

FILE COPY

Report No. 3071-BU

Economic Memorandum

The Burundian Economy: Current Situation and Institutional Constraints

February 1981

Eastern Africa Region

Country Programs II

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



Document of the World Bank

This document has a restricted distribution and may be used by recipients only in the performance of their official duties. Its contents may not otherwise be disclosed without World Bank authorization.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS AND UNITS

Currency Unit: The Burundi Franc (BuF)

<u>Exchange Rates:</u>	Through February 1973	US\$1.00 - BuF 87.5
	March 1973 - May 2, 1976	US\$1.00 - BuF 78.75
	Since May 3, 1976	US\$1.00 - BuF 90.0

Fiscal Year: January 1 - December 31

Standards: Metric

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</u>	i-iii
<u>INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND</u>	1
I. <u>RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND CURRENT ISSUES</u>	4
A. <u>Recent Economic Developments</u>	4
1. Growth, Investment and the Role of the Public Sector	4
2. Domestic Demand and its Composition	7
3. Other Developments	11
B. <u>Current Issues</u>	14
II. <u>SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION, GOVERNMENT RESPONSES AND DECENTRALIZED EFFORTS</u>	18
A. <u>Socioeconomic Situation</u>	18
1. Population Pressure	18
2. Nutrition and Health	19
3. Migration	20
4. Demographic Attitudes	21
5. Energy Implications	21
B. <u>Government Efforts</u>	23
1. Population	23
2. Agricultural Planning and Programming	23
3. Energy	27
4. Health	28
5. Education and Employment	30
C. <u>Efforts of Parastatals and Decentralized Organizations</u>	32
1. Selected Parastatals	32
2. Decentralized Organizations	37
a. Cooperatives	37
b. Religious Missions	38
c. Secular Groups	40

III.	<u>IMPROVEMENTS OF INSTITUTIONS, INCENTIVES AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u>	41
A.	<u>Improvement of the Policy-Making Process</u>	41
1.	Harmonizing National Agricultural Policies with Project Interventions	41
2.	Eliciting Small Farmer Participation	43
B.	<u>Incentives to Encourage Efficiency</u>	44
1.	Farmers' Organizations	44
2.	Government Programs and Management of Parastatals	45
C.	<u>Allocation of Economic Resources to Regional Development</u>	47
1.	Regional Development	47
2.	Investment Allocation	47
IV.	<u>MACROECONOMIC ISSUES AND INSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS</u>	50
A.	Allocation of Coffee Revenues	50
B.	Tax Measures and Restraining the Growth of Current Expenditures	51
C.	The Composition and Size of an Investment Program	53
D.	Financing of the Investment Program	58
E.	The Current Account Deficit and its Financing	60
F.	The Price System and the Policy-Making Framework	64

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

This memorandum was prepared by an economic mission that visited Burundi in November/December 1979. The mission consisted of Messrs. Alberto Eguren (mission chief), Helmut Sanger (agricultural economist), Ingo Evers (consultant in macroeconomics) and Ms. Colleen Clifford (human resources and statistics. Ms. Cynthia L. Tobias (consultant in sociology) also contributed to this memorandum.

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

	<u>Page No.</u>
Table 1: Growth of the Public Sector	5
Table 2: Government Finances	6
Table 3: Structure of Government Expenditures	7
Table 4: Aggregate Demand and Supply Indicators	9
Table 5: Capital Account of the Private Sector and of Public Enterprises	10
Table 6: Population Density and Growth Rates by Region	20
Table 7: Distribution of Public Health Medical Facilities and Personnel by Region, 1979	29
Table 8: Manpower Needs and Availabilities, 1978-82	31
Table 9: Incremental Cash Income from Coffee Accruing to the Average Small Farmer	42
Table 10: Alternative Coffee Producer Prices in Current Terms and their Macroeconomic Implications	52
Table 11: Hypothetical Government Revenues and Expenditure	54
Table 12: Hypothetical Consolidated Statement of Government Finances	55
Table 13: Macroeconomic Framework, 1978-1984	57
Table 14: Hypothetical Financing Plan for Total Investment	59
Table 15: A Hypothetical Balance of Payments Scenario	63
Table 16: Hypothetical Consolidated Banking System Accounts	65

BURUNDI

COUNTRY DATA

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>DENSITY</u>
27,820 sq. km.	4.0 million (mid-1979) Rate of growth 2.1 (from 1970-79)	145.0 per sq. km.
<u>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (1974-78)</u>		<u>HEALTH (1979)</u>
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	47.0	Population per physician 37,240
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	20.0	Population per hospital bed 786
<u>INCOME DISTRIBUTION</u>		<u>DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OWNERSHIP</u>
% of National Income, highest quintile ..		% owned by top 10% of owners ..
lowest quintile ..		% owned by smallest 10% of owners ..
<u>ACCESS TO PIPED WATER (1979)</u>		<u>ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY</u>
Urban population	94.0	% of population - total ..
		- rural ..
<u>NUTRITION (1974-78)</u>		<u>EDUCATION (1974-78)</u>
Calorie intake as % of requirements	97.0	Adult literacy rate % 25.0
Per capita protein intake (grams/day)	60.0	Primary school enrollment % 23.0

GNP PER CAPITA IN 1979^{1/} : US\$180

	<u>GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1979^{2/}</u>		<u>ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH (% , constant prices)</u>		
	<u>US\$ MLN.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1970-76</u>	<u>1976-79</u>	<u>1979</u>
GNP at Market prices	798.8	100.0	2.3	5.4	3.2
Gross Domestic Investment	100.4	12.6	12.8	15.2	-5.9
Gross National Saving ^{4/}	14.6	1.8	24.0	22.0	-29.4
Current Account Balance	-38.9	-4.9	.	.	.
Exports of Goods, NFS	108.7	13.6	0.5	9.9	14.0
Imports of Goods, NFS	177.8	22.3	5.4	14.0	12.2

OUTPUT, LABOR FORCE AND PRODUCTIVITY IN 1979^{2/}

	<u>Value added</u>	
	<u>US\$ Mln.</u>	<u>%</u>
Agriculture	400.5	54.8
Industry	110.1	15.1
Services	219.5	30.1
Total	730.1	100.0

<u>GOVERNMENT FINANCE</u>	<u>Central Government^{3/}</u>		
	<u>(BuF Million)</u>	<u>Percent of GNP</u>	
	<u>1979 (P)</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1976 - 78</u>
Current Receipts	10,137.3	13.8	14.8
Current Expenditure	8,872.4	12.1	11.2
Current Surplus	1,264.9	1.7	3.6
Capital Expenditures	6,300.0	8.6	8.0
External Assistance (net)	2,700.0	3.7	3.6

NOTE: All conversions to dollars in this table are at the average exchange rate prevailing during the period covered.

^{1/} The GNP per capita is based on the World Bank Atlas methodology.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Consolidated statement of Government finances.

^{4/} Excluding current transfers from abroad.

MONEY, CREDIT and PRICES

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
	(Million BuF outstanding end period)				
Money and Quasi Money	3544.4	5220.9	8283.2	9411.2	11452.7
Bank credit to Public Sector	1271.6	1125.0	270.8	1660.8	4150.4
Bank credit to Private Sector	997.0	1532.2	1886.9	4491.3	6220.4
	(Percentage or Index Numbers)				
Money and Quasi as % of GDP	10.8	13.2	16.8	17.0	15.6
General Price Index (1970=100)	153.1	163.6	174.6	216.4	274.6 ^{3/}
Annual percentage changes in:					
General Price Index	15.8	6.8	6.7	23.9	26.9 ^{3/}
Bank credit to Public Sector	41.7	-11.5	-75.9	513.3	149.9
Bank credit to Private Sector	-60.3	53.7	23.1	138.0	38.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978 ^{3/}</u>	<u>1979 ^{3/}</u>
	(Million US Dollars)			
Exports of Goods, NFS	61.5	96.3	71.4	108.7
Imports of Goods, NFS	74.8	94.7	123.4	177.8
Resource Gap (deficit = -)	-13.3	1.6	-52.0	-69.1
Interest Payments (net)	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.4
Workers' Remittances	..	..	..	..
Other Factor Payments (net)	-10.7	-13.1	-13.6	-15.3
Net transfers	31.4	29.0	32.7	46.9
Balance on Current Account	6.9	16.9	-33.8	-38.9
Direct Foreign Investment	-	-	-	-
Net MLT Borrowing				
Disbursements	4.2	17.1	23.2	25.9
Amortization	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.6
Subtotal	1.4	14.9	21.4	23.3
Capital Grants	13.9	13.8	21.0	25.3
Other Capital (net)	-7.0	-0.3	-24.6	-6.5
Other items n.e.i.	0.4	0.8	6.9	12.7
Increase in Reserves (-)	-15.4	-46.1	9.1	-15.9
Gross Reserves (end year) ^{2/}	49.2	95.9	83.4	98.7
Net Reserves (end year)	42.5	88.6	79.5	95.4
Fuel and Related Materials				
Imports of which:				
Petroleum	4.4	5.6	6.7	12.6

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (AVERAGE 1976-79)

	<u>US\$ Mln</u>	<u>%</u>
Coffee	71.5	90.4
Cotton	2.4	3.0
Skins	0.9	1.1
Tea	1.6	2.0
All other commodities	2.7	3.5
TOTAL	79.1	100.0

EXTERNAL DEBT, DECEMBER 31, 1979

	<u>US\$ Mln</u>
Public Debt, incl. guaranteed	103.0
Non-Guaranteed Private Debt	..
Total outstanding & Disbursed	..
DEBT SERVICE RATIO FOR 1979 ^{1/}	%
Public Debt, incl. guaranteed	3.2
Non-Guaranteed Private Debt	..
Total outstanding and disbursed	..

IDA LENDING, November 30, 1980
(Million US Dollars)

	<u>IDA</u>
Outstanding & Disbursed	36.0
Undisbursed	56.8
Outstanding incl. undisbursed	92.8

RATE OF EXCHANGE

<u>Through Feb. 1973</u>	<u>Since May 3, 1976</u>
US\$1.00 - BuF 87.5	US\$1.00 - BuF 90.0
BuF100 - US\$1.14	BuF 100 - US\$1.11

From March 1978 to May 2, 1976

US\$1.00 - BuF 78.75
BuF 100 - US\$1.27

- ^{1/} Ratio of Debt Service to Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services.
^{2/} Central Bank .. not available
^{3/} Preliminary estimates .. not applicable

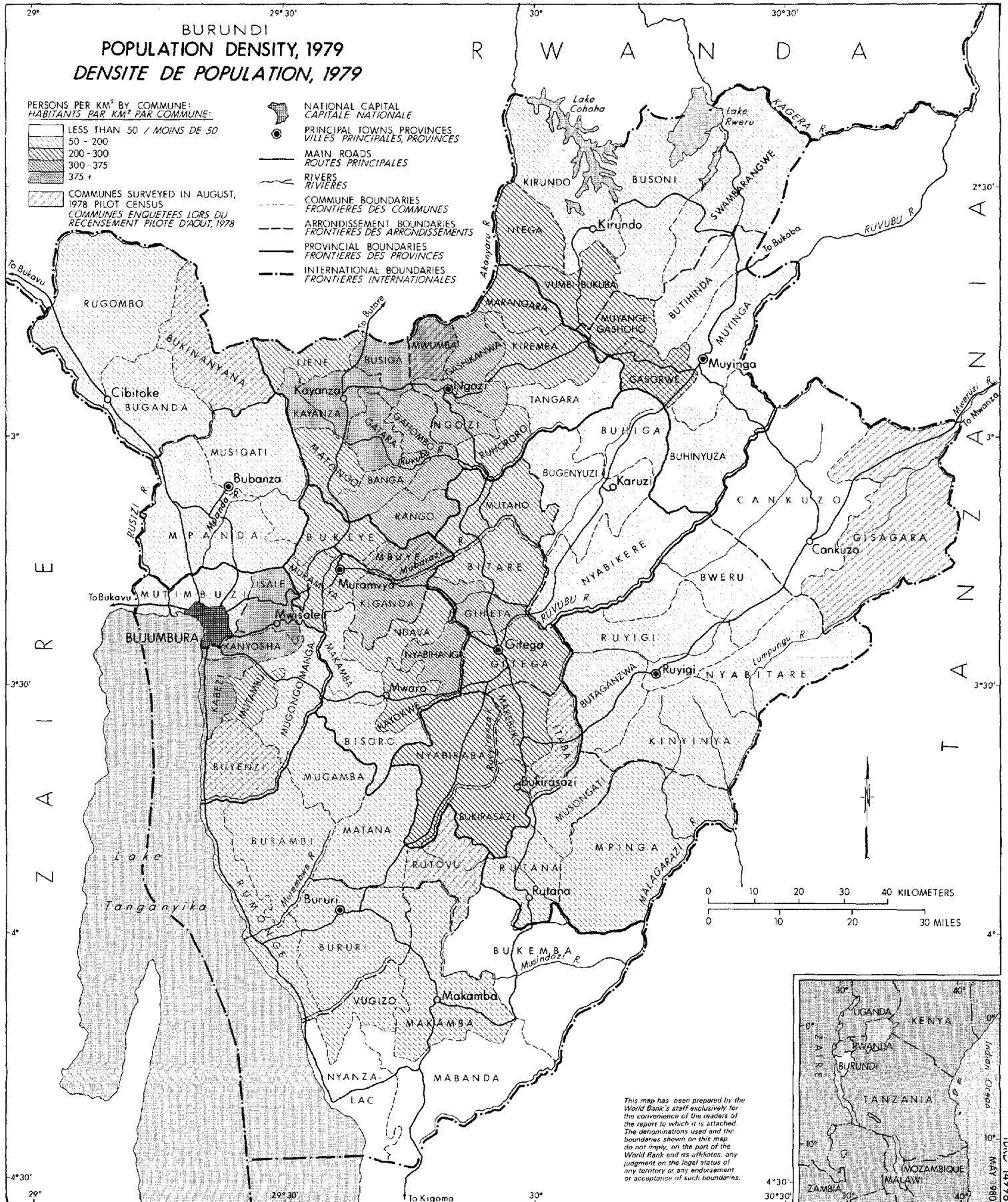
BURUNDI POPULATION DENSITY, 1979 DENSITE DE POPULATION, 1979

PERSONS PER KM² BY COMMUNE:
HABITANTS PAR KM² PAR COMMUNE:

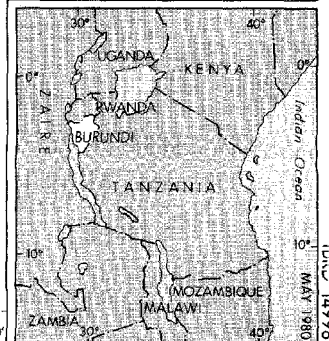
LESS THAN 50 / MOINS DE 50
50 - 200
200 - 300
300 - 375
375 +

COMMUNES SURVEYED IN AUGUST, 1978 PILOT CENSUS
COMMUNES ENQUETÉES LORS DU RECENSEMENT PILOTE D'AOUT, 1978

- NATIONAL CAPITAL
CAPITALE NATIONALE
- PRINCIPAL TOWNS, PROVINCES
VILLES PRINCIPALES, PROVINCES
- MAIN ROADS
ROUTES PRINCIPALES
- RIVERS
RIVIÈRES
- COMMUNE BOUNDARIES
FRONTIÈRES DES COMMUNES
- ARRONDISSEMENT BOUNDARIES
FRONTIÈRES DES ARRONDISSEMENTS
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
FRONTIÈRES DES PROVINCES
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES
FRONTIÈRES INTERNATIONALES



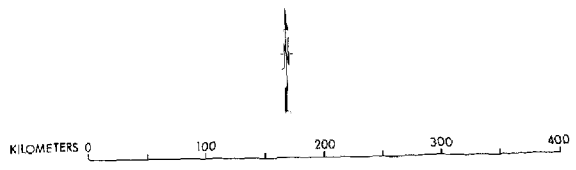
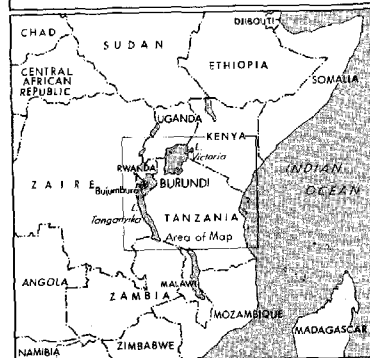
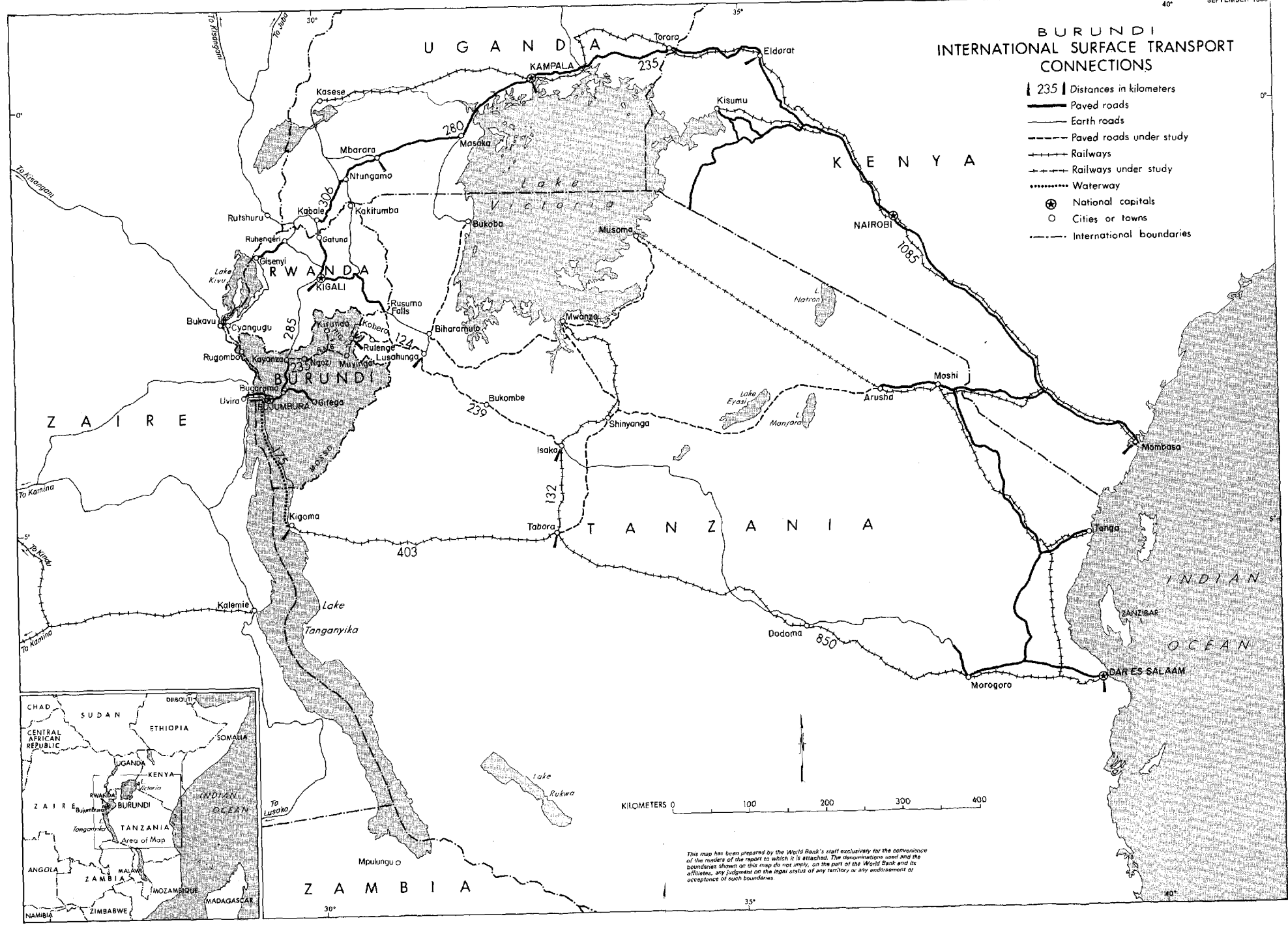
This map has been prepared by the World Bank's staff exclusively for the convenience of the readers of the report to which it is attached. The denominations used and the boundaries shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the World Bank and its affiliates, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.



MAY 1980

BURUNDI INTERNATIONAL SURFACE TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS

- 235 | Distances in kilometers
- Paved roads
- - - Earth roads
- - - Railways under study
- + + + Railways
- - - Railways under study
- Waterway
- ⊙ National capitals
- Cities or towns
- - - International boundaries



This map has been prepared by the World Bank's staff exclusively for the convenience of the readers of the report to which it is attached. The measurements used and the boundaries shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the World Bank and its affiliates, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

"A cet effet, la promotion du développement rural demeurera la priorité de notre politique économique. Sans négliger le café et le thé...nous accorderons une attention spéciale aux cultures vivrières, pour assurer une alimentation suffisante à nos populations."

"Le paysan doit rompre avec la tendance à l'isolement et au conservatisme pour réhabiliter l'éthique coopérative et communautaire...."

"Nous devons rompre avec les usages du passé qui ont freiné l'épanouissement et l'intégration totale de la femme Burundaise dans la société...."

"Le Parti et l'Etat feront en sorte que la prise en charge du développement par les populations ne se heurte plus à la tradition administrative centralisatrice et bureaucratique qui paralyse la communication entre les organes de décision et les travailleurs ruraux."

"Le cadre technique devra se départir des attitudes élitistes et des allures paternalistes vis-à-vis du paysan pour devenir son partenaire, confiant dans ses possibilités propres, sollicitant sa participation à la définition et à l'exécution des programmes de développement."

"L'exploitation de la campagne par la ville qui se traduit à travers le mécanisme de la fixation des prix sera enrayerée.....les coopérateurs pourront négocier plus facilement des prix justes, participer à la distribution de leurs produits aux fins de juguler la spéculation fatale au paysan isolé."

"Les institutions sociales et économiques doivent.... organiser la production et les autres activités économiques; élaborer et contrôler la planification et veiller à la participation progressive des travailleurs à la gestion des entreprises et des unités administratives."

- UPRONA Party Charter,
Bujumbura, December 1979.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

1. The period 1977-79 constitutes an important phase in Burundi's economic history, as it has witnessed a major effort by the Government to raise the country's investment, traditionally among the lowest in the developing world. During this relatively short period, the volume of investment grew by about 60 percent, and the investment rate rose to more than 12 percent of GDP. This effort was led and implemented by the public sector, with important repercussions on the country's pattern of domestic demand, on domestic inflation, and on the mobilization of domestic and external financial resources.

2. The growth of domestic demand in Burundi accelerated in the last few years owing mainly to high producer prices for coffee during 1976 and 1977, and owing mainly to the rapid growth of public sector expenditures during 1978 and 1979. Public consumption and investment expanded at a rate almost triple that of the private sector during the period 1976-79. Government's expenditures more than doubled in current terms and increased from about 16 percent of GDP in 1976 to 21 percent of GDP in 1979. Capital expenditures, particularly for infrastructure and financing public enterprises, contributed most to this growth. The government overall deficit increased from about 3.3 percent of GDP in 1976 to 6.9 percent in 1979. The expansion of domestic demand has led to a rapid increase in the volume of imports.

3. Rising import prices and energy costs have contributed to raise domestic inflation as well as the demand for domestic banking credit. Owing mainly to external transportation costs, import prices shot-up by 28 percent in 1979, more than twice the international inflation rate. However, the recent surge in domestic prices was also related to the growth of the government deficit resulting from the rapid increase of government expenditures in real terms.

4. Burundi's external current account registered a surplus in 1976 and 1977 but showed a deficit in 1978. In 1979, the deficit attained about 5 percent of GDP. Underlying this shift was an adverse movement in the country's terms of trade as well as an unprecedented increase of (48 percent) in the volume of imports. The country's growing imbalance has been financed mainly with project-related aid to the Government and parastatals from multilateral and bilateral agencies. During 1979, these flows amounted to about US\$50 million (or 35 percent of Burundi's merchandise imports), compared to US\$18 million in 1976.

5. Because of the unfavourable outlook for world coffee prices, the medium-term prospects of the economy are not good. According to current forecasts, the price for coffee could fall by as much as one-third in real terms between 1979 and 1984. The impact of this fall in Burundi would have to be absorbed by the small farmers (through lower producer prices in real terms) and by the Government (through lower coffee taxes in real terms). Even with a policy of demand restraint designed to cut by one-half the rate of growth of import volume, it will be difficult for Burundi to reduce its current account deficit. By 1984, the deficit could be on the order of 9 to 10 percent of GDP, compared to about 5 percent of GDP in 1979.

(ii)

6. Burundi's external capital requirements will be much higher than in the recent past: based on a macroeconomic scenario, medium and long term external capital requirements would have to triple to about US\$155 million p.a. during the period 1980-84. Although Burundi has been remarkably successful in mobilizing external resources, most recently a few high priority agricultural projects have not obtained sufficient financing. The composition of aid flows would have to change since external resources would have to finance a much greater share of project costs, and since direct balance of payments support (and/or commodity assistance for essential imports) would have to be provided to a much greater extent than in recent years.

7. Restraining the growth of domestic demand would facilitate the obtainment of the external resources needed by Burundi. This implies close coordination of policies on several fronts, particularly government expenditures, the taxation of consumer goods and imports, as well as price policies. In particular, the pricing strategy needs to be reviewed, and if necessary, prices should be frequently readjusted upwards, such as the prices of basic crops and fuel products, public utility tariffs, interest rates, and housing rents. Together with the Government's investment program, pricing strategy should constitute the cornerstone of a policy to expand domestic production.

8. If the growth of consumption were to slowdown from an average of over 5 percent p.a. in real terms during the period 1976-79 to about 3 percent p.a. during the period 1980-84, still, the expected decline in the terms of trade would lead to a significant fall in Burundi's domestic savings rate. Public savings play a most important role with respect to the latter. Reversing the erosion in the Government's financial situation, however, will require restraint on current expenditure policy, and therefore, require a wide-ranging rationalization of government's programs.

9. The financial constraints would thus call for a reduction in the government's investment targets as defined in the Third-Five-Year Plan (1978-82). The Government has already taken preliminary steps in this direction. The volume of investment during the period 1980-84 will be limited by financial availabilities to a maximum of about one-half the volume envisaged in the Plan, which would also be in line with the implementation capability during the period 1978-80. This implies halving the past rate of growth of investment to about 8 percent per annum in real terms. Despite this slowdown, the investment rate would continue to rise and could attain 15.5 percent of GDP by 1984.

10. Another most important issue is whether the Government will attain its objective of increasing the allocation of investment to the directly productive sectors, particularly agriculture. Population pressure on available land and its adverse effects on soil fertility, foodcrop production and nutrition underlines the urgency for rapid rural development. The Government recently launched a number of integrated rural development projects, which, over the next few years, are expected to increase significantly the number of small farmers who benefit from official assistance. However, the preparation of integrated rural development projects has been hindered by limited knowledge of intensified cultural practices, and of the willingness of small farmers to adopt them. The first major projects, scheduled to begin implementation in 1981, in many respects, will remain experimental, and will be complemented with research.

11. Government policy is to establish regional development companies (SRDs) to promote integrated rural development, appropriate technology, commune-level organizations and decentralization of government services. To this effect, they will manage all agricultural, forestry and veterinary government staff working in the proposed project areas. These integrated rural development schemes cut across the functions of various ministerial departments. Government expects SRDs to eventually cover with their own earnings part, if not all, of their expenditures, although opportunities to make commercial profits will develop only slowly. Therefore, for a number of years, SRDs will probably depend on government budgetary allocations. In spite of this financial dependence, and subject to government-approved annual work programs, the Government intends to endow SRDs with full management autonomy.

12. A strategy based on SRDs should take into account the experience to date of the parastatal sector in Burundi. Despite certain successes, some parastatals have been affected by inadequate coordination with the Central Government, management problems, financial weaknesses and lack of small-farmer participation. This experience, which this memorandum attempts to assess, should enable the Government to improve its policy toward parastatals in order to ensure the autonomy and flexibility they require, while retaining a monitoring function based on rewarding only satisfactory economic and financial performance. Although increasing the efficiency of the parastatal sector constitutes a top Government priority, this can be achieved only gradually, and might take several years.

13. To complement the efforts conducted by SRDs, it is also necessary to promote rural development more actively through greater participation of small and decentralized organizational set-ups such as government-sponsored and private cooperatives, communal efforts under the UPRONA party, as well as private secular and religious groups already operating in the rural areas. The scope and efficiency of the activities of communes (the basic administrative unit) could be greatly improved by providing more resources to local authorities. The limited evidence available suggests that these organizations can play a key role as "transmission belts" between the small farmers and the rest of the economy. Rural development projects now face the difficult challenge of combining the vertical integration needed for increasing the production and quality of coffee with the more participatory arrangements necessary for increasing foodcrop production and meeting other basic needs. This conciliation is critical since the satisfaction of basic nutritional needs guides to a large extent the socioeconomic behaviour of the farm family. The scarcity of land is already such that in a number of regions farmers face a choice between continuing coffee cultivation and gradually shifting to foodcrop production.

14. The thrust of the policies outlined above are based on the long-term objectives of decentralizing economic resources and decision-making, improving the efficiency of resource use, and making Burundi less vulnerable to developments outside its control, all of which should contribute to a sustained development of the rural areas.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. If long-term soil erosion and declining per capita food production are not reversed, Burundi may face a socio-economic and ecological disaster before the turn of the century. This densely inhabited, small landlocked country, where 4 million people occupy a territory the size of Belgium, covers 27,820 square kilometers just south of the equator in East Central Africa and lies roughly 1,400 kilometers from the nearest port (Dar-es-Salaam on the Indian Ocean). Although 95 percent of the population inhabit rural areas, making their living mainly from subsistence agriculture and coffee cultivation, Burundi has yet to mobilize the physical and human resources required to increase per capita foodcrop production. GNP per capita, estimated at US\$180 in 1979, is among the world's lowest, and life expectancy is 45 years.

2. The vulnerability of Burundi's economy was highlighted by the turnaround in the economy which began in 1978 with a 50-percent decline in the country's terms of trade.^{1/} Stagnating tax revenues and growing current expenditures halved government savings, and, in the wake of rapidly expanding investment, an important fiscal deficit reappeared. Although resources available to the economy increased by about 5 percent in real terms during 1978, inflationary pressures from abroad, increased costs of transportation to Indian Ocean ports and credit expansion raised the domestic inflation rate to an unprecedented 24 percent. Growing cement and fuel shortages in late 1978 -- a result of the Tanzania-Uganda hostilities -- brought investment to a virtual halt during the first six months of 1979.

3. Supply conditions have improved noticeably since August 1979 with resumption of railroad transport through Tanzania, increased use of the quicker (but more costly) truck route through Uganda from Kenya, and opening of new links with Zambia across Lake Tanganyika. However, high inflation continued, the volume of investment fell, and available resources grew at only 3 percent in real terms. Limits on capital expenditures, imposed by lack of imported production goods and a recovery of world coffee prices in May 1979, mitigated the impact on revenues and on the balance of payments.

4. An important challenge currently faced by the Government of Burundi is that of reducing the inflation rate. The unprecedented rises in domestic and international prices are contributing to readjustments in supply and demand relationships and to changes in the terms of trade of the rural population. These changes are also being brought about by increasing population pressure on arable land and declining per capita foodcrop production.

5. The Government of Burundi, headed by a Supreme Military Council since November 1976, has sought to restructure and reinvigorate the UPRONA (National Progress and Unity) Party in order to mobilize the population for economic and social development. During the Second Republic's first year of existence, party committees were established at the provincial, communal, and colline (hill) or -- in urban areas -- neighborhood levels. A section of

^{1/} Economic and social trends up to 1977 are reviewed in IBRD, Economic Memorandum: Burundi, Report No. 1838-BU, April 25, 1978.

the party youth wing (the JRR) was founded in each secondary school. In 1978, a Permanent Secretariat with five departments (Ideological Training and Propaganda, Organization, Production and Economic Development, Administration and Management, and Social and Cultural Affairs) replaced the Politburo. A membership drive began in July 1979 and UPRONA claimed a mass base of more than a million members by the first national congress of December 26-29, 1979. Conference delegates adopted a new party charter, which stressed political and economic democracy, "indigenization" of the economy through state control of national resources and key industries, a decentralized approach to development, a nonaligned foreign policy, and "rehabilitation of the national culture". The President was elected to a new five-year term of office, and a 48 member Central Committee was elected to replace the 13-member Supreme Military Council.^{1/} Thus, a new and more elaborate hierarchy now reaches to the grass-roots level.

6. The Government has adopted a two-pronged strategy based on a strengthened planning mechanism and on socioeconomic reforms to promote national reconciliation from the civil strife of 1972-73. The planning organization, elevated to Ministry rank in 1976 under the Prime Minister (who was simultaneously Minister of Planning), was given responsibility for authorizing all investment projects and all extraordinary (investment) budget expenditures.^{2/} A third Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan was also prepared for the 1978-82 period, integrating the work of sub-commissions composed of representatives of the technical ministries and local authorities and aimed at increasing agricultural production, economic growth, investment, public participation in the economy, and decentralization of development activities.

7. Recent efforts in agricultural planning and aid coordination have centered around the Rural Sector Round Table Conference, which was held on November 13-15, 1979 in Bujumbura. The two-day meeting -- one of the special sectoral conferences proposed at the 1978 Round Table for External Assistance -- involved discussion of key sector issues and presentation of 17 project proposals.

8. The Government of Burundi faces a series of difficult policy choices which will demand imagination and resolve. They imply attacking important institutional problems, particularly affecting the development of rural areas. These problems include: (i) increased centralization of resources and of decision-making, which has accompanied expanded state intervention in the economy; (ii) insufficient link between, on one hand,

^{1/} The Central Committee includes seven key ministers (Foreign Affairs, Presidential Affairs, Interior, Information, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Rural Development, Energy and Mines, and Posts and Telecommunications), four provincial governors, five staff of the Presidency, six high-ranking military officers, five officials of the Women's Union, and one trade-union officer.

^{2/} The Prime Minister post was abolished in 1979.

policy-making and the design and execution of projects and programs, and, on the other, sectoral constraints and past experience with existing institutions; and (iii) inadequate management of public sector investment. The difficulty of resolving these problems is compounded by the weak medium-term prospects for world coffee prices in real terms, which is a crucial determinant of the Government's margin of action.

9. This memorandum attempts to analyze the causes, manifestations and implications of these constraints. Chapter I reviews recent economic developments; it traces in particular the rapid expansion of the public sector in recent years. Chapter II concentrates on the socioeconomic situation and on action by the Government, parastatals and private organizations to deal with it. Chapter III considers the requisites of an appropriate strategy for rural development based on improvements in the policy-making process (to elicit small farmer participation), a system of material incentives to counteract institutional deficiencies, and the reallocation of economic resources to regional development. Chapter IV explores the major macro-economic issues confronting Burundi and its implications for financing regional development, restraining the growth of domestic demand, and improving the pricing system. The memorandum draws heavily on specific field cases, particularly in its analysis of the rural situation and institutional framework, in order to pinpoint constraints in this vital area.

10. In the last decade major nickel deposits have been discovered in Burundi and have received much attention. If mining these deposits proves feasible, the prospects of the country would radically change. However, because the commercial viability of these deposits has yet to be established and since the benefits of such a major investment could only materialize in the latter part of this decade, this memorandum does not address itself to this subject. Similarly, because a major report on the international transportation problems faced by Burundi has been recently finalized by the World Bank, ^{1/} this memorandum -- while referring to this key constraint to the country's development -- does not discuss the specific aspects of the problem.

1/ "A Report on the International Transportation Bottlenecks Affecting Rwanda and Burundi" Report No. 3224-EAF, December 1980.

I. RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND
CURRENT ISSUES

A. Recent Economic Developments

1. Growth, Investment and the Role of the Public Sector

11. The period 1977-79 constitutes an important phase in Burundi's economic history, as it has witnessed a rapid increase in government expenditures as well as a sustained and major effort by the Government to raise the country's investment rate -- traditionally among the lowest in the developing world. This effort was led and implemented by the public sector (i.e., government and parastatals), and this has had important repercussions on the country's pattern of domestic demand, on the rate of domestic inflation, and on the mobilization of domestic and external financial resources. In this section, therefore, recent economic developments and their implications are examined by following the evolution of the public sector. 1/

12. Burundi's recent economic growth, as for a number of developing countries, has been characterized by a slow growth in agricultural production (the main source of income for the majority of the country's population) relative to the growth of industrial production, construction and the modern services sector. During the period 1976-79, agricultural production expanded by only 6.4 percent in real terms, whereas the secondary and tertiary sectors grew by 42 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Developments during 1979 particularly illustrate the resilience of modern sector activity. Despite a significant shortage of intermediate goods and a slowdown of economic activity during the first half of the year, both the industry and services sectors registered growth rates of more than 8 percent in real terms. In addition, despite the acute shortage of construction materials which prevailed during the first half of the year, the decline in construction activity was kept to just 8 percent, as most of the Government's public work programs -- a major source of activity in this sector -- were resumed rather quickly during the second half of the year.

13. In recent years, Burundi has succeeded in raising its investment and investment rate considerably. The volume of investment contracted by about 6 percent in 1979 as a result of external transportation problems but remained, nevertheless, 60 percent higher than the level of 1976. During this relatively short period, the investment rate 2/ rose from about 9 percent to more than 12 percent. While during the period 1976-79 investment in the agricultural sector increased by almost 80 percent (to BuF 1.6 billion), in real terms there was only a marginal increase (about 5 percent), and, as a result, the

1/ A fuller and more orthodox discussion of recent economic developments is included in a document entitled L'économie Burundaise en 1979 issued last November by the Ministry of Planning.

2/ The ratio of gross fixed capital formation to GDP.

share of agriculture in total investment declined from 27 percent in 1976 to about 17 percent in 1979 (Table 1). In part, this relative decline reflects the additional time and effort required to prepare and implement projects in the agricultural sector, particularly integrated rural development projects and population settlement schemes. However, as discussed in the following chapter, it also reflects the need for improving the agricultural planning process and the operational ability of government institutions involved in agriculture. During the period 1977-79, a large part of total investment was allocated to building infrastructure (e.g., upgrading and expanding the road network), developing Burundi's hydro-electric potential, and alleviating a housing shortage. The Government intends to reverse these trends and put more emphasis in the future on directly productive investments.

Table 1: Growth of the Public Sector

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979(P)</u>
<u>I. Percent of GDP:</u>				
a. Public consumption	9.7	13.7	13.9	15.9
b. Public sector investment	2.5	7.5	12.6	11.3
c. Total public sector	12.2	21.2	26.5	27.2
d. Agricultural investment projects <u>1/</u>	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.2
e. Primary sector value added <u>1/</u>	68.2	65.9	61.4	62.1
<u>II. Percent of Total Investment:</u>				
a. Agricultural investment projects <u>1/</u>	32.5	27.0	20.3	17.4
b. Private nonprofit institutions' investment <u>2/</u>	12.5	7.7	5.2	4.4
c. Public sector investment	64.1	85.4	91.4	91.1

1/ Includes agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing.

2/ Includes an undetermined amount of investment in the rural areas.

14. The public sector has acquired a major role in the economy of Burundi. This has resulted from rapidly growing government current and capital expenditure, investments by parastatals (many of which were established quite recently), and a reorganization of the system of financial intermediation, including the creation of two new financial institutions. Although the public sector had been growing since at least 1970, its expansion has significantly accelerated in the last few years: the combined share of public consumption and public investment in GDP, which had increased from 12 percent to 21 percent during the period 1970-76, jumped to more than 27 percent by 1979. The public sector implemented the bulk (over 90 percent) of Burundi's total investment in 1978 and 1979 (Table 1).

Table 2: Government Finances 1/
(in millions of Burundi francs)

	1970		1976		1978		1979(P)	
	Amount	% of GDP	Amount	% of GDP	Amount	% of GDP	Amount	% of GDP
Revenues	2,109	(9.8)	5,035	(12.6)	8,226	(14.7)	10,137	(13.8)
Expenditures	2,635	(12.3)	6,345	(15.9)	11,760	(21.0)	15,172	(20.7)
<u>Overall deficit</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1,310</u>	<u>(3.3)</u>	<u>3,534</u>	<u>(6.3)</u>	<u>5,035</u>	<u>(6.9)</u>
<u>Financing</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1,310</u>	<u>(3.3)</u>	<u>3,534</u>	<u>(6.3)</u>	<u>5,035</u>	<u>(6.9)</u>
Capital grants and net external borrowing	366	(1.7)	1,029	(2.6)	1,893	(3.4)	2,700	(3.7)
Net domestic borrowing	159	(0.7)	322	(0.7)	1,611	(2.9)	2,377	(3.2)
Residual	1		-41		25		-42	

1/ Consolidated Central Government operations.

