



BANQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Economic indicators

December 2023

I. INTRODUCTION

The following main economic indicators, below, concern the developments at the end of December 2023 in real sector and prices, foreign trade and the exchange rate, public finances, the money supply and its counterparts and the main financial soundness.

Year-on-year, the production of parchment coffee increased more than eleven times and reached 332.7 tonnes, while that of green leaf tea fell by 3.4 percent, reaching 3,649.7 tonnes. Industrial production also fell by 3.0 percent at the end of December 2023. Inflation continues to decline. It stood at 20.1 compared to 26.6 percent in the same period of 2022.

The trade balance remained in deficit, of BIF 2,418.2 against 2,127.2 billion in the same period of 2022, in relation with the increase in imports greater than that of exports. This variation affected prices rather than quantities.

The Burundi Franc depreciated by 38.47 percent against the US Dollar, mainly following the unification of the exchange rate which took place in May 2023 as part of the monetary and exchange rate policy reforms initiated since October 2022.

At the end of December 2023, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) increased compared to that of the 2022/2023 budget year, amounting to BIF 552,955.8 million compared to BIF 229,218.0 million in relation to the increase in expenditure linked to the salary policy implemented since July 2023.

The monetary base and money supply decelerated their growth rate to 24.5 from 44.5 percent and to 16.1 from 37.2 percent, respectively. Likewise, domestic credit slowed its growth in connection with the deceleration of net claims on the State (17.1 against 31.2 percent) and claims on the Economy (26.9 against 43.6 percent).

The activity of the banking sector increased by 18.6 percent increase in customer deposits (BIF 4,593.6 against 3,874.7 billion), on the one hand and the increase of 30.7 percent of credits to the economy (BIF 3,719.4 against 2,846.1 billion), on the other hand.

As for the financial solidity of the banking sector, the rate of deterioration of the credit portfolio (3.3 against 2.7 percent) at the end of December 2022) and the amount of large risks represents 39.8 percent of the overall credit portfolio compared to 42.1 percent at the end of December 2022. The overall solvency ratio fell to 19.8 percent from 20.4 percent as well as the returns on assets (2.1 against 2.4 percent) and equity (18.5 against 20.3 percent).

II. PRODUCTION

Year-on-year, both industrial production index and production of green leaf tea decreased. However, parchment coffee production increased in December 2023.

II.1 Industrial Production Index

The industrial production index fell by 17.1 percent in December 2023, standing at 152.2 compared to 183.7 in the corresponding month of 2022 in relation to the fall in sugar production (-92, 2 percent), cigarettes (-19.7 percent) and soaps (-20.9 percent), partially offset by the increase in the production of BRARUDI drinks (+1.4 percent).

Likewise, this index fell by 16.4 percent compared to the previous month, mainly linked to the drop in the production of sugar (-87.3 percent), cigarettes (-29.2 percent) and soaps (-66.0 percent), partially offset by the increase in production of BRARUDI drinks (+1.4 percent).

II.2. Coffee

Coffee supplies in parchment production for the 2023/2024 campaign increased by more than 11 times in December 2023 compared to the same period in the previous campaign, standing at 332.7 tonnes against 29.2 tonnes as a result of the cyclicity of the coffee tree. On the other hand, cumulative production up to the end of December 2023 fell by 51.3 percent, to 11,265 tonnes against 23,126 tonnes for the same period in 2022. This fall is related to the drop in parchment coffee supplies in the previous months.

II.3. Tea

Year-on-year, green leaf tea production fell by 3.4 percent in December 2023, to 3,649.7 tonnes compared with 3,776.7 tonnes in the same period of 2022, as a result of poor rainfall. Similarly, cumulative production fell by 4.5 percent to 48,278.8 tonnes at the end of December 2023, compared to 50,539.1 tonnes for the same period in 2022.

III. INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

Year-on-year, headline inflation fell to 20.1 percent in December 2023 from 26.6 percent in the same period last year. This fall was mainly due to food inflation (22.3 against 39.5 percent), while non-food inflation rose (16.9 against 12.4 percent).

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

	dec-22		dec-23	
	CPI	Inflation	CPI	inflation
Headline Inflation	171.5	26.6	205.9	20.1
1. Food	191.1	39.5	233.8	22.3
-Bread and cereals	214.2	50.2	235.1	9.8
- Meat	207.2	21.2	225.9	9.0
- Fish and seafood	189.0	37.6	247.8	31.1
- Milk, cheese and eggs	157.3	16.3	180.0	14.4
-Oils and fats	218.6	22.5	268.6	22.9
- Fruits	182.4	22.7	235.4	29.1
- Vegetables	182.1	44.9	235.9	29.5
-Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate	115.0	0.7	147.0	27.8
- Undefined food elsewhere	139.5	7.7	145.1	4.0
2. Non food	150.2	12.4	175.6	16.9
- Alcoholic beverages ,tobacco	138.5	9.0	166.0	19.9
- Clothing and footwear	154.5	10.6	179.2	16.0
- Housing,water,electricity,gas	155.0	6.2	191.6	23.6
- Furnishing, household equip	161.5	13.7	192.0	18.9
- Health	179.6	6.1	186.6	3.9
- Transport	153.4	26.0	177.6	15.8
- Communication	114.8	7.7	117.3	2.2
- leisure and culture	171.2	28.0	194.0	13.3
- Education	152.3	0.6	180.3	18.4
- Restaurants and hotels	141.6	16.5	170.3	20.3
- Other goods and services	139.5	7.7	158.2	13.4
Energy and fuels	186.3	12.2	249.7	34.0
3. Core Inflation	165.0	20.4	187.8	13.8

