exports and imports of goods) increased by 7.6% compared to the same period in 2018, due to the rising of imports, amounting to BIF 635,834.0 million from BIF 582,677.4 million and exports, amounting to BIF 150,286.6 million from BIF 147,720.4 million. Thus, the trade balance deteriorated (BIF - 485,547.4 million against BIF - 434,957.0 million).

IV.1 Exports

Cumulative exports rose by 1.7% in value and by 14.0% in volume at the end of May 2019 compared to the same period in 2018.

In terms of value, the rise of exports concerned manufactured products, amounted to BIF 34,293.7 million against BIF 24,360.7 million. However, primary products decreased, amounting to BIF 115,992.9 from BIF 123,359.7 million.

The decrease of primary products mainly concerned non-monetary gold exports (-BIF 11,198.2 million), tea (-BIF 4,925.7 million), Niobium ores (-BIF 1,798.3 million), whilst coffee exports rose by BIF 11,369.4 million.

In volume, the increase was mainly driven by both primary products (18,863 against 15,828 tonnes) and manufactured products (28,290 against 25,552 tonnes).

IV.2 Imports

Year-on-year basis, cumulative imports increased by 9.1% in value and by 4.2% in volume at the end of May 2019.

The increase in value was driven by intermediate goods, amounting to BIF 276,359 from BIF 254,166 million and consumer goods, reaching to BIF 244,402 from BIF 193,004 million. Nevertheless, imports of capital goods decreased at the end of May, amounting to BIF 115,073 from BIF 135,507 million in May 2018. Concerning intermediate goods, the increase was recorded in goods for construction (+BIF 12,920 million) and for agriculture and livestock goods (+BIF 5,422 million).

The increase of consumer goods concerned pharmaceutical goods (+BIF 16,631 million), vehicles (+BIF 9,254 million) and others consumer durables goods (+BIF 17,788 million). The decrease of capital goods mainly concerned electrical equipment (-BIF 26,826 million).

In volume, the increasing concerned imports of intermediate goods (295,292 from 281,043 tonnes) and, to a lesser extent of consumer goods (104,199 from 101,373 tonnes). However, capital goods slightly declined (16,090 against 16,246 tonnes).

V. EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the same period in 2018, the BIF depreciated by 3.34% against the US Dollar in May 2019, the average monthly exchange rate was 1,837.04 compared to BIF 1,777.69 for a unit of US Dollar.

At the end of the period, the BIF exchange rate against US Dollar depreciated by 3.45% at the end of May 2019, standing at BIF 1,839.64 from BIF 1,778.26 in the same period of the previous year.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The overall fiscal deficit (grants excluded) worsened in May 2019, amounting to BIF 225,230.3 from BIF 194,782.2 million in the same period in 2018, due to the large increase of expenditures compared to the government revenue.

VI.1. Revenue

Government revenue rose by 9.7% in May 2019 compared to the same month in 2018, from BIF 63,096.8 to BIF 69,221.8 million, due to the increase of tax revenue (BIF +6,938.4 million) while non-tax revenue decreased (BIF -813.4 million).

Year-on-year basis, cumulative government revenue increased by 10.7% at the end of May 2019, from BIF 340,749.5 to BIF 377,179.6 million, due to the increase of tax revenue (BIF +37,671.3 million), non-tax revenue decreased (BIF -1,241.2million).

VI.2. Expenditure

Expenditures increased by 4.5% in May 2019 compared to the corresponding month in 2018, amounted to BIF 125,002.9 against BIF 119,669.8 million. Cumulative expenditures rose by 12.5% in May 2019, from BIF 535,531.7 to BIF 602,409.9 million.

Year-on-year basis, Compensation of employees increased by 7.8% at the end

of May 2019, from BIF 168,988.9 to BIF 182,106.2 million.

