



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic Indicators
September 2019

I. INTRODUCTION

The following main economic indicators are related to the developments at the end of September 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 an increase of industrial production while the tea and coffee production decreased. The inflation rose in September 2019 compared to a 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 rose at the end of September 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 September 2019.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

Year-on-year basis, the industrial production index slightly increased by 1.9% in September 2019 against 3.1% in the same period in 2018, standing at 169.9 against 166.8, mainly driven by the increase of BRARUDI beverages (+ 8.7%) and cigarettes (+ 13.1%). On the other hand, compared to the previous month, the index fell by 12.6%, mainly due to the decrease of BRARUDI beverages (-15.3%) and sugar (-9, 5%).

II.2. Tea

In September 2019, green leaves tea production fell by 23.4% compared to the same period in 2018, standing at 1,979 against 2,584.7 tonnes. Cumulative production increased by 2.9% at the end of September 2019, amounting to 40,590.0 against 39,432.4 tonnes during the same period in 2018.

II.3. Coffee

The parchment coffee of 2019/2020 campaign decreased by 17% at the end of September 2019 compared to the same

period of the previous season, amounting to 21,320 against 25,796 tonnes. This decline is mainly linked to the cyclicity of coffee campaign.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year basis, the consumer price index rose by 2.0% in September 2019 compared with a decline of 5.6% in the same period of previous year. This increase is mainly driven by the rise of food prices (+2.9 against -15.8%) while non-food inflation decelerated (+1.1 against +6.8%).

The rise of food inflation is partly explained by the increase prices of the sub-headings: "Breads and cereals" (+8.4 against -22.7%), "Fish and seafood" (+7, 5 against -4.2%), "Milk, cheese and eggs" (+1.2 against -0.6%), "Vegetables" (+0.7 against -23.5%) and "Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery" (+1.1 against -2.3%).

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

	Sep-18		Sep-19	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	109.2	-5.6	111.4	2.0
1. Food	102.6	-15.8	105.6	2.9
-Bread and cereals	98.1	-22.7	106.3	8.4
- Meat	116.8	4.8	122.4	4.8
- Fish and seafood	120.9	-4.2	130.0	7.5
- Milk, cheese and eggs	111.9	-0.6	113.2	1.2
-Oils and fats	127.8	23.1	126.2	-1.3
- Fruits	124.0	4.3	117.6	-5.2
- Vegetables	95.3	-23.5	96.0	0.7
-Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	108.1	-2.3	109.3	1.1
-undefined food elsewhere	113.8	5.7	119.5	5.0
2. Non food	116.4	6.8	117.7	1.1
- Alcoholic beverages ,tobacco	117.3	5.4	116.2	-0.9
- Clothing and footwear	118.2	6.9	120.2	1.7
- Housing,water,electricity,gas and other fuels	119.6	11.1	121.4	1.5
- Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance	116.6	5.7	119.9	2.8
- Health	114.4	10.7	116.9	2.2
- Transport	119.1	9.4	119.3	0.2
- Communication	101.7	1.2	101.3	-0.4
- leisure and culture	115.1	4.2	129.2	12.3
- Education	136.6	-0.3	139.1	1.8
- Restaurants and hotels	113.7	4.3	112.5	-1.1
- Other goods and services	118.6	10.6	119.7	0.9
Energy and fuels	133.7	18.7	134.7	0.7
3. Core Inflation	112.4	0.7	115.1	2.4

Source: BRB based on data of ISTEERU

The deceleration of non-food inflation concerned the prices of the sub-headings "Clothing and footwear" (+ 1.7 against + 6.9%), "Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" (+ 1.5% against + 11.1%), "Health" (+2.2 against + 10.7%) and "Transportation" (+0.2 against + 9.4%).

Prices for sub-headings "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" (-0.9 against +5.4%), "Communication" (-0.4 against +1.2%) and "Restaurants and hotels" (-1.1 against + 4.3%) decreased while they increased in the same period in 2018.

Year-on-year basis, the price index combining prices for energy, fuel and other fuels slightly rose in September 2019 (+0.7 against + 18.7%).

