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BURUNDI

Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix

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Approved by the African Department

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Contents | Page

Statistical Appendix Tables

I. The Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement [1]

1. **Since independence in 1962, Burundi has suffered periodic outbreaks of hostilities between the Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups,** which have resulted in massive destruction and loss of lives. In 1993, the assassination of Melchior Ndadaye, Burundi's first elected President, gave rise to a new cycle of violence that, fueled by the 1994 genocide in neighboring Rwanda, escalated into open ethnical warfare for most of the rest of the decade. According to the UN, this conflict may have claimed the lives of as many as 300,000 Burundians since 1993 and displaced nearly 1 million, about half of whom have been staying in refugee camps in Tanzania. As of 2003, Burundi's GDP remained some 30 percent below prewar levels, and social indicators had deteriorated comparably.

2. **Concerted international peace efforts started in 1995**, led by former President Nyerere of Tanzania and, after his death in 1999, by former President Mandela of South Africa. Although hostilities continued, a major breakthrough was achieved in June 1998 when, under the sponsorship of the heads of state of East African nations, 90 representatives from 17 political parties and the government of Burundi began peace negotiations in Arusha, Tanzania. These negotiations led to the signing, on August 28, 2000, of a comprehensive power-sharing arrangement between the Hutu and the Tutsi, which came to be known as the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement (the Arusha agreement).

3. **After lengthy two-year negotiations, the Arusha agreement was finalized under pressure** of meeting a scheduled visit by President Clinton of the United States and several regional heads of state to witness its signing. As a result, major points of contention remained unresolved, and two pro-Hutu military groups—the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (Conseil National pour la défense de la démocratie – Forces pour la défense de la démocratie—CNDD-FDD) and the National Liberation Forces (Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu – Forces nationales de libération—Palipehutu-FNL)—were not part of the agreement, which prevented the conclusion of a cease-fire. To avoid an outright refusal to be part of the agreement, many of the signatories issued explicit reservations on points of contention to be revisited in the future. Some of those reservations (on transition institutions, the cease-fire, and foreign peacekeeping forces) have since been resolved by developments with the peace process itself. However, other reservations concerning very sensitive issues remain under discussion, such as the investigation, prosecution, and amnesty for ethnically motivated crimes; electoral procedures and safeguards; regional power delegation and financing; and land dispute settlements (Table I.1).

4. **The strategy underlying the Arusha agreement envisaged a three-year transition period** through October 2004, during which further national reconciliation steps would take place, lasting power-sharing arrangements could be implemented, and national reconstruction could be initiated. By addressing priorities in these areas, the agreement was to serve as the

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[1] Prepared by Paulo S. Lopes.

master plan not only for political conduct, but also for the social and economic recovery that was deemed essential for political stability. A specialized monitoring committee (Comité de suivi de l'accord d'Arusha—CSA) to oversee implementation of the agreement was set up with 29 members, comprising all signatories to the accord, as well as representatives of donor countries, the UN, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), regional states, and Burundi's civil society. Chairmanship of the CSA was reserved for the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region (Mr. Berhanu Dinka).

5. **The agreement has been implemented under the diplomatic and military leadership of South Africa**, which has been responsible for the mediation efforts and provided security for key political leaders during the transition period. Starting in 2002, the newly created African Union assumed a visible role in Burundi's peace process by deploying a regional peacekeeping force that, in addition to South African forces, now includes Ethiopian and Mozambican contingents. As of end-2003, 43 military observers and most of the envisaged 3,000 peacekeepers had been deployed in support of Burundi's peace process. Despite bilateral contributions from Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the United States as well as the strong commitment of South Africa itself, financing difficulties have prompted the African Union and South Africa to seek a peacekeeping mandate from the UN.

6. **As part of the power-sharing arrangements, a national transition government was appointed in November 2001**. Major Pierre Buyoya (a Tutsi) remained as President, and Mr. Domitien Ndayizeye (a Hutu) was appointed Vice-President for the first half of the transition period. A presidential rotation took place on April 30, 2003, when Mr. Nadyizeye became President, with Mr. Alphonse Kadege (a Tutsi) as the new Vice-President. In addition, the Arusha agreement provided for arrangements to distribute cabinet posts, expand the National Assembly, and establish an ethnically balanced Senate and defense forces. Cabinet reshuffles were effected in 2002 and again in 2003 to accommodate representatives of the antigovernment groups that had not participated in the Arusha negotiations but have since agreed to join the peace process.

7. **Progress with the civilian institutions contemplated in the Arusha agreement has been achieved on several fronts.** In addition to ethnically balanced institution building, the Arusha agreement (in its Annex IV) envisaged the creation of several commissions to facilitate national reconciliation, social reintegration, and institutional capacity building, as well as a series of reforms within the administration, the judiciary, the armed forces, and the economic system. Progress with those commissions and reforms was slow initially but gathered speed during 2002-03 (Table I.1). Of key importance to the peace process, the national commission to assist war victims (Commission Nationale de Rehabilitation des Sinistrés—CNRS) was set up in February 2003 to coordinate repatriation and refugee assistance. The CNRS is expected to play a major role in channeling humanitarian support and in implementing key objectives of the government's interim poverty reduction strategy paper (I-PRSP). The CNRS is also in charge of the Land Sub-Commission that was formally set up in April 2003. It will handle the difficult issues of land ownership and occupation arising from forced population displacements during the last ten years.

8. **However, several of the initial reservations to the Arusha agreement remain outstanding,** including the difficult issue of accountability for ethnically motivated crimes and the electoral representation system. Significant progress in addressing these issues was made with the approval by parliament of a law on genocide crimes in April 2003 and of a transition constitution in June 2003.

9. **Full demobilization and creation of the integrated national armed forces have lagged behind the other reforms**. This results from the fact that demobilization of rebel combatants only became feasible in November 2003, following the signing of a final peace and power-sharing agreement between the government and the CNDD-FDD (which was the largest pro-Hutu military group). Since then, former combatants have begun reporting to existing cantonment sites, and new ones are being set up. The timetable for full demobilization will depend on the availability of funds for peacekeeping forces, cantonment logistics, demobilization incentive packages, and progress in setting up of the integrated national armed forces.

10. **Donor support has been crucial to the implementation of the Arusha agreement** and has been coordinated through annual roundtables held since 2000. Pledges have been forthcoming, although most were earmarked for humanitarian or capital rehabilitation purposes, as donors were concerned with that their funds might be used for military hostilities. Such concerns, together with delays in the peace negotiations and in the restoration of the government's administrative capacity, have resulted in a cautious pace of donor disbursements. This situation was evident in 2003, during which only some US$180 million of the US$981 million pledged at the November 2002 Geneva roundtable for the 2003-05 period was disbursed.[2]

11. **The continuation of armed hostilities by the one extremist pro-Hutu rebel group (Palipehutu-FNL) remains the largest obstacle to the full implementation of the Arusha agreement**. According to the government, the Palipehutu-FNL forces number at most 2,000 men, but they maintain a significant military presence in the outskirts of Bujumbura and in remote parts of the country. Reportedly, the tactics of the Palipehutu-FNL are characterized by sporadic attacks, after which its troops disperse to avoid engaging the more powerful Burundi national armed forces. In July 2003, the Palipehutu-FNL staged a major attack against Bujumbura that resulted in hundreds of dead and thousands of displaced. It also prompted an escalation of the security situation from Phase III to Phase IV of the UN security system, a move that affected adversely international assistance programs. Although security conditions have since reverted to Phase III, the periodic recurrence of such attacks is a dreary reminder that a return to open ethnical confrontations is not out of the question and that the progress made to date in implementing the Arusha agreement remains fragile.

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[2] A separate donors' roundtable to finance military demobilization operations was initially scheduled for December 2003, but was canceled as the African Union and South Africa decided instead to seek international support through the UN.

12. **The government's I-PRSP, issued in August 2003, reiterated the Arusha agreement's** message that a stable economic environment, conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction, is essential to consolidate the peace process. The I-PRSP also stressed the constructive role that Burundi's international partners could play in assisting with economic stabilization. In this spirit, in 2002 the government began implementing economic and sectoral programs supported by the World Bank and has reached agreement on a program for 2004–06 to be supported by the Fund under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). Bilateral donors (namely, Belgium, France, and the European Union) also supported the government's efforts by increasing their budgetary assistance from US$6 million in 2001 to US$12 million in 2002 and almost $20 million in 2003. As envisaged in the government's 2004 program, Burundi hopes to obtain Paris Club debt relief and participate in the enhanced Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC Initiative) as soon as it becomes eligible. All these steps represent progress toward economic normalization and should yield the noticeable improvements in living conditions for the Burundi that are essential for the successful implementation of the Arusha agreement.

13. **Burundi's peace process has been slow but yielded tangible progress during the last two years**. As of December 2003, nearly all rebel forces had ceased hostilities and agreed with the government on steps to integrate their troops into the national army and transform themselves into political parties. Although one small extremist faction continued to launch attacks in the Bujumbura region, most observers believed that its capacity was limited and that it was unlikely to be in a position to disrupt the peace process. Nevertheless, significant challenges still lie ahead that must be addressed to ensure a complete normalization of the situation, especially as regards the organization of elections and the completion of the transition period. It is hoped that this process will be completed as planned in late 2004, and that Burundi will begin to recover from nearly a decade of civil war.

Table I.1. The Arusha Agreement: Major Issues and Status of Implementation
(Status of implementation as of December 2002)

Institutions envisaged	
Transition government	Transition national unity government in place since November 2001 after extensive negotiations. Subsequent reshuffles in 2002 and 2003 to accommodate pro-Hutu parties joining the peace process.
Presidential rotation during the transition period	Rotation from a Tutsi to a Hutu President took place at midterm (April 30, 2003) of the transition period. Vicepresidency rotated from a Hutu to a Tutsi.
Transitional National Assembly	In place since December 2001.
Transition Senate	In place since February 2002.
Constitutional Court	Implemented at chiefs-of-staff level. Demobilization and integration of troops slowed by lack of funds. In place since 2001.
Integrated national defense and security forces	Not implemented due to continuation of hostilities and lack of funding for demobilization programs and integration of former antigovernment combatants.
International Penal Tribunal for Burundi	Not implemented, pending report by the UN on the perpetration of acts of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.
Commissions envisaged	
Implementation Monitoring Committee	In place since September 2000 with representatives from all Arusha signatories and presided over by the UN special representative.
Judicial Enquiry Commission	Not in place; pending UN findings and recommendations.
National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation	Not in place. Draft law awaiting parliamentary approval.
National Observatory for the Prevention and Eradication of Genocide, War Crimes, and Other Crimes against Humanity	Not in place; legislation approved in 2003. Members to be nominated.
Independent Commission on War Prisoners	Constituted November 2001. Report issued February 2002. Recommendations being implemented since 2003.
Independent Electoral Commission	Not in place; pending launching of post-transition elections.
Commission for Judicial and Administrative Reforms	In place since 2003.
Constitutional Commission	Not in place, but technical preparatory work is ongoing.
Cease-Fire Commission	In place since 2003.
Reinsertion Commission	Not in place; pending launching of demobilization programs.
National Commission for Refugees (CNRS)	In place since February 2003.
Tripartite Commission	In place; meets by initiative of the parties (Burundi, Tanzania, and HCR).
Land Commission (deemed necessary subsequently to the Arusha agreement)	Set up as a subcommission of the CNRS in April 2003.

Table I.1. The Arusha Agreement: Major Issues and Status of Implementation
(Status of implementation as of December 2002)

Reserves outstanding	
General amnesty	Controversial due to issues of justice versus risk of rekindling hatred and confrontations.
Electoral system	Pending launching of the electoral process.
Full termination of hostilities	Palipehutu-FNL shows no signs of wanting to abandon military tactics and join the negotiations table.
Mandate for the National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation	Controversial due to issues of justice versus risk of rekindling hatred and confrontations.
Land tenure	Controversial due to issues of legality versus risk of opening numerous and impossible to settle disputes.
Cease-fire implementation	
Cease-fire agreements have been signed with all militarized rebel forces with the exception of the Palipehutu-FNL of Agaton Rwasa, which remains adamant about not participating in peace negotiations.	

II. New Insights into the Poverty Situation in Burundi [3]

14. **Poverty in Burundi is widespread and rose dramatically over the last ten years,** owing to domestic and regional conflicts, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and, more recently, the adverse impact on rural incomes of weak world coffee prices. The preparation of the government's interim poverty reduction strategy paper (I-PRSP) in 2002 has allowed new insights into social conditions in Burundi and the formulation of policy priorities. This section draws on the information disseminated in the I-PRSP to provide an updated, quantified assessment of the poverty situation in Burundi and discuss the challenges ahead.

15. **Poverty in Burundi had worsened in the ten years to 2001-02,** when participatory polls and statistical analyses were conducted as part of the I-PRSP preparations. Prior to the outbreak in hostilities in 1993, Burundi was already one of the poorest countries in the world (it ranked 166th out of 174 countries). The conflict brought death to over 300,000 Burundi, injury to untold numbers, massive displacements and loss of property, and the destruction of much of the country's social infrastructure. As a result of the widespread disruption in economic activity, income per capita fell from about US$200 in 1992 to about US$110 in 2003. Social indicators deteriorated significantly to some of the lowest levels in the world (Table II.1).

Table II.1. Selected Income and Social Indicators, 1992–2002

(In units indicated)

	1992	2002
Income per capita (in US dollar)	200	110
Literacy rate (in percent)	38	37
Gross primary enrollment rate (in percent)	67	43
Life expectancy (in years)	54	48
Access to clean water for rural populations (in percent)	55	43
HIV/AIDS infection (in percent of population)	2	13

Sources: Burundi I-PRSP; and *World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2003.*

16. **The poverty line in Burundi is defined in terms of an "absolute poverty" threshold** based on the "estimated minimum cost of basic food needs and non-food essentials, for an individual, for one year." In the I-PRSP, the threshold was set at FBu 53,650 in rural areas (about US$65 at the average exchange rate in 2001, when the surveys were conducted) and FBu 251,580 in urban areas (about US$300). These thresholds were well under US$1 per day and were indicative of the situation of extreme deprivation affecting

[3] Prepared by Paulo S. Lopes.

Burundi's poor. It is thus especially distressing that the proportion of the population living below the poverty line rose sharply in the 10 years to 2002, from about one-third to about two-thirds. The trend was similar in both rural and urban areas (Table II.2).

Table II. 2. Annual Estimates of Burundi Living Below the Poverty Line, 1990–2002

(In percent of population group)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Rural	35.1	35.5	34.8	39.6	48.5	53.3	57.5	61.0	64.6	68.8	68.7	68.7	68.7
Urban	32.4	32.0	32.9	40.9	47.2	51.2	64.0	66.0	66.5	66.0	68.2	66.0	66.0
National	34.9	33.8	33.5	40.1	47.8	52.2	60.7	63.5	65.6	67.7	68.5	68.0	68.0

Sources: Burundi I-PRSP; Household Budget and Consumption Survey 1986–90; and Priority Survey, 1998–2000.

17. **The I-PRSP also documented regional differences in the prevalence of poverty**, confirming the higher incidence in the areas more afflicted by hostilities (Table II.3). For example, the war-torn provinces of Bubanza, Cibitoke, and Karuzi were better off prior to the conflict, but, with poverty incidence currently in excess of 70 percent, they now trail the national average. Poverty in the city of Bujumbura was relatively low prior to 1993, but a war-motivated exodus and an embargo imposed on the country between 1995 and 1999 led to rapid urban impoverishment. The I-PRSP also notes the loss of purchasing power from persistent inflation, which at an average of 20 percent a year in the period 1995–2000, constituted another factor contributing to the increase in poverty.

Table II. 3. Distribution of Poverty by Region, 2001/02

Region	Absolute Poverty Line (In Burundi francs per year)	Incidence of Poverty (In percent)
Bujumbura city	410,499	67.0
Plains	91,947	75.0
Mountains	91,947	66.0
Western plateaus	91,947	65.0
Eastern plateaus	91,947	72.0
Total	107,994	68.7

Sources: Burundi I-PRSP; and Priority Survey, 1998–2000.

18. **The I-PRSP surveys and participatory consultations also linked poverty to socioeconomic status**. As in other parts of the world, living standards in Burundi are determined by the size of households and the employment status of the head of household: the larger the household size and the less educated its head, the more likely the household members are to be poor (Table II.4). Household size and household-head education handicaps were also associated with less schooling for children, who in poor households were more likely to be illiterate and thus have fewer prospects of overcoming poverty in the future.

Table II. 4. Poverty Incidence by Educational Level of Household, 2000–02		
Level of Education	Incidence of Poverty (In percent)	
	Urban	Rural
No schooling	93	72
Primary	87	65
Secondary—first cycle	71	39
Secondary—second cycle	51	56
Higher education	27	0
Memorandum item:		
Poverty line (in Burundi francs per capita, per year)	410,499	91,947

Sources: Burundi I-PRSP; and Priority Survey, 1998–2000.

19. **The employment status and gender of the head of the household were also found to be determinants of poverty,** with the greatest concentration among farmers (Table II.5) and households headed by women (22 percent of the total). This is unsurprising given the lower education status of Burundi women and the pressure on them to perform family chores in lieu of remunerated employment. This and other gender-related issues were prominently flagged in the I-PRSP to stress the challenge of improving conditions for women in Burundi as a prerequisite for reducing the overall poverty situation.

Table II. 5. Poverty Incidence by Occupational Status of Household Head, 2000/02		
Socioeconomic Group	Incidence of Poverty (In percent)	
	Rural	Urban
Farmer, export sector	100.0	70.2
Farmer, other	94.2	70.8
Public and parapublic	51.6	57.3
Informal private	58.3	56.7
Informal	83.4	57.7
Unemployed	81.0	62.4
Other	83.1	50.4
Memorandum item:		
Poverty line (in Burundi francs per capita, per year)	410,499	91,947

Sources: Burundi I-PRSP; and Priority Survey, 1998–2000.

20. **The I-PRSP also notes the extreme poverty situation of particularly deprived groups,** such as war refugees, abandoned children, single mothers, the elderly, and the disabled. Safety nets are in place to help some of these groups, but these nets depend on the availability of external assistance and often do not reach all of the national territory. Under these programs, food supplements and medical care are handed out to children, expectant mothers, and the severely handicapped. Donors also seek to promote food-for-work programs as a means of generating income while reconstructing the country's infrastructure.

21. **The I-PRSP also calls attention to the situation of the Batwa ("pygmy") ethnic minority who eke out their survival from nature in remote areas.** Their already precarious situation has been complicated by the armed insurgents seeking refuge in those areas and appropriating scarce food and water resources. As in the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo, the Batwa and their way of life are being wiped out by relentless conflict.

22. **Social indicators confirm the impoverishment of Burundi over the last ten years,** as they have fallen dramatically over that period (Table II.1). Even with the full restoration of peace, it will take many years to overcome these setbacks. Most of the country's social infrastructure has been destroyed, and there is a shortage of qualified personnel to carry out social rehabilitation objectives. The I-PRSP acknowledges that the likelihood of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the internationally declared deadline of 2015 is low.

23. **Education levels have been sharply set back by the conflict.** More than half of the population is illiterate, and only one out of three Burundi children even go to primary school; enrollment rates are sharply lower for higher levels of education. Schooling at all levels remains adversely affected by a lack of teachers, classrooms, and study materials.

24. **Health indicators have similarly deteriorated.** Life expectancy, at 48 years, is one of the lowest in the world and is set to fall further due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has already spread to an estimated 13 percent of the adult population. Children's health indicators are similarly worrisome. The child mortality rate is in excess of 10 percent, and one-third of Burundi children are underweight.

25. **The lack of sanitation and housing conditions further aggravate the health situation**. The armed hostilities destroyed directly or for lack of maintenance much of Burundi's already precarious water and sanitation systems and forced many families to abandon their homes. As a result, access to household utilities outside the major urban areas is sporadic or nonexistent, and there is a widespread housing shortage. The existing housing stock is generally of poor quality, and, notwithstanding the combined efforts of government and donors to rehabilitate or build new units, the housing shortage remains acute. This situation is especially problematic for the return of the refugees, who have no prospect of shelter outside refugee camps.

26. **The profile of social indicators by province mirrors the prevalence of poverty** (Table II. 6). Despite Burundi's small geographical dimension, there are marked differences

in access to social services across its provinces. The rural areas, where armed hostilities have been more intense and where international assistance is less frequent, lag seriously behind the rest of the country.