15. Government expenditures, both current and capital, expanded considerably during the period 1976-79; they more than doubled in current terms and they increased from about 16 percent of GDP to 21 percent of GDP (Table 2). Capital expenditures, particularly for infrastructure and financing public enterprises, contributed the most to this growth (Table 3). The distribution of Government spending was uneven, however. For example, in 1979, only 24.9 percent of capital expenditures were allocated to the rural sector, compared to 55.5 percent in 1976; these expenditures amounted to only US\$17.4 million and were equivalent to less than US\$5 per capita for the rural population. These amounts include direct expenditures for agricultural projects and programs but exclude investments in infrastructure such as the upgrading of the road network, health and education, from which the rural population has also benefited.

Table 3: Structure of Government Expenditures
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970		1976		1978		1979(P)	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
<u>Current</u>								
<u>expenditures</u>	2,161	82.0	4,299	67.8	6,687	56.9	8,872	58.5
Wages & salaries	(1,079)	(40.9)	(2,268)	(35.7)	(3,798)	(32.3)	(4,703)	(31.0)
Goods & services	(418)	(19.3)	(1,080)	(17.0)	(1,141)	(9.7)	(1,599)	(10.5)
<u>Capital</u>								
<u>expenditures</u>	474	18.0	2,042	32.2	5,074	43.1	6,300	41.5
Agri. Projects	(263)	(10.0)	(879)	(13.8)	(1,568)	(13.3)	(1,569)	(10.3)
Infrastructure	(191)	(7.2)	(967)	(15.2)	(2,131)	(18.1)	(3,005)	(19.8)
Public enterprise	(20)	(0.8)	(197)	(3.1)	(1,365)	(11.6)	(955)	(6.3)
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,635</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>	<u>6,345</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>	<u>11,760</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>	<u>15,172</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>
<u>For reference:</u>								
Current								
expenditures								
in agriculture	98	3.7	134	2.1	231	2.0	381	2.5

16. Current expenditures, too, increased considerably (by 21 percent in real terms during 1976-79), although not as rapidly as capital expenditures did. More than half of the increase was due to an expansion of the wage and salary bill and a further 25 percent to the growth of subsidies and transfers to the rest of the economy. Current expenditures, like capital expenditures, accorded limited priority to the agricultural sector. During 1979, the Ministry of Agriculture's current outlays totalled only US\$4.2 million (4.3 percent of total current expenditures) and amounted to roughly one-fifth of the outlays of the Ministry of National Education. Moreover, these modest expenditures in agriculture were not allocated and/or utilized efficiently, as will be explained in the next chapter.

2. Domestic Demand and its Composition

17. The growth of domestic demand in Burundi has accelerated in the last few years. This is attributable to two major factors: (i) the significant increases in the producer price of coffee which took place in 1976 and 1977; and (ii) the rapid growth of public sector expenditures. The effects of the increases in the producer price of coffee of 1976-77 were felt through 1978. In 1979, despite an exceptional 12 percent increase in the production of coffee (arabica) by small farmers, coffee revenues fell in real terms due to high domestic inflation. Small farmers' real income (and therefore effective demand) seems to have fallen in both 1978 and 1979. This is suggested by the slower growth of agricultural value added in

current prices (a proxy for income) compared to the rate of domestic inflation during those two years.

18. The other major sources of private sector demand in Burundi are: (i) the civil servants; (ii) the modern sector (mainly the services sectors), whose income is to a significant extent determined by the situation of the coffee economy and the level of public sector expenditures; and (iii) the expatriates providing technical assistance to the public sector. Although in recent years private sector demand constituted the largest component of domestic demand (because of the relative importance of private consumption), at least since 1978 the former has become increasingly dependent on the level of public sector expenditures. Public sector demand (i.e., public consumption plus public investment, excluding their indirect effects) accounted for about 40 percent of the increase in total domestic demand during the period 1976-79 and expanded at a rate (12.4 percent p.a. in real terms), almost triple that of the private sector. The expansion of domestic demand has led to a rapid increase in the volume of imports as well as in domestic credit and the money supply, as discussed below.

19. Burundi's external current account registered a surplus in 1976 and 1977 but showed a deficit in 1978. In 1979, the deficit reached almost US\$40 million, equivalent to about 5 percent of GNP. Underlying this shift was an adverse movement in the country's terms of trade as well as an unprecedented increase of 48 percent (over three years) in the volume of imports. Despite the external transportation problems mentioned earlier, in 1979 imports grew by more than 12 percent in real terms. The country's growing external imbalance has been financed mainly with project-related aid to the Government and to the parastatal sector from multilateral and bilateral agencies. During 1979, these flows (which were equally divided between grants and loan disbursements) amounted to about US\$50 million (or 35 percent of Burundi's merchandise imports), compared to US\$18 million in 1976.

20. Table 4 illustrates those developments which appear to have had the greatest impact (directly or indirectly) on monetized demand in recent years and contrasts them with the availability of resources (defined as GDP plus imports for the purpose of this analysis). The Table shows a very close link between the growth of money supply and that of the rate of domestic inflation: in the 1976-79 period, both averaged a growth rate twice as high as that experienced in the six preceding years. Although the rate of growth of aggregate supply, i.e., of GDP and imports, more than doubled (to 6.4 percent p.a. in real terms) during the period 1976-79, it appears that its "dampening" effects on domestic inflation were neutralized by the rapid increase of import prices during those years. At any rate, it seems clear that in the last few years the acceleration in the growth of the money supply contributed significantly to the increased pace of domestic inflation. 1/ The rapid growth

1/ Part of the growth in the money supply was induced by the acceleration of import prices during those years. However, the growth of the government deficit resulting from the rapid increase of government expenditures in real terms constituted also a major cause of the growth in the money supply.

of net domestic credit from the banking system (51 percent p.a. during the period 1976-79) gradually became the most important factor underlying the growth in the money supply: whereas at the end of 1976 the total amount of net domestic credit outstanding represented roughly one-half of the total money supply, by the end of 1979 this ratio rose to more than 90 percent.

Table 4: Aggregate Demand and Supply Indicators
(1976 = 100)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979(P)</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rates %</u>	
					<u>1970-76</u>	<u>1976-79</u>
<u>I. Supply</u>						
a. Resource availability 1/ (import volume)	85.3 (72.8)	100.0 (100.0)	117.3 (132.1)	119.1 (148.2)	2.5 (5.4)	6.4 (14.0)
b. Import prices	52.5	100.0	130.4	167.4	11.3	18.7
<u>II. Demand</u>						
a. Government expenditures	41.5	100.0	185.3	239.1	15.7	33.9
b. Civil servant salaries	57.2	100.0	135.0	175.6	9.8	20.7
c. Public enterprise investment	7.9	100.0	289.8	316.9	52.5	46.9
d. Net domestic credit 2/ Central Government	51.5 (72.8)	100.0 (100.0)	205.0 (147.6)	345.6 (369.1)	24.8 (11.2)	51.3 (54.8)
Rest of the economy 3/	(61.0)	(100.0)	(293.0)	(405.8)	(18.0)	(59.8)
e. Money supply	40.4	100.0	176.3	218.2	16.3	29.9
<u>III. Domestic Inflation</u>	60.8	100.0	131.8	167.2	8.6	18.7

1/ GDP plus imports, all in real terms.

2/ Excluding export credits (subject to seasonal variations and reabsorbed every year).

3/ Includes public enterprises.

21. The important role of domestic credit in the growth of the money supply was particularly apparent in 1979: domestic banking credit increased by about 68 percent and led to a 24 percent increase in the money supply; in contrast, the availability of resources grew by only 3 percent in real terms. The rapid growth of monetized demand, compounded by supply scarcities and a substantial jump in import prices, contributed to relatively high levels of domestic inflation (25 to 30 percent), for Burundi. The expansion of government expenditures and of the activities of public enterprises had a major impact on monetary aggregates. Net domestic credit to the Government

constituted roughly 60 percent of the total credit extended by the banking system. The evolution of the capital account of the economy -- which traces financing of private and public sector enterprise investment (government investment excluded) -- seems to confirm that, from a macroeconomic point of view, a major portion of credit to business enterprises went to financing the rapidly growing investment of public enterprises. As shown in Table 5, during 1976-79 the rapid expansion of enterprise investment was financed by (in order of importance): growing government participation in equity and subsidies, a five-fold increase in external capital grants and net loan disbursements from official aid agencies, a ten-fold expansion in credit from the domestic banking system, and national savings. 1/ The magnitude of these increases testifies to the Government's remarkable success in mobilizing domestic and external resources to raise the country's investment rate.

Table 5: Capital Account of the Private Sector and of Public Enterprises 1/
(in billions of Burundi Francs)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979 (P)</u>
<u>Financial resources</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>4.5</u>
National savings of private and public sector enterprises	3.5	3.2	4.2
External capital grants and net loan disbursements (enterprises)	0.3	1.5	1.5
Net domestic borrowing (enterprises)	0.1	0.7	1.0
Government participation and subsidies (enterprises)	-0.9	1.4	1.0
Residual <u>2/</u>	-1.3	-2.9	-3.2
<u>TOTAL INVESTMENT: 1/</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Private sector investment:	0.5	0.6	0.8
Nonprofit organizations <u>3/</u>	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Enterprises	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Public enterprise investment <u>1/</u>	1.2	3.3	3.7
Infrastructure	(0.9)	(2.7)	(3.1)
Industry and commerce	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.6)

1/ Excludes Central Government investments and their financing.

2/ Mostly increase in money and quasi-money.

3/ Mostly religious missions.

1/ Because a consolidated statement for public sector enterprises is not available, the degree to which private sector savings have been transferred to the public sector cannot be assessed.

3. Other Developments

(a) The Small Farmer's Terms of Trade

22. Income transfers between the rural sector and the rest of the economy depend fundamentally on the relationship between producer prices (primarily for coffee and foodcrops in the case of Burundi) and the rate of domestic inflation (a rough proxy for prices of nonagricultural goods bought by small farmers). During 1976-77, Burundian farmers reaped significant income gains, as the revenues from coffee production outpaced domestic inflation. This exceptional situation was largely due to the favorable world coffee market in 1976-77 and the Government's action in passing part of the income surplus to the producers. The unprecedented rate of domestic inflation in 1978 and 1979 eroded the income gains from coffee, as the producer prices remained unchanged in current terms. In 1980, the producer price for coffee is expected to fall (in real terms) below the 1976 level and to only slightly exceed the 1970 level.

23. In contrast to coffee prices, according to official estimates, foodcrop producer prices increased at a somewhat slower pace than did domestic inflation throughout the decade, (although the difference became negligible during 1978 and 1979). 1/ Since coffee prices also declined in real terms during the first five years, the small farmer's terms of trade fell in the first half of the 1970's. This trend was reversed during 1976-80 because of high coffee prices. The expected fall in coffee prices, however, implies that in 1980 the terms of trade for the small farmer may fall below their 1976 level. 2/

(b) Interest Rates

24. During 1978 and 1979, a period of high inflation, interest on deposits ranged from 2.75 percent to 5.25 percent; the real interest rate was therefore negative -- at least minus 20 percent. These low rates most likely have played a role in arresting the growth of time and savings deposits. In 1979, savings deposits in the financial institutions -- commercial banks, the savings association (CADEBU), and the investment fund (CAMOFI) -- fell by

1/ During the 1970's, domestic inflation was 26 percent higher than the increase in foodcrop producer prices, but the latter caught up with the inflationary trend during 1978 and 1979 (these estimates are subject to caution because of the small differences involved). This recent acceleration of domestic foodcrop prices most likely benefited only a small fraction of Burundi's farmers since only a small proportion of foodcrop production is marketed, mainly in some surplus regions and in areas close to the major urban centers.

2/ Compared to 1977, when the producer price for coffee attained a record level, the terms of trade fell in 1978 and 1979.

roughly 5 percent in real terms. 1/ In contrast, short-term credits to households and private and public enterprises shot up by 20 percent in real terms, indicating an accumulation of inventories as a way of avoiding depreciation of cash holdings. Rural savings have also been discouraged. This is suggested by the results achieved by the system of "compulsory savings" - yielding only 3 percent p.a. - which the Government introduced in the rural areas during 1977 as a substitute for the traditional poll tax levied upon every male. After two years of effort (and heavy administrative costs) in implementing the savings scheme, i.e., by the end of 1979, CADEBU had collected only US\$2 million, considerably less than the amount collected through the poll tax in one year alone (1976) -- this despite the compulsory nature of the scheme. Voluntary savings have remained negligible; by the end of 1979 they amounted to only US\$137,000.

25. At present, middle and upper-level civil servants in Bujumbura are benefiting from a heavily subsidized program of housing construction, and finance. This scheme offers these groups the most attractive alternative for placing most of their savings (as much as 50 percent of their monthly salary) since, under this program, the Government finances the 8.5 percent mortgage interest rate, 20 percent of construction costs and all infrastructure costs. Compared with the maximum 5.25 percent interest rate payable on long-term deposits in the banking system, the civil servant stands to earn a return on his investment of between 44 and 50 percent (by protecting himself against inflation, equivalent to an annual rate of return between 15 to 20 percent, and by making a 25 percent return on subsidized direct construction costs.) 2/

(c) Investment Financing and Selection

26. As shown above, the rapid growth of public sector investment in the recent past was possible because of a significant mobilization of external and domestic financial resources. Low interest rates and liberal Government guarantee policies also contributed to the growth of public sector investment. By the end of 1979, the Government had accorded a total of BuFl.8 billion in guarantees of domestic credits by the development bank (BNDE), the Central Bank (BRB), and BANCOBU, one of the three private commercial banks -- an amount higher than the total credit to enterprises outstanding as of that date. Investments by new public sector enterprises in industry, transport, housing and tourism have been partly financed by BNDE and BANCOBU credits and have benefited from Government guarantees.

1/ Because of upward pressures on interest rates, the Central Bank imposed ceilings on time and savings deposits. As a result, deposits stagnated during the year.

2/ Housing programs for Bujumbura's civil servants have been encouraged by the Government in recent years: in 1979, medium and long-term credit for these programs expanded by 75 percent, reaching US\$2.8 million, more than the total amount of savings in the banking system.

27. Because of low interest rates, the parastatal sector has an incentive to invest in capital-intensive projects with low rates of return. Furthermore, the guarantees transfer part of the investment risk to the Government. At present, interest rates cannot adequately perform a "discriminatory" function, especially with respect to the relatively high risks in industry, agroindustry, and the services sector. This function is all the more important for a landlocked country such as Burundi, where investment risks are higher than elsewhere. In a period of high domestic and international inflation, this function is all the more crucial. 1/ Consequently, the commercial banks and the development banks (BNDE, CAMOFI, and the Burundian-Libyan Holding Company) are not always in a position either to guide their borrowers adequately or to assume the risks of their lending. Over the past twelve months, the Government has adopted a more restrictive guarantee policy; interest rates, however, still remain low. 2/

28. In recent years, a number of potentially financially viable parastatals have resorted to the Government's budget to finance their investments and operating deficits. For example, INTRACO (the international transport company), REGIDESO (the electricity and water administration), OTRABU (Burundi's domestic transport office) and SUPOBU (the fisheries company) have received important contributions from the government budget rather than financing their activities either with their own resources or with banking credits. Since June 1980, however, the Government has adopted a new policy based on the gradual elimination of all subsidies, including, if necessary, the restructuring or closing down of parastatals. Financial sources outside the commercial banking system have also increased their role in financing public investment, although indirectly, by financing part of the Government's deficit through the purchase of Treasury bonds. For example CAMOFI and the Coffee Stabilization Fund (in principle established to stabilize coffee producer prices), are expected to finance one-fourth of the extraordinary budget in 1980 (about BuF 1.1 billion). These procedures do not allow for a proper scrutiny of investment proposals by the financial system.

29. The importance of assigning to the commercial and development banks a greater role in investment decisions, of reinforcing their ability to evaluate projects, and of providing managerial advice has been highlighted by the recent financial difficulties of a number of parastatal bodies. In 1979, the Government had to assume the debt service of three parastatals (OTRABU, COMABU and SHTB, the tourism company) because of their financial

1/ To illustrate the existing discrepancy, interest rate ceilings on medium-term loans by commercial banks (rediscountable at the Central Bank) range between 6.3 percent and 8 percent, much lower than the rate of domestic inflation.

2/ Rules stipulating that commercial banks should lend at least 8 percent of their deposits for medium-term purposes have led these banks to extend this type of facility at controlled, low-interest rates to their best clients, reportedly leaving the less creditworthy and the pure venture-capital propositions by new entrepreneurs to BNDE and to CAMOFI and the Holding Company (both created during the period 1978-79).

difficulties; two others (the Randa farm and INTRACO) will most likely undergo the same process in 1980. During 1979, a newly-built agricultural small tools factory was closed down due in part to high unit costs compared to imports equivalents. The more restrictive guarantee and subsidy policies adopted by the Government in 1980 should contribute to render such occurrences less likely; reinforcing the banking system and increasing interest rates on investment financing should contribute further towards this objective.

B. Current Issues

30. The Government of Burundi has attempted to set a new course for the economy and, as discussed earlier, has succeeded quite well in mobilizing the domestic financial system as well as external assistance to launch a major investment effort during the last three years. Because of the lack of a local entrepreneurial tradition, the preponderance of foreign interests in key sectors (such as commerce, transportation, industry and banking), and the lack of dynamism of the private sector during the first half of the 1970's, this investment effort has been led and implemented primarily by the State. However, these achievements and trends have bred new problems and pose a number of important policy issues which need to be resolved in order to improve the allocation and use of scarce resources. These issues are:

- (i) how to reduce the domestic inflation rate without slowing down excessively the present investment momentum;
- (ii) how to adapt price, tariff, interest rate and exchange rate policies to a level of domestic inflation which ought to be lower than the present one but will very likely remain high;
- (iii) how to improve investment decisions, taking into account that most investment is executed by the public sector;
- (iv) how to ensure satisfactory administrative, technical and financial management of the parastatal sector.

31. Chapter IV attempts to review the choice of policy measures and some of their institutional implications, within a five-year (1980-84) macro-economic framework, for coping with the first three issues. The third and fourth issues have been introduced in this Chapter and are further explored in Chapter II, which provides a review of some of the problems faced by the parastatals, as well as in Chapter III, which contains policy recommendations bearing on the present planning set-up and on the existing system of incentives (such as salary, employment and training policies). Chapters II and III focus on rural development issues for two major reasons. The first is that the medium-term prospects for increasing per capita incomes in the rural areas are not good, partly because of the unfavorable outlook for world coffee prices. If current forecasts for coffee and for international inflation do prove valid, the price for coffee could fall by as much as 40 percent in real terms between 1979 and 1983. The impact of this fall in Burundi would most

likely have to be absorbed partly by the small farmers (through lower producer prices in real terms) and partly by the Government (through lower coffee taxes in real terms). Furthermore, in order to maintain the country's resource gap at reasonable levels during the next five years and to reduce the rate of domestic inflation, the growth of domestic demand would have to be curtailed.

32. The second reason for focusing on rural development issues in the rest of this report stems, as for a number of developing countries, from the unbalanced pattern of growth and investment experienced by the Burundian economy during the past decade. According to estimates prepared for a World Bank-financed urban development project, urban-based domestic production in the secondary and tertiary sectors doubled between 1970 and 1977, whereas the urban population grew at most by about 40 percent. In contrast, according to official sources, primary sector production (mostly foodcrops and export crops) increased by only 10 percent in real terms over the same period, whereas the rural population grew by 15 percent. These trends suggest that the differences in per capita income between the rural and urban areas widened during the 1970-77 period. As discussed earlier, these divergent trends seem to have continued during the last few years, suggesting a further widening of the gap between the modern and rural sectors.

33. The Government's recent investment effort, to a certain extent contributed to reinforcing the above trends because its investment activity, in particular the building of infrastructure, generated income mainly within the small, salaried modern sector.^{1/} To an important extent, this was due to the structure of the economy and the low absorptive capacity of the agricultural sector. For example, the construction sector, which plays a major role in the implementation of most investments but employs less than 1 percent of the country's active population, grew at an annual rate of 29 percent in real terms during the period 1976-79. The modern sector itself is largely dominated by urban-based activities.^{2/} In fact, even in the long-run some of the investments will benefit primarily the modern sector, as they are intended to cater to urban demand (as in the case of investments for administrative buildings, ^{3/} tourism, energy) or to provide employment opportunities in the urban areas (as in the case of a textile complex in Bujumbura, the most

^{1/} According to official estimates prepared with ILO assistance, of an active population of 2 million, less than 95,000 belong to the modern sector (wage and salary earners, registered private entrepreneurs and merchants, professions, missionaries and the armed forces).

^{2/} Most of Burundi's urban residents live in the capital city, Bujumbura (140,000), and in three other towns, Gitega (8,000), Rumonge (5,000) and Ngozi (4,000). (Bujumbura is the location of 80 percent of Burundi's urban employment.)

^{3/} Excluding buildings for communes and other small-scale projects in the rural areas.

important investment in the industrial sector in recent years). 1/ Moreover, the eventual benefits to the rural economy of current government efforts to upgrade and expand the country's road network will depend on the growth of the marketable agricultural surplus, and therefore on arresting the deterioration of per capita agricultural incomes. This, in turn, would depend to a large extent on whether, contrary to long-term trends, foodcrop production can expand more rapidly than population. 2/ Based on current Government programs to step up the production of foodcrops as well as on the status of preparation of rural development projects, this goal could not be attained before the second half of the decade even under optimistic assumptions. 3/ Furthermore,

-
- 1/ Rather than promoting relatively large-scale plants (such as the Chinese-financed textile complex) in order to expand income opportunities, particularly in the rural areas, Burundi needs to emphasize the development of small-scale industry and artisan production. Government plans to create production and service centers to promote artisan and small-scale industry have not taken off for lack of funds; only one center at Bugarama has been started. However, the Artisanry Directorate in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has launched a successful program for promoting artisans in cooperation with BNDE and the UN Capital Development Fund. A consultant team, financed under the UNIDO/World Bank Cooperative Programme, recently undertook a study on the potential for small-scale production in the country. The study concluded that possibilities for development do exist, particularly for industries using indigenous materials.
- 2/ During the period 1970-79, population grew at an annual rate of 2.1 percent, but foodcrop production at only 1.5 percent.
- 3/ Because of the limited scope of current foodcrop programs and the time required for new projects (the main vehicle for extending the coverage of official assistance) to materialize, the ongoing or planned rural development projects could achieve tangible results only during the second half of this decade, if most of these schemes find foreign financing in the near future and if implementation is carried out without major difficulties. The rural development projects analyzed were those proposed by the Government at the Agricultural Round Table as well as those for which external financing had already been obtained. Based on recent experience, it will take at least between two to three years for rural development projects to be prepared and processed by Government and foreign aid institutions and another two to three years before these projects start having any significant impact on foodcrop production. Moreover, a farm family will have to benefit from official assistance for about four to seven years before new farm technologies and methods can be expected to be applied on a permanent basis.

the expected decline (in real terms) for producer prices of coffee, tea and cotton could jeopardize the implementation of government rural development projects. In effect, the level of earnings from the sale of those cash crops to an important extent determines the ability of the small farmer to purchase modern inputs for expanding the production of foodcrops. However, a number of fundamental constraints to rural development in Burundi are institutional. After a summary review of the conditions prevailing in the countryside, the remainder of the report focuses on these issues, particularly on those bearing on the design of a decentralized and participatory rural development strategy, as well as on the formulation of macroeconomic policies aimed at improving the quality of rural life.

II. SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION, GOVERNMENT RESPONSES
AND DECENTRALIZED EFFORTS

A. Socioeconomic Situation

1. Population Pressure

34. The rapid increase in population pressure on available land and the resultant negative effects on soil fertility, foodcrop production and nutrition in this small hilly country underlines the urgency of rapid rural development. Despite official support for "birth spacing", efforts in the population field have been limited to assessment of the current situation. 1/ Burundi is already the second most densely populated country in the African continent (after its northern neighbor, Rwanda). 2/ Population density averages 145 per sq km (235 per sq km of arable land), and about 70 percent of the total population of 4 million reside in the northern half of the country. 3/ Deforestation is advanced and erosion severe in the traditional

1/ The Government has received external assistance in this sector from the Government of France (for the 1970-71 demographic survey), the Pathfinder Fund (which financed the 1973 Robatel study and the 1974 survey by Navas) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNFPA (funds and technical assistance for the 1979 census). The 1970-71 sample surveys failed to reach the desired 1 percent of the population due to logistical problems, and the follow-up census planned for 1972 never took place because of civil strife. The Robatel survey, conducted in early 1973, suffered from lack of mobility and general reticence of the rural population in the wake of the events of 1972-73. The Navas study, conducted 18 months later, appears to have suffered less from such constraints, although Bujumbura is overrepresented among those surveyed, lending an urban bias to unweighted results.

2/ Since all population estimates before the United Nations-assisted census in 1979 -- the first ever conducted in Burundi -- were based on projections from the small sample studies taken in the 1970-71 demographic survey, all historical data on population derived therefrom are subject to large margins of error. As the margin for the 1970-71 estimates may be as high as 25 percent, actual population growth for the past decade could be much greater than the 2.1 percent annual rate derived from available data. (This rate may be an underestimate; fertility and mortality rates suggest that the actual population growth rate may be as high as 2.7 percent. The gross reproduction rate is estimated at 3.1).

3/ Over half of this number (i.e., 42.6 percent of all Burundians) are concentrated within the central Bujumbura - Ngozi - Ruyigi triangle.

population centers and around the capital. Although data on foodcrop production are particularly weak, yields seem to vary widely, even within the same commune. Foodcrops are interspersed with each other. Lack of storage facilities implies substantial losses. It is estimated that no more than approximately 10 percent of total agricultural tonnage (including cash crops) enters the market; most food is consumed by its cultivators.

2. Nutrition and Health

35. Problems of nutritional self-sufficiency seem most prevalent in the densely populated central highlands, where population density per sq km often exceeds 375. Estimates of comparative food availability prepared for the USAID indicate that per capita consumption of the staple crops beans and maize substantially exceeds estimated production in the provinces of Bujumbura, Ngozi, Muramvya, and Ruyigi and that the extent of interregional transfers is unknown. Demographic growth and the rapid surge in food prices seem to have hampered the rural household's capacity to ensure adequate nutrition for all its members, in particular during the pre harvest season. 1/

36. The Burundian diet is based on either beans or manioc leaves, either sweet potatoes or manioc (or maize), and banana or sorghum beer. Estimates of average daily per capita caloric intake vary but are below minimum levels. The amount and variety of consumption undergo great seasonal variations, reaching greatest lack of protein and least variety before harvests in February and June/July. As elsewhere in Africa, women -- who are responsible for foodcrop cultivation, water and firewood collection and food preparation -- consume less food than men do. Livestock are viewed as a source of value and prestige rather than as a food resource; dietary prohibitions also limit women's and children's consumption of other animal proteins.

37. Visible evidence and available health data provide some indications of the extent of malnutrition. UNICEF personnel in Burundi estimate that at least half of all children in rural areas have inadequate height and weight for their age. 2/ The latest estimate of infant mortality rate (for 1970) is

1/ The market prices of beans in Ngozi has increased at an annual rate of 28 percent since 1977. Furthermore, an attitudinal survey of Bukirasari commune (an area of medium density in the southeastern tip of the Kirimiro region which averages 239 persons per sq km -- slightly more than the provincial average of 205 for all of Gitega) indicates that over half of all households must purchase beans and that 86 percent must buy some foodcrops. The main reason given for such purchases was inability to produce sufficient quantities at home, due to declining yields and loss of soil fertility. (Gabriel Toyi, L'intervention de la variable demographique dans la planification economique au Burundi, University of Burundi thesis, Bujumbura: University of Burundi, 1979).

2/ Wiesler, Etude sur quelques parametres demographiques et sanitaires au Burundi, 1976.

138 per thousand, a median value for Africa according to WHO estimates. Data for 1976 indicate infectious and parasitic diseases as the major causes of mortality and morbidity in all age groups. Malnutrition is listed as the primary cause of death in 28 percent of all cases for children aged 2 to 4 and 20 percent for those aged 5 to 14. The incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases (47 percent for the 2 to 4 age group and 40 percent for those aged 5 to 24) also indicates the role that malnutrition plays in reducing natural defenses against illness. Surveys conducted in preparation for an IDA-financed urban project in Bujumbura estimate that the 12.5 percent pre-school death rate in urban areas is due solely to malnutrition and its complications. The starchy diet children receive after about 20 months of breast-feeding is a major cause of this. Over one-third of all mothers surveyed in 1973 were estimated to have lost at least one child. ^{1/}

3. Migration

38. One response to the situation described above is already apparent -- the redistribution of population. As shown in Table 6, the regions traditionally most densely populated (the Zaire-Nile crestline and the central plateaus) are losing population to the capital city of Bujumbura and its surrounding area or to the less densely inhabited provinces of Bubanza in the northwest and Muyinga in the northeast. Bujumbura is already growing by about 5 percent per year, more than twice the national population growth rate.

Table 6: Population Density and Growth Rates by Region

	Density, 1979 (persons per sq km)	Annual Growth Rate, 1970-79 (percent per annum)
Bubanza	123.2	4.5
Bujumbura (province)	367.4	3.8
Bururi	97.8	2.1
Gitega	205.3	1.6
Muramvya	251.9	-0.3
Muyingi	156.3	3.0
Ngozi	298.3	1.4
Ruyigi	72.0	1.0
<u>BURUNDI</u>	<u>161.1</u> ^{1/}	<u>2.1</u>
<u>For Reference:</u>		
Bujumbura city	<u>738.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>

^{1/} Area of Lake Tanganyika excluded.
Source: Appendix Tables 1.1 and 1.4.

^{1/} J.P. Robatel et al., Les problemes de population au Burundi, (Bujumbura: University of Burundi and Pathfinder Fund, 1974).

Regional differences in population breakdown by sex seem to confirm that a number of men have migrated to Bujumbura in search of wage labor. Many establish informal liaisons there -- 13 percent of all households in the capital by a 1977 estimate -- and thus must divide their income between urban and rural families. There is also evidence of seasonal migration to large agricultural projects at seeding and harvest times and of international migration to Tanzania and Uganda for wage labor. Since their husbands return only infrequently, one of every three women in areas such as Ngozi functions as a permanent head of household.

4. Demographic Attitudes

39. An important aspect of demographic behavior in Burundi is that the average rural family wants more children than it currently has (eight as opposed to six). Assistance to one's parents is regarded by two-thirds of all Burundians as the child's main purpose; thus, a woman's value is closely associated with her fertility. Daughters will do agricultural work and then go to live with their husbands' families after marriage, thus decreasing the number of those inheriting land. Sons, on the other hand, are expected to seek work elsewhere or find their own land. In addition, between one-half and three-fourths of the population profess no knowledge of contraceptive methods, and most of those who do so rely on separation or abstinence. Although women's attitudes towards fertility appear highly influenced by those of their husbands and strongly correlated with educational level, they seem to be receptive to more information on reproductive processes, especially in the context of dispensary or social center programs 1/. In the short and medium run, however, population pressure on available land can be expected to increase.

5. Energy Implications

40. The population pressure on land and the resulting migratory movements have important economic and environmental implications through their impact on energy consumption. Firewood and charcoal are the principal energy sources for the majority of the population. Consumption of imported petroleum products and electricity is concentrated in the capital. Although accurate data on rural firewood use are scarce, only about 4 percent of the estimated 3.7 million m³ consumed each year is assumed to be traded, and a forestry subsector study seems to indicate disproportionate wood consumption in urban areas and heavy dependence on agricultural wastes for fuel in rural areas.2/ Most urban wood is consumed in the form of charcoal, which is produced in a very inefficient manner (as much as 90 percent of the wood's caloric value is lost in the conversion). With scarcity-induced charcoal prices of BuF 20-25 per kilogram, the urban poor in Bujumbura are estimated

1/ Robatel, et.al., ibid., Toyi, ibid., and Navas, et. al., Famille et Fecondite au Burundi (Bujumbura: Episcopal Center for Socioreligious Research and University of Burundi, 1977).

2/ Rural women devote at least 2 days per week to the gathering of fuel material.

to devote roughly 20 percent of total monthly income to charcoal purchases alone (in the poorest neighborhood, Kinama, this share is close to 35 percent). 1/ Charcoal must be transported at least 50 to 60 kilometers, as virtually no trees remain in areas close to the city. Although data on rates of forest exploitation are poor, advanced erosion indicates that natural and manmade forests (which occupy about 3 percent of the total land area) are being cut down more rapidly than they are being replaced. In the absence of an effective fertilizer distribution program, burning dung and crop residues instead of returning them to the land further reduces soil fertility and crop yields.

41. Recent increases in international petroleum prices and high transport costs for this landlocked country severely limit petroleum consumption: the rural and urban poor (at least 85 percent of the population) use only kerosene (for lighting). Although petroleum import volume grew by 9 percent in 1978 and 6 percent in 1979 (partly due to expansionary policies), 2/, import prices for gasoline have more than tripled over the past two years and contributed to a near-doubling of the total petroleum import bill (to US\$12 million) between 1978 and 1979. Supply route changes have also raised costs; 3/ for kerosene and diesel fuel, this increases the c.i.f. price by two-thirds. Retail prices in the capital jumped by 230 percent in the 1978-80 period. 4/ The indirect effects on inflation have also been significant: the Ministry of Planning has estimated that nearly half of 1979's unprecedented 28.4 percent rise in import prices was due to increased international transport costs and that another one-quarter stemmed from higher unit costs of all imports.

42. Aside from its utilization in small isolated installations at tea plantations and religious missions, electric power is concentrated in urban areas. 5/ Only 11 percent of the urban poor (who account for 55 percent of

1/ Estimates of monthly household consumption range from 39 to 135 kg.

2/ See Chapter I.

3/ While Burundi imported all petroleum products via Tanzania in 1973, severe bottlenecks (in Dar-es-Salaam port, on the cross-country railways, and at the Kigoma transshipment port) have led to greater dependence on obtaining supplies overland from Mombasa, Kenya. (Nearly half of all petroleum tonnage arrived this way in 1979.)

4/ With shortages provoked by disruptions of the external supply routes in 1979, retail prices in Gitega and Ngozi were 30-36 percent above those in Bujumbura.

5/ Of the 34 million kWh marketed by REGIDESO (the parastatal responsible for providing water and electricity), 94 percent -- all of it imported from the Zaire Ruzizi I plant -- is consumed in Bujumbura and most of the remainder in Gitega. Current generating capacity consists of fuel-powered plants at Gitega (0.5 megawatts), Bururi (0.3 megawatts) and Bujumbura (a 2-megawatts standby facility).

the capital's population) are estimated to have electrical connections for lighting, nearly one-third of which are illegal. The increasing use of firewood and agricultural and animal wastes by the rural population and, to a lesser extent, that of charcoal by the urban population constitute both a cause and a manifestation of the country's ecological crisis: the excessive population pressure on land. Low rural and urban incomes and high petroleum prices indicate that the solution to this crisis lies in restraining population growth, increasing agricultural productivity and conserving and developing alternative energy resources.

B. Government Efforts

1. Population

43. As mentioned above, most population programs have focused on improvement of the statistical base and attitudinal surveys. The August 1979 general census and the pre- and post-census surveys accumulated much valuable information on age, sex, marital status, birth place, nationality, religion, education, employment and housing. After an initial tabulation of population by sex and by commune released in late 1979, the analysis was interrupted by a refashioning of the administrative structure, which will increase the number of communes (the basic administrative unit and the proposed "nerve center" for development activities, according to the new UPRONA charter) from 79 to approximately 120 and the number of provinces from 8 to 12 or 14. The responsibility for all aspects of population policy has been given to the Ministry of the Interior. ^{1/} The other major Government policy proposal, "regrouping" the dispersed population into villages in order to facilitate provision of services, is an effort which could entail high social costs requiring sophisticated administrative capabilities. A four-year assistance program totalling US\$5.1 million was approved by UNFPA for Burundi in early 1979; the program is now assisting the Government in creating an interministerial commission to study interrelationships between economic development and population dynamics. Although the Government has taken an important first step in defining and implementing a population policy, efforts in this area must be stepped up considerably.

2. Agricultural Planning and Programming

44. The Government's third Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1978-82) declares agriculture as the priority sector. Rural development objectives are listed as follows: soil protection, food self-sufficiency and generation of an exportable surplus, import substitution (wheat, sugar, tobacco, wood), diversification of exports (sugar, quinine, fruits and vegetables), increasing quality and productivity of existing exports, development of livestock and fishing, arresting deforestation, and increasing the return on existing investments. The Plan aims, while achieving these objectives,

^{1/} The Ministry took over the Planning Ministry's Department of Studies and Statistics and now centralizes all demographic collection and analysis.

to raise rural incomes, improve nutrition, settle young couples in less-densely settled areas, and improve social and cultural services in rural areas. In order to attain these objectives the Government has launched an investment program of US\$340 million in 1980 prices (22 percent of total investment during the Plan period) and a manpower plan. In addition, it has defined a price policy that would regulate producer prices, and an institutional policy that would establish regional development corporations (SRDs) in areas covered by projects as well as cooperatives. The medium term investment program constitutes the cornerstone of the Government's efforts in the agricultural sector.

45. The largest single project included in the program is the Mosso Sugar Project, basically an import substitution project, accounting for more than one-fourth of agricultural investments. Other import substitution/export projects (tea, coffee, wheat, rice, quinine, cotton), accounting for another one-fourth of agricultural investments, sometimes include important components designed to stimulate smallholder foodcrop production. Regional agricultural projects (which did not originate as cash crop-oriented projects) such as the Rumonge, Kirimiro, M'Panda-East, Nyanza Lac, Kirundo, Kagunuzi and Mparambo projects), accounting for another one-fourth of agricultural investments, sometimes do include an important cash crop component. Remaining investments in the agricultural sector are divided between 8 forestry projects (13 percent), one large and 8 small livestock projects (10 percent) and a number of other interventions to improve food production through better seeds, erosion control, etc. Compared to the past, two major aspects characterize the Government's investment program: (i) more integration of agricultural projects and (ii) higher priority to foodcrop production by smallholders, livestock production and soil protection. Since the composition of investment programs shifts only slowly, however, the bulk of investment is still very much oriented toward cash crop production. Moreover, during the last three years, considerable delays have occurred in the preparation and implementation of major agricultural projects (such as the Mosso Sugar, Kirundo, and Kabezi projects), so that only a fraction of the investment program will have been carried out by the end of the Third-Five-Year Plan (1982).

46. Attempts to increase traditional foodcrop production are unlikely to have major effects on output trends for several years, as explained in Chapter I. Fertilizer for foodcrop production is distributed solely through FAO-assisted programs, reaching presently only about 10,000 farmers. Moreover, although distribution of selected seeds to farmers (financed by Belgian aid) is expected to play a major role in Government's foodcrop development programs, the program as presently conceived is questionable since the full potential of selected seeds can only be realized with the use of mineral fertilizers and insecticides, as well as with the support of an effective agricultural extension service. In fact, distribution of selected seeds, without simultaneously providing these complementary inputs and services may prove counter-productive, and even lead to a reduction of foodcrop production. While a consensus exists on the need for an integrated technical package to foster foodcrop production in Burundi, the FAO Fertilizer

Distribution Program distributes fertilizers without selected seeds, and the Belgian financed Selected Seed Distribution Program distributes selected seeds without fertilizer and insecticides, while both suffer from a lack of efficient follow-up services by the Ministry of Agriculture.

47. Intensifying traditional foodcrop production will inevitably take considerable time, although it becomes more urgent every year. Research in Burundi has so far provided only some elements of the technical package required for increasing agricultural productivity in small holdings. As a result, the preparation of integrated rural development projects has been hindered by the lack of experience and knowledge of intensified systems, the necessary steps to attain them, and the willingness of small farmers to implement them. The first major projects designed to tackle these problems (Ngozi-III, Kirimiro, wheat) will not be ready for implementation before mid-1981, and, in many respects, will basically remain experimental. However, they will be complemented, possibly with IDA and USAID financing, with research on the operation of Burundi's complex traditional farm units by ISABU, the local agricultural research institution. Therefore, despite the recent Government attempts to place more emphasis on foodcrop production, further efforts are required.