Headline inflation excluding food prices and energy, which is the proxy for core inflation rose in September 2019 (+2.4 against + 0.7%) compared to the same period of the previous year.

IV. EXTERNAL TRADE

Total trade rose by 13.7% at the end of September 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, driven by an increase of imports, amounted to BIF 1,202.2 from BIF 1,052.6 billion and exports, amounted to BIF 264,644.0 from BIF 237,017.0 million. As a result, the trade balance deteriorated (- BIF 937,577.5 against -BIF 815,533.8 million).

IV.1 Exports

Cumulative exports increased by 11.7% in value and by 0.3% in volume at the end of September 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018.

In value, the increase concerned primary products, amounted to BIF 212,152.8 from BIF 183,302.7 million while those of manufactured products slightly decreased, to BIF 52,491.2 million from BIF 53,714.3 million.

The most increase of primary products mainly concerned non-monetary gold (+ BIF 36,164.6 million) and coffee (+BIF 11,133.9 million), which offset the decline of niobium ores exports (- BIF 8,487.8 million) and tea (- BIF 6.691,1 million).

In volume, exports of primary products increased (30,648 against 24,318 tonnes) while those of manufactured products decreased (45,566 against 51,674 tonnes).

IV.2 Imports

Compared to the same period in 2018, cumulated imports increased by 14.2% in value and by 14.0% in volume at the end of September 2019.

In value terms, the increase mainly concerned intermediate goods (BIF 534,999.6 against BIF 474,077.9 million and consumer goods (BIF 458,225.0 against BIF 366,296.0 million). On the other hand, imports of capital goods slightly fell, from BIF 212,177.9 million to BIF 208,996.9 million.

The rise of goods for construction (+ BIF 38,901.5 million), food goods + BIF 18,355.7 million and metallurgy goods + BIF 7,074.0 million drive the increase of intermediate goods. In contrast, imports of goods for agriculture and livestock decreased (-13,046.7 MBIF).

Concerning imports of consumer goods, all the components, such as durable goods and non-durable goods increased.

The increase of durable consumer goods was driven by imports of vehicles (+BIF 16,743.3 million), textiles (+BIF 15,678.0 million) and other durable goods (+BIF32,791.7 million). For imports of non-durable consumer goods, their increase concerned pharmaceuticals goods (+BIF 15,696.9), food goods (+BIF 4,619.1 million) and other non-durable goods (+BIF 6,400.6 million).

The decline of capital goods mainly concerned electrical equipment (-BIF 21,185.6 million) and boilers and mechanical equipment (- BIF 5,103.0 million), which offset the increase of imports of tractors, vehicles and transport machinery (+BIF 23,715.7 million).

In volume, the increase is driven by imports of intermediates goods (619,425 against 523,470 tonnes) and capital goods (39,073 against 29,589 tonnes).

On the other hand, the volume of consumer goods slightly decreased (181,153 against 183,168 tonnes).

V. EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the same period in 2018, the BIF depreciated by 4.11% against the US Dollar in September 2019, the average exchange rate reached 1,860.40 against BIF 1,787.00 for one unit of US Dollar.

At the end of the period, the BIF depreciated by 4.13% against the US Dollar, the exchange rate rising from 1,789.59 to BIF 1,863.43 for one unit of US Dollar.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

At the end of September 2019, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) worsened compared to the same period of the previous year, rising from BIF 351,444.7 million to BIF 412,308.0 million, due to the large increase of expenditure than revenue.

VI.1. Revenue

Cumulative Government revenue increased by 16.4% at the end of September 2019, amounting to BIF 728,832.2 million against BIF 626,157.97 million recorded in the same period of the previous year, due to the rise of both tax

revenue (BIF+82,452.7 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF+20,221.6 million).

Likewise, Government revenue during September 2019 increased by 21.2% compared to the same month in 2018, amounting to BIF 89,691.7 million against BIF 73,977.3 million. This increase resulted from the rise of both tax revenue (BIF+13,871.3 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF+1,843.0 million).

