

I. INTRODUCTION

The following main economic indicators are related to the developments at the end of November 2018, 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 an increase of industrial production, tea and coffee production. The inflation declined in November 2018 compared to the same period in 2017. The fiscal deficit improved while the trade balance worsened. Burundi Franc depreciated against the US Dollar.

The monetary sector was characterized by an increase of the reserve money and the money supply. The balance sheet of the banking sector rose at the end of November 2018 compared to the same period in 2017; 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, coffee production for 2018/2019 campaign and green tea harvest increased at the end of November 2018.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

Year-on-year basis, the industrial production index rose by 1.2% in November 2018, standing at 146.6 from

144.9, mainly driven by the increase of BRARUDI's beverages (+ 19.1%), which slightly offset the decrease of sugar production (-9.7%) and cigarettes (-46.3%).

Compared to the previous month, it decreased by 6.3%, reaching 144.6 from 154.3 due to lower production of BRARUDI's beverages. (-2.1%) and sugar (-25.3%).

II.2. Coffee

The production of the 2018/2019 coffee season increased by 41.2% at the end of November 2018 compared to the same period of the previous season, amounted to 30,291 from 21,458 T.

II.3. Tea

Green tea leaves harvest fell by 25.6% in November 2018, amounted to 3,060.1 T against 4,110.5T recorded in the same period of the previous year. However, cumulative production increased by 12.4% year-on-year, from 41,105.5 to 46,205.8 T.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

At the end of November 2018, inflation fell by 7.3% year-on-year basis, while it increased by 15.3% in the same period of the previous year. This decline mainly concerned food prices (-18.7 against +22.1%), whilst non-food products slightly increased (+6.6 against +8.0%).

The fall of food prices is mainly driven by the declining of some sub-headings: "Breads and cereals" (-24.5% against +30.0%), "Vegetables" (-24.9% against +27.5%), "Fish and Seafood" (-7.8%

against +10.4%) and "Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery" (-1.4% against +21.8%).

The deceleration of the growth rate of non-food inflation mainly concerned the following sub-headings: "Furniture, household goods and household maintenance" (+5.7 against +7.5%), "Transport" (+7.3 against +10.1%), "Leisure and culture" (+5.0 against +6.9%), "Education" (+2.8 against +36.4%) and "Restaurants and hotels" (+4.8 against +8.8%).

Year-on-year basis, inflation combining energy, fuel and other fuel prices increased from 13.8% to 19.9%. Compared to the previous month, it slightly rose (+1.4 against +0.4%).

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

	nov-17		nov-18	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	117,5	15,3	108,9	-7,3
1. Food	124,3	22,1	101,1	-18,7
-Bread and cereals	134,1	30,0	101,3	-24,5
- Meat	112,7	9,9	116,8	3,6
-Fish and seafood	127,9	10,4	117,9	-7,8
- Milk, cheese and eggs	107,3	0,8	111,3	3,7
-Oils and fats	100,9	-1,7	105,4	4,5
- Fruits	125,2	20,7	125,5	0,2
- Vegetables	126,3	27,5	94,9	-24,9
-Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	108,3	21,8	106,8	-1,4
-undefined food elsewhere	110,5	10,2	118,4	7,1
2. Non food	110,0	8,0	117,3	6,6
- Alcoholic beverages ,tobacco	110,1	4,3	116,2	5,5
- clothing and footwear	113,2	4,7	120,2	6,2
- Housing,water,electricity,gas and other fuels	108,2	8,7	120,5	11,4
- Furnishing, household equipment and routine mainten	111,9	7,5	118,3	5,7
- Health	103,6	2,9	114,6	10,6
- Transport	111,3	10,1	119,4	7,3
- Communication	100,6	0,6	101,8	1,2
- leisure and culture	110,9	6,9	116,5	5,0
- Education	136,0	36,4	139,8	2,8
- Hotels, Restaurant and café	109,2	8,8	114,4	4,8
- Other goods and services	109,2	6,5	119,5	9,4
Energy and fuels	113,6	13,8	136,2	19,9
3. Core Inflation	113,5	11,2	112,0	-1,3

Source: BRB based on data of ISTEERU

Year-on-year basis, headline inflation excluding food prices and energy, which is the proxy for core inflation declined (-1.3% against +11.2%) and stabilized compared to the previous month (+0.8% against +0.7%).