VI.3. Public debt

Public debt rose by 17.4% at the end of May 2019, standing at BIF 2,936.8 against BIF 2,500.6 billion recorded in the same period of the previous year, mainly driven by the increase of the domestic debt (+24.2%) and, to a lesser extent of, external debt (+ 3.2%).

Compared to the previous month, the public debt slightly increased by 1.2%, due to the rise of domestic debt (+ 1.8%), whilst external debt fell by 0, 2%.

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year basis, the stock of domestic debt rose by BIF 410,803.7 million at the end of May 2019, from 1,699.7 to BIF 2,110.5 billion, mainly due to the increase of the Government's debt towards the banking sector, especially Treasury securities (+BIF 345.579.7 million).

Compared to the previous month, domestic debt rose by BIF 36,512.4 million, from 2,074.0 to BIF 2,110.5 billion, mainly driven by the increase of the Government's debt towards the banking sector (+BIF 32,932.4 million) and non-banking (+BIF 4,670.0 million).

VI.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year basis, outstanding external debt increased by BIF 25,405.1 million at the end of May 2019, from 800,922.3 to BIF 826,327.4 million. This increase is related to new drawings (BIF 21,930.2 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 16,072.4 million) that offset the

repayment of principal (BIF 12,597.5 million).

Compared to the previous month, the external debt slightly fell (-0.2%) amounted to 826,327.4 against BIF 827,752.1 million, due to the amortization of the principal debt (BIF 2,289.9 million) which offset the revaluation gains (BIF 865.2 million).

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

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

VII.1. Reserve Money

The reserve money increased by 10.3% at the end of May 2019, amounted to BIF 594,139.3 million, from BIF 538,782.6 million recorded at the end of May 2018. This rise concerned the currency outside the Central Bank (+BIF 59,365.3 million) as well as the deposits of microfinance institutions (+BIF 8,090.3 million) and those of NGOs (BIF 2,050.0 million).

On the other hand, the deposits of commercial banks (-BIF 13,750.9 million) and those of public non-financial corporations (-BIF 1,395.3 million) decreased.

VII.2. Broad money

Year-on-year basis, the broad money (M3) grew by 22.3% at the end of May 2019, from BIF 1,587.4 billion to BIF 1,941.3 billion. This growth was on account of the increase of M2 money supply (+24.0%)

and deposits of residents denominated in foreign currencies (+7.3%).

The increase of M2 money supply was driven by demand deposits (+31.3%), time and savings deposits (+12.7%) as well as currency outside banks (+17.8%).

The rise of demand deposits denominated in BIF was mainly due to the increasing of deposits of other non-financial corporations (+BIF 203,612 million), households (+BIF 40,214.6 million) and those of public non-financial corporations (+ BIF 4,817.4 million). On the other hands, the deposits classified in other deposits and those of other financial corporations declined by BIF 496.6 million and BIF 1,285.5 million, respectively.

The increase of time and savings deposits is linked to the progress of deposits of other non-financial corporations (+BIF 26,774.8 million), households (+BIF 20,434.6 million) and those classified in “other deposits” (+BIF 8,733.4 million). By contrast, deposit of public non-financial corporations and of other financial corporations declined by BIF 3,118.7 million and BIF 4,209.1 million, respectively.

The progress of residents’ deposits denominated in foreign currencies was driven by those of households (+BIF 10,686.7 million), other non-financial corporations (+ BIF 1,847.7 million) and those classified in other deposits (+ BIF 1,475.6 million). By contrast, the deposits in foreign currencies of public nonfinancial corporation declined by BIF 2,485.5 million.

VII.3. Counterparts

Year-on-year basis, domestic credit grew by 19.6% at the end of May 2019, from BIF 2,075.3 billion to BIF 2,482.9 billion, as a result of the increase of net claims on government (+22.0%) and claims on the economy (+16.6%).

The increase of net claims on government was mainly driven by the rising of Treasury bills and bonds held by commercial banks (+ BIF 328,664.7 million).