Source: BRB, from INSBU data

The fall in food inflation mainly concerned the prices of products in the sub-headings "bread and cereals" (9.8 against 50.2 percent), "fish and seafood" (31.1 against 37.6 percent), "meat" (9.0 against 21.2 percent), " undefined food elsewhere" (4.0 against 7.7 percent) and "vegetables" (29.5 against 44.9 percent) and "Vegetables" (29.5 against 44.9 percent), partially offset by higher prices for products in the sub-headings "Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery" (27.8 against 0.7 percent) and "Fruit" (29.1 against 22.7 percent).

The rise in non-food inflation was mainly due to higher prices for products in the sub-headings "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" (19.9 against 9.0 percent); "Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels" (23.6 against 6.2 percent); "Restaurants and hotels" (20.3 against 16.5 percent); "Education" (18.4 against 0.6 percent) and "Miscellaneous goods and services" (13.4 against 7.7 percent).

However, prices for products in the "Transport" (15.8 against 26.0 percent), "Recreation and culture" (13.3 against 28.0 percent) and "Communications" (2.2 against 7.7 percent) sub-headings fell.

Year-on-year, the energy, fuel and other fuels price index rose to a high level in December 2023 compared with the same month in 2022 (34.0 percent compared with 12.2 percent), following the rise in fuel prices.

Headline inflation, excluding food and energy

prices, stood at 13.8 percent at the end of December 2023. That inflation, also called core inflation, was lower than in the same period of 2022 (20.4 percent).

IV. TRADE BALANCE

In December 2023, the trade balance deficit widened compared to the same period of 2022, amounting to BIF 2,418.2 against 2,127.2 billion . This deterioration is due to the increase in imports (BIF 2,957.3 against 2,550.1 billion) greater than those of exports (BIF 539.1 against 422.9 billion). However, the commercial coverage rate improved slightly, standing at 18.2 percent compared to 16.6 percent at the end of December 2022.

IV.1 Exports

In 2023, cumulative exports increased both in value (+27.5 percent) and in volume (+1.7 percent) compared to 2022.

The increase in exports in value concerned primary products (BIF 352,720.2 against 279,251.6 million) and manufactured products (BIF 186,402.8 against 143,623.8 million).

Exports of primary products increased and this increase mainly concerned tea (BIF 49,701.8 against 46,103.7 million) and non-monetary gold (BIF 187,547.2 against 105,579.2 million). However, exports of coffee (BIF 102,841.0 against 109,019.4 million) and those of niobium ore (BIF 8,172.4 against 15,903.7 million) decreased.

Regarding exports of manufactured products, their increase focused on exports of beers (BIF 24,693.8 against 20,225.7 million), wheat flour (BIF 24,871.8 against 18,994.4 million), cigarettes (BIF 27,433.0 against 20,924 .1 million) and dark glass bottle (BIF 15,392.2 against 9,492.2 million).

The increase in export volume is explained by primary products (43,834 against 33,210 tonnes) while manufactured products decreased (91,084 to 82,578 tonnes).

IV.2 Imports

Cumulative imports for the year 2023 have increased both in value (+16.0 percent) and in volume (+1.0 percent) compared to the same period of 2022.

In value, the increase in imports concerns intermediary goods (BIF 1,517.4 against 1,335.0 billion), equipment (BIF 559.1 against 414.3 billion), as well as those of consumption (BIF 880. 9 against 800.8 billion).

The increase in imports of intermediary goods is mainly driven by goods intended for agriculture and livestock (BIF 269,326.2 against 179,024.0 million), food (BIF 205,175.6 against 145,820.7 million), construction (BIF 142,645.2 against 113,713.3 million) and mineral oils (BIF 638,660.7 against 601,719.7 million). Imports of metallurgical goods, on the other hand, decreased, from 155,630.2 to 122,862.3 million BIF.

The increase in imports of capital goods concerned boilers and mechanical equipment (168,748.9 against 142,770.4 million of), parts and tools (BIF 60,649.1 against 45,665.0 million), electrical equipment (BIF1 52,162.8 against 79,663.5 million) and tractors, vehicles and machinery/transport (BIF 116,152.9 against 101,988.7 million).

Concerning imports of consumer goods, their increase is attributable to imports of vehicles (BIF 106,310.3 against 84,410.4 million) and non-durable food consumer goods (BIF 258,102.9 against 210,959.3 million), while those intended for textiles (BIF 72,742.8 against 98,202.7 million) and pharmaceuticals (BIF 105,091.8 against 116,454.3 million) decreased.