IV. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Compared to the same period of the previous year, fiscal deficit (excluding grants) improved in November 2018, amounting to BIF 27,552.2 against 37,518.7 million, linked to the decrease of expenditure than revenue.

IV.1. Revenue

Government revenue in November 2018 decreased by 5.9% compared to the same period in 2017, standing at BIF 61,412.2 million against BIF 65,298.0 million. This decrease concerned both tax revenues (BIF -552.3 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF -3,333.4 million).

On the other hand, cumulative government revenue rose by 10.8 % year on year basis, from BIF 684,590.1 million to 758,527.5 million, linked to the increase of tax revenue (BIF 65,633.6 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF 8,303.8 million).

IV.2. Expenditure

At the end of November 2018, expenditures slowed down by 13.5% compared to the same period in 2017, standing at BIF 88,964.4 against BIF 102,816.7 million.

On the other hand, cumulative expenditures went up by 14.5%, amounting to BIF 1,169.4 billion at the end of November 2018 against BIF 1,020.9 billion recorded in the same period in 2017.

Cumulative compensation of employee increased by 5.9% year-on-year basis, from BIF 353,297.3 to 374,050.8 million.

IV.3. Public debt

Year-on-year, public debt rose by 16.3%, amounted to BIF 2,679,7 billion from BIF 2,305,0 billion recorded at the end of November 2018, mainly driven by the increase of the domestic debt (+ 23.3%) and external debt (+ 2.4%).

Compared to the previous month, the public debt slightly went up (+0.4), driven by the both increase of domestic debt (+0.1%) and external debt (+1.0%).

IV.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year basis, domestic debt rose by BIF 356,040.3 million at the end of November 2018, from BIF 1,529.8 to 1,885.8 billion, mainly linked to the increase of Government's debt towards the banking sector (+BIF 357,019.0 million).

The increase of Government's debt towards banking sector mainly concerned the outstanding Treasury bills and bonds held by commercial banks (+BIF 323,197.4 million).

Compared to the previous month, domestic debt slightly went up (BIF 1,935.1 million), from BIF 1,883.9 billion

to 1,885.8 billion, due to the increase of Government debt towards the banking sector (+BIF 5,545.0 million) which partially offset deleveraging from the non-banking sector (-BIF 3,609.9 million).

IV.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year basis, the external debt rose by 18,695.8 million at the end of November 2018, from 775,221.7 to 793,917.5 million. This increase is linked to drawings (BIF 22,198.2 million) and reevaluation gains (BIF 8,442.2 million) which exceeded the amortization of the principal debt (BIF 11,944.6 million).

Compared to the previous month, the external debt slightly increased (+ 1.0%), amounting to BIF 793,617.5 against 785,909.8 million, linked to the drawings (BIF 5,179.8 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 5,827.8 million).

Expressed in US dollar, outstanding external debt rose by USD 0.7 million, year on year basis, amounted to USD 441.2 against 440.5 million.

V. EXTERNAL TRADE

Cumulative trade (total exports plus total imports of goods) increased by 6.7 % at the end of November 2018 compared to the same period in 2017. This increase is driven by imports, from BIF 1,195.5 to 1,307.3 billion. However, exports decreased in the same period, from BIF 268,512.9 to BIF 255,195.5 million. Consequently, the trade balance deficit worsened, amounted to BIF 1,052,084.0 million from BIF 926,986.3 million, or an increase of 13.5 %.

V.1 Exports

At the end of November 2018, exports of goods and services decreased by 5.0% in value and by 5.6% in volume compared to the corresponding period in 2017.

The decline in the value concerned both primary products (BIF 202,492.8 million against BIF 208,970.4 million) and manufactured products (BIF 52,702.7 million against 59,542.6 million).

For the primary products, the decrease is related to non-monetary gold (-BIF 24,703.5 million), despite the increase of exports of coffee (+BIF 9,820.5 million) and Niobium ores (+ BIF 9,272.7 million).

Concerning exports of manufactured goods, the decrease concerned beer (-BIF 6,689.6 million), dark glass bottles (- BIF 6,424.6 million) and cigarettes (-BIF 5,581.1 million). However, the re-export of kerosene increased by BIF 8,853.9 million.

In volume, the decline of exports is driven by both primary product, amounted to 35,956 tonnes from 38,046 tonnes and manufactured goods, to 43,796 tonnes from 46,429 tonnes.

V.2 Imports

Year-on-year basis, imports increased both in value (+9.4%) and volume (+19.1%) at the end of November 2018.

