



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic Indicators
November 2019

I. INTRODUCTION

The following main economic indicators are related to the developments at the end of November 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, and coffee production whereas the tea production increased. The Inflation went up in November 2019 compared to the deflation recorded in 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 improved at the end of November 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 increased while tea and coffee production declined in November 2019.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

Year-on-year basis, the industrial production index fell by 3.3% in November 2019, standing at 141.7 against 146.6, mainly driven by the drop of BRARUDI beverages (- 2.3%) and soaps (-42.2%).

Compared to the previous month, the index fell by 11.1%, mainly due to the decrease of BRARUDI beverages (-11.2%), sugar (-3.2%) and cigarettes (-24.7%).

II.2. Coffee

At the end of November 2019, the production of parchment coffee for the 2019/2020 campaign decreased by 65.9 percent compared to the same month of the previous campaign, amounting to 10,342 tonnes against 30,291 tonnes, following the cyclicity of the coffee production.

II.3. Tea

Production of green leaves tea rose by 3.5 percent in November 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, reaching 3,166 tonnes against 3,060 tonnes. Likewise, cumulative production slightly increased

by 1.3 percent at the end of November 2019, amounting to 46,795 tonnes against 46,206 tonnes in the same period in 2018.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year basis, the consumer price index rose by 4.0% in November 2019 compared to a decline of 8.4% recorded in the same period of the previous year. This rise of headline inflation resulted from the increase of food inflation (+6.4 against -20.2%) while non-food inflation decelerated (+1.8 against + 6.2%).

The food inflation was mainly explained by the increase prices of the sub-headings "Breads and cereals" (+12.0 against -24.4%), "Fish and seafood" (+32.5 against -24), 6%), "Milk, cheese and eggs" (+ 3.0% against -1.5%), "Vegetables" (+ 0.2% compared to -25.9%) and "Sugar, jams, honey, chocolate and confectionery" (+ 0.6 against -1.4%).

The deceleration of non-food inflation concerned prices of the sub-headings "Clothing and footwear" (+3.8 against + 5.5%), "Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" (+2.5 against + 11.3%), "Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance" (+2.4 against + 5.8%), "Health"

(+3.6 against +10, 2%), "Hotels, restaurants and café" (+0.4 against + 4.5%) and "other goods and services" (+2.9 against + 6.6%).

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

	Oct-18		Oct-19	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	107.70	-8.4	112.0	4.0
1. Food	99.8	-20.2	106.2	6.4
-Bread and cereals	99.0	-24.4	110.9	12.0
- Meat	115.1	2.9	130.6	13.5
-Fish and seafood	112.3	-24.6	148.8	32.5
- Milk, cheese and eggs	111.3	-1.5	114.6	3.0
-Oils and fats	109.4	6.9	116.3	6.3
- Fruits	126.8	3.4	114.0	-10.1
- Vegetables	93.6	-25.9	93.8	0.2
-Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	107.6	-1.4	108.2	0.6
-undefined food elsewhere	117.2	7.7	120.1	2.5
2. Non food	116.2	6.2	118.3	1.8
- Alcoholic beverages ,tobacco	115.2	4.7	112.6	-2.3
- clothing and footwear	117.3	5.5	121.8	3.8
- Housing,water,electricity,gas and other fuels	120.0	11.3	123.0	2.5
- Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance	117.6	5.8	120.4	2.4
- Health	114.0	10.2	118.1	3.6
- Transport	119.6	7.2	117.3	-1.9
- Communication	101.7	1.1	101.8	0.1
- leisure and culture	115.1	3.9	129.5	12.5
- Education	136.2	0.6	139.6	2.5
- Hotels, Restaurant and café	113.5	4.5	114.0	0.4
- Other goods and services	116.4	6.6	119.8	2.9
Energy and fuels	134.3	20.1	135.7	1.0
3. Core Inflation	111.2	-1.3	115.9	4.2

Source: BRB based on data of ISTEERU

The prices of the sub-headings "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" (-2.3 against + 4.7%) and "Transport" (-1.9 against + 7.2%) fell after increasing in the same period in 2018.