48. Government's limited agricultural infrastructure facilities and services severely constrain the ability to reach the small farmer, implement projects and manage them efficiently once foreign assistance ends. In fact, insufficient infrastructure and weak institutions in the agricultural sector clearly constitute a more serious constraint to rural development than the availability of external capital resources for any reasonably well prepared project. The low current budget for agriculture implies that careers in this sector are not attractive, that extension personnel cannot travel adequately in the exercise of their functions, and that the Ministry of Agriculture has a limited capability to carry out its agricultural programs. We have illustrated above the problems faced by Government foodcrop programs. In fact, the Government's main program, the coffee development program, also faces serious difficulties, in particular, it suffers from a lack of information on this key sector, 1/ insufficient follow-up assistance to small farmers and

1/ While a comprehensive census of coffee trees' age structure and replacement needs has been conducted by the management of the Ngozi coffee project, similar information is not available for other areas. Hence, figures and projections should be considered rough estimates only. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture estimates that about 69 million plants are presently in production throughout the country. As about 33,000 tons of parchment coffee were exported in 1979, the average yield per tree approximates 478 grams. Since in 1979 yields in Ngozi averaged 480 grams per tree, this implies that average yields elsewhere were equally high. Such a conclusion contradicts the estimate of 230 grams per tree obtained in surveys of the Kirimiro region (the second most important area) and contrasts with the observation that other coffee plantations are in a poorer state than those in Ngozi. Therefore, official data seems to underestimate the total tree population. This highlights the need for a thorough survey of Burundi's coffee sector.

inadequate incentives for producers. Losses of plants distributed to farmers have been estimated to range between 30 and 50 percent because of a lack of follow-up assistance by the Ministry's extension services; little is known of subsequent stages. Furthermore, planting in marginal areas in the wake of the 1976-77 price boom, and use of traditional rather than selected seeds for multiplication of coffee trees, imply a further loss of potential production.

49. Morale and motivation of the extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture is rather low, while the project-based agents, who benefit from autonomous project units with assured financing, appear somewhat more effective than their Ministry counterparts. The agronomes (commune-level extension agents) receive insufficient training in practical field work, and often assume passive bureaucratic attitudes which they communicate to the assistants and moniteurs (low-level workers) whom they supervise. Extension efforts to date in foodcrop production (through FAO and Belgian aid, as well as recent efforts undertaken by the management of the Ngozi coffee project) have been directed mainly at male farmers through the male extension agents. But, in Burundi, mainly women are responsible for foodcrop production and marketing as well as for food preparation, and also head a number of households, as mentioned earlier. So far, however, only the Social Promotion Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour provides training in practical cultivation, health, nutrition, and environmental sanitation for women through the 63 social centers (foyers sociaux) which it administers. ^{1/} In view of this situation, the Government recently decided to introduce practical training for ITAB students, and to recruit women for the agricultural extension services. (However, traditional attitudes will probably limit for some time the number of women who can become effective extension officers.) Moreover, considerable efforts have been made to increase the number of students in all agricultural training institutions. While these constitute important steps to change past practices, additional agricultural staff can only be used optimally if the organization, control and career prospects of the Ministry's extension staff are improved, and more funds allocated to operating expenditures and equipment. Strengthening the Ministry's services is all the more important since it is unfeasible to cover all regions of the country with foreign-financed rural development projects, and since, eventually, nationals will have to gradually take over functions presently in hands of expatriate technical assistants, particularly when the foreign financing of a project terminates.

^{1/} The foyer courses involve work sessions in rugos (small farmers' dwellings) as well as theoretical instruction and draw on Ministry of Agriculture extension agents for some lectures. Male members of households are also encouraged to attend the sessions to facilitate their acceptance of the new techniques, and courses in carpentry and masonry are also offered at some centers. These centers are staffed by social assistants trained in a two-year program at Gitega. These are also 37 private foyers effectively run by religious missions.

50. The present institutional setup has so far provided for limited agricultural planning and supervision at either project or sectoral levels. While information on agricultural production, government recurrent and investment budgets, and the sectoral investment program for agriculture to a certain extent is available from various government departments and public bodies, it is neither collected nor presented in a coherent and systematic fashion. Because of the insufficiency of project-related work, Government capacity for decision-making, policy formulation and project implementation in the agricultural sector is rather weak. So far, the Planning Ministry and the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture have had a limited role in preparing rural development schemes. Opportunities for the Planning Ministry, project authorities and parastatal organizations responsible for key cash crops to discuss production prospects are few. Hence, no systematic and reliable information exists on ongoing rural development schemes and on those under preparation with which to prepare a realistic survey of the agriculture sector. In addition, the planning unit has had limited success in exercising a leadership role vis-a-vis the Ministry's technical departments, partly because its staff lacks the experience, training and motivation to review agricultural projects. This office thus has had a limited role in project supervision and preparation. In view of this situation, with World Bank assistance, during the past few months the Government has hired additional expatriate staff to strengthen the planning units of both Ministries. In order to prevent overlapping of agricultural project and sector work, as well as to support adequately a number of agricultural projects to be executed in the near future, the activities of both planning units could be periodically reassessed by the Government.

3. Energy

51. Efforts to develop alternative energy sources need to be strengthened considerably. In recent years, the Ministry of Agriculture has made considerable progress in defining a wide ranging reforestation program, including the launching of several major forestry projects. However, because of lack of attention to forestry in the past, implementation of forestry projects funded by external donors and training of Burundians as foresters are only beginning. Fees charged for cutting wood in state forests are very low, and illegal cutting is widespread and appears uncontrollable. Attempts to plant trees during the Saturday morning sessions of travaux communautaires (communal nonremunerated work) have not been fully successful. Increasing efficiency of charcoal production by using steel or masonry kilns in place of traditional earthen pits requires capital investments feasible only through production cooperatives. Improved charcoal-burning stoves for the urban poor would involve less changes in social organization. (The IDA-financed urban development project involves a technical assistance program for stovemakers).

52. The high quality and abundance of Burundi's peat have elicited speculation about its future as an energy source, but many problems remain in terms of extractive technology, management and popular acceptance. Peat can only be extracted during the dry months, and the major reserves along the Akanyaru River in the north are suitable only for very costly mechanized extraction. Another 15 percent of the deposits are in the densely populated Ngozi region, and "mining" in these areas could take already scarce land out of cultivation or render surrounding land useless for farming or grazing by causing flooding or soil dehydration. Burning peat as a cooking fuel would require new stoves, because of excessive smoke. The USAID attitudinal survey on acceptance of peat planned for 1980 should yield valuable information on its acceptability to the Burundian population. Few families, urban or rural, currently use peat: most is consumed by the modern sector (i.e., bakeries, tea-drying factories, schools and army barracks). Current prices charged by ONATOUR (the national peat bureau) are roughly comparable to those for wood in terms of calorific value but still contain a significant subsidy element. ONATOUR, established as an "umbrella organization" in 1977, currently oversees manual extraction in three small valley-bottom sites along the Zaire-Nile crestline but has encountered problems in drying, transport and marketing. Assistance from USAID, the European Development Fund, the Irish Peat Board and the Finnish Government to some extent has duplicated efforts. Thus, concerted efforts in many areas are required to make peat a viable alternative energy source in the medium term.

4. Health

53. While the Government's objective is to improve health care through a preventive approach and through decentralization of services to the four medical regions, practice to date has emphasized rigid curative strategies and construction of facilities over training and provision of supplies. Ministry of Public Health expenditures have been devoted mainly to hospitals, laboratories, staff housing, ambulance and inspection vehicles. 1/ These elements of a program based mainly on stationary curative medicine are not well suited to Burundi's dispersed settlement pattern and high incidence of environmentally-related diseases. Decentralization has advanced to the stage of maintaining regional stocks of gasoline and medicine in Bujumbura, Gitega, Ngozi and Bururi. As of mid-1979, there averaged one doctor (nearly half of them foreigners) for every 37,240 Burundians; 5,210 Burundians for each nurse or assistant; and 786 inhabitants for each hospital bed --

1/ These averaged 5 percent of ordinary budget expenditure throughout the past decade and 2.4 percent of the extraordinary budget from 1976 to 1979.

indicators which are higher than those found by the World Health Organization to prevail in other low income Subsaharan African countries. Furthermore, these personnel are distributed unequally: 63 of 70 doctors, 195 of 287 nursing staff and 592 of 1,191 hospital beds for the "medical region" of Bujumbura (which includes the provinces of Bujumbura and Bubanza and most of Muramvya province) are in the capital itself (Table 7). Officials at the Ministry of Public Health estimate that many health facilities in outlying areas either have no qualified personnel or remain unstaffed for a year or more because of lack of suitable housing.

Table 7: Distribution of Public Health Medical Facilities and Personnel by Region, 1979 ^{1/}

Medical Region	Population	Hospitals	Hospital beds	Dispensaries	Dispensary beds	Health centers	Doctors	Nursing personnel ^{2/}
Bujumbura	1,106,820	7	1,191	25	87	2	70	287
(Bujumbura City)	(141,040)	(2)	(592)	(n.a.)	(36)	(1)	(63)	(195)
Bururi	575,690	4	246	14	137	0	9	74
Gitega	1,019,680	3	425	18	154	2	15	100
Ngozi	1,319,720	5	481	17	153	1	14	118
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,021,910</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2,343</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>579</u>

^{1/} Other 57 medical facilities not included in the Table continue to be administered by Catholic and Protestant missions.

^{2/} Nurses, nurses' aides and auxiliaries working in hospitals and dispensaries.

Source: Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

54. Government's objectives for the 1978-82 Plan period were to build one health center in each commune (estimated to cost US\$300,000 at 1978 prices) to function as intermediate care centers between existing hospitals and dispensaries. Inflation, disruption of cement supplies in 1979 and lack of funds have now stalled these plans. Maintenance of facilities and provision of supplies have been neglected; many existing dispensaries are in disrepair; and state facilities must often refer patients to those of the missions for medicine. The Ministry of Public Health has not yet played an active role

in defining population policies or in devising preventive education programs emphasizing nutrition and environmental sanitation. (Nutrition, for example, is viewed as the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.) In 1977 and 1978 two separate efforts were undertaken (the first under the aegis of the Ministry of Planning and the second with the assistance of a Belgian tropical medicine expert) to identify Burundi's health needs, propose a strategy, translate it into budgetary terms, and draw up an implementation program.^{1/} Unfortunately, neither document was ever approved by the Government. Recent efforts through the Ministry of Planning have focused on creating a planning unit in the Ministry of Health. A prior review of the health situation prevailing in the interior and definition of objectives is necessary in order to build on the experience of the previous exercises. Over one-third of the UNFPA grant mentioned above will fund a family health seminar series and creation of family health and communications units within the Ministry of Public Health. Meanwhile, a proposed UNICEF project to train health workers at the colline or neighborhood level remains in the preparatory phase due to lack of sufficient Government response.

5. Education and Employment

55. Over the past decade, the Ministry of National Education has devoted 46 percent of its current expenditures (which averaged 22 percent of the Government's ordinary budget) to primary education. However, shortage of trained personnel still affects all government interventions. With substantial investments to implement the 1973 "Kirundization" reform^{2/} and the Government's efforts at national reconciliation, enrollment in Government primary schools has increased at an annual rate of 9 percent over the past two years. However, Government efforts are hampered by insufficient knowledge about the interior, lack of transport, as well as insufficient educational material and lack of trained and motivated personnel. Primary teacher training has suffered from inefficient use of existing facilities and an overly theoretical orientation. Secondary education is fragmented among a large number of units, and only about one-half of the teaching staff (mostly those at senior levels) can be considered fully qualified. Secondary school enrollment has grown rapidly (at an annual rate of 12 percent since the 1973-74 school year), but as most schools lack adequate laboratories, equipment, teaching materials, etc., secondary education is also overly theoretical;

^{1/} See Ministry of Planning, Social and Administrative Affairs Commission, Rapport de la Sante Publique, (Bujumbura: Office of the Presidency, October 20, 1977) and Mercenier et al, Rapport du Groupe de Travail de Programmation Sanitaire, (Bujumbura: Ministry of Public Health, September 2, 1978).

^{2/} A primary education reform based on instruction in the native language, Kirundi, and emphasizing theoretical and practical training in agriculture. For further details, see IBRD Report No. 1838-BU, op. cit., pp. 18-21.

furthermore, most secondary school graduates are inadequately prepared for higher education, especially in the sciences. 1/

56. Government planning for human resources development remains fragmented due to insufficient coordination among various ministries. Efforts through the Ministry of Planning have focused on developing manpower projections for education and employment and on creating a planning cell in the Ministry of National Education. These exercises have produced a first estimation of the growing disparity between the needs for skilled technical personnel and the large number of university graduates who seek public service positions (Table 8). However, this disparity in the labor market conceals the inadaptation of higher education to Burundi's needs: whereas most graduates will have degrees in the humanities, the country suffers from a critical and wide ranging shortage of qualified middle and high-level managers and technicians.

Table 8: Manpower Needs and Availabilities, 1978-82

	1978-82	
	<u>Needs</u>	<u>Availabilities</u>
High-level Professional and Managerial Staff <u>1/</u>	468	851
Middle-level Technicians <u>2/</u>	484	1,819
Middle-level Administrative and Managerial Staff <u>2/</u>	1,151	982
Skilled Workers	7,236	1,124
Semi-skilled Workers	<u>4,151</u>	<u>2,106</u>
Specialized Personnel	13,490	6,882
Unskilled Workers	46,455	34,313
<u>Total</u>	<u>59,945</u>	<u>41,195</u>

1/ Those with university degrees (one-third of all entrants in higher education), of which three-fourths in 1978-82 and more than two-thirds in 1983-87 will have degrees in the humanities (mainly law, economics and literature).

2/ Those who leave the University of Burundi after two or more years of instruction in the technical schools (engineering, medicine, agronomy and sciences) or the "general faculties" (humanities) account for another 40 percent of those entering higher education.

Source: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of National Education, and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

1/ Secondary enrollment accounts for 2.5 percent of the 12-18 age group and university education for 0.5 percent of those aged 19-23.

57. Formal employment is centered in Bujumbura and largely in the public sector, which provides almost two-thirds of the more than 93,000 modern sector jobs. ^{1/} According to estimates for the 1978-82 Plan, manpower resources in the countryside remain underutilized by at least one-third. Efforts by the National Mechanization Bureau to encourage agricultural mechanization, especially in settlement projects on the Imbo plains outside the capital, could further reduce possibilities for employment in agriculture. Surveys conducted in conjunction with the preparation of an IDA-financed urban development project indicate that a large number of those now residing in the six low-income neighborhoods of Bujumbura would return to the interior if employment were available.

58. Although the manpower projections mentioned above (now to be disaggregated by discipline) has led to closer collaboration between the technical staffs of the Ministries of Planning, Civil Service, Social Affairs and Labor, and National Education, recruitment - in principle centralized by the Government - remains divided: the Ministry of Civil Service handles recruitment for the government and for parastatal bodies and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor for the private sector and for mixed corporations. Although efforts are made to divide evenly the pool of candidates, there is increasing discontent among young civil servants due to the higher salary levels prevailing in the private and parastatal sectors; in fact a number of civil servants have been hired by such enterprises.

C. Efforts of Selected Parastatals and Decentralized Organizations

1. Selected Parastatals

59. Current government policy is to establish regional development companies called Societes Regionales de Developpement (SRDs). ^{2/} SRDs are expected to promote integrated rural development, appropriate technology, commune-level organizations and decentralization of government services. To this effect, they will absorb all agricultural, forestry and veterinary staff working in the proposed project areas and will be subject to employment regulations applicable to parastatals. Depending on their future needs, government staff will be seconded to them. SRD's main objective is to integrate government services into one single organization with a view to improving their efficiency at the regional and local levels. This organizational strategy appears necessary since the implementation of integrated rural

^{1/} The Central Government (including the Armed Forces) accounts for almost 50 percent of all modern sector employment; parastatal bodies and corporations with mixed public and private participation account for another 15 percent.

^{2/} Two Regional Development Companies have been in existence for several years in the Imbo Valley (for cotton) and in the capital city Bujumbura (for fish), and two more were recently created (at Rumonge for palm oil and at Kihofi for sugar).

development schemes comprising various economic and social components necessarily cuts across the functions of various ministerial departments. Government expects SRDs to eventually cover (with their own income) part, if not all, of their expenditures; however, this will be difficult to achieve since SRDs will be mainly involved in the implementation of rural development projects in areas where opportunities to make commercial profits will develop only slowly. Therefore, at least for a number of years, a number of SRDs will most likely depend on Government budgetary allocations to finance their investments and current operations. In spite of this financial dependence, and within the limits of Government approved annual work programs, Government intends to endow SRDs with full management autonomy. Although setting-up autonomous SRDs as project authorities for implementing relatively complex rural development schemes seems the best solution under present circumstances, a number of uncertainties still surround the scope of their activities and their relations with other local and national organizations. In particular, a strategy based on SRDs must take into account the experience to date with parastatal bodies responsible for the production and commercialization of specific commodities. Despite certain successes, some parastatals have been affected by inadequate coordination with the Central Government, management problems, financial weaknesses and lack of small-farmer participation attributable to insufficient incentives. This experience should enable the Government to improve its policy toward parastatals in order to ensure the autonomy and flexibility they require, while retaining a monitoring function based on rewarding only satisfactory economic and financial performance.

60. Because of the growing scarcity of land and the importance of quality in the marketing and price of coffee (which will remain Burundi's major export crop) and tea (which offers opportunities for export diversification and for increased employment creation and income generation), production strategy must focus upon incentives to raise both productivity and quality. Progress to date in these areas, as well as the experience of SUPOBU (the Regional Development Society for Fisheries) and SOBECOV (the Foodcrop Commercialization and Storage Corporation), are particularly indicative of the organizational and management problems affecting the parastatal sector, as illustrated below.

61. The coffee expansion and rehabilitation program in the Ngozi province is undertaken by OCIBU (the Industrial Crops Bureau) with assistance from IDA and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. 1/ Although

1/ During the past five years OCIBU has assumed an increasing role in Burundi's coffee industry, and, as a result, the number of institutions involved in this sector has gradually declined. At present, three institutions are involved in coffee production. The Ministry of Agriculture, through a program alluded to earlier, is responsible for improving coffee production in about 60 percent of the coffee growing areas; OCIBU is responsible for overseeing the operations of the washing stations included in the above project, organizing internal marketing, operating hulling stations in Bujumbura, and storing coffee at the harbour before export; and BCC (the Burundi Coffee Company) is responsible for external marketing.

OCIBU has succeeded in improving coffee yields and the management of washing stations in this area, its efforts have been affected by a high management turnover, an inadequate supply of construction materials, an inefficient extension service, and insufficient attention by senior management to foodcrop development. Moreover, OCIBU's efforts have been hampered by the lack of a well-defined government policy on input supply and of a timely availability of prefinancing funds. But the key issue confronting Burundi's coffee industry, as discussed below, is the definition of an adequate organizational strategy.

62. Since the Government's decision to upgrade its traditional, semi-washed arabica coffee to fully-washed standards, the structure of Burundi's coffee industry is in a transitional stage. Contrary to the non-quality based industry (where various production stages can be handled by different institutions without affecting quality), production of fully-washed Arabicas requires strict quality control at each stage of production as well as careful coordination of each link in the production process (from the agricultural inputs at the plantation level to the processing and handling for exports). Failure to observe quality criteria in any single step of the process jeopardizes the entire effort to obtain the price differential in quality-sensitive world markets, and thus the economic justification for producing fully-washed coffee. Therefore, to reduce risks, it would seem that the different stages of the coffee industry should be integrated under one organizational structure with a unified management system, such as OCIBU's.

63. Government's present policy, however, is to place washing stations (used in a critical stage of the production process of high quality coffee) under the jurisdiction of SRDs in order to provide them with a source of income. But only if the production and quality of coffee increases will this measure result in increases in real income, rather than constituting a mere transfer from OCIBU to the SRDs. Therefore, although at this stage, the full integration of Burundi's coffee industry (particularly coffee research and coffee production improvement) into a single organization is not possible, at least a more integrated coffee management or monitoring system could be envisaged to guarantee a sustained development of the fully-washed coffee industry. To a large extent, however, increasing coffee production and quality will depend on the efficiency of SRD's management and on the close monitoring of the impact of SRD's other activities (such as the development of foodcrop and livestock production) on coffee production.

64. Financial and management problems have adversely affected efforts to improve tea yields and quality. Projected yields of 3,500 kilograms of green leaves per hectare at maturity (more than twice the present output) compare unfavorably with those of other tea-growing countries, which are two to three times greater. Furthermore, pedological problems and technical processing deficiencies have been detrimental to quality. Real producers' income from tea has declined since 1977, a trend that is likely to continue. Even if yields improved considerably, net income from tea compares unfavorably

with revenue from production of wheat, beans and other traditional foodcrops. ^{1/} Such trends, compounded by inefficient plantation and factory management, explain the difficult financial situation of OTB, the National Tea Bureau (described below), and may jeopardize the future viability of Burundi's tea industry. Rapid improvement in quality is imperative, since only first quality tea will have a chance of being sold at remunerative prices in a highly competitive world market. The European Development Fund recently accepted a Government request to finance a comprehensive rehabilitation program for Burundi's tea industry. However, considering the time required to implement such a program, and the unfavourable world market prospects for this commodity, the Government could begin searching for more profitable alternatives, especially in those areas (Bururo) presently reserved for the extension of tea cultivation.

65. SUPOBU, responsible for supplying fish from Lake Tanganyika, has suffered from several problems over the past few years: departure of foreign fishermen, overemployment, weak management, unsatisfactory recruitment and training for administrative and financial staff, inadequate pricing policy (for inputs as well as outputs), ill-defined marketing strategy, and inadequate inventory control. The experience of SOBECOV (the food-marketing board established in 1978) has not been promising either. Financial and technical assistance expected from West Germany did not materialize due to disagreements concerning the roles of expatriates in key management positions. During 1979, SOBECOV was unable to obtain adequate supplies (because it paid small farmers prices significantly lower than those offered by private merchants) and could not set up an accounting system. The general manager was dismissed. SOBECOV's management is now attempting to monopolize the marketing of products such as rice in order to become profitable.

66. The history of the Imbo Regional Development Society (SRD de l'Imbo), which was started as a paysannat settlement scheme during the Belgian colonial period, underscores the problems raised by the resettlement of small farmers in areas quite different from the original social and ecological environment. Settlers' per capita income in 1977-78 was estimated at more than twice the national average; in addition, settlers benefit from considerable infrastructure (drinking water, schools, storage, covered markets, housing for teachers and agronomists, and medical centers). However, these advantages and even the prospect of increased income have not induced all farmers to plant a second rice crop during the hot dry season, since that period of the year is traditionally reserved for visiting family and friends. Moreover, the settlers (used to living isolated in the mountains) have often refused to pay for water, have not conformed to planting dates (thus disrupting irrigation schedules), and have relied on expatriates to maintain roads and irrigation channels. Most recently, however, farmers have shown more willingness to

^{1/} Smallholders are currently paid BuF 10/kg, compared to BuF 7/kg in 1977; during the same period domestic inflation was 60 percent. Beans (at 1,200 kg/ha, with two crops a year at 50 BuF/kg) can generate 60,000 BuF/ha. Even if yields increase to 3,500 kg/ha, income from tea would attain only 35,000 BuF/ha.

settle permanently in the Ruzizi valley. In addition, the gains resulting from marketing the higher volume (production in the Mugerero area has increased from 1135 tons in 1976 to 4800 tons in 1980) of rice produced in the area has allowed the IMBO Regional Development Society to cover its operating costs. Furthermore, repayment rates (irrigation fees and fertilizer credit) have increased from 91 percent in 1978 to 98 percent in 1979. But the effort to settle farmers in the Imbo valley has been extremely costly.

67. The low returns of some parastatals in the primary sector, which have led to recent Government subsidies also raise questions about relying solely on them for implementing a rural development strategy. OTB, for example, received BuF 22 million from the 1978 extraordinary budget and estimates that the fertilizer scheme initiated by the European Development Fund cannot continue without important Government subsidies. SUPOBU was also expected to receive BuF 17 million in government assistance in 1980.

68. The problems which can arise from a parastatal's lack of flexibility in decisions affecting their operations are illustrated best by the cotton and textile enterprises. Cotton production declined from its 10,000-ton peak in 1970 to 3,000 tons six years later due to mismanagement, civil strife (during 1972-73), nationalization, and inadequate pricing policies. Because of low producer prices, farmers in the Imbo Valley shifted to rice, which -- unlike cotton -- they could easily sell at higher prices in the capital. Although the remaining 8,000 hectares are suitable only for cotton, profitability has declined and might continue to do so. This underlines the importance of increasing yields through more efficient extension services and, in particular, regular insecticide treatments as well as management improvements in COGERCO (the cotton marketing parastatal). Whether efforts to improve yields and intensify cotton production will succeed depend on farmers' reactions to the expected decline in the real income obtained from this commodity. (In fact, since present producer prices were set in 1976, farmers' real income from cotton cultivation is now lower than four years ago.) These rather unfavorable prospects are partly due to the inability of the Government to implement a cotton rehabilitation scheme, initially expected to start in 1977.

69. International sales of the high-quality cotton, which gained ready acceptance in European markets (especially in the Federal Republic of Germany) and constitute the second source of export revenue after coffee, are soon likely to cease as the new textile factory COTEBU gradually absorbs all domestic production. Insufficient information is available about the textile factory to assess realistically its prospects and economic viability. One-half of the factory's production is expected to be sold in Burundi, and the other half in neighbouring countries. Since no detailed marketing study is available, however, it is not possible to evaluate Burundi's export prospects for textile products. Similarly, it is not known whether the factory will be able to compete with relatively cheap imports from Asian and East Pacific countries. Thus, considerable uncertainty surrounds the future of Burundi's cotton and textile sectors.

70. Although an in-depth study of the major problems affecting the parastatal sector remains to be done, the limited evidence examined above and in Chapter 1, suggests that the unsatisfactory performance of a number of

parastatals in key areas of the economy is critically linked to (i) financial, marketing, technical and logistical management difficulties; (ii) lack of incentives for improved operational efficiency; and (iii) small farmers' reluctance to work within certain organizational set-ups. Following a Government request, an IDA mission visited Burundi last June to make a preliminary assessment of the parastatal sector, and to help the Government define an action program to restructure the sector. The mission, which surveyed ten parastatals covering most sectors of the economy, confirmed these findings, concluding that: (i) most public sector enterprises (PEs) have been created without feasibility studies, the "youngest" having more problems; (ii) the interference of the Ministries (to which the PE's are accountable) in their daily management leads heads of PE's to behave as civil servants -- and rely on the Government budget -- rather than as managers; (iii) most of the PEs, which operate without any regular working capital, have not been endowed with enough fixed capital, and, therefore, have had to borrow beyond their ability to repay; (iv) a serious shortage exists of skilled managers, particularly of accountants, and most managers do not have a clear idea of their financial situation, and (v) the lack of adequate incentives (low salaries, lack of career prospects, lack of job stability) affects seriously the efficiency of the sector and encourages corruptive practices. Although restructuring the parastatal sector constitutes a top Government priority, this can only be achieved gradually and will take several years. Moreover, introducing adequate management practices in SRDs responsible for implementing the rural development projects in the near future, will further burden the Government's managerial capabilities. Therefore, it is important to assess the eventual contribution, particularly to rural development, of often smaller and more decentralized organizational units such as cooperatives as well as private religious and secular groups.

2. Decentralized Organizations

(a) Cooperatives

71. The experience with both government-sponsored and private cooperatives suggests the important role that decentralized organizations can play as "transmission belts" between small farmers and the rest of the economy. The Bugarama cooperative (which receives Belgian assistance to produce vegetables for sale in Bujumbura and export to Europe) has succeeded in diffusing better agricultural practices and selected seeds to small farmers. While it has been successful in protecting farmers from traders (by taking a smaller profit 1/) it has suffered from poor management -- partly because of lack of experienced cadres and partly because of fraud. Members have often sold outside the organization when prices were higher.

1/ The high price differentials between farm and market prices suggest income losses for the small farmer when he trades his goods for industrial ones and the excess profits made by intermediaries. For instance, prices in Bujumbura in 1979 were much higher than in Gitega (a small town in the interior) for locally produced food items but lower on sugar, beer, clothing, and appliances. These differences seem to exist partly because of the lack of competition among market intermediaries. Farmers living far from markets often wait at the side of roads to sell their products to passing trucks.

72. The Government has given a new impetus to cooperatives through the recently established Ministry of Rural Development, which operates with financial and technical assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO). ILO-assisted supply cooperatives have obtained good results in the Ngozi region. A center for training national cadres for the cooperative movement in Gitega began operations in late 1978. The Ministry also diffuses information by radio. However, this movement faces logistical and social obstacles. The Ministry itself lacks sufficient agents in the field. Most often farmers do not own radios. Farmers often expect cooperatives to be run exclusively by people of high status and tend not to question their decisions. Managers are sometimes expected to share income from the cooperative with their families, and cooperatives are often run like a personal business. UPRONA has also organized cooperatives, though frequently membership has been obligatory for cultivation of communal fields. Furthermore, under UPRONA, communal efforts have led to the creation of centers for selected seeds, and to the launching of reforestation, antierosion and small infrastructure maintenance programs.

73. Numerous cooperatives have long been run with the help of religious missions. Some of the best-managed cooperatives have had priests overseeing management and funds. Since 1975 they have regrouped under the Federation de Cooperatives Populaires du Burundi (FECOBU), comprising 37 cooperatives with a total of 10,000 members. 1/ The cooperatives reportedly provide basic imports at lower prices, purchase foodcrops for resale at fair prices off-season, and oversee the harvesting and sales of about 20 percent of coffee production (thus eliminating problems with intermediaries who often pay less than the official price). FECOBU functions as a logistical and financial intermediary by buying imports wholesale, transporting them to member cooperatives, and borrowing from the banking system to finance members' purchases of parchment coffee from growers. The federation receives technical assistance from international religious organizations and, in turn, offers cooperatives management and accounting expertise. FECOBU's key role in coffee marketing seems to indicate that many of the cooperatives are financially viable, perhaps as a result of better management. The network thus has a solid base for expansion but requires more financial resources to acquire needed vehicles, scales and storage facilities. Channeling agricultural credit through FECOBU to better-managed cooperatives for foodcrop purchases could thus reduce an important institutional constraint to the expansion of foodcrop production.

(b) Religious Missions

74. Aside from assisting the cooperative movement, religious missions fulfill a very diversified role in the rural areas. In certain cases, small farmers have shown acceptance to new techniques transmitted by demonstrations, campaigns, group meetings and individual contacts. 2/ The missions constitute

1/ An unknown number of these cooperatives are not active. The average cooperative has 200-500 members and a capital of BuF 50,000.

2/ Specific mission activities include: (a) a development center in Burarira (with craft factories, orchards, and a large farm for pig raising and cattle breeding); (b) a reforestation project in Ruyigi; (c) extension of soya cultivation in Makebuko; (d) rehabilitation of banana cultivation in Gasowe; and (e) poultry raising with extension work in the collines at Buriga.

the second largest source of formal employment (37 percent) after the civil service. The Yagamukama (literally, "talk with the Lord") basic education centers provide instruction in reading, writing, improved cultivation of foodcrops, health, nutrition and environmental sanitation to an estimated 270,000 children ^{1/} and nearly 40,000 adults who cannot be served by the state system. Instruction by means of basic Kirundi texts and educational materials is reinforced by practical work sessions in individual rugos and the health lectures and demonstrations given at dispensaries and foyers sociaux. In addition to curative services, mission dispensaries also provide weekly consultations for mothers and children which emphasize nutrition, hygiene and basic information on the fertility cycle. Missions seem to have obtained good results in training school dropouts as paramedical personnel and as instructors for the Yagamukama schools (when proper training and supervision were available). The missions seem to constitute, therefore, an important decentralized organizational network promoting social and economic changes in close contact with the rural population; further study of their potential contribution to rural development appears necessary.

75. In particular, missions' contributions to agricultural training, extension and investment planning and to mobilizing human resources in the rural areas should be assessed by the Government and foreign agencies, as some missionaries' methods and achievements seem to constitute a challenge to the conventional approach to rural development. Reportedly these missionaries' approach is based on the following premises:

- (a) Despite an apparent resistance to change, if properly informed about the reasons underlying proposed changes in methods of production as well as about the techniques themselves, small farmers are receptive to innovation.
- (b) Such methods must be based to an important extent on use of the limited resources available to small farmers; furthermore, extension must be preferably provided by dedicated people coming from the project area and able to gain the confidence of the local population.
- (c) The inhabitants of a colline must organize themselves to foster socioeconomic change. ^{2/}

^{1/} 45 percent of the 6-11 age group.

^{2/} To cite an actual example, a small agricultural committee consisting of three young men and three older men elected by the members of the colline, together with the colline administrator, formed a small agricultural enterprise for improving foodcrop cultivation by using better agricultural tools. In another area, a group of young people cleared a 3-ha. field, divided it into several segments for cultivation of vegetables, beans, sopi, and potatoes, and planted 126 banana trees (at a cost of BuF 80,000 financed through Caritas, the international Catholic social assistance agency).

In the absence of these preconditions, the small farmer might not become an active participant in efforts to increase agricultural productivity. However, missions lack sufficient manpower and supplies, as well as a system for administering assistance at the national level. 1/

(c) Secular Groups

76. Although Action-AID -- a secular group financed by private British sources with extensive experience in Kenya -- began operating in Burundi only in 1976, it has developed largely similar views on rural development strategy and has achieved encouraging results to date with its small-scale projects. Currently, it provides assistance to more than 100 education committees for the construction of schools. 2/ When a local community requests aid for building schools, a "construction committee" is formed to draw up building and work plans and a contract clearly specifying the obligations of Action-AID and of the local community. The emphasis is on communal responsibility. The school also serves as a focal point for other development activities. Each school has a school garden for training in agricultural techniques and an agricultural committee which assists the extension worker and supervises repayment of loans for tools and seed. 3/ Action-AID is also expanding its activities into the health sector by organizing training in health and hygiene for parents and the more than 250 teachers it employs and by initiating water supply projects with local health committees. To encourage local efforts in school maintenance, farmers' contribution to project costs will be maximized in future programs. Action-AID also intends to enlarge its scope of activities to include construction of more rural infrastructure (such as irrigation and foodcrop facilities), channeling agricultural credit through school cooperatives, reforestating and anti-erosion work, supplying organic fertilizers, etc. Closer coordination with the Government could help expand these programs throughout Burundi.

1/ A recent Government directive has placed all private nonprofit organizations, both religious and secular, under the tutelage of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor. Such institutions must now notify the Ministry upon receipt of any contributions, in money or in kind, from external sources.

2/ In 1978-79, Action-AID worked with 87 schools having a total school population of 12,000 children. By October 1979, 78 schools were under construction. Other rehabilitation projects and over 40 improvement projects were also being executed.

3/ Action-AID now employs more than 150 extension agents.

III. IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS, INCENTIVES AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

"La democratie politique doit aller de pair avec la democratie en matiere economique. C'est-a-dire que le peuple doit maitriser son propre developpement et que l'economie doit etre autant que possible geree par ceux qui produisent. Les travailleurs seront les premiers a beneficier des fruits de l'effort de production."

"Quant a l'administration de province, d'arrondissement et de commune elle devra etre la base et le moteur du developpement Ils devront expliquer et animer tout programme du developpement, etre plus educateurs que bureaucrates, pleins d'initiatives et de determination. Pour cela, le critere de competence, sera determine dans le recrutement et la promotion de ces responsables. La commune, dans sa conception comme dans son organisation, sera la cellule de base du developpement."

UPRONA Party Charter, December 1979.

77. Burundi's medium-term economic prospects suggest the need for major improvements in the institutional framework in order to alleviate administrative constraints and decentralize resource allocation. The remaining chapters of this report examine organizational reforms and changes in economic policy to achieve such means. Long-term rural development policies, particularly as they affect investment, revolve around questions of emphasis and timing, which are also dealt with in the following pages.

A. Improvement of the Policy-Making Process

1. Harmonizing National Agricultural Policies with Project Interventions

78. Agricultural planning must strike a proper balance between project interventions and nationwide policies; to date, this has not been the case. For example, the coffee improvement project in Ngozi has suffered from the lack of a coherent national fertilizer policy. Despite farmers' willingness to pay cash for chemical fertilizers, in 1977 the Government embargoed imports. After several years of inactivity, the National Fertilizer Commission (CNE) recommended resumption of imports in mid-1979, following OCIBU's warnings of the negative impact of continued absence of fertilizer on coffee production.

79. Closer integration of national policies and project decisions is also necessary in the sphere of producer prices. In the Ngozi area, producer price policies for coffee have had a greater impact on small farmers' cash income than have project interventions. As shown in Table 9, during 1972-77 almost 70 percent of the increase in revenues was due to a rise in the producer price.

Table 9: Incremental Cash Income from Coffee Accruing to the Average Small Farmer 1/

	<u>Amount</u> (in BuF)	<u>Percent</u>
Effects of producer price policy <u>2/</u>	8,140	69.0
Effects of project:	3,639	31.0
from increases in yields <u>3/</u>	(1,436)	(12.2)
from better extraction rate <u>4/</u>	(1,724)	(14.6)
from better selling conditions <u>5/</u>	(479)	(4.2)
<u>Total</u>	<u>11,779</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Impact Evaluation Study (draft; IDA, 1980).

- 1/ Average incremental cash income from coffee during 1972-77 for holding of 171 trees per farmer.
- 2/ Producer prices increased from 33 BuF/kg in 1972 to 112 BuF/kg in 1977.
- 3/ Yields increased from 0.425 kg per tree to 0.5 per tree.
- 4/ Eighteen percent premium for factory method as opposed to hand pulpers.
- 5/ Five percent premium due to elimination of underpricing by private traders.

80. In order to harmonize agricultural projects and policies, it is necessary to have appropriate mechanisms for synthesizing the experience accumulated in the execution of programs and projects, for transmitting it to the Central Government, and particularly, for providing effective leadership. The present policymaking process, although strong in macroeconomic planning, is insufficient in this respect. One alternative would be to establish a high-level rural development commission, which would draw upon existing institutions, facilitate exchange of information and opinions among policymakers and technical experts, and periodically make policy recommendations to the President and Council of Ministers. 1/

81. An IDA-financed, preliminary agricultural credit study prepared by the French bilateral agency, Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique, has recommended another alternative: redirecting government budgetary resources, small farmers' savings from the Government's compulsory scheme, foreign agencies' grants and loans, and funds obtained from the banking system through bond issues and through rediscounting to a proposed Rural Development Fund. This fund would be administered by a board of directors comprising representatives of all private and public sector institutions active in this area and located at the BNDE, which would be responsible for analyzing credit

- 1/ A revival of the Sub-commission for Agriculture, active during the preparation of the Third-Five-Year Plan, could constitute a first step towards a rural development commission.

requests and keeping accounts. While some of these ideas have merit, the consolidation of budgetary and external resources into a single fund seems for the moment premature.

2. Eliciting Small Farmer Participation

82. Development of farmers' associations is now beginning to receive the attention it deserves. Government efforts to promote cooperatives started in 1978 (when shifts away from coffee had already begun in densely populated areas like Kayanza district of Ngozi province).^{1/} Consumer cooperatives now supply farmers with galvanized iron roofing sheets, cloth, beans (the most important staple) and other basic goods at small profit margins. Moreover, during the past decade, private traders in the Ngozi area apparently reaped speculative profits from foodcrop sales to the detriment of the farmers.^{2/} If this is true and widespread, it could represent a major disincentive to increasing agricultural production. A number of factors essential to understanding farmers' behavior needs to be further explored: the connections between farmers and traders, the role of extension agents in delivery of inputs and sales of coffee, the distribution of income gains due to qualitative and quantitative improvements in coffee among farmers, traders and extension agents, etc.

83. Research on small farming systems, including experimentation on farmers' plots, could utilize farmers' knowledge of local conditions, facilitate technological transfer, and enhance the efforts of the rural poor. This research could profitably be linked to the agricultural commune-level extension work, thereby bridging the current gap between extension and research. The information collected in extension agents' fiches de travail (work booklets)

^{1/} The cooperative project also has strong support from UPRONA and received storage and transportation assistance from OCIBU.

^{2/} As shown in the table below, in the project area increases in retail prices over the period 1970-79 seem to have been much higher than increases in nationwide producer prices. (These estimates should be interpreted with caution because the monitoring of agricultural prices is rather weak in certain areas of the interior.)

Relative Prices in Ngozi
(1970 = 100)

	<u>Retail Prices</u> ^{a/}				<u>Producer Prices</u> ^{b/}	
	<u>Beans</u>	<u>Peas</u>	<u>Dry Cassava</u>	<u>Banana Beer</u>	<u>Foodcrops</u>	<u>Coffee</u>
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979	638	581	425	236	228	322

^{a/} Coffee project area.