Table II. 6. Access to Basic Social Services by Province, 2000/02

Province	Population (In percent of total population)	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	Adult Literacy Rate	Drinking Water Availability	Access to Health Services	Underweight Children Under 5 Years
			(In percent of population)			
Bubanza	4.43	46.2	31.3	39.8	65.0	41.0
Bujumbura (city)	4.90	52.3	73.3	71.0	100.0	14.0
Bujumbura (rural)	6.77	46.2	35.7	69.4	100.0	25.0
Bururi	6.81	49.3	43.2	68.4	77.0	22.0
Cankuzo	2.66	47.7	47.7	20.2	36.0	22.0
Cibitoke	5.87	47.0	41.8	43.8	86.0	32.0
Gitega	9.81	51.5	38.1	82.5	76.0	22.0
Karuzi	5.49	45.2	30.8	51.9	54.0	37.0
Kayanza	7.49	44.4	32.8	88.1	83.0	20.0
Kirundo	7.73	53.8	29.5	28.1	83.0	14.0
Makamba	5.37	40.5	40.2	32.2	68.0	32.0
Muramvya-Mwaro	7.53	52.0	39.0	56.0	100.0	22.0
Muyinga	7.44	50.7	31.3	30.3	81.0	22.0
Ngozi	9.26	92.0	32.4	70.0	100.0	12.0
Rutana	3.77	41.8	29.8	35.1	64.0	28.0
Ruyigi	4.68	42.0	34.4	39.0	64.0	32.0
Total	100.0	48.5	37.4	53.0	77.0	25.0

Sources: Burundi I-PRSP; and Priority Survey, 1998–2000.

27. **A significant part of Burundi's population remains displaced from their places of origin, including in refugee camps.** Despite the winding down of hostilities over the last three years, sporadic conflict has prevented many Burundi from returning to their places of origin. Unable to pursue gainful employment and confined to precarious accommodations, refugees thus find themselves in a chronic situation of poverty and deprivation that will also handicap future generations through lack of access to minimum education and health services. The last refugee census, which was conducted in mid-2002, and indicated that 431,645 Burundi were displaced domestically and another 353,132 were refugees in Tanzanian camps. In addition, an estimated 200,000 refugees were living abroad but not in refugee camps, and 40,100 foreign (mostly Congolese) refugees were living in Burundi. These numbers indicate that over one-tenth of Burundi's population is displaced and that the challenges of their peaceful resettlement and return to productive activity will remain daunting for several years ahead.

28. **The spread of HIV/AIDS to pandemic proportions is already a sad reality in Burundi,** and it was identified as one of the six key poverty-related themes in the I-PRSP.

Current estimates indicate that the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence is more than 18 percent in urban areas, and more than 7 percent in the countryside. According to the Ministry of Health, rates of infection have stabilized since 2000, owing to awareness and prevention campaigns, but this still leaves some 50,000 Burundi expected to die annually of AIDS over the next few years. In addition, an estimated 200,000 orphaned children have lost their mothers or both parents to AIDS. Many of these children are infected themselves, and most of them will never have even the meager opportunities for health and education that a family might have afforded them. Access to retroviral medication remains limited to a tiny minority of patients who can afford it, and, in any event, most HIV-positives are not even aware of their infection. All these factors combine to increased human suffering and exacerbate pressure on the country's scarce health resources. It is likely that, as elsewhere in Africa, the persistence of high rates of HIV/AIDS infection in Burundi will significantly offset progress in improving social indicators and reducing poverty over the next decade.

29. **A plunge in world coffee prices since 2000 has further increased poverty among poor farmers**, who produce coffee beans as their sole cash income source. Despite the fall in world coffee prices ("other milds New York") from US$1.02 per pound in 1999 to as low as US$0.50 in 2001 and US$0.60 at end-2003, the government has maintained a minimum producer price of FBu 500 per kilogram. Although this price has depreciated in U.S. dollar terms by almost 50 percent over the last four years, it remains in excess of what current world prices would warrant for the profitable commercialization of Burundi's coffee. At this stage, the government is precluding a nominal reduction in the domestic producer price on the grounds that it would jeopardize the livelihoods of rural Burundi, who are the country's poorest citizens. However, the fall in world prices may not be a cyclical but rather a permanent phenomenon, as it reflects oversupply caused by the emergence of Vietnam as a major coffee producer. If that is the case, Burundi, with it is relatively small output volumes and high transportation costs, risks becoming an uncompetitive producer, and its coffee sector could decay from a vicious circle of insufficient revenue to carry the investments necessary for its modernization.

30. **To overcome poverty, Burundi will have to diversify its economy and establish new sources of economic growth** that will make up for the poor outlook for coffee production. This much was acknowledged in the I-PRSP, which, however, did not elaborate on potential sources. However, the government is aware of the problem and, with the assistance of external partners, plans to put in place programs to help coffee farmers switch to higher value-added export crops, such as passion fruit, mangoes, exotic flowers, fresh sweet-water fish, and other quality perishables that can be grown in Burundi. According to sectoral experts, who deem Burundi's coffee to be of high quality, significant income gains could also be reaped by marketing Burundi's coffee at a premium. The I-PRSP emphasizes the authorities' intention to improve access to microfinance and to foster the creation of microenterprises in these sectors with higher growth potential.

31. **Burundi can also take advantage of increasing regional integration to accelerate economic growth.** Its small but versatile manufacturing sector can compete regionally in markets such as beverages and canned foods, construction materials, traditional textiles, and

agricultural implements. Membership in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) has already expanded the opportunities for regional trade, which will be greatly enhanced when road transportation links are fully restored and made safe throughout the national territory.

32. **In sum, the obstacles to, and challenges for, poverty reduction in Burundi are many**. The I-PRSP has enabled the authorities to understand these challenges better and to formulate a first-of-its-kind strategy to overcome them. The full restoration of peace remains paramount to immediate improvement in living conditions for many Burundi. But even if that is achieved, there is still a long way to go to overcome obstacles like HIV/AIDS and worsening terms of trade, and to achieve meaningful poverty reduction gains during the lifetimes of current generations.

III. The Foreign Currency Parallel Market in Burundi [4]

A. Introduction

33. **In Burundi, a parallel market has long operated on the sidelines of the official foreign exchange market,** managed by the Central Bank of Burundi (Banque de la République du Burundi—BRB). As elsewhere in Africa, Burundi's parallel market is located mainly in the capital city (Bujumbura) and is largely a "cash" market, where major foreign currencies are transacted at a premium that has on occasion risen to as much as 50 percent over the official rate.[5] Such a differential has reflected an overvalued official rate, exchange restrictions, and a preference by some operators to circumvent official channels. With the resumption of Fund-supported programs in 2002, the reduction in the differential and the eventual elimination of the parallel market have taken added priority.

34. **The differential fell from almost 30 percent in early 2002 to about 11 percent at end-2003, but its persistence remains a source of concern**. The narrowing has been made possible by the recent reform of exchange regulations and reduced political uncertainty. In addition, the increase in foreign aid has helped the authorities dispel their fears of depletion of foreign exchange reserves that underscored the restrictions previously in place. This section focuses on the features of Burundi's parallel market and discusses developments in the exchange system, as well as policy options to reduce further the size of the differential.

B. The Exchange Rate System in Burundi

35. **The parallel market and the related premium over the official exchange rate have been a feature of the Burundi economy for many years** (Figure II.1). Before discussing the current situation, it is useful to look at the factors that have contributed to the market's existence, in particular Burundi's long history of government regulation of foreign currency transactions.[6]

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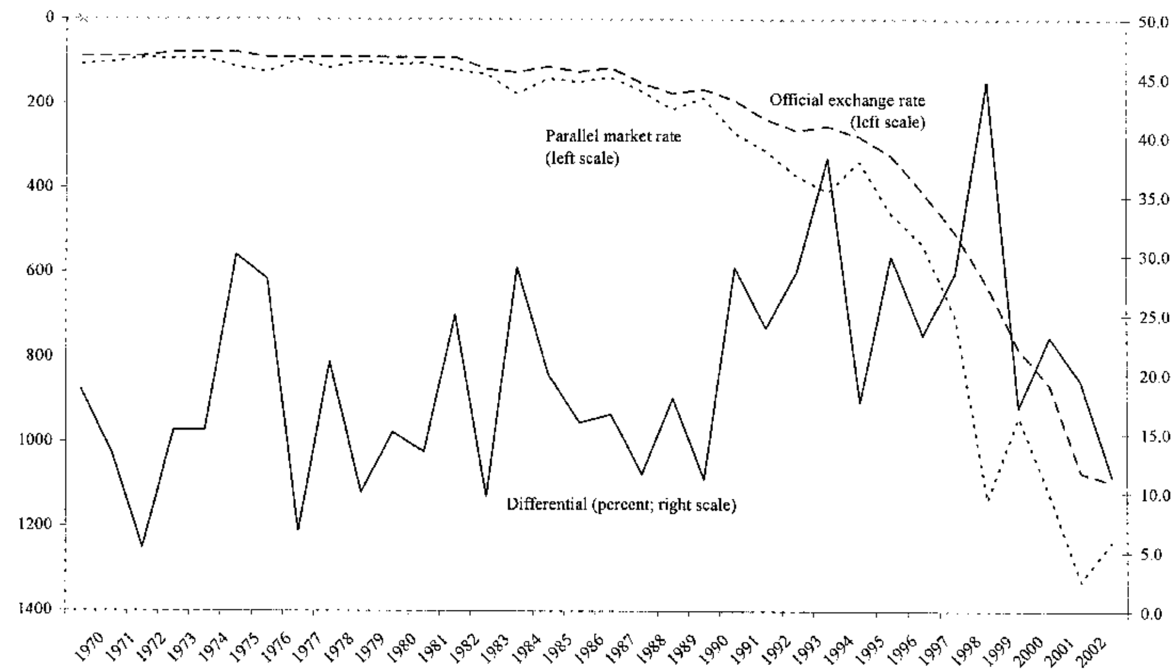
[4] Prepared by Carlo Sdralevich.

[5] The exchange rate differential is computed in terms of Burundi francs per U.S. dollar (the reference currency for both the BRB and the parallel market) throughout this section.

[6] Besides Fund reports, the main source of information on the parallel market in Burundi is Nkurunziza (2000). General considerations on parallel markets can be found in Lindauer (1989) and Agenor (1992). Nkurunziza (2000) also carries out an econometric analysis of the determinants of the parallel market in Burundi. For other examples of quantitative research focusing on specific countries, see Chhibber and Shafik (1990) and Gelbard and Nagayasu (1999).

Figure II.1. Burundi: Official and Parallel Market Rates, 1970-2003
(Burundi francs per U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated; end of period)



Sources: Nkurunziza (2000); and Burundi authorities.

Background

36. **The postindependence government initially took an administrative approach to managing the exchange rate**. The BRB was established in December 1963, following the end of the postcolonial monetary union with Rwanda. The new national currency, the Burundi franc (FBu), remained briefly pegged to the Belgian franc, but the end of the currency union with former Belgian Congo and Rwanda at the beginning of the 1960s deprived Burundi of important export markets, resulting in substantial balance of payments deficits. In response, the government introduced a system of dual exchange rates whereby currency obtained in the official foreign exchange market could only be used for imports of goods deemed "essential," while foreign exchange for all other goods was to be obtained in the "free market."

37. **Several exchange rate regimes have been experimented with in Burundi.** The dual exchange system was short-lived and replaced by a managed float, which remained in place until 1970. The Burundi franc was then pegged to the U.S. dollar, and exchange controls were stepped up following the oil shocks and commodity crisis. With the U.S. dollar appreciating sharply in the early 1980s, the peg was first switched to the SDR from 1983 to 1992 and then to a trade-weighted basket of 19 currencies from 1992 to 1999. At the same time, the authorities undertook a process of liberalizing the foreign exchange system, which

culminated in December 1995 with the removal of all the exchange restrictions subject to Article VIII, even though the country continued to avail itself of the transitional arrangements envisaged by Article XIV.

38. **The authorities felt compelled to reverse the liberalization process** following the political crisis that broke out in 1993. The ensuing ethnic hostilities led to economic collapse and international condemnation, and, in 1996, the United States and the European Union suspended aid and an embargo was imposed by neighboring countries. Starting in 1997, the authorities imposed a number of restrictions on the exchange system. By 2000, dividend payments were suspended,[7] and a positive list of imports that could be made with BRB foreign exchange was introduced. In addition, imports in amounts larger than US$5000 and invisibles were subject to previous authorization by the BRB, and a surrender requirement of 100 percent was imposed on the proceeds from traditional exports (coffee, tea, and cotton). The Burundi franc was devalued on several occasions to maintain external competitiveness, but these measures were insufficient to avoid a significant real appreciation of the currency, given that Burundi's inflation was higher than its trading partners.[8]

39. **In November 1999, the authorities introduced a second official market** in an effort to reduce the role of the parallel market. The new market was open to banks and foreign exchange bureaus and was meant to channel foreign exchange proceeds from exports other than traditional goods—revenues from the latter were taken up by the main official market—to imports of goods outside the positive list. However, this system had the double effect of implicitly taxing traditional exports and subsidizing imports on the positive list. In the event, the second market always remained very thin because nontraditional export revenues were low and only one foreign exchange bureau was active in 2000. At the same time, foreign exchange accounts for residents were authorized, but with limitations on drawings.

The auction system

40. **Starting in 2000, the government began reversing the restrictions imposed over the past few years**. The two official markets were unified in July 2000 with the introduction of a floating exchange rate regime based on a system of weekly foreign exchange auctions (*marché aux enchères de devises*—MED), in which banks (and eventually foreign exchange bureaus) could participate. The reference currency for the conduct of the auctions was generally the U.S. dollar, consistent with the denomination of export revenues, particularly coffee.[9] The foreign currency was allocated on a multiple price basis, in which each winning

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[7] Capital account transactions had always been subject to authorization by the BRB.

[8] Nkurunziza (2000).

[9] From time to time, the auctions were conducted in euros to sell euro-denominated aid flows from the European Union and Belgium. Due to the combined effect of the BRB's heavy management of the auction results, aimed at keeping the exchange rate fairly stable from week to week, and to the wide fluctuations of the

(continued)

bid was assigned its own exchange rate and the reference exchange rate was the weighted average of the winning bids; this rate remained valid for the week following each auction. Signaling its intention to continue managing the exchange rate, the BRB reserved the right to reject bids, and published bidding ceilings and floors before each auction. The weekly periodicity was not always fulfilled, and auctions were held only when the BRB deemed it had enough foreign exchange to sell. Since the positive import list remained in effect for the auction market, the excess demand for foreign exchange (both for listed and nonlisted goods) had to be satisfied in the parallel market, where a significant differential persisted.

Recent reform

41. **Starting in 2002, the authorities have accelerated the reform of the exchange system**. The positive list for eligible goods was removed in August, and, starting in September 2002, the authorities began adhering to the weekly schedule for the auctions. In line with recommendations from Fund staff, in January 2003 a single exchange rate system for winning bids was introduced, whereby the adjudication rate for all winning bidders was the weighted average of winning bids under a Dutch auction system. This innovation prevented dispersions of adjudicated rates.

42. **The restrictive measures on the making of payments for current account transactions were removed in stages**; by the end of 2003, the exchange system was effectively free of restrictions on current transactions. While capital account transactions are still subject to authorization, bona fide dividend and amortization payments were also liberalized. In addition, the surrender requirement on traditional goods was lowered from 100 percent to 70 percent in January 2003, and to 50 percent in December 2003. Moreover, more authority to process foreign exchange requests was delegated to commercial banks, and the foreign exchange bureaus' licensing regulations were simplified and made more transparent, with the objective of speeding up the approval of existing applications and attracting additional bureaus. Recent advances in the peace process and the concurrent increase in foreign aid played a part in dispelling the authorities' fears of depletion of foreign exchange reserves and facilitated a change toward a more liberal frame of mind.

C. The Parallel Foreign Exchange Market in Burundi

43. **The parallel market thrived during the 1990s, and the differential has remained substantial** (Figure III.2). Changes in the differential reflected closely the intensity of the conflict under way, and its persistence was to be expected in view of the escalating restrictions, described above, imposed to ration foreign exchange.

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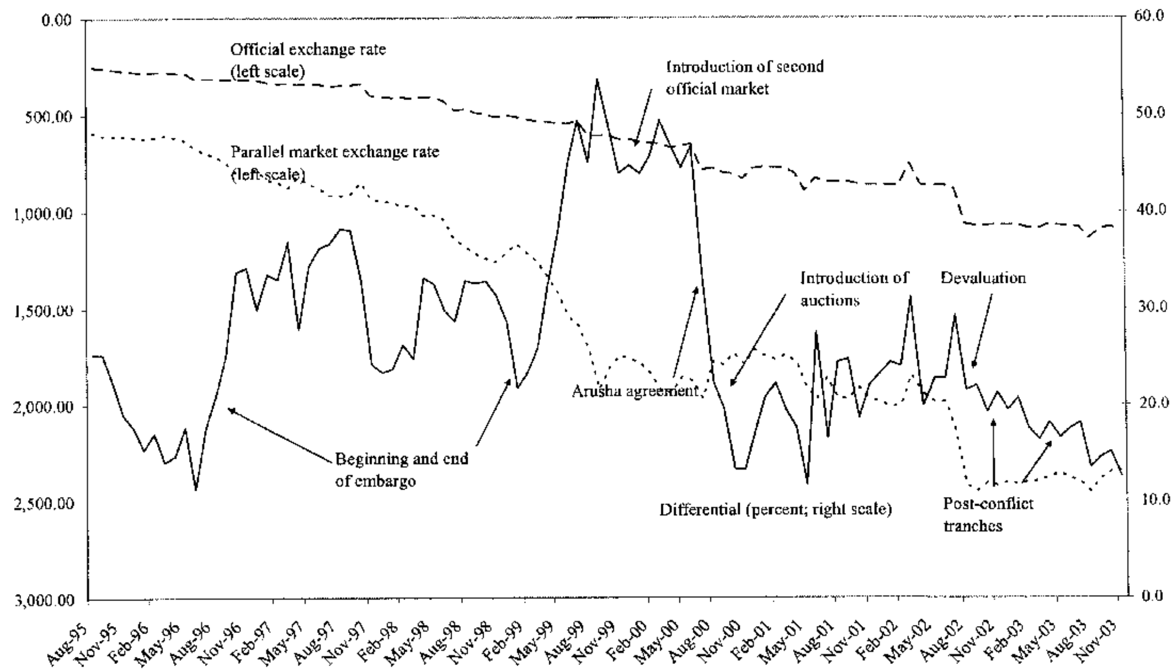
euro-dollar cross rates, this practice occasionally produced large and undesired swings in the Burundi franc-dollar exchange rate. After consultations with donors, at the end of 2003, the BRB committed itself to not only converting euro-denominated aid flows sold through the auctions, but also to using systematically the U.S. dollar as the reference currency and unit of account.

44. **The size of the parallel market has been very difficult to estimate**. It operates quite openly in Bujumbura and deals mostly in U.S. dollars and euros, which replaced the Belgian and French francs, as well as in the currencies of neighboring countries (Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania).[10] Nkurunziza (2000) quotes estimated transaction volumes of US$200,000 per day, with a range from US$100,000 to 500,000, but these seem excessively large compared with the total flows traded in the official market, which in 2003 were on the order of US$2,500,000 per month. According to the authorities, the parallel market volumes in 2003 were considerably smaller than the above estimates, at around US$300,000 per month.

Figure II.2. Burundi: Parallel Market Differential, 1995-2003
(Burundi francs per U.S. Dollar; unless otherwise indicated; end of period)



Source: Burundi authorities.

[10] As of end-2003, the euro-Burundi franc exchange rate on the parallel market implied a cross-rate with the U.S. dollar discounted by about 10 percent compared with the world exchange rate, possibly reflecting the higher usefulness of the U.S. dollar for cash transactions within Burundi and with neighboring countries.

Demand and supply

45. **Demand for foreign currency on the parallel market has resulted mainly from the diversion of legitimate demand from the official market,** forced by the restrictions on current account transactions. The largest buyers of currency on the parallel market seem to be importers who, although they may be licensed, do not have access to foreign exchange from the government, small importers who operate at the margins of the formal import system and typically trade with Dubai, and smugglers. A second component of demand is said to comprise private individuals who need foreign currency for travel or permanence abroad.[11] The parallel market may also have been used to exchange proceeds from looting (by rebels), the drugs trade, and other criminal activities. Capital flight or inflation hedging does not seem to have ever been relevant factors, consistent with the history of Burundi's relatively low inflation and its stage of economic development.