Year-on-year, the consumer price index combining the prices of energy, fuel and other fuels products slightly increased in November 2019 (+1.0% against + 20.1%).

Headline inflation excluding food and energy prices, which is the proxy of core inflation, increased in November 2019 (+4.2% against -1.3%) compared to the same period of the previous year.

IV. EXTERNAL TRADE

Total trade rose by 12.7% at the end of November 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, due to the increase of imports, amounted to BIF 1,501.0 from BIF 1,308.3 billion and in exports, reaching BIF 311.2 billion from BIF 300.1 billion. As a result, the trade balance deficit deteriorated further by BIF 1,189.8 against -BIF 1,008.2 billion recorded in the same period of the previous year.

IV.1 Exports

Cumulative exports increased in value (+3.7%) while they decreased (-2.0%) in volume at the end of November 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018.

In value, the increase in exports came from primary products, which reached BIF 246,921.4 from BIF 237,026.3 million and manufactured products, to BIF 64,314.2 million from BIF 63,073.1 million.

The rise of non-monetary gold (+ BIF 26,401.6 million) and coffee + BIF 894.5 million mainly explain the most increase

of primary products. Others primary products decreased, especially niobium ores (-BIF 7,004.1 million) and tea (-BIF 5,460.7 million).

In volume, the decrease of exports is attributable to manufactured products (56,365 against 58,509 tonnes) while the volume of primary products slightly rose (36,185 against 35,957 tonnes).

IV.2 Imports

Compared to the same period in 2018, cumulative imports increased by 14.7% in value and by 17.5% in volume at the end of November 2019.

In terms of value, the increase of imports resulted from the intermediate goods (BIF 680,969.8 against BIF 577,339.3 million), in consumer goods (BIF 563,684.3 against BIF 476,039.6 million) and, to a lesser extent, of capital goods (BIF 256,386.8 against BIF 254,886.7 million).

Concerning intermediate goods, the most significant increase is recorded in imports of minerals oils (+BIF 20,445.0 million), goods for construction (+BIF 47,705.5 million), food goods (+BIF 28,029.5 million) and metallurgy goods (+BIF 8,602.3 million). In contrast, imports goods for agriculture and livestock decreased (-11,896.7 million).

The increase of consumer goods was driven by all their components: durable goods and non-durable goods.

Concerning durable goods, imports of vehicles increased by BIF 23,943.5 million, textiles by BIF 19,941.7 million and other durable goods by 28,779.8 million. For non-durable consumer goods, imports of food goods rose by BIF 3,482.8 million, pharmaceuticals goods by BIF 2,995.4 million and others non-durable good by BIF 8,501.5 million.

The increase of capital goods mainly concerned tractors, vehicles and transport machinery (+BIF 26,739.2 million). However, imports of electrical equipment (-BIF 13,138.6 million) and boilers and mechanical equipment (- BIF 8,983.0 million) decreased.

In volume, the increase of imports is attributable to intermediates goods (791,019 against 635,140 tonnes) and capital goods (46,950 against 36,839 tonnes). On the other hand, the consumer goods slightly decreased (220,333 against 228,575 tonnes)

V. EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the same period of 2018, the BIF depreciated in average by 4.10% against the USD in November 2019, the

monthly average exchange rate stood at BIF 1,866.69 against BIF 1,793.09 for one US Dollar.

At the end of November 2019, the BIF depreciated by 4.06% against the US Dollar, the exchange rate reached BIF 1,869.60 from BIF 1,796.73 recorded in the same period of the previous year.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

At the end of November 2019, the overall fiscal deficit (grants excluded) worsened compared to the same period of the previous year, rising from BIF 426,871.4 million to BIF 525,732.9 million, following the larger increase of expenditure than revenue.