In volume, the increase in imports concerned capital goods (60,690 against 57,282 tonnes) and consumer goods (315,010 against 294,635 tonnes). Intermediary goods, on the other hand, fell to 975,635 against 986,202 tonnes.

V. EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the same period in 2022, the BIF depreciated by 38.47 percent against the US Dollar in December 2023, with an average exchange rate of BIF 2,853.94 against BIF 2,060.91 per US Dollar unit.

At the end of the period, the BIF also depreciated by 38.41 percent against the US Dollar, with the exchange rate falling from BIF 2,063.45 at the end of December 2022 to BIF

2,856.11 per US Dollar unit at the end of December 2023.

VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

In the 2023/2024 budgetary year, the overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) stood at BIF 552,955.8 million compared to BIF 229,218.0 million in the 2022/2023 at the end of December 2023. Cumulative revenues and expenditures increased standing at BIF 983,876.0 million against 760,035.2 million and BIF 1,536.8 billion against BIF 989,253.3 million, at the same period of the year 2022, respectively.

Compared to the same month of 2022, the deficit stood at BIF 136,426.8 million in December 2023 against BIF 19,049.5 million.

VI.1. Revenue

Revenue of December 2023 increased by 36.4 percent, compared to that of the same month 2022, standing to BIF 187,212.9 million. This improvement concerned tax revenue (BIF +20,153.4 million) and non-tax revenue (BIF+29,884.3 million).

In comparison with the previous financial year, the cumulative revenue for the 2023/2024 financial year increased by 29.5 percent in connection with the increase in cumulative tax revenue (BIF +163,466.4 million) and cumulative non-tax revenue (BIF +60,374.4 million).

VI.2. Expenditure

In December 2023, public expenditure

increased by 107.2 percent compared to the same month of 2022. It stood at BIF 323,639.8 million against BIF 156,224.8 million. Likewise, the cumulative expenditure increased by 55.4 percent, reaching at BIF 1,536.8 billion in the 2023/2024 financial year compared to BIF 989,253.3 million in the same month of the previous financial year.

Personnel compensation stood at BIF 68,132.4 million compared to BIF 46,707.23 million in December 2022, due to the lifting of the annals freeze implemented since July 2023. Likewise, the cumulative of personnel costs increased by 52.2 percent, in the 2023/2024 financial year standing to BIF 416,890.1 million against BIF 273,958.3 million in the same period of the previous financial year.

VI.3. Public debt

Year-on-year, public debt increased by 17.4 percent at the end of December 2023, rising from BIF 5,340.4 to 6,270.4 billion, following the increase of, both domestic debt (+10.7 percent) and external debt (+37.4 percent).

Compared to the previous month, the public debt increased by 2.9 percent mainly due to the increase in domestic debt (4.0 percent) and the slight increase in external debt (0.3 percent).

VI.3.1 Domestic Debt

Year-on-year, domestic debt increased by BIF 430,550.5 billion at the end of December 2023, rising from BIF 4,005.2 to 4,435.8 billion, particularly in line with the increase in

government debt to the banking sector (BIF+402,920.5 million) especially in the form of advances from the BRB (BIF +273,463.5 million) and Treasury securities (BIF+71,868.3 million).

Compared to the previous month, the domestic debt increased by BIF170,444.6 million, mainly in connection to the increase in State indebtedness to the BRB (BIF 102,219.2 million).

VI.3.2. External Debt

Year-on-year, external debt increased by BIF 499,430.4 billion at the end of December 2023, ranging from BIF 1,335.1 to 1,834.6 billion, in relation to drawings (+BIF 61,855.6 million) and losses. revaluation values (BIF 505,829.6 million), partially offset by the amortization of the debt (BIF 68,254.8 million).

Compared to last month, the stock of external debt increased slightly by 0.3 percent at the end of December 2023, standing at BIF 1,834.6 billion against BIF 1,829.3 billion, in relation to new drawings (BIF+82.6 million) and revaluation gains (BIF 9,852.9 million) partially offset by the amortization of the debt (BIF 4,622.9 million).

Expressed in US dollars, external debt fell by USD 5.0 million at the end of December 2023, standing at USD 642.8 million compared to USD 647.9 million in the corresponding period of 2022.

VII. RESERVE MONEY, BROAD MONEY AND ITS COUNTERPARTS

Year on year basis, reserve money and money supply decelerated in December 2023.

VII.1. Broad Money

On an annual basis, reserve money went up by 24.5 percent at the end of December 2023 against 44.5 percent at the corresponding period of 2022. It stood at BIF1,416.8 billion against 1,138.0 billion at the end of December 2022. This deceleration was mainly driven by that of net claims on the government (41.8 against 353.0 percent) and net foreign assets (-358.3 against -278.3 percent) while other net items increased (340.0 against -55.2 percent).

On a monthly comparison, reserve money increased by 1.3 percent in December 2023 while it fell by 8.3 percent in the same month of 2022.