VI.2. Expenditure

Cumulative expenditure increased by 16.7% in September 2019, amounting to 1,141,140.2 against BIF 977,602.7 million in the same period in 2018. Expenditure incurred in September 2019 rose by 48.8% compared to the same month in 2018, standing at BIF 144,925.4 million against BIF 97,407.0 million.

Compensation of employees increased by 8.1% at the end of September 2019, standing at BIF 328,771.2 million against BIF 304,148.1 million recorded in the same period in 2018.

VI.3. Public debt

Public debt increased by 19.3% at the end of September 2019, amounting to 3,162.9 against BIF 2,651.1 billion in the same period of the previous year, mainly driven

by the rise of both domestic debt (+ 21.2%) and external debt (+ 14.9%).

Compared with the previous month, the stock of public debt slightly rose by 0.7%, mainly due to the increase of domestic debt (+1.3%), while external debt slightly decreased (-0.5%).

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year basis, the domestic debt increased by BIF 391,647.2 million at the end of September 2019, amounting to BIF 2,238.5 billion from BIF 1,846.9 million, mainly driven by the increase of the Government's debt towards the banking sector, especially Treasury securities (+BIF 372,584.3 million).

Compared to the previous month, the domestic debt increased by BIF 28,477.1 million , particularly due to the increase of the Government's debt towards the banking sector (+BIF 32,987.1 million) which offset the decrease of the Government's debt towards the non-financial sector (-BIF 5,010.0 million).

VI.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year basis, the outstanding external debt rose by BIF 120,103.0 million at the end of September 2019, amounting to BIF 924,353.6 million from

BIF 804,250.5 million. This increase is linked to drawings (BIF 113,547.0 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 20,250.5 million) which exceeded the amortization of the principal debt (BIF 13,694.5 million).

Compared to the previous month, the external debt slightly decreased (-0.5%), amounting to 924,353.6 against BIF 929,375.3 million, due to the revaluation losses (-BIF 1,749.0 million) and the amortization of the principal debt (BIF 3,671.7 million) which offset the new drawings (BIF 399.0 million).

Expressed in US Dollar, the external debt increased by USD 46.8 million year –on-year, standing at USD 496.9 million at the end of September 2019 against USD 450.1 million in the same period of the previous year.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

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

VII.1. Reserve Money

Year-on-year basis, the reserve money increased by 16.8% at the end September

2019, amounted to BIF 644,436.4 million from BIF 551,715.3 million. This rise was driven by the currency out of the Central Bank (+BIF 53,257.0 million) as well as the deposits of commercial banks (+ BIF 27,380.3 million), microfinances (+ BIF 9,993.0 million) and those of NGOs (+ BIF 4,374.9 million).

VII.2. Broad money

Year-on-year basis, the broad money (M3) went up by 22.8% at end September 2019, from BIF 1,688.9 billion to BIF 2,073.6 billion. This growth was mainly on account of the increase of M2 money supply (+24.9%).

The increase of M2 money supply was driven by demand deposits (+33.5%), time and savings deposits (+10.8%) as well as the currency outside banks (+19.5%).

The rise of demand deposits denominated in BIF was mainly due to the increase of deposits of other non-financial corporations (+BIF 186,600.2 million), households (+BIF 95,341.2 million) and those of other financial corporations (+BIF 1,142.0 million). On the other hand, the deposits classified in other accounts declined by BIF 3,426.1 million.

The increase of time and savings deposits was driven by the progress of deposits of other non-financial corporations (+ BIF 25,997.2 million) and those of households (+ BIF 25,265.9 million). By contrast, the deposits of public non-financial corporations (- BIF 3,804.9 million), of other financial corporations (-BIF 776.9 million) and those classified in “other deposits” (-BIF 2,670.1 million) went down.

The progress of residents’ deposits denominated in foreign currencies was driven by those of households (+BIF 7,232.3 million), other non-financial corporations (+BIF 1,002.3 million) and those classified in other deposits (+ BIF 5,750.7 million). On the other hand, the deposits in foreign currencies of public nonfinancial corporations declined by BIF 5,727.0 million.