VI.1. Revenue

Cumulative revenue increased by 19.1 percent at the end of November 2019, amounting to BIF 903,096.2 million against BIF 758,527.5 million of the same period of the previous year, driven by the increase of tax revenue (+BIF 109,872.6 million) and non-tax revenue (+BIF34,696.0 million).

Revenue collected in November 2019 increased by 27.2 percent compared to the same month in 2018, amounting to BIF 78,123.5 million against BIF 61,412.2

million. This increase resulted from both, tax (BIF +10,836.2 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF +5,875.1 million).

VI.2. Expenditure

Cumulative expenditure rose by 20.5 percent in November 2019, amounting to BIF 1,428.8 billion against 1,185.4 billion of the same period of 2018. Expenditure incurred in November 2019 increased compared to the same month in 2018, amounting to BIF 133,010.3 million against BIF 85,930.7 million.

Cumulative compensation of employee increased by 7.9 percent at the end of November 2019, reaching BIF 403,743.9 million compared to BIF 374,050.8 million recorded in the same period in 2018.

VI.3. Public debt

Public debt went up by 19.1% at the end of November 2019, amounting to 3,243.5 against BIF 2,723.0 billion in the same period of the previous year, mainly driven by the increase, both by domestic debt (+ 20.6%) and external debt (+ 15.6%).

Compared to the previous month, public debt slightly increased by 1.0%, due to the increase of domestic debt (+ 1.3%) and external debt (+ 0.2%).

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year basis, the domestic debt increased by BIF 394,319.6 million at the end of November 2019, amounting to BIF 2,307.2 billion from BIF 1,912.9 billion, mainly driven by the rise of the Government's debt towards the banking sector in the form of Treasury securities (+BIF 400,230.2 million).

Compared to the previous month, the stock of domestic debt went up by BIF 28,829.2 million, mainly due to the increase of Government debt towards banking sector (+BIF 27,429.2 million) which offset the decrease of the Government's debt vis-à-vis the non-financial sector (-BIF 1,600.0 million).

VI.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year basis, the external debt increased by BIF 126,135.7 million at the end of November 2019, amounting to BIF 936,300.8 million from BIF 810,165.1 million. This increase is linked to drawings (BIF 118,225.1 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 25,117.9 million) which exceeded the repayment of principal (BIF 17,267.3 million).

Compared to the previous month, the stock of external debt increased by BIF 1,818.0 million, due the new drawings (BIF

3,343.3 million) and the revaluation gains (BIF 1,383.5 million) which offset the repayment of principal (BIF 2,908.8 million).

Expressed in US Dollar, the external debt increased by USD 49.8 million year-on-year, amounting to USD 500.0 million against USD 450.2 million recorded at the end of November 2018.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

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

VII.1. Reserve Money

Year-on-year, the reserve money increased by 18.0% at the end of November 2019, from BIF 535,198.3 million to BIF 631,858.0 million. This rise concerned the currency out of the Central Bank (+BIF 64,351.4 million) as well as the deposits of commercial banks (+BIF 14,935.0 million), public non-financial corporations (+ BIF 13,557.6 million), microfinances (+ BIF 4,715.5 million) and those of NGOs (+ BIF 14,935.0 million).

VII.2. Broad money

Year-on-year, the broad money (M3) increased by 16.7% at the end of November 2019, amounting to BIF 2,096.7 billion from BIF 1,756.7 billion. This growth was mainly on account of the increase of M2 money supply (+20.4%) and in the deposits of residents denominated in foreign currencies (+9.4%).

The increase of M2 money supply was driven by demand deposits (+13.3%), time and savings deposits (+34.7%) as well as by the currency outside banks (+22.4%).