VII.2. Money supply

Year-on-year basis, the money supply (M3) decelerated to 16.1 percent at the end of December 2023 compared to 37.2 percent at the same period of 2022, standing at BIF5,238.5 billion. This moderate growth concerned M2 monetary aggregate (10.3 against 38.8 percent) and its sub-components such as currency outside depository corporations (14.3 against 18.0 percent), demand deposits in BIF (11.5 against 53.3 percent), term and savings deposits (6.1 against 25.2 percent). However, residents' foreign currency deposits increased sharply (97.2 against 17.9 percent) in relation with

household's deposits growth (158.0 against 6.4 percent) following the lifting of measure on international instant transfers since October 2022.

VII.3. Counterparts

Domestic credit decelerated to 22.8 percent, year-on-year basis, compared to 38.0 percent in the corresponding period of 2022 and stood at BIF7,298.2 billion at the end of December 2023. This deceleration concerned both net claims on the government (17.1 versus 31.2 percent) and claims on the economy (26.9 versus 43.6 percent), combined with net foreign assets reduction (-97.7 against -74.3 percent).

Indeed, net foreign assets fell by BIF531,957.9 at the end of December 2023 against 239,535.8 million decrease, year-on-year basis. This decrease mainly concerned external commitments (BIF584,932.6 million). As a result, official foreign exchange reserves fell by BIF92,237.7 million. In terms of months of imports of goods and services, these reserves covered 0.8 months against 1.1 in November 2023 and 1.8 months in December 2022.

VIII. MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR

The activity of the banking sector improved, at the end of December 2023, in connection with the increase in interbank operations and in credit to the economy on the asset side, and the increase in customer deposits on the liability side.

VIII.1. Assets

Banking sector assets increased by 22.4 percent year-on-year. It stands at BIF 7,910.8 billion at the end of December 2023 compared to BIF 6,462.4 billion at the end of December 2022. This increase results from the fact that credits to the economy increased by 30.4 percent, reaching to BIF 3,719.4 against 2,846.1 billion at the end of December 2022. Likewise, assets with banks and similar increased by 130.5 percent, standing at BIF 263,429.6 million compared to BIF 114,280.8 million. In addition, loans to the State increased slightly by 3.7 percent, reaching BIF 2,069.1 billion compared to BIF 1,996.2 billion in December 2022.

Likewise, loans granted to the State increased by 6.5 percent, standing at 2,015.9 billion BIF against 1,893.5 billion BIF.

The share of credit to the economy increased by 3.0 percentage points, standing at 47.0 percent of banking sector assets in December 2023 compared to 44.0 percent in December 2022. The share of bank commitments to the Government fell by 4.7 percentage points and stood at 26.2 percent compared to 30.9 percent at the end of December 2022.

VIII.2. Liabilities

Customer deposits increased by 18.6 percent year-on-year, amounting to BIF 4,593.6 billion in December 2023 compared to BIF 3,874.7 billion in the same month of 2022. Likewise, refinancing with the Central Bank also

increased by 8.6 percent, reaching 605,389.1 million BIF against 557,316.7 million at the end of December 2022. In addition, interbank operations also experienced an increase of 83.3 percent, reaching 1,046.7 billion at the end of December 2023 compared to 571,108.5 million BIF at the end of December 2022.

The proportion of deposits in the sector's total resources fell by 1.9 percentage points, standing at 58.1 percent at the end of December 2023 compared to 60.0 percent at the end of December 2022. Thus, the share of refinancing has slightly decreased by 1.0 percentage point, going from 8.6 percent at the end of December 2022 to 7.6 percent at the end of December 2023. Furthermore, the share of debts to banks and similar rose by 5.3 percentage points, standing at 16.7 percent at the end of December 2023 compared to 11.4 percent at the end of December 2022.

IX. KEY FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

At the end of December 2023, the banking sector's equity increased compared to the corresponding period of 2022. On the other hand, the solvency and profitability ratios deteriorated.

IX.1. Capital Adequacy

The banking sector's equity increased by 19.8 percent at the end of December 2023, standing

at 911.7 compared to BIF 760.9 billion at the end of December 2022. On the contrary, the core solvency ratio¹ was established at 18.2 percent compared to 18.7 percent and the overall solvency ratio stood at 19.8 percent compared to 20.4 percent. Likewise, the leverage ratio² decreased, standing at 10.6 compared to 10.7 percent.

IX.2. Quality of loans portfolio

The amount of non-performing loans increased by 56.7 percent at the end of December 2023, reaching BIF 121,531.2 million compared to BIF 77,552.4 million in the corresponding period of 2022. Furthermore, the rate of deterioration of the credit portfolio increased, is high by 0.6 p.pc, standing at 3.3 percent compared to 2.7 percent at the end of December 2022.

Year-on-year, the credit portfolio allocated in certain sectors of activity deteriorated at the end of December 2023, the rate of deterioration of the credit portfolio stood at 1.4 percent at the end of December 2023 compared to 0.3 percent at the end of December 2023. same period of 2022 in Industry, at 3.6 against 2.6 percent in Commerce, at 4.3 against 3.0 percent in Equipment. On the other hand, the credit portfolio allocated to the Agriculture sector stagnated at 1.8 percent while that of the Construction and Tourism sectors deteriorated

¹ The minimum regulatory limit is 12.5% for the core solvency ratio and 14.5% for the overall solvency ratio).