46. **The main sources behind the supply of foreign exchange to the parallel market are even harder to pinpoint**. To a large extent, supply is likely to be associated with underinvoicing and smuggling of exports. Smuggling has at times been extensive, particularly for traditional goods, due to the surrender requirement. Overinvoicing of imports has probably been another source of foreign currency, as any additional custom duties would likely be more than compensated for by the high parallel market premium. Until the mid-1990s, gold imported from the former Zaire and re-exported to Europe played an important role in the supply of foreign exchange, in particular since it was not subject to surrender requirements and was normally paid for in cash. Currency imported by visitors, including Burundi living abroad and nongovernmental organizations, has been another significant component of supply. In contrast, remittances have never been a relevant source of foreign currency, since most Burundi living abroad are refugees or students.

The reduction of the differential

47. **In recent years, the Burundi authorities, with advice from Fund staff, have explored various approaches to eliminate the parallel market differential**. To that end, they have undertaken the market reform and liberalization measures described above and in August 2002 implemented a one-off 20 percent devaluation of the domestic currency, which also aimed at increasing the profitability of the coffee sector.[12] Following some initial success in reducing the differential from 30 percent prior to the devaluation, it subsequently remained well in excess of 15 percent for most of 2003.

48. **The persistence of a parallel market premium underscored continued exchange rate management by the BRB and the absence of effective competition in the auction**

[11] In certain periods, even government officials had to make recourse to the parallel market to purchase foreign currency for official missions abroad.

[12] See Agenor (1992) for a general discussion of these approaches.

market. The introduction of the foreign exchange auctions was a promising step, but it is likely that little changed in the modus operandi of the weekly sessions of foreign exchange allocation. In this connection, a possible explanation of the limited impact of the August devaluation could be that, since access to the official foreign exchange market was not affected by the devaluations, the same proportion of excess demand for foreign currency had to be satisfied by the parallel market, where exchange rates rose in tandem with official rates.

49. Lastly, **the removal of restrictions took time to have effect because they were not accompanied by a substantial implementation of a more liberal regime**. The recent, complete liberalization of current account transactions seems at last to be fully endorsed by the authorities and—together with the reform of the exchange rate regime—appears to be a decisive factor behind the reduction of the differential.

50. **It should be realistically acknowledged that it may not be possible to completely eliminate the parallel market differential in Burundi.** As elsewhere, this differential is prompted by the convenience and secrecy of informal and illegal transactions, and, in Burundi's case, the differential could remain of up to five percent (as currently observed in neighboring Rwanda). Therefore, the authorities should strive for the full accommodation of legitimate demand for imports and for travel allowances within the official market, which, together with the diversion of some supply of foreign exchange from the parallel market, should reduce the differential to a minimum amount that could be deemed a "black market" differential.[13]

51. **There remains room for further liberalization measures that will help reduce the parallel market differential**. It is also essential that the authorities avoid any sign of considering a return to the use of discretionary restrictions or of allocating foreign exchange in nontransparent ways, which would amount to the reimposition of de facto restrictions.

D. Conclusions

52. **Despite considerable progress over the last two years, the parallel market in Burundi is still sizable and the exchange rate differential remains a source of financial distortion**. Three major lessons can be drawn at this stage. First, in economies severely hampered by conflict, the end of hostilities and the reestablishment of stable international trade and aid flows are essential for the eradication of a parallel market driven by a vicious circle of political turmoil and foreign exchange disruptions. Second, exchange restrictions that are wide-ranging and applied with excessive discretion may force the authorities to tolerate or accept the parallel market, with the effect of marring the distinction (also in law enforcement) between legitimate demand for foreign exchange and demand reflecting the

[13] As pointed out by Lindauer (1989) while all black markets are also parallel markets, the opposite is not always true. Parallel markets can be illegal according to the letter of the law, but penalties may not be enforced, so that the market would in practice be tolerated. A black market is instead defined by the enforcement of penalties on illegal trade.

underground economy or conflict-related activities. Third, beyond the introduction of formal measures for the liberalization of the exchange system, the authorities' full ownership and endorsement of such measures (also signaled to market operators) are essential. Otherwise, it is very difficult to ensure the success of new regulations that depend on the effective change of day-to-day practices.

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Burundi: Summary of the Tax System, as of January 2004

(All amounts in Burundi francs)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1. Taxes on income and profits			
1.1 Tax on companies (Code II, *Impôt sur les revenus professionnels,* Arts. 27-4)	Annual tax on all net profits received by domestic and foreign companies from Burundi sources. Realized capital gains are included in the profits. The purchase price of the assets may be adjusted so as to exclude gains that result from increases in the general price level. However, gains resulting from revaluation are subject to taxes if these gains are simply stated. Appreciation gains that have materialized are also subject to taxes.	Companies benefiting from the Investment Code are taxed accordingly. Exemptions: • Incomes covered by an international convention ratified by Burundi. • Workers cooperatives' profits. • Enterprises operating in the free trade zone are exempt for ten years. • Leasing and hire-purchase companies are exempt for up to eight years. Deduction: Export companies can deduct 50 percent of their export profits.	• A 35 percent tax rate is applied on profits. A minimum payment of 1 percent of turnover is levied on enterprises whose earnings are less than the turnover multiplied by a coefficient equal to 0.022. • For coffee producers, the minimum payment rate on turnover is 0.5 percent. • After the expiration of the ten-year exemption period, a 15 percent rate is applied.
1.2 Tax on rental income (Tax Code II, *Impôt sur les revenus locatifs,* Arts. 42)	Annual schedular tax on rental income obtained from property located in Burundi. It applies also to housing allowances paid to employees occupying their own houses. The tax on rental income from property has been transferred to the municipality of Bujumbura (Law No. 1/001 of 2/2/84), and to the communes (Law No. 1/003 of 1/8/87).	Exemptions: • Central government, local governments, and decentralized central government units are exempt. • Rental income covered by an international agreement ratified by Burundi is exempt. • New buildings are temporarily exempt, as follows (Decree Law No. 1/19 of 7/10/78): (i) three years for residential buildings; (ii) four years for commercial, industrial, and craft buildings; and (iii) two years for other new buildings. Deductions: • a standard deduction of 20 percent of gross rent; and • mortgage interest paid to banks.	**Marginal Tax Rate** Income (in FBu) — **Rate** (Percent) 1 - 200,000 — 20 200,001 - 400,000 — 25 400,001 - 700,000 — 30 700,001 - 1,000,000 — 35 1,000,001- 1,300,000 — 40 1,300,001- 1,800,000 — 45 1,800,001 - 3,800,000 — 50 3,800,001 - and over — 60 An overall ceiling of 40 percent of taxable income applies.

Burundi: Summary of the Tax System, as of January 2004
(All amounts in Burundi francs)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1.3 Tax on capital income (Tax Code II, *Impôt mobilier,* Arts. 13–26)	Annual scheduler tax on dividends, interest, and other revenue derived from equity ownership in companies. Distributed income of foreign companies is set on an inclusive basis at 50 percent of all net profits. The tax is withheld at source by the companies.	Exemptions: • those granted under the Investment Code. • enterprises operating under the free zone regime; and • exemptions under the Investment Code.	20 percent on revenues distributed through 2001; 15 percent starting in 2002.
1.4 Tax on other income (Tax Code II, *Impôt sur les revenus profes-sionnels,* Arts. 27–94)	Annual scheduler tax on all profits, wage income, income from liberal professions, or any other income, the source of which is an activity on Burundi territory and which is not yet taxed under another schedular tax.	Exemptions: • Income covered under international conventions ratified by Burundi is exempt. • Pensions, royalties, and the allowances that were paid in accordance with the legislation regulating the payment of these funds are exempt. • Individual enterprises under the free zone regime are exempt for ten years. Deductions: • Expenses necessary to obtain the taxable incomes and to maintain their regularity are deductible. • Expenses unrelated to the exercise of the profession, such as travel, medical, and canteen expenses, and contributions to social security, are deductible; for professionals, these expenses are limited to a maximum of 25 percent or FBu 300,000, whichever is higher. • Contractual withholdings for pension, life insurance, social security, or profit funds are considered as professional expenses and are deductible.	**Marginal Tax Rate** Turnover (FBu) — **Rate** (percent) 1 - 300,000 — 0 300,001 - 400,000 — 19 400,001 - 500,000 — 23 500,001 - 600,000 — 27 600,001 - 700,000 — 31 700,001 - 800,000 — 35 800,001 - 900,000 — 40 900,001 - 1,000,000 — 41 1,000,001 - 2,000,000 — 43 2,000,001 - 3,000,000 — 47 3,000,001 - 4,000,000 — 55 4,000,001 - and over — 60 An overall ceiling of 40 percent of total taxable income applies. If the individual establishment has realized earnings that are less than the turnover multiplied by a coefficient equal to 0.022, a rate of 1 percent is applied (0.5 percent for coffee exporters).

Burundi: Summary of the Tax System, as of January 2004

(All amounts in Burundi francs)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
		• Losses incurred by professionals during the past four years are deductible. • Dependents' deduction is FBu 1,350 per person, up to a maximum of four persons. • Individual export enterprises can deduct 50 percent of their export profits.	**Specific incomes** (FBu) — **Rate** (percent) Occasional incomes — 35 End-career allowances 0–500,000 — 15 500,001 and over — 30 Income collected after end of professional activity. — 20
2. Taxes on property			
2.1 Real estate (Tax Code I, *Impôt foncier,* Arts. 2-38)	A specified tax payable by the owner or the person having the use of a property. In November 1983, it was decided to transfer this tax to the local authorities. The tax has been transferred to the municipality of Bujumbura (Law No. 1/002 of 2/4/84), and to all communes (Law No. 1/003 of 1/8/87).	Exemptions: • those provided by the Investment code; • agriculture land under cultivation or used as pasture for cattle; • building used by the government or by nonprofit organizations, whether owned by them or rented to them; sports fields; buildings used for religious purposes; • properties belonging to individuals with less than FBu 36,000 annual income; and • buildings for four years after their construction is finished.	For built-on property, the following rates apply in Bujumbura and elsewhere: • FBu 36/m^2 for solid-construction buildings; • FBu 24/m^2 for semisolid buildings; and • FBu 15/m^2 for provisional buildings. For other properties, the following rates apply in Bujumbura and elsewhere: • for areas with minimum equipment, FBu 2/m^2; • for areas with medium equipment, FBu 3/m^2; and • for highly equipped areas, FBu 4/m^2.
2.2 Cattle tax (Tax Code IV, *Impôt sur le gros bétail,* Arts. 1–22)	A tax owed by the cattle owners. At the beginning of 1979, both the collection and revenue of this tax were handed over to local authorities.	None.	FBu 200 per head.

Burundi: Summary of the Tax System, as of January 2004

(All amounts in Burundi francs)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
3. Taxes on domestic goods and services			
3.1 Transactions tax (Decree Law No. 1/04 of 1/31/89 and Law No 1/005 of 4/31/94)	Tax applicable only once on imports, manufacturing services, sales of buildings, and business premises. The tax paid earlier is deductible in the case of manufacturing, imports, restaurants, and construction work. However, taxes paid on fixed capital and business expenses are not deductible. Tax credit can be reimbursed.	Exemptions and deductions: • exemptions under the Investment Code; • direct imports by the government and imports of the government's projects; • imports for the central bank, international organizations, embassies, and nongovernmental organizations. • inputs and equipment for agriculture and livestock; and receipts of stadiums, transports, and international tariffs. • medical care, laboratory expenses, and medical biology; • delivery of water and electricity; • inputs and equipments of enterprises operating under the free zone regime for exports; and • exports and products in transit.	• 7 percent on bank operations, sales of agricultural products, fishing, and livestock; • 17 percent on other transactions, including sales of assets. • 20 percent on communications transactions. The transaction tax on beer, soft drinks, and tobacco is included in the ad valorem excise taxes specified below. The tax rate is 17 percent.
3.2 Excise taxes on beer and soft drinks (OM 540/152 of March 6, 1992 in execution of Decree Law No. 1/02 dated February 8, 1992)	An ad valorem tax on the consumption of local industrially made beverages. Duties on the consumption of imported alcoholic beverages are incorporated in the fiscal import duty.	Exemption: products intended for export.	• Primus Beer: 51percent ad valorem tax on an ex factory price basis. • Amstel Beer: 31 percent ad valorem tax on an ex factory price basis. • Fanta, Coca Cola, Tonic, and other soft drinks: 18 percent ad valorem tax for a 24-bottle case on an ex factory price basis.
3.3 Excise tax on tobacco	A tax on the consumption of locally produced tobacco.	Products intended for export.	Ad valorem tax at 58 percent on a factory price basis.

Burundi: Summary of the Tax System, as of January 2004

(All amounts in Burundi francs)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates	
3.4 Vehicle tax (Tax Code I, *Impôt sur les véhicules*, Arts. 39–54)	An annual license on all vehicles.	Exemption: Vehicles owned by the government, by embassies, international organizations, approved nonprofit organizations, hospitals, schools, and handicapped persons are exempt.	**Vehicles** Motorcycles: • engine up to 50cm^3 • engine over 50cm^3 Automobiles: • Recreational (two or four wheels) weighing less than 2,500 kgs • engine under 8 HP • engine between 8 HP and 10 HP • engine over 10 HP weighing over 2,500 kg and trailers	**Levy** FBu 150 FBu 500 FBu 2,250 FBu 900 FBu 1,200 FBu 1,500 FBu 10.5/kg
3.5 Boat tax (*Code des Impôts I, Taxe sur les bateaux et les embarcations*, Art. 54 ter)	An annual license on all boats.	Exemption: • boats owned by the government or by embassies, international organizations, and approved nonprofit organizations.	**Boats** • Industrial fishing boats • Pleasure boats • Tugboats • Motor-propelled boats • Barges	**Rate** FBu 3,000/m^3 of gross gauge FBu 30,000/m^3 per boat FBu 900/m^3 of empty gauge FBu 900/m^3 of gross gauge FBu 3,000/m^3 of net gauge.

Burundi: Summary of the Tax System, as of January 2004

(All amounts in Burundi francs)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
4. Taxes on international trade			
4.1 Taxes on imports			
4.1.1. Import duty	A tax on only imports from Preferential Trade Area (PTA) countries.	Exemptions: • categories of goods exempted under Art. 89 of Decree Law 1/150 of 11/12/71 (including luggage of passengers; moving vehicles; inheritances; commercial samples; ritual objects; gifts to the people and to philanthropic work; educational, scientific, or cultural objects; archives; and funeral articles)—these exemptions also apply to customs duties (see Section 4.1.2); • goods imported under the Investment Code; • Goods imported under international or bilateral agreements; and • inputs and equipments for agricultural and livestock sectors.	Preferential Trade Area (PTA) tariff.
4.1.2. Customs duty	Duty levied on all imports other than those from PTA countries.	Exemption: Goods exempted under Art. 89 of Decree Law No. 1/56 of 11/12/71.	**Products** — **Rate** (Percent) Luxury products — 40 Manufactured goods — 40 Intermediate products — 15 Raw materials — 10 Equipment goods — 12 Petroleum products — (Ad valorem rates below)

Burundi: Summary of the Tax System, as of January 2004
(All amounts in Burundi francs)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates	
			Product	**Rate**
4.1.3. Petroleum products (since November 1997)	Ad valorem tax on the Bujumbura c.i.f. price.	None.	Gasoline Gas oil Kerosene Petrol	40 20 0 20
	Specific taxes levied on gasoline (super), gas oil, and petrol: Special gasoline fund.		Gasoline super Gas oil	1.03 FBu 45/liter
	National road fund.		Gasoline super Gas oil	FBu 1/liter FBu 20/liter
4.1.4. Service tax	This tax, the proceeds of which are assumed to compensate for the administrative expenditures of assessing and collecting the import duties, is levied on all imports.	Exemption: • imports under diplomatic franchise.	6 percent of the c.i.f. value	
4.2 Taxes on exports				
4.2.1. Export duties	While there remains a tariff schedule with positions for specific categories of exports, since 2003 all have been subject only to an administrative "zero" rate.	Reimbursement of taxes paid on inputs: Decree Law No. 1/012 of 4/15/88 on export promotion. Simplified drawback of 10 percent on f.o.b. value of exported goods.	The generally applicable rate is 0 percent. For green coffee, the export tax is 31 percent, but it has not been collected since 1999 due to low world prices.	
5.Other taxes				
5.1 Stamp duties *(Droits d'enregistrement*. Decree Law No. 1/43 of 6/11/70)	Fixed duties on certificates of registration and on related registrations. Proportional duties on the establishment and transfer of real property, as well as on mortgages.	Exemptions: • Government and subordinate agencies are exempt. • Donations to religious and scientific organizations and the like are exempted from proportional duties.	The following rates are applied: • FBu 400 for the first page; • FBu 125 for each following page; • FBu 250 for the registration of a right; • 100 percent for transfers with reduced rates for direct line relations or those of spouse; and • 2.5 percent for registration of a mortgage.	

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Burundi: Summary of Exchange and Trade Restrictions

(Position as of December 31, 2003)

I. Status Under IMF Articles of Agreement

1. Date of membership	Burundi became a member of the IMF on September 28, 1963 and has availed itself of Article XIV under the articles of agreement.

II. Exchange Arrangement

1. Currency	The currency of Burundi is the Burundi franc. No other currency serves as legal tender.
2. Exchange rate structure	Burundi has a unitary exchange rate system.
3. Classification	Exchange rate policy is conducted under a managed float with no preannounced path for the exchange rate. The Bank of the Republic of Burundi (BRB) holds weekly foreign exchange auctions where it sells foreign exchange weekly to authorized dealers (currently commercial banks only). At the end of each session, a market exchange rate is obtained that serves as a reference rate for the banks' buying and selling rates to the public. There is no pre-announced floor on bids, but the central bank reserves itself the right to decline bids. Banks are required to use the auctioned foreign exchange within 15 days.
4. Exchange tax	None.
5. Exchange subsidy	None.
6. Forward exchange market	None.

III. Arrangements for Payments and Receipts

1. Prescription of currency requirements	All payments for goods and services in Burundi must be made in domestic currency, with the exception of hotel stays by nonresidents who must pay by selling convertible currencies or by using a credit card. (Payment in Burundi francs is, however, acceptable in the case of guests for whom a resident company or individual has assumed responsibility with prior authorization from the BRB and in the case of nationals of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, who produce declarations of means of payment issued under the auspices of the CEPGL.)
2. Payments arrangements	
a. Bilateral payments arrangements	There are trade arrangements with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda. These agreements are not fully operational due to the unfavorable economic situation.
b. Regional arrangements	Regional agreements exist with Eastern and Southern African countries.
c. Clearing agreements	Clearing agreements exist with members of COMESA and CEPGL.
d. Barter agreements and open accounts	None.
3. Administration of control	Control over foreign exchange transactions and foreign trade is vested in the BRB; authority to carry out some transactions is delegated to authorized banks.
4. International security restrictions	None in effect.
5. Payments arrears	

a. Official	As of end-June 2003, Burundi had an estimated US$182 million in debt service arrears to international creditors
b. Private	No information.
6. Controls on trade in gold (coins and/or bullion)	
a. Controls on domestic ownership and/or trade	Natural and juridical persons holding gold mining permits issued by the ministers responsible for mining and customs may open purchasing houses for gold in transit or mined by artisans in Burundi. Gold produced by artisans may be sold only to approved houses.
b. Controls on external trade	Exports of gold must be declared in Burundi francs at the average daily rates in effect at the time of declaration. Gold exports are authorized jointly by the mining and customs departments.
7. Controls on exports and imports of banknotes	
a. On exports	
1. Domestic currency	All travelers may take out up to FBu 5,000.
2. Foreign currency	A license is required for anyone not holding a foreign exchange account.
b. On imports	
1. Domestic currency	Travelers may bring in up to FBu 5,000.
2. Foreign currency	Travelers may bring in any amount of foreign currency quoted by the BRB in addition to traveler's checks.

IV. Resident Accounts

1. Foreign exchange accounts permitted	The regulation pertaining to foreign exchange bureaus and foreign exchange accounts authorizes resident natural persons or legal entities to open foreign exchange accounts with local banks. Foreign exchange accounts may be credited freely. Withdrawals of Burundi francs are unlimited. An airline ticket or other travel document is required for withdrawals of foreign exchange in the form of banknotes, traveler's checks, or checks up to the equivalent of US$5,000 an operation. Supporting documentation is required for transactions involving payments for imports of goods and services, withdrawals of banknotes, traveler's checks, or checks in excess of the equivalent of US$5,000. Foreign exchange accounts may bear interest.
a. Held domestically	
Approval required	Authorized banks may open foreign exchange accounts, but must forward copies of the relevant documents to the BRB.
b. Held abroad	Prior BRB authorization is required to open these accounts.
2. Accounts in domestic currency held abroad	Nonexistent.
3. Accounts in domestic currency convertible into foreign currency	Authorized.