VII.3. Counterparts

Year-on-year, domestic credit grew by 18.4% at end September 2019, from BIF 2,265.2 billion to BIF 2,681.2 billion, resulting from the increase of net claims on government (+21.3%) and claims on the economy (+14.8%).

The rising of Treasury bills and bonds held by commercial banks (+ BIF 344,359.3 million) mainly drove this increase of net claims on government.

Year-on-year basis, net foreign assets decreased by 4.7% at end September 2019, following the larger increase of foreign liabilities (+32,629.9 MBIF) compared to holdings in foreign assets (+22,332.3 MBIF).

Expressed in the US Dollar, official foreign exchange reserves rose by 11.5%. These reserves covered 0.9 month of imports of goods and services compared to 0.8 months recorded in the same period of the previous year.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR

Year -on- year basis, balance sheet of the banking sector improved, particularly driven by an increase of investments in Treasury securities and the loans to the private sector. The quality of loans portfolio increased and the banking sector remained well capitalized, solvent and profitable.

VIII.1. Assets

The banking sector's assets rose by 22.1% at the end of September 2019, amounting to BIF 3,089.6 billion from BIF 2,530.2 billion in September 2018, following an increase of Treasury securities (40.5%) and credits to the economy (12.1%).

The proportion of Treasury securities in the total assets stood at 42.1% at the end of September 2019, compared to 41.0% in the same period in 2018. However, the share of loans to the private sector declined to 34.2 from 37.2%.

VIII.2. Liabilities

The deposits grew by 26.2% compared to the same month in 2018, from BIF 1,404.4 billion to BIF 1,772.1 billion. Similarly, the refinancing from the Central Bank went up by 39.1%, amounted to BIF 393,162.5 million from BIF 282,664.1 million recorded at the end of September 2018.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

At the end of September 2019, the banking sector remained sufficiently capitalized, solvent and profitable.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

At the end of September 2019, the banking sector was adequately capitalized and has enough capital buffers to absorb inherent risks. The equity increased by 12.9%, from BIF 314,282.0 to BIF 354,905.2 million in September 2019.

Therefore, 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 25.4 to 27.5% and from 21.4 to 24.1% respectively from September 2018 to September 2019. Over the same period, the leverage ratio was 11.0% against 10.6% at the end of September 2018 with a minimum standard of 5%.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

The quality of loans portfolio continued to improve in September 2019. The non performing loans ratio fell to 8.1 from 12.5%, due to the decline of doubtful (-56.7%) and loss (-31.2%) loans.

The quality of loans portfolio in the "Agricultural " and "Hotel and Tourism "sectors deteriorated year-on-year,

standing at respectively 5.6 and 48.0% in September 2019 against 4.1 and 45.7 compared to the same period of the previous year.

The loans portfolio in the sectors of "Construction" and "small equipment" improved, with respectively the deterioration rate stood at 7.1 and 4.3% at the end of September 2019 against 10.6 and 6.3% in the same period of 2018.

Likewise, the "trade" and "industry portfolio" sectors improved, the deterioration ratio stood respectively to 17.8% and 7.5% against 30.5 and 12.2% in September 2018.

The provisions for non-performing loans decreased in September 2019 by 28.6% and established at 72,631.8 against BIF 101,730.1 million in the same period of 2018, due to the improvement of loans portfolio.

The coverage rate stood at 84.6% of non-performing loans compared to 86.3% recorded in the same period in 2018.

However, the concentration risk on large exposures increased in the same period. Large exposures represented 26.5% of the overall loans portfolio compared to 16.8% at the end of September 2018. Thus, the concentration on "Trade" sector remained significant and stood at 31.9% of the overall portfolio against 27.4% in the same period in 2018.

IX.3. Profitability

Year -on- year basis, Gross Income rose by 19.9% in September 2019, standing at BIF 188,564.1 from BIF 157,218.5 million in the corresponding month in 2018. As result, the Net Profit also increased from BIF 53,087.7 million in September 2018 to BIF 92,461.4 million in September 2019. Likewise, the ROA and ROE ratios improved by 3.0% and 26.1%, respectively, compared to 2.1% and 16.9% recorded in the same period in 2018.