The rise of demand deposits denominated in BIF was mainly due to the increase of deposits of other non-financial corporations (+BIF 55,920.2 million), households (+BIF 79,597.6 million) and those of other financial corporations (+BIF 3,314.2 million). By contrast, the deposits of public non-financial corporations (- BIF 5,582.4 million), local administrations (- BIF 1,660.2 million) and those classified in other accounts (- BIF 11,803.9 million) went down.

The increase of time and savings deposits was driven by the progress of deposits of other non-financial corporations (+ BIF 64,652.0 million), of households

(+ BIF 42,845.5 million) and those classified in “other deposits” (+BIF 10,089.0 million). By contrast, the deposits of public non-financial corporations (- BIF 3,575.1 million) and those of other financial corporations (-BIF 791.4 million) decreased.

The rise of residents’ deposits denominated in foreign currencies was driven by those of households (+BIF 7,267.3 million) and those classified in other deposits (+ BIF 15,425 million). On the other hand, the deposits denominated in foreign currencies of public nonfinancial corporations (- BIF 1,780.5 million) and those of other non-financial corporations (-BIF 4,571.3 million) declined.

VII.3. Counterparts

Year-on-year, domestic credit grew by 16.1% at end of November 2019, from BIF 2,377.3 billion to BIF 2,774.0 billion, resulting from the increase of net claims on government (+18.1%), mainly those of commercial banks (+ BIF 388,202 million), and claims on the economy (+14.9%).

Year-on-year basis, net foreign assets decreased by 30.7% at the end of November 2019, resulting from the decline of holdings in gross foreign assets

(- BIF 39857.5 million) combined with the increase of foreign liabilities (+ BIF 19,879.1 million).

Expressed in the US Dollar, official foreign exchange reserves decreased by 24.6%. These reserves covered 0.7 month of imports of goods and services compared to 1.0 month recorded in the same period of the previous year.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR

The total balance sheet of the banking sector rose at the end of November 2019, mainly due to the increase of Treasury securities and loans to the economy.

VIII.1. Assets

Year-on- year basis, the total assets of the banking sector increased by 17.1% at the end of November 2019, amounting to BIF 3,182.0 against BIF 2,713.4 billion, due to the increase of 42.6% of Treasury securities, standing at BIF 1,313.9 against BIF 930.1 billion. Over the same period, outstanding loans to the economy increased by 10.9%, amounting to BIF 1,098.6 compared to BIF 991.0 billion recorded in the same period of the previous year.

The share of Treasury securities in total assets increased compared to the same period of the previous year, from 34.2 to 41.7% while loans to the private sector fell, standing at 34.5 against 36.5%.

VIII.2. Liabilities

Deposits picked up by 22.3% year-on-year basis, amounting to BIF 1,775.9 against BIF 1,452.5 billion at the end of November 2018. Despite this increase, Central Bank refinancing to commercial banks increased, amounting to BIF 406,550.0 against BIF 222,400.0 million at the end of November 2018.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

At the end of November 2019, the banking sector remained sufficiently capitalized, solvent and all prudential ratios were complied. Likewise, the quality of the loans portfolio and the main indicators of financial profitability improved.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

At the end of November 2019, the banking sector remained sufficiently capitalized and had enough capital buffers to absorb the risks inherent in its activity.

The total capital of the banking sector increased by 10.1% year-on-year basis, standing at 360,609.9 compared to BIF 327,391.9 million in the same period of the previous year. As a result, the core and global solvency ratios significantly improved, settling above the respective regulatory threshold of 12.5 and 14.5%, those are 27.4 and 29.6% compared to 21.0 and 23, 6% in the corresponding period in 2018. For the same period, the leverage ratio slightly declined, standing at 10.5 against 11.4% for a minimum regulatory threshold of 5%.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

Year-on-year basis, the non-performing loan portfolio ratio stood at 7.4% against 11.5% due to the decrease of overdue loans by 8.9%, which amounted to BIF 147,954.3 million at the end of November 2019 against BIF 162,386.2 million in the same period in 2018.