² The minimum threshold is 5% for the leverage ratio

at the end of December 2023. The deterioration rates respectively stood at 4.0 compared to 2.7 percent and 7.7 percent compared to 4.5 percent in the corresponding period of 2022.

IX.3. Concentration of loans portfolio

The exposure of the banking sector to major risks³ increased to 23.3 percent at the end of December 2023, standing at 1,479.3 billion BIF compared to 1,199.6 billion BIF for the same month of December 2022. On the contrary, the amount of large risks decreases and measures 39.8 percent of the overall credit portfolio at the end of December 2023 compared to 42.1 percent at the end of December 2022. To this end, trade and equipment remain some of the most financed sectors during this period. The shares of credits allocated to Commerce and Equipment vary respectively to 33.6 percent and 28.7 percent in December 2023 compared to 32.5 percent and 24.4 percent at the end of December 2022. Although counted among the most financed sectors at the end December 2022, financing for the Construction sector decreased by 6.0 percentage point, from 19.5 percent of the overall portfolio to 15.5 percent at the end of December 2023.

On the other hand, financing concentrated in the Agriculture sector increased slightly by 0.8 percentage points, standing at 13.9 against 13.1 percent, with outstanding credit of BIF 519,056

against 374,407million percent at the end of December 2022.

IX.4. Profitability

The Net Banking Product (NBI) increased by 17.4 percent year-on-year, amounting to BIF 476,424.0 million at the end of December 2023 compared to BIF 405,957.6 million at the end of December 2022. Likewise, the net result for the financial year increased by 8.7 percent, reaching BIF168,236.5 million at the end of December 2023 compared to BIF154,740.0 million at the end of December 2022. However, the Return on Assets (ROA) and on Equity (ROE) decreased, reaching respectively at 2.1 percent and 18.5 percent at the end of December 2023 compared to 2.4 percent and 20.3 percent at the end of December 2022.

IX.5. Liquidity

The short-term liquidity ratio (LCR)⁴ in BIF stood at 173.8 percent compared to 169.2 percent at the end of December 2022. Likewise, the short-term liquidity ratio in foreign currencies stood at 115, 4 percent compared to 161.5 percent at the end of December 2022.

The amount of large deposits increased by 19.8 percent, standing at BIF 2,115.4 billion at the end of December 2023 compared to BIF 1,765.1 billion at the end of December 2022. The proportion of the 10 large deposits in the sector's deposits slightly increased by 0.5 percent, from 45.6 percent at the end of December 2022 to 46.1 percent at the end of December 2023.

³ Circular n°06/2018 defines a large risk as a loan exceeding 10% of its core equity capital.

⁴ Circular n°04/2018 defines LCR as the ratio between high-quality liquid assets (i.e. assets that can be easily and immediately converted into cash

without or with a slight loss of value in periods of high liquidity stress) and the total net cash outflows within the following 30 days.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED MONTHLY INDICATORS AT THE END OF DECEMBER 2023