Year-on-year basis, net foreign assets declined by 9.2% at the end of May 2019, while the official reserves grew by 9.4%. These reserves covered 1.1 month of imports of goods at the end of May 2019, compared with 1.0 month recorded in the corresponding period in 2018.

VIII. MAIN BANKING SECTOR'S INDICATORS

Year-on- a year basis, the balance sheet of the banking sector improved, mainly driven by the increase of deposits and investments in Treasury securities. The quality of loans portfolio slightly improved. Likewise, the banking sector remained well capitalized, solvent and profitable.

VIII.1. Assets

The banking sector’s assets rose by 23.0% at the end of May 2019, amounting to BIF 2,854.2 billion from BIF 2.319.6 billion recorded in the same period of the previous year, following an increase of Treasury securities (43.7%) and credit to the private sector (19.8%).

The share of Treasury securities in the total assets stood at 38.9% at the end of May 2019 compared to 33.3% recorded in the same period in 2018. However, the share credit to the private sector declined to 34.0 from 34.9%.

VIII.2. Liabilities

The deposits increased by 27.8% compared to the same month in 2018, from BIF 1,290.2 billion to BIF 1,648.1 billion. Similarly, the amount of refinancing from Central Bank also increased, amounting to BIF 320,092.0 million from BIF 239,184.1 million recorded at the end of May 2018.

IX. MAIN FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

At the end of May 2019, the banking sector remained sufficiently capitalized while the solvency and profitability ratios improved compared to the same period in 2018.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

At the end of May 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 threshold 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 24.4 to 26.7% and from 27.6 to 28.9% respectively from May 2018 to May 2019. Over the same period, the leverage ratio was 10.7% against 11.5% at the end of

May 2018 with a minimum standard of 5%.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

The quality of the loans portfolio continued to improve in May 2019. The deterioration ratio fell to 17.0 from 21.9%, even the overdue loans decreased by 7.1%, from BIF 177,091.6 million in May 2018 to 164,560.9 at end of May 2019, due to the decline of substandard (-20.7%), doubtful (-65.1%) and loss loans (-10.9%).

The quality of loans portfolio in the Agricultural sector deteriorated year-on-year basis, standing at 14.3 in May 2019 compared to 10.5% in May 2018.

On the other hand, the loans portfolio in the "Hotel and tourism sector" slightly improved, standing to 36.5% compared to 42.5% in the same period in 2018. The loans portfolio in "Construction sector" also improved driven by the deterioration ratio, standing to 9.4% from 11.6% in May 2018.

Similarly, the loans in "Trade" and "Industry" sectors improved over the same period. The deterioration ratios fell from 9.7% to 18.2% and from 13.9 % to 32.7%, respectively

Despite a slight improvement in the overall portfolio, the provisions for non-performing loans increased in May 2019 and covered 79.1% of non-performing loans compared to 76.6% in the same period of 2018.

However, the concentration risk on large exposures continued to increase over this period. Large exposures represented 25.5% of the overall loans portfolio

compared to 16.8% at the end of May 2018. Thus, the concentration on "Trade" sector remained high and increased year-on-year, since this sector represented 30.7% of the overall portfolio against 27.7% in the same period in 2018.

IX.3. Profitability

Year-on-year basis, Net Banking Income rose by 16.4% in May 2019, standing at BIF 97,666.7 million from BIF 83,911.6 million in the corresponding month in 2018. Likewise, the Net Profit also increased, from BIF 28,905.2 million in May 2018 to BIF 51,147.1 million in May 2019. Thus, the Return On Assets and

Return On Equity ratios also improved, reaching respectively 1.8% and 15.4%, compared to 1.2% and 9.6%.

IX.4. Liquidity

Short-term liquidity ratios (LCR) in BIF and in foreign currencies stood respectively to 227.8% and 116.1% with a regulatory minimum of 100%.