The watch and sub-standard loans increased respectively by 37.9% and 18.1% compared to the same period in 2018 while the doubtful and loss loans decreased by 15.6 and 36.2%, respectively.

The credit portfolio allocated to the "agriculture" sector deteriorated further

at the end of November 2019, the deterioration rate stood at 5.3 against 3.6%.

However, the quality of the loans portfolio allocated to the “construction”, “hotel and tourism” and “equipment” sectors slightly improved, with respective deterioration rates of 6.8 against 8.7%, 40.8 against 42.3% and 4.6 against 5.9%. Likewise, the credit portfolio in “industry” and “Trade” sectors sharply improved with respective deterioration rates of 14.2 and 6.3% compared to 36.9 and 12.6%.

To be covered against these deteriorations, the banking sector constituted enough provisions; the coverage rate was 85.7 compared to 88.9% in the same period of the previous year.

Large exposures¹ slightly increased, standing at 28.2% of total loans compared to 27.5% recorded in the same period in 2018. The banking sector faced the concentration risk in “trade” and “equipment” sectors, which hold respectively 32.8 and 36.6% of total loans to the economy.

¹ According to the circular n°06/2018 relating to the credit risk division of credit institution, a large exposure is a loan whose amount is equal or exceed 10% of core capital.

IX.3. Profitability

Year-on-year basis, Net Banking Income (GNI) increased by 20.2% at the end of November 2019, amounting to BIF 232,995.2 against BIF 193,878.3 million. Likewise, the Net Profit increased from 70,596.3 to BIF 109,717.0 million.

The Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) grew from 2.8% to 3.4% and from 21.6% to 30.4%, respectively.

IX.4. Liquidity

Year-on-year basis, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio² (LCR) in local currency (BIF) and in foreign currencies stood above the regulatory threshold of 100% with respective averages of 255.8 and 199.4% compared to 101.3 and 125.6% recorded in the same period in 2018.

At the end of November 2019, the risk of deposits concentration slightly increased, the share of ten large depositors represented 60.2% of total deposits against 59.4% in the same period in 2018.

² Circular n ° 04/2018 relating to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of banks defines LCR as the ratio of bank's high-quality liquid assets (that mean assets that can be converted easily and quickly into cash without or with minor value loss in high stress period of liquidity) and total net cash flows, in the following 30 calendar days.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED MONTHLY INDICATORS