V. Nonresident Accounts

1. Foreign exchange accounts permitted

Any nonresident natural or juridical person may open a foreign exchange account in an authorized bank. Nonresident foreign exchange accounts may be debited and credited freely. These accounts may bear interest. Amounts of less than or equal to US$5,000 may be withdrawn in banknotes on presentation of travel documentation.

2. Domestic currency accounts

Authorized for domestic currency and convertible into foreign currency. No approval required.

VI. Imports and Import Payments

1. Foreign exchange budget

None.

2. Financing requirements for imports

There are no minimum financing or advance payments requirements. Advance import deposits have been suspended since 1999.

3. Documentation requirements for release of foreign exchange for imports

Import and Payment Declarations (DIPs) must be validated by commercial banks in accordance with the General Regulation on Exchange Control, and shall apply to all products except those prohibited by law or by international agreements to which Burundi is a party. Prior BRB approval is required for imports in excess of US$5,000 or for any exemptions.

a. Domiciliation requirements

None.

b. Preshipment inspection

Consignments of imports of food, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and used clothing exceeding the equivalent of US$3,000 c.i.f. in value and of all other goods exceeding US$5,000 c.i.f. in value may, in principle, be subject to preshipment inspection with regard to quality, quantity, and price by international supervising and oversight agents on behalf of the Burundi authorities. Currently, the inspection is carried out by two organizations—the Société Générale de Surveillance and Baltic Control. Both organizations also determine the dutiable value of the imports subject to inspection.

c. Letters of credit

There is no obligation to settle import transactions by LCs, since other payment methods are also permitted.

d. Import licenses used as exchange licenses

Exchange licenses are issued on the basis of DIPs.

e. Other

All goods imported into Burundi must be insured by approved Burundi insurers, and premiums must be paid in Burundi francs.

4. Import licenses and other nontariff measures

Importers do not need licenses but must file a DIP. Imports of commercial samples, personal luggage, and effects of travelers, as well as all imports by diplomatic and UN missions are exempt from filing a DIP. For imports of goods exceeding the equivalent of US$500,000 in value, an international call for bids is required before the validation of the DIP.

a. Positive list

None.

b. Negative list

Imports of 100 percent cotton printed cloth (pagne) are forbidden.

c. Open general licenses

In effect.

d. Licenses with quotas

None.

e. Other nontariff measures

None.

5. Import taxes and/or tariffs	Burundi is a member of COMESA. There are five customs duty bands (10 percent, 12 percent, 15 percent, 40 percent, and 100 percent) applied to imports from countries not belonging to COMESA. Imports of petroleum products are subject to duties ranging from 6 percent to 40 percent. A 6 percent service tax, which replaced the statistical tax, is levied on the c.i.f. value of imports, in addition to any applicable customs duties and fiscal duties. A flat rate profits tax of 4 percent is applied to all imports.
6. State import monopoly	None.

VII. Exports and Export Proceeds

1. Repatriation requirements	Export proceeds must be collected within 30 days of the date of export declaration at customs for shipment by air or within 90 days for all other shipments. Deadlines for the collection of proceeds from exports of nontraditional products are set by the commercial bank carrying out the operation.
a. Surrender requirements	Effective January 5, 2004, the surrender requirement ratio for proceeds from exports of coffee, tea, and cotton was reduced to 50 percent from 70 percent.
2. Financing requirements	None.
3. Documentation requirements	A validation of the export declaration by a commercial bank is required.
4. Export licenses	Certain goods must be declared, but licenses are not required.
5. Export taxes	Taxes are levied on a range of exports. The generally applicable rate is 5 percent. For green coffee, the rate is set each crop season. The export tax on all other types of coffee is 31 percent, but due to low international prices it has not been levied since 1999.

VIII. Payments for Invisible Transactions and Current Transfers

Controls on these transfers	All payments for invisibles require approval, but banks and foreign exchange bureaus are authorized to approve requests for amounts within the limits in effect
1. Trade-related payments	Shipping insurance on coffee exports normally must be taken out in Burundi francs with a domestic insurer.
2. Investment-related payments	Private joint-stock companies may transfer 100 percent of the return on foreign capital and of the profits distributed to foreign directors after payment of taxes. Airlines are authorized to transfer abroad 100 percent of their earnings after deduction of local expenses. Transfer of rental income is permitted (after payment of taxes and a deduction of 20 percent for maintenance expenses). Transfers of profits and dividends were reauthorized in 2003. Transfers of income from rents and sales of real estate have been suspended.
3. Payments for travel	Commercial banks and the BRB grant foreign exchange for personal and business travel, respectively.
a. Prior approval	Commercial banks and foreign exchange dealers are pre-authorized to sell foreign exchange up to the limits in effect for the relevant transaction, which must be documented.

b. Quantitative limits	Limits based on a daily allowance and the number of travel days apply. Official travel: US$150-300 per day, according to hierarchical category and destination Business travel: US$300 per day, for a maximum of 4 trips per year each up to 10 days. Tourism and personal travel: US$200 per day, for a maximum of 1 trip per year of up to 10 days. Diplomatic and intenational official assignments: US$1,000 per event.
4. Personal payments	Commercial banks grant foreign exchange for personal payments within the limits of their available foreign exchange. Pension transfers are effected through the Social Security Institute.
a. Prior approval	Commercial banks and foreign exchange dealers are pre-authorized to sell foreign exchange up to the limits in effect for the relevant transaction, which must be documented.
b. Quantitative limits	Health-related travel: An initial allowance of up to US$3,000 (US$1,500 in Rwanda) is granted on departure, and additional transfers are authorized on presentation of invoices. For an accompanying traveler the allowance is US$200 per day up to 10 days. Education-related travel: Allowances for studies abroad are authorized on the basis of proof of enrollment. University students with scholarships are allowed to receive up to the amount of their scholarships. Other university students are allowed to purchase the equivalent of the university tuition and € 1,800 per quarterfor subsistence and € 500 per year for materials. Non-university students are aloowed € 500 per quarter. Interns are allowed up to € 600 per month, after deducting any support awarded by their employer.
c. Indicative limits/bona fide test	
5. Foreign workers' wages	

IX. Proceeds from Invisible Transactions and Current Transfers

1. Repatriation requirements	Proceeds may be kept in a foreign exchange account in a domestic bank.
2. Restrictions on use of funds	In effect.

X. Capital Transactions

A. Controls on capital transactions	Capital transfers abroad by residents require individual authorization.

Burundi: Basic Data

Area	27,834 square kilometres
Population 1/	
Total (2000)	7.1 million
Growth rate	2.9 percent per annum
GDP per capita (2000)	110 U.S. dollars

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
			(In billions of Burundi francs)		
National accounts					
Gross domestic product in nominal terms at factor cost	364.0	423.0	455.5	495.6	526.0
Primary sector	168.6	184.8	184.0	195.9	213.2
Secondary sector	61.3	75.5	85.6	94.3	97.8
Tertiary sector	134.1	162.7	185.9	205.4	215.0
Gross domestic product at current market prices	400.2	455.5	511.1	550.0	584.6
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	77.8	72.7	108.5	121.5	137.0
Total supply of resources = total use	478.0	528.2	619.6	671.5	721.6
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	32.0	34.5	39.8	38.3	36.2
Domestic demand	446.0	493.6	579.8	633.2	685.4
Private consumption	350.4	383.9	458.8	489.7	535.9
Public consumption	59.9	71.2	78.1	96.2	99.5
Gross investment	35.8	38.5	42.9	47.2	50.0
Resource gap	-45.8	-38.2	-68.7	-83.2	-100.8
			(Change in percent)		
Gross domestic product and prices					
Real GDP (market prices)	4.8	-1.0	-0.9	2.1	4.5
GDP deflator	11.4	15.0	13.2	5.5	1.7
Consumer price index	12.5	3.4	24.3	9.3	-1.3
			(In billions of Burundi francs)		
Central government operations					
Revenue	68.5	74.0	98.3	110.2	118.4
Expenditure and net lending	94.9	115.4	123.5	149.8	151.6
Current expenditure	68.8	85.7	96.0	118.6	119.7
Capital expenditure and net lending	26.1	29.7	27.5	31.3	31.9
Overall balance (commitment basis)	-26.4	-41.4	-25.2	-39.6	-33.2
Change in arrears	1.2	6.4	6.9	7.7	9.4
Financing	25.2	34.9	18.2	31.9	23.8
Foreign (net)	11.8	17.0	35.3	17.9	41.3
Domestic (net)	13.4	17.9	-17.1	14.0	-17.5
Banking system	5.5	14.3	-17.7	22.6	-13.7
Other	8.0	3.7	0.6	-8.6	-3.8
			(In percent of GDP)		
Revenue (excluding grants)	17.1	16.2	19.2	20.0	20.3
Grants	0.9	2.5	3.1	2.0	4.3
Current expenditure	17.2	18.8	18.8	21.6	20.5
Capital expenditure and net lending	6.5	6.5	5.4	5.7	5.5
Overall balance (commitment basis)	-6.6	-9.1	-4.9	-7.2	-5.7

Burundi: Basic Data (concluded)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
Money and credit					
Foreign assets (net)	20.9	23.0	26.8	10.5	21.1
Domestic credit	89.8	120.3	135.1	172.5	199.7
Net credit to the government	29.5	45.5	28.0	51.3	40.9
Central government	33.1	47.0	29.0	52.7	41.7
Other government	-3.6	-1.5	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8
Credit to the private sector	56.8	70.2	103.8	116.5	153.5
Credit to public enterprises	3.6	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.3
Money and quasi money	63.1	94.0	95.7	111.3	145.1
Other items (net)	-47.6	-46.6	-49.2	-59.7	-64.6
	(In percent of beginning-of-year broad money)				
Net foreign assets	-21.8	4.2	1.3	-17.0	9.5
Domestic credit	31.8	47.3	15.7	39.1	24.5
Net credit to the government	8.3	21.5	-18.7	24.4	-9.4
Credit to the private sector	21.5	24.1	35.8	13.2	33.2
Credit to public enterprises	2.0	1.6	-1.4	1.5	0.6
Money and quasi money	-3.5	48.5	1.9	16.3	30.3
	(In millions of U.S. dollars)				
Balance of payments					
Trade balance	-59.7	-42.3	-58.7	-69.2	-72.7
Exports, f.o.b.	63.9	55.0	49.1	39.2	31.2
Of which: coffee	51.0	42.0	33.9	19.7	16.7
Imports, f.o.b.	-123.6	-97.3	-107.8	-108.4	-103.9
Services and income(net)	-55.0	-37.8	-49.5	-43.9	-49.8
Private transfers (net)	6.1	5.5	4.6	6.5	5.5
Official transfers	41.2	25.5	32.7	61.6	76.3
Current account (excluding official transfers)	-108.6	-74.7	-103.7	-106.6	-117.0
Current account (including official transfers)	-67.4	-49.2	-71.0	-45.0	-40.7
Capital account	8.7	20.1	22.0	13.6	26.2
Financial account	10.6	-11.0	22.5	-9.2	-13.8
Errors and ommissions	-9.9	2.9	-2.6	-0.8	1.3
Overall balance	-58.1	-37.1	-29.0	-41.3	-27.0
	(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)				
Gross official reserves					
In millions of U.S. dollars	74.6	53.4	43.3	23.8	60.1
In months of imports, c.i.f.	5.9	5.8	4.1	2.3	5.9
Exports, f.o.b.	7.1	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.0
Imports, c.i.f.	13.8	12.0	15.2	16.3	16.5
Current account (excluding official transfers)	-7.5	-6.1	-10.0	-6.8	-6.5
Overall balance of payments	-6.5	-4.6	-4.1	-6.2	-4.3
	(In millions of U.S. dollars)				
Scheduled debt service (incl. Fund credit)	46.5	39.0	41.6	43.7	58.7
Amortization	32.7	26.8	30.6	33.4	46.5
Interest payments	13.8	12.2	11.1	10.3	12.2

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ World Bank development indicators.

Burundi: Social and Demographic Indicators 1/

Land area (sq. km.)	27,834
Population	
Total (in millions; 2000)	7.1
Urban population (percent of total)	9.0
Rural population (percent of total)	91.0
Density (people per sq. km)	255.1
Growth rate (percent, 2000)	2.9
GDP per capita (U.S. dollar; 2000) 2/	110.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Overall	42.4
Men	41.0
Women	43.8
Crude birth rate (per 1,000)	42.5
Crude death rate (per 1,000)	17.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)	97.2
Education (1999)	
Gross primary enrollment rate (percent)	51.0
Gross secondary enrollment rate (percent)	7.0
Adult literacy rate (percent)	44.6
Health (1999)	
Physicians (in hospitals)	357.0
Hospitals	35.0
Population per physician	18696.0
Population per nurse	5214.0
Population per hospital/bed	1657.0
Access to safe water (percent)	52.0
Immunization rate (percent)	63.0
Urban areas	92.0
Rural areas	37.0

Source: Burundi authorities.

1/ Most recent estimates available

2/ World Bank Atlas method.

Table 1. Burundi: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices, 1998-2002
(In billions of Burundi francs)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary sector	168.6	184.8	184.0	195.9	213.2
Food crops	132.4	139.9	142.0	151.0	152.8
Export crops	16.7	22.7	18.5	20.3	36.4
Livestock	15.4	17.4	18.5	19.3	18.8
Forestry	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8
Fishing	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Secondary sector	61.3	75.5	85.6	94.3	97.8
Manufacturing	28.7	34.7	39.5	43.5	44.2
Agricultural processing	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.6
Food industries	15.7	18.9	21.5	23.7	24.1
Textiles and leather products	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.8
Other industry	7.0	8.4	9.6	10.5	10.7
Handicrafts	14.6	17.9	20.3	22.1	23.3
Construction	14.2	18.2	20.6	23.1	24.3
Mining and energy	3.8	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.0
Tertiary sector	134.1	162.7	185.9	205.4	215.0
Marketable services	73.6	89.7	102.7	73.5	77.0
Transport and communications	27.7	33.8	38.7	27.7	29.0
Commerce	26.4	32.1	36.8	26.3	27.6
Other	19.5	23.8	27.2	19.5	20.4
Other services	60.5	73.0	83.2	131.9	138.0
GDP at factor cost	364.0	423.0	455.5	495.6	526.0
Growth rate (in percent)	14.0	16.2	7.7	8.8	6.1
Indirect taxes, net of subsidies	36.2	32.5	55.6	54.3	58.6
GDP at market prices	400.2	455.5	511.1	550.0	584.6
Growth rate (in percent)	16.7	13.8	12.2	7.6	6.3

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 2. Burundi: Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1996 Prices, 1998-2002
(In billions of Burundi francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary sector	147.9	146.4	138.8	141.3	152.6
Food crops	118.5	113.8	108.9	112.5	117.0
Export crops	12.0	14.5	11.8	10.6	16.9
Livestock	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.7
Forestry	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Fishing	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secondary sector	32.6	34.2	34.9	36.2	37.0
Manufacturing	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.7
Agricultural processing	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Food industries	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.1
Textiles and leather products	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other industry	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
Handicrafts	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.8
Construction	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.2
Mining and energy	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Tertiary sector	71.2	73.8	75.8	78.9	81.3
Public services	46.4	47.8	49.2	50.7	52.2
Transport and communications	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.0
Commerce	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.1	10.4
Other services	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.7
GDP at factor cost	251.7	254.4	249.5	256.5	270.9
Growth rate (in percent)	2.3	1.1	-1.9	2.8	5.6
Indirect taxes	25.0	19.5	22.1	20.7	18.6
GDP at market prices	276.7	273.9	271.6	277.2	289.5
Growth rate (in percent)	4.8	-1.0	-0.9	2.1	4.5
Memorandum item:					
GDP deflator (in percent)	11.4	15.0	13.2	5.5	1.7

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 3. Burundi: Supply and Use of Resources at Current Market Prices, 1998-2002

(In billions of Burundi francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GDP at market prices	400.2	455.4	511.0	550.0	584.6
Resource gap 1/	-45.8	-38.2	-68.7	-83.2	-100.8
Imports of goods and nonfactor services 1/	77.8	72.7	108.5	121.5	137.0
Exports of goods and nonfactor services 1/	32.0	34.5	39.8	38.3	36.2
Gross domestic expenditure	446.0	493.6	579.8	633.2	685.4
Consumption	410.3	455.1	536.9	586.0	635.4
Public	59.9	71.2	78.1	96.2	99.5
Private 2/	350.4	383.9	458.8	489.7	535.9
Investment	35.8	38.5	42.9	47.2	50.0
Fixed investment	32.6	38.5	42.9	47.2	48.0
Public	23.5	31.3	31.1	35.1	33.4
Private	9.1	7.2	11.8	12.1	14.6
Changes in stocks	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Gross domestic savings	-10.1	0.3	-25.9	-36.0	-50.8
Government savings	5.4	-4.6	10.2	1.8	15.1
Private savings	-15.4	4.9	-36.0	-37.8	-65.9
Gross national savings	9.4	13.3	-20.6	4.0	14.8
Government savings	2.8	-11.7	2.4	-8.4	-1.2
Private savings	6.6	25.0	-23.0	12.4	16.1
Resource gap	-11.5	-8.4	-13.5	-15.1	-17.2
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	19.4	16.0	21.2	22.1	23.4
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.0	6.2
Gross domestic expenditure	111.5	108.4	113.5	115.1	117.2
Consumption	102.5	99.9	105.1	106.5	108.7
Public	15.0	15.6	15.3	17.5	17.0
Private	87.6	84.3	89.8	89.0	91.7
Investment	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.6
Fixed investment	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.2
Public	5.9	6.9	6.1	6.4	5.7
Private	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.5
Changes in stocks	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gross domestic savings	-2.5	0.1	-5.1	-6.5	-8.7
Government savings	1.3	-1.0	2.0	0.3	2.6
Private savings	-3.9	1.1	-7.1	-6.9	-11.3
Gross national savings	2.4	2.9	-4.0	0.7	2.5
Government savings	0.7	-2.6	0.5	-1.5	-0.2
Private savings	1.6	5.5	-4.5	2.3	2.7

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ As recorded in the balance of payments.

2/ Derived as residual.

Table 4. Burundi: Savings and Investment, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	(In billions of Burundi francs at current prices)				
External resources balance	-45.8	-38.2	-68.7	-83.2	-100.8
Factor services (net)	-5.6	-7.0	-9.3	-10.7	-13.2
Private current transfers (net)	2.7	3.1	3.3	5.4	5.1
External current account 1/	-48.6	-42.1	-74.7	-88.5	-108.9
Official transfers (net)	18.4	14.4	23.6	51.1	71.0
External current account 2/	-30.2	-27.7	-51.1	-37.3	-37.9
Gross domestic savings	-23.3	2.8	-38.2	-41.9	-48.1
Gross national savings	-7.7	13.3	-20.6	4.0	14.8
Gross investment (including stock)	37.9	38.5	42.9	47.2	50.0
	(Ratio; in percent)				
Gross domestic savings/gross investment	-28.1	0.7	-60.3	-88.6	-96.2
Gross national savings/gross investment	26.4	56.2	16.5	8.5	29.7
External current account/GDP 1/	-12.2	-9.3	-14.7	-16.1	-18.6
External current account/GDP 2/	-6.6	-3.7	-7.0	-6.8	-6.5
Memorandum item:	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
National income, current prices	415.8	465.9	528.7	595.9	647.5

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Excluding official transfers.
2/ Including official transfers.

Table 5. Burundi: Key Coffee Sector Indicators, 1998/99-2002/03 1/

(In metric tons)

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 Est.
Production (green coffee; metric tons)	17,035.2	31,312.0	18,590.0	16,750.9	36,155.0
Fully washed	10,575.8	19,883.0	10,545.0	11,135.0	28,170.0
Semiwashed	6,361.4	11,139.0	7,955.0	5,386.0	7,985.0
Robusta	98.0	290.0	90.0	229.9	0.0
Exports of coffee (millions of U. S. dollars)	51.0	45.9	21.6	16.4	33.2
Exports of coffee/total exports (in percent)	79.7	83.5	44.0	41.1	78.9
Taxes on coffee/total revenue (in percent)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taxes on coffee/GDP (in percent)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Producer price (Burundi francs per kilogram)					
Fully washed	450.0	490.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
Semiwashed	420.0	450.0	450.0	450.0	450.0
Memorandum items:					
World market prices					
Cents per pound	135.0	105.0	75.0	45.8	...
Index (1990=100)	152.2	118.4	84.6	51.7	...

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ The coffee crop year extends from May 1 to April 30.