The increase in value concerned intermediate goods, which went up to BIF 580,064.3 million from BIF 483,691.0 million recorded in the previous year. Likewise, capital goods also increased,

amounted to BIF 253,827.4 million from BIF 213,771.8 million. However, consumer goods declined in the same period, from BIF 498,036.4 million to BIF 473,387.8 million.

The increase of intermediate goods concerned mineral oils (+BIF 56,539.5 million), goods for metallurgy (+BIF 29,713.5 million), goods for agriculture and livestock (+BIF 13,285.8 million) and goods for construction (+BIF 8,582.4 million). However, imports of food goods declined (-BIF 16,894.7 million).

Regarding capital goods, the increase is on account of boilers and mechanical (+BIF 31,797.3 million) and electrical equipment (+BIF 24,259.0 million). However, imports of tractors, vehicles and transport equipment declined (-BIF 23,648.0 million).

The decline of consumer goods imports mainly concerned textile (-BIF 20,592.5 million) and the category "other durable consumer goods" (-BIF 13,104.5 million). On the other hand, imports of pharmaceuticals products slightly increased (+BIF 5,419.6 million).

In volume, the increase affected all categories of goods; intermediate goods (631,418 tonnes from 501,275 tonnes), capital goods (34,662 tonnes from 27,683 tonnes) and consumer goods (to 222,834 tonnes from 217,280 tonnes).

VI. EXCHANGE RATE

In November 2018, the BIF depreciated by 2.26% against the US dollar, with an exchange rate of 1,799.65 against BIF 1,759.90 in the same period of the previous year.

At the end of the period, the BIF depreciated by 2.25% against the US dollar; the BIF exchange rate stood at 1,802.51 compared to BIF 1,762.88 at the end of November 2017.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

Year-on-year basis, reserve money and broad money rose at the end of November 2018, due to the increase of net domestic assets.

VII.1. Reserve Money

The reserve money rose by 3.6% at the end of November 2018, amounted to BIF 535,097.0 million from BIF 516,389.8 million recorded in the same period of the previous year. This increase concerned currency outside the Central Bank (+BIF 27,841.3 million) and the deposits of microfinances (+ BIF 1,380.9 million). On the other hand, the deposits of commercial banks (+BIF 3,783.7 million), public non-financial corporations (-BIF 8,494.0 million) and NGOs (-BIF 954.6 million) decreased.

VII.2. Broad money

The extended broad money (M3) went up by 18.8% at the end of November 2018, from BIF 1,465.6 billion to BIF 1,741.5 billion. This growth concerned the money

supply M2 (+20.8%) and deposits of residents denominated in foreign currencies (+3.7%).

The increase of money supply M2 was driven by demand deposits (+25.8%), time and savings deposits (+17.5%) and currency outside the banks (+10.8%).

The rise of demand deposits denominated in BIF was mainly due to the increasing occurred in deposits of other non-financial corporations (+BIF 156,873.1 million) and households (+BIF 29,001.7 million). On the other hand, deposits of other financial corporations (-BIF 1,445.8 million), public non-financial corporations (-BIF 1,445.3 million) and those classified in other deposits (-BIF 1,363.7 million) contracted.

The increase of time and savings deposits is linked to the progress of deposits of public non-financial corporations (+ BIF 29,454.6 million), households (+ BIF 19,870.4 million) and those classified in "other deposits" (+BIF 14,731.5 million).

The rise of residents' deposits in foreign currencies was driven by those of households (+BIF 13,241.7 million), other non-financial corporations (+BIF 1,081.0 million) and those classified in other deposits (+ BIF 807.6 million) whilst deposits of public non-financial corporations denominated in foreign currencies declined by BIF 8,883.1 million.

VII.3. Counterparts

Year-on-year basis, domestic credit grew by 17.4% at the end of November 2018, from BIF 1,982.2 billion to BIF 2,327.9

billion, as a result of the increase of net claims on government (+24.7%) and claims on the economy (+9.4%).

The progress of net claims on government was mainly driven by the rising of Treasury bills and bonds held by commercial banks (+ BIF 323,197.4 million, or +56.5%).