IX.4. Liquidity

Short-term liquidity ratios (LCR) in BIF and in foreign currencies stood respectively to 241.2% and 94.4% while the regulatory minimum is fixed at 100%.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED MONTHLY INDICATORS

	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	181.6	189.4	166.8	182.8	194.6	169.9
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T)	11,129.0	18,854.0	25,796.0	5,510.0	12,993.0	21,320.0
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	34,775.6	36,847.7	39,432.4	35,931.9	38,611.0	40,590.0
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	112.4	111.1	109.1	109.5	110.4	111.4
5. Inflation rate	-0.8	-2.3	-5.6	-2.6	-0.6	2.0
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	476,558.5	552,180.6	626,158.0	547,288.9	639,140.6	728,832.2
1.1. Tax revenue	438,366.0	507,355.1	577,402.2	499,258.6	575,936.4	659,854.9
1.2. Non-tax revenue	38,192.4	44,825.6	48,755.8	48,030.4	63,204.1	68,977.3
1.3. Exceptional receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Expenditure	777,414.2	880,195.7	977,602.7	891,867.1	996,214.8	1,141,140.2
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	235,725.4	269,905.5	304,148.1	254,557.7	292,015.7	328,771.2
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	2,606,407.1	2,621,126.0	2,651,105.6	3,044,451.6	3,139,400.5	3,162,855.9
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	1,802,466.0	1,818,995.3	1,846,855.1	2,116,921.2	2,210,025.2	2,238,502.3
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	1,003,048.5	1,034,907.2	1,057,501.6	1,357,433.8	1,393,116.1	1,417,542.6
BRB ordinary advance	162,239.0	148,049.1	151,767.0	158,917.5	0.0	0.0
3.2. External debt outstanding	803,941.0	802,130.7	804,250.5	927,530.4	929,375.3	924,353.6
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	451.6	449.9	450.1	501.8	501.2	496.9
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	0.0	1,540.9	4,119.5	3,471.1	203.6	5,459.7
including amortization	0.0	1,086.8	2,827.4	2,144.8	138.8	3,671.7
3.4. Drawings on external loans	3,855.7	3,808.9	853.4	16,817.3	397.5	399.0
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	577,438.7	597,356.4	551,715.3	640,774.1	624,568.8	644,436.4
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	1,652,078.5	1,696,857.6	1,688,923.1	2,044,001.4	2,073,880.1	2,073,557.0 (p)
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	1,476,417.2	1,518,131.8	1,512,068.9	1,862,469.9	1,894,761.6	1,888,444.6 (p)
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	2,214,424.1	2,245,451.1	2,265,248.8	2,618,184.8	2,638,982.3	2,681,157.0 (p)
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	1,205,891.8	1,226,849.8	1,237,688.0	1,474,581.7	1,485,046.8	1,501,448.9 (p)
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	-199,752.1	-208,757.9	-217,284.7	-234,029.1	-242,519.7	-227,582.3
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	290,770.0	310,580.0	282,430.0	349,550.0	344,080.0	389,190.0
6.2. Injecting liquidity						
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	2.21	2.17	2.35	2.49	2.44	2.36
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	3.34	2.85	2.63	2.63	2.62	2.54
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	5.24	5.05	4.77	3.08	3.08	3.02
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.5. Injecting liquidity	3.17	2.60	2.65	2.55	2.55	2.59
7.6. Marginal lending facility	5.13	5.29	5.57	5.45	5.35	5.29
7.7. Interbank market	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.63	3.58	3.40
7.8. Deposit interest rates	5.47	5.36	5.45	5.00	5.26	5.40
7.9. Lending interest rates	15.61	15.69	15.57	15.74	15.74	15.80
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	191,776.2	217,416.3	237,017.0	185,816.7	200,197.8	264,644.0
including Arabica coffee	27,309.3	33,592.9	40,221.8	42,951.0	45,633.8	51,335.7
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	57,856.0	68,116.5	75,992.0	65,207.0	83,228.0	76,214.0
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	133.9	123.7	128.7	56.9	28.8	47.7
- BIF/Kg	5,209.3	4,818.1	5,014.8	2,292.0	1,164.3	1,954.9
1.3. Coffee sold d(in BIF million)	30,733.7	34,433.0	37,809.8	55,229.3	60,402.2	62,944.1
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	796,763.4	922,574.5	1,052,550.8	953,132.4	1,090,545.0	1,202,221.5
including petroleum products	159,568.9	180,163.1	211,750.9	175,598.6	205,312.5	210,314.9
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	538,856.0	643,610.4	736,227.0	633,619.0	744,756.3	839,651.0
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	93.5	94.1	93.5	92.5	93.0	93.4
3.1.2. Real	98.8	97.8	97.8	91.7	93.4	94.1
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,779.3	1,781.5	1,784.7	1,851.3	1,857.2	1,863.4
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	1,778.768	1,780.4	1,783.0	1,848.4	1,854.4	1,860.4
(p) : Provisional						
n.a. : not available						
- : Nonexistent data..						