^{b/} Nationwide.

should be processed and used to increase the efficiency of the system. ^{1/} Improvement of agricultural extension also requires redirecting training efforts to small farmers' needs. Students at ITAB (Burundi's Agricultural Training Institute) in Gitega could receive part of their training in a group of collines. To encourage local participation, a cooperative for purchase of basic goods (which might then develop into a marketing or production cooperative) could be established in the experimental area. The curriculum of ITAB would then become much more relevant to the small farmer.

84. The foyer, or social center program, described in Chapter II has made an encouraging start in disseminating improved cultivation techniques to Burundian women but must be supported by the training of female agricultural agents. In addition, the FAO-assisted integrated rural development project at Gitega includes a program of assistance to women's cooperatives (financed jointly with UNICEF), which will provide valuable experience and lessons during its three years of operation. This program will continue as a component of a major rural development project in the Kirimiro region scheduled to start implementation in 1981, for which IDA financing has been requested.

B. Incentives to Encourage Efficiency

85. As in many other African countries, rural development projects and programs most successful in achieving popular participation have been small-scale schemes of simple design with modest targets and resources, limited expatriate expertise, and a significant volunteer element. Translating such comparatively modest programs into large-scale activity, however, has so far proven difficult. A most important need in this connection, particularly relevant to Burundi, is to design a system of incentives which will institutionalize the search for efficiency and the growth of production while at the same time reducing the need for central administrative monitoring and control.

1. Farmers' Organizations

86. As suggested in Chapter II, a major factor underlying FECOBU's success in expanding its marketing activities has been the economic advantages gained by its members. The cooperatives, which are managed by elected officers, distribute profits (reportedly ranging between 20 and 28 percent) in proportion to share ownership. The election procedure and

^{1/} Only in 1979, ten years after the Ngozi coffee project began, did the extension unit establish a technical guide on erosion control in the national language Kirundi, which is essential for locally-recruited workers. No specific training has been organized in extension methods, basic agriculture and animal husbandry, agricultural statistics, organization of work, accounting, etc. However, an embryo for encouraging farmer participation already exists, as groups of up to 50 farmers under team leaders link isolated farmers with extension workers (for meetings, demonstrations and distribution of inputs).

the existence of profits may open the way to a participatory system in which better managers can be rewarded financially. This is crucial for development of the cooperative movement in Burundi and should be assessed more thoroughly.

87. Experience in the coffee-growing areas shows the need to reward farmers for increases in quality and in productivity. The washing stations operated efficiently 1/ for the first time in 1979; responsible and qualified management and staff (as well as an efficient international marketing policy) are essential to ensure their continued success. Continuous and increasing supply of coffee cherries from farmers could be achieved by returning to them a part of the increased earnings from sales of fully-washed coffee on the international market. Farmers interviewed were unanimous in expressing their satisfaction with the higher returns to their work implied by shortened working hours 2/ and early payment for cherry coffee before opening of the parchment coffee campaign. 3/

88. Farmers have also expressed interest in a factory-level parchment coffee market for second-grade coffee. Only high-standard cherries were, in principle, accepted in 1979, implying extra labor for sorting and for hand-pulping the second-quality coffee for sale to private traders. Establishing the farmers' cooperatives in washing stations could facilitate the discussion of such proposals by farmers and factory staff and initiate progressive involvement of farmers in daily management of these small-scale industrial units.

2. Government Programs and Management of Parastatals

89. As shown in Chapter II, Burundi needs to improve the management of agricultural programs. It is noteworthy that despite the urgent need and ample opportunities which exist for enlarging the scope of ongoing programs,

1/ The washing-stations made a profit for the first time.

2/ Women were most emphatic on this point, as they are responsible for most of the transportation and hand-pulping required.

3/ The early marketing of cherries avoids most thefts of ripe cherries, and of parchment coffee (which has to be stored in households before marketing).

the Ministry of Agriculture has been consistently unable to spend its budgetary appropriations. 1/ To correct this situation, it would be useful to: (a) seriously examine the operational and administrative roots of the problem; and (b) undertake annual field reviews of each major program, with participation of representatives from farmers and other local groups.

90. It seems clear that monitoring is also required to improve the efficiency of parastatals (including project units). A centralized monitoring system could help parastatals set up adequate accounting and financial systems, assess government subsidies, and recommend actions (including changes in personnel) to improve financial performance. However, such a system cannot succeed by itself. Therefore, decentralized monitoring and evaluation units located in the parastatals should also be gradually established or reinforced. 2/

91. Parastatals most likely will continue to face management problems, financial weaknesses and lack of qualified cadres unless personnel and in-service training policies are improved. A salary policy broadly linked to production increases and quality improvement should also be considered as a cornerstone for employment policy.

92. The need to devote greater attention to foodcrop development also suggests the necessity for a new organizational strategy. The nature of the world coffee market has produced a vertical organization, where marketing has determined extension and research priorities. This was possible because of the great importance of coffee for the Burundian economy, in particular for the urban commercial-administrative class, and the close relationship between

1/ This is illustrated by the following figures:

Government Investment Budget^{a/} for Agriculture
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979 (P)</u>
Budgeted expenditures	479	520	871	755
Actual expenditures	380	462	510	412
Percentage of budget spent	79	88	58	54

a/ Extraordinary Budget.

2/ An agricultural statistical system based on these units could do much towards improving the dismal situation of data available for this sector. Through such units, a national system of monitoring could be established.

prices and quality in the world market. However, as opposed to coffee, foodcrop research and extension must flow from perceived nutritional needs of the rural population. Rural development projects now face the difficult problem of reconciling the vertical integration of the coffee economy with the horizontal integration necessary for foodcrop production and other basic needs. (The satisfaction of basic nutritional needs guides to a large extent the socioeconomic behavior of the farm family; it is to this purpose that household members allocate an estimated 80 to 90 percent of their land and much of their time). Farmers' institutions can play a crucial role in this area because of their greater flexibility to changing conditions, better knowledge of local situations, and the fundamental stake of small farmers in foodcrop production. The scarcity of land in certain regions is already such that farmers face a choice between continued coffee cultivation and gradual abandonment in favor of foodcrop production. Therefore, the coffee economy (and thus export revenue and Government budgeting) stands to become more acutely dependent on foodcrop policy.

C. Allocation of Economic Resources to Regional Development

1. Regional Development

93. Mobilizing local resources for small infrastructure in the rural areas is now a critical issue, as indicated by the experience in Ngozi. The upgrading of 350 small bridges on existing coffee routes was achieved through local administrations, working with small budgets and community labor. Communal budgets do not benefit from taxes on local coffee production and are funded by taxes on small markets, bars, bicycles, sewing machines, etc.^{1/} Most infrastructure maintenance is carried out through community work organized by the local administration and UPRONA. The scope and efficiency of these activities could be greatly improved if more funds were made available to local authorities. The Government does aim to reinforce communal capabilities. Any reform of the system, however, must envisage returning to the commune a portion of increases in local production and of premiums on the world market price for better-quality cash crops. Communes could also benefit from the current "sliding scale" for allocation of coffee revenues, despite Government financial constraints.

2. Investment Allocation

94. Careful consideration should be given to minimizing project scope and costs over the next few years in urban-oriented sectors. This could be done by focusing on rehabilitation and maintenance, reducing project size and/or implementing projects in several stages. Such action would be consistent with a policy of regional decentralization and with the need to maintain the resource gap of the economy within acceptable limits.

^{1/} In a region where, in 1979, about BuF 1.25 billion were paid to farmers for their coffee, and where Government collected about BuF 700 million from coffee export duties alone, the communal budget amounted to only BuF 25.3 million.

95. Ongoing agricultural development projects are heavily weighted in favor of export crops, livestock and import substitution for urban food-stuffs such as rice and wheat. Government programs to develop the Imbo Valley through settlement schemes, as shown in Chapter II, have had mixed results, particularly in view of the large amounts invested. In addition to the problems posed by small farmers' reluctance, the extensive investments required for clearing land, providing infrastructure (new houses, roads, and water systems) and creating social services networks pose a challenge to financial and economic viability. Production from land settlement schemes, such as in the Imbo and Mosso Valleys, is primarily geared to satisfy urban needs, and the Government controls the selection of farmers, production patterns and the marketing of crops. Although the Mosso and Imbo Valleys could, in the long run, produce sufficient food for the urban population, it is doubtful whether this will be the case for the rural population too, since small farmers would have to abandon their traditional practices of relying on their own farms for the basic nourishment of their families. Moreover, while some regional specialization in agricultural production is desirable, it would be necessary to set up an efficient nationwide foodcrop marketing system to cater for the rural population. Finally, as mentioned earlier, at least during the first half of this decade, farmers' real cash incomes might not be high enough to allow them to purchase an important portion of their food requirements.

96. Rural development will primarily depend on increasing agricultural productivity in the densely populated areas where the bulk of Burundi's population will continue to live. The major challenge to Burundi's future is a resource preservation problem. If no important soil conservation and land-use intensification measures are undertaken, soil erosion and deterioration could destroy most of these areas' agricultural potential within a decade. According to technical experts, there seems to be no alternative to fertilizer, as manure is insufficient and its nutrient content depends on the fertilizer applied to grasses. The use of modern inputs requires greater research efforts, in particular on foodcrops, cropping patterns and farm systems. It is essential, therefore, to provide ample finance and effective organization for applied agricultural research. The Kirimiro Rural Development Project, (for which IDA financing has been requested by the Government), includes a foodcrop research component. USAID envisages the funding of a long-term farm system research program to be carried-out in several areas of the country. As a result, by the middle of this decade enough information should be available about technical packages for traditional farming to provide a more solid basis for its improvement.

97. Next priority should be given to the development of valley marshlands in the highly densely populated areas as well as the eastern slopes of the country (ranging from Muyinga in the north to Makamba in the south). Although the potential for intensive crop production with drainage is substantial, a great number of valley marshlands have not been systematically developed. Valley-bottom development and farming are highly labor-intensive, and could be undertaken with the participation of the local population (since returns per hour of work could be quite high). The drainage techniques would

probably be accepted by farmers, who are accustomed to marshland cultivation. Marsh drainage is likely to show higher economic return on investment than land settlement schemes, especially if it involves crops catering mainly to the needs of the rural population. This considerable potential should thus be further explored. The Ngozi III Rural Development Project, scheduled to begin in 1981, (for which IDA financing has also been requested by the Government), would provide financing for a marshland development pilot project to assess the feasibility of draining marshes systematically and with modern methods.

98. The eastern slopes in Burundi have ecological and climatic conditions similar to those in the highland areas, so that farmers' traditional crops can be grown without requiring new cultivation methods such as irrigation. Because of these similarities, in recent years farmers from densely populated parts of the highlands have started a spontaneous migration to these areas, as seen in Chapter II. The potential for settling farmers on the eastern slopes is not fully known, and major parts of these as yet sparsely populated areas are not covered by any development scheme. Settlement schemes should therefore begin first in this region in order to gain valuable experience and prevent inefficient settlement.

99. In the medium term, increasing population will make land development programs and irrigated agricultural settlements in the Mosso and Imbo Valleys more relevant in spite of high costs. Studies to define the optimum development of the settlement areas should include an in-depth analysis of the problems of ongoing settlement schemes in the Imbo Valley.

100. The preparation of the Kirimiro, Ngozi III and Kirundo integrated rural development projects, as well as the USAID and FED financed wheat and traditional foodcrop development project in the Upper Nil/Zaire region testify to the Government's willingness to develop the most densely populated areas of Burundi. The definition of investment priorities in the agricultural sector fundamentally revolves around questions of emphasis and timing. In particular, the Government's present emphasis on complex settlement and irrigation schemes in the Mosso and Imbo plains may have adverse effects on Burundi's future agricultural development prospects, since scarce manpower and external financial resources will be devoted to their preparation, negotiation and implementation. Although they represent less than one-fourth of total agricultural investment planned for the period 1981-85, the cost of the two major settlement schemes in the Imbo (East Mpanda) and Mosso valleys (sugar project and related Mosso sud settlement scheme) is close to US\$160 million, and will absorb funds pledged by OPEC countries, FED and other aid institutions. On the other hand, up to now, the Government has been unable to mobilize sufficient external financing for a number of high-priority rural development schemes (Kirundo, Kabezi) ready for implementation. Moreover, the Government has encountered difficulties in securing sufficient financing for the Mosso Sugar and settlement scheme, and hence, funds so far pledged for this project remain unutilized. Some foreign funds, manpower and management capacity face the risk, therefore, of not being used in an optimal time framework for Burundi's rural development.

IV. MACROECONOMIC ISSUES AND INSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS

101. At this stage, a major priority for Burundi is to reduce the rate of domestic inflation by slowing down the expansion of domestic demand. However, even with a policy of restraint, it will be difficult for Burundi to reduce its current account deficit. By 1984, the deficit could be on the order of 9 to 10 percent of GDP, compared to an average of about 5 percent during 1978-79, largely because of a probable one-third decline in the country's terms of trade. The medium-term prospects of the Burundian economy raise a series of important macroeconomic policy issues which need to be resolved. These concern:

- (i) allocating dwindling coffee revenues between the Government and the coffee producers;
- (ii) compensating for the likely fall in coffee taxes with new tax and expenditure policies;
- (iii) defining realistically the composition and size of the new 1981-85 investment program;
- (iv) ascertaining the amounts and types of external resources needed for financing the public investment program;
- (v) limiting the size of the balance of payments current account deficit and determining the amounts and types of external resources needed for financing it;
- (vi) adapting the price system to relatively high domestic and international inflation.

102. The policy alternatives considered below would restrain the growth of domestic demand which (as shown in Chapter I), is determined to an important extent by the level of public sector expenditures. Because some of these policies would adversely affect the rural sector, only a decentralization of economic resources could compensate for the additional burden imposed by them on the rural population. Accordingly, this chapter also explores alternatives for financing the decentralization effort discussed in the previous chapter. 1/

A. Allocation of Coffee Revenues

103. Three policy alternatives for fixing the producer price of coffee are examined below and weighed in terms of impact on government revenues and farmers' incomes: (i) a constant price scenario, based on

1/ The chapter draws heavily on a macroeconomic model prepared by I. Evers (mission member) and J. Kleve and G. Muller (advisers to the Ministry of Planning).

freezing the producer price in nominal terms at the 1979 level; (ii) a high price scenario assuming a 10 percent increase in the price in 1980 and an increase of 12 percent per year (the rate postulated for a tolerable domestic inflation) until 1984; and (iii) a medium price scenario assuming an increase in the producer price of 8 percent in 1980 and of 4 percent every year up to 1984. Although the high scenario would result in increases in real income from coffee for farmers, the Government as well as the Coffee Stabilization Fund would be deprived of revenues after 1981, and government savings would rapidly become negative (Table 10). Under the low price scenario, the farmer would suffer a loss of 36 percent in real terms between 1979 and 1984. However, by limiting the income loss to only 20 percent in real terms during this period, under the medium price scenario, farmers would still receive from coffee, during 1980-84, an average real income 15 percent above the 1973-79 average. Whether this level will prevent the substitution of foodcrop cultivation for existing coffee trees cannot be predicted, although the experience of the last decade indicates that this might happen. 1/ Despite the fall in farmers' income from coffee, the medium price scenario would still lead to a large fall (about 50 percent during 1981) in the amount available for the Government (including the Coffee Stabilization Fund) as well as in Government savings (Table 10). 2/ To compensate for this decline, but also to restrain the growth of domestic demand, additional taxation as well as a slowdown in the growth of government's current expenditure would seem necessary during the next few years.

B. Tax Measures and Restraining the Growth of Current Expenditures

104. The rapid growth of tax revenues from foreign trade transactions and from purchases of locally produced beer 3/ allowed a significant expansion in government current expenditures (7.5 percent p.a. in real terms during 1976-79) in recent years, although it did not prevent a steady erosion in the Government's ability to finance its own capital expenditures. (The ratio of

1/ During 1973-79, a period comprising favorable as well as unfavorable years, farmers' income from coffee averaged BuF 2,230 million per annum in 1978 prices (fluctuating between BuF 1,080 million in 1975 to BuF 3,220 million in 1978). On the basis of this medium price hypothesis, during the period 1980-84, coffee revenues would average BuF 2,570 million in 1978 prices. Hence, despite a 20 percent reduction between 1979 and 1984, the average revenue level would be 15 percent higher than during 1973-79.

2/ During the period 1976-79 the Government received 43 percent of coffee export earnings, compared to a more normal 20 percent during 1973-75. The medium-term scenario implies a return to the pattern of 1973-75; by 1984 farmers would receive 58 percent (with the remaining 22 percent going to intermediaries).

3/ Beer consumption not only constitutes the main source of tax revenue (aside from foreign trade) but is also easy to tax, as revenues are collected at a single source at the factory in Bujumbura.

Table 10: Alternative Coffee Producer Prices in Current Terms
and Their Macroeconomic Implications
(in billions of BuF)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Import Growth Rate 1/</u>	<u>Import 2/ Coverage</u>	<u>Government Domestic Debt 2/</u>
<u>Constant Price Scenario</u>									
Producer price (BuF/Kg)	159	159	159	159	159	159			
Farmers' revenue	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.9	+5.2	-2.4	25.4
Govt. revenue	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.6	3.2			
Govt. savings	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.3	1.7	1.7			
<u>Medium Price Scenario</u> ^{4/}									
Producer price (BuF/Kg)	159	172	179	186	193	201			
Farmers' revenue	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.0	6.2	+5.4	-2.7	29.0
Govt. revenue	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.0			
Govt. savings	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5			
<u>High Price Scenario</u>									
Producer price ^{5/} (BuF/Kg)	159	175	196	219	246	275			
Farmers' revenue	4.1	4.2	5.3	6.6	7.6	8.5	+5.7	-3.1	33.2
Govt. revenue	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0			
Govt. savings	1.3	1.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-1.7			

1/ Average annual real rate of growth for 1980-84, in percent.

2/ As of end-1984, in months of coverage.

3/ As of end-1984, in billions of Burundi Francs at current prices.

4/ Increasing by 8 percent in 1980 and by 4 percent thereafter.

5/ Increasing by 10 percent in 1980 and by 12 percent thereafter.

government savings to government capital expenditures declined from an average of about 50 percent during the coffee boom years (1976-77) to 30 percent in 1978 and 21 percent in 1979.) The prospects for reversing these trends are highly sensitive to the rate of growth of current expenditures; hence, a prudent policy in this regard seems necessary. For example, by restraining the growth of current expenditures to 2 percent p.a. in real terms rather than to 5 percent, government savings could triple during the period 1980-84. ^{1/} However, the implications of a drastic slowdown in the growth of current expenditures from recent levels to 2 (or even 5) percent remain to be explored, in particular, since, as mentioned earlier, the economy could benefit from a greater allocation of resources to on-going agricultural programs, to the maintenance of infrastructure (roads, dispensaries, schools, etc.) and to the formulation and implementation of more active health, nutrition and population policies. Moreover, the increase in the volume of investment during the last few years will eventually lead to a corresponding increase in operating expenditures. (With IMF assistance, the Government is presently assessing the impact of its recent and planned investment effort on its current budget). Therefore, the paucity of resources should lead to a selective support of key ministerial programs and investments and the trimming of others, and points to the need for financial self-reliance of the parastatal sector.

105. The Government's financial situation could improve considerably if, in addition to expenditure restraint, the tax per bottle of beer (BuF 31 of a 1979 retail price of BuF 60) were increased every year by 20 percent in current terms and import taxes by an average of 10 percent a year, too. These tax measures would prevent a fall in the country's overall tax burden (Table 11). However, they would also exert upward pressure on domestic prices. By implementing these two sets of expenditure and tax measures, during the period 1980-84, the Government would finance a quarter of its capital expenditures with savings (Table 12).

C. The Composition and Size of an Investment Program

106. The link between macroeconomic planning and programming of public investment on specific projects, though relatively strong during the preparation of the Third Five-year Plan (1977), gradually eroded during the following two years. Reestablishing this link constitutes a key priority because: (i) the rate of execution of the Third Five-Year Plan during 1978-79 has been significantly lower than planned (about 50 percent only); (ii) projects have suffered large cost overruns as a result of higher-than-anticipated domestic and imported inflation during those years; and (iii) the preparation of the program constitutes in itself a useful instrument for improving the policy dialogue within the public sector as well as for mobilizing assistance for priority projects from foreign aid agencies.

^{1/} Compared to the 5 percent growth alternative, government savings could quadruple if current expenditures remained at the 1979 level in real terms.

Table 11: Hypothetical Government Revenue and Expenditure 1/
(in billions of Burundi Francs at current prices)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1980-84</u>	
								<u>Amount</u>	<u>Share of GDP</u>
<u>Direct taxes</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<u>Indirect taxes</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>10.4</u>
Export taxes	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.7	10.9	1.8
Import taxes	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.1	23.8	3.9
Transaction and fuel taxes	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	5.5	0.9
Beer tax	1.3	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.5	5.5	6.5	23.0	3.7
<u>Other receipts</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>Total revenue</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>82.9</u>	<u>13.5</u>
(Share of GDP)	14.6	13.8	14.0	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.7		
<u>Total current expenditure</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>16.7</u>		
(Share of GDP)	11.9	13.0	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.3		
<u>Government savings</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>5.4</u>		
(Share of GDP)	2.7	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.3		

1/ See paragraphs 103-105 for main assumptions.

TABLE 12: Hypothetical Consolidated Statement of Government Finances 1/
(in billions of Burundi Francs at current prices)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980-84	
								Amount	Share of GDP
Current revenues	8.2	10.1	12.7	13.8	15.8	18.8	22.1	83.2	13.5
Current expenditures	6.7	8.8	10.2	11.6	13.1	14.7	16.7	66.3	10.8
<u>Government savings</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>2.7</u>
<u>Capital expenditures</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>10.4</u>
Fixed investment	3.7	4.6	6.0	7.3	8.8	10.7	12.9	45.7	7.4
Subsidies and shareholdings	1.4	1.4	3.1	2.2	2.6	3.5	4.8	16.2	2.6
Amortization of foreign loans	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.3
<u>Overall deficit (+)</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>7.6</u>
<u>Financed by:</u>									
Capital grants	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.3	5.2	18.2	3.0
Disbursements of foreign loans	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.4	15.3	2.5
Project-linked	(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(3.2)	(11.1)	(1.8)
Non-linked	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(4.2)	(0.7)
Net internal borrowing <u>2/</u>	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.5	13.4	2.1

1/ See paragraphs 103-105 and 101-102 for main assumptions

2/ Recourse to banks and private sector.

107. During the first half of 1980 the Ministry of Planning launched the preparation of a medium-term investment program. The Ministry recently completed a first version of the program. In addition to a list of investment projects for all sectors, the program comprises a five-year annual projection (for the period 1981-85) showing the expected execution and financing of each project. 1/ To increase the usefulness of this program, the following steps may be appropriate: (a) including an action program to deal with the major problems affecting the parastatal sector; (b) shifting the emphasis from medium-term considerations to the more urgent questions of redefining priorities, accelerating project implementation and financing cost overruns; and (c) incorporating institutional and policy recommendations to reinforce sectoral planning and project monitoring at the ministerial level as well as on the appropriate timing of the next revisions (ideally every 12-18 months as it is done for macroeconomic planning). The task of monitoring and revising the investment program has been considerably facilitated by the recent introduction of a powerful computer routine within the Ministry of Planning.

108. Because of the difficulties involved in redefining and implementing a policy of economic decentralization, particularly with respect to rural investment and, because of the severe financial constraints, the volume of investment during the period 1980-84 should be limited to an upper ceiling of about one-half the volume envisaged in the Plan for the period 1978-82. (This would be in line with the rate of implementation of the Plan during the period 1978-80.) This implies reducing the rate of growth of investment from an annual average of 13.8 percent in real terms during the period 1976-79 to about 8 percent in real terms during the period 1980-84. Despite this slowdown, the investment rate would continue to rise and could attain 15.5 percent of GDP by 1984, compared to about 12 percent of GDP in 1979. The expected decline in the terms of trade also justifies a reduction in investment targets, as this decline will diminish Burundi's ability to generate savings. 2/ The macroeconomic scenario in Table 13 below contrasts recent trends of GDP, consumption and imports with illustrative values for these

1/ Fiches de projets containing a brief description of the objectives, costs, financing and other basic characteristics of each project have also been completed.

2/ Despite a slowdown in the rate of growth of public and private consumption, during the period 1980-84 the average domestic savings rate is expected to decline by more than one-half compared to the period 1978-79.

TABLE 13: Macroeconomic Framework, 1978-1984
(in billions of Burundi Francs)

	1978	1979	1980	in 1978 prices		1983	1984	Average Annual Growth Rate	
				1981	1982			1976-79	1980-84
Private consumption	45.3	47.5	49.7	50.3	51.3	57.1	55.2	4.7	3.1
Public consumption	7.8	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.5	12.4	2.0
Investment	7.7	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.6	10.3	13.8	8.0
Exports	6.4	7.2	6.7	7.5	8.4	8.8	8.9	3.2	4.2
Imports	-11.1	-12.5	-12.7	-13.3	-14.0	-14.6	-15.3	8.5	4.2
GDP (at market prices)	56.1	57.8	59.6	61.3	63.5	66.1	68.6	4.8 <u>1/</u>	3.5
<u>in current prices</u>									
Private consumption	45.3	59.0	75.1	86.7	100.3	115.9	134.6	22.5	17.9
Public consumption	7.8	11.7	13.5	15.6	18.0	20.9	24.2	28.7	15.7
Investment	7.7	9.0	11.7	14.2	17.1	20.7	25.0	37.0	22.6
Exports	6.4	9.7	9.7	10.2	11.5	13.5	15.0	22.5	9.1
Imports	-11.1	-16.0	-19.6	-23.0	-27.0	-31.6	-37.1	35.3	18.3
GDP (at market prices)	56.1	73.4	90.4	103.7	119.9	139.4	161.7	22.5	17.1
<u>in percentage of GDP</u>									
Private consumption	80.7	80.4	83.2	83.7	83.6	83.2	83.1		
Public consumption	13.9	15.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		
Investment	13.7	12.3	12.9	13.7	14.3	14.8	15.5		
Exports	11.4	13.2	10.7	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.3		
Imports	-19.7	-21.8	-21.7	-22.2	-22.5	-22.7	-22.9		

1/ At factor cost.

consistent with the maximum volume of investment defined before. 1/ Under these assumptions, the investment program would amount to about US\$1 billion in current prices during the period 1980-84 (equivalent to US\$600 million in 1979 prices), of which roughly one-half would consist of government investment and the remainder mostly of enterprise investment; the composition of the program would depend on project availability (see below as well as section on investment allocation in the previous Chapter).

D. Financing of the Investment Program

109. The financing of the medium-term investment program presupposes important policy changes by both foreign aid agencies and the Government. First, despite the tax and expenditure measures discussed earlier, due to the size of its capital expenditures, the Government would face an overall fiscal deficit averaging 7-8 percent of GDP during the period 1980-84, somewhat higher than in the recent past. Even if the average share of project costs financed with external grants and loans were to increase from 52 percent in 1978-79 to 62 percent during the next five years, the Government would need roughly US\$50 million (BuF 4.2 billion) -- on top of what it could borrow from the banking system without exacerbating inflationary pressures -- to finance capital expenditures. The amount of nonproject-linked financing would have to increase from US\$4.4 million in 1979 to US\$8 million in 1981 and US\$13 million in 1984.2/

1/ Other major elements of this scenario include: (a) GDP in real terms is expected to grow at an annual rate of 3.5 percent (monetized GDP by close to 5.0 percent), about the same average as for the 1970's, and (b) sectoral growth rates would vary significantly. In view of the weak performance of agricultural production (excluding export crops) in recent years, its growth is assumed to remain below that of population: 1.4 percent p.a. up to 1982, 1.6 percent in 1983 and 1.9 percent in 1984. The same growth rates are assumed for nonindustrial agricultural processing, especially banana beer, and traditional private services, both closely linked to agricultural production. The average growth rate for the agricultural export sector, 4.3 percent p.a., is derived from production estimates for coffee, tea, and cotton. The industrial sector is assumed to grow at an annual rate of 8.9 percent, equal to the average for the period 1975-79. Traditional construction activities are expected to keep pace with population growth (2.2 percent). Modern construction would rise at the same rate as total investment; modern private services are assumed to follow trends in industry and modern construction (8.0 percent p.a.); public services, including foreign aid activities, are assumed to grow at a 3.5 percent annual rate, consistent with a 2 percent increase in government current expenditures and a 7 percent increase in foreign aid. In short, these assumptions imply an average annual rate of growth of 1.9 percent for the primary sector, 6.2 percent for the secondary sector and 5.5 percent for the tertiary sector.

2/ Table 12 shows the annual financing plan for Government operations only and specifies the amount of nonproject-linked aid required. Table 14 shows the proposed financial plan for the country's total investment program for the period 1980-84, including the amounts of total foreign assistance required.

Table 14: Hypothetical Financing Plan for Total Investment
(in millions of US dollars at current prices)

	<u>1978-79</u>		<u>1980-84</u>		
	<u>Annual</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Annual</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
National savings	57	(61.3)	76	380	(38.6)
<u>Foreign resources:</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>(51.6)</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>(62.4)</u>
Disbursements of foreign loans ^{1/}	24	(25.8)	68	338	(34.5)
Capital grants	23	(25.8)	55	277	(27.9)
Other ^{2/}	-11	(-12.9)	-2	-10	(-1.0)
<u>Total Financing</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Gross Investment</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Government	46	(49.5)	102	510	51.8
Enterprises ^{3/}	42	(45.2)	85	425	43.1
Other	5	(5.4)	10	50	5.1

^{1/} Includes US\$47 million (BuF 4.2 billion) in nonproject-linked aid for financing Government deficit.

^{2/} Includes amortization of foreign loans, trade credits and changes in net foreign assets.

^{3/} Public and private.

110. The amount of external project-linked disbursements (loans and grants) to finance both Government and enterprise investment would have to increase from about US\$54 million in 1979, to US\$100 million by 1981 and US\$175 million by 1984. Up to now, the availability of external financing for investment projects has not constituted a constraint to Burundi's development. This favorable situation is likely to continue, although, as mentioned earlier, Burundi has encountered recently some difficulties in securing sufficient financing for some agricultural projects. External loan commitments (mostly project-linked) have increased from US\$22 million in 1976 to US\$55 million in 1979 and are expected to attain US\$140 million in 1980. Mobilizing the amount of capital grants required to finance the investment program would be relatively more difficult, although they could be replaced to a certain extent by very concessional loans. To facilitate the mobilization of external resources, in particular grants, and the financing of an increased share of project costs, budgetary restraint, considerable improvements in project preparation and execution and a strategy to allocate non project-linked assistance are necessary.

111. The allocation of nonproject-linked aid could be based on a strategy for decentralizing economic resources to the rural areas by means of a series of small programs and projects of simple design (for agricultural, small-scale industry and artisan programs, as well as for the type of infrastructure building (recommended in Chapter III) to be implemented by communes, cooperatives, religious and secular organizations and private entrepreneurs. However, financing these small interventions would imply reducing the currently high 33-percent share of Government participation (including subsidies) in the financing of parastatal investment and reallocating the proceeds either directly or by transferring a portion of taxes to the communes. 1/ This would be a better alternative to further expansion of the parastatal sector through relatively large projects with high economic risks and relatively low rates of return.

E. The Current Account Deficit and its Financing

112. As indicated before, even a drastic slowdown in the growth of domestic demand cannot prevent Burundi's current account deficit from growing rapidly: from an average of US\$36 million during 1978-79 it would shoot up to US\$100 million in 1981 and attain US\$170 million by 1984 (Table 15). As stated earlier, this is largely due to an anticipated deterioration of Burundi's terms of trade. During the period 1980-84, US dollar-denominated export prices are expected to rise at about 4 percent per annum, compared to an annual increase of 13.5 percent in average import prices. The slow growth of export prices reflects the poor world market prospects for coffee prices, which are expected to decline from an average of US\$1.70/lb during 1978-79

1/ The macroeconomic scenario suggests that private and public sector enterprises would require Government financing for as much as 43 percent of their investments during the period 1980-84. This implies that the Government could finance a major decentralization effort to be carried out by the institutions mentioned above.

to an average of US\$1.52/lb during 1981-83 (before rising to US\$1.72/lb in 1984) in nominal terms. 1/ In contrast, US dollar-denominated import prices are expected to rise quickly as a result of inflation in industrialized countries, increases in the prices of petroleum products and in transportation costs, and the expected depreciation of the Burundian currency - which is pegged to the US dollar - with respect to its main European trading partners. 2/ The income effects of this fall in the international terms of trade could be staggering, as per capita income in Burundi might increase by no more than 0.5 percent per annum during the next five years.

113. Even under an optimistic view of current efforts to expand the production of parchment coffee, total exports would increase by at most 55 percent in nominal terms to about US\$165 million by 1984. 3/ In contrast, and despite halving the growth of import volume to 4 and 4.5 percent p.a., expected increases in import prices would more than double the import bill to more than US\$400 million by 1984. Although petroleum products would still represent a small proportion of the total import bill (US\$12 million, or 6 percent in 1979), their growth would nevertheless need to be arrested. 4/ Since OPEC's

1/ According to World Bank forecasts (as of January 1980) for the Guatemalan prime washed variety, spot, New York. Coffee prices are difficult to forecast; any major event such as the 1975 frost in Brazil, which led to a near-quadrupling of world market prices during the period 1975-77, can change dramatically Burundi's prospects. Current World Bank forecasts are significantly lower than those of late 1977, which were used by the Ministry of Planning in the preparation of the 1978-82 Third Five-Year Plan. The difference implies a 23-percent decline in foreign exchange earnings (about US\$44 million in 1978 prices) for the Plan period, enough to finance 16 percent of the Plan's public investment program. The importance of reviewing annually Burundi's medium-term prospects is evident; since 1977, this task has been accomplished with success by the Ministry of Planning.

2/ Since 1975 (except for 1977), average import prices in Burundi increased much faster than the World Bank's international inflation index (the developed countries' c.i.f. US dollar price index of manufactured exports to developing countries). This was mainly due to transport costs and to the depreciation of the Burundi franc vis-a-vis the major European currencies. Almost half of the 28 percent increase of the country's import prices in 1979 is attributable to higher transportation costs caused by higher tariffs and insurance rates and the shift to more costly road transportation. The depreciation of the franc accounted for 5 percentage points and for 3 percentage points of the increase in import prices during 1978 and 1979, respectively.

3/ Assuming an increase in production from 33,000 tons in 1979 to 39,000 tons by 1984.

4/ The import bill for petroleum products does not reflect adequately Burundi's energy consumption, partly because most of Bujumbura's consumption is imported from Zaire in the form of electricity.

major price increases (1973-74), retail prices in real terms of petroleum products in Burundi have risen much less than have international prices of oil in real terms; therefore, although this divergent trend was reversed during the last few years, domestic retail prices could still be increased, partly by raising gradually the current tax level. 1/

114. Restraining the growth of imports implies close coordination of policies on several fronts, particularly government expenditures, the taxation of imports, energy pricing, as well as the exchange rate and interest rates. As most of Burundi's imports originate in Europe, their costs in Burundi francs have increased because this currency has been pegged to the US dollar. In addition, transport costs have gone up considerably. Rather than changing the exchange rate significantly, it would be more appropriate to restrain domestic demand if the Government wants to avoid the risk of fueling inflation further. However, the level of the exchange rate must be kept under constant review, because it will tend to be affected by the reaction of farmers and intermediaries to the expected decline in the profitability of the coffee economy and to the actual pace of import demand.

115. In order to prevent deterioration of its gross international reserves during the period 1980-84, Burundi would require direct balance of payments support in the form of freely available foreign exchange. 2/ If Burundi is to hold a minimum of four months of import coverage, at least US\$110 million in this type of assistance would be required during the entire five-year period (Table 15). With a policy of restraint, this small amount - though essential for Burundi - should be relatively easy to mobilize. Already in 1979-80 Burundi received about US\$8.5 million from the OPEC Fund in this type of assistance. Under the new IMF guidelines, Burundi could draw from this institution up to SDR 138 million (roughly US\$180 million) during a three-year period. Financial support from the IMF would facilitate the formulation and implementation of stabilization policies. Furthermore, a three year program with this institution should enable Burundi to sustain a relatively rapid growth of investment; a medium-term public investment program emphasizing the directly productive sectors and related infrastructure should facilitate an eventual IMF intervention.

1/ Due to high transport costs, gasoline sells for US\$3.20/gallon and diesel for US\$1.85/gallon. However, taxes are relatively low (US\$0.34/gallon on gasoline, US\$0.24 on diesel). Higher taxation on these products could partially substitute for the additional tax on beer consumption recommended earlier.

2/ Commodity assistance for essential imports could constitute a substitute for direct BOP support. This assistance would need to be additional to the funds required to finance the Government (nonproject-linked aid) and project-linked aid to the Government and enterprises.

TABLE 15: A Hypothetical Balance of Payments Scenario
(in millions of US Dollars)

	1978	1979 (P)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Exports (including NFS)	71.4	107.7	107.3	113.2	128.1	149.5	166.8
Coffee	(57.1)	(92.3)	(92.5)	(93.3)	(102.6)	(117.9)	(128.7)
Other exports	(14.3)	(15.4)	(14.8)	(19.9)	(25.5)	(31.6)	(38.1)
Imports (including NFS)	123.4	177.8	217.9	255.5	299.8	351.5	412.2
Transfers (net)	32.7	48.9	58.5	70.1	84.0	100.7	120.7
Factor services (net)	-14.5	-16.7	-21.7	-26.5	-32.2	-39.1	-47.4
Current account balance	-33.8	-37.9	-73.8	-98.7	-119.9	-140.4	-172.1
Capital grants	20.9	25.4	34.1	44.8	54.0	65.1	78.6
o.w. Government	(15.7)	(18.7)	(25.5)	(32.5)	(39.3)	(47.5)	(57.5)
Medium and long-term loans	20.2	29.3	38.4	55.3	66.7	80.4	97.0
o.w. Government, project-linked	(7.8)	(10.2)	(13.4)	(20.3)	(24.6)	(29.7)	(35.9)
non-linked	(0.9)	(4.5)	(5.9)	(7.3)	(9.0)	(11.1)	(13.7)
Amortization of public debt	-2.6	-4.5	-2.4	-3.7	-5.8	-9.6	-13.9
Errors and omissions ^{1/}	-21.4	-7.5	-4.0	-5.5	-8.3	-10.6	-10.7
Change in net reserves (+ = decrease)	+16.7	-4.8	+7.7	+7.8	+13.3	+15.1	+21.1
For reference:							
Net reserves	68.5	73.3	65.6	57.8	44.5	29.4	8.3
Direct BOP support (reserve component)	n.a.	n.a.	-	10.6	28.0	32.5	41.1
Gross reserves	81.3	90.0	82.3	85.1	99.8	117.2	137.2
(import coverage in months)	(7.9)	(6.1)	(4.5)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)

^{1/} Includes foreign trade credits from Burundi on its coffee exports.

116. In view of its current poverty and limited prospects for the medium term, Burundi should limit to a minimum its borrowing on commercial terms. 1/ Even if current government plans to reduce commercial borrowing to only 3.5 percent (US\$34 million) of total commitments (US\$940 million) for 1980-84 are implemented, Burundi's debt service ratio would increase from about 5 percent in 1978-79 to about 13 percent in 1984. To reduce this ratio by shifting even more to concessionary borrowing and to grant financing would be more prudent because of the vulnerability of the economy and the low per capita income of its population.

F. The Price System and the Policy-Making Framework

117. We have sketched above the macroeconomic frame to support a policy of regional development as well as to cope with inflationary pressures. As shown by the experience of a number of industrialized countries as well as developing ones, attempts at maintaining an investment momentum and economic growth often implies accepting a relatively high level of inflation. This will probably be the case for Burundi, too. Despite the slowdown in domestic demand discussed above, the money supply would probably still grow at a rate sufficiently high so as to induce inflationary pressures, even if inflation in Burundi's main European trading partners and energy and transport costs were to abate significantly during the next few years. 2/

118. The experience of these countries seems to show also that in order to prevent the build-up of a cumulative process of resource misallocation often bred by inflation, the price structure - in its largest sense - needs to be frequently readjusted upwards (in particular, the prices of basic cash and foodcrop and fuel products, public utility tariffs, interest rates, housing rents and the exchange rate) and markets rendered more competitive. Although a significant share of Burundi's production never reaches the market and although the urban sector remains small, distortions in the allocation of resources take place when price policies are defined to suppress inflation

1/ During the period 1977-79, about 8 percent of loan commitments to finance parastatal investments were from private banks and suppliers credits.

2/ Table 16 suggests the important role of monetary policy in counteracting, through the adequate expansion of domestic credit, the recessionary forces stemming from the expected medium term decline in the net foreign asset position of the country.