	Oct-2022	nov-22	Dec-22	oct-23	nov-23	Dec-23
I. PRODUCTION AND PRICE						
1. Industrial Production Index (monthly average, 1989 = 100)	194.0	189.7	183.7	210.7	182.2	152.2
2. Production of Arabica parchment Coffee (cumulation in T) (1)	22,668.3	23,096.7	23,125.9	8,230.0	10,932.2	11,264.8
3. Production of Tea (cumulation in T of tea leaves)	43,202.4	46,762.4	50,539.1	40,856.9	44,629.1	48,278.8
4. Consumer price index (1991 = 100)	160.3	168.8	171.6	202.7	203.2	205.9
5. Inflation rate	22.1	26.8	26.6	26.5	20.4	20.1
II. Public Finances						
1. Total Budget revenue (in BIF million)	523,430.0	622,860.0	1,468.2	636,976.8	796,663.1	983,876.1
1.1. Tax revenue	417,819.9	502,068.9	1,234.1	516,656.6	645,381.9	789,558.7
1.2. Non-tax revenue	105,610.0	120,791.1	234.0	120,320.2	151,281.2	194,317.4
1.3. Exceptional receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Expenditure	658,577.5	833,028.5	2,255.6	931,397.1	1,213,192.1	1,536,831.9
2.1. Compensation of employees (in BIF million)	180,512.5	227,251.1	542.7	278,622.8	348,757.7	416,890.1
3. Public debt (in BIF million)	5,140.7	5,217.0	5,338.8	6,245.5	6,188.9	6,270.4
3.1. Domestic debt outstanding	3,839.0	3,902.5	4,004.6	4,422.6	4,359.6	4,435.8
Including: Treasury bills and bonds	2,042.6	2,086.7	2,185.5	2,311.7	2,314.8	2,285.0
BRB ordinary advance	25.9	52.8	3.3	248.0	178.9	99.4
3.2. External debt outstanding	1,301.7	1,314.5	1,334.2	1,822.9	1,829.3	1,834.6
3.3. External debt outstanding (in BIF million)	634.6	639.4	647.4	640.7	642.0	642.8
3.3. External debt service (in BIF million)	4,075.1	3,475.5	2,983.7	5,241.5	16,055.7	5,379.9
including amortization	3,419.5	2,565.3	2,497.0	4,426.8	12,709.5	4,622.9
3.4. Drawings on external loans	2,515.0	3,623.2	6,049.5	22,538.4	7,540.2	82.6
III. MONEY						
1. Reserve Money (in BIF million)	1,386.8	1,241.1	1,138.0	1,397.3	1,399.1	1,416.9
2. Broad money M3 (in BIF million)	4,206.4	4,300.5	4,512.5	5,204.1	5,149.4	5,238.6
2.1. Broad money M2 (in BIF million)	3,916.8	4,002.1	4,212.3	4,632.4	4,588.0	4,646.6
3. Domestic credit (in BIF million)	5,846.3	5,826.0	5,944.9	7,105.2	7,052.5	7,298.2
4. Net foreign to government (in BIF million)	2,605.3	2,488.8	2,532.7	2,834.5	2,751.6	2,966.6
5. Net foreign assets (in BIF million)	- 573.9	- 552.6	- 561.9	- 1,196.0	- 1,155.7	- 1,093.9
6. Tenders operations						
6.1. Normal liquidity providing	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2. Injecting liquidity	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Weighted average interest rates						
7.1. Treasury bill to 13 weeks	3.6	3.07	2.23	4.9	5.3	5.6
7.2. Treasury bill to 26 weeks	4.5	4.3	3.4	5.5	5.7	6.0
7.3. Treasury bill to 52 weeks	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1
7.4. Recovery of liquidity	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
7.5. Injecting liquidity	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
7.6. Marginal lending facility	5.9	5.6	5.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
7.7. Interbank market	3.5	3.2	2.5	5.8	6.5	7.0
7.8. Deposit interest rates	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2
7.9. Lending interest rates	12.9	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.9
IV. EXTERNAL SECTOR						
1. Export (in BIF million, fob DSL & Buja FOT)	285.7	385.0	422.9	367.9	499.4	539.1
including petroleum products	61,092.8	87,464.3	109,019.4	73.4	83.4	102.8
1.1. Volume of exports (in T)	99,294.0	112,247.3	124,293.3	102,675.0	113,510.8	126,411.8
1.2. Average price sales contracts						
Arabica coffee fob DSL-us cts/lb	221.7	196.9	169.6	157.8	168.9	142.1
- BIF/Kg	8,169.5	8,979.3	8,222.4	9,693.3	10,528.1	8,502.7
1.3. Coffee sold d(in BIF million)	63.2	90.7	106.4	77.5	92.2	106.7
2. Import CIF (in BIF million)	2,051.3	2,344.8	2,550.1	2,397.0	2,646.0	2,957.4
including petroleum products	451.2	533.2	601.7	512.2	551.9	638.7
2.1. Volum of imports (in T)	1,057,823.1	1,216,966.4	1,338,119.5	1,118,575.0	1,224,962.2	1,351,334.3
V. EXCHANGE RATE						
3.1. Effective exchange rate index of BIF (2016/2017=100)						
3.1.1. Nominal	95.4	92.8	90.11	66.2	65.4	64.6
3.1.2. Real	112.7	115.9	113.9	92.4	91.6	91.1
3.2. Exchange rate						
3.2.1. Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	2,053.1	2,058.18	2,063.5	2,847.2	2,851.7	2,856.1
3.2.2. Exchange rate BIF/USD (monthly average)	2,051.0	2,055.8	2,060.9	2,845.0	2,849.5	2,853.9
(1): the coffee campaign starts in April and ends in March of the following year						
(p) : Provisional						
n.a. : not available						
-data not available						

Source : BRB

APPENDIX 2: MAIN INDICATORS OF BANKING SECTOR DECEMBER 2023 (in BIF million)