Source: BRB

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

	Commercial Banks			Financial Institutions			Banking Sector		
	9/30/2018	9/30/2019	Change in %	9/30/2018	9/30/2019	Change in %	9/30/2018	9/30/2019	Change in %
I. Assets	2 359 280,2	2 894 993,1	22,7	170 937,9	194 585,3	13,8	2 530 218,1	3 089 578,4	22,1
I.1. Main assets	1 994 192,0	2 507 698,8	25,8	135 029,9	161 740,6	19,8	2 129 221,9	2 669 439,4	25,4
A. Liquid assets	1 177 207,7	1 597 965,6	35,7	10 460,9	15 524,4	48,4	1 187 668,6	1 613 490,0	35,9
. Cash	66 763,4	62 712,8	- 6,1	18,3	10,3	- 44,0	66 781,7	62 723,1	- 6,1
. Deposits by banks and other FIs	176 458,8	203 780,8	15,5	2 504,3	2 481,2	- 0,9	178 963,1	206 262,0	15,3
. Interbank loans	65 088,8	84 080,7	29,2	3 438,3	5 275,9	53,4	68 527,1	89 356,6	30,4
. Treasury securities	868 896,7	1 219 166,3	40,3	4 500,0	7 757,0	-	873 396,7	1 226 923,3	40,5
. Other securities	-	28 225,0	-	-	-	-	-	28 225,0	-
B. Loans	816 984,3	909 733,3	11,4	124 569,0	146 216,2	17,4	941 553,3	1 055 949,4	12,1
. Short term loans	502 864,3	499 376,7	- 0,7	1 862,4	2 270,1	21,9	504 726,7	501 646,8	- 0,6
. Medium term loans	217 804,6	310 385,4	42,5	53 069,4	46 803,6	- 11,8	270 874,0	357 189,1	31,9
. Long term loans	96 315,4	99 971,2	3,8	69 637,2	97 142,4	39,5	165 952,6	197 113,6	18,8
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.2. Fixed Assets	124 563,9	136 604,7	9,7	7 623,9	7 971,3	4,6	132 187,8	144 576,1	9,4
I.3. Other assets	240 524,3	250 689,5	4,2	28 284,1	24 873,4	(12,1)	268 808,4	275 562,9	2,5
II. Liabilities	2 359 280,2	2 894 993,1	22,7	170 937,9	194 585,3	13,8	2 530 218,1	3 089 578,4	22,1
II.1. Main liabilities	1 773 529,6	2 174 412,2	22,6	78 517,3	100 118,2	27,5	1 852 046,9	2 274 530,4	22,8
. Customer deposits	1 333 123,7	1 679 051,6	25,9	71 319,9	93 425,2	31,0	1 404 443,6	1 772 476,8	26,2
<i>including large deposits</i>	610 200,4	765 995,4	25,5	8 024,3	13 474,4	-	618 224,7	779 469,8	26,1
. Borrowing from B.R.B.	282 564,1	393 162,5	39,1	-	-	-	282 564,1	393 162,5	39,1
. Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Intebank claims	157 841,8	102 198,1	- 35,3	7 197,4	6 693,0	- 7,0	165 039,2	108 891,1	- 34,0
II.2. Capital, reserves	220 562,9	251 874,1	14,2	31 879,3	34 632,8	8,6	252 442,2	286 506,9	13,5
II.3. Other liabilities	365 187,7	468 706,8	28,3	60 541,3	59 834,3	-1,2	678 171,2	528 541,1	(22,1)
BANKING SECTOR'S INDICATORS									
Capital adequacy									