Table 6. Burundi: Structure of Arabica Coffee Prices at Different Stages
of Production and Export Results for the Sector, 1998/99—2002/03 1/

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	
	Fully washed (FW) coffee				Semi-washed coffee (W)	Fully washed coffee (FW)
	(In Burundian francs per kilogram)					
1. Producer prices						
1.a. Producer price for parchment coffe	450	490	500	500	450	501
1.b. Equivalent producer price in terms of green coffee 2/	554	662	641	662	592	647
2. Tansportation and production charges	263	225	331	225	159	304
Transport of W coffee to hulling factories	...	...	...	...	20	...
Transport and washing of FW coffee (by SOGESTALs)	...	...	...	...	...	134
Hulling of parchment into green coffee	...	...	...	...	56	57
Transport of geen coffee to warehouses	...	...	...	...	23	21
Financing charges (incurred by OCIBU)	...	...	...	...	60	93
3. OCIBU levies	145	165	159	159	104	127
Production support	...	...	...	...	53	53
Operating expenses	...	...	...	...	14	14
Rental charges	...	...	...	...	30	53
Communal tax	...	...	...	...	6	6
4. Green coffee cost ex factory (1b+2+3)	962	1,052	1,132	1,046	855	1,077
5. Export costs and charges	146	2	1	1	4	9
Transport and handling	...	2	1	1	2	2
Insurance	...	...	...	...	2	7
Other export costs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Export taxes	146	0	0	0	0	0
6. Green coffee cost at port of exports (4+5)	1,108	1,054	1,133	1,047	859	1,086
7. Average green coffee selling price 3/	884	1,023	973	744	662	963
8. Profit or loss (-) (7-6)	-223	-31	-160	-303	-197	-123
9. Total exportable green coffee (in metric tons)	16,937	19,775	10,103	16,500	7,921	28,188
10. Global profit or loss (-) (8 x 9) (in millions of Burundi francs)	-3,780	-604	-1,620	-5,002	-1,562	-3,464
11. Aggregate for W and FW coffee components (10W+10FW)	...	...	...	...	...	-5,027
Memorandum items:	(In units indicated)					
Relative coffe prices						
New York "other milds" (in cents per pound)	132	102	85	62	...	60
Burundi coffee export price (in cents per pound)	79	74	57	39	35	41
Premium/discount (-) for Burundi coffe (in percent) 4/	-40	-28	-33	-37	...	-32
Ratio of producer price to export price (in percent)	63	65	66	89	89	67

Source: Office des Cultures Industrielles du Burundi (OCIBU).

1/ The coffee crop year extends from May 1 to April 30. Both fully washed (FW) and semi-washed (W) coffees are wet-processed, but for the latter the mucilage is not removed by fermenting in tanks. Instead, it is allowed to dry with the coffee beans and results in a milder coffee in terms of acidity, sweetness, flavor, and aroma.

2/ The price equivalency is determined by the actual yields of parchment coffee in terms of green coffee (which is normally around 1.3 weight units of parchment per unit of green).

3/ Determined as an average rate, on the basis of actual payments in Dar es Salaam in relation to exportable coffee output.

4/ Converted at the exchange rate for end-December of the first calendar year of the respective annual campaign.

Table 7. Burundi: Arabica and Robusta Coffee Production, 1998/99-2002/03 1/

(In metric tons)

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 Prel.
Arabica fully washed	10,576	19,892	10,075	11,104	30,042
Ngoma mild coffee	96	282	84	69	84
F.W. Super 2/	609	622	1,248	1,019	1,647
F.W. Extra 2/	1,875	1,476	1,101	3,626	6,511
F.W.H.T./Courant 1	5,405	13,394	5,398	2,201	3,447
F.W. /Courant 2	...	...	...	2,222	9,692
F.W.4./Brisure	45	404	252	1,224	4,856
F.W.5./Triage and Brisures	185	...	...	743	1,932
F.W.Stock/H. Normes	2,363	3,714	1,991	...	1,873
Arabica semiwashed	6,361	11,139	7,808	5,232	7,985
W.02 3/	...	...	522	2,130	1,329
W.3A 3/	90	1,469	2,409	1,075	1,503
W.3B	3,128	2,956	1,493	397	319
W.HTM/3C	1,321	2,396	1,422	763	1,909
W.4/Brisure	260	442	414	471	2,619
W.5/Triage and Brisures	61	...	...	...	306
W.H./Normes	1,501	3,876	1,548	396	...
Total arabica	16,937	31,031	17,883	16,336	38,027
Robusta	98	290	90	230	0
R.T.	...	260	90	36	...
R.N.	98	31	0	18	...
R.W.	...	...	...	176	...
Total coffee production	17,035	31,321	17,973	16,566	38,027

Source: Office des Cultures Industrielles du Burundi (OCIBU).

1/ The coffee crop year extends from May 1 to April 30.

2/ High-quality fully washed arabica.

3/ High-quality semiwashed arabica.

Table 8. Burundi: Cotton Production, Consumption, Exports, and Prices, 1998-2002 1/
(In units indicated)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Production					
Area under cultivation (hectares)	3,535	2,977	3,564	3,115	3,821
North	784	1,165	1,336	1,138	2,045
Center	222	195	460	575	0
South	1,286	754	1,321	1,035	1,216
Moso	1,243	863	447	367	560
Number of farmers	16,613	17,000	17,067	10,926	12,238
Production of seed cotton (tons)	3,232	2,400	2,585	2,888	3,068
First quality	3,167	2,352	2,507	2,801	3,062
Second quality	65	48	78	87	6
Yield (kilograms per hectare)	914	806	725	927	803
Ginning coefficient (percent)	42	46	43	43	43
Production of cotton fiber (tons)	1,369	1,101	1,102	1,238	1,312
First quality	1,342	1,097	1,069	1,201	1,309
Second quality	27	4	33	37	3
Production of seeds (tons)	1,789	1,420	1,401	1,567	1,640
Consumption and exports (tons)					
Domestic consumption of cotton fiber	1,530	1,874	901	1,200	1,312
First quality	1,530	1,870	868	1,163	1,309
Second quality	0	4	33	37	3
Exports of cotton fiber	0	0	0	0	0
First quality	0	0	0	0	0
Second quality	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks of cotton fiber (end of year)	774	0	201	239	554
First quality	739	0	201	239	549
Second quality	35	0	0	0	5
Consumption of seeds					
Oil factory (RAFINA)	1,374	1,095	1,041	1,219	1,269
Seeds	347	308	330	308	329
Animal feed	68	17	30	39	42
Prices (Burundi francs per kilogram)					
Local price of cotton fiber					
First quality	580	600	727	920	960
Second quality	450	450	450	900	960
Producer price of seed cotton					
First quality	95	140	120	135	170
Second quality	85	90	100	120	150
Equivalent producer price of cotton fiber					
First quality	238	234	282	315	397
Second quality	213	211	235	278	350
Sale price of seeds to RAFINA	25	35	42	47	47

Sources: Compagnie de Gérance Cotonnière (COGERCO); and Complexe Textile de Bujumbura (COTEBU).

1/ Based on contracts signed by COTEBU.

Table 9. Burundi: Tea Production, Exports, Stocks, and Prices, 1998-2002
(In units indicated)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Production					
Area planted (hectares)	7,764	7,764	7,916	8,114	8,625
Family holdings	5,788	5,788	5,940	6,138	6,649
Industrial blocks	1,976	1,976	1,976	1,976	1,976
Wastage factor (percent)	10	10	10	10	8
Production of green leaves (tons)	33,166	33,463	34,883	44,041	33,058
Yield (kilograms per hectare)	4,272	4,310	4,407	5,428	4,176
Production of dry green leaves (tons)	6,669	6,864	7,119	9,009	6,605
Teza	1,378	1,343	1,403	1,634	1,603
Rwegura	2,081	1,743	2,213	2,790	1,790
Tora	1,183	1,425	1,447	1,652	1,132
Ijenda	1,628	1,919	1,589	2,190	1,484
Buhoro	399	434	467	743	596
Exports (tons) 1/	5,948	5,383	6,401	8,743	6,512
Of which					
Private sales	4,498	3,631	3,211	3,573	2,221
Stocks (end of period; tons)	1,113	1,042	1,320	1,370	1,228
Prices (Burundi francs per kilogram)					
Producer price					
Planters	33	45	70	75	80
Pickers (industrial blocks)	9	12	12	15	15
Average unit export price 2/	890	994	1,306	1,054	1,248
Commercial freight 3/	150	184	150	170	240
Export price (f.o.b. Bujumbura)	740	810	1,156	884	1,008

Source: Office du Thé du Burundi (OTB).

1/ Quantities refer to tea leaving Bujumbura.
2/ Calculated on the basis of sales contracts or auction prices.
3/ Transport and other commercial costs.

Table 10. Burundi: Production of Manufacturing Industries, 1999-August 2003

Product	Unit of Measurement	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 August
Beer	Hectoliters	984,109	891,599	702,187	752,549	580,226
Primus	Hectoliters	784,401	723,763	533,368	540,597	439,697
Amstel	Hectoliters	199,708	167,836	168,819	211,952	140,529
Carbonated beverages	Hectoliters	126,977	119,867	94,405	111,269	82,367
Cottonseed oil	Liters	111,535	104,370	86,750	74,800	25,000
Sugar	Tons	20,613	18,315	18,186	17,661	8,859
Animal feed	Tons	858	755	144	0	0
Cigarettes 1/	Cartons	35,323	28,624	29,306	31,205	23,408
Paint	Tons	429	440	478	493	326
Insecticides	Tons	1,163	194	0	45,177	27,584
Oxygen	Cubic meters	10,598	7,334	52,906	204,355	129,863
Polyethylene	Kilograms	133,387	216,103	179,309	3,009	1,774
Mattresses	Units	14,241	8,936	25265	19,192	14,193
Plastic cases	Units	45,483	106,502	147429	221,201	129,863
Household soap	Tons	2,696	3,039	3,072	3,009	1,774
Toilet soap	Tons	209	176	128	129	89
Pharmaceutical products	Millions of Burundi francs	595	731	950	590	685
Matches 2/	Cartons	13,276	12,074	12,768	11,670	0
Bottles	Tons	3,013	0	0	0	0
Blankets	Units	136,028	141,854	121,598	103,576	84,292
Fabrics	Millions of square meters	8	4	6	7	5
Polyvinyl chloride tubes	Tons	52	55	94	96	46
Fibro-cement products	Tons	880	1,643	2,510	1,397	519
Steel rods	Tons	49	24	17	59	26
Toilet paper	Tons	119	113	94	127	...
Bottle caps	Millions of units	190	177	147	160	83
Batteries 3/	Cartons	4,551	3,500	3,024	0	0
Cardboard boxes	Tons	126	75	98	84	71

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

1/ Cartons of 10,000 cigarettes, except Kiyago, which is in cartons of 5,000 cigarettes.
2/ Cartons of 1,000 boxes.
3/ Cartons of 240 batteries.

Table 11. Burundi: Electricity Supply and Rates, 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	March 2003
			(In thousands of kilowatt-hours)		
Electricity supply	148,611	146,894	154,671	167,350	37,937
Production	98,344	99,257	114,106	127,095	27,455
Imports	50,267	47,637	40,565	40,255	10,482
Ruzizi I	20,488	24,620	29,796	28,005	4,917
Ruzizi II	29,779	23,017	10,769	12,250	5,565
Electricity consumption	109,609	100,399	122,153	117,333	35,166
Of which:					
Industry	43,500	45,675	42,077	49,947	...
			(In Burundi francs per kilowatt-hour)		
Electricity generation costs					
Domestic production	59.65	69.25	60.00	76.60	...
Imports	123.29	136.74	87.56	126.50	...
Electricity rates					
Residential					
Social					
0-150 kilowatt-hours	18.00	18.00	21.60	23.00	26.50
151-300 kilowatt-hours	20.59	20.59	24.71	26.00	30.00
High consumption					
301-750 kilowatt-hours	31.57	31.57	44.20	49.00	56.00
750 kilowatt-hours et plus	37.75	37.75	56.63	63.00	72.00
Commercial					
0-150 Kwh	31.75	31.57	53.67	66.00	83.50
301-1000 Kwh	34.66	34.66	58.92	73.00	83.50
1001 Kwh et plus	37.75	37.75	64.18	79.00	90.00
Public administration	41.00	41.00	65.60	73.00	83.50
Medium-tension charges					
Basic charge	991.0	991.0	1684.7	1860.0	2120.0
Surcharge	1982.0	1982.0	3369.4	3720.0	4240.0
0-150 hours per month	36.9	36.9	62.7	70.0	80.0
151-450 heures per month	23.7	23.7	40.3	45.0	51.0
451 heures or higher per month	12.4	12.4	21.0	30.0	34.0
Without PS	37.8	37.8	64.2	80.0	91.0
DGHER	...	...	...	30.0	35.0
Public illumination	...	...	...	73.0	83.5
			(Annual changes in percent)		
Electricity					
Production	-7.0	0.9	15.0	11.4	...
Imports	55.0	-5.2	-14.8	-0.8	...
Consumption	14.0	-8.4	21.7	-3.9	...
Of which:					
Industry	14.0	5.0	-7.9	18.7	...

Sources: Régie de Distribution d'Eau et d'Electricité (REGIDESO); and Société d'Entreposage de Produits Pétroliers (SEP).

Table 12. Burundi: Retail Prices and Supplies of Petroleum Products, 1999-2003
(Burundi francs per liter, unless otherwise indicated)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
Retail prices of petroleum products					
Premium gasoline	350	650	720	780	880
Kerosene	240	450	560	710	810
Diesel fuel	320	600	670	730	830
Supplies of petroleum products					
Imports (tons)	55,295	72,880	62,015	71,741	29,086
Premium gasoline	26,370	33,794	25,653	30,130	14,393
Kerosine	1,264	2,617	1,812	2,084	1,125
Diesel fuel	25,435	34,758	31,569	35,484	11,969
Airplane fuel (J.P.1)	2,226	1,711	2,981	4,043	1,599
Imports (tons)	63,465	65,525	66,785	74,035	30,574
Premium gasoline	29,221	29,684	29,538	32,089	13,594
Kerosine	1,648	2,401	2,020	2,203	926
Diesel fuel	30,336	31,711	32,777	35,121	14,305
Airplane fuel (J.P.1)	2,260	1,729	2,450	4,622	1,749
Stocks at end of period (tons)	4,713	13,506	8,736	6,411	6,910
Premium gasoline	2,782	7,804	3,919	2,020	3,239
Kerosine	178	394	186	66	446
Diesel fuel	1,363	4,936	3,729	4,001	2,332
Airplane fuel (J.P.1)	390	372	902	324	893

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Table 13. Burundi: Minimum Wages, 1999-June 2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
	(In Burundi francs per day)				
Urban areas 1/	160	160	160	160	160
Rest of the country	105	105	105	105	105
Urban areas 1/	54.2	43.6	39.9	...	...
Rest of the country	35.6	28.6	26.2	...	...
	(In U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated) 2/				
Urban areas 1/	0.28	0.22	0.19	...	...
Rest of the country	0.19	0.15	0.13	...	...
Memorandum items:					
Consumer price index (January 1991=100)	295	367	401	414	...
Exchange rate (Burundi francs per U.S. dollar; period average)	564	721	830	1071	...

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

1/ Bujumbura and Gitega.
2/ Converted using period-average exchange rates.

Table 14. Burundi: Consumer Price Index for Households in Bujumbura, 1999-September 2003
(January 1991=100, unless otherwise indicated)

	Food	Clothing	Housing, Heating, and Light	Furniture	Health	Transport	Culture, Education, and Leisure	Other	General Index	Change of General Index 1/
Basket weight	51.9	5.3	27.0	4.9	2.0	5.3	1.9	1.7	100.0	...
1999	305.9	403.7	282.3	251.5	264.5	210.2	254.4	309.4	295.0	3.4
Q1	278.1	363.5	275.9	248.1	250.5	215.1	228.7	294.4	276.0	-4.9
Q2	297.1	364.1	277.9	242.9	255.4	214.7	233.4	297.3	286.4	-1.9
Q3	308.8	431.9	283.4	247.8	264.9	212.0	256.1	315.1	297.4	6.7
Q4	339.8	455.4	291.9	267.3	287.1	199.1	299.4	330.9	320.0	14.1
2000	395.6	469.8	327.5	298.0	323.5	344.8	315.3	389.0	366.6	24.3
Q1	377.9	505.8	302.4	305.8	341.8	313.4	303.2	361.9	354.6	28.5
Q2	419.1	494.7	304.0	293.0	316.2	348.4	311.7	366.2	361.4	26.2
Q3	387.2	456.5	342.3	294.8	320.0	357.9	312.2	409.1	370.3	24.5
Q4	398.1	422.0	361.2	298.3	316.0	359.6	334.0	418.9	380.0	18.8
2001	398.0	407.9	433.7	319.9	305.7	367.2	325.6	460.0	400.6	9.3
Q1	405.6	397.6	410.6	312.5	310.9	352.9	332.8	429.3	396.3	11.8
Q2	409.6	400.7	439.8	321.2	306.7	353.5	333.1	454.2	407.2	12.7
Q3	389.0	420.9	441.7	323.1	301.1	365.8	327.7	474.8	399.0	7.8
Q4	387.9	412.4	442.7	322.7	304.0	396.6	309.0	481.7	399.7	5.2
2002	377.8	426.8	448.4	317.2	328.5	371.9	316.4	448.7	395.3	-1.3
Q1	371.6	412.2	443.0	317.3	322.1	361.8	313.0	456.5	389.3	-1.8
January	375.0	411.9	448.0	322.8	322.1	361.8	311.7	463.2	392.7	2.9
February	371.3	409.8	440.1	314.6	322.1	361.8	313.1	452.6	388.0	-2.8
March	368.6	415.0	440.8	314.6	322.1	361.8	314.1	453.6	387.1	-5.1
Q2	373.3	420.3	451.5	314.1	322.1	361.0	313.5	431.2	392.2	-3.7
April	368.5	414.6	448.6	315.5	322.1	361.8	313.5	436.0	388.8	-5.5
May	378.1	423.8	462.5	313.7	322.1	360.6	313.5	428.6	397.8	-2.2
June	373.2	422.6	443.3	313.0	322.1	360.6	313.6	429.1	390.0	-3.3
Q3	371.1	431.1	447.5	315.7	322.1	361.8	316.1	429.1	390.7	-2.1
July	360.0	424.9	444.9	313.2	322.1	360.6	315.5	429.1	383.7	-3.8
August	363.1	428.6	448.3	312.6	322.1	360.9	309.8	429.1	386.3	-1.9
September	390.1	439.8	449.3	321.2	322.0	364.0	322.9	429.1	402.0	-0.5
Q4	395.0	443.5	451.5	321.6	347.6	403.1	323.2	477.9	408.9	2.3
October	380.3	442.0	450.9	323.5	322.2	402.6	322.9	463.3	400.3	0.0
November	400.5	451.6	451.9	321.6	360.3	403.4	322.3	485.2	412.6	3.3
December	404.3	436.8	451.8	319.7	360.3	403.4	324.3	485.2	413.7	3.5
2003										
Q1	415.1	449.9	462.4	331.1	360.4	473.2	323.8	491.3	427.3	9.8
January	430.0	437.3	457.7	330.6	360.6	403.4	323.8	491.0	429.3	9.3
February	404.9	446.4	464.3	331.1	360.3	500.3	324.5	491.4	423.7	9.2
March	410.4	465.9	465.2	331.6	360.3	515.8	323.1	491.4	428.8	10.8
Q2	426.9	466.3	465.7	333.0	360.3	486.3	322.7	462.7	435.4	11.0
April	419.1	462.3	463.0	332.6	360.3	490.7	322.5	463.0	430.6	10.8
May	430.6	469.6	467.5	333.7	360.3	471.5	322.5	455.9	437.1	9.9
June	431.1	466.9	466.5	332.6	360.3	496.6	323.1	469.3	438.5	12.4
Q3	418.7	527.5	467.6	327.9	387.9	496.6	324.2	474.3	435.9	11.6
July	420.0	528.6	467.6	327.8	387.9	496.6	323.7	472.6	436.7	13.8
August	417.3	527.5	468.2	328.1	387.9	496.6	325.6	472.6	435.4	12.7
September	418.8	526.4	467.0	327.9	387.9	496.6	323.2	477.8	435.6	8.4

Source: Institut de Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques du Burundi.

1/ Average percent changes for annual data; year-on-year percent changes for quarterly and monthly data.