	Commercial banks			Other financial corporations			Banking sector		
	12/30/2022	12/30/2023	Change in %	12/30/2022	12/30/2023	Variation en %	12/30/2022	12/30/2023	Change in %
I. ASSETS	6,313,886.5	7,718,776.4	22.3	148,500.9	192,061.3	29.3	6,462,387.5	7,910,837.7	22.4
I.1. MAIN ASSETS	5,390,255.8	6,459,043.7	19.8	120,540.9	150,185.5	24.6	5,510,796.7	6,609,229.2	19.9
A. Liquid assets	2,649,505.2	2,875,722.5	8.5	15,172.2	14,148.9	- 6.7	2,664,677.4	2,889,871.4	8.5
. Cash	114,954.0	105,043.9	- 8.6	12.0	19.8	65.1	114,966.0	105,063.7	- 8.6
. Balance in B.R.B.	429,251.9	443,459.5	3.3	10,000.2	8,816.6	- 11.8	439,252.2	452,276.1	3.0
. Interbank claims	111,759.9	260,814.0	133.4	2,520.9	2,615.6	3.8	114,280.8	263,429.6	130.5
. Loan to government	1,993,539.3	2,066,405.2	3.7	2,639.1	2,696.8	2.2	1,996,178.4	2,069,102.0	3.7
. Treasury securities	1,814,013.9	1,838,248.8	1.3	2,639.1	2,696.8	2.2	1,816,653.0	1,840,945.6	1.3
. Other securities	179,525.4	228,156.4	27.1	-	-	-	179,525.4	228,156.4	27.1
B. Loans	2,740,750.6	3,583,321.1	30.7	105,368.7	136,036.6	29.1	2,846,119.3	3,719,357.7	30.7
. Short term	1,204,908.7	1,433,846.8	19.0	1,318.6	2,858.3	116.8	1,206,227.3	1,436,705.1	19.1
. Medium term	619,259.2	958,957.8	54.9	46,065.3	40,433.8	- 12.2	665,324.5	999,391.6	50.2
. Long term	916,582.7	1,190,516.5	29.9	57,984.9	92,744.6	59.9	974,567.6	1,283,261.1	31.7
. Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.2. Fixed assets	322095.4431	388,386.1	20.6	12,481.5	13,050.8	4.6	334,577.0	401,436.9	20.0
I.3. Others assets	601535.328	871,346.6	44.9	15,478.4	28,825.0	86.2	617,013.8	900,171.6	45.9
II. LIABILITIES	6,313,886.5	7,718,776.4	22.3	148,500.9	192,061.3	29.3	6,462,387.5	7,910,837.7	22.4
II.1. Main liabilities	4,917,570.8	6,123,516.3	24.5	85,593.4	122,134.9	42.7	5,003,164.2	6,245,651.1	24.8
. Customer deposits	3,824,105.4	4,513,531.6	18.0	50,633.6	80,072.5	58.1	3,874,739.0	4,593,604.1	18.6
amongst: Ten large deposits	1,765,094.0	2,115,378.7	19.8	-	-	-	1,765,094.0	2,115,378.7	19.8
. Borrowing from B.R.B. (Refinancing)	525,579.8	567,387.8	8.0	31,736.9	38,001.4	19.7	557,316.7	605,389.1	8.6
. Interbank liabilities	567,885.7	1,042,596.9	83.6	3,222.9	4,061.0	26.0	571,108.5	1,046,657.9	83.3
II.2. Capital and reserves	570295.9181	699212.1088	22.6	24,743.8	29,379.6	18.7	595,039.7	728,591.7	22.4
II.3. Other liabilities	826019.7943	896048.0404	8.5	38,163.7	40,546.8	6.2	864,183.5	936,594.9	8.4
III. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE BANKING SECTOR									
Capital adequacy									
. Tier 1 capital (in BIF billion)	670,672.6	810,330.3	20.8	23,930.4	28,315.6	18.3	694,603.0	838,646.0	20.7
. Total regulatory capital (in BIF billion)	730,630.1	876,702.4	20.0	30,349.6	34,991.8	15.3	760,979.7	911,694.2	19.8
. Risk weighted assets	3,573,957.0	4,422,601.9	23.7	149,100.7	182,993.6	22.7	3,723,057.7	4,605,595.5	23.7
. Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (threshold 12.5%)	18.8	18.3	-	16.0	15.5	-	18.7	18.2	-
. Total regulatory capital adequacy ratio (threshold 12.5%)	20.4	19.8	-	20.4	19.1	-	20.4	19.8	-
. Leverage Ratio (threshold 7%)	10.6	10.5	-	16.1	14.7	-	10.7	10.6	-
Loan concentration									
. Large exposures	1,196,949.7	1,475,915.6	23.3	2,682.6	3,413.0	27.2	1,199,632.4	1,479,328.6	23.3
. Large exposures to Loans ratio (%)	43.7	41.2	-	2.5	2.5	-	42.1	39.8	-
. Loans to Assets ratio (%)	43.4	46.4	-	71.0	70.8	-	44.0	47.0	-
. Government claims to assets ratio (%)	31.6	26.8	-	1.8	1.4	-	30.9	26.2	-
. Government Loans/Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	297.2	255.0	-	11.0	9.5	-	287.4	246.7	-
Quality of loan portfolio									
. Past due loans	207,229.4	423,764.1	104.5	1,697.2	7,184.4	323.3	208,926.6	430,948.5	106.3
Special mention loans	131,234.0	308,625.4	135.2	140.2	792.0	464.9	131,374.2	309,417.4	135.5
Non performing loans	75,995.4	115,138.8	51.5	1,557.0	6,392.4	310.6	77,552.4	121,531.2	56.7
Substandard loans	23,374.9	34,093.7	45.9	568.6	3,018.2	430.8	23,943.5	37,111.9	55.0
Doubtful loans	24,329.8	31,687.3	30.2	802.1	2,295.6	186.2	25,131.9	33,982.9	35.2
Loss loans	28,290.8	49,357.8	74.5	186.3	1,078.6	479.0	28,477.0	50,436.4	77.1
. Loan loss provisions	35,438.0	65,015.9	83.5	701.1	2,830.0	303.7	36,139.0	67,845.9	87.7
. Non performing loan rate	2.8	3.2	-	1.5	4.7	-	2.7	3.3	-
. Impairment rate	7.6	11.8	-	1.6	5.3	-	7.3	11.6	-
. Provisioning rate	46.6	56.5	-	45.0	44.3	-	46.6	55.8	-
Liquidity									
. LCR* in BIF (threshold 100%)	169.2	173.8	-	-	-	-	169.2	173.8	-
. LCR in f.c.** (threshold 100%)	161.5	115.4	-	-	-	-	161.5	115.4	-
. Loans/Customer deposits	71.7	79.4	-	208.1	169.9	-	73.5	81.0	-
. Stable funds /Fixed Assets (threshold 60%)	85.6	102.0	-	476.2	283.1	-	90.1	105.2	-
. Ten large deposits/Customer deposits	46.2	46.9	-	-	-	-	45.6	46.1	-
Profitability and performance									
. Income before tax	178,400.2	200,145.2	12.2	7,663.9	6,804.7	- 11.2	186,064.2	206,949.8	11.2
. Net income	149,516.6	163,657.5	9.5	5,223.4	4,579.0	- 12.3	154,740.0	168,236.5	8.7
. Gross Income	394,240.8	461,340.4	17.0	11,716.7	15,083.5	28.7	405,957.6	476,424.0	17.4
. ROA	2.37	2.12	-	3.52	2.38	-	2.4	2.1	-
. ROE	20.46	18.67	-	17.21	13.09	-	20.3	18.5	-