At the end of November 2018, net foreign assets and official reserves declined by 40.2% and 25.5%, respectively. These reserves covered 1 month of imports of goods, compared to 1.6 month recorded in the corresponding period in 2017.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR

At the end of November 2018, the banking sector's balance sheet rose. Compared to the same period of the previous year, deposits and credit 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 rose by 21.8%, from BIF 2,103.1 billion to BIF 2,562.3 billion recorded in November 2018, following the increase of Treasury securities. Compared to the same period in 2017, the treasury securities increased by 58.5%, amounted to BIF 907,092.9 million against BIF 572,269.4 million. At the same period, the total amount of loans rose by 16.2%, from BIF 852,189.5 million to BIF 991,007.8 million recorded at the end of November 2018.

The share of Treasury Securities in the total assets increased, from 27.2% to 35.4% at the end of November 2018. However, the share of loans to the private sector in the total assets decreased, from 48.8% to 45.4% at the end of November 2018.

VIII.2. Liabilities

Compared to the same period of the previous year, total deposits increased by 22.7% from BIF 1,183.5 billion to BIF 1,452.6 billion at the end of November 2018. During the same period, the Central Bank refinancing rose by 65.6%, from BIF 134,263.0 million to BIF 222,400 million at the end of November 2018.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

At the end of November 2018, the banking sector has sound indicators and complied with all prudential standards. Loans portfolio improved and the banking sector remained well-capitalized and the profits indicators increased.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

At the end of November 2018, 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 19.4 to 21.0% and from 22.0% to 23.6%, respectively from

November 2017 to November 2018. Over the same period, the leverage ratio was 11.4% against 11.8% at the end of November 2017 with a minimum standard of 7%.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

Compared to November 2017, the quality of the loans portfolio improved, the impairment rate slowed down, from 18.7% to 16.4% at the end of November 2018, even the overdue loans increased by 1.8%, from BIF 159,537.6 million in November 2017 to 162,386.2 at the end of November 2018.

An analysis of loans by class shows that the watch loans increased by 19.2%, while the loss loans decreased by 36.3% compared to the same month in 2017. The sub standards and doubtful loans decreased respectively by 45.3% and 55.4% compared to the same period in 2017.

The rate of impairment of loans in “Tourism and hotel” sector was 38.1%. “Agriculture” and “trade” sectors have impairment’s rates of 3.6% and 13.4% respectively whereas “construction” and “manufacturing” sectors have impairment rates of 9.5% et 25.2% respectively.

Due to that high impairment loans, the banking sector was more cautious and made enough provisions in order to face potential losses. The provisioning rate is 88.9% at the end of November 2018 against 75.4 % in the same period in 2017.

The concentration risk towards the large exposure is minimized. Loans to large

exposures were 27.5% of total credit against 22.3% recorded at the end of November 2017. However, the banking sector faces a concentration risk towards “Trade” sector which has 26.6% of total loans.

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 41,942.7 million to 70,596.3 million at the end of November 2018. The net banking product rose by 19.5%, from BIF 162,298.5 million to 193,878.3 million at the end of November 2018.

The return-on-Assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE) increased, from 2.0% to 2.8 % and from 14.8% to 21.6% respectively, year –on- year basis.

IX.4. Liquidity

At the end of November 2018, the liquidity ratios both in local and in foreign currency remained above the regulatory threshold of 20% (Liquid Assets/Total deposits) with respectively 58.9 and 101.3% against 54.1% and 125.6% at the end of November in 2017.

However, the banking sector undergoes relatively high concentration risks on deposits, since only the share of ten deposits was 25.5% of total deposits in November 2018 against 35.5% at the end of November 2017.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED MONTHLY INDICATORS