TABLE 16: Hypothetical Consolidated Banking System Accounts
(in billions of Burundi Francs)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980-84	
								Amount	% share
				<u>Annual Changes</u>					
Money	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.4	13.3	100.0
Currency in circulation	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.9)		
Demand deposits	(-0.4)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.5)		
Quasi money	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	3.1	23.3
Other liabilities	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	12.8
<u>Total</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>136.1</u>
Foreign assets (net)	-1.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.9	-5.9	-44.4
Claims on government (net)	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.5	13.4	100.8
Claims on private sector (net) ^{1/2/}	3.1	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	10.6	79.7
								<u>Average Annual</u>	
								<u>Growth Rate</u>	
								<u>1980-84</u>	
								<u>(in %)</u>	
Money	8.8	10.3	12.7	14.8	17.3	20.2	23.6	+18.0	
Currency in circulation	(4.5)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(8.2)	(9.6)	(11.2)	(13.1)	(+18.5)	
Demand deposits	(4.3)	(4.7)	(5.7)	(6.6)	(7.7)	(9.0)	(10.5)	(+17.4)	
Quasi money	1.5	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.4	+18.6	
Other liabilities	3.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.6	+ 6.1	
<u>Total</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>31.0</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>+15.3</u>	
Foreign assets (net)	6.2	6.6	5.9	5.2	4.0	2.6	0.7	-36.2	
Claims on government (net)	1.6	3.3	6.0	8.1	10.6	13.2	16.7	+38.3	
Claims on private sector (net)	5.8	7.6	8.8	10.4	12.5	15.2	18.2	+19.1	
GDP	56.1	73.3	90.4	103.7	119.9	139.4	161.7	+17.1	
<u>For reference:</u>				<u>(percentage of GDP)</u>				<u>Average 1975-77</u>	
Money	15.7	14.9	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	13.6	
Quasi-money	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.1	
Other liabilities	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.1	

1/ Includes public sector enterprises.

2/ Includes foreign trade credits.

through administrative controls rather than to reflect shifting demand and supply forces (induced by inflation itself or by specific scarcities). 1/

119. Rather than refining the price control system (as in February 1978, when the "uniform" mark-up on imported goods was changed into one based on a number of import categories), more flexibility should be introduced by liberalizing prices gradually and fostering competition in the domestic market. In addition, an interest rate structure with positive real interest rates should be put in place. Furthermore, electricity and water tariffs should be readjusted upwards more frequently, since, up to recently, they had not changed for several years.

120. In order to implement a policy of gradual liberalization, the Government requires a continuous flow of information so as to permit quick responses to the economic distortions bred by high inflation, such as the shifting of profits to relatively non-productive sectors like commerce. However, despite the preponderant role of the public sector in the economy, Burundi's institutional set-up remains fragmented, particularly with respect to the circulation of information and the coordination of decisions.

121. Although efforts to develop a national private sector should be given priority, at this critical juncture Burundi should -- as in developing the rural areas -- utilize fully whatever national and foreign private entrepreneurship is available to the country. In defining a strategy in this field, the limited scope for expanding Government expenditures, as well as the limited scope for further development of relatively large-scale industrial plants (which stems from the small size of the domestic market and the high costs and lack of reliability of international transportation to and from

1/ For example, during the cement shortage of 1978-79, a dual system of prices developed; an official one with a fixed price (set by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce) applied only to government contracts and to privileged buyers; a higher price for others reflecting scarcity was paid by some construction companies. When supply conditions improved in 1979, the highest import price for cement during the crisis was set as the new fixed price by the Ministry, implying additional profits for the import and distribution agencies, and despite the fact that the average price for cement imported from Zaire and Zambia was lower than the official price. Similarly, the government's pricing policy for imported and locally manufactured goods (based on mark-up percentage on the c.i.f. value and on production cost respectively) encourages imports of expensive products and falsification of import bills (at higher prices), as well as high cost local production. Finally, since their establishment in 1977, rent controls in Bujumbura (now abolished) have led to a proliferation of illegal rental arrangements and discouraged house construction.

Burundi), should be taken into consideration. Local entrepreneurship could be encouraged by promoting the artisan/small-scale sector (catering to the domestic market and relying on indigenous raw materials), and the local construction industry. However, this presupposes that the public sector would not monopolize markets where private initiative exists and that successful private ventures would remain private. Furthermore, to compensate for the lack of an important group of national entrepreneurs as well as to encourage the development of such a group, the following actions may be appropriate:

- (a) As in the case of the agricultural policy making process, the different groups involved could be periodically consulted so as to avoid the building up of distortions requiring violent adjustments in the price system.
- (b) Responsibility for drawing up policy recommendations on a periodic basis (for example, every six months) could be assigned to a small technical secretariat (perhaps located in the Ministry of Planning), exclusively entrusted with this task.
- (c) The role of the commercial banking system in the financing of the parastatal sector could be increased (as an alternative to Government budgetary financing), and, if necessary, technical assistance provided to assist the banks in assessing the profitability of projects and in recommending to their clients measures for improving management.
- (d) The role of the Central Government (the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce) and that of its financial intermediaries (BNDE, CAMOFI and the Burundian-Libyan Holding Co.) in the promotion and evaluation of industrial projects could be more clearly defined and their capabilities strengthened; financial and institutional support to the artisan/small-scale sector could be increased.
- (e) The dialogue between the private and parastatal sector could be reinforced, as could the development of joint in-service training programs.
- (f) Greater private sector participation in the equity and/or management of selected parastatals could be envisaged and a clear policy defined in this area.
- (g) The commercial sector could be made more competitive by eliminating government or private sector monopolies.

122. If world market prices for coffee in real terms turn out to be higher in the medium term than currently forecast, the Government's margin of action will increase and some of the measures discussed earlier, in particular the

imposition of additional taxation as well as the slowdown of government expenditures could be reduced in scope or introduced more gradually. This matter must be under constant review, in particular through the annual revision of the medium-term macro-economic framework. However, the thrust of the policies outlined above would still remain valid, as they are based on the long-term objectives of decentralizing economic resources and decision-making, improving the efficiency of resource use, and making Burundi less vulnerable to developments outside its control, all of which should contribute to a sustained development of its economy.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Section I: Population Statistics</u>
1.1	Population by Province, 1970-79
1.2	Population by Sex and Province, 1979
1.3	Population by Age and Sex, 1971, 1975 and 1978
1.4	Density of Population and Number of Communes and Collines, 1979
1.5	Average Number of Persons per Household and Persons and Households per Rugo, by Province, 1979
	<u>Section II: National Accounts Statistics</u>
2.1	Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Origin in Current Prices, 1970-79
2.2	Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Origin in 1970 Prices, 1970-79
2.3	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product in Current Market Prices, 1970-79
2.4	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product in 1970 Prices, 1970-79
2.5	Annual Growth of Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product in 1970 Prices, 1971-79
2.6	Price Deflators for Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product in 1970 Market Prices, 1971-79
2.7	Macroeconomic Framework in 1970 Prices, 1970-79
2.8	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Sector, 1970-79
2.9	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Source and Sector, 1970-79
	<u>Section III: Balance of Payments Statistics</u>
3.1	Balance of Payments, 1970-79 (in Burundi Francs)
3.2	Summary Balance of Payments, 1970-79 (in U.S. Dollars)
3.3	Value of Exports by Major Commodities, 1970-79
3.4	Volume of Exports by Major Commodities, 1970-79
3.5	Unit Value of Exports by Major Commodities, 1970-79
3.6	Unit Price Indices and Quantum Indices for Major Export Commodities, 1971-79
3.7	Exports by Country of Destination, 1970-78
3.8	Value of Imports by End Use, 1970-79 (in Burundi Francs)
3.9	Value of Imports by End Use, 1970-79 (in percentages)
3.10	Volume of Imports by End Use, 1970-79
3.11	Value of Selected Imports, 1970-79
3.12	Volume of Selected Imports, 1970-79
3.13	Imports by Country of Origin, 1970-78
3.14	Export and Import Price Indices, 1970-79
3.15	Service Transactions, 1970-79
3.16	Current Transfers, 1970-79
3.17	Capital Movements, 1970-79
3.18	Net International Reserves, 1970-79
3.19	Imports of Petroleum Products, 1973-79

Table No.

Section III: Balance of Payments Statistics (cont.)

- 3.20 Import Prices of Petroleum Products, 1973-80
- 3.21 Retail Prices of Petroleum Products, 1973-80
- 3.22 Import and Retail Price Indices for Petroleum Products, 1973-80

Section IV: External Debt Statistics

- 4.1 External Public Debt Outstanding Including Undisbursed, as of December 31, 1979
- 4.2 Service Payments, Commitments, Disbursements and Outstanding Amounts of External Public Debt, Actual and Projected, as of December 31, 1979
- 4.3 Financial Flows from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Members and Multilateral Organizations, 1970-77
- 4.4 Technical Assistance (Technical Cooperation Grants) from DAC Members and Multilateral Organizations, 1970-77

Section V: Public Finance Statistics

- 5.1 Consolidated Statement of Government Finances, 1970-79
- 5.2 Treasury Operations, 1970-79
- 5.3 Ordinary Budget Revenues, 1970-79
- 5.4 Ordinary Budget Expenditures, Functional Classification, 1970-79
- 5.5 Ordinary Budget Expenditures, Economic Classification, 1970-79
- 5.6 Ordinary Budget Expenditures in Real Terms, Economic Classification, 1970-79
- 5.7 Extraordinary Budget Expenditures, 1970-79

Section VI: Monetary Statistics

- 6.1 Monetary Survey, 1970-79
- 6.2 Monetary Survey, Annual Changes, 1970-79
- 6.3 Summary Accounts of the Bank of the Republic of Burundi, 1972-79
- 6.4 Summary Accounts of the Commercial Banks, 1972-79
- 6.5 Summary Accounts of Other Financial Institutions, 1972-79
- 6.6 Distribution of Banking Credits by Use, 1972-79
- 6.7 Maximum Interest Rates for Commercial Bank Deposits, 1979
- 6.8 Maximum Interest Rates for Commercial Bank Lending
- 6.9 Maximum Interest Rates for Lending by the Development Bank (BNDE), 1979

Section VII: Agricultural Statistics

- 7.1 Production of Major Foodcrops by Crop Year, 1969/70 - 1978/79
- 7.2 Production of Major Foodcrops by Calendar Year, 1970-77
- 7.3 Area Planted in Major Foodcrops by Crop Year, 1969/70-1977/78

Table No.

Section VII: Agricultural Statistics (cont.)

- 7.4 Yields of Major Foodcrops by Crop Year, 1969/70 - 1977/78
- 7.5 Producer Prices, 1970/71 - 1978/79
- 7.6 Fertilizer Imports, 1970-79
- 7.7 Production of Parchment Coffee by Province, 1970 and 1974-78
- 7.8 Production and Price of Coffee by Crop Year, 1970/71 - 1979/80
- 7.9 Export of Coffee by Calendar Year, 1970-78
- 7.10 Cost Components of Sliding Scale for Coffee Prices, 1973/74 - 1979/80
- 7.11 Distribution of Arabica Coffee Export Earnings, 1973/74 - 1978/79
- 7.12 Cotton Production and Exports, 1970-79
- 7.13 Cost Components of First Quality Cotton Fiber Export Price, 1972-78
- 7.14 Value and Volume of Fishing, 1970-79
- 7.15 Livestock Population, 1970-78

Section VIII: Industrial Production and Energy Statistics

- 8.1 Industrial Production, 1970 - 79
- 8.2 Production Indices, 1971-79
- 8.3 Consumption of Petroleum Products, 1973-78
- 8.4 Consumption of Electricity, 1970-78

Section IX: Prices

- 9.1 Price Indices, 1971-79
- 9.2 Consumer Price Index for Civil Servants in Bujumbura, 1971-79
- 9.3 Market Prices of Some Basic Items in Bujumbura, 1970-79
- 9.4 Market Prices of Some Basic Items in Gitega, 1974-79
- 9.5 Market Prices of Some Basic Items in Ngozi, 1977-79
- 9.6 Prices of Some Basic Foods in Bujumbura, Gitega, and Ngozi, October 1978 and October 1979
- 9.7 Price Index for Foodcrops, 1971-79

1/

Table 1.1: BURUNDI: Population by Province, 1970-79
(in thousands)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate 1970-79</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate 1978-79</u>
Bubanza	220.0	223.7	257.4	234.8	248.4	262.8	278.1	294.2	311.3	329.1	4.5	5.8
Bujumbura	330.0	335.6	447.2	352.0	368.2	385.1	402.8	421.4	440.8	460.3	3.8	4.6
Bururi	380.0	386.0	331.0	405.6	413.7	422.0	430.4	439.0	447.8	457.5	2.1	2.0
Gitega	590.0	560.0	600.9	629.8	638.0	646.3	654.7	663.2	671.8	683.0	1.6	1.3
Muramvya	390.0	396.6	273.7	416.3	410.1	403.9	397.8	391.9	386.0	380.3	-0.3	-1.5
Muyinga	420.0	427.1	496.4	448.3	463.1	478.4	494.2	510.5	527.3	546.4	3.0	3.3
Ngozi	680.0	691.5	756.6	725.9	733.2	740.5	747.9	755.4	762.9	773.3	1.4	1.0
Ruyigi	340.0	345.8	306.9	362.8	367.5	372.3	377.1	382.0	387.0	392.0	1.6	1.3
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,350.0</u>	<u>3,366.3</u>	<u>3,407.1</u>	<u>3,575.5</u>	<u>3,647.0</u>	<u>3,719.9</u>	<u>3,794.3</u>	<u>3,870.2</u>	<u>3,947.6</u>	<u>4,021.9</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.0</u>

1/
1979 data consist of provisional census results; earlier data based on 1970-71 demographic survey.

Source: Département des Etudes et Statistiques (Ministère du Plan),
Bureau Central de Recensement (Ministère de l'Intérieur) and mission estimates.

Table 1.2: BURUNDI: Population by Sex and Province, 1979
(in thousands)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bubanza	164.0	49.8	165.0	50.2	329.1
Bujumbura	238.5	51.8	221.8	48.2	460.3
Bururi	222.1	48.5	235.4	51.5	457.5
Gitega	323.0	47.3	360.0	52.7	683.0
Muramvya	183.5	48.2	196.8	51.8	380.3
Muyinga	256.4	46.9	290.0	53.1	546.4
Ngozi	369.4	47.8	404.0	52.2	773.3
Ruyigi	187.7	47.9	204.3	52.1	392.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,944.6</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>2,077.3</u>	<u>51.6</u>	<u>4,021.9</u>
<u>For reference:</u>					
Bujumbura (city)	78.5	55.7	62.5	44.3	141.0

Source: "Résultats Provisoires du Recensement Général de la Population",
Bureau Central de Recensement (Ministère de l'Intérieur).

Table 1.3: BURUNDI: Population by Age and Sex: 1971, 1975 and 1978
(in percentages)

Age	1 9 7 1			1 9 7 5			1 9 7 8		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	8.4	7.9	16.4	8.5	8.2	16.7	8.2	8.3	16.5
5 - 9	7.1	7.5	14.6	6.9	7.3	14.2	7.0	6.9	13.9
10 - 14	6.7	7.1	13.8	6.6	6.6	13.2	6.2	6.2	12.4
15 - 19	5.4	5.3	10.7	5.2	5.5	10.7	5.8	6.4	12.2
20 - 29	7.1	8.1	15.2	6.5	7.7	14.3	7.5	8.5	16.0
30 - 39	6.1	6.6	12.7	5.7	6.6	12.3	4.3	5.2	9.5
40 - 49	4.2	4.6	8.7	4.1	4.7	8.8	3.4	4.1	7.5
50 - 59	2.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	3.3	5.8	2.5	3.0	5.5
60 - 69	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	1.6	2.3	3.9
70 +	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.6
<u>Total</u>	<u>48.1</u>	<u>51.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>47.6</u>	<u>52.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>47.9</u>	<u>52.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Sources: "Enquête Démographique Burundi", 1970-71
World Health Organization, 1975
"Recensement Pilote", 1978

Table 1.4: BURUNDI: Density of Population and Number of Communes and Collines, 1979

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u> ('000)	<u>Area</u> (km ²)	<u>Density</u> (Persons/km ²)	<u>Number of Communes</u>	<u>Number of Collines</u>
Bubanza	329.1	2,670	123.2	5	142
Bujumbura	460.3	1,253	367.4	8	176
Bururi	457.5	4,678	97.8	11	285
Gitega	683.0	3,326	205.3	11	383
Muramvya	380.3	1,510	251.9	9	227
Muyinga	546.4	3,495	156.3	10	338
Ngozi	773.3	2,592	298.3	15	542
Ruyigi	392.0	5,444	72.0	10	367
<u>BURUNDI</u>	<u>4,021.9</u>	<u>24,968</u> 1/	<u>161.1</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>2,460</u>

1/ Area of Lake Tanganyika excluded.

Source: Département des Etudes et Statistiques (Ministère du Plan) and Bureau Central de Recensement (Ministère de l'Intérieur).

Table 1.5: BURUNDI: Average Number of Persons per Household and Persons and Households per Rugo by Province, 1979

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Number of Rugos</u>	<u>Number of Persons per Household</u>	<u>Number of Households per Rugo</u>	<u>Number of Persons per Rugo</u>
Bubanza	329,060	69,280	53,400	4.7	1.3	6.2
Bujumbura	460,310	67,520	49,440	6.8	1.4	9.3
Bururi	457,510	93,380	66,970	4.9	1.4	6.8
Gitega	682,990	154,130	104,150	4.4	1.5	6.6
Muramvya	380,320	80,470	47,240	4.7	1.7	8.1
Muyinga	546,390	130,840	106,200	4.2	1.2	5.1
Ngozi	773,330	173,800	131,910	4.2	1.3	5.9
Ruyigi	392,000	87,540	67,170	4.4	1.3	5.8
<u>BURUNDI</u>	<u>4,021,910</u>	<u>856,860</u>	<u>626,480</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>
<u>For reference:</u>						
Bujumbura (city)	141,040	28,020	11,590	4.7	2.4	12.2

Source: "Résultats Provisoires du Recensement Général de la Population", Bureau Central de Recensement (Ministère de l'Intérieur).

Table 2.1: BURUNDI: Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Origin in Current Prices, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (P)
<u>Primary Sector</u>	<u>13,568.0</u>	<u>13,938.8</u>	<u>12,782.1</u>	<u>15,050.2</u>	<u>16,178.9</u>	<u>19,754.1</u>	<u>22,443.0</u>	<u>26,348.9</u>	<u>27,928.9</u>	<u>36,046.6</u>
Agriculture-foodcrops	11,130.5	11,480.6	10,499.2	12,333.2	12,717.4	16,170.2	17,781.3	20,362.1	21,109.8	27,632.0
Agriculture-export crops	1,083.3	1,024.1	764.9	987.3	1,435.5	1,057.5	1,547.2	2,264.3	2,953.6	3,416.4
Livestock	771.3	803.7	893.4	1,008.0	1,172.8	1,337.7	1,753.3	1,550.9	2,234.0	2,912.8
Fishing	79.7	99.5	48.3	79.3	115.0	112.2	278.4	201.6	262.4	286.3
Forestry	503.2	530.9	576.3	642.4	738.2	1,076.5	1,082.8	1,970.0	1,369.1	1,799.1
<u>Secondary Sector</u>	<u>1,858.9</u>	<u>1,993.9</u>	<u>2,138.0</u>	<u>2,430.5</u>	<u>2,860.6</u>	<u>3,341.8</u>	<u>4,590.3</u>	<u>4,870.6</u>	<u>7,717.7</u>	<u>9,906.4</u>
Agroindustry	61.0	67.1	57.4	66.0	91.7	65.8	112.5	102.5	175.6	248.3
Food processing	947.3	1,060.6	1,158.4	1,431.6	1,628.8	1,418.2	2,612.3	1,876.4	3,457.8	4,616.9
Handicrafts and leather	78.0	99.1	89.9	100.2	111.2	107.5	166.8	178.6	253.4	339.6
Mining and energy 1/	63.9	68.1	79.4	88.8	99.8	126.6	135.0	119.6	199.6	308.7
Other industries	259.2	290.6	323.2	326.4	400.4	636.3	557.7	865.8	772.4	1,134.6
Construction	449.5	408.4	429.7	417.5	528.7	987.4	1,006.0	1,727.7	2,858.9	3,258.3
<u>Tertiary Sector</u>	<u>4,455.0</u>	<u>4,725.4</u>	<u>5,131.2</u>	<u>5,302.4</u>	<u>6,242.3</u>	<u>7,371.2</u>	<u>9,707.4</u>	<u>11,328.2</u>	<u>14,323.3</u>	<u>19,755.6</u>
Transport and communications	238.4	277.4	375.0	313.9	393.8	439.3	679.4	1,028.8	1,113.5	2,019.8
Commerce	1,581.8	1,763.4	1,984.4	1,949.5	2,328.1	2,946.1	3,518.5	4,672.2	4,858.9	5,564.7
Other private services	736.0	686.3	710.4	697.0	831.9	1,053.7	1,127.3	1,590.1	1,644.0	2,495.0
Public services	802.9	819.9	818.3	1,008.8	1,190.5	1,238.8	1,765.4	1,829.5	2,809.1	3,763.6
Private nonprofit institutions	453.2	472.6	483.1	506.4	526.2	628.3	1,058.9	1,071.6	1,846.6	2,413.2
Foreign aid	642.7	705.5	760.0	826.8	971.8	1,065.0	1,557.9	1,136.0	2,051.2	2,713.0
<u>GDP at Factor Cost</u>	<u>19,881.9</u>	<u>20,658.1</u>	<u>20,051.3</u>	<u>22,783.1</u>	<u>25,281.8</u>	<u>30,467.1</u>	<u>36,740.7</u>	<u>42,547.7</u>	<u>49,969.9</u>	<u>65,708.6</u>
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,593.8	1,437.1	1,504.7	1,664.2	1,995.3	2,204.6	3,172.8	6,378.5	6,109.6	7,682.4
<u>GDP at Market Prices</u>	<u>21,475.7</u>	<u>22,095.2</u>	<u>21,556.0</u>	<u>24,447.3</u>	<u>27,277.1</u>	<u>32,671.7</u>	<u>39,913.5</u>	<u>48,926.2</u>	<u>56,079.5</u>	<u>73,391.0</u>

1/ Includes mineral processing

(P)=Provisional

Source: Ministère du Plan

Table 2.2: BURUNDI : Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Origin in 1970 Prices, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979 (P)</u>
Primary Sector	<u>13,568.0</u>	<u>14,047.1</u>	<u>12,589.9</u>	<u>14,142.2</u>	<u>13,563.9</u>	<u>14,224.5</u>	<u>14,770.3</u>	<u>14,921.8</u>	<u>15,336.6</u>	<u>15,712.7</u>
Agriculture-foodcrops	11,130.5	11,400.8	10,263.1	11,646.1	10,686.9	11,798.3	12,022.5	12,238.9	12,410.3	12,646.0
Agriculture-export crops	1,083.3	1,234.9	950.5	1,054.7	1,374.1	843.0	1,091.7	995.3	1,243.1	1,372.4
Livestock	771.3	791.0	810.0	840.0	870.0	906.3	932.6	956.8	971.2	985.8
Fishing	79.7	97.9	43.8	66.1	85.3	114.2	148.1	142.7	115.2	97.9
Forestry	503.2	522.5	522.5	535.3	547.6	563.0	575.4	588.1	596.9	610.6
Secondary Sector	<u>1,858.9</u>	<u>1,962.4</u>	<u>1,938.3</u>	<u>2,025.4</u>	<u>2,122.0</u>	<u>2,136.7</u>	<u>2,447.3</u>	<u>3,012.5</u>	<u>3,387.9</u>	<u>3,476.6</u>
Agroindustry	61.0	66.0	52.0	55.0	68.0	55.8	59.3	64.7	77.1	85.1
Food processing	947.3	1,043.9	1,050.2	1,193.0	1,208.3	1,218.0	1,389.0	1,406.3	1,517.8	1,606.8
Handcrafts and leather	78.0	97.5	81.5	83.5	82.5	73.1	88.2	99.6	111.3	116.3
Mining and energy ^{1/}	63.9	67.0	72.0	74.0	74.0	69.4	71.3	77.5	87.6	105.8
Other industries	259.2	286.0	293.0	272.0	297.0	310.2	295.9	318.2	339.1	385.3
Construction	449.5	402.0	389.6	347.9	392.2	410.2	543.6	1,046.2	1,255.0	1,177.3
Tertiary Sector	<u>4,455.0</u>	<u>4,653.6</u>	<u>4,652.6</u>	<u>4,418.1</u>	<u>4,633.8</u>	<u>4,598.2</u>	<u>5,204.7</u>	<u>5,796.3</u>	<u>6,243.7</u>	<u>6,128.9</u>
Transport and communications	238.4	273.0	340.0	261.0	292.1	381.0	361.4	427.1	488.8	608.5
Commerce	1,581.8	1,735.6	1,799.1	1,624.6	1,727.8	1,560.1	1,915.7	2,060.2	2,124.0	1,777.1
Other private services	736.0	675.8	644.1	580.8	617.9	607.0	599.1	663.2	721.7	752.5
Public services	802.9	807.0	742.4	840.7	883.9	924.6	938.5	1,120.6	1,222.7	1,260.8
Private nonprofit institutions	453.2	465.2	438.0	422.0	391.1	468.9	562.7	675.2	776.5	830.0
Foreign aid	642.7	697.0	689.0	689.0	721.0	656.6	827.3	850.0	910.0	900.0
GDP at Factor Cost	<u>19,881.9</u>	<u>20,663.1</u>	<u>19,180.8</u>	<u>20,585.7</u>	<u>20,319.7</u>	<u>20,959.7</u>	<u>22,422.3</u>	<u>23,730.6</u>	<u>24,968.2</u>	<u>25,318.2</u>
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,593.8	1,437.3	1,492.3	1,575.5	1,598.8	1,227.0	1,930.0	2,961.3	3,071.5	3,024.6
GDP at Market Prices	<u>21,475.7</u>	<u>22,100.4</u>	<u>20,673.1</u>	<u>22,161.2</u>	<u>21,918.5</u>	<u>22,186.7</u>	<u>24,352.3</u>	<u>26,691.9</u>	<u>28,039.7</u>	<u>28,342.8</u>

^{1/} Includes mineral processing

(P) = Provisional

Source: Ministère du Plan

Table 2.3: BURUNDI: Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product in Current Market Prices, 1970-79

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (P)
	(in millions of Burundi Francs)									
<u>Gross Domestic Expenditure</u>	21,673.7	23,454.2	22,277.4	25,011.5	28,848.8	36,227.7	41,054.3	48,776.3	60,758.0	79,608.8
<u>Consumption</u>	20,711.4	21,771.1	21,590.8	23,717.8	26,414.8	33,714.7	37,539.3	43,258.9	53,048.9	70,575.7
Private	18,636.0	19,339.4	18,799.9	20,896.8	22,993.6	29,886.5	32,052.4	37,594.4	45,263.9	58,897.2
Public	2,075.4	2,431.7	2,790.9	2,821.0	3,421.2	3,828.2	5,486.9	5,664.5	7,785.0	11,678.5
<u>Investment</u>	962.3	1,683.1	686.6	1,293.7	2,434.0	2,513.0	3,515.0	5,517.4	7,709.1	9,033.1
Gross fixed capital formation	848.9	1,121.5	1,137.1	1,391.8	1,767.9	3,069.0	3,515.0	5,517.4	7,709.1	9,033.1
Private	(304.3)	(414.7)	(354.9)	(316.9)	(347.5)	(524.2)	(514.4)	(596.7)	(662.7)	(710.0)
Public ^{1/}	(544.6)	(706.8)	(782.2)	(1,074.9)	(1,420.4)	(2,544.8)	(3,000.6)	(4,920.7)	(7,046.4)	(8,323.1)
Change in coffee stocks ^{2/}	113.4	561.6	-450.5	-98.1	666.1	-556.0	-	-	-	-
<u>Resource Balance</u>	-197.9	-1,269.0	-721.4	-564.2	-1,571.7	-3,556.0	-1,140.8	149.9	-4,678.5	-6,217.8
Exports of goods and NFS	2,270.2	1,866.3	2,534.1	2,683.0	2,651.9	2,743.6	5,308.8	8,670.8	6,429.9	9,781.9
Imports of goods and NFS	2,468.1	3,135.3	3,255.5	3,247.2	4,223.6	6,299.6	6,449.6	8,520.9	11,108.4	15,999.7
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	21,475.7	22,095.2	21,556.0	24,447.3	27,277.1	32,671.7	39,913.5	48,926.2	56,079.5	73,391.0
Net factor income from abroad	-651.8	-794.1	-997.3	-668.8	-708.0	-680.8	-971.4	-1,231.2	-1,301.4	-1,500.0
<u>Gross National Product</u>	20,823.9	21,301.1	20,558.7	23,778.5	26,569.1	31,990.9	38,942.1	47,695.0	54,778.1	71,891.0
Domestic savings	764.3	324.1	-34.8	729.9	862.3	-1,043.0	2,374.2	5,667.3	3,030.6	2,815.3
National savings ^{3/}	112.5	470.0	-1,032.1	61.1	154.3	-1,723.8	1,402.8	4,436.1	1,729.2	1,315.3
	(in percentage of GDP)									
Consumption	96.4	98.6	100.2	97.0	96.8	103.2	94.1	88.4	94.6	96.1
Investment	4.5	7.6	3.2	5.3	8.9	7.7	8.8	11.3	13.7	12.3
Exports of goods and NFS	10.6	5.7	11.8	11.0	9.7	8.4	13.3	17.7	11.5	13.3
Imports of goods and NFS	11.5	14.2	15.1	13.3	15.5	19.3	16.2	17.4	19.8	21.8
Domestic savings	3.6	1.5	-10.2	3.0	3.2	-3.2	5.9	11.6	5.4	3.8
Resource balance as % of investment	-20.6	-75.4	-105.1	-43.6	-64.5	-141.9	-32.5	2.7	-84.8	-68.8
National savings as % of GNP	0.5	2.2	-5.0	0.3	0.6	-5.4	3.6	9.3	3.2	1.8

^{1/} Includes investment by Government and public corporations.

^{2/} Ministry of Planning statistics indicate no changes since 1975.

^{3/} Gross national product minus consumption.

(P) = Provisional

Source: Ministère du Plan.

Table 2.4: BURUNDI: Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product in 1970 Prices, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (P)
<u>Gross Domestic Expenditure</u>	<u>21,673.7</u>	<u>22,851.8</u>	<u>20,764.0</u>	<u>22,337.7</u>	<u>22,447.6</u>	<u>23,091.6</u>	<u>25,411.0</u>	<u>28,857.9</u>	<u>29,804.1</u>	<u>30,273.1</u>
<u>Consumption</u>	<u>20,711.4</u>	<u>21,118.8</u>	<u>20,230.9</u>	<u>21,251.1</u>	<u>20,612.4</u>	<u>21,765.0</u>	<u>23,429.6</u>	<u>25,947.9</u>	<u>26,457.0</u>	<u>27,124.6</u>
Private	18,636.0	18,907.6	17,887.6	18,979.8	18,307.0	19,436.4	20,462.1	23,069.6	23,266.4	23,412.4
Public	2,075.4	2,211.2	2,343.3	2,271.3	2,305.4	2,328.6	2,967.5	2,878.3	3,190.6	3,712.2
<u>Investment</u>	<u>962.3</u>	<u>1,733.0</u>	<u>533.1</u>	<u>1,086.6</u>	<u>1,835.2</u>	<u>1,326.6</u>	<u>1,981.4</u>	<u>2,910.0</u>	<u>3,347.1</u>	<u>3,148.5</u>
Gross fixed capital formation	848.9	1,069.2	1,020.7	1,177.4	1,256.5	1,878.2	1,981.4	2,910.0	3,347.1	3,148.5
Private	(304.3)	(395.3)	(318.6)	(268.1)	(247.0)	(320.8)	(290.0)	(314.7)	(287.4)	(247.5)
Public ^{1/}	(544.6)	(673.8)	(702.2)	(909.4)	(1,009.5)	(1,577.4)	(1,691.4)	(2,595.3)	(3,059.7)	(2,901.0)
Change in coffee stocks	113.4	663.8	-487.6	-90.8	578.7	-551.6	-	-	-	-
<u>Resource Balance</u>	<u>-197.9</u>	<u>-748.4</u>	<u>-90.9</u>	<u>-176.5</u>	<u>-529.1</u>	<u>-904.9</u>	<u>1,058.7</u>	<u>-2,166.0</u>	<u>-1,764.4</u>	<u>-1,930.3</u>
Exports of goods and NFS	2,270.2	2,212.2	2,742.4	2,483.0	2,303.6	2,721.8	2,330.5	1,990.5	2,713.0	3,091.6
Imports of goods and NFS	2,468.1	2,960.6	2,833.3	2,659.5	2,832.7	3,626.7	3,389.2	4,156.5	4,477.4	5,021.9
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	<u>21,475.7</u>	<u>22,100.4</u>	<u>20,673.1</u>	<u>22,161.2</u>	<u>21,918.5</u>	<u>22,186.7</u>	<u>24,352.3</u>	<u>26,691.9</u>	<u>28,039.7</u>	<u>28,342.8</u>
Net factor income from abroad	-651.8	-749.9	-868.0	-547.7	-474.8	-391.9	-510.5	-600.6	-524.5	-470.8
<u>Gross National Product</u>	<u>20,823.9</u>	<u>21,350.5</u>	<u>19,805.1</u>	<u>21,613.5</u>	<u>21,443.7</u>	<u>21,794.8</u>	<u>23,841.8</u>	<u>26,091.3</u>	<u>27,515.2</u>	<u>27,872.0</u>
Domestic Savings	764.3	981.6	442.2	910.1	1,306.1	421.7	922.7	744.0	1,582.7	1,218.2
National Savings ^{2/}	112.5	231.7	-425.8	362.4	831.3	29.0	412.2	143.4	1,058.2	747.4

^{1/} Includes investment by Government and public corporations.

^{2/} Gross national product minus consumption.

(P) = Provisional

Source: Ministère du Plan.

Table 2.5: BURUNDI: Annual Growth of Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product in 1970 Prices, 1971-79

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979 (P)</u>
<u>Gross Domestic Expenditure</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>-9.1</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Consumption	2.0	-4.2	5.0	-3.0	5.6	7.6	10.7	2.0	2.5
Private	(1.5)	(-5.4)	(6.1)	(-3.5)	(6.2)	(5.3)	(12.7)	(0.9)	(0.6)
Public	(6.5)	(6.0)	(-3.1)	(1.5)	(1.0)	(27.4)	(-3.0)	(10.9)	(16.3)
Gross fixed capital formation	26.0	-4.5	15.4	6.7	49.5	5.5	46.9	15.0	(-15.9)
Private	(29.9)	(-19.4)	(-15.9)	(-7.9)	(29.9)	(-9.6)	(8.5)	(-8.7)	(-13.9)
Public	(23.7)	(4.2)	(29.5)	(11.0)	(56.3)	(7.2)	(53.4)	(17.9)	(-5.2)
Exports of goods and NFS	-2.6	24.0	-9.5	-7.2	18.2	-14.4	-14.6	36.3	14.0
Imports of goods and NFS	20.0	-4.3	-6.1	6.5	28.0	6.5	22.6	7.7	12.2
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>-6.5</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>-1.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Net factor income from abroad	-15.1	-15.7	36.9	13.3	17.5	-30.3	17.6	-12.7	-10.2
<u>Gross National Product</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>-7.2</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>-0.8</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>

(P) = Provisional
 Source: Table 2.3

Table 2.6: BURUNDI: Price Deflators for Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product
in 1970 Market Prices, 1971-79
(1970 = 100)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979(P)</u>
<u>Gross Domestic Expenditure</u>	<u>102.6</u>	<u>107.3</u>	<u>112.0</u>	<u>128.5</u>	<u>156.9</u>	<u>161.6</u>	<u>169.0</u>	<u>203.9</u>	<u>263.0</u>
Consumption	103.1	106.7	111.6	128.2	154.9	160.2	166.7	200.5	260.2
Private	(102.3)	(105.1)	(110.1)	(125.6)	(153.8)	(156.7)	(163.0)	(194.5)	(251.6)
Public	(110.0)	(119.1)	(124.2)	(148.4)	(164.4)	(184.9)	(196.8)	(244.0)	(314.6)
Gross fixed capital formation	104.9	111.4	118.2	140.7	163.4	177.4	189.6	230.3	286.9
Change in coffee stocks	84.6	92.4	108.0	115.1	100.8	-	-	-	-
<u>Resource Balance</u>	<u>169.6</u>	<u>793.6</u>	<u>319.7</u>	<u>297.1</u>	<u>393.0</u>	<u>107.8</u>	<u>-6.9</u>	<u>265.2</u>	<u>322.1</u>
Exports of goods	84.4	92.4	108.1	115.1	100.8	227.8	435.6	237.0	316.4
Imports of goods	105.9	114.9	122.1	149.1	173.7	190.3	205.0	248.1	318.6
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	<u>100.5</u>	<u>104.3</u>	<u>110.3</u>	<u>124.4</u>	<u>147.3</u>	<u>163.9</u>	<u>183.3</u>	<u>200.0</u>	<u>258.9</u>
Net factor income from abroad	105.9	114.9	122.1	149.1	173.7	190.3	205.0	248.1	318.6
<u>Gross National Product</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>103.8</u>	<u>110.0</u>	<u>123.9</u>	<u>146.8</u>	<u>163.3</u>	<u>182.8</u>	<u>199.0</u>	<u>257.9</u>

(P) = Provisional

Source: Tables 2.2 and 2.3

Table 2.7: BURUNDI: Macroeconomic Framework in 1970 Prices, 1970-79

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (P)
<u>Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (in millions of Burundi France)</u>										
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	21,475.7	22,100.4	20,673.1	22,161.2	21,918.5	22,186.7	24,352.3	26,691.9	28,039.7	28,342.8
Gains from terms of trade	-	-449.1	-537.0	-284.7	-525.3	-1,142.3	459.2	2,239.1	-121.4	-21.6
<u>Gross Domestic Income</u>	21,475.7	21,651.3	20,136.1	21,876.5	21,393.2	21,044.4	24,811.5	28,931.0	27,918.3	28,321.2
<u>Consumption</u>	20,711.4	21,118.8	20,230.9	21,251.1	20,612.4	21,765.0	23,429.6	25,947.9	26,457.0	27,124.6
Private	18,636.0	18,907.6	17,887.6	18,979.8	18,307.0	19,436.4	20,462.1	23,069.6	23,266.4	23,412.4
Public	12,075.4	2,211.2	2,343.3	2,271.3	2,305.4	2,328.6	2,967.5	2,878.3	3,190.6	3,712.2
<u>Gross Investment</u>	962.3	1,733.0	533.1	1,086.6	1,835.2	1,326.6	1,981.4	2,910.0	3,347.1	3,148.5
Gross fixed capital formation	848.9	1,069.2	1,020.7	1,177.4	1,256.5	1,878.2	1,981.4	2,910.0	3,347.1	3,148.5
Private	(304.3)	(395.3)	(318.6)	(268.1)	(247.0)	(320.8)	(290.0)	(314.7)	(287.4)	(247.5)
Public	(544.6)	(673.8)	(702.2)	(909.4)	(1,009.5)	(1,557.4)	(1,691.4)	(2,595.3)	(3,059.7)	(2,901.0)
Change in coffee stocks	113.4	663.8	-487.6	-90.8	578.7	-551.6	-	-	-	-
<u>Resource Gap</u>	-197.9	-1,197.5	-627.9	-461.2	-1,054.4	-2,484.4	-599.5	73.1	-1,885.8	-1,951.9
Imports	2,468.1	2,960.6	2,833.3	2,659.5	2,832.7	3,626.7	3,389.2	4,156.5	4,477.4	5,021.9
Import capacity 1/ (Exports)	2,270.2	1,763.1	2,205.4	2,198.3	1,778.3	1,142.3	2,789.7	4,229.6	2,591.6	3,070.0
	(2,270.2)	(2,212.2)	(2,742.4)	(2,483.0)	(2,303.6)	(2,721.8)	(2,330.5)	(1,990.5)	(,713.0)	(3,091.6)
<u>Domestic Savings 2/</u>	764.3	532.5	-94.8	625.4	780.8	-720.6	1,381.9	2,983.1	1,461.3	1,196.6
<u>Availability and Use of Real Resources (in % of G.D.P.)</u>										
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gains from terms of trade	-	-2.0	-2.6	-1.3	-2.4	-5.1	1.9	8.4	-0.4	-0.1
<u>Gross Domestic Income</u>	100.0	98.0	97.4	98.7	97.6	94.9	101.9	108.4	99.6	99.9
<u>Consumption</u>	96.4	98.0	97.9	95.9	94.0	98.1	96.2	97.2	94.4	95.7
Private	86.8	85.6	86.5	85.6	83.5	87.6	84.4	86.4	83.0	82.6
Public	9.7	10.0	11.3	10.2	10.5	10.5	12.2	10.8	11.4	13.1
<u>Gross Investment</u>	4.5	7.8	2.6	4.9	8.4	6.0	8.1	10.9	11.9	11.1
Gross fixed capital formation	4.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.7	8.5	8.1	10.9	11.9	11.1
Private	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.9)
Public	(2.5)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(4.1)	(4.6)	(7.0)	(6.9)	(9.7)	(10.9)	(10.2)
Change in coffee stocks	0.5	3.0	-2.4	-0.4	2.6	-2.5	-	-	-	-
<u>Resource Gap</u>	-0.9	5.4	-3.0	-2.1	-4.8	-11.2	-2.5	0.3	-6.7	-6.9
Imports	11.5	13.4	13.7	12.0	12.9	16.3	13.9	15.6	16.0	17.7
Import capacity (Exports)	10.6	8.0	10.7	9.9	8.1	5.1	11.5	15.9	9.2	10.8
	(10.6)	(10.0)	(13.3)	(11.2)	(10.5)	(12.3)	(9.6)	(7.5)	(9.7)	(10.9)
<u>Domestic Savings as % of GDY</u>	3.6	2.5	-0.5	2.9	3.6	-3.6	5.8	10.3	5.2	4.2
<u>For reference:</u>										
Gross National Product	20,823.9	21,350.5	19,805.1	21,613.5	21,443.7	21,794.8	23,841.8	26,091.3	27,515.2	27,872.0
Gross National Income	20,823.9	20,901.4	19,268.1	21,328.8	20,918.4	20,652.5	24,301.0	28,330.4	27,393.8	27,850.4
National Savings 3/	112.5	-217.4	-962.8	77.7	306.0	-1,113.3	871.4	2,382.5	936.8	725.8
National Savings as % of GNY	0.5	-1.0	-5.0	0.4	1.5	-5.4	3.6	8.4	3.4	2.6

1/ Real exports plus gains from terms of trade.