. Core capital (in BIF million)	251 390,0	293 962,7	16,9	28 605,3	33 781,2	18,1	279 995,3	327 743,9	17,1
. Equity capital (in BIF million)	274 314,8	313 431,5	14,3	39 967,1	41 473,7	3,8	314 281,9	354 905,2	12,9
. Risk weighted assets	1 151 941,4	1 149 260,3	- 0,2	154 645,7	142 445,2	- 7,9	1 306 587,1	1 291 705,4	- 1,1
. Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (threshold 12,5%)	21,8	25,6		18,5	23,7		21,4	25,4	
. Total capital adequacy Ratio (threshold 14,5%)	23,8	27,3		25,8	29,1		24,1	27,5	
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 7%)	10,7	10,2		16,7	17,4		11,07	10,61	
Loans quality and concentration									
. Large exposures	146 732,1	275 539,6	87,8	11 754,8	3 980,4	- 66,1	158 486,9	279 520,0	76,4
. Watch loans	28 829,8	36 352,7	26,1	16 492,3	18 919,9	14,7	45 322,1	55 272,6	22,0
. Non-performing loans	103 305,9	75 503,5	- 26,9	14 583,7	10 387,3	- 28,8	117 889,6	85 890,8	- 27,1
. Overdue loans	132 135,7	111 856,2	- 15,3	31 076,0	29 307,1	- 5,7	163 211,7	141 163,3	- 13,5
. Provisions	91 941,2	68 051,7	- 26,0	9 788,9	4 580,1	- 53,2	101 730,1	72 631,8	- 28,6
. Gross total loans/Gross total assets (in %)	25,2	31,4	-	72,9	75,1	-	37,2	34,2	-
. Loans to the Government/Gross total assets (*)	41,0	42,1	-	2,6	4,0	-	41,0	42,1	-
. Loans to the Government/Core capital (*)	325,0	414,7	-	15,7	23,0	-	336,3	374,4	-
. Non-performing loans ratio	20,5	8,3	-	11,7	7,1	-	12,5	8,1	-
. Overdue loans ratio	26,3	12,3	-	24,9	20,0	-	17,3	13,4	-
. Provisioning ratio (in %)	89,0	90,1	-	67,1	44,1	-	86,3	84,6	-
. Total Large exposures/Gross total loans (in %)	29,2	30,3	-	9,4	2,7	-	16,8	26,5	-
Liquidity									
. Liquidity ratio in BIF (threshold 100%)	35,7	241,2	-	-	-	-	35,7	241,2	-
. Liquidity ratio in foreign currency (threshold 100%)	97,1	94,4	-	-	-	-	97,1	94,4	-
. Total loans/total deposits	61,3	54,2	-	174,7	156,5	-	67,0	59,6	-
. Ratio of stable funds to fixed assets	136,6	89,3	-	262,2	245,5	-	158,5	108,4	-
. Ten large deposits/Total deposits	45,8	45,6	-	11,3	14,4	-	44,0	44,0	-
Profitability and performance									
. Before tax profit	53 304,8	91 875,2	72,4	4 561,2	6 600,4	44,7	57 866,0	98 475,6	70,2
. Net profit	49 296,5	86 928,3	76,3	3 791,2	5 533,1	45,9	53 087,7	92 461,4	74,2
. Net Gross Income	146 856,6	175 119,7	19,2	10 361,9	13 444,8	29,8	157 218,5	188 564,4	19,9
. ROA	2,1	3,0		2,2	2,8		2,1	3,0	
. ROE	18,0	27,7		9,5	13,3		16,9	26,1	

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.