However, the banking sector undergoes relatively high concentration risks on deposits, since only the share of ten deposits represented 45.3% of total deposits in May 2019 against 41.0% recorded at the end of May in 2018.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED MONTHLY INDICATORS

	March-18	April-18	May-18	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	114.3	116.8	117.5	115.3	102.2	113.6
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T)	21,583.0	21,628.0	21,628.0	32,786.0	32,786.0	32,786.0
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	15,915.7	21,505.1	27,392.9	16,779.9	23,560.6	28,803.0
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	112.9	113.7	114.5	109.6	111.2	111.7
5. Inflation rate	-2.6	-1.7	-1.0	-2.9	-2.2	-2.4
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	212,518.0	277,652.7	340,749.5	231,759.7	307,957.8	377,179.6
1.1. Tax revenue	195,966.9	254,350.2	312,111.3	216,466.4	285,083.1	349,782.6
1.2. Non-tax revenue	16,551.1	23,302.5	28,638.3	15,293.2	22,874.6	27,397.0
1.3. Exceptional receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Expenditure	313,108.8	415,861.9	535,531.7	346,757.4	477,407.0	602,409.9
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	102,164.1	135,713.7	168,988.9	109,514.5	146,387.5	182,106.2
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	2,471,393.1	2,482,990.1	2,500,588.4	2,890,839.0	2,901,709.5	2,936,797.2
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	1,676,305.3	1,673,018.4	1,699,666.1	2,066,815.1	2,073,957.4	2,110,469.8
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	899,110.7	925,946.4	953,009.4	1,230,561.3	1,264,065.9	1,309,285.8
BRB ordinary advance	151,279.3	130,576.4	134,896.7	221,728.4	195,994.1	191,866.3
3.2. External debt outstanding	795,087.8	809,971.8	800,922.3	824,023.9	827,752.1	826,327.4
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	448.2	456.0	450.5	451.5	452.1	449.8
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	1,491.0	3,596.2	457.9	1,391.8	1,733.4	2,981.0
including amortization	1,136.2	2,766.3	235.5	886.5	132.0	2,289.9
3.4. Drawings on external loans	5,173.6	17,149.9	213.1	539.8	1,056.2	-
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	518,671.2	562,023.5	538,782.6	606,977.6	595,763.0	594,139.2
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	1,576,438.5	1,573,190.7	1,587,382.6	1,880,598.8	1,888,259.4	1,941,340.3
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	1,405,197.9	1,403,585.0	1,428,912.3	1,695,297.3	1,712,204.1	1,771,346.7
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	2,055,107.2	2,055,736.0	2,075,339.1	2,450,302.9	2,476,666.7	2,482,866.1
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	1,146,225.4	1,141,860.0	1,165,998.7	1,403,195.3	1,438,436.6	1,422,699.5
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	-169,295.5	-157,125.3	-174,182.1	-229,403.1	-236,973.7	-190,248.0
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	163,700.0	218,600.0	240,220.0	287,000.0	295,000.0	320,000.0
6.2. Injecting liquidity	0.0	0.0	0.0			
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	3.92	3.63	3.11	2.52	2.49	2.5
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	5.15	4.69	4.29	2.69	2.68	2.7
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	5.57	5.48	5.45	3.13	3.01	3.0
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7.5. Injecting liquidity	2.84	3.19	3.57	2.41	2.63	2.7
7.6. Marginal lending facility	6.59	6.16	5.51	5.50	5.48	5.5
7.7. Interbank market	0.00	0.00	4.45	0.00	3.66	3.7
7.8. Deposit interest rates	5.59	5.48	5.42	5.46	5.32	5.3
7.9. Lending interest rates	15.97	16.21	16.21	15.69	15.59	15.7
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	108,328.1	130,874.5	147,720.4	68,789.0	92,266.3	150,286.6
including Arabica coffee	21,535.5	23,912.7	24,717.1	24,795.7	30,055.7	36,086.5
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	26,694.3	34,380.7	41,380.0	28,678.8	37,913.9	47,153.0
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	94.8	80.3	22.6	69.4	59.0	48.3
- BIF/Kg	3,518.9	3,118.0	890.4	2,730.5	2,337.5	1,926.3
1.3. Coffee sold d (in BIF million)	19,173.4	24,561.5	25,585.1	34,466.1	32,100.2	44,966.4
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	361,420.7	464,751.0	582,677.4	397,107.9	523,887.9	635,833.4
including petroleum products	68,467.9	92,676.1	119,214.4	67,357.4	96,178.2	116,612.1
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	257,923.0	322,985.1	398,662.0	262,911.8	342,563.0	415,581.0
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	88.3	88.9	92.3	93.0	93.2	nd
3.1.2. Real	95.2	96.3	100.3	93.6	94.7	nd
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,775.6	1,776.9	1,778.3	1,828.3	1,834.0	1,839.6
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	1,774.0	1,776.3	1,777.7	1,824.9	1,831.1	1,837.0
(p) : Provisional n.a. : not available - : Nonexistent data..						