Table 15. Burundi: Central Government Operations, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
Revenue	68.5	74.0	98.3	110.2	118.4
Tax revenue	62.5	70.3	93.7	103.1	104.8
Income tax	18.5	19.1	20.0	28.5	29.4
Taxes on goods and services	25.3	33.9	46.8	48.7	51.9
Taxes on international trade	18.3	17.0	22.8	21.7	23.2
Other tax revenue	0.2	0.0	3.9	4.0	0.1
Property tax	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Nontax revenue	6.0	3.7	4.7	7.0	13.6
Expenditure and net lending	94.9	115.4	123.5	149.8	151.6
Current expenditure	68.8	85.7	96.0	118.6	119.7
Salaries	27.2	30.0	33.9	40.1	45.9
Civilian	15.0	16.5	18.0	21.6	23.6
Military	12.2	13.5	15.9	18.5	22.3
Goods and services	25.1	34.8	37.9	44.2	38.6
Civilian	11.0	20.0	23.3	18.4	19.2
Military	14.1	14.8	14.6	25.7	19.5
Transfers and subsidies	7.1	8.1	9.9	15.9	16.4
Interest payments (due)	9.5	12.9	14.3	18.5	18.7
Domestic	3.3	6.0	6.9	9.6	7.7
Foreign	6.2	6.9	7.4	8.9	11.0
Capital expenditure	25.6	31.3	31.1	35.1	33.4
Domestic resources	5.6	6.7	8.8	18.5	6.4
External resources	20.0	24.7	22.3	16.6	27.0
Project lending	16.3	13.3	6.4	10.7	13.9
Capital grants	3.7	11.4	15.9	5.9	13.1
Net lending	0.5	-1.7	-3.6	-3.9	-1.4
Domestic primary balance 1/	3.0	-3.8	11.4	-4.6	12.6
Overall balance (commitment basis)	-26.4	-41.4	-25.2	-39.6	-33.2
Change in arrears (reduction -)	1.2	6.4	6.9	7.7	9.4
External (interest)	2.1	3.4	4.8	4.9	6.6
Domestic	-0.9	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.8
Overall balance (cash basis)	-25.2	-34.9	-18.2	-31.9	-23.8
Financing (identified)	25.2	34.9	18.2	31.9	23.8
External	11.8	17.0	35.3	17.9	41.3
Program loans	0.0	0.0	22.4	5.3	21.3
Program grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	12.0
Project loans	16.3	13.3	6.4	10.7	13.9
Project grants	3.7	11.4	15.9	5.9	13.1
Amortization (due)	-14.6	-18.0	-22.0	-27.8	-42.5
Change in amortization arrears (reduction -)	6.5	10.4	12.7	18.5	23.5
Domestic	13.4	17.9	-17.1	14.0	-17.5
Banking sector	5.5	14.3	-17.7	22.6	-13.7
Nonbank sector	8.0	3.7	0.6	-8.6	-3.8
	(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)				
Memorandum items:					
Revenue	17.1	16.3	19.2	20.0	20.3
Total expenditure and net lending	23.7	25.3	24.2	27.2	25.9
Of which: current expenditure	17.2	18.8	18.8	21.6	20.5
capital expenditure	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.4	5.7
Military and security expenditure	6.6	6.2	6.0	8.0	7.1
Domestic primary balance 1/	0.7	-0.8	2.2	-0.8	2.2
Overall balance					
Committment basis	-6.6	-9.1	-4.9	-7.2	-5.7
Cash basis	-6.3	-7.7	-3.6	-5.8	-4.1
External financing	2.9	3.7	6.9	3.3	7.1
Of which: external arrears	1.6	2.3	2.5	3.4	4.0
Domestic financing	3.4	3.9	-3.3	2.5	-3.0
Of which: banking sector	1.4	3.1	-3.5	4.1	-2.3
GDP at current market prices (in billions of Burundi francs)	400.2	455.4	511.0	550.0	584.6

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Revenue minus noninterest current expenditure, domestically financed capital expenditure, and net lending.

Table 16. Burundi: Central Government Revenue, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
Tax revenue	62.5	70.3	93.7	103.1	104.8
Tax on income and profits	18.3	18.8	20.0	28.5	29.4
Individual	9.2	10.3	8.0	8.5	10.0
Corporate	8.9	8.1	11.7	19.1	18.7
Other	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8
Tax on property	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Taxes on goods and services	25.3	33.9	46.8	48.7	51.9
Transaction tax	11.9	12.6	21.0	22.5	25.5
Excise tax	13.2	21.2	25.7	22.1	20.2
Other taxes on goods and services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
National solidarity fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	6.2
Taxes on international trade	18.3	17.0	22.8	20.6	23.2
Import duties	10.4	13.5	17.4	14.9	17.5
Export duties	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	3.3	3.5	5.4	5.6	5.7
Other tax revenue	0.2	0.0	3.9	4.0	0.1
Nontax revenue	6.0	3.7	4.7	7.0	13.6
Penalties and confiscations	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dividends and profits (public enterprises)	3.9	2.0	3.0	5.1	12.3
Dividends of nonfinancial publ.enterpr.	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.8
Dividends and profits (public financial enterprises)	3.9	1.1	1.7	0.0	9.9
Profits (Bank of the Republic of Burundi)	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	8.0
Operating surpluses of mixed enterp.	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9
Profits from monetary readjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Proceeds from privatization	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other revenues from the public domain	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Administrative receipts	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9
Other nontax revenue	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Total revenue	68.5	74.0	98.3	110.2	118.4
Revenue measures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(In percent of total revenue)				
Tax revenue	91.2	95.0	95.2	93.6	88.5
Tax on income and profits	26.7	25.4	20.3	25.8	24.8
Tax on property	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Taxes on goods and services	36.9	45.8	47.6	44.2	43.8
Taxes on international trade	26.7	23.0	23.2	18.7	19.6
Other tax revenue	0.3	0.0	4.0	3.7	0.1
Nontax revenue	8.8	5.0	4.8	6.4	11.5
	(In percent of GDP)				
Tax revenue	15.6	15.4	18.3	18.8	17.9
Tax on income and profits	4.6	4.1	3.9	5.2	5.0
Tax on property	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	6.3	7.4	9.2	8.9	8.9
Taxes on international trade	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.0
Other tax revenue	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0
Nontax revenue	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	2.3
	(Annual percentage change, unless otherwise indicated)				
Tax revenue	42.3	12.6	33.2	10.1	1.6
Tax on income and profits	53.8	2.8	6.1	42.7	3.4
Tax on property	14.0	43.0	-31.1	11.7	1.7
Taxes on goods and services	14.8	34.4	37.9	4.1	6.7
Taxes on international trade	105.5	-7.0	34.0	-9.5	12.4
Other tax revenue	-77.8	-82.7	11247.4	2.7	-98.2
Nontax revenue	130.8	-38.5	26.8	50.2	93.7
Memorandum item:					
GDP at current market prices					
(in billions of Burundi francs)	400.2	455.4	511.0	550.0	584.6

Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 17. Burundi: Import Duty Exemptions, 1999-June 2003
(In millions of Burundi francs, unless otherwise specified)

	Beneficiaries							
	Diplomatic missions	Government	Nongovernment organizations	Investments	Standard exemptions 1/	Total Exemptions	Total Imports c.i.f.	Exemptions/ Imports Ratio (Percent)
1999	2,331	1,617	1,905	23	4,161	10,037	70,795	14.2
2000	5,597	893	3,921	2,430	8,076	20,917	123,416	16.9
2001	6,525	3,429	3,762	272	8,330	22,318	143,277	15.6
2002	8,074	4,793	2,747	1,051	6,947	23,612	120,959	19.5
January	547	429	154	207	450	1,787	13,694	13.0
February	381	427	181	104	551	1,644	10,331	15.9
March	276	209	122	315	470	1,392	10,413	13.4
April	430	634	287	101	489	1,941	7,395	26.2
May	726	454	163	83	443	1,869	7,994	23.4
June	678	545	384	0	295	1,902	7,892	24.1
July	1,171	406	360	2	557	2,496	9,776	25.5
August	717	296	216	20	497	1,746	9,036	19.3
September	452	642	201	148	653	2,096	9,198	22.8
October	495	357	194	71	708	1,825	10,700	17.1
November	1,065	210	167	0	951	2,393	13,371	17.9
December	1,136	184	318	0	883	2,521	11,159	22.6
2003	4,341	1,808	1,998	214	4,381	12,742	70,992	17.9
January	874	185	156	105	603	1,923	11,807	16.3
February	684	308	437	82	735	2,246	10,256	21.9
March	855	368	393	4	641	2,261	12,935	17.5
April	873	266	415	0	1,077	2,631	12,584	20.9
May	247	184	237	0	718	1,386	10,562	13.1
June	808	497	360	23	607	2,295	12,848	17.9

Source: Burundi authorities.

1/ Envisaged in customs law (Dec-Loi 1/58 of November 12, 1971) and consisting of: traveler's luggage; household belongings; wedding gifts; inherited goods; commercial samples of negligible value; articles for religious use; educational, scientific, and cultural objects; noncommercial family remittances of goods; personal and corporate archive materials; and coffins, tombstones and funerary monuments.

Table 18. Burundi: Economic Classification of Government Expenditure, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
Total expenditure and net lending	94.9	114.9	123.5	149.8	151.6
Current expenditure	68.8	85.3	96.0	118.6	119.7
Salaries	27.2	30.0	33.9	40.1	45.9
Civilian	15.0	16.5	18.0	21.6	23.6
Military	12.2	13.5	15.9	18.5	22.3
Goods and services	25.1	34.8	37.9	44.2	38.6
Civilian	11.0	20.0	23.3	18.4	19.2
Military	14.1	14.8	14.6	25.7	19.5
Transfers and subsidies	7.1	8.1	9.9	15.9	16.4
Public administration	5.7	6.2	7.9	8.7	4.4
Of which: subsidies to OTRACO 1/	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
International organizations	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
Households	1.1	1.7	1.7	6.5	11.3
Interest payments	9.5	12.4	14.3	18.5	18.7
Domestic	3.3	6.0	6.9	9.6	7.7
Foreign	6.2	6.4	7.4	8.9	11.0
Capital expenditure	25.6	31.3	31.1	35.1	33.4
Domestic resources	5.6	6.7	8.8	18.5	6.4
Project lending	16.3	13.3	6.4	10.7	13.9
Capital grants	3.7	11.4	15.9	5.9	13.1
Net lending	0.5	-1.7	-3.6	-3.9	-1.4
Receipts	-1.6	-1.9	-3.6	-3.9	-1.4
On-lending	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(In percent of total expenditure)				
Total expenditure and net lending	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current expenditure	72.5	74.2	77.7	79.1	78.9
Salaries	28.7	26.1	27.4	26.7	30.3
Of which: military	12.9	11.7	12.9	12.3	14.7
Goods and services	26.4	30.2	30.7	29.5	25.5
Of which: military	14.9	12.9	11.8	17.2	12.9
Transfers and subsidies	7.5	7.0	8.0	10.6	10.8
Public administration	6.0	5.4	6.4	5.8	2.9
International organizations	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Households	1.2	1.5	1.4	4.3	7.4
Interest payments	10.0	10.8	11.6	12.3	12.4
Domestic	3.4	5.2	5.6	6.4	5.1
Foreign	6.5	5.6	6.0	5.9	7.3
Capital expenditure	26.9	27.2	25.2	23.4	22.0
Domestic resources	5.9	5.8	7.1	12.4	4.2
Project lending	17.2	11.6	5.2	7.1	9.2
Capital grants	3.9	9.9	12.9	3.9	8.7
Net lending	0.5	-1.4	-2.9	-2.6	-1.0
Receipts	-1.7	-1.6	-2.9	-2.6	-1.0
On-lending	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)				
Total expenditure and net lending	23.7	25.2	24.2	27.2	25.9
Current expenditure	17.2	18.7	18.8	21.6	20.5
Salaries	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.9
Interest payments	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.2
Other current expenditure	8.0	9.4	9.4	10.9	9.4
Capital expenditure	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.4	5.7
Memorandum item:					
GDP at current market prices					
(in billions of Burundi francs)	400.2	455.4	511.0	550.0	584.6

Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Office des Transports en Commun.

Table 19. Burundi: Expenditure on Health and Education, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
Total expenditure	17.4	18.2	19.0	23.7	26.8
Education	14.9	15.5	16.2	20.0	23.0
Health	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.8
Current expenditure	16.4	17.1	18.7	23.4	26.0
Education	14.0	14.6	16.0	20.0	22.3
Health	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.7
Capital expenditure	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
Education	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
Health	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
	(In percent of total expenditure)				
Education and health	18.4	15.8	15.4	15.8	17.7
Education	15.7	13.5	13.1	13.3	15.2
Health	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
	(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)				
Education and health	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.6
Education	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.9
Health	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Memorandum items:					
GDP at current market prices					
(in billions of Burundi francs)	400.2	455.4	511.0	550.0	584.6
Total expenditure (in billions of Burundi francs)	94.9	114.9	123.5	149.8	151.6

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 20. Burundi: Military Expenditure, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
Salaries	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3
Goods and services	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5
Light equipment, food, clothing, and health care	10.5	...	8.1	8.4	5.2
Equipment and maintenance 1/	3.4	...	4.3	4.7	4.4
Other	10.5	...	12.1	11.4	14.9
Total military expenditure	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8
	(In percent)				
Military salaries/total salaries	118.8	107.7	95.3	80.7	70.4
Military spending on goods and services/total spending on goods and services	97.5	70.4	64.5	55.4	63.3
Total military expenditure/total current expenditure	82.5	66.6	59.2	47.9	47.5
	(In percent of total expenditure and net lending)				
Military salaries	34.1	28.1	26.2	21.6	21.3
Military spending on goods and services	25.8	21.3	19.8	16.3	16.1
Total military expenditure	59.8	49.4	46.0	37.9	37.5
	(In percent of GDP)				
Military salaries	8.1	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.5
Military spending on goods and services	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.2
Total military expenditure	14.2	12.5	11.1	10.3	9.7
	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
Memorandum items:					
GDP at current market prices	400.2	455.4	511.0	550.0	584.6
Current expenditure	68.8	85.3	96.0	118.6	119.7
Total expenditure and net lending	94.9	114.9	123.5	149.8	151.6
Salaries	27.2	30.0	33.9	40.1	45.9
Total spending on goods and services	25.1	34.8	37.9	44.2	38.6

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Maintenance of vehicles and infrastructure.

Table 21. Burundi: Functional Structure of Government Operating and Capital Expenditure, 1998-2002 1/

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002		
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
General services	43.3	2.3	45.6	50.0	3.5	53.5	66.9	2.8	69.7	73.5	1.8	75.3	83.0	2.6	85.6
Presidency	2.5	0.3	2.8	2.7	0.2	2.9	4.3	0.2	4.5	3.7	0.0	3.7	4.2	0.0	4.2
National Assembly	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.1	1.9
Prime Minister's Office	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ministry of Development and Planning	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation	2.4	0.1	2.5	2.7	0.1	2.7	3.9	0.1	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	32.0	0.1	32.1
Ministry of Defense	23.2	0.1	23.3	26.9	0.5	27.4	30.7	0.6	31.3	33.5	0.5	34.0	37.3	0.7	38.0
Ministry of Interior and Security	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.7	2.5	1.9	0.5	2.4	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.1	0.2	2.3
Ministry of Finance	9.5	0.7	10.2	10.8	1.2	12.0	20.9	0.6	21.5	23.7	0.4	24.1	2.8	1.0	3.8
Ministry of Justice	1.9	0.2	2.1	2.3	0.2	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	3.0	0.1	3.1	2.4	0.1	2.5
Ministry of Communications	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ministry of Public Service	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Ministry in Charge of Peace Process	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Social services	16.8	1.1	17.9	17.5	1.2	18.7	19.1	0.4	19.5	23.9	1.3	25.2	19.0	1.1	20.1
Ministry of Education	14.0	0.9	14.9	14.6	1.0	15.5	16.0	0.2	16.2	20.0	0.8	20.8	16.0	0.7	16.7
Ministry of Human Rights and Women	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Ministry of Health	2.4	0.1	2.5	2.5	0.2	2.7	2.7	0.1	2.8	3.4	0.3	3.7	2.6	0.2	2.8
Ministry of Labor, Handicrafts, and Training	...	...	...	...	...		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ministry of Youth and Sports	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Economic services	2.0	2.3	4.3	2.3	2.6	4.9	4.0	1.9	5.9	2.4	2.6	5.0	1.9	2.3	4.2
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.4	1.0	1.4
Ministry of Communal Development	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ministry of Energy and Mining	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Ministry of Transport	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
Ministry of Public Works and Equipment	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5
Ministry of the Territory and Environment	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Central government (total) 2/	62.1	5.6	67.8	69.8	7.3	77.1	90.0	5.1	95.1	99.8	5.7	105.5	103.9	6.0	109.9
Memorandum items:															
General services	63.9	3.3	67.2	64.9	4.5	69.4	70.3	2.9	73.3	77.3	1.9	79.2	87.3	2.7	90.0
Social services	24.8	1.6	26.5	22.7	1.6	24.3	20.1	0.4	20.5	25.1	1.4	26.5	20.0	1.2	21.1
Economic services	3.0	3.4	6.3	2.9	3.4	6.3	4.2	2.0	6.2	2.5	2.7	5.3	2.0	2.4	4.4
General services	10.8	0.6	11.4	11.0	0.8	11.7	13.1	0.5	13.6	14.4	0.4	14.7	16.2	0.5	16.8
Social services	4.2	0.3	4.5	3.8	0.3	4.1	3.7	0.1	3.8	4.7	0.3	4.9	3.7	0.2	3.9
Economic services	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8
GDP at current market prices (in billions of Burundi francs)			400.2			455.4			511.0			550.0			584.6

Source: Burundi authorities.

1/ Excludes debt service.

2/ Because of classification problems, the exclusion of some government agencies, and the incomplete imputation of all expenditure by ministry, the totals in this line do not correspond to totals in Table 18

Table 22. Burundi: Structure of Central Government Employment and Salaries, 2002

	Number Employed			Annual Salaries		
	Statutory	Contractual	Total	Statutory	Contractual	Total
				(In millions of Burundi francs)		
General services	4,401	2,200	6,601	9,954	11,744	21,698
Presidency	57	68	125	417	111	528
Government General Secretariat	3	23	26	3	114	117
Senate	97	43	140	395	21	416
National Assembly	217	98	315	1,034	65	1,099
Vice Presidency	6	46	52	6	28	34
Ministry of Development, Planning, and Reconstruction	48	27	75	50	8	58
Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation	132	128	260	1,169	552	1,721
Ministry of Defense	...	...	...	3,911	10,277	14,188
Ministry of Interior and Security	1,284	545	1,829	825	216	1,041
Ministry of Finance	390	281	671	324	77	401
Ministry of Justice	1,974	866	2,840	1,661	249	1,910
Ministry of Communications	7	6	13	5	2	7
Ministry of Public Service	115	42	157	109	18	127
Ministry of Institutional Reforms	8	10	18	6	3	9
Ministry in Charge of Peace Process	2	3	5	1	1	2
Ministry of Good Governance	61	14	75	38	2	40
Social services	25,900	5,218	31,118	13,742	1,635	15,377
Ministry of Education	23,661	2,800	26,461	12,406	1,057	13,463
Ministry of Handicrafts	172	323	495	120	101	221
Ministry of Human Rights and Women	44	43	87	30	9	39
Ministry of Health	1,888	1,910	3,798	1,095	429	1,524
Ministry of Labor	49	23	72	33	6	39
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reintegration	19	12	31	15	3	18
Ministry of Youth and Sports	67	107	174	43	30	73
Economic services	764	494	1,258	594	114	708
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	323	134	457	234	27	261
Ministry of Communal Development	58	36	94	45	10	55
Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism	72	31	103	59	8	67
Ministry of Energy and Mining	77	78	155	81	27	108
Ministry of Transport, Post, and Telecommunications	25	31	56	20	2	22
Ministry of Public Works and Equipment	80	101	181	64	25	89
Ministry of the Territory and Environment	129	83	212	91	15	106
Central government (total)	31,065	7,912	38,977	24,290	13,493	37,783
Civil administration						
Military administration						

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table 23. Burundi: Size, Composition, and Gross Salaries of the Civil Service, 1986-2002
(Gross salaries in millions of Burundi francs)

	Size of Civil Service 3/			Composition and Gross Salaries, 1/ 2/										Difference in Total Size 2/
				Teachers		Nonteachers		Statutory (Teachers & nonteachers)		Contractual		Total civil service		
	Statutory	Contractual	Total 2/	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	Size 3/	Salaries	
1986	12,885	8,102	20,987	9,017	2,441	6,139	1,660	15,156	4,101	8,243	892	23,399	4,992	2,412
1987	13,643	8,398	22,041	9,664	2,607	6,365	1,729	16,029	4,337	8,556	918	24,585	5,254	2,544
1988	16,995	8,480	25,475	10,187	3,077	6,757	2,005	16,944	5,083	8,703	971	25,647	6,054	172
1989	17,364	8,768	26,132	11,814	3,511	6,986	2,224	18,800	5,736	9,012	1,100	27,812	6,836	1,680
1990	18,535	8,941	27,476	12,883	4,204	7,673	2,611	20,556	6,814	9,230	1,211	29,786	8,026	2,310
1991	19,694	8,640	28,334	13,322	4,468	7,877	2,705	21,199	7,172	8,640	1,173	29,839	8,346	1,505
1992	19,823	8,501	28,324	13,896	5,144	7,779	2,872	21,675	8,016	8,501	1,207	30,176	9,223	1,852
1993	20,439	8,168	28,607	14,540	6,059	8,145	3,186	22,685	9,245	8,361	1,271	31,046	10,516	2,439
1994	20,058	8,326	28,384	14,267	6,393	8,345	3,271	22,612	9,663	8,326	1,317	30,938	10,981	2,554
1995	20,159	8,676	28,835	14,666	6,265	8,264	3,165	22,930	9,430	8,676	1,484	31,606	10,914	2,771
1996	20,647	8,158	28,805	15,125	6,484	8,808	3,330	23,633	9,814	8,158	1,505	32,091	11,320	3,286
1997	22,155	7,971	30,126	16,262	5,800	9,115	3,019	25,377	8,819	7,971	1,274	33,348	10,093	3,222
1998	23,957	7,859	31,816	18,014	6,289	9,049	3,143	27,063	9,432	7,859	1,313	34,922	10,745	3,106
1999	24,351	8,014	32,365	18,299	8,792	8,829	3,888	27,128	12,680	8,014	1,582	35,142	14,262	2,777
2000	24,757	8,234	32,991	18,579	9,189	6,178	3,724	24,757	12,913	8,234	2,227	32,991	15,140	0
2001	28,361	7,886	36,247	21,701	10,118	6,660	3,808	28,361	13,926	7,886	2,057	36,247	15,983	0
2002	30,693	7,684	38,377	23,661	12,406	7,032	7,869	30,693	20,275	7,684	2,129	38,377	22,404	0

Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Ministry of Public Services.