	2,017			2,018		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	161.8	157.7	144.9	166.8	154.3	146.6
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T)	14309	20209.3	21458	25796	26755.7	30291
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	34047.7	36994.9	41105.5	39432.4	43145.7	46205.8
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	115.6	117.6	117.5	109.1	107.6	108.9
5. Inflation rate	15.3	17.6	15.3	-5.6	-8.4	-7.4
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	558608.7964	619292.0899	684590.1103	626157.9688	697115.2913	758527.5341
1.1. Tax revenue	517671.3537	574390.1139	633158.5905	577402.1791	640576.0361	698792.1815
1.2. Non-tax revenue	40937.44272	44901.97601	51431.51974	48755.78972	56539.25517	59735.35264
1.3. Exceptional receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Expenditure	793899.0548	918041.8976	1020858.596	961739.3469	1080424.238	1169388.683
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	289553.1089	321309.3895	353297.3448	304148.057	338798.2074	374050.7659
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	2261051.143	2290850.812	2305005.343	2629328.245	2669798.742	2679741.491
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	1488664.074	1517163.364	1529783.66	1840988.422	1883888.9	1885823.997
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	731279.4737	735555.3639	750243.16	1053468.622	1069783.1	1072461.897
BRB ordinary advance	112382.3	144881.7	150659	151767	182655.4	182857.3
3.2. External debt outstanding	774952.9773	773687.4485	775221.683	788339.8227	785909.8425	793917.4942
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	443.4800343	441.124037	440.4911424	441.1521771	438.2988187	441.1633109
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	1612.81035	4736.332923	5444.26477	4119.510474	1034.175098	208.6710739
including amortization	1328.899129	3151.779934	4541.684901	2827.388623	674.4909363	0
3.4. Drawings on external loans	415.8556406	2381.286477	2416.415687	853.4043206	226.7345069	5179.838367
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	523365.8	514519.9	516389.8	551715.3	569708.7	535097
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	1428077.75	1448987.8	1465561.45	1697921.2	1744708.5	1 741 470,7(p)
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	1285849.05	1289812.6	1298318.65	1,521,067.0	1575346.8	1 567 981,8(p)
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	1958233.95	1928205.1	1982177.05	2,235,354.0	2304663.9	2 327 915,7(p)
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	1036676.85	994883.7667	1038469.683	1234703.8	1271656.8	1 295 082,6(p)
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	-176,379.5	-114,198.3	-144,343.3	-216,993.1	-211,224.3	-202,348.1
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	116400	118810	134100	282430	292050	235400
6.2. Injecting liquidity	0		0			
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	4.61	4.85	5.13	2.35	2.5	2.5
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	5.12	5.15	5.27	2.63	2.4	2.46
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	6.15	6.16	6.26	4.77	4.5	4.11
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
7.5. Injecting liquidity	2.73	2.52	2.5	2.65	2.8	2.29
7.6. Marginal lending facility	7.92	8.19	8.25	5.57	5.5	5.48
7.7. Interbank market	4.21	0	4.08	0	3.0	3
7.8. Deposit interest rates	5.92	5.55	5.92	5.45	5.5	5.5
7.9. Lending interest rates	16.13	16.25	16.18	15.57	15.6	15.67
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	173999.5802	241180.5049	268512.9399	212414.8965	231430.698	255195.4571
including Arabica coffee	28609.25953	40515.71005	50801.58856	37198.25336	48103.88318	60622.10414
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	67855.31818	75543.17317	84474.67817	61349.69999	70345.86199	79751.61889
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	146.3	140.9	125.1	128.7	115.5	101.1
- BIF/Kg	5279.4	5369.2	47773.2	5014.8	4507	3945.3
1.3. Coffee sold d(in BIF million)	16482.3	25943	32637	37809.8	45044.9	51901.1
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	965116.7797	1092872.198	1195499.264	1041407.857	1197480.39	1307279.471
including petroleum products	137272.3451	169165.4364	195123.1136	211749.4871	240458.9576	204191.952
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	552183.6197	664176.6387	746238.2287	705066.377	797954.122	888914.618
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	91	103	103	nd	nd	nd
3.1.2. Real	103.1	105.1	104.4	nd	nd	nd
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1750.79	1756.78	1762.88	1789.59	1796.73	1802.51
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	1747.44	1753.933333	1759.9	1787	1793.091364	1799.65
(p) : Provisional n.a. : not available - : Nonexistent data..						

Source: BRB

APPENDIX 2: MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR IN NOVEMBER 2018 (in BIF million).