Source: BRB

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

	Banking Sector			Financial Institutions			Total Banking sector		
	5/31/2018	5/31/2018	Variation in %	5/31/2018	5/31/2018	Variation in %	5/31/2018	5/31/2018	Variation in %
I. ASSETS	2,157,321.1	2,671,055.1	23.8	162,305.8	183,157.7	12.8	2,319,626.9	2,854,212.8	23.0
MAIN ASSETS	1,807,373.1	2,274,428.6	25.8	120,325.0	150,218.2	24.8	1,927,698.1	2,424,646.7	25.8
A. Liquid assets	1,113,661.2	1,444,763.4	29.7	4,769.6	10,318.0	116.3	1,118,430.8	1,455,081.4	30.1
Cash	61,657.8	74,744.4	21.2	7.2	8.5	18.7	61,665.0	74,752.9	21.2
B.R.B.	201,382.4	177,921.9	-11.6	1,317.6	1,339.1	1.6	202,700.0	179,261.0	-11.6
Holding in banks and Fis	78,306.6	89,103.0	13.8	3,444.8	2,527.7	-26.6	81,751.4	91,630.7	12.1
Treasury bills and bonds	772,314.4	1,102,994.1	42.8	-	6,442.7	0.0	772,314.4	1,109,436.8	43.7
B. Loans	693,711.9	829,665.1	19.6	115,555.4	139,900.2	21.1	809,267.3	969,565.3	19.8
Short term	428,274.8	434,979.7	1.6	2,034.5	1,857.4	-8.7	430,309.3	436,837.1	1.5
Medium term	163,450.5	294,468.8	80.2	53,448.3	45,803.7	-14.3	216,898.8	340,272.5	56.9
Long term	101,986.6	100,216.6	-1.7	60,072.6	92,239.1	53.5	162,059.2	192,455.7	18.8
Leasing	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
C. Fixed assets	119,769.4	133,463.7	11.4	7,680.4	8,281.4	7.8	127,449.8	141,745.1	11.2
D. Others	230,178.6	263,162.8	14.3	34,300.4	24,658.2	-28.1	264,479.0	287,821.0	8.8
II. LIABILITIES	2,157,321.1	2,671,055.1	23.8	162,305.8	183,157.7	12.8	2,319,626.9	2,854,212.8	23.0
Main liabilities	1,833,591.7	2,329,597.8	27.1	107,799.2	129,053.5	19.7	1,689,315.9	2,169,538.2	28.4
Deposit from customers	1,221,299.6	1,561,304.0	27.8	68,914.1	87,185.3	26.5	1,290,213.7	1,648,489.2	27.8
amongst: Ten large deposits	520,934.6	735,804.2	41.2	8,016.6	11,173.0	0.0	528,951.2	746,977.2	41.2
Refinancing from B.R.B.	239,184.1	320,092.1	33.8	-	-	-	239,184.1	320,092	33.8
Others	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debts to banks and Fis	152,912.3	193,721.4	26.7	7,005.8	7,235.5	3.3	159,918.1	200,956.9	25.7
Capital and reserves	220,195.7	254,480.3	15.6	31,879.3	34,632.8	8.6	252,075.0	289,113.1	14.7
Others	323,729.4	341,457.3	5.5	54,506.6	54,104.2	-0.7	630,311.0	684,674.6	8.6
III. BANKING SECTOR'S INDICATORS									