2/ Gross domestic income minus consumption. This figure differs from that of Table 2.3 by the terms of trade adjustment.

3/ Gross national income minus consumption. This figure differs from that of Table 2.3 by the terms of trade adjustment.

(P) = Provisional

Source: Ministère du Plan

Table 2.8: BURUNDI: Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Sector, 1970-79

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (P)
	(in millions of Burundi Francs)									
Rural Sector	276.1	362.0	397.6	457.8	617.7	694.6	948.2	1,156.0	1,567.6	1,568.6
Mining and Energy	62.1	49.5	39.3	43.9	104.9	477.2	200.8	967.7	1,265.4	1,150.0
Roads and Airports	142.1	234.8	231.3	382.0	544.3	747.2	174.5	309.2	606.4	755.6
Transport and Telecommunications	51.5	66.3	75.6	78.3	33.5	235.2	249.1	686.8	731.9	800.0
Industry	103.9	144.4	112.0	108.0	123.0	140.9	375.7	706.0	546.0	990.0
Commerce, Banking and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	362.2	416.3	241.8	550.0	570.0
Housing	58.3	57.2	35.9	33.8	53.3	94.9	87.3	142.1	516.7	550.0
Social and Administrative Infrastructure	154.9	207.3	245.4	248.0	291.2	316.8	1,063.1	1,307.8	925.1	2,648.9
Total	848.9	1,121.5	1,137.1	1,391.8	1,767.9	3,069.0	3,515.0	5,517.4	7,709.1	9,033.1
	(as percentage of total)									
Rural Sector	32.5	32.3	35.0	35.8	34.9	22.6	27.0	21.0	20.3	17.4
Mining and Energy	7.3	4.4	3.5	3.2	5.9	15.5	5.7	17.5	16.4	12.7
Roads and Airports	16.7	20.9	20.3	27.4	30.8	24.3	5.0	5.6	7.9	8.4
Transport and Telecommunications	6.1	5.9	6.6	5.6	1.9	7.7	7.1	12.4	9.5	8.9
Industry	12.2	12.9	9.8	7.8	7.0	4.6	10.7	12.8	7.1	11.0
Commerce, Banking and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	11.8	4.3	7.1	6.3
Housing	6.9	5.2	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	6.7	6.1
Social and Administrative Infrastructure	18.2	18.5	21.6	18.0	16.5	10.4	30.2	23.7	25.0	29.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(P) = Provisional

Source: Ministère du Plan

Table 2.9 : BURUNDI: Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Source and Sector, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979 (P)</u>
<u>Central Government</u>	<u>453.5</u>	<u>644.0</u>	<u>791.4</u>	<u>965.1</u>	<u>1,279.7</u>	<u>1,463.5</u>	<u>1,845.6</u>	<u>2,443.0</u>	<u>3,699.1</u>	<u>4,573.1</u>
Rural Sector	262.7	348.0	397.6	482.2	596.9	600.8	878.9	1,156.0	1,567.6	1,568.6
Roads and Airports	142.1	234.8	231.3	382.0	544.3	747.2	174.5	309.2	606.4	755.6
Social Infrastructure	48.7	61.2	102.5	100.9	138.5	115.5	792.2	977.8	1,525.1	2,248.9
<u>Public Enterprises</u>	<u>91.1</u>	<u>62.8</u>	<u>50.8</u>	<u>109.8</u>	<u>140.7</u>	<u>1,081.3</u>	<u>1,155.0</u>	<u>2,477.7</u>	<u>3,347.3</u>	<u>3,660.0</u>
Mines and Energy	62.1	49.5	39.3	43.9	104.9	477.2	200.8	964.6	1,265.4	1,150.0
Industry	5.5	-	-	36.5	31.8	35.0	274.1	572.5	363.3	590.0
Transport and Telecommunications	23.5	13.3	11.5	29.4	4.0	185.2	245.7	586.8	631.9	800.0
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	21.7	18.1	117.9	486.7	550.0
Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	133.7	416.3	168.0	340.0	}570.0
Commerce and Other Services	-	-	-	-	-	228.5	-	67.9	210.0	
<u>Private Enterprises</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>67.0</u>	<u>64.1</u>	<u>64.5</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>265.3</u>	<u>160.7</u>	<u>242.5</u>	<u>232.7</u>	<u>350.0</u>
Agriculture (cinchona)	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	10.0	-	}
Fishing	13.4	14.0	-	15.6	20.8	85.3	69.3	-	-	
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	121.5	88.0	95.0	81.0	} n.a.
Transport	28.0	53.0	64.1	48.9	29.5	50.0	3.4	100.0	50.0	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.5	101.7	}
<u>Private Nonprofit Enterprises</u>	<u>106.2</u>	<u>146.1</u>	<u>142.9</u>	<u>147.1</u>	<u>152.7</u>	<u>201.3</u>	<u>270.9</u>	<u>330.0</u>	<u>400.0</u>		400.0
<u>Households</u>	<u>58.3</u>	<u>57.2</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>73.2</u>	<u>69.2</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>
<u>Unidentified</u>	<u>98.4</u>	<u>144.4</u>	<u>112.0</u>	<u>71.5</u>	<u>91.2</u>	<u>-15.6</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>848.9</u>	<u>1,121.5</u>	<u>1,137.1</u>	<u>1,391.8</u>	<u>1,767.9</u>	<u>3,069.0</u>	<u>3,515.0</u>	<u>5,517.4</u>	<u>7,709.1</u>	<u>9,033.1</u>
<u>% of Total Government Capital Formation</u>										
Rural Sector	57.9	54.0	54.4	50.0	46.7	41.1	47.6	47.3	42.4	34.3
Roads and Airports	31.3	36.5	31.6	39.6	42.5	51.0	9.5	12.7	16.4	16.5
Social Infrastructure	10.8	9.5	14.0	10.4	10.8	7.9	42.9	40.0	41.2	49.2

(P)= Provisional

Source: Ministère du Plan

Table 3.1 : BURUNDI : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979(E)
Exports of goods and NFS	2,270.2	1,866.3	2,534.1	2,683.0	2,651.9	2,743.6	5,308.8	8,670.8	6,429.9	9,781.9
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	2,148.5	(1,718.9)	(2,323.5)	(2,472.7)	(2,466.9)	(2,542.3)	(4,908.9)	(8,389.0)	(6,028.4)	(9,151.9)
Non-factor service receipts	(121.7)	(147.4)	(210.6)	(210.3)	(185.0)	(201.3)	(399.9)	(281.8)	(401.5)	(630.0)
Imports of goods and NFS	2,468.1	3,135.3	3,255.5	3,247.2	4,223.6	6,299.6	6,449.6	8,520.9	11,108.4	15,999.7
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	(1,956.1)	(2,618.9)	(2,736.4)	(2,495.1)	(3,395.6)	(4,855.6)	(5,023.0)	(6,866.2)	(8,681.6)	(13,052.1)
Other non-factor service payments	(512.0)	(516.4)	(519.1)	(752.1)	(828.0)	(1,444.0)	(1,426.6)	(1,654.7)	(2,426.8)	(2,947.6)
Resource balance	-197.9	-1,269.0	-721.4	-564.2	1,571.7	-3,556.0	1,140.8	1,149.9	-4,678.5	-6,217.8
Net factor services	-651.8	-794.1	-997.3	-668.8	-708.0	-680.8	-971.4	-1,231.2	-1,301.4	-1,500.0
of which interest payments on public debt	(-16.9)	(-16.9)	(-25.0)	(-15.2)	(-15.0)	(-32.7)	(-42.0)	(-47.6)	(-63.8)	(-126.2)
Net transfer	1,053.0	1,258.0	1,352.7	1,185.9	1,436.9	1,661.1	2,701.1	2,606.3	2,938.7	4,217.8
Private	(156.0)	(182.6)	(160.1)	(154.3)	(184.0)	(297.1)	(477.1)	(598.3)	(532.8)	(500.0)
Public	(897.0)	1,075.4	(1,192.6)	(1,031.6)	(1,252.9)	(1,364.0)	(2,230.0)	(2,008.0)	(2,405.9)	(3,717.8)
Current account balance	203.3	-805.1	-366.0	-47.1	-842.8	-2,575.7	594.9	1,525.0	-3,041.2	-3,500.0
Direct foreign investment	20.1	-	-	-	14.6	-	+	-	-	-
Capital grants	587.0	598.5	651.0	898.6	1,149.0	1,447.4	1,200.0	1,245.2	1,888.2	2,280.0
Public medium and long-term capital ^{1/}	60.7	12.4	-100.7	16.3	118.0	1,032.3	166.4	1,344.5	1,925.7	2,094.7
Disbursements	(120.8)	(44.2)	(44.1)	(69.3)	(176.4)	(1,158.6)	(364.1)	(1,541.9)	(2,088.0)	(2,327.5)
Amortization	(60.1)	(31.8)	(144.8)	(53.0)	(58.4)	(126.3)	(197.7)	(197.4)	(162.3)	(232.8)
Short-term capital ^{2/}	359.5	-94.3	-233.8	-246.6	-550.3	1,404.5	-606.8	-29.6	-2,212.2	-587.3
Errors and omissions	97.1	645.8	365.4	-176.1	-454.5	-258.5	31.5	60.9	618.5	1,143.0
Changes in net reserves (increase)	-608.7	-357.3	-315.9	-445.1	566.0	-1,050.0	-1,386.0	-4,146.0	821.0	-1,431.0

^{1/} From IBRD Debt Reporting System.

^{2/} Lags in export earnings.

(E) - Estimated

Source: Ministère du Plan and IBRD's Debt Reporting System.

Table 3.2 : BURUNDI: Summary Balance of Payments, 1970-79
(in millions of US dollars)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Exports of goods and NFS	25.9	21.3	29.0	33.8	33.7	34.8	61.5	96.3	71.4	108.7
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	(24.5)	(19.6)	(26.6)	(31.1)	(31.3)	(32.3)	(56.9)	(93.2)	(67.0)	(101.7)
Non-factor service receipts	(1.4)	(1.7)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(4.6)	(3.1)	(4.5)	(7.0)
Imports of goods and NFS	28.2	35.8	37.2	40.9	53.6	80.0	74.8	94.7	123.4	177.8
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	(22.4)	(29.9)	(31.3)	(31.4)	(43.1)	(61.7)	(58.2)	(76.3)	(96.5)	(145.0)
Other non-factor service payments	(5.8)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(9.5)	(10.5)	(18.3)	(16.5)	(18.4)	(27.0)	(32.8)
<u>Resource balance</u>	<u>-2.3</u>	<u>-14.5</u>	<u>-8.2</u>	<u>-7.1</u>	<u>-19.9</u>	<u>-45.2</u>	<u>-13.2</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>-52.0</u>	<u>-69.1</u>
Net factor Services	-7.4	-9.1	-11.4	-8.4	-9.0	-8.6	-11.2	-13.7	-14.5	-16.6
of which interest payments	(-0.2)	(-0.2)	(-0.3)	(-0.2)	(-0.2)	(-0.4)	(-0.5)	(-0.5)	(-0.7)	(-1.4)
Net transfers	12.0	14.4	15.4	14.9	18.2	21.1	31.4	29.0	32.7	46.9
Private	(1.8)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(3.8)	(5.5)	(6.6)	(5.9)	(5.6)
Public	(10.2)	(12.3)	(13.6)	(13.0)	(15.9)	(17.3)	(25.9)	(22.3)	(26.7)	(41.3)
<u>Current account balance</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>-9.2</u>	<u>-4.2</u>	<u>-0.6</u>	<u>-10.7</u>	<u>-32.7</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>-33.8</u>	<u>-38.9</u>
Direct foreign investment	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants	6.7	6.9	7.4	11.3	14.6	18.4	13.9	13.8	21.0	25.3
Public medium and long-term capital ^{1/}	0.7	0.1	-1.2	0.2	1.5	13.1	1.4	14.9	21.4	23.3
Disbursements	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(2.2)	(14.7)	(4.2)	(17.1)	(23.2)	(25.9)
Amortization	(-0.7)	(-0.4)	(-1.7)	(-0.7)	(-0.7)	(-1.6)	(-2.8)	(-2.2)	(-1.8)	(-2.6)
Short-term capital ^{2/}	-4.1	-1.1	2.7	-3.1	-7.0	17.8	-7.0	-0.3	-24.6	-6.5
Errors and omissions	1.1	7.4	4.2	-2.2	-5.7	-3.3	-0.2	0.8	6.9	12.7
Change in net reserves (- = increase)	-6.9	-4.1	-3.6	-5.6	7.1	-13.3	-15.4	-46.1	9.1	15.9

^{1/} From IBRD Debt Reporting System.

^{2/} Lags in export earnings

Source: Ministère du Plan and IBRD's Debt Reporting System

Table 3.3: BURUNDI: Value of Exports by Major Commodities, 1970-79

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (E)	January-October		Annual Growth Rates			
							(in millions of Burundi Francs)				1978	1979	1971-78	1971-79	1977-78	1978-79
Coffee	1,799.7	1,345.6	1,898.8	2,014.0	1,963.4	2,212.8	4,349.6	7,929.0	5,139.7	8,304.0	4,234.6	7,805.6	21.3	25.5	-35.2	61.6
Cotton	184.2	169.4	147.2	127.4	142.4	57.3	195.1	7.0	398.2	258.3	355.3	98.1	13.0	5.4	5,588.6	-35.1
Tea	8.2	19.8	30.7	34.9	71.5	64.7	86.1	205.0	171.0	113.0	150.8	108.4	11.3	24.5	-86.0	-33.9
Animal Hides	35.3	42.1	99.8	142.6	148.3	59.5	93.6	48.0	89.3	)	66.7	61.4	36.4		-16.6	
Minerals	14.5	21.8	28.3	31.8	36.9	19.7	19.0	10.0	16.6	)	4.7	2.6	-3.8		66.0	
Soft Drinks and Beer	10.3	11.6	10.3	9.1	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	)476.6	0.4	0.9	-94.8		100.0	
Asbestos Products	17.9	19.0	23.9	26.0	21.2	38.8	42.2	32.3	37.8	)	33.5	27.2	10.4		17.0	
Metal Products	14.7	13.3	6.8	4.0	6.7	12.9	3.6	3.1	3.9	)	3.7	1.8	-16.1		25.8	
Other Goods	46.8	58.3	56.2	53.8	46.1	47.4	89.6	114.1	149.0	)	)	)	16.6		11.0	
Re-exports	16.9	18.0	21.5	29.1	26.6	28.9	30.0	40.2	22.3	)	) 139.7	) 166.0				
										)	)	)	3.1		-44.5	
Total	2,148.5	1,718.9	2,323.5	2,472.7	2,466.9	2,542.6	4,908.9	8,389.0	6,028.4	9,511.9	4,989.4	8,272.0	19.7	23.5	-28.2	51.8
(in percentages)																
Coffee	83.8	78.3	81.7	81.4	79.6	87.0	88.6	94.5	85.3	90.7	84.9	94.4				
Cotton	8.6	9.9	6.3	5.1	5.8	2.3	4.0	0.1	6.6	2.8	7.1	1.2				
Tea	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.8	1.2	3.0	1.3				
Animal Hides	1.6	2.4	4.3	5.8	6.0	2.3	1.9	0.6	1.5	)	1.3	0.7				
Minerals	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	)	0.1	-				
Soft Drinks and Beer	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-)	-	-				
Asbestos Products	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	)5.3	0.7	0.3				
Metal Products	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.1	)	0.1	-				
Other Goods	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.4)))				
Re-exports	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	)	) 2.8	) 2.0				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

(E) = Estimated.

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and Ministère du Plan

Table 3.4: BURUNDI: Volume of Exports by Major Commodities, 1970-79
(in thousands of tons)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>January-October</u>		<u>Annual Growth Rates</u>	
										<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1971-78</u>	<u>1977-78</u>
Coffee	20.3	19.1	24.9	23.0	21.3	26.5	21.8	16.8	22.7	18.9	23.8	2.5	35.0
Cotton	4.0	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.1	3.6	3.3	0.9	0.8	3,500.0
Tea	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	23.5	8.3
Animal Hides	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	-5.7	-
Minerals	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-14.5	-
Softdrinks and Beer	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-100.0	-
Asbestos Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	-2.8	12.5
Other Products	3.1	3.7	2.8	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.4	1.6	0.9	-33.1	118.2
Re-exports	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>52.7</u>

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and Ministère du Plan.

Table 3.5: BURUNDI: Unit Value of Exports by Major Commodities, 1970-79

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
	(in BuF/kilo)									
Coffee	88.7	70.5	76.3	87.7	92.0	83.6	199.2	473.0	226.5	364.7
Cotton	46.1	49.8	56.6	76.6	76.4	68.4	110.2	95.9	109.6	109.6
Tea	82.0	66.0	61.4	54.4	72.4	68.7	76.5	167.0	135.9	78.9
Animal Hides	58.8	70.2	124.8	160.7	147.5	77.6	152.4	132.0	146.7	199.4
Minerals	34.9	74.9	66.4	99.7	92.7	100.5	82.3	122.0	126.7	162.5
	(in US\$/lb)									
Coffee	46.1	36.6	39.6	50.1	53.0	48.2	104.8	238.4	114.2	183.9
Cotton	23.9	25.9	29.4	43.7	44.0	39.4	58.0	48.3	55.2	55.2
Tea	42.6	34.3	31.9	31.0	41.7	39.6	40.2	84.2	68.5	39.4

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and Ministère du Plan.

Table 3.6. BURUNDI: Unit Price Indices and Quantum Indices for Major Export Commodities, 1971-79 1/

	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979 (P)	
	Price	Quantum	Price	Quantum	Price	Quantum	Price	Quantum	Price	Quantum	Price	Quantum	Price	Quantum	Price	Quantum	Price	Quantum
Coffee	79.5	94.1	86.0	122.7	98.9	113.3	103.7	104.9	94.3	130.5	224.6	107.4	533.3	82.8	255.4	111.8	411.2	117.2
Cotton	108.2	85.0	122.9	65.0	166.2	42.5	165.7	47.5	148.4	20.0	239.0	45.0	208.0	2.5	237.7	90.0	237.7	22.5
Tea	80.5	300.0	74.9	500.0	66.3	600.0	88.3	1,000.0	83.8	900.0	93.3	1,100.0	203.7	1,200.0	165.7	1,300.0	96.2	1,400.0
Animal Hides	119.3	100.0	211.9	133.4	273.3	149.9	250.9	166.6	132.0	133.4	259.2	100.0	224.5	66.7	249.5	66.7	339.1	50.0
Minerals	200.0	75.2	195.2	100.0	291.7	75.2	254.5	100.0	271.2	50.0	262.1	50.0	349.6	25.0	363.0	25.0	445.6	4.0
Total Selected Exports 2/	84.3	95.3	95.4	124.0	115.2	120.6	118.6	135.0	97.7	150.7	223.6	145.2	522.7	153.8	251.8	163.0	404.3	181.2

(P) = Provisional

1/ Price indices based on Burundi Francs figures.

2/ Selected exports account for 95.2 per cent of total export value in 1970 and 97.6 percent in 1979 (see Table 3.3).

Source: Tables 3.4 and 3.5

Table 3.7: BURUNDI: Exports by Country of Destination, 1970-78
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
EEC Countries	248.7	16.1	362.3	22.4	486.2	22.2	692.4	29.1	1,276.0	54.9	1,005.2	40.0	2,304.8	47.0	4,813.1	57.4	2,172.1	36.1
Federal Republic of Germany	1.1	0.1	68.7	4.3	135.7	6.2	277.1	11.6	580.9	23.0	544.4	21.7	843.5	17.2	1,321.9	18.1	215.0	3.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	198.1	12.8	94.2	5.8	164.2	7.5	155.0	6.5	240.8	10.4	94.1	3.7	279.5	5.7	214.7	2.6	97.7	1.6
France	14.6	0.9	18.7	1.2	29.0	1.3	89.3	3.8	114.5	4.9	157.0	6.3	220.7	4.5	186.9	2.2	106.0	1.8
United Kingdom	1.1	0.1	99.3	6.1	9.4	0.4	33.8	1.4	79.7	3.4	65.9	2.6	225.6	4.6	251.8	3.0	195.3	3.2
Italy	25.3	1.6	21.6	1.3	62.3	2.9	71.6	3.0	87.9	3.8	50.7	2.0	107.9	2.2	215.1	2.6	245.2	4.1
Netherlands	8.5	0.5	59.1	3.7	85.6	3.9	65.6	2.8	172.2	7.4	90.0	3.6	127.5	2.6	33.4	0.4	142.4	2.4
Other	---	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	0.1	505.1	10.3	2,511.3	29.9	1,170.0	19.4
Other Europe	5.4	0.3	18.0	1.1	18.6	0.8	168.2	7.1	93.6	4.0	140.3	5.6	178.7	3.6	182.5	2.2	234.5	3.9
Sweden	4.6	0.3	12.4	0.8	13.2	0.6	36.4	1.5	33.0	1.4	65.5	2.6	75.6	1.5	19.1	0.2	26.9	0.4
Spain	0.8	---	5.6	0.3	5.4	0.2	9.0	0.4	12.4	0.5	14.3	0.6	41.9	0.9	3.0	---	19.0	0.3
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	122.8	5.2	48.2	2.1	60.5	2.4	61.2	1.2	160.4	1.9	188.6	3.1
Asia	2.0	0.1	46.6	2.9	2.0	0.1	27.6	1.1	92.3	4.0	42.9	1.7	129.4	2.6	173.0	2.1	428.6	7.1
People's Republic of China	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47.0	2.0	---	---	83.1	1.7	128.4	1.5	384.6	6.4
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.0	0.5	36.7	1.5	---	---	28.5	0.4	44.0	0.7
Japan	---	---	42.8	2.7	---	---	16.6	0.7	12.7	0.6	6.2	0.2	46.3	0.9	---	---	---	---
Other	2.0	0.1	3.8	0.2	2.0	0.1	11.0	0.4	20.6	0.9	---	---	---	---	16.1	0.2	---	---
Africa	70.7	4.6	86.3	5.3	71.3	3.3	101.9	4.3	50.8	2.2	88.6	3.5	67.5	1.4	51.6	0.6	112.9	1.9
Rwanda	47.6	3.1	58.3	3.6	59.8	2.7	53.2	2.2	35.1	1.5	53.5	2.1	57.2	1.2	43.2	0.5	71.9	1.2
Zaire	17.9	1.2	18.7	1.1	6.4	0.3	5.1	0.2	5.9	0.3	12.2	0.5	2.9	0.1	2.5	---	4.7	0.1
Egypt	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.9	1.7	---	---	20.3	0.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	5.2	0.3	9.5	0.6	5.1	0.3	4.7	0.2	9.8	0.4	2.6	0.1	7.3	0.1	5.9	0.1	36.3	0.6
Americas	1,214.8	78.6	1,098.5	67.7	1,513.7	69.1	1,333.0	56.0	759.1	32.7	1,169.8	46.5	2,225.6	45.3	2,939.1	35.0	2,957.8	49.1
United States	1,214.8	78.6	998.5	61.6	1,461.6	66.7	1,277.7	53.7	719.9	31.0	1,143.0	45.5	2,138.1	43.6	2,682.4	32.0	2,859.6	47.5
Canada	---	---	100.0	6.1	52.1	2.4	55.3	2.3	39.2	1.7	26.8	1.0	87.5	1.8	256.7	3.1	98.2	1.6
Other Nonspecified	4.8	0.3	10.2	0.6	98.2	4.5	56.8	2.4	52.0	2.2	66.6	2.7	2.9	0.1	108.3	1.3	122.5	2.0
Total	1,546.4	100.0	1,621.9	100.0	2,190.0	100.0	2,379.9	100.0	2,323.8	100.0	2,513.4	100.0	4,908.9	100.0	8,389.0	100.0	6,028.4	100.0

1/ Including exports of coffee to the European Economic Community with ultimate country of destination unspecified.

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi, Ministère du Plan and IMF.

Table 3.8: BURUNDI: Value of Imports by End Use, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi France)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	January-October		Annual Growth Rates	
										1978	1979	1971-78	1977-78
Consumer Goods	1,083.8	1,361.2	1,376.8	1,252.9	1,814.9	2,086.7	2,049.4	3,143.1	4,093.6	3,420.5	4,648.0	17.1	30.2
Nondurable	355.5	474.3	601.4	461.1	659.1	743.4	779.8	1,284.4	1,577.3	1,330.8	1,679.7	18.7	22.8
Foodstuffs	(231.1)	(302.3)	(406.5)	(312.3)	(473.0)	(417.2)	(525.9)	(856.2)	(987.4)	(820.9)	(1,192.1)	(15.9)	(15.3)
Pharmaceutical products	(66.1)	(64.5)	(106.1)	(56.6)	(71.3)	(125.7)	(108.6)	(192.6)	(290.3)	(253.5)	(186.2)	(23.9)	(50.7)
Other	(58.3)	(107.5)	(88.8)	(92.2)	(114.8)	(200.5)	(142.8)	(235.7)	(299.6)	(256.4)	(301.4)	(15.7)	(27.1)
Durable	728.3	886.6	775.4	791.8	1,155.8	1,343.3	1,274.7	1,858.7	2,516.3	2,089.7	2,968.3	16.0	35.4
Textiles	(478.8)	(536.6)	(357.7)	(403.1)	(721.9)	(658.8)	(548.6)	(942.7)	(1,180.1)	(1,017.2)	(1,343.0)	(11.9)	(25.2)
Vehicles	(84.0)	(144.7)	(141.2)	(129.6)	(158.5)	(216.5)	(225.7)	(303.0)	(433.8)	(360.4)	(555.5)	(17.0)	(43.2)
Other	(165.5)	(205.6)	(276.5)	(259.1)	(275.4)	(468.0)	(497.8)	(612.9)	(902.4)	(712.1)	(1,069.8)	(23.5)	(47.2)
Intermediate Goods	564.0	708.4	809.7	687.7	1,063.8	1,435.4	1,465.2	2,125.5	2,645.1	2,016.7	3,337.3	20.5	24.4
Inputs for:													
Metallurgy	66.4	65.7	80.8	59.5	97.3	82.5	58.8	171.1	196.0	155.8	337.6	16.9	14.6
Agriculture	54.1	57.8	69.7	57.3	98.3	127.1	110.9	140.4	129.5	107.0	215.9	12.2	-7.8
Food processing	175.6	191.5	259.4	207.2	367.2	475.5	509.0	679.0	851.2	604.5	1,090.7	23.7	25.4
Textiles	22.6	38.2	33.8	28.6	44.3	58.0	24.7	62.2	75.0	63.3	64.2	10.1	20.6
Construction industry	54.8	78.8	87.8	93.6	91.5	196.8	222.3	296.7	429.2	341.1	426.0	27.5	44.7
Wood processing	7.3	4.2	6.0	1.1	13.1	10.4	7.1	18.7	9.8	8.9	24.2	12.9	-47.6
Paper and printing	7.6	17.1	13.2	13.3	14.3	46.0	16.5	30.7	46.0	35.2	52.9	15.2	49.8
Processing skins and hides	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	-	0.6	-28.1	0.0
Tobacco processing	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical products	13.2	23.5	23.9	23.8	24.2	44.9	34.3	60.5	73.7	60.6	101.1	17.9	21.8
Petroleum products	132.6	146.1	136.3	127.5	228.0	282.0	395.0	531.7	633.5	454.3	745.0	23.4	19.1
Other	29.1	83.5	97.6	74.6	83.9	111.7	86.0	134.3	200.9	189.0	279.1	13.4	49.6
Capital Goods	308.3	549.3	549.9	554.5	516.9	1,333.5	1,508.4	1,597.6	1,943.0	1,647.5	2,571.5	19.8	21.6
Machinery and equipment	95.0	133.9	144.2	122.7	153.9	459.8	345.8	467.1	454.5	371.7	711.3	19.1	-2.7
Spare parts and tools	39.0	59.1	77.0	58.1	80.4	163.1	146.8	230.3	260.3	204.7	286.3	23.7	13.0
Electrical equipment	83.4	95.5	86.9	123.9	69.0	140.5	359.1	324.3	336.6	236.7	371.8	19.7	3.8
Commercial vehicles and spare parts	65.4	161.7	178.2	122.4	89.1	372.4	521.8	448.7	678.8	688.8	811.5	22.7	51.3
Other	25.5	99.1	63.6	127.4	124.5	197.7	134.9	127.2	212.8	145.6	390.6	11.5	67.3
Total Merchandise Imports, c.i.f.	1,956.1	2,618.9	2,736.4	2,495.1	3,395.6	4,855.6	5,023.0	6,866.2	8,681.6	7,086.7	10,556.8	18.7	26.4

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi, Ministère du Plan, and IMF.

Table 3.9: BURUNDI: Value of Imports by End Use, 1970-79
(in percentages)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	January-October	
										1978	1979
<u>Consumer Goods</u>	55.4	52.0	50.3	50.2	53.5	43.0	40.8	45.8	47.2	48.2	44.0
Nondurable	18.2	18.1	22.0	18.5	19.4	15.3	15.5	18.7	18.2	18.8	15.9
Foodstuffs	(11.8)	(11.5)	(14.9)	(12.5)	(13.9)	(8.6)	(10.5)	(12.5)	(11.4)	(11.6)	(11.3)
Pharmaceutical products	(3.4)	(2.5)	(3.9)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(3.3)	(3.6)	(1.8)
Other	(3.0)	(4.1)	(3.2)	(3.7)	(3.4)	(4.1)	(2.9)	(3.4)	(3.5)	(3.6)	(2.9)
Durable	37.2	33.9	28.3	31.7	34.1	27.7	25.4	27.1	29.0	29.5	28.1
Textiles	(24.5)	(20.5)	(13.1)	(16.1)	(21.3)	(13.6)	(10.9)	(13.7)	(13.6)	(14.4)	(12.7)
Vehicles	(4.3)	(5.5)	(5.1)	(5.2)	(4.7)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(4.4)	(5.0)	(5.1)	(5.3)
Other	(8.4)	(7.9)	(10.1)	(10.4)	(8.1)	(9.6)	(10.0)	(8.9)	(10.4)	(10.1)	(10.1)
<u>Intermediate Goods</u>	28.8	27.0	29.6	27.6	31.3	29.5	29.2	31.0	30.5	28.5	31.6
Inputs for:											
Metallurgy	3.4	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.2
Agriculture	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.0
Food processing	9.0	7.3	9.5	8.3	10.8	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.8	8.5	10.3
Textiles	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Construction industry	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.8	2.6	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.0
Wood processing	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paper and printing	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chemical products	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Petroleum products	6.8	5.6	5.0	5.1	6.7	5.8	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.4	7.1
Other	1.5	3.2	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.6
<u>Capital Goods</u>	15.8	21.0	20.1	22.2	15.2	27.5	30.0	23.3	22.4	23.3	24.4
Machinery and equipment	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.5	9.5	6.9	6.8	5.2	5.2	6.7
Spare parts and tools	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.7
Electrical equipment	4.3	3.6	3.2	5.0	2.0	2.9	7.1	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.5
Commercial vehicles and spare parts	3.3	6.2	6.5	4.9	2.6	7.7	10.4	6.5	7.8	9.7	7.7
Other	1.3	3.8	2.3	5.1	3.7	4.1	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.1	3.7
<u>Total Merchandise Imports, c.i.f.</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Table 3.7

Table 3.10: BURUNDI: Volume of Imports by End Use, 1970-79
(in thousands of tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	January-October	
										1978	1979
Consumer Goods	<u>22.1</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>34.2</u>
Nondurable	16.1	19.6	21.8	13.4	17.8	14.2	12.5	23.4	24.6	20.1	26.3
Food products	(12.2)	(15.2)	(17.5)	(9.4)	(14.3)	(11.1)	(9.8)	(20.3)	(21.3)	(17.2)	(23.9)
Pharmaceutical products	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Other	(3.8)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(3.9)	(3.4)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(2.2)
Durable	(6.0)	7.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.4	8.2	8.5	7.4	7.9
Textiles	(4.2)	(4.8)	(3.3)	(4.0)	(4.3)	(3.6)	(3.2)	(4.5)	(4.7)	(4.3)	(3.9)
Vehicles	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.8)
Other	(1.4)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(3.1)
Intermediate Goods	<u>49.3</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>67.0</u>	<u>58.1</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>58.0</u>	<u>61.1</u>	<u>75.9</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>64.0</u>	<u>74.2</u>
Inputs for:											
Metallurgy	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.8	3.1	2.5	4.5
Agriculture	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.8
Food processing	13.3	12.1	14.6	10.3	12.2	12.1	14.6	17.0	18.3	13.6	20.1
Textiles	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
Construction industry	14.5	19.0	25.0	22.4	18.7	20.7	19.8	25.6	29.2	23.1	21.5
Wood processing	0.3	0.2	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Paper and printing	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Chemical products	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.0
Petroleum products	13.9	18.4	16.4	16.1	22.6	16.9	20.9	23.2	25.6	19.4	21.4
Other	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8
Capital Goods	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Machinery and equipment	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.1
Spare parts and tools	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.4
Electrical equipment	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6
Commercial vehicles and spare parts	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.8
Other	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total Merchandise Imports, c.i.f.	<u>73.6</u>	<u>90.2</u>	<u>98.2</u>	<u>80.2</u>	<u>89.8</u>	<u>82.6</u>	<u>82.6</u>	<u>111.9</u>	<u>121.8</u>	<u>96.1</u>	<u>113.4</u>

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi.

Table 3.11: BURUNDI: Value of Selected Imports, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	First Quarter										
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978	1979
Food and Beverages	256.0	297.0	373.3	258.6	519.8	494.9	611.4	792.5	977.5	190.9	379.7
Milk and milk products	35.4	53.6	84.8	58.7	82.8	70.6	130.2	107.9	131.0	33.1	52.9
Sugar	36.2	65.0	68.5	32.9	124.6	55.1	69.1	129.2	142.6	37.9	65.4
Wheat flour	92.2	86.1	92.9	48.5	126.9	194.4	21.3	215.1	355.7	83.3	165.0
Vegetable oils	4.9	11.0	34.0	15.4	8.6	22.1	39.8	60.0	85.2	2.7	26.3
Salt	32.5	29.5	27.6	18.6	60.9	53.1	46.2	153.5	133.5	7.8	29.9
Meat and meat products	22.3	22.7	27.5	29.7	44.5	46.9	48.0	55.9	74.3	21.2	25.6
Alcoholic beverages	32.5	29.1	38.0	54.8	71.5	52.7	56.8	70.9	55.2	12.7	14.6
Other consumer goods	193.1	271.2	253.8	276.1	315.4	385.3	496.5	617.1	966.1	320.4	195.0
Cigarettes	25.2	29.2	30.1	34.8	26.9	27.5	55.8	120.6	181.1	15.6	46.7
Used clothing	99.4	126.5	81.8	122.0	162.2	178.8	167.2	234.7	283.0	55.3	26.0
Shoes	13.6	25.4	35.8	28.1	35.3	52.3	59.3	82.9	137.1	45.4	31.8
Automobiles	54.9	90.1	106.1	91.2	91.0	126.7	214.2	178.9	364.9	204.1	90.5
Intermediate Goods	801.1	962.7	929.0	816.6	1,355.4	1,658.2	1,572.1	2,581.3	3,206.7	650.4	732.8
Malt	54.5	74.7	108.4	106.8	174.1	182.2	200.0	273.9	332.4	73.9	57.5
Cotton textiles	206.2	191.3	120.6	119.2	251.7	205.1	137.1	250.9	285.8	74.5	72.6
Synthetic and artificial textiles	116.1	146.4	89.9	89.2	195.7	174.1	111.9	282.2	317.7	68.2	86.3
Cement	45.7	56.3	68.3	57.5	67.0	131.3	105.1	196.7	211.9	46.5	31.9
Gasoline	72.1	82.5	76.8	73.1	115.8	138.9	220.3	294.4	334.9	57.2	84.2
Diesel oil and fuel oil	27.6	43.6	37.0	35.8	71.9	79.5	126.7	160.4	203.7	30.6	48.6
Pharmaceutical products	44.6	55.1	93.5	54.7	67.5	120.9	108.5	189.0	289.6	58.4	50.9
Soap and cleaning products	8.9	16.1	12.1	14.5	21.1	22.6	30.2	47.5	48.8	10.0	11.2
Insecticides	36.8	37.4	48.1	33.2	40.4	79.5	61.7	80.2	52.4	5.4	1.3
Fertilizer	12.3	16.2	13.4	15.9	44.4	31.7	0.6	44.4	59.3	7.5	15.5
Plastics	27.0	39.7	40.0	24.3	43.5	41.8	67.1	111.4	189.4	67.7	31.9
Paper and paper products	32.5	56.7	48.1	43.0	59.2	172.8	65.7	123.4	177.6	30.8	73.4
Iron and steel products	83.6	90.6	115.5	87.1	127.1	161.4	162.1	381.0	448.0	87.6	103.3
Spare parts for vehicles	33.2	56.1	57.3	62.3	76.0	116.4	85.1	145.9	255.2	32.1	64.2
Capital Goods	245.7	382.3	393.1	352.2	308.1	950.2	1,200.4	1,080.9	1,457.5	218.1	477.2
Trucks	35.4	75.7	91.5	69.8	42.1	250.6	263.8	141.9	386.6	69.4	103.0
Other commercial vehicles and spare parts	13.0	55.7	44.2	17.5	19.2	60.4	165.6	95.4	208.3	33.2	33.9
Electrical equipment and spare parts	94.8	105.3	104.3	124.1	82.0	150.6	409.4	338.1	362.0	47.9	132.7
Generators and transformers	7.5	11.7	8.9	18.1	10.9	28.8	15.7	38.4	46.2	1.0	13.0
Machinery and spare parts	95.0	133.9	144.2	122.7	153.9	459.8	345.9	467.1	454.4	66.6	194.6
Total Selected Imports, c.i.f. ^{1/}	1,495.9	1,913.2	1,949.2	1,703.5	2,498.7	3,488.6	3,830.4	5,071.8	6,607.8	1,379.8	1,784.7

^{1/} Selected imports accounted for 76.5 percent of total imports in 1970 and 76.1 percent in 1978.