1/ The source for these series is the Ministry of Public Services.

2/ The large differences between the two sources' totals for the size of the civil service, as well as for the number of statutory and contractual workers, remain to be explained; they demonstrate the need for more accurate information and a better management of the civil service and the government payroll.

3/ The source for these series is the Ministry of Finance.

Table 24. Burundi: Net Flows to Public Enterprises, 1998-2002 1/
(In millions of Burundi francs)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Net flows from government to public enterprises	1,629	2,551	1,179	-317	-1,441
REGIDESO	1,592	1,186	419	-1,495	-312
ONATEL	69	-2	-65	-21	-340
OCIBU	-654	366	535	-345	-550
OTB	215	166	-43	417	0
SOSUMO	484	438	448	233	-15
COGERCO	-522	-123	-257	-149	-224
SINELAC	205	136	141	0	0
Other enterprises	240	384	0	1,043	0
On-lending to public enterprises	3,928	4,190	3,980	4,385	0
REGIDESO	1,672	1,573	1,679	1,236	0
ONATEL	374	370	359	493	0
OCIBU	630	811	835	705	0
OTB	215	366	386	517	0
SOSUMO	501	438	448	266	0
COGERCO	93	112	132	125	0
SINELAC	205	136	141	0	0
Other enterprises	240	384	0	1,043	0
Repayments by public enterprises	2,638	2,023	2,801	4,702	1,441
REGIDESO	80	387	1,260	2,731	312
ONATEL	305	371	424	514	340
OCIBU	1,284	446	300	1,050	550
OTB	0	200	429	100	0
COGERCO	17	0	0	33	15
SOSUMO	614	235	389	274	224
NOVOTEL	0	0	0	0	0
BCC	0	0	0	0	0
Other enterprises	338	384	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ For full names of public enterprises, see Table 26.

Table 25. Burundi: Domestic Public Debt by Creditor and by Instrument, December 1999-June 2003

(In billions of Burundi francs; end of period)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	December				June
Domestic public debt by creditor	64.5	68.1	80.3	95.0	106.2
Banking sector	51.3	59.2	73.4	82.2	92.5
Central bank	41.7	59.2	69.1	76.0	87.2
Ordinary advances	0.1	2.2	2.8	4.9	19.0
Special advances	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Advances on investment budget	5.3	15.2	22.3	28.8	28.8
Consolidated advances	16.6	10.6	7.5	7.0	7.0
Treasury certificates	15.2	26.9	26.6	21.5	18.5
Other credits	0.5	0.7	6.5	10.4	10.5
Commercial banks	9.6	0.0	4.3	6.2	5.3
Treasury bonds	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.2	5.3
Treasury certificates	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCP 1/	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Other financial establishments	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1
Treasury bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury certificates	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1
Nonfinancial sector	9.7	6.9	5.3	10.8	10.9
Treasury bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury certificates	8.5	5.9	4.6	10.1	10.2
Other loans	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Domestic public debt by instrument	64.5	68.1	80.3	95.0	106.2
Treasury bonds	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.2	5.3
Treasury certificates	34.6	33.4	31.4	32.1	29.8
Advances of the central bank	26.0	31.6	36.0	44.1	58.2
Other loans	3.9	3.1	8.6	12.6	12.9

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

1/ CCP (Centre des Chèques Postaux), Post Office Account.

Table 26. Burundi: Main Economic Indicators of Public Enterprises, 2002
(In millions of Burundi francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	Public Enterprises 1/	Equity Capital	Equity participation (In percent) 2/	Total Salaries and Wages	Total Assets	Total Debt	Value Added	Earnings Before Subsidies
1	AIR BURUNDI	1,141	100	216	6,543	2,262	922	102
2	ALCOVIT (Alimentations Composés Vitaminés)			In the process of liquidation				
3	APEE (Agences de Promotion des Echanges Extérieurs)	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
4	BBCI (Banque Burundaise pour le Commerce et l' Investissement)	877	10	234	8,946	5,720	659	268
5	BCC (Burundi Coffee Company)	202	60	36	226	4	24	21
6	BPB (Banques Populaires du Burundi)	2,014	15	343	16,452	5,799	1,379	362
7	CAMOFI (Caisse de Mobilisation et de Financement)			In the process of liquidation				
8	COGERCO (Compagnie de Gérance Cotonnière)	-593	100	289	3,090	3,202	520	-121
9	COTEBU (Complexe Textile de Bujumbura)	-748	100	1,592	10,256	10,097	2,445	159
10	ECOSAT (Encadrement des Constructions Sociales et Aménagement des Terrains)	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
11	FDC (Fonds de Développement Communal)	513	40	39	974	287	25	-57
12	FNG (Fonds National de Garantie)	-431	...	13	211	264	0	5
13	FOSIP (Fonds de Soutien à l'Investissement Privé)			No statutory autonomy				
14	FPHU (Fonds de Promotion de l'Habitat Urbain)	3,410	83	175	7,249	2,510	634	463
15	Hôtel Source du Nil	761	54	54	972	702	297	100
16	INABU (Imprimerie Nationale du Burundi)	-165	100	88	168	334	69	-57
17	Hotel NOVOTEL	556	51	240	1,307	1,142	343	-51
18	OCIBU (Office des Cultures Industrielles du Burundi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	ONAPHA (Office National Pharmaceutique)	664	100	117	805	163	93	-22
20	ONATEL (Office National des Télécommunications)	2,789	100	165	28,900	5,805	5,408	1,045
21	ONATOUR (Office National de la Tourbe)	179	100	53	350	105	230	66
22	OPHAVET (Office Pharmaceutique Vétérinaire)	23	100	9	20	8	-1	-11
23	OTB (Office du Thé du Burundi)	-539	100	1,662	19,109	14,324	2,105	-3,471
24	OTRACO (Office des Transports en Commun)	1,395	100	94	3,023	457	1	-103
25	REGIDESO (Régie de Distribution d'Eau et d'Eléctricité)	3,468	100	2,165	37,125	27,959	6,191	-751
26	SBF (Société Burundaise de Financement)	2,644	36	209	10,618	6,276	851	346
27	SETEMU (Services Techniques et Municipaux)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	SIP (Société Immobilière Publique)	1,173	88	101	2,639	1,460	125	126
29	SOBUGEA (Société Burundaise de Gestion Aéroportuaire)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	SODECO (Société de Déparchage et de Conditionnement du Café)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	SOFIDHAR (Société de Financement de l'Habitat Rural)			In the process of liquidation				
32	SOGESTAL 3/ KIRIMIRO	109	68	216	1,396	13-237	337	-29
33	SOGESTAL 3/ MUMIRWA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	SOSUMO (Société Sucrière du Moso)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	SRDI (Société Régionale de Développement de l'Imbo)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	SRDR (Société Régionale de Développement de Rumonge)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	VERRUNDI (Verrerie du Burundi)			In the process of liquidation				
	Total	19,442	...	8,110	160,379	88,880	22,657	-1,610

Sources: Service Chargé des Entreprises Publiques (SCEP).

1/ Fully state owned following the definition under the new public enterprise code promulgated on March 6, 1996 (loi no 1/002); situation as of September 2003.
3/ Société de Gestion des Stations de Lavage du Café.
2/ Direct or indirect equity participation of government in public enterprises.

Table 27. Burundi: Monetary Survey, December 1999-September 2003

	1999 Dec.	2000 Dec.	2001 Dec.	2002 Dec.	2003 Sep.
	(In billions of Burundi francs)				
Net foreign assets	23.0	26.8	10.5	21.1	46.0
Central bank	22.0	23.6	14.8	24.4	41.2
Deposit money banks	3.6	3.2	-4.2	-3.3	4.8
Net domestic assets	68.4	68.9	100.8	124.0	121.8
Domestic credit	120.3	135.1	172.5	199.7	191.6
Net claims on the government	45.5	28.0	51.3	40.9	39.8
Central government	47.0	29.0	52.7	41.7	41.6
Treasury	50.8	55.2	72.0	72.3	59.5
Other central government	-3.8	-26.2	-19.4	-30.6	-17.9
Other government	-1.5	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8	-1.8
Government agencies	-1.7	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.8
Local government	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1
Credit to the economy	74.8	107.1	121.2	158.8	151.8
Claims on public enterprises	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.3	4.1
Claims on private sector	70.2	103.8	116.5	153.5	147.7
Other items, net (assets +)	-51.9	-66.1	-71.7	-75.7	-69.8
Money and quasi money	94.0	95.7	111.3	145.1	167.8
Money	67.8	64.8	76.2	96.3	106.4
Currency in circulation	32.1	31.3	34.1	43.0	41.3
Demand deposits	35.7	33.5	42.1	53.3	65.1
Quasi money	26.1	31.0	35.1	48.8	61.4
	(Annual change in percent of beginning-of-period broad money supply)				
Net foreign assets	4.2	1.3	-17.0	9.5	17.2
Central bank	-3.3	1.6	-9.2	8.7	11.6
Deposit money banks	7.5	-0.4	-7.8	0.8	5.6
Net domestic assets	44.3	0.6	33.3	20.8	-1.5
Domestic credit	47.3	15.7	39.1	24.5	-4.3
Net claims on the government	21.5	-18.7	24.4	-9.4	0.5
Central government	22.7	-19.2	24.7	-9.9	-0.1
Credit to the economy	25.7	34.4	14.7	33.8	-4.8
Claims on public enterprises	1.6	-1.4	1.5	0.6	-0.8
Claims on private sector	24.1	35.8	13.2	33.2	-4.0
Money and quasi money	48.5	1.9	16.3	30.3	15.7
Memorandum items:	(In percent, unless otherwise specified)				
Currency/M2 ratio	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
M2/reserve money	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
Velocity (GDP/M2; period average)	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.7	...
Change in credit to the economy (in percent)	27.8	43.2	13.2	31.1	-4.4
Credit to the economy (as percent of GDP)	16.4	21.0	22.0	27.2	23.6

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

Table 28. Burundi: Summary Accounts of Bank of the Republic of Burundi, December 1999-September 2003
(In billions of Burundi francs; end of period)

	1999 Dec.	2000 Dec.	2001 Dec.	2002 Dec.	2003 Sep.
Foreign assets	33.6	33.7	20.6	64.4	84.2
Of which:					
Reserves position in Fund	5.0	5.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
SDR holdings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Gold holdings 1/	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
Credit to the government	41.7	59.1	69.1	76.0	87.2
Ordinary 2/	0.1	2.2	2.8	4.9	16.0
Special 3/	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Exceptional 4/	21.9	15.2	22.4	28.8	28.8
Particular 5/	0.5	10.6	7.5	7.0	7.0
Treasury certificate advances	15.2	26.9	26.6	21.5	19.8
Others	0.0	0.7	6.5	10.4	12.2
Credit to banks	14.0	23.0	15.5	26.1	21.0
Credit to other financial institutions	0.1	1.7	4.9	9.2	2.1
Credit to the private sector	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.7
Other assets	3.0	4.3	7.9	6.7	8.0
Total assets = liabilities	93.1	122.7	119.2	183.8	204.3
Reserve money	37.4	36.4	40.4	49.8	53.6
Currency outside banks	32.1	31.3	34.1	43.0	41.3
Currency in commercial banks	2.9	3.1	4.9	5.4	5.5
Deposits by banks	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	6.1
Private sector deposits	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7
Of which:					
Deposits by other financial institutions	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Deposits by other official entities	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5
Government deposits	7.3	31.4	21.9	42.3	54.2
Central government	5.4	29.2	20.2	40.7	52.1
Government agencies	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1
Of which:					
Local administration	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Import deposits	1.8	5.0	2.9	0.6	1.2
Foreign liabilities	3.9	5.0	4.4	40.0	43.1
Medium- and long-term foreign borrowing 5/	8.5	6.1	2.3	10.5	24.6
SDR allocation	11.8	13.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
Other liabilities	22.6	24.9	32.3	25.7	12.7

Sources: Bank of the Republic of Burundi; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Gold valued at SDR 35 per fine troy ounce.

2/ Ordinary advances are extended to the government to cover ordinary budget operations; their level cannot exceed 10 percent of the previous year's current revenue.

3/ Special advances are extended to finance selected projects. They have a maturity of ten years. Before 1982, they carried no interest. They are not included in the amount equal to 10 percent of the previous year's current revenue that limits ordinary advances.

4/ Exceptional advances were introduced in 1982 to consolidate at the end of each year the outstanding amount of ordinary advances that were not repaid.

5/ Particular advances are short-term loans.

Table 29. Burundi: Summary Accounts of Deposit Money Banks, December 1999-September 2003
(In millions of Burundi francs; end of period)

	1999 Dec.	2000 Dec.	2001 Dec.	2002 Dec.	2003 Sep.
Foreign assets	8.4	14.4	12.3	19.5	34.5
Reserves	4.8	3.6	6.3	6.6	11.6
Cash	2.9	3.3	5.0	5.7	5.5
Deposits with the central bank	1.8	0.4	1.3	0.9	6.1
Total credit	83.9	106.5	121.1	158.1	178.0
Credit to the government	9.9	1.6	5.8	7.9	8.7
Credit to the economy	74.0	104.9	115.3	150.2	169.2
Credit to public enterprises 1/	4.5	3.2	4.6	6.6	6.5
Credit to the private sector	69.4	101.4	110.4	143.5	156.6
Credit to other financial institutions	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	6.1
Total deposits	63.8	68.5	82.4	107.0	132.1
Government deposits	4.8	5.7	6.7	9.8	14.4
Nongovernment deposits	59.1	62.8	75.7	97.2	117.8
Demand deposits	36.1	35.9	44.7	57.0	68.6
Time and savings deposits	22.9	26.9	31.1	40.2	49.2
Refinancing from the central bank	13.1	22.3	14.7	24.9	21.5
Foreign liabilities	4.8	11.1	16.6	22.9	34.8
Capital and reserves	17.5	21.2	24.9	31.8	43.1
Other items (net)	-2.2	1.3	1.2	-2.3	-7.1

Sources: Bank of the Republic of Burundi; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Including shares in the capital of public enterprises.

Table 30. Burundi: Summary Accounts of Major Financial Institutions, 1999-August 2003
(In millions of Burundi francs; end of period)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Aug.
BNDE (Burundi National Development Bank)					
Credit to the economy	7.9	8.1	10.7	13.3	12.0
Of which: private sector	7.5	8.0	10.1	13.0	11.4
Other assets	4.9	5.7	5.7	9.2	9.3
Assets = liabilities	12.8	13.8	16.4	22.5	21.3
Liabilities to other financial institutions	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.4	0.6
Foreign liabilities	6.5	7.1	7.3	10.2	10.9
Capital and reserves	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.6
Other liabilities	1.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.2
SBF (Burundi Financing Company)					
Reserves	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	...
Credit to the economy	5.7	5.8	5.3	7.0	...
Of which: private sector	5.0	5.1	6.6	6.1	...
Other assets	1.8	2.1	3.2	3.2	...
Assets = liabilities	7.6	7.9	8.6	10.3	...
Capital and reserves	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	...
Other liabilities	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.8	...
FPHU (Urban Construction Promotion Fund)					
Credit to the economy	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5
Of which : private sector	3.9	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2
Other assets	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.0
Assets = liabilities	5.9	5.7	6.7	7.3	7.4
Capital and reserves	3.8	3.1	3.9	4.4	4.5
Foreign liabilities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other liabilities	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

Table 31. Burundi: Outstanding Amounts of Treasury Bills and Interest Rates, 1999-August 2003 1/

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Aug.
	(In millions of Burundi francs; period average)				
Total treasury bills outstanding	34,661	33,338	32,356	32,093	32,083
One month	18,240	15,359	15,085	14,369	13,452
Three months	8,621	10,179	10,071	10,674	11,581
Twelve months	7,800	7,800	7,200	7,050	7,050
	(In percent per annum, unless otherwise indicated)				
Interest rates					
One month	11.04	11.83	16.59	19.19	18.45
Three months	11.40	12.00	19.00	19.48	19.65
Twelve months	11.99	11.99	11.99	11.99	11.99
Outstanding treasury certificates (in percent of stock of broad money at beginning of period)	54.9	36.3	33.8	29.1	20.1

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

1/ These figures do not include treasury bills sold by the central bank in the open market.