	Banking Sector			Financial Institutions			Total Banking sector		
	11/30/2017	11/30/2018	Change in %	11/30/2017	11/30/2018	Change in %	11/30/2017	11/30/2018	Change in %
I. ASSETS	1 949 014,4	2 387 367,3	22,5	154 070,6	174 898,0	13,5	2 103 085,0	2 562 265,3	21,8
MAIN ASSETS	1 633 851,5	2 043 784,1	25,1	114 003,1	139 434,6	22,3	1 747 854,6	2 183 218,7	24,9
A. Liquid Assets	889 810,4	1 181 968,5	32,8	5 224,7	10 242,5	96,0	895 035,1	1 192 211,0	33,2
. Cash	53 837,7	55 857,6	3,8	21,9	5,5	-74,9	53 859,6	55 863,1	3,7
. B.R.B.	162 949,3	168 436,2	3,4	1 547,6	1 949,6	26,0	164 496,9	170 385,8	3,6
. Holding and loans with banks and Fis	100 754,0	56 238,5	-44,2	3 655,2	2 630,7	-28,0	104 409,2	58 869,2	-43,6
. Treasury Bills and Bonds	572 269,4	901 436,2	57,5	-	5 656,7	-	572 269,4	907 092,9	58,5
B. Loans	744 041,1	861 815,6	15,8	108 778,4	129 192,1	18,8	852 819,5	991 007,8	16,2
. Short term	469 190,4	528 577,7	12,7	2 063,1	1 799,8	-12,8	471 253,5	530 377,5	12,5
. Medium term	183 659,7	221 762,7	20,7	53 161,4	53 360,6	0,4	236 821,1	275 123,3	16,2
. Long term	91 191,0	111 475,3	22,2	53 553,9	74 031,7	38,2	144 744,9	185 507,0	28,2
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Others	315 162,9	343 583,1	9,0	40 067,5	35 463,4	(11,5)	355 230,4	379 046,6	6,7
II. Liabilities	1 949 014,4	2 387 367,3	22,5	154 070,6	174 898,0	13,5	2 103 085,0	2 562 265,3	21,8
Main resources	1 406 467,6	1 775 320,0	26,2	69 705,8	80 582,9	15,6	1 476 173,4	1 855 902,9	25,7
. Customers	1 120 516,5	1 378 952,9	23,1	62 972,4	73 603,4	16,9	1 183 488,9	1 452 556,3	22,7
<i>amongst: ten large deposits</i>	415 096,7	362 375,4	(12,7)	6 610,3	8 025,9	0,0	421 707,0	370 401,3	(12,2)
. BRB Refinancing	134 263,0	222 400,0	65,6	-	-	-	134 263,0	222 400,0	65,6
. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Debts towards banks and Fis	151 688,1	173 967,1	14,7	6 733,4	6 979,5	3,7	158 421,5	180 946,6	14,2
<i>amongst: Residents</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	542 546,8	612 047,2	12,8	84 364,8	94 315,2	11,8	626 911,6	706 362,4	12,7
III. INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR									
Capital adequacy									
. Core capital (in MBIF)	221 129,4	262 873,7	18,9	27 269,4	28 961,9	6,2	248 398,8	291 835,5	17,5
. Total capital (in MBIF)	244 828,2	286 334,8	17,0	38 100,1	41 057,1	7,8	282 928,3	327 391,9	15,7
. Risks weighted	1 140 040,6	1 225 726,1	7,5	143 410,3	163 811,0	14,2	1 283 450,9	1 389 537,1	8,3
. Core capital adequacy Ratio (threshold 12,5%)	19,4	21,4		19,0	17,7		19,4	21,0	
. Total capital adequacy Ratio (threshold 14,5%)	21,5	23,4		26,6	25,1		22,0	23,6	
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 7%)	12,4	11,0		17,7	16,6		11,8	11,4	
Loans quality and concentration									
Large exposures	179 642,7	261 974,6	45,8	10 147,4	10 542,1	3,9	189 790,1	272 516,7	43,6
Watch loans	27 302,3	33 079,5	21,2	13 491,7	15 527,4	15,1	40 794,0	48 606,9	19,2
Non-performing loans	101 969,4	98 565,6	-3,3	16 774,2	15 213,7	-9,3	118 743,6	113 779,3	-4,2
Overdue loans	129 271,7	131 645,1	1,8	30 265,9	30 741,0	1,6	159 537,6	162 386,2	1,8
Depreciations	80 838,6	91 269,6	12,9	8 643,3	9 929,6	14,9	89 481,9	101 199,3	13,1
Total gross loans/Total gross assets (in %)	38,2	36,1		70,6	73,9		40,6	38,7	
Loans to the Government/Total gross assets	29,4	37,8	-	-	3,2		29,4	35,4	
Loans to the Government/Core capital (*)	258,8	342,9	-	-	19,5		258,8	310,8	
Non-performing loans rate	13,7	11,4		15,4	11,8		13,9	11,5	
Overdue loans rate	17,4	15,3		27,8	23,8		18,7	16,4	
Provisionning rate (in %)	79,3	92,6		51,5	65,3		75,4	88,9	
. Large exposure/Total gross loans (in %)	24,1	30,4		9,3	8,2		22,3	27,5	
Liquidity									
. Liquidity coefficient in BIF	54,1	58,9		-	-		54,1	58,9	
. Liquidity Coefficient in foreign currency	125,6	101,3		-	-		125,6	101,3	
Total loans/total deposits	66,4	62,5		172,7	175,5		72,1	68,2	
Stable fundings over fixed assets	114,9	149,5		246,9	255,2		137,8	169,4	
Ten large deposits/total deposits	37,0	26,3		10,5	10,9		35,6	25,5	
Profitability and performance									
Before tax profit	44 185	69 922	58	2 903	5 956	105	47 087,7	75 878,2	61,1
Net profit	39 223	65 192	66	2 720	5 404	99	41 942,7	70 596,3	68,3
Net Banking Product	150 401	180 876	20	11 897	13 003	9	162 298,5	193 878,3	19,5
ROE							2,0	2,8	
ROA							14,8	21,6	