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi

Table 3.12: BURUNDI: Volume of Selected Imports, 1970-1979
(in tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	First Quarter	
										1978	1979
Food and Beverages	18,852	20,313	19,887	10,762	18,172	15,099	15,074	23,492	27,283	4,689	8,740
Milk and mild products	555	711	827	618	640	617	718	561	668	176	479
Sugar	2,898	3,831	2,982	1,107	3,379	1,023	1,311	3,145	4,066	1,175	1,451
Wheat flour	8,656	7,494	7,158	3,424	4,760	5,255	6,801	6,084	9,568	2,558	3,920
Vegetable oils	100	192	902	481	121	220	320	393	972	19	269
Salt	6,434	7,485	7,222	4,123	8,359	7,278	5,253	12,592	11,385	597	2,449
Meat and meat products	262	295	268	292	339	339	334	286	330	99	124
Alcoholic beverages	447	305	528	717	574	367	337	431	294	65	48
Other Consumer Goods	2,795	3,569	2,792	3,533	3,310	2,920	3,218	4,745	4,503	918	629
Cigarettes	90	105	117	132	130	84	216	376	470	43	104
Used clothing	2,301	2,880	2,009	2,884	2,707	2,332	2,224	2,897	3,276	667	283
Shoes	64	134	121	86	83	77	140	951	214	57	54
Automobiles	340	450	545	431	390	427	638	521	543	151	188
Intermediate Goods	39,915	49,729	54,121	47,038	55,276	48,743	49,523	62,883	68,886	13,897	12,843
Malt	3,636	3,495	4,521	4,406	5,707	4,391	5,305	6,116	5,897	1,398	932
Cotton textiles	1,123	963	573	508	677	514	318	504	488	148	120
Synthetic and artificial textiles	547	699	433	413	664	520	444	783	715	168	188
Cement	14,055	17,503	23,874	19,110	17,706	18,971	16,724	23,237	23,934	5,786	3,010
Gasoline	8,509	9,909	9,090	8,972	12,397	9,253	11,653	13,104	13,805	2,370	3,287
Diesel oil and fuel oil	4,961	7,809	6,556	6,418	9,654	6,935	8,901	9,471	11,021	1,657	2,799
Pharmaceutical products	93	166	180	94	81	170	131	335	293	51	55
Soap and cleaning products	158	266	196	232	228	175	242	320	256	61	52
Insecticides	1,032	1,233	1,271	1,325	1,378	1,232	400	411	171	14	2
Fertilizer	1,364	2,025	1,315	1,461	2,361	1,320	1,672	1,843	2,141	221	525
Plastics	380	588	485	363	349	220	369	597	855	288	122
Paper and paper products	704	1,088	861	659	751	1,368	666	984	1,141	137	452
Iron and steel products	3,257	3,795	4,590	2,893	3,164	3,463	2,527	6,017	7,923	1,546	1,244
Spare parts for vehicles	96	190	176	184	159	211	171	161	246	52	55
Capital Goods	1,187	1,658	1,909	1,694	1,273	3,055	2,449	2,405	3,740	857	844
Trucks	246	500	570	427	244	906	929	439	1,048	291	279
Other commercial vehicles and spare parts	89	156	194	117	155	223	402	340	895	125	128
Machinery and spare parts	422	420	607	345	507	1,210	611	787	692	101	239
Electrical equipment and spare parts	401	537	505	746	339	667	482	783	1,027	323	172
Generators and transformers	29	45	33	59	28	49	25	56	78	17	26
Total Selected Imports, c.i.f. ^{1/}	63,249	75,269	78,709	63,027	78,031	69,817	70,264	93,525	104,412	20,361	23,056

1/ Selected imports accounted for 85.9 percent of total imports in 1970 and 85.7 percent in 1978.

Source: Banque de la Republique du Burundi

Table 3.13: BURUNDI: Imports by Country of Origin, 1970-78
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
EEC Countries	970.0	49.6	1,431.2	34.7	1,331.8	36.0	1,379.3	55.3	1,818.4	59.6	2,833.7	38.4	2,904.1	37.8	3,359.7	50.3	4,369.3	51.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	369.0	18.9	528.2	20.2	619.5	22.7	607.7	24.4	843.8	24.9	1,186.2	24.6	908.1	18.1	1,981.1	17.9	1,995.8	22.6
Federal Republic of Germany	190.0	9.7	274.9	10.5	302.0	11.0	218.3	8.8	305.5	9.0	305.0	10.4	534.4	10.6	656.6	9.8	905.4	10.2
France	167.9	8.6	306.7	11.7	240.7	8.8	291.3	11.7	359.3	10.6	454.4	9.4	644.3	12.8	639.4	9.6	820.4	9.3
United Kingdom	89.7	4.6	134.5	5.1	127.9	4.7	97.8	3.9	103.9	3.1	342.8	7.1	191.2	3.8	355.5	5.3	308.2	3.5
Italy	51.1	2.6	79.3	3.0	112.8	4.1	75.3	3.0	62.4	1.8	152.9	3.2	293.9	5.8	204.9	3.1	226.7	2.6
Netherlands	87.4	4.4	87.8	3.4	107.3	3.9	65.9	2.6	106.0	3.1	127.2	2.6	304.2	6.1	273.0	4.1	279.0	3.2
Other	14.9	0.8	19.8	0.8	21.6	0.8	23.0	0.9	37.5	1.1	55.2	1.1	28.0	0.6	32.2	0.5	34.0	0.4
Other Europe	148.7	7.6	258.0	9.9	246.1	9.0	330.8	13.3	402.2	11.8	367.0	7.6	253.8	5.0	499.1	7.5	681.6	7.7
German Democratic Republic	70.1	3.6	104.0	4.0	89.0	3.2	76.5	3.1	34.4	1.6	20.6	0.4	7.3	0.1	67.3	1.0	44.6	0.5
Romania	8.8	0.4	8.8	0.4	17.5	0.7	44.8	1.8	42.2	1.2	35.0	0.7	13.9	0.3	57.5	0.9	114.6	1.3
Sweden	15.8	0.8	2.6	1.0	22.0	0.8	34.1	1.4	19.8	0.6	66.5	1.4	23.0	0.5	38.3	0.6	19.1	0.2
Czechoslovakia	9.8	0.5	19.4	0.7	12.4	0.5	39.3	1.6	28.0	0.8	58.2	1.2	23.9	0.5	9.4	0.1	19.4	0.2
Other	44.2	2.3	100.3	3.8	105.2	3.8	136.5	5.5	257.8	7.6	186.7	3.8	183.7	3.7	326.6	4.9	483.9	5.5
Asia	465.4	23.8	485.3	18.5	499.7	18.2	385.1	15.4	652.2	19.2	893.2	18.4	964.2	19.2	1,403.8	21.0	1,758.4	19.9
People's Republic of China	12.5	0.6	17.7	0.7	31.5	1.1	45.8	1.8	169.7	5.0	233.0	4.8	140.6	2.8	290.5	4.4	299.3	3.4
Iran	121.2	6.2	148.9	5.7	138.1	5.0	148.5	5.9	198.2	5.8	231.7	4.8	410.5	8.2	486.6	7.2	616.1	7.0
Japan	252.7	12.9	259.1	9.9	185.4	6.8	115.5	4.6	169.0	5.0	225.3	4.6	220.1	4.4	361.9	5.4	629.6	7.1
Hong Kong	23.2	1.2	24.1	0.9	21.2	0.8	26.5	1.1	32.6	1.0	42.7	0.9	60.3	1.2	65.1	1.0	50.6	0.6
Other	55.8	2.9	35.5	1.3	123.5	4.5	48.8	2.0	82.7	2.4	160.5	3.3	132.7	2.6	204.7	3.1	162.8	1.8
Africa	236.3	12.1	284.9	10.9	271.3	9.9	251.4	10.1	276.7	8.1	299.6	6.2	447.2	8.9	753.4	11.3	1,101.8	12.5
Kenya	103.0	5.4	92.7	3.5	74.9	2.7	117.7	4.7	109.9	3.2	130.7	2.7	261.5	5.2	385.3	5.8	586.4	6.6
Zaire	68.7	3.5	81.7	3.1	97.9	3.6	88.8	3.6	95.0	2.8	74.2	1.5	63.7	1.3	44.1	0.7	47.7	0.5
Tanzania	33.3	1.7	74.4	2.9	76.7	2.8	31.3	1.3	51.2	1.5	60.7	1.3	72.9	1.4	243.3	3.6	362.9	4.1
Other	29.3	1.5	36.1	1.4	21.8	0.8	13.6	0.5	20.6	0.6	34.0	0.7	49.1	1.0	80.7	1.2	104.8	1.2
Americas	116.9	5.9	131.5	5.0	166.6	6.1	127.6	5.1	182.4	5.4	308.7	6.3	354.3	7.0	499.6	7.5	494.8	5.6
United States	97.9	5.0	106.9	4.1	141.7	5.2	108.8	4.4	141.3	4.2	241.7	5.0	242.2	4.8	353.7	5.3	368.2	4.2
Canada	18.3	0.9	24.4	0.9	24.2	0.9	16.2	0.6	28.7	0.8	44.5	0.9	51.6	1.0	102.2	1.5	103.9	1.2
Other	0.7	--	0.2	--	0.7	--	2.6	0.1	12.4	0.4	22.5	0.4	60.5	1.2	43.7	0.7	22.7	0.3
Australia	3.0	0.2	3.4	0.1	3.0	0.2	3.0	0.2	4.3	0.1	1.2	--	0.3	--	17.0	0.3	8.7	0.1
Other Nonspecified	15.8	0.8	24.6	0.9	15.9	0.6	15.9	0.6	59.4	1.8	152.2	3.1	103.2	2.1	144.9	2.0	226.9	2.6
Total	1,956.1	100.0	2,618.9	100.0	2,736.4	100.0	2,495.1	100.0	3,395.6	100.0	4,855.6	100.0	5,027.1	100.0	6,677.5	100.0	8,841.7	100.0

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 3.14: BURUNDI: Export and Import Price Indices, 1970-79

<u>Burundi Francs</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Exports at current prices	2,270.2	1,866.3	2,534.1	2,683.0	2,651.9	2,743.6	5,308.8	8,670.8	6,429.9	9,781.9
Exports at 1970 prices	2,270.2	2,212.2	2,742.4	2,483.0	2,303.6	2,721.8	2,330.5	1,990.5	2,713.0	3,091.6
Imports at constant prices	2,468.1	3,135.3	3,255.5	3,247.2	4,223.6	6,299.6	6,449.6	8,520.9	11,108.4	15,999.7
Imports at 1970 prices	2,468.1	2,960.6	2,833.3	2,659.5	2,832.7	3,626.7	3,389.2	4,156.5	4,477.4	5,021.9
Export price index	100.0	84.4	92.4	108.1	115.1	100.8	227.8	435.6	237.0	316.4
Import price index	100.0	105.9	114.9	122.1	149.1	173.7	190.3	205.0	248.1	318.6
<u>U.S. Dollars</u>										
Exports at current prices	25.9	21.3	29.0	33.8	33.7	34.8	61.5	96.3	71.4	108.7
Exports at 1970 prices	25.9	25.3	31.3	28.4	26.3	31.1	26.6	22.1	30.1	34.4
Imports at current prices	28.2	35.8	37.2	40.9	53.6	80.0	74.8	94.7	123.4	177.8
Imports at 1970 prices	28.2	33.8	32.4	30.4	32.4	41.4	38.8	46.2	49.7	55.8
Export price index	100.0	84.2	92.7	119.0	128.1	111.9	231.2	435.7	237.2	316.0
Import price index	100.0	105.9	114.8	134.5	165.4	193.2	192.8	205.0	248.3	318.6
Terms of trade	100.0	79.7	80.4	88.5	77.2	58.0	119.7	212.5	95.5	99.3
<u>For reference:</u>										
Exchange rate (BuF/US\$)	87.5	87.5	87.5	79.48	78.75	78.75	86.25	90.00	90.00	90.00

Source: Tables 2.2 and 2.3 and International Financial Statistics

Table 3.15: BURUNDI: Service Transactions, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979(E)
<u>Transportation</u> 1/	-14.5	5.8	18.6	10.7	-20.4	-109.8	-57.1	-95.6	-80.8	-420.0
Receipts	53.8	67.1	95.0	87.9	59.5	60.0	71.9	30.5	50.8	80.0
Payments	68.3	61.3	76.4	77.2	79.9	169.8	129.0	126.1	131.6	500.0
<u>Travel</u>	-60.5	-59.6	-75.0	-112.1	-128.2	-224.9	-245.8	-160.0	-284.5	-300.0
Receipts	4.2	4.1	5.9	1.9	1.4	13.6	15.9	63.4	14.2	100.0
Payments	64.7	63.7	80.9	114.0	129.6	238.5	261.7	223.4	298.7	400.0
<u>Government n.e.i.</u>	45.2	-12.8	-25.5	-79.0	-62.0	-53.8	-85.9	-188.3	-46.7	50.0
Receipts	63.7	76.2	109.7	120.5	124.1	127.7	312.1	187.9	336.5	450.0
Payments	18.5	89.0	135.2	199.5	186.1	181.5	398.0	376.2	383.2	400.0
Other net services 2/	-360.5	-302.4	226.6	360.4	-432.4	-854.2	-637.9	-929.0	-1,613.3	-1,647.6
<u>Total net non-factor services</u>	-390.3	-369.0	-308.5	-541.8	-643.0	-1,242.7	1,026.7	-1,372.9	-2,025.3	-2,317.6
<u>Factor service income</u>	-651.8	-794.1	-997.3	-668.8	-708.0	-680.8	-971.4	1,231.2	-1,301.4	-1,500.0
Receipts	49.2	65.2	57.9	85.4	97.7	84.2	114.4	236.0	429.0	400.0
Payments	701.0	859.3	1,055.2	754.2	805.7	765.0	1,085.8	1,467.2	1,730.4	1,900.0
to capital	(110.0)	(144.1)	(171.9)	(95.7)	(141.0)	(152.4)	(136.4)	(158.3)	(201.7)	(300.0)
to labor	(591.0)	(715.2)	(883.3)	(658.5)	(664.7)	(612.6)	(949.4)	(1,308.9)	(1,528.7)	(1,600.0)
of which:										
Net interest on public debt	(-16.9)	(-16.9)	(-25.0)	(-14.9)	(-17.5)	(-35.2)	(-48.4)	(-76.5)	(-74.5)	(-106.9)

1/ Excludes freight and insurance on imports.

2/ Includes educational expenses in kind.

(E) - Estimated

Source: Ministère du Plan

Table 3:16: BURUNDI: Current Transfers, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979(E)
<u>Private transfers</u>	156.0	182.6	160.1	154.3	184.0	297.1	477.1	598.3	532.8	500.0
Receipts	167.9	209.8	194.1	211.9	244.8	377.1	564.6	788.4	854.7	1,050.0
Subsistence costs of technical assistance	(84.0)	(81.9)	(69.8)	(74.0)	(97.6)	(168.8)	(262.4)	(408.4)	(360.0)	(500.0)
Religious missions	(83.9)	(127.9)	(124.3)	(137.9)	(147.2)	(208.9)	(302.2)	(380.0)	(494.7)	(550.0)
Payments	11.9	27.2	34.0	57.6	60.8	80.6	87.5	190.1	321.9	550.0
Subsistence costs	(3.4)	(9.4)	(8.4)	(11.7)	(20.0)	(39.1)	(34.8)	(118.8)	(214.4)	(250.0)
Other	(8.5)	(17.8)	(25.6)	(45.9)	(40.8)	(41.5)	(52.7)	(71.3)	(107.0)	(300.0)
<u>Public transfers (receipts)</u>	897.0	1,075.4	1,192.6	1,031.6	1,252.9	1,364.0	2,230.0	2,008.0	2,405.9	3,718.1
Money	390.9	442.0	405.6	414.9	582.5	667.9	1,165.5	647.8	786.2	1,200.0
In kind	506.1	633.4	787.0	616.7	670.4	696.1	1,064.5	1,360.2	1,619.7	2,518.1
Technical Assistance	(388.5)	(511.9)	(642.5)	(468.4)	(454.1)	(370.9)	(688.7)	(947.3)	(1,170.4)	(1,813.0)
Scholarships	(117.6)	(121.5)	(144.5)	(110.8)	(146.7)	(170.9)	(200.0)	(125.1)	(218.4)	(340.0)
Aid	(-)	(-)	(-)	(37.5)	(69.6)	(154.3)	(175.8)	(287.8)	(230.9)	(365.1)
<u>Total transfers</u>	<u>1,053.0</u>	<u>1,258.0</u>	<u>1,352.7</u>	<u>1,185.9</u>	<u>1,436.9</u>	<u>1,661.1</u>	<u>2,707.1</u>	<u>2,606.3</u>	<u>2,938.7</u>	<u>4,218.1</u>

(E) = Estimated.

Source: Ministère du Plan.

Table 3:17: BURUNDI: Capital Movements, 1970-79

(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (E)
<u>Long-term capital</u>	60.7	-8.2	-14.5	-51.5	55.7	856.2	330.0	1,387.9	1,577.0	2,239.4
Disbursements of public loans ^{1/}	120.8	44.1	43.7	14.9	117.3	927.3	539.8	1,702.3	1,809.3	2,639.4
Money	(74.7)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2.0)	(206.9)	(167.6)	(312.7)	(498.1)	
In kind	(46.1)	(44.1)	(43.7)	(14.9)	(115.3)	(720.4)	(372.2)	(1,389.6)	(1,311.2)	
Amortization ^{1/}	60.1	52.3	58.2	66.4	61.6	71.1	209.8	314.4	232.3	400.0
Public Loans	(58.7)	(50.9)	(55.2)	(64.9)	(61.6)	(69.5)	(206.1)	304.3	(199.5)	
Private Loans	(1.4)	(1.4)	(3.0)	(1.5)	(-)	(1.6)	(3.7)	(10.1)	(32.8)	
<u>Short-term capital</u>	-359.5	-94.3	-233.8	-246.6	-550.3	1,404.5	-606.8	-29.6	-2,212.3	-587.3
Net Treasury transfers	-9.0	-65.4	81.3	-82.2	-111.4	1,243.2	87.3	49.0	174.8	-
Commercial credits	-350.5	-159.7	-315.1	-164.4	-661.7	1,161.3	-694.1	-78.6	-2,387.0	-587.3
Exports	(-326.1)	(-273.4)	(313.8)	(-95.5)	(-520.6)	(1,000.2)	(-500.0)	(67.5)	(-1,502.0)	(-229.9)
Imports	(-24.4)	(113.7)	(-1.3)	(68.9)	(-141.1)	(161.1)	(-194.1)	(140.1)	(-885.0)	(-357.4)

^{1/} Inconsistent with information provided by IBRD Debt Reporting System.

(E)= Estimated.

Source: Ministère du Plan.

Table 3:18: BURUNDI: Net International Reserves, 1970-79
(in millions of U.S. Dollars at end of period)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>Central Bank (net)</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>44.3</u>	<u>89.4</u>	<u>78.4</u>	<u>90.4</u>
Assets	15.4	17.6	18.5	21.3	14.3	30.8	49.2	95.9	83.4	93.7
Gold	(-)	(0.1)	(-)	(-)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(3.7)
Foreign exchange	(13.2)	(15.7)	(14.2)	(16.5)	(9.8)	(26.9)	(45.5)	(91.0)	(71.5)	(77.1)
SDRs	(2.2)	(1.8)	(4.0)	(4.3)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(7.0)
IMF reserve position	(-)	(-)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6.2)	(5.9)
Liabilities	9.1	6.7	2.3	0.9	1.1	2.6	4.9	6.5	5.0	3.3
Use of Fund resources	(7.7)	(5.4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(-)	(-)
Other	(1.4)	(1.3)	(2.3)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(3.5)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(3.3)
<u>Commercial banks (net)</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>-0.9</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>-1.2</u>	<u>-1.8</u>	<u>-0.8</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Assets	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>8.9</u>
Liabilities	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	2.5	2.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.0
<u>Total reserves (net)</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>42.5</u>	<u>88.6</u>	<u>79.5</u>	<u>95.4</u>

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 3.19: BURUNDI: Imports of Petroleum Products, 1973-79
(Quantity in thousand tons, value in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		First Quarter				January-September				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	1978		1979		1978		1979		
Gasoline	9.0	73.1	12.4	115.8	9.3	138.9	11.7	220.3	13.1	294.3	13.8	334.8	2.4	57.2	3.3	84.2	}	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kerosene	3.1	21.9	2.4	22.1	1.6	22.1	1.6	28.1	1.6	31.9	1.6	34.0	0.3	5.5	0.2	4.0					
Diesel and Fuel Oil	6.4	35.8	9.7	71.9	6.9	79.5	8.9	126.7	9.5	156.3	11.0	203.7	1.7	30.6	2.8	48.6					
Other Grease Oils and Lubricants	0.7	17.7	0.5	18.0	0.7	39.7	0.3	18.8	0.6	44.2	0.7	60.5	0.1	10.4	0.3	23.9					
Liquified Butane/Propane	0.4	6.0	0.3	6.5	0.2	7.8	0.2	9.9	0.2	11.0	0.2	11.3	0.1	4.1	0.1	2.8					
Total imports, c.i.f.	19.6	154.5	25.3	234.8	18.7	289.1	22.7	502.4	25.0	537.7	27.3	644.3	4.6	107.8	6.7	163.5	16.9	423.2	20.0	700.6	

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 3.20: BURUNDI: Import Prices of Petroleum Products, 1973-80
(in Tanzanian Shillings per liter, c.i.f. Kigoma)

	1973		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979			1980
	May	Dec.	Feb.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Jan.
Gasoline (super)	0.4661	0.6293	0.8720	1.0956	1.3830	1.4016	1.6005	1.8678	3.9692	5.2446	5.2446
Gasoline (regular)	0.4119	0.5763	0.7948	1.0187	1.2800	1.2889	1.4356	1.7187	3.7043	4.5430	4.5430
Kerosene	0.4582	0.6452	0.8406	1.0735	1.4200	1.3604	1.5101	1.7580	2.3564	2.9658	2.9658
Diesel fuel	0.4247	0.6044	0.8501	0.9849	1.3700	1.2716	1.3990	1.6367	2.3431	2.8676	2.8676
Fuel oil	0.3716	0.4839	0.7392	0.8648	0.8812	0.9286	1.0349	..	..	..	..

.. = not available.

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi, Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, and IMF.

Table 3.21: BURUNDI: Retail Prices of Petroleum Products, 1973-80
(in Burundi Francs per liter)

	<u>1973</u> March	<u>1974</u> January	March	<u>1975</u> May	<u>1976</u> June	<u>1977</u> Sept.	<u>1979</u> Feb.	Oct.	<u>1980</u> Jan.
Gasoline(super)	17.29	19.50	22.80	24.90	28.50	31.29	59.79	74.49	75.55
Gasoline(regular)	16.16	18.60	21.40	23.60	27.50	29.58	56.55	66.97	71.20
Kerosene	10.90	15.10	18.00	19.70	20.50	25.47	51.13	59.28	69.97
Diesel fuel	11.41	16.40	19.80	21.00	22.50	26.23	50.44	61.71	65.18

Source: Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie and IMF.

Table 3.22: BURUNDI: Import and Retail Price
Indices for Petroleum Products, 1973-80 1/

(May 1973 = 100)

<u>Import prices (c.i.f. Kigoma)</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>			<u>1980</u>
	Dec.	Feb.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Jan.
Gasoline (super)	139.8	193.7	243.4	258.4	295.3	355.9	398.2	851.6	1,125.2	1,125.2
Gasoline (regular)	144.9	199.8	256.1	270.6	307.3	361.3	414.7	899.3	1,102.9	1,102.9
Kerosene	145.8	190.0	242.6	296.9	291.6	341.6	381.3	514.3	647.3	647.3
Diesel fuel	147.3	207.2	240.1	334.0	350.0	406.4	455.9	551.7	675.2	675.2

(March 1973 = 100)

<u>Retail prices</u>	<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>			<u>1980</u>
	Jan.	March	May	June	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Jan.
Gasoline (super)	112.8	131.9	144.0	164.8	181.0	304.6	345.8	430.8	437.0
Gasoline (regular)	115.1	132.4	146.0	170.2	183.0	318.3	349.9	414.4	421.0
Kerosene	138.5	165.1	180.7	188.1	233.7	408.8	469.1	543.9	641.9
Diesel fuel	143.7	173.5	184.0	197.2	229.9	412.2	442.1	540.8	571.3

For reference:

(1973 = 100)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Consumer price index (civil servants in Bujumbura)	115.8	134.1	144.0	153.9	189.8	240.9

1/ In terms of Burundi Francs per liter.

Sources: Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, Ministère du Plan, and IMF.

Table 4.1: BURUNDI

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

TYPE OF CREDITOR CREDITOR COUNTRY	D E B T O U T S T A N D I N G			I N A R R E A R S	
	DISBURSED	UNDISBURSED	TOTAL	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST

SUPPLIERS CREDITS					
FRANCE	95	-	95	-	-
GERMANY, FED.REP. OF	3,075	-	3,075	-	-
NETHERLANDS	2,252	-	2,252	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	60	-	60	-	-
TOTAL SUPPLIERS CREDITS	5,482	-	5,482	-	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS					
BELGIUM	5,266	168	5,434	-	-
ITALY	1,219	-	1,219	-	-
UNITED STATES	259	-	259	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	6,744	168	6,912	-	-
MULTILATERAL LOANS					
AFRICAN DEV. BANK	4,442	3,603	8,045	-	-
AFRICAN DEV. FUND	3,732	12,557	16,289	-	-
BADEA/ABEDA	-	4,000	4,000	-	-
EUROPEAN INVEST BANK	-	721	721	-	-
IDA	25,397	29,732	55,129	-	-
IMF TRUST FUND	17,959	-	17,959	-	-
OPEC SPECIAL FUND	3,950	2,250	6,200	-	-
SAFA (SP AR FUND AF)	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
TOTAL MULTILATERAL LOANS	57,480	52,863	110,343	-	-
BILATERAL LOANS					
CHINA	21,880	37,644	59,524	-	-
FRANCE	869	946	1,815	-	-
GERMANY, FED.REP. OF	6,851	3,431	10,282	-	-
KUWAIT	3,303	3,105	6,408	-	-
ROMANIA	431	-	431	-	-
TOTAL BILATERAL LOANS	33,334	45,126	78,460	-	-

TOTAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT	103,040	98,157	201,197	-	-

NOTES: (1) ONLY DEBTS WITH AN ORIGINAL OR EXTENDED MATURITY OF OVER ONE YEAR ARE INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE.
(2) DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDES PRINCIPAL IN ARREARS BUT EXCLUDES INTEREST IN ARREARS.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		SUPPLIERS CREDITS		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	FRANCE		SERVICE PAYMENTS				
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-3
1977	-	86	-	87	-	2	2	-	4
1978	90	90	-	-	6	5	11	-	11
1979	95	95	-	-	3	3	6	-	3
1980	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	95	95	-	-	27	6	33	-	-
1981	68	68	-	-	27	4	31	-	-
1982	41	41	-	-	27	2	29	-	-
1983	14	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		SUPPLIERS CREDITS		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	GERMANY, FED. REP. OF						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT *
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	1,596	1,596	-	-	-	-	154
1979	1,750	1,750	1,379	1,379	218	85	303	-	164
1980	3,075	3,075							
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	3,075	3,075	-	-	827	212	1,039	-	1
1981	2,249	2,249	-	-	827	150	977	-	-
1982	1,422	1,422	-	-	827	90	917	-	1
1983	596	596	-	-	596	29	625	-	1

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR CREDITOR COUNTRY		SUPPLIERS CREDITS NETHERLANDS					OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMIT- MENTS	DISBURSE- MENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			CANCEL- LATIONS	ADJUST- MENT +
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1975	816	3,609	561	1,335	378	22	400	-	-255
1976	1,660	3,537	-	1,292	527	46	573	-	294
1977	2,638	3,304	-	667	300	137	437	-	235
1978	3,239	3,239	-	-	770	274	1,044	-	438
1979	2,907	2,907	-	-	714	232	946	-	59
1980	2,252	2,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	2,252	2,252	-	-	751	183	934	-	-
1981	1,501	1,501	-	-	751	122	873	-	1
1982	751	751	-	-	751	61	812	-	-

THIS TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBT FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		SUPPLIERS CREDITS		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	UNITED KINGDOM	TRANSACTIONS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS	TOTAL		
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST		CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	319	928	-	571	114	37	151	-	-118
1976	692	696	-	-	143	38	181	-	-105
1977	448	448	-	3	138	28	166	-	45
1978	355	355	-	-	151	22	173	-	14
1979	218	218	-	-	170	10	180	-	12
1980	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	60	60	-	-	60	2	62	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		SUPPLIERS CREDITS TOTAL			TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT *
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)
1975	1,135	4,537	561	1,906	492	59	551	-	-	-373
1976	2,352	4,233	89	1,292	670	84	754	-	-	186
1977	3,086	3,838	-	757	438	167	605	-	-	284
1978	3,684	3,684	1,596	1,596	927	301	1,228	-	-	617
1979	4,970	4,970	1,379	1,379	1,105	330	1,435	-	-	238
1980	5,482	5,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *										
1980	5,482	5,482	-	-	1,665	403	2,068	-	-	1
1981	3,818	3,818	-	-	1,605	276	1,881	-	-	1
1982	2,214	2,214	-	-	1,605	153	1,758	-	-	1
1983	610	610	-	-	610	29	639	-	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				OTHER CHANGES		
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	BELGIUM	TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD					
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT *
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1975	177	177	-	-	44	13	57	-	-12
1976	121	121	-	-	20	5	25	-	10
1977	111	111	2,591	524	22	4	26	-	234
1978	667	2,914	1,846	2,703	25	26	51	-	585
1979	3,685	5,320	-	1,446	27	150	177	-	141
1980	5,266	5,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	5,266	5,434	-	168	1,224	413	1,637	-	1
1981	4,211	4,211	-	-	1,224	321	1,545	-	-
1982	2,987	2,987	-	-	1,195	222	1,417	-	-
1983	1,792	1,792	-	-	1,195	123	1,318	-	-
1984	597	597	-	-	597	25	622	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR COUNTRY		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ITALY					OTHER CHANGES	
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL (5)	INTEREST (6)	TOTAL (7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	2,618	-	1,994	-	152	152	-	131
1976	1,902	2,487	-	482	-	152	152	-	-544
1977	1,943	1,943	-	-	-	173	173	-	7
1978	1,950	1,950	-	-	424	171	595	-	89
1979	1,615	1,615	-	-	434	135	569	-	38
1980	1,219	1,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	1,219	1,219	-	-	406	50	456	-	-
1981	813	813	-	-	406	32	438	-	-1
1982	406	406	-	-	406	14	420	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
 DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
 (IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER CHANGES	
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	LUXEMBOURG						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	2,689	2,689	538	44	582	-	-137
1976	2,014	2,014	-	-	1,049	117	1,166	-	152
1977	1,117	1,117	-	-	1,138	59	1,197	-	21
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	UNITED STATES	TRANSACTIONS	DURING PERIOD	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT		
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMIT-MENTS	DISBURSE-MENTS	SERVI CE PAYMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	324	324	-	-	-	-	-
1978	324	324	-	-	16	2	18	-	-
1979	308	308	-	-	49	4	53	-	-
1980	259	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	259	259	-	-	32	4	36	-	-
1981	227	227	-	-	32	3	35	-	1
1982	194	194	-	-	32	3	35	-	-
1983	162	162	-	-	32	2	34	-	-
1984	130	130	-	-	32	2	34	-	1
1985	97	97	-	-	32	1	33	-	-
1986	65	65	-	-	32	1	33	-	1
1987	32	32	-	-	32	-	32	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS					OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	TOTAL	TRANSACTIONS	DURING PERIOD	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL-	ADJUST-		
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	LATIONS	MENT +
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	177	2,795	2,689	4,683	582	209	791	-	-280
1976	4,037	4,622	-	482	1,069	274	1,343	-	-382
1977	3,171	3,171	2,915	848	1,160	236	1,396	-	262
1978	2,941	5,188	1,846	2,703	465	199	664	-	674
1979	5,608	7,243	-	1,446	510	289	799	-	179
1980	6,744	6,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	6,744	6,912	-	168	1,662	467	2,129	-	1
1981	5,251	5,251	-	-	1,662	356	2,018	-	-2
1982	3,587	3,587	-	-	1,633	239	1,872	-	-
1983	1,954	1,954	-	-	1,227	125	1,352	-	-
1984	727	727	-	-	629	27	656	-	-1
1985	97	97	-	-	32	1	33	-	-
1986	65	65	-	-	32	1	33	-	-1
1987	32	32	-	-	32	-	32	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2 BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS			OTHER			CHANGES
	CREDITOR COUNTRY		AFRICAN DEV. BANK			OTHER			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS	DURING PERIOD	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL-	ADJUST-		
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	LATIONS	MENT *
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	4,858	1,002	-	-	-	-	-175
1976	966	4,683	-	952	-	-	-	-	-36
1977	1,917	4,647	2,627	1,972	-	116	116	-	318
1978	4,056	7,592	-	198	-	250	250	-	550
1979	4,556	8,142	-	23	185	270	455	-	88
1980	4,442	8,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

1980	4,442	8,045	-	444	376	266	642	-	-
1981	4,510	7,669	-	470	376	264	640	-	-1
1982	4,603	7,292	-	555	475	264	739	-	-
1983	4,683	6,817	-	652	574	265	839	-	1
1984	4,762	6,244	-	563	574	260	834	-	-1
1985	4,750	5,669	-	385	574	250	824	-	-
1986	4,562	5,095	-	296	574	235	809	-	-
1987	4,284	4,521	-	207	574	215	789	-	-
1988	3,918	3,947	-	30	574	191	765	-	1
1989	3,374	3,374	-	-	574	161	735	-	-1
1990	2,799	2,799	-	-	574	130	704	-	-
1991	2,225	2,225	-	-	574	100	674	-	1
1992	1,652	1,652	-	-	574	69	643	-	-1
1993	1,077	1,077	-	-	386	40	426	-	1
1994	692	692	-	-	198	26	224	-	-
1995	494	494	-	-	198	18	216	-	-
1996	296	296	-	-	198	10	208	-	1
1997	99	99	-	-	99	2	101	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR COUNTRY		MULTILATERAL LOANS AFRICAN DEV. FUND			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	DISBURSED ONLY	TRANSACTIONS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	ADJUSTMENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	8,502	-	-	-	-	-	-308
1976	-	8,194	5,193	-	-	-	-	-	-26
1977	-	13,361	-	754	-	-	-	-	608
1978	785	13,969	1,090	738	-	6	6	-	1,057
1979	1,609	16,116	-	2,071	-	20	20	-	172
1980	3,732	16,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

1980	3,732	16,288	-	4,067	-	34	34	-	1
1981	7,799	16,289	-	3,203	57	58	115	-	-
1982	10,944	16,232	-	1,499	115	82	197	-	-
1983	12,328	16,117	-	1,378	115	94	209	-	1
1984	13,592	16,003	-	989	115	103	218	-	-
1985	14,466	15,888	-	742	230	110	340	-	-
1986	14,978	15,658	-	530	346	112	458	-	1
1987	15,162	15,313	-	139	494	113	607	-	1
1988	14,809	14,820	-	11	494	110	604	-	2
1989	14,328	14,328	-	-	494	107	601	-	-1
1990	13,833	13,833	-	-	494	103	597	-	1
1991	13,340	13,340	-	-	436	99	535	-	1
1992	12,905	12,905	-	-	379	96	475	-	-
1993	12,526	12,526	-	-	379	94	473	-	-
1994	12,147	12,147	-	-	379	90	469	-	1
1995	11,769	11,769	-	-	379	87	466	-	-
1996	11,390	11,390	-	-	379	84	463	-	1
1997	11,012	11,012	-	-	379	82	461	-	-
1998	10,633	10,633	-	-	379	79	458	-	1
1999	10,255	10,255	-	-	379	76	455	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBITS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS			OTHER	CHANGES		
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	BADEA/ABEDA	TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD	SERVICE PAYMENTS				
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	CANCELATIONS	ADJUSTMENT *
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	4,000	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
1979	-	4,000	-	-	-	24	24	-	-
1980	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

1980	-	4,000	-	120	-	21	21	-	-
1981	120	4,000	-	560	-	27	27	-	-
1982	680	4,000	-	720	100	37	137	-	-
1983	1,300	3,900	-	840	200	46	246	-	-
1984	1,940	3,700	-	640	200	53	253	-	-
1985	2,380	3,500	-	480	200	57	257	-	-
1986	2,660	3,300	-	360	200	59	259	-	-
1987	2,820	3,100	-	200	200	59	259	-	-
1988	2,820	2,900	-	80	200	57	257	-	-
1989	2,700	2,700	-	-	200	53	253	-	-
1990	2,500	2,500	-	-	200	49	249	-	-
1991	2,300	2,300	-	-	200	45	245	-	-
1992	2,100	2,100	-	-	200	41	241	-	-
1993	1,900	1,900	-	-	200	37	237	-	-
1994	1,700	1,700	-	-	200	33	233	-	-
1995	1,500	1,500	-	-	200	29	229	-	-
1996	1,300	1,300	-	-	200	25	225	-	-
1997	1,100	1,100	-	-	200	21	221	-	-
1998	900	900	-	-	200	17	217	-	-
1999	700	700	-	-	200	13	213	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS			OTHER CHANGES		ADJUST- MENT *	
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	TRANSACTIONS	DISBURSE- MENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL- LATIONS			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	685	-	-	-	-	-	36
1980	-	721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	-	721	-	58	-	1	1	-	-
1981	58	721	-	310	-	4	4	-	-
1982	368	721	-	187	-	9	9	-	-
1983	555	721	-	108	-	12	12	-	-
1984	663	721	-	58	-	14	14	-	-
1985	721	721	-	-	-	14	14	-	-
1986	721	721	-	-	-	14	14	-	-
1987	721	721	-	-	-	14	14	-	-
1988	721	721	-	-	60	14	74	-	-
1989	661	661	-	-	60	13	73	-	-
1990	601	601	-	-	60	12	72	-	-
1991	541	541	-	-	60	11	71	-	-
1992	481	481	-	-	60	10	70	-	-
1993	421	421	-	-	60	8	68	-	-
1994	361	361	-	-	60	7	67	-	-1
1995	300	300	-	-	60	6	66	-	-
1996	240	240	-	-	60	5	65	-	-
1997	180	180	-	-	60	4	64	-	-
1998	120	120	-	-	60	2	62	-	-
1999	60	60	-	-	60	1	61	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS			OTHER CHANGES			
	CREDITOR COUNTRY		IBRD						
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			CANCELATIONS	ADJUSTMENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1975	1,205	1,205	-	-	380	61	441	-	-
1976	825	825	-	-	401	40	441	-	-
1977	424	424	-	-	424	18	442	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	IDA	TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT		
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMIT-MENTS	DISBURSE-MENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	3,316	8,293	5,200	279	-	24	24	-	-
1976	3,595	13,493	7,500	996	6	31	37	-	-
1977	4,585	20,987	13,400	2,565	13	40	53	-	-
1978	7,137	34,374	14,000	6,932	13	56	69	-	-
1979	14,056	48,361	6,800	11,373	32	157	189	-	-
1980	25,397	55,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	25,397	55,129	-	10,032	32	229	261	-	-
1981	35,397	55,097	-	7,246	32	292	324	-	-1
1982	42,610	55,064	-	4,826	32	337	369	-	-
1983	47,404	55,032	-	3,195	32	368	400	-	-
1984	50,567	55,000	-	2,415	83	387	470	-	-
1985	52,899	54,917	-	1,333	83	401	484	-	1
1986	54,150	54,835	-	463	223	408	631	-	-
1987	54,390	54,612	-	170	353	408	761	-	-
1988	54,207	54,259	-	49	510	405	915	-	-1
1989	53,745	53,748	-	3	584	403	987	-	5
1990	53,169	53,169	-	-	617	399	1,016	-	-
1991	52,552	52,552	-	-	617	394	1,011	-	-
1992	51,935	51,935	-	-	617	389	1,006	-	-
1993	51,318	51,318	-	-	617	383	1,000	-	2
1994	50,703	50,703	-	-	718	379	1,097	-	-
1995	49,985	49,985	-	-	718	373	1,091	-	-1
1996	49,266	49,266	-	-	972	367	1,339	-	-
1997	48,294	48,294	-	-	1,206	361	1,567	-	2
1998	47,090	47,090	-	-	1,520	348	1,868	-	-
1999	45,570	45,570	-	-	1,588	339	1,927	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR COUNTRY		MULTILATERAL LOANS			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		IMF TRUST FUND	TRANSACTIONS	DURING PERIOD	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL-	ADJUST-	
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	ATIONS	MENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	2,374	2,374	-	4	4	-	95
1978	2,469	2,469	7,317	7,317	-	15	15	-	474
1979	10,260	10,260	7,438	7,438	-	56	56	-	261
1980	17,959	17,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