Table 32. Burundi: Distribution of Credit to the Economy, 1999-August 2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Aug.
	(In millions of Burundi francs)				
Short term	74,528	102,372	113,740	146,225	146,054
Treasury credits	56,722	85,061	102,608	115,273	128,204
Export credits	16,328	13,136	8,068	28,332	16,068
Import credits (post shipping)	1,000	2,368	1,905	1,501	1,203
Commercial discounts	478	1,807	1,158	1,118	580
Medium term	8,895	14,365	18,000	23,253	26,009
Residential credits	1,622	2,529	3,561	4,422	4,798
Equipment and others	7,273	11,837	14,439	18,832	21,211
Long term	6,031	5,914	5,437	5,586	5,568
Residential credits	3,876	4,204	3,859	3,682	3,803
Equipment and others	2,156	1,710	1,578	1,904	1,765
Open credit lines	13,658	15,712	17,154	16,247	16,465
Total	103,113	138,363	154,331	191,311	194,096
	(In percent of total)				
Short term	72	74	74	76	75
Treasury credits	55	61	66	60	66
Export credits	16	9	5	15	8
Import credits (post-shipping)	1	2	1	1	1
Commercial discounts	0	1	1	1	0
Medium term	9	10	12	12	13
Residential credits	2	2	2	2	2
Equipment and others	7	9	9	10	11
Long term	6	4	4	3	3
Residential credits	4	3	3	2	2
Equipment and others	2	1	1	1	1
Open credit lines	13	11	11	8	8

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

Table 33. Burundi: Structure of Interest Rates, 1999-June 2003
(In percent per annum)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
Lending rates					
Short-term loans	17.7	20.1	21.0	20.3	21.5
Export credits	12.5	12.2	13.0	12.6	12.5
Cash-flow credits	18.7	20.9	21.4	21.6	22.5
Medium-term loans	18.0	20.0	20.4	20.3	20.5
Housing construction	18.6	20.5	20.4	19.8	20
Other medium-term loans	17.8	19.9	20.4	20.7	17.5
Long-term loans	15.9	16.5	17.1	19.4	15.1
Housing construction	14.8	15.4	15.8	18.6	18.5
Other long-term loans	15.9	16.7	17.3	19.5	...
Rediscount rate of the central bank	12.0	14.0	14.0	15.5	15.5
Deposit rates					
Demand deposits	4.3	6.4	9.3	11.9	10
Passbook savings	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4
Time deposits					
Less than 1 month	10.9	13.1	13.4	14.9	15.1
Up to 12 months	10.6	13.1	13.2	14.7	14.9
Up to 24 months	9.4	11	11.6	11.5	15.4
More than 24 months	...	10.0	12.3	12.9	8.3
Advance-notice deposits					
Up to 1 month	...	...	...	...	...
Up to 12 months	8.9	...	...	...	...
Savings bonds					
Up to 1 month	...	13.8	13.8	14.1	14.2
Up to 12 months	7.7	9.0	9.0	14.2	14.1
More than 12 months	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

Table 34. Burundi: Financial Soundness Indicators, 2001-03
(In percent as indicated)

	Basel	2001			2002			2003 June		
	Standard	System average	Weakest bank	Strongest bank	System average	Weakest bank	Strongest bank	System average	Weakest bank	Strongest bank
Capital adequacy ratios										
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets	0.08 +	17.9	11.9	29.8	16.6	11.6	23.9	22.6	8.6	41.4
Regulatory tier I capital to risk-weighted assets 1/	0.04 +	17.7	11.8	29.8	16.4	11.3	23.9	20.9	8.4	42.7
Asset quality ratios										
Nonperforming loans to total gross loans		17.3	28.6	3.7	13.7	25.8	4.3	15.2	25.8	5.8
Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital		62.0	143.6	13.1	40.7	118.4	7.6	42.2	142.4	1.2
Coffee sector loans to total loans		6.7	3.3	18.6	15.4	5.6	26.4	11.4	1.2	22.0
Large exposures (to a single borrower) to capital		6.9	12.2	3.6	6.6	8.3	4.8	5.7	12.0	2.4
Earnings and profitability										
Return on equity		16.2	-32.9	30.8	20.8	13.8	31.9	6.9	-24.2	27.0
Return on assets		2.2	-2.0	3.9	2.2	1.7	3.5	1.2	-1.4	4.0
Interest margin to gross income ratio		85.1	74.9	92.7	76.5	58.0	93.0	87.6	98.9	67.1
Noninterest expenses to gross income ratio		74.6	85.8	47.3	74.3	93.6	44.9	86.9	169.8	45.5
Liquidity ratio										
Liquid assets to total assets		14.3	11.0	18.1	15.5	12.0	19.7	15.8	5.8	21.1
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities		35.5	22.7	55.1	38.1	24.6	48.4	40.9	22.3	72.7
Sensitivity to market risk										
Duration of assets (average maturity in days)		3.0	1.0	17.0	3.0	1.0	18.0	4.0	1.0	20.0
Duration of liabilities (average maturity in days)		3.0	1.0	11.0	4.0	1.0	23.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital ratio		-32.3	-33.5	-86.8	-10.4	3.5	-31.0	-11.7	5.7	0.4
Foreign currency operations ratio										
Foreign currency loans to total loans		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign currency liabilities to total liabilities		9.4	0.1	19.3	10.9	0.5	24.3	9.2	0.0	30.0

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

1/ Tier I capital is defined under the Basel Capital Accord as consisting of permanent shareholders' equity and disclosed reserves that are created or maintained by appropriations of retained earnings or other surplus (e.g. share premiums, retained profit, general reserves and reserves required by law). Disclosed reserves also include general funds that meet the following criteria: (i) allocations to the funds must be made out of posttax retained earnings or out of pretax earnings adjusted for all potential tax liabilities; (ii) the funds and movements into or out of them must be disclosed separately in the bank's published accounts; (iii) the funds must be available to a bank to meet losses; and (iv) losses cannot be charged directly to the funds but must be taken through the profit-and-loss account. The accord also acknowledges other forms of supplementary capital (referred to as "tier II" capital), such as other forms of reserves and hybrid capital instruments that should be included within a system of capital measurement.

Table 35. Burundi: Balance of Payments, 1998-2002

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Current account	-67.4	-49.2	-71.0	-45.0	-40.7
Trade balance	-59.7	-42.3	-58.7	-69.2	-72.7
Exports, f.o.b.	63.9	55.0	49.1	39.2	31.2
Of which: coffee	51.0	42.0	33.9	19.7	16.7
Imports, f.o.b.	-123.6	-97.3	-107.8	-108.4	-103.9
Of which: petroleum products	-18.6	-17.8	-18.6	-16.4	-15.9
Of which : imports related to reconstruction effort	0.0	0.0	0.0	-49.9	-62.5
Services (net)	-42.6	-25.4	-36.7	-31.0	-35.7
Credits	7.6	6.3	6.1	6.9	7.7
Debits	-50.2	-31.7	-42.8	-37.9	-43.3
Income (net)	-12.4	-12.4	-12.9	-12.9	-14.1
Of which: interest on public debt (including IMF charges)	-13.8	-12.2	-11.1	-10.3	-12.2
Current transfers (net)	47.3	31.0	37.3	68.1	81.8
Private (net)	6.1	5.5	4.6	6.5	5.5
Official (net)	41.2	25.5	32.7	61.6	76.3
Capital account	8.7	20.1	22.0	13.6	26.2
Project grants	8.2	20.1	22.0	7.1	14.1
Program grants	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	12.1
Debt cancellation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial account	10.6	-11.0	22.5	-9.2	-13.8
Direct investment	0.0	0.2	11.7	0.0	0.0
Medium- and long-term official loans (net)	3.7	-3.2	9.2	-18.3	-11.9
Disbursements	36.4	23.6	39.8	15.2	34.6
Project loans	36.4	23.6	8.9	8.8	14.6
Program loans	0.0	0.0	30.9	6.4	20.0
Amortization (excluding IMF)	-32.7	-26.8	-30.6	-33.4	-46.5
Rescheduling of debt service and arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other capital	6.9	-8.0	1.5	9.1	-1.8
Errors and omissions	-9.9	2.9	-2.6	-0.8	1.3
Overall balance	-58.1	-37.1	-29.0	-41.3	-27.0
Financing (- increase in assets)	58.1	37.1	29.0	41.3	27.0
Change in central bank net foreign reserves (- increase)	39.0	12.7	4.8	13.2	-5.7
IMF, net	-9.3	-7.6	-4.8	-4.8	10.8
Other reserves, net	48.3	20.3	9.6	18.0	-16.5
Change in arrears (+ increase)	19.1	24.5	24.2	28.2	32.7

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 36. Burundi: Balance of Payments, 1998-2002

(In billions of Burundi francs)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Current account	-30.2	-27.7	-51.1	-37.3	-37.9
Trade balance	-26.7	-23.9	-42.3	-57.5	-67.6
Exports, f.o.b.	28.6	31.0	35.4	32.5	29.1
Of which: coffee	22.8	23.7	24.4	16.4	15.5
Imports, f.o.b.	-55.3	-54.8	-77.7	-90.0	-96.7
Of which: petroleum products	-8.3	-10.0	-13.4	-13.6	-14.8
Of which : imports related to reconstruction effort	0.0	0.0	0.0	-41.4	-58.1
Services (net)	-19.1	-14.3	-26.4	-25.7	-33.2
Credits	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.7	7.1
Debits	-22.5	-17.9	-30.8	-31.5	-40.3
Income (net)	-5.6	-7.0	-9.3	-10.7	-13.2
Of which: interest on public debt (including IMF charges)	-6.2	-6.9	-8.0	-8.5	-11.3
Current transfers (net)	21.2	17.5	26.9	56.5	76.1
Private (net)	2.7	3.1	3.3	5.4	5.1
Official (net)	18.4	14.4	23.6	51.1	71.0
Capital account	3.9	11.4	15.9	11.3	24.4
Project grants	3.7	11.4	15.9	5.9	13.1
Program grants	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	11.2
Debt cancellation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial account	4.7	-6.2	16.2	-7.6	-12.8
Direct investment	0.0	0.1	8.4	0.0	0.0
Medium- and long-term official loans (net)	1.7	-1.8	6.7	-15.2	-11.1
Disbursements	16.3	13.3	28.7	12.6	32.2
Project loans	16.3	13.3	6.4	7.3	13.6
Program loans	0.0	0.0	22.3	5.3	18.6
Amortization (excluding IMF)	-14.6	-15.1	-22.0	-27.8	-43.3
Rescheduling of debt service and arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other capital	3.1	-4.5	1.1	7.5	-1.7
Errors and omissions	-4.5	1.6	-1.8	-0.6	1.2
Overall balance	-26.0	-20.9	-20.9	-34.3	-25.1
Financing (- increase in assets)	26.0	20.9	20.9	34.3	25.1
Change in central bank net foreign reserves (- increase)	17.4	7.1	3.4	11.0	-5.3
IMF, net	-4.2	-4.3	-3.5	-4.0	10.1
Other reserves, net	21.6	11.4	6.9	15.0	-15.4
Change in arrears (+ increase)	8.6	13.8	17.5	23.4	30.4

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 37. Burundi: Composition of Exports, f.o.b., 1999-June 2003

(Value in millions of U.S. dollars; volume and unit value in indicated units)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
Coffee					
Value	42.0	33.9	19.7	16.7	17.1
Volume (tons)	23,686	24,719	18,663	16,956	19,167
Unit value (U.S. dollars per kilogram)	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
Unit value (cents per pound.)	79.1	63.5	47.9	44.7	40.8
Tea					
Value	10.8	12.1	10.6	8.9	5
Volume (tons)	6,397	6,474	8,454	6,509	3,547
Unit value (U.S. dollars per kilogram)	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
Hides and skins					
Value	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Volume (tons)	313	483	479	471	152
Unit value (U.S. dollars per kilogram)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other primary					
Value	0.9	0.6	4.2	1.5	0.7
Manufactured products					
Value	1.1	2.4	4.6	4.1	1.8
Total export value	55.0	49.1	39.2	31.2	24.6
(percent change)	-14.1	-10.7	-20.2	-20.3	86.4

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 38. Burundi: Composition of Imports, c.i.f., 1999-June 2003
(In millions of U.S. dollars; other units as indicated)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
Capital goods					
Value	33.2	36.2	35.0	32.0	22.5
(percentage change)	-28.1	9.0	-3.3	-8.6	...
(percentage change in volume)	-13.4	26.8	0.7	-8.5	...
(percentage change in unit value)	-17.1	-14.0	-3.7	-0.1	...
Intermediate goods					
Value	47.1	61.5	54.8	51.2	29.6
(percentage change)	-22.1	30.6	-10.9	-6.5	...
Petroleum products	17.8	18.6	16.4	15.9	11.2
(percentage change)	-4.3	4.5	-11.8	-2.9	...
(percentage change in volume)	6.2	-11.1	-18.8	-1.1	...
(percentage change in unit value)	-9.7	17.3	8.6	-1.9	...
Other	29.3	43.0	38.4	35.3	18.4
(percentage change)	-30.2	46.8	-10.5	-8.0	...
(percentage change in volume)	-1.5	10.8	16.7	-6.0	...
(percentage change in unit value)	-29.7	33.3	-23.3	-2.1	...
Consumption goods					
Value	37.4	49.4	49.1	46.8	23.5
(percentage change)	-25.5	32.1	-0.6	-4.7	...
Food	8.8	13.3	12.1	12.9	5.7
(percentage change)	-38.9	51.1	-9.0	6.2	...
(percentage change in volume)	-5.1	23.2	-10.5	5.5	...
(percentage change in unit value)	-35.2	22.1	1.7	0.7	...
Other	28.5	36.1	37.0	33.9	17.8
(percentage change)	-20.4	26.7	2.4	-8.3	...
(percentage change in volume)	-11.6	26.3	-10.0	-8.5	...
(percentage change in unit value)	-9.9	0.3	13.8	0.3	...
Total imports c.i.f. 1/	117.7	147.2	138.8	130.0	70.1
(percentage change)	-25.0	25.1	-5.7	-6.3	7.8

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Including embassies' imports

Table 39. Burundi: Services and Income, 1998-2002
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Services (net)	-42.6	-25.4	-36.7	-31.0	-35.7
Credit	7.6	6.3	6.1	6.9	7.7
Freight	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Passenger services	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Travel	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2
Revenues from government services	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3
Foreign governments	2.1	2.6	2.0	3.0	2.7
Other	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.7
Debit	-50.2	-31.7	-42.8	-37.9	-43.3
Freight (including insurance)	-28.2	-13.6	-19.0	-17.5	-18.1
Travel	-10.5	-8.2	-13.5	-11.8	-13.8
Government of Burundi	-9.3	-8.8	-9.3	-7.9	-10.3
Studies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scholarships	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	-2.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0
Technical assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income (net)	-12.4	-12.4	-12.9	-12.9	-14.1
Credit (investment income)	3.6	1.9	1.1	1.9	0.9
Debit	-16.0	-14.3	-14.0	-14.8	-15.0
Dividends	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-2.1	0.0
Investment income	-13.8	-12.2	-11.1	-10.3	-12.2
Interest on public debt	-13.8	-12.2	-11.1	-10.3	-12.2
Of which central bank (IMF charges)	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Labor income	-2.2	-2.1	-2.5	-2.4	-2.8
Property income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 40. Burundi: Structure, Volume, and Prices of International Trade, 1999-June 2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
			(In percent of total)		
Exports, f.o.b.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coffee	76.3	69.1	51.1	53.9	69.4
Tea	19.8	24.6	27.4	28.5	20.3
Cotton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hides and skins	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other primary products	1.6	1.2	10.8	4.6	3.0
Manufactured products	2.0	4.9	10.2	12.9	7.3
Imports, c.i.f.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intermediate goods	42.7	37.1	39.5	39.4	42.3
Petroleum products	17.2	12.6	11.8	12.3	16.0
Other	25.4	24.5	27.7	27.1	26.3
Capital goods	25.5	29.3	25.4	24.6	24.2
Consumer goods	31.8	33.6	35.1	36	33.5
Foodstuffs	8.5	9.0	20.6	9.9	8.1
Nonfoodstuffs	23.3	24.6	14.5	26.1	25.4
			(Index, 1985=100)		
Export volume	68.0	71.8	75.6	60.6	...
Export unit value (U.S. dollar terms)	71.1	60.2	43.7	54.2	...
Import volume	60.5	61.6	64.2	62.0	...
Import unit value (U.S. dollar terms)	108.0	117.6	108.6	111.5	...
Terms of trade	65.8	50.9	40.2	40.3	...
			(Percentage change)		
Export volume	7.4	5.6	5.2	-19.8	...
Export unit value (U.S. dollar terms)	-19.9	-15.3	-27.4	23.9	...
Import volume	-1.4	1.7	4.2	-3.4	...
Import unit value (U.S. dollar terms)	-20.2	8.9	-7.7	2.7	...
Terms of trade	0.3	-22.7	-21.0	0.1	...

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 41. Burundi: Direction of Trade, 1998-2002
(In percent of total)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exports, f.o.b.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
European Union countries	49.5	49.2	49.1	55.5	39.0
Belgium	9.2	3.2	4.9	10.5	8.5
France	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.5
Germany	10.4	4.9	1.4	7.8	2.5
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
United Kingdom	28.0	29.0	30.0	27.4	18.9
Netherlands	0.9	6.5	8.1	7.3	5.2
Spain, Portugal, and Denmark	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Others	0.4	4.4	4.1	26.9	19.6
African countries	3.0	2.1	17.0	33.0	31.7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.7
Kenya	0.1	0.1	12.4	9.5	18.7
Rwanda	0.8	1.7	4.1	9.6	10.1
Uganda	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.9
Others	1.8	0.1	0.3	9.9	0.3
Japan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
United States	1.7	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.2
Others	45.6	44.9	32.9	0.3	11.7
Imports, c.i.f.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
European Union countries	43.8	35.9	36.6	35.3	34.9
Belgium	19.3	16.9	12.6	15.5	16.4
France	9.1	5.1	13.3	7.8	7.0
Germany	6.1	5.0	3.5	2.5	2.6
Italy	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5
Netherlands	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8
United Kingdom and Ireland	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.2
Others	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.9	3.2
African countries	23.4	27.1	25.9	24.1	33.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2
Kenya	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.7	12.1
South Africa	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.9	3.6
Tanzania	2.0	4.3	8.2	8.1	10.3
Zambia	8.0	5.7	4.9	2.7	3.6
Zimbabwe	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.7
Others	3.0	5.2	3.2	2.8	3.2
Saudi Arabia	11.5	14.1	12.1	10.9	2.9
Japan	3.8	3.1	5.2	5.0	5.7
Other Asian countries	12.7	11.7	13.1	17.3	17.6
United States	1.5	2.2	2.6	3.7	2.3
Others	3.3	5.8	4.5	1.0	1.2

Source: IMF, *Direction of Trade Statistics* .

Table 42. Burundi: Trade Flows with Preferential Trade Area Countries, 1998-2002 1/

(In millions of Burundi francs)

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	62	0	362	0	420	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	2	0	0	432	0	0	0	19
Kenya	16	3,933	39	3,494	4,375	5,699	3,024	7,754	5,400	14,614
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	717	0	15	0	434	0	0	0	579
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Rwanda	217	563	524	1,196	1,439	656	3,071	402	2,907	746
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131
Tanzania	4	1,394	10	2,884	69	8,654	40	9,325	37	12,511
Uganda	0	248	18	200	42	501	985	0	274	1,179
Zambia	424	5,611	0	3,795	0	5,189	7	3,037	0	4,322
Zimbabwe	43	699	0	1,245	0	883	0	664	0	810
Total	703	13,172	593	12,891	5,925	22,814	7,132	21,602	8,618	34,909

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

1/ Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Table 43. Burundi: Outstanding Medium- and Long-Term Official External Debt and Debt Service Arrears, 1999-June 2003
(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated; end of year)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
Total outstanding debt	1,123.2	1,098.9	1,067.7	1140.9	1245.1
Multilateral debt	948.2	916.0	893.2	966.8	1075.9
IMF	12.5	7.0	2.5	13.3	26.9
IDA	607.4	602.8	595.7	642.1	710.1
African Development Bank	12.5	13.1	10.9	11.3	12.1
African Development Fund	210.9	199.7	193.5	201.7	216.7
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	14.5	14.0	11.3	11.4	11.4
Arab League	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
European Investment Bank	12.9	11.4	10.8	12.4	14.3
European Union	42.6	36.5	36.3	41.3	47.5
International Fund for Agricultural Development	20.1	18.5	19.8	21.0	24.6
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	12.9	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.7
IFC	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Nations Development Program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Bilateral debt	174.2	172.0	155.1	163.2	159.1
Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.89	1.88
Austria	12.4	10.6	11.0	12.45	0
Belgium	0.3	0.1	0.0	0	0
China	19.7	30.1	13.6	13.52	13.55
France	50.0	43.6	43.6	49.43	56.8
Italy (Mediocredito)	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.03	0.01
Japan	33.7	30.2	26.1	26.92	27.9
Kuwait	15.9	15.6	15.4	15.72	15.92
Libya	0.0	0.0	4.0	4	4
Russia	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6
Saudi Arabia	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.43
Suppliers' credits	0.8	10.9	19.4	10.9	10.13
Total outstanding arrears	86.1	92.6	148.3	181.1	182.3
Multilateral	38.4	43.1	66.0	76.37	80.2
Bilateral	47.7	49.5	81.0	95.4	99.2
Paris Club	42.6	47.6	53.5	59.9	62.8
Non-Paris Club	5.1	1.9	27.5	35.6	36.3
Other	0.0	0.0	1.3	9.26	2.9
Memorandum item:					
Debt/GDP (in percent)	139.0	154.9	161.2	181.6	208.7

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 44. Burundi: Scheduled Debt Service, Principal, on Medium- and Long-Term Official External Debt, 1999-2003
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Multilateral debt	26.7	25.8	23.5	21.0	19.9
IMF	7.6	4.5	4.4	2.5	0.0
IDA	7.7	9.4	10.1	11.3	12.6
African Development Bank Group	5.8	6.8	5.6	4.3	3.8
Arab League	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
European Investment Bank	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
European Union	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.6
Bilateral debt	7.5	9.3	9.2	11.1	7.7
Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belgium	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.0
France	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0
Italy (Mediocredito)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Kuwait	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0
Libyan Arab Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3
Suppliers' credits	0.0	0.0	5.1	17.1	5.5
Total scheduled debt-service principal payments	34.3	35.1	37.9	49.1	33.1

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

Table 45. Burundi: Scheduled Debt Service, Interest, on Medium- and Long-Term Official External Debt, 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Multilateral debt	8.6	9.1	7.8	8.7	9.7
IMF	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
IDA	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.1
African Development Bank Group	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.5
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
European Investment Bank	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
European Union	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Bilateral debt	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.5
Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
France	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.3
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kuwait	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Libyan Arab Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Saudi Arabia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total scheduled debt-service interest payments	11.1	11.8	10.2	12.0	12.2

Sources: Burundi authorities; and Fund staff estimates.