Source : BRB

APPENDIX 3 : SELECTED ANNUAL INDICATORS

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (p)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PRICE					
Real Growth of GDP (in %)	5.3	4.5	(0.5)	3.1	1.8
Inflation rate (annual)	(2.6)	(0.7)	7.5	8.3	18.9
FOREIGN SECTOR					
Exports, f.o.b. (USD million)	180.2	180.0	162.4	163.7	207.9
Imports, CIF (USD million)	793.5	887.7	909.6	1,025.0	1,260.5
Volume of exports (in tons)	103,218.0	103,030.0	105,857.8	110,208.4	124,293
Volume of imports (in tons)	976,694.0	1,143,866.4	1,175,731.2	1,270,832.6	1,338,119.5
Current account balance (USD million)	-389.2	-392.7	-346.9	-397.4	-622.2
Exchange rate BIF/USD (period average)	1,782.9	1,845.6	1,915.1	1,976.0	2,034.3
Exchange rate BIF/USD (end of period)	1,808.3	1,881.6	1,946.4	2,006.1	2,063.5
International reserves (USD million, end of period)	70.3	113.4	94.3	266.6	176.2
International reserves (Month of imports)	1.0	1.5	1.1	3.2	1.8
MONEY AND CREDIT					
Net foreign assets (BIF million)	-203.2	-206.3	-205.0	-322.4	-561.9
Domestic credit (BIF million)	2,369.5	2,827.6	3,463.0	4,307.7	5,944.9
Net credits to the Government	1,337.5	1,618.9	2,025.8	1,930.7	2,532.7
Credits to the economy	1,032.0	1,208.7	1,437.3	2,377.0	3,412.2
Broad money (M3)	1,797.5	2,202.8	2,733.8	3,289.9	4,512.5
Money and quasi money (M2)	1,326.0	2,014.7	2,526.5	3,035.2	4,212.3
Velocity of the money (GDP/M2, end of period)	4.5	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.2
Reserve money (growth rate)	-2.8	23.6	11.6	1.1	44.5
Liquidity providing rate (in %)	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.0
Marginal lending rate (in %)	5.5	5.6	6.9	6.9	5.0
Commercial banks average deposit rates (end of period)	5.43	5.28	5.66	6.08	6.15
Treasury securities	12.57	12.57	12.23	11.15	10.45
Commercial banks average lending rates (end of period)	15.47	15.49	15.18	13.40	12.95
FINANCE AND PUBLIC DEBT					
Revenues and grants (as % of GDP)	17.7	20.0	19.1	19.3	19.5
Expenses (as % of GDP)	22.2	24.4	25.2	22.1	24.5
Overall fiscal balance (as % of GDP , accrual basis)					
- excluded grants	-8.0	-8.4	-9.5	-6.0	-8.5
- included grants	-4.5	-4.4	-6.1	-2.8	-5.0
Domestic debt (BIF million)	1,937.8	2,314.9	2,850.4	3,063.2	4,005.3
External debt (in USD million , at the end of period)	451.8	504.9	538.3	645.6	647.9
External debt service ratio (as % of exports)	3.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.9
Public external debt (as % of GDP)	13.8	15.3	15.4	16.8	14.5
GDP at market prices (BIF billion)	5,914.4	6,216.9	6,805.6	7,676.4	9,213.9
P:provisional					
n.a: not available					

Source : BRB