	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	166.8	154.3	146.6	169.9	159.4	141.7
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T)	25,796.0	26,755.7	30,291.0	8,327.0	8,423.0	10,342.0
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	39,432.4	43,145.7	46,205.8	40,590.0	43,629.0	46,794.9
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	109.1	107.6	108.9	111.4	112.0	112.8
5. Inflation rate	-5.6	-8.4	-7.4	2.0	4.0	3.6
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	626,158.0	697,115.3	758,527.5	728,832.2	824,972.7	903,096.2
1.1. Tax revenue	577,402.2	640,576.0	698,792.2	659,854.9	739,612.5	808,664.8
1.2. Non-tax revenue	48,755.8	56,539.3	59,735.4	68,977.3	85,360.2	94,431.4
1.3. Exceptional receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Expenditure	977,602.7	1,099,468.2	1,185,398.9	1,144,145.9	1,295,818.8	1,428,829.1
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	304,148.1	338,798.2	374,050.8	328,771.2	366,290.1	403,739.1
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	2,651,105.6	2,693,739.3	2,723,034.4	3,164,443.9	3,212,842.5	3,243,489.7
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	1,846,855.1	1,888,931.0	1,912,869.3	2,238,502.3	2,278,359.7	2,307,188.9
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	1,057,501.6	1,074,283.1	1,099,486.2	1,417,542.6	1,450,627.6	1,485,146.4
BRB ordinary advance	151,767.0	182,655.4	182,857.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.2. External debt outstanding	804,250.5	804,808.3	810,165.1	925,941.6	934,482.8	936,300.8
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	450.1	448.8	450.2	497.7	500.6	500.0
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	4,119.5	1,034.2	208.7	5,459.7	1,726.5	4,317.4
including amortization	2,827.4	674.5	0.0	3,671.7	1,338.5	2,908.8
3.4. Drawings on external loans	853.4	3,407.3	2,146.1	399.0	3,884.0	3,343.3
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	551,715.3	569,708.7	535,198.3	644,436.4	613,077.1	631,858.0
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	1,688,923.1	1,738,754.3	1,756,673.7	2,073,557.0	2,071,728.3	2 096 708,6(p)
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	1,512,068.9	1,569,392.6	1,582,903.1	1,888,444.6	1,888,807.1	1 906 597,7(p)
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	2,265,248.8	2,335,297.4	2,377,454.7	2,681,157.0	2,711,045.8	2 774 004,7(p)
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	1,237,688.0	1,273,711.0	1,312,348.0	1,501,448.9	1,515,997.0	1 550 047,2(p)
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	-217,284.7	-211,418.7	-194,714.4	-227,582.3	-236,232.9	-254,451.0
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	282,430.0	292,050.0	235,400.0	389,190.0	395,850.0	406,550.0
6.2. Injecting liquidity						
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	2.35	2.5	2.5	2.36	2.3	2.3
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	2.63	2.4	2.5	2.54	2.6	2.7
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	4.77	4.5	4.1	3.02	3.0	3.1
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
7.5. Injecting liquidity	2.65	2.8	2.3	2.59	2.7	3.1
7.6. Marginal lending facility	5.57	5.5	5.5	5.29	5.2	5.2
7.7. Interbank market	0.00	3.0	3.0	3.40	3.3	3.6
7.8. Deposit interest rates	5.45	5.5	5.5	5.40	4.9	5.4
7.9. Lending interest rates	15.57	15.6	15.7	15.80	15.5	15.6
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	237,017.0	276,209.7	300,099.4	264,644.0	288,062.0	311,235.6
including Arabica coffee	40,221.8	51,127.4	63,645.6	51,335.7	58,059.6	64,540.1
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	75,992.0	85,029.7	94,465.8	76,214.0	84,625.1	92,549.6
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	128.7	115.5	101.1	47.7	137.8	101.7
- BIF/Kg	5,014.8	4,507.0	3,945.3	1,954.9	5,623.0	4,161.4
1.3. Coffee sold d (in BIF million)	37,809.8	45,044.9	51,901.1	62,944.1	66,197.5	72,016.2
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	1,052,550.8	1,204,927.4	1,308,265.5	1,202,221.5	1,347,469.0	1,501,040.9
including petroleum products	211,750.9	240,477.5	251,679.8	210,314.9	242,180.8	272,124.8
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	736,227.0	829,859.1	900,555.0	839,651.0	944,403.0	1,058,301.0
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	93.5	105.0	105.5	93.4	92.8	nd
3.1.2. Real	94.8	93.2	94.5	94.1	96.0	nd
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,789.6	1,796.7	1,802.5	1,863.4	1,869.6	1,875.4
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	1,787.0	1,793.1	1,799.7	1,860.4	1,866.7	1,872.7
(p) : Provisional						
n.a. : not available						
- : Nonexistent data..						