Capital adequacy									
Net core capital (in MBIF)	239,981.0	274,043.7	14.2	27,169.5	32,257.3	18.7	267,150.5	306,301.0	14.7
Total capital (in MBIF)	263,051.4	292,033.4	11.0	38,355.3	39,998.6	4.3	301,406.7	332,032.0	10.2
Risk weighted assets	1,021,819.2	985,755.2	-3.5	72,128.0	162,263.4	125.0	1,093,947.2	1,148,018.6	4.9
Core capital adequacy (threshold 12,5%)	23.5	27.8		37.7	19.9		24.4	26.7	
Total capital adequacy Ratio (threshold 14,5%)	25.7	29.6		53.2	24.7		27.6	28.9	
Leverage Ratio (threshold 7%)	11.1	10.3		16.7	17.6		11.52	10.73	
Loans quality and concentration									
Large exposures	123,156.0	242,911.9	97.2	13,042.5	5,217.6	-60.0	136,198.5	248,129.5	82.2
Watch loans	37,864.2	58,381.0	54.2	18,700.0	20,296.6	8.5	56,564.2	78,677.6	39.1
Non-performing loans	104,906.3	75,037.7	-28.5	15,621.1	10,845.5	-30.6	120,527.4	85,883.3	-28.7
Overdue loans	142,770.5	133,418.7	-6.6	34,321.1	31,142.2	-9.3	177,091.6	164,560.9	-7.1
Depreciations	81,293.0	63,831.4	-21.5	10,994.5	4,142.7	-62.3	92,287.5	67,974.1	-26.3
Gross total loans/Gross total assets (en %)	23.7	31.1		71.2	76.4		34.9	34.0	
Loans to the Government/Gross total assets (*)	38.4	41.3		-	3.5		38.4	41.3	
Loans to the Government/Core capital (*)	289.1	402.5		-	20.0		302.9	362.2	
Non-performing loans rate	24.5	9.0		13.5	7.8		14.9	8.9	
Overdue loans rate	33.3	16.1		29.7	22.3		21.9	17.0	
Provisioning rate (in %)	77.5	85.1		70.4	38.2		76.6	79.1	
Large exposures/Gross total loans (in %)	28.8	29.3		11.3	3.7		16.8	25.6	
Liquidity									
Liquidity ratio in BIF	64.4	227.8		-	-		64.4	227.8	
Liquidity ratio in foreign currency	114.1	116.1		-	-		114.1	116.1	
Total loans/total deposits	56.8	53.1		167.7	160.5		62.7	58.8	
Ratio of stable funds to fixed assets	126.0	101.0		272.1	234.3		142.4	125.5	
Ten large deposits/Total deposits	42.7	47.1		11.6	12.8		41.0	45.3	
Profitability and performance									
Before tax profit	33,258.3	51,194.4	53.9	2,184.5	2,963.4	35.7	35,442.8	54,157.8	52.8
Net profit	27,085.5	48,661.9	79.7	1,819.7	2,485.2	36.6	28,905.2	51,147.1	76.9
Net banking income	78,457.3	90,675.4	15.6	5,454.3	6,991.3	28.2	83,911.6	97,666.7	16.4
ROA							1.2	1.8	
ROE							9.6	15.4	

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					

Source: BRB.