Source: BRB

APPENDIX 3: SELECTED ANNUAL INDICATORS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PRICE					
Real Growth of GDP (in %)	4,9	4,2	-0,4	2,8	2,8
Inflation rate (annual)	7,9	4,4	5,5	5,6	16,1
FOREIGN SECTOR					
Exports, f.o.b. (USD million)	94,0	131,8	120,8	109,4	147,5
Imports, CIF (USD million)	811,0	768,7	721,4	619,6	743,8
Volume of exports (in tons)	57 207,0	79 580,0	85 498,9	84 613,0	93 124
Volume of imports (in tons)	809 077,0	798 246,0	632 337,0	708 203,0	822 520
Current account balance (USD million)	-250,2	-393,2	-373,3	-356,8	351,7
Exchange rate BIF/USD (period average)	1 555,1	1 546,7	1 571,9	1 654,6	1 765,1
Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1 542,0	1 553,1	1 617,1	1 688,6	1 766,7
International reserves (USD million, end of période)	321,2	317,3	136,4	95,4	112,9
International reserves (Month of imports)	4,2	4,2	2,3	1,5	1,7
MONEY AND CREDIT					
Net foreign assets (BIF million)	229 756,1	180 476,7	-75 870,1	-176 523,1	-149 085,4
Domestic credit (BIF million)	1 050 252,1	1 236 271,6	1 516 320,8	1 773 610,2	2 007 213,7
Net credits to the Government	273 347,7	383 432,0	687 166,2	906 486,1	1 115 726,9
Credits to the economy	776 904,4	852 839,6	829 154,6	867 124,1	891 486,8
Broad money (M3)	983 168,8	1 102 468,5	1 101 095,8	1 180 019,4	1 482 130,5
Money and quasi money (M2)	847 072,6	937 841,8	965 844,0	1 086 049,4	1 321 620,8
Velocity of the money (GDP/M2, end of period)	4,9	5,1	4,8	4,6	3,6
Reserve money (growth rate)	23,6	15,8	-8,6	29,2	39,0
Liquidity providing rate (in %)	-	-	3,4	3,1	2,8
Marginal lending rate (in %)	12,5	8,0	9,8	8,6	7,1
Commercial banks average deposit rates (end of period)	9,0	8,8	8,7	7,7	6,0
Commercial banks average lending rates (end of period)	16,2	16,7	16,9	16,5	16,2
FINANCE AND PUBLIC DEBT					
Revenues and grants (as % of GDP)	22,1	21,0	16,6	15,9	16,5
Expenses (as % of GDP)	25,0	25,3	24,7	22,0	21,1
primary balance (as % of GDP , accrual basis)	-2,4	-0,5	-6,0	-2,3	-1,5
Overall fiscal balance (as % of GDP , accrual basis)					
- excluded grants	-10,1	-9,5	-11,2	-8,5	-7,1
- included grants	-2,9	-4,4	-8,0	-6,0	-4,6
Domestic debt (BIF million)	597 961,8	727 264,4	1 069 551,8	1 376 307,8	1 649 286,6
External debt (in USD million , at the end of period)	413,0	429,6	420,5	429,6	440,0
External debt service ratio (as % of exports)	3,5	4,1	5,8	6,6	9,1
Public external debt (as % of GDP)	16,1	15,7	15,6	15,2	14,4
As a reminder					
GDP at market prices (BIF billion)	3 812,5	4 185,1	4 417,9	4 824,2	5 397,2

Source: BRB.