Source: BRB

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

	Banking Sector			Financial Institutions			Total Banking sector		
	31/11/2018	31/11/2019	Change in %	31/11/2018	31/11/2019	Change in %	31/11/2018	31/11/2019	Change in %
I. ASSETS	2,533,727.6	2,977,968.9	17.5	182,661.3	204,047.8	11.7	2,716,388.9	3,182,016.7	17.1
MAIN ASSETS	2,066,781.4	2,563,172.7	24.0	139,417.9	168,271.1	20.7	2,206,199.3	2,731,443.8	23.8
A. Liquid assets	1,204,965.8	1,612,312.7	33.8	10,225.8	20,520.6	100.7	1,215,191.6	1,632,833.3	34.4
. Cash	55,857.6	56,434.4	1.0	5.5	9.0	63.0	55,863.1	56,443.4	1.0
. B.R.B.	168,436.2	172,650.0	2.5	1,949.6	2,125.1	9.0	170,385.8	174,775.0	2.6
. Holding in banks and Fis	56,238.5	69,288.7	23.2	2,630.7	5,993.8	127.8	58,869.2	75,282.5	27.9
. Treasury bills and bonds	924,433.5	1,313,939.6	42.1	5,640.0	12,392.8	-	930,073.5	1,326,332.4	42.6
B. Loans	861,815.6	950,860.0	10.3	129,192.1	147,750.5	14.4	991,007.8	1,098,610.6	10.9
. Short term	528,577.7	536,345.7	1.5	1,799.8	2,411.6	34.0	530,377.5	538,757.3	1.6
. Medium term	221,762.7	305,009.6	37.5	53,360.6	44,705.3	(16.2)	275,123.3	349,714.9	27.1
. Long term	111,475.3	109,504.7	(1.8)	74,031.7	100,633.7	35.9	185,507.0	210,138.4	13.3
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.Fixed assets	123,363.0	137,460.8	11.4	7,780.0	8,026.4	3.2	131,143.0	145,487.2	10.9
D. Others	343,583.1	277,335.4	(19.3)	35,463.4	27,750.3	(21.7)	379,046.6	305,085.6	(19.5)
II. LIABILITIES	2,533,727.6	2,977,968.9	17.5	182,661.3	204,047.8	11.7	2,716,388.9	3,182,016.7	17.1
Main liabilities	1,775,320.0	2,548,404.1	43.5	80,582.9	141,753.6	75.9	1,855,902.9	2,690,157.7	45.0
. Deposit from customers	1,378,952.9	1,675,572.1	21.5	73,603.4	100,393.7	36.4	1,452,556.3	1,775,965.8	22.3
amongst: Ten large deposits	668,810.0	793,497.1	18.6	8,025.9	17,167.3	-	676,835.9	810,664.4	19.8
. Refinancing from B.R.B.	222,400.0	406,550.0	82.8	-	-	-	222,400.0	406,550.0	82.8
. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Debts to banks and Fis	173,967.1	211,639.3	21.7	6,979.5	6,727.1	(3.6)	180,946.6	218,366.3	20.7
. Capital and reserves	220,527.2	254,642.7	15.5	31,879.3	34,632.8	8.6	252,406.5	289,275.5	14.6
Others	537,880.3	174,922.1	(67.5)	70,199.2	27,661.5	(60.6)	860,486.0	202,583.5	(76.5)
III. BANKING SECTOR'S INDICATORS									
Capital adequacy									
. Net core capital (in MBIF)	262,873.7	298,663.7	13.6	28,961.9	34,313.9	18.5	291,835.5	332,977.7	14.1
. Total capital (in MBIF)	286,334.8	318,998.4	11.4	41,057.1	41,611.6	1.4	327,391.9	360,609.9	10.1
. Risk weighted assets	1,225,726.1	1,070,321.4	(12.7)	163,811.0	146,558.4	(10.5)	1,389,537.1	1,216,879.8	(12.4)
. Core capital adequacy (threshold 12,5%)	21.4	27.9		17.7	23.4		21.0	27.4	
. Total capital adequacy Ratio (threshold 14,5%)	23.4	29.8		25.1	28.4		23.6	29.6	
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 7%)	10.4	10.0		15.9	16.8		10.7	10.5	
Loans quality and concentration									
. Large exposures	261,974.6	305,339.4	16.6	10,542.1	3,927.4	(62.7)	272,516.7	309,266.8	13.5
. Watch loans	33,079.5	50,242.6	51.9	15,527.4	16,772.3	8.0	48,606.9	67,014.9	37.9
. Non-performing loans	98,565.6	71,020.5	(27.9)	15,213.7	9,918.9	(34.8)	113,779.3	80,939.4	(28.9)
. Overdue loans	131,645.1	121,263.1	(7.9)	30,741.0	26,691.2	(13.2)	162,386.2	147,954.3	(8.9)
. Depreciations	91,269.6	64,695.3	(29.1)	9,929.6	4,642.6	(53.2)	101,199.3	69,337.9	(31.5)
. Gross total loans/Gross total assets (en %)	34.0	31.9	-	70.7	72.4	-	36.5	34.5	-
. Loans to the Government/Gross total assets (*)	41.7	37.1	-	70.7	6.1	-	41.7	37.1	-
. Loans to the Government/Core capital (*)	327.8	439.9	-	19.5	36.1	-	339.6	398.3	-
. Non-performing loans rate	18.6	7.5	-	11.8	6.7	-	11.5	7.4	-
. Overdue loans rate	24.9	12.8	-	23.8	18.1	-	16.4	13.5	-
. Provisioning rate (in %)	92.6	91.1	-	65.3	46.8	-	88.9	85.7	-
. Large exposures/Gross total loans (in %)	49.6	32.1	-	8.2	2.7	-	27.5	28.2	-
Liquidity									
. Liquidity ratio in BIF	-	255.8	-	-	-	-	101.3	255.8	-
. Liquidity ratio in foreign currency	-	199.4	-	-	-	-	125.6	199.4	-
. Total loans/total deposits	62.5	56.7	-	175.5	147.2	-	68.2	61.9	-
. Ratio of stable funds to fixed assets	149.5	131.3	-	255.2	268.9	-	-	400.2	-
. Ten large deposits/Total deposits	48.5	50.6	-	10.9	9.6	-	59.4	60.2	-
Profitability and performance									
. Before tax profit	69,922.4	109,913.3	57.2	5,955.8	7,906.8	32.8	75,878.2	117,820.1	55.3
. Net profit	65,191.9	103,109.0	58.2	5,404.4	6,608.1	22.3	70,596.3	109,717.0	55.4
. Net banking income	180,875.7	216,640.0	19.8	13,002.7	16,355.2	25.8	193,878.3	232,995.2	20.2
. ROA	2.6	3.5	-	3.0	3.2	-	2.6	3.4	-
. ROE	22.8	32.3	-	13.2	15.9	-	21.6	30.4	-

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	16.0	-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)	82,825.0	85,758.0	84,614.0	93,125.0	103,218.0
Volume of imports (in tons)	798,239.0	632,337.0	708,203.0	822,514.0	976,694.0
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)	180,525.3	-75,870.1	-176,523.1	-154,400.0	-238,326.4
Domestic credit (BIF million)	1,135,873.8	1,410,604.3	1,767,122.4	2,004,966.2	2,366,101.4
Net credits to the Government	384,697.0	687,259.5	905,857.4	1,112,214.4	1,350,011.6
Credits to the economy	751,176.8	723,344.8	861,265.0	892,941.6	10,160,898.0
Broad money (M3)	1,045,336.7	1,060,791.0	1,187,101.8	1,499,512.9	1,836,993.3
Money and quasi money (M2)	880,206.6	923,271.7	1,093,131.8	1,340,926.6	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	39.0	-3.3
Liquidity providing rate (in %)	-	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.9
Marginal lending rate (in %)	8.0	9.8	8.6	7.1	5.8
Commercial banks average deposit rates (end of period)	8.8	8.7	7.7	6.0	5.6
Commercial banks average lending rates (end of period)	16.7	16.9	16.5	16.2	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	24.7	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	1,911,446.0
External debt (in USD million , at the end of period)	429.6	420.5	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	4,417.9	4,824.2	5,397.2	6,010.3

Source: BRB.