1980	17,959	17,959	-	-	-	90	90	-	-
1981	17,959	17,959	-	-	-	90	90	-	-
1982	17,959	17,959	-	-	-	90	90	-	-
1983	17,959	17,959	-	-	-	90	90	-	-
1984	17,959	17,959	-	-	-	90	90	-	-
1985	17,959	17,959	-	-	758	89	847	-	-
1986	17,201	17,201	-	-	758	85	843	-	-1
1987	16,442	16,442	-	-	758	81	839	-	-
1988	15,684	15,684	-	-	758	78	836	-	-1
1989	14,925	14,925	-	-	758	74	832	-	-
1990	14,167	14,167	-	-	758	70	828	-	-
1991	13,409	13,409	-	-	758	66	824	-	-1
1992	12,650	12,650	-	-	891	62	953	-	-
1993	11,759	11,759	-	-	1,458	57	1,515	-	-1
1994	10,300	10,300	-	-	2,832	48	2,880	-	2
1995	7,466	7,466	-	-	2,074	35	2,109	-	-1
1996	5,391	5,391	-	-	2,074	25	2,099	-	-
1997	3,317	3,317	-	-	1,942	14	1,956	-	-1
1998	1,374	1,374	-	-	1,374	5	1,379	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS			OTHER CHANGES		
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	OPEC SPECIAL FUND	TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT	
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMIT-MENTS	DISBURSE-MENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1977	-	-	1,700	850	-	-	-	
1978	850	1,700	-	850	-	6	6	
1979	1,700	1,700	4,500	2,250	-	16	16	
1980	3,950	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *								
1980	3,950	6,200	-	810	-	9	9	
1981	4,760	6,200	-	630	-	9	9	
1982	5,390	6,200	-	450	85	8	93	
1983	5,755	6,115	-	225	85	8	93	
1984	5,895	6,030	-	135	535	8	543	
1985	5,495	5,495	-	-	985	7	992	
1986	4,510	4,510	-	-	985	7	992	
1987	3,525	3,525	-	-	985	6	991	
1988	2,540	2,540	-	-	985	6	991	
1989	1,555	1,555	-	-	535	5	540	
1990	1,020	1,020	-	-	85	5	90	
1991	935	935	-	-	85	5	90	
1992	850	850	-	-	85	4	89	
1993	765	765	-	-	85	4	89	
1994	680	680	-	-	85	3	88	
1995	595	595	-	-	85	3	88	
1996	510	510	-	-	85	2	87	
1997	425	425	-	-	85	2	87	
1998	340	340	-	-	85	2	87	
1999	255	255	-	-	85	1	86	

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR COUNTRY		MULTILATERAL LOANS SAFA (SP AR FUND AF)			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			ADJUSTMENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL (5)	INTEREST (6)	TOTAL (7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
1976	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	2,000	2,000	-	-	133	20	153	-	-
1986	1,867	1,867	-	-	133	19	152	-	-1
1987	1,733	1,733	-	-	133	17	150	-	-
1988	1,600	1,600	-	-	133	16	149	-	-
1989	1,467	1,467	-	-	133	15	148	-	-1
1990	1,333	1,333	-	-	133	13	146	-	-
1991	1,200	1,200	-	-	133	12	145	-	-
1992	1,067	1,067	-	-	133	11	144	-	-1
1993	933	933	-	-	133	9	142	-	-
1994	800	800	-	-	133	8	141	-	-
1995	667	667	-	-	133	7	140	-	-1
1996	533	533	-	-	133	5	138	-	-
1997	400	400	-	-	133	4	137	-	-
1998	267	267	-	-	133	3	136	-	-1
1999	133	133	-	-	133	1	134	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS TOTAL			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS		CANCELATIONS	ADJUSTMENT	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1975	4,521	11,498	18,560	3,281	380	85	465	-	-483
1976	7,386	29,195	12,693	1,948	407	71	478	-	-62
1977	8,926	41,419	24,101	8,515	437	178	615	-	1,021
1978	17,297	66,104	22,407	16,035	13	343	356	-	2,081
1979	34,181	90,579	19,423	23,155	217	543	760	-	557
1980	57,480	110,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	57,480	110,342	-	15,531	408	650	1,058	-	1
1981	72,603	109,935	-	12,419	465	744	1,209	-	-2
1982	84,554	109,468	-	8,237	807	827	1,634	-	-
1983	91,984	108,661	-	6,398	1,006	883	1,889	-	2
1984	97,378	107,657	-	4,800	1,507	915	2,422	-	-1
1985	100,670	106,149	-	2,940	2,963	948	3,911	-	1
1986	100,649	103,187	-	1,649	3,219	939	4,158	-	-1
1987	99,077	99,967	-	716	3,497	913	4,410	-	1
1988	96,299	96,471	-	170	3,714	877	4,591	-	1
1989	92,755	92,758	-	3	3,338	831	4,169	-	2
1990	89,422	89,422	-	-	2,921	781	3,702	-	1
1991	86,502	86,502	-	-	2,863	732	3,595	-	1
1992	83,640	83,640	-	-	2,939	682	3,621	-	-2
1993	80,699	80,699	-	-	3,318	632	3,950	-	2
1994	77,383	77,383	-	-	4,605	594	5,199	-	-2
1995	72,776	72,776	-	-	3,847	558	4,405	-	-3
1996	68,926	68,926	-	-	4,101	523	4,624	-	2
1997	64,827	64,827	-	-	4,104	490	4,594	-	1
1998	60,724	60,724	-	-	3,751	456	4,207	-	-
1999	56,973	56,973	-	-	2,445	431	2,876	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		BILATERAL LOANS		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER CHANGES	ADJUST- MENT *
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	CHINA	COMMIT- MENTS	DISBURSE- MENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL- LATIONS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	1,456	26,954	-	1,061	-	-	-	-	1,521
1976	2,375	25,433	-	1,345	-	-	-	-	1,163
1977	3,873	26,596	-	7,586	-	-	-	-	461
1978	11,615	27,057	-	1,885	-	-	-	-	-
1979	13,500	27,057	32,468	8,380	-	-	-	-	-
1980	21,880	59,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	21,880	59,525	-	5,826	-	-	-	-	-1
1981	27,706	59,524	-	13,041	-	-	-	-	-
1982	40,746	59,524	-	12,284	2,706	-	2,706	-	-
1983	50,324	56,818	-	4,546	2,706	-	2,706	-	1
1984	52,165	54,113	-	1,623	2,706	-	2,706	-	-
1985	51,082	51,407	-	325	2,706	-	2,706	-	1
1986	48,702	48,702	-	-	2,706	-	2,706	-	-
1987	45,996	45,996	-	-	2,706	-	2,706	-	-
1988	43,290	43,290	-	-	2,706	-	2,706	-	1
1989	40,585	40,585	-	-	5,658	-	5,658	-	-
1990	34,927	34,927	-	-	5,658	-	5,658	-	2
1991	29,271	29,271	-	-	5,658	-	5,658	-	-
1992	23,613	23,613	-	-	2,952	-	2,952	-	-
1993	20,661	20,661	-	-	2,952	-	2,952	-	1
1994	17,710	17,710	-	-	2,952	-	2,952	-	-
1995	14,758	14,758	-	-	2,952	-	2,952	-	1
1996	11,807	11,807	-	-	2,952	-	2,952	-	-
1997	8,855	8,855	-	-	2,952	-	2,952	-	-
1998	5,903	5,903	-	-	2,952	-	2,952	-	1
1999	2,952	2,952	-	-	2,952	-	2,952	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		BILATERAL LOANS			OTHER			CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	FRANCE	TRANSACTIONS	DURING PERIOD	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL-	ADJUST-	
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	LATIONS	MENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	23	23	-	-	3	1	4	-	-
1976	20	20	-	-	3	1	4	-	-2
1977	15	15	712	-	3	1	4	-	33
1978	13	757	-	114	3	4	7	-	95
1979	134	849	882	691	1	20	21	-	85
1980	869	1,815							

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

1980	869	1,815	-	812	138	40	178	-	-
1981	1,543	1,677	-	53	325	56	381	-	2
1982	1,274	1,354	-	53	325	49	374	-	-
1983	1,002	1,029	-	27	368	38	406	-	1
1984	662	662	-	-	368	25	393	-	1
1985	295	295	-	-	181	12	193	-	-
1986	114	114	-	-	114	3	117	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR CREDITOR COUNTRY		BILATERAL LOANS GERMANY, FED. REP. OF			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMIT- MENTS	DISBURSE- MENTS	S E R V I C E P A Y M E N T S			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL (5)	INTEREST (6)	TOTAL (7)	CANCEL- LATIONS (8)	ADJUST- MENT (9)
1975	2,114	2,426	1,630	-	147	61	208	-	-293
1976	1,805	3,616	-	35	143	57	200	-	388
1977	1,888	3,861	2,759	1,290	155	63	218	-	738
1978	3,370	7,203	1,497	1,901	90	45	135	-	1,227
1979	5,868	9,837	-	719	98	46	144	-	544
1980	6,851	10,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	6,851	10,283	-	2,331	291	91	382	-	-1
1981	8,891	9,991	-	567	291	82	373	-	-1
1982	9,166	9,699	-	327	291	76	367	-	-1
1983	9,201	9,407	-	103	291	66	357	-	-
1984	9,014	9,116	-	69	291	59	350	-	-
1985	8,790	8,825	-	17	291	51	342	-	-1
1986	8,516	8,533	-	17	372	43	415	-	-1
1987	8,160	8,160	-	-	405	44	449	-	1
1988	7,756	7,756	-	-	314	47	361	-	2
1989	7,440	7,440	-	-	233	55	288	-	-
1990	7,207	7,207	-	-	190	55	245	-	-1
1991	7,016	7,016	-	-	190	52	242	-	-
1992	6,826	6,826	-	-	190	51	241	-	-
1993	6,636	6,636	-	-	190	50	240	-	-2
1994	6,444	6,444	-	-	190	48	238	-	1
1995	6,255	6,255	-	-	190	47	237	-	-
1996	6,065	6,065	-	-	190	46	236	-	2
1997	5,873	5,873	-	-	190	43	233	-	-
1998	5,683	5,683	-	-	190	43	233	-	-
1999	5,493	5,493	-	-	190	41	231	-	-1

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		BILATERAL LOANS			OTHER			CHANGES
	CREDITOR COUNTRY		KUWAIT						
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	6,107	-	-	-	-	-	141
1978	-	6,248	-	1,498	-	-	-	-	191
1979	1,516	6,439	-	1,774	-	54	54	-	-31
1980	3,303	6,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

1980	3,303	6,408	-	1,631	-	103	103	-	-
1981	4,934	6,408	-	961	-	135	135	-	-
1982	5,895	6,408	-	513	-	154	154	-	-
1983	6,408	6,408	-	-	320	158	478	-	-
1984	6,088	6,088	-	-	320	150	470	-	-1
1985	5,767	5,767	-	-	320	142	462	-	-
1986	5,447	5,447	-	-	320	134	454	-	1
1987	5,126	5,126	-	-	320	126	446	-	-
1988	4,806	4,806	-	-	320	118	438	-	-
1989	4,486	4,486	-	-	320	110	430	-	-1
1990	4,165	4,165	-	-	320	102	422	-	-
1991	3,845	3,845	-	-	320	94	414	-	-1
1992	3,524	3,524	-	-	320	86	406	-	-
1993	3,204	3,204	-	-	320	78	398	-	-
1994	2,884	2,884	-	-	320	70	390	-	-1
1995	2,563	2,563	-	-	320	62	382	-	-
1996	2,243	2,243	-	-	320	54	374	-	-1
1997	1,922	1,922	-	-	320	46	366	-	-
1998	1,602	1,602	-	-	320	38	358	-	-
1999	1,282	1,282	-	-	320	30	350	-	-1

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
 DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
 (IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		BILATERAL LOANS		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	ROMANIA	TRANSACTIONS	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL-	ADJUST-		
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	LATIONS	MENT *
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	862	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	862	-	862	-	-	-	-	-
1978	862	862	-	-	215	53	268	-	-
1979	647	647	-	-	216	39	255	-	-
1980	431	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	431	431	-	-	123	28	151	-	-
1981	308	308	-	-	123	19	142	-	-
1982	185	185	-	-	123	11	134	-	-
1983	62	62	-	-	62	2	64	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		BILATERAL LOANS			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1975	3,593	29,403	1,630	1,061	150	62	212	-	-1,814
1976	4,200	29,069	862	1,380	146	58	204	-	1,549
1977	5,776	31,334	9,578	9,738	158	64	222	-	1,373
1978	15,860	42,127	1,497	5,398	308	102	410	-	1,513
1979	21,665	44,829	33,350	11,564	315	159	474	-	598
1980	33,334	78,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1980	33,334	78,462	-	10,600	552	262	814	-	-2
1981	43,382	77,908	-	14,622	739	292	1,031	-	1
1982	57,266	77,170	-	13,177	3,445	290	3,735	-	-1
1983	66,997	73,724	-	4,676	3,747	264	4,011	-	2
1984	67,929	69,979	-	1,692	3,685	234	3,919	-	-
1985	65,934	66,294	-	342	3,498	205	3,703	-	-
1986	62,779	62,796	-	17	3,512	180	3,692	-	2
1987	59,282	59,282	-	-	3,431	170	3,601	-	1
1988	55,852	55,852	-	-	3,340	165	3,505	-	-1
1989	52,511	52,511	-	-	6,211	165	6,376	-	-1
1990	46,299	46,299	-	-	6,168	157	6,325	-	1
1991	40,132	40,132	-	-	6,168	146	6,314	-	-1
1992	33,963	33,963	-	-	3,462	137	3,599	-	-
1993	30,501	30,501	-	-	3,462	128	3,590	-	-1
1994	27,038	27,038	-	-	3,462	118	3,580	-	-
1995	23,576	23,576	-	-	3,462	109	3,571	-	1
1996	20,115	20,115	-	-	3,462	100	3,562	-	-3
1997	16,650	16,650	-	-	3,462	89	3,551	-	-
1998	13,188	13,188	-	-	3,462	81	3,543	-	1
1999	9,727	9,727	-	-	3,462	71	3,533	-	2

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: BURUNDI

SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1979
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

YEAR	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD					OTHER CHANGES	
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			CANCEL LATIONS	ADJUSTMENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1975	9,426	48,233	23,440	10,931	1,604	415	2,019	-	-2,950
1976	17,975	67,119	13,644	5,102	2,292	487	2,779	-	1,291
1977	20,959	79,762	36,594	19,858	2,193	645	2,838	-	2,940
1978	39,782	117,103	27,346	25,732	1,713	945	2,658	-	4,885
1979	66,424	147,621	54,152	37,544	2,147	1,321	3,468	-	1,572
1980	103,040	201,198							

* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *

1980	103,040	201,198	-	26,299	4,287	1,782	6,069	-	1
1981	125,054	196,912	-	27,041	4,471	1,668	6,139	-	-2
1982	147,621	192,439	-	21,414	7,490	1,509	8,999	-	-
1983	161,545	184,949	-	11,074	6,590	1,301	7,891	-	4
1984	166,034	178,363	-	6,492	5,821	1,176	6,997	-	-2
1985	166,701	172,540	-	3,282	6,493	1,154	7,647	-	1
1986	163,493	166,048	-	1,666	6,763	1,120	7,883	-	-4
1987	158,391	159,281	-	716	6,960	1,083	8,043	-	2
1988	152,151	152,323	-	170	7,054	1,042	8,096	-	-
1989	145,266	145,269	-	3	9,549	996	10,545	-	1
1990	135,721	135,721	-	-	9,089	938	10,027	-	2
1991	126,634	126,634	-	-	9,031	878	9,909	-	-
1992	117,603	117,603	-	-	6,401	819	7,220	-	-2
1993	111,200	111,200	-	-	6,780	760	7,540	-	1
1994	104,421	104,421	-	-	8,067	712	8,779	-	-2
1995	96,352	96,352	-	-	7,309	667	7,976	-	-2
1996	89,041	89,041	-	-	7,563	623	8,186	-	-1
1997	81,477	81,477	-	-	7,566	579	8,145	-	1
1998	73,912	73,912	-	-	7,213	537	7,750	-	1
1999	66,700	66,700	-	-	5,907	502	6,409	-	-2

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.3: BURUNDI: Financial Flows from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Members and Multilateral Organizations,

1970-77

(in millions of US Dollars)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Net Official Flows</u>	<u>17.53</u>	<u>21.48</u>	<u>25.48</u>	<u>26.84</u>	<u>37.64</u>	<u>54.64</u>	<u>45.74</u>	<u>49.45</u>
<u>Grants</u> ^{1/}	<u>17.25</u>	<u>21.48</u>	<u>25.32</u>	<u>26.96</u>	<u>37.64</u>	<u>48.00</u>	<u>43.70</u>	<u>39.90</u>
DAC Bilateral	11.35	13.50	16.81	15.49	18.81	26.87	26.40	27.70
Belgium	(9.75)	(10.14)	(12.77)	(11.46)	(12.30)	(16.28)	(14.70)	(16.50)
Federal Republic of Germany	(0.36)	(0.44)	(0.63)	(0.98)	(1.12)	(1.60)	(2.30)	(2.60)
France	(1.00)	(1.30)	(2.60)	(1.86)	(4.38)	(6.65)	(7.00)	(6.10)
Other EEC countries	(-)	(-)	(0.10)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.40)	(0.30)	(0.70)
Switzerland	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.49)	(0.39)	(0.31)	(0.44)	(0.50)	(0.40)
Other bilateral grants	(0.02)	(1.44)	(0.22)	(0.60)	(0.50)	(1.50)	(1.60)	(1.40)
OPEC Bilateral Grants	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-
Multilateral Grants	5.90	7.77	8.51	11.47	14.54	21.13	17.30	12.20
European Development Fund	(2.98)	(4.46)	(5.37)	(7.60)	(9.57)	(12.67)	(10.60)	(4.80)
United Nations	(2.77)	(3.21)	(3.04)	(3.87)	(4.82)	(7.80)	(6.70)	(7.10)
OPEC - financed agencies	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.30)
Other multilateral grants	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(-)	(0.15)	(0.66)	(-)	(-)
<u>Net Loans</u>	<u>0.28</u>	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.16</u>	<u>-0.12</u>	<u>1.29</u>	<u>0.75</u>	<u>0.58</u>	<u>8.09</u>
DAC Bilateral Loans	0.22	-	-	0.03	0.14	-0.15	0.11	1.14
OPEC Bilateral Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.40
Multilateral Loans	-0.06	0.21	0.16	-0.15	1.15	0.90	0.59	6.55
African Development Fund	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.10)
IDA	(-0.29)	(-0.30)	(-0.32)	(-0.34)	(-0.36)	(-0.38)	(-0.40)	(-0.42)
IMF Trust Fund	(0.35)	(0.51)	(0.48)	(0.19)	(0.51)	(0.28)	(0.99)	(2.55)
OPEC-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2.47)
OPEC-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(-)	(0.85)
<u>Other Net Long-term Capital</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5.89</u>	<u>1.46</u>	<u>1.46</u>
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	4.78	0.07	-
IMF Oil Facility	-	-	-	-	-	1.40	1.39	1.46
Other Net long-term Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-0.29	-	-
<u>Net Private Flows</u>	<u>-0.03</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>-0.07</u>	<u>2.28</u>	<u>-0.44</u>	<u>1.75</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>Total Net Official and Private Flows</u>	<u>17.50</u>	<u>22.03</u>	<u>25.41</u>	<u>29.12</u>	<u>37.20</u>	<u>56.39</u>	<u>45.94</u>	<u>n.a.</u>

^{1/} Based on OECD information.

Sources: OECD Development Assistance Committee, IMF and IBRD Debt Reporting System.

Table 4.4: BURUNDI: Technical Assistance (Technical Cooperation Grants)
from DAC Members and Multilateral Organizations, 1970-77

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>DAC Bilateral Technical Assistance</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>20.7</u>
Belgium	6.6	6.6	8.4	9.4	9.6	11.9	11.5	12.9
Federal Republic of Germany	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.6
France	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.4	3.6	3.8	4.4
Netherlands	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Canada	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Other technical Assistance	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
<u>Multilateral Technical Assistance</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>4.7</u>
European Development Fund	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	----	----
United Nations	2.3	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.5	5.0	4.8	4.7
Other multilateral technical assistance	0.2	0.1	0.1	----	0.2	0.7	----	----
<u>Total Technical Assistance</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>25.4</u>

* = less than US \$50,000

Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee

Table 5.1: BURUNDI - Consolidated Statement of Government Finances, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (P)
<u>Current Revenues</u>	<u>2,108.9</u>	<u>2,331.6</u>	<u>2,536.8</u>	<u>2,774.7</u>	<u>3,120.3</u>	<u>3,158.6</u>	<u>5,035.4</u>	<u>7,988.0</u>	<u>8,226.2</u>	<u>10,137.3</u>
Ordinary budget	2,092.9	2,312.6	2,529.4	2,582.4	2,989.0	3,054.0	4,624.4	5,648.0	7,360.9	8,581.5
Extraordinary budget	16.0	19.0	7.4	192.3	131.3	104.6	411.0	2,340.0	865.3	1,555.8
<u>Current Expenditures</u>	<u>2,160.9</u>	<u>2,133.4</u>	<u>2,455.1</u>	<u>2,573.8</u>	<u>3,004.5</u>	<u>3,356.1</u>	<u>4,298.7</u>	<u>5,032.2</u>	<u>6,686.6</u>	<u>8,872.4</u>
Ordinary budget	2,143.3	2,114.3	2,447.7	2,563.4	2,903.3	3,205.2	4,180.4	4,921.6	6,376.8	8,452.0
Extraordinary budget	17.6	19.1	7.4	10.4	101.2	150.9	118.3	110.6	309.8	420.4
<u>Current Surplus</u>	<u>-52.0</u>	<u>198.2</u>	<u>81.7</u>	<u>200.9</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>-197.5</u>	<u>736.7</u>	<u>2,955.8</u>	<u>1,539.6</u>	<u>1,264.8</u>
<u>Capital Expenditures</u>	<u>473.9</u>	<u>649.6</u>	<u>735.0</u>	<u>1,025.3</u>	<u>1,285.6</u>	<u>1,562.5</u>	<u>2,045.8</u>	<u>4,365.9</u>	<u>5,072.8</u>	
Ordinary budget 1/	0.7	0.4	0.5	5.8	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	8.9	5.5
Extraordinary budget	80.0	63.8	87.0	136.9	150.9	180.2	824.7	1,924.9	2,948.2	2,919.4
Capital grants	381.8	565.2	620.0	867.7	1,089.6	1,351.5	1,185.9	1,031.0	1,416.9	
Loan disbursements	11.4	20.2	27.5	14.9	39.9	28.1	32.2	1,406.9	698.8	
<u>Overall Deficit</u>	<u>-525.9</u>	<u>-451.4</u>	<u>-653.3</u>	<u>-824.4</u>	<u>-1,169.8</u>	<u>-1,760.0</u>	<u>-1,309.1</u>	<u>-1,410.1</u>	<u>-3,533.2</u>	
<u>Financed by:</u>										
<u>Grants</u>	<u>381.8</u>	<u>565.2</u>	<u>620.0</u>	<u>867.7</u>	<u>1,089.6</u>	<u>1,352.3</u>	<u>1,185.9</u>	<u>1,031.0</u>	<u>1,416.9</u>	
Extraordinary budget	--	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	
Capital grants	381.8	565.2	620.0	867.7	1,089.6	1,351.6	1,185.9	1,031.0	1,416.9	
<u>Net External Borrowing</u>	<u>-15.9</u>	<u>-8.4</u>	<u>-35.7</u>	<u>-42.2</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>165.2</u>	<u>-157.3</u>	<u>1,229.3</u>	<u>481.0</u>	
Disbursements	11.4	20.2	27.5	14.9	39.9	185.6 3/	32.2	1,406.9	698.8	
Less Amortization	27.3	28.6	(63.2)	57.1	32.9	20.4	189.5	177.6	217.8	638.5
Ordinary budget	(16.5)	(21.0)	(60.8)	(57.1)	(32.9)	(20.4)	(117.4)	(172.6)	(217.8)	(638.5)
Extraordinary budget	(10.8)	(7.6)	(2.4)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(72.1)	(5.0)	(--)	(--)
<u>Net Internal Borrowing</u>	<u>159.3</u>	<u>-105.8</u>	<u>80.7</u>	<u>-9.6</u>	<u>68.1</u>	<u>242.7</u>	<u>322.5</u>	<u>-966.0</u>	<u>1,611.0</u>	
Banking system	-82.1	-112.5	111.1	76.1	33.7	274.0	-107.5	-966.0	1,261.0	
Central Bank	(74.2)	(-150.4)	(127.9)	(198.3)	(160.9)	(-335.7)	(652.2)	(481.0)	(1,387.0)	
Commercial banks	(-85.0)	(100.0)	(-30.0)	(78.5)	(-149.2)	(550.7)	(-33.0)	(-212.0)	(-361.0)	
Changes in bank deposits	(-21.3)	(-62.1)	(13.2)	(-200.7)	(22.0)	(59.0)	(-726.7)	(-1,235.0)	(235.0)	(884.0)
Other domestic	241.4	6.7	-30.4	-85.7	34.4	-31.3	430.0	--	350.0	100.0
<u>Residual</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>-11.7</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>-0.2</u>	<u>-42.0</u>	<u>115.9</u>	<u>24.3</u>	

1/ Includes studies

3/ Includes an Arab League loan of BuF 157.5

(P) = Provisional

Source: Ministère des Finances, Ministère du Plan, Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 5.2: BURUNDI: Treasury Operations, 1972-78

A. Besoin ou capacité nets de financement

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Resources							
- Excédent des opérations définitives	142,4	26,3	198,8	-	-	319,6	-
- Accumulation nette d'impayés durant l'exercice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Excédent des opérations à caractère provisoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,2
- Besoin net de financement avant opérations sur dette publique	77,7	40,4	36,1	371,2	69,7	-	535,3
	220,1	66,7	234,9	371,2	69,7	319,6	538,5
Emplois							
- Déficit des opérations définitives	-	-	-	229,5	33,5	-	193,0
- Réduction nette d'impayés des exercices antérieurs	191,9	37,2	171,2	99,7	11,2	128,2	345,5
- Déficit des opérations à caractère provisoire	28,2	29,5	63,7	42,0	25,0	37,7	-
- Capacité nette de financement avant opérations sur dette publique	-	-	-	-	-	153,7	-
	220,1	66,7	234,9	371,2	69,7	319,6	538,5

B. Opérations de financement (nettes)

Resources							
- Capacité nette de financement	-	-	-	-	-	153,7	-
- Emprunts extérieurs à long terme	-	-	-	68,0	-	-	-
- Souscriptions de bons du Trésor (par le secteur bancaire)	-	78,0	-	550,0	226,0	135,0	456,0
(hors du secteur bancaire)	(-)	(78,0)	(-)	(550,0)	(-)	(-)	(-)
- Augmentation des avances de la BRB	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(226,0)	(135,0)	(456,0)
- Augmentation soldes des comptes hors budget ayant le caractère de dépôts de tiers	127,9	195,5	164,2	-	469,0	346,5	902,5
- Utilisation d'encaisses	-	6,5	-	9,1	2,7	3,9	22,7
- Utilisation de la réserve de réévaluation	54,0	-	83,5	-	-	-	-
- Erreurs ou omissions	-	-	-	-	100,0	-	-
	1,1	-	-	-	-	0,5	0,4
	183,0	280,0	247,7	627,1	797,7	639,6	1,381,6
Emplois							
- Besoin net de financement	77,7	40,4	36,1	371,2	69,7	-	535,3
- Remboursements d'emprunts extérieurs à long terme	18,3	23,8	18,2	-	179,3	200,0	198,6
- Remboursement de bons du Trésor (détenus par le secteur bancaire)	78,0	2,0	158,0	2,5	38,0	212,0	361,0
(détenus hors du secteur bancaire)	(30,0)	(-)	(148,0)	(-)	(38,0)	(212,0)	(361,0)
- Diminution des avances de la BRB	(48,0)	(2,0)	(10,0)	(2,5)	(-)	(-)	(-)
- Diminution soldes des comptes hors budget ayant le caractère de dépôts de tiers	-	-	-	152,6	-	-	-
- Constitution d'encaisses	9,0	-	2,7	-	-	-	-
- Erreurs ou omissions	-	213,4	-	94,3	500,8	227,6	286,7
	-	0,4	32,7	6,5	9,9	-	-
	183,0	280,0	247,7	627,1	797,7	639,6	1,381,6

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi.

Table 5.3: BURUNDI: Ordinary Budget Revenues, 1970-79

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979(P)</u>
	(in millions of Burundi Francs)									
<u>Direct Taxes</u>	<u>641.0</u>	<u>753.8</u>	<u>830.3</u>	<u>811.4</u>	<u>903.0</u>	<u>997.6</u>	<u>1,230.4</u>	<u>1,251.1</u>	<u>1,710.9</u>	<u>1,950.0</u>
Income Taxes	333.5	447.3	539.4	523.1	607.8	706.7	910.2	1,154.9	1,619.7	1,830.0
Corporate	(145.9)	(228.3)	(300.4)	(275.9)	(294.8)	(379.9)	(473.2)	(702.1)	(890.5)	(871.0)
Individual	(187.6)	(219.0)	(239.0)	(247.2)	(313.0)	(326.8)	(437.0)	(452.8)	(729.2)	(959.0)
Poll Tax	248.2	240.1	229.2	227.3	235.4	230.1	237.7	-	-	-
Property Taxes	53.4	54.8	50.4	45.0	46.7	45.6	56.6	48.7	45.6	70.0
Cattle	(29.5)	(27.6)	(25.1)	(23.9)	(23.1)	(23.5)	(21.3)	(11.4)	(6.6)	(6.0)
Real Estate	(12.8)	(13.6)	(13.4)	(8.5)	(11.5)	(10.3)	(15.2)	(13.7)	(10.3)	(31.0)
Vehicles and Bicycles	(11.1)	(13.6)	(11.9)	(12.6)	(12.1)	(11.8)	(20.1)	(23.6)	(28.7)	(33.0)
Other Direct Taxes	5.9	11.6	11.3	16.0	13.1	15.2	25.9	47.5	45.6	50.0
<u>Indirect Taxes</u>	<u>1,313.1</u>	<u>1,418.1</u>	<u>1,533.3</u>	<u>1,602.1</u>	<u>1,914.5</u>	<u>1,883.2</u>	<u>3,096.3</u>	<u>4,059.4</u>	<u>5,259.8</u>	<u>6,126.6</u>
Taxes on Foreign Trade	891.9	945.0	1,018.3	996.4	1,169.8	1,105.4	2,146.8	2,712.6	3,525.1	4,176.6
Import Duties	(533.5)	(665.5)	(603.8)	(601.2)	(829.2)	(913.9)	(834.8)	(1,476.9)	(1,901.3)	(2,700.0)
Export Duties ^{1/}	(351.9)	(272.4)	(401.9)	(386.0)	(330.2)	(177.4)	(1,293.8)	(1,235.7)	(1,623.8)	(1,476.6)
Miscellaneous	(6.5)	(6.4)	(12.7)	(9.2)	(10.4)	(14.1)	(18.2)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Excise Tax	320.9	367.5	402.9	479.0	595.7	626.3	765.7	1,064.1	1,340.8	550.0
Transaction Tax	100.3	105.6	112.0	126.7	149.0	151.5	183.8	282.7	393.9	1,400.0
<u>Other Revenues</u>	<u>138.8</u>	<u>140.7</u>	<u>165.8</u>	<u>168.9</u>	<u>171.5</u>	<u>173.2</u>	<u>297.8</u>	<u>337.5</u>	<u>390.2</u>	<u>504.9</u>
<u>Total Ordinary Budget Revenues</u>	<u>2,092.9</u>	<u>2,312.6</u>	<u>2,529.4</u>	<u>2,582.4</u>	<u>2,989.0</u>	<u>3,054.0</u>	<u>4,624.4</u>	<u>5,648.0</u>	<u>7,360.9</u>	<u>8,581.5</u>
	(in percentage of GDP)									
Direct Taxes	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.7
Indirect Taxes	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.6	7.0	5.8	7.8	8.3	9.4	8.3

^{1/} Coffee export duties 319.9 239.3 379.1 358.4 299.4 154.1 1,248.0 1,169.0 1,542.2 1,400.0
 Excludes amounts allocated to the extraordinary budget (BuF 2,241 million in 1977, BuF 820 million in 1978 and BuF 400 million in 1979).
 (P) = Provisional

Source: Ministère des Finances; Ministère du Plan and IMF.

Table 5.4: BURUNDI: Ordinary Budget Expenditures, Functional Classification, 1970-79

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979(P)
	(in millions of Burundi Francs)									
<u>General Services</u> 1/	776.1	790.2	1,050.2	1,275.3	1,389.3	1,586.8	2,219.4	2,386.5	2,996.7	3,796.8
<u>Social Services</u>	669.1	741.1	702.8	713.2	797.8	914.8	1,107.2	1,476.6	1,891.3	2,264.9
Education	522.0	584.5	549.3	557.0	603.3	710.2	863.2	1,173.9	1,454.2	1,713.8
Public health	122.6	132.2	129.2	132.4	169.2	178.3	211.2	242.4	355.5	453.8
Social affairs and labor	24.5	25.0	24.3	23.8	25.3	26.3	32.8	43.7	60.5	70.5
Youth, sports and culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.6	21.1	26/8
<u>Economic Services</u>	342.1	353.6	378.5	376.6	374.1	401.9	500.7	680.9	836.0	1,269.6
Agriculture and livestock	97.9	110.0	105.2	112.2	115.8	111.0	133.8	184.2	230.9	381.0
Public works, capital development and housing	200.1	198.0	223.0	217.3	203.2	228.8	298.0	299.4	315.6	535.4
Transport and communications	44.1	45.6	50.3	47.0	55.1	62.1	68.9	170.0	240.7	311.7
Mining and energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.2	48.7	41.3
<u>Public Debt Service</u>	68.0	57.3	105.3	88.9	66.1	61.6	95.9	303.6	329.0	793.3
Amortization	16.5	21.0	60.8	57.1	32.9	20.4	117.4	172.6	217.8	638.5
Interest Payments	51.5	36.3	44.5	31.8	33.2	41.2	78.5	131.0	111.2	154.8
<u>Suspense Accounts</u>	304.5	192.5	291.1	166.2	306.7	260.6	274.7	246.6	541.5	995.9
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,159.8</u>	<u>2,135.3</u>	<u>2,527.9</u>	<u>2,620.2</u>	<u>2,936.2</u>	<u>3,227.7</u>	<u>4,297.7</u>	<u>5,094.2</u>	<u>6,394.6</u>	<u>9,120.5</u>
	(in percentage of GDP)									
General services	3.6	3.6	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.6	4.9	5.3	5.2
Social services	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.4	4.4
Economic services	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7

1/ Includes Presidency and Ministries of Planning, Foreign Affairs, Defense, Interior, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Justice, Information, and Civil Service.

(P) = Provisional

Source: Ministère des Finances, Ministère du Plan, Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 5.5: BURUNDI: Ordinary Budget Expenditures, Economic Classification, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979(P)</u>
<u>Current Expenditures</u>	2,108.2	2,078.2	2,430.3	2,519.5	2,873.9	3,148.3	4,136.5	4,909.7	6,368.1	8,482.0
Wages and salaries	1,079.2	1,124.3	1,199.4	1,406.9	1,636.3	1,754.3	2,267.6	2,876.5	3,797.7	4,702.6
Other goods and services	417.9	449.3	715.9	663.3	600.7	720.2	1,079.7	863.6	1,140.7	1,598.7
Subsidies and transfers	255.1	275.8	223.9	251.3	297.0	372.0	436.0	793.0	777.0	1,030.0
Suspense accounts	304.5	192.5	291.1	166.2	306.7	260.6	274.7	246.6	541.5	995.9
Interest on public debt	51.5	36.3	44.5	31.8	33.2	41.2	78.5	131.0	111.2	154.8
<u>Capital Expenditures</u>	51.6	57.1	97.6	100.7	62.3	79.4	161.2	184.5	226.5	638.5
Net lending	35.1	36.1	36.8	43.6	29.4	56.9	43.8	11.9	8.7	-
Debt amortization	16.5	21.0	60.8	57.1	32.9	22.5	117.4	172.6	217.8	638.5
<u>Total Ordinary Budget Expenditures</u>	<u>2,159.8</u>	<u>2,135.3</u>	<u>2,527.9</u>	<u>2,620.2</u>	<u>2,936.2</u>	<u>3,227.7</u>	<u>4,297.7</u>	<u>5,094.2</u>	<u>6,594.6</u>	<u>9,120.5</u>

(P) = Provisional

Sources: Ministère des Finances, Ministère du Plan, Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 5.6: BURUNDI: Ordinary Budget Expenditures in Real Terms, Economic Classification, 1970-79 1/
(in millions of Burundi Francs, at 1970 prices)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Goods and Services	1,497.1	1,431.4	1,607.2	1,666.9	1,507.4	1,506.5	1,810.3	1,900.4	2,023.9	2,003.0
Wages and salaries 2/	(1,079.2)	(1,022.9)	(1,007.1)	(1,132.8)	(1,102.6)	(1,067.1)	(1,226.4)	(1,461.6)	(1,556.4)	(1,494.8)
Other goods and services	(417.9)	(408.5)	(601.1)	(534.1)	(404.8)	(439.4)	(583.9)	(438.8)	(467.5)	(508.2)
Subsidies and Transfers	255.1	250.7	188.0	202.3	200.1	226.2	235.8	402.9	318.4	327.4
Suspense Accounts	304.5	175.0	244.4	133.8	206.7	158.5	148.6	125.3	221.9	316.6
Interest on Public Debt	51.5	33.0	37.4	25.6	22.4	25.1	42.4	66.1	45.6	49.2
Capital Expenditures	51.6	51.9	81.9	81.1	42.0	47.0	87.2	93.8	92.8	203.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,159.8</u>	<u>1,941.2</u>	<u>2,122.5</u>	<u>2,109.7</u>	<u>1,978.6</u>	<u>1,963.3</u>	<u>2,324.3</u>	<u>2,588.5</u>	<u>2,702.7</u>	<u>2,899.1</u>
1/ Deflated by Government consumption deflator	100.0	110.0	119.1	124.2	148.4	164.4	184.9	196.8	244.0	314.6
2/ Wage bill in real terms (deflated by consumer price index for civil servants in Bujumbura - see Table 9.2)	1,079.2	1,082.1	1,112.6	1,232.0	1,237.7	1,145.9	1,378.5	1,637.2	1,751.7	1,709.4

Source: Ministère des Finances and Ministère du Plan.

Table 5.7: BURUNDI: Extraordinary Budget Expenditures, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979(P)</u>
<u>Current Expenditures</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>101.2</u>	<u>150.9</u>	<u>118.3</u>	<u>110.6</u>	<u>309.8</u>	<u>420.4</u>
Road fund	15.6	19.0	7.4	-	51.2	70.8	41.2	46.7	63.9	240.5
Military expenditures	2.0	0.1	-	10.4	50.0	80.1	77.1	63.9	245.9	179.9
<u>Shareholdings and Investment in</u>										
<u>Public Enterprises</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>54.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>96.4</u>	<u>197.2</u>	<u>919.8</u>	<u>1,364.8</u>	<u>955.2</u>
Mining and energy	17.4	3.9	3.1	7.2	0.1	23.0	46.4	157.0	355.3	437.3
Industry	-	-	-	17.8	-	33.7	32.1	103.3	146.1	146.3
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	309.9	134.1	30.0
Posts and telecommunications	2.3	1.3	-	29.4	0.6	-	51.5	14.1	92.6	120.2
Commerce, banking and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137.6	183.3	10.0
Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	30.0	80.0	52.7	50.0
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	21.7	18.1	117.9	400.7	161.4
<u>Fixed Investment By Central Government</u>	<u>60.3</u>	<u>58.6</u>	<u>83.9</u>	<u>82.5</u>	<u>150.2</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>627.5</u>	<u>1,005.1</u>	<u>1,583.4</u>	<u>1,964.2</u>
Agriculture	33.2	16.9	63.2	24.3	43.7	33.5	246.0	331.9	556.9	755.9
Roads and airports	6.4	8.6	4.9	22.2	86.2	2.9	105.8	75.1	312.0	118.5
Administrative and social infrastructure	13.1	31.6	13.8	32.1	18.9	47.4	275.7	598.1	714.5	849.3
Other	7.5	1.5	2.0	3.9	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Debt Amortization</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72.1</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>108.3</u>	<u>90.5</u>	<u>96.8</u>	<u>147.3</u>	<u>252.1</u>	<u>331.1</u>	<u>1,015.1</u>	<u>2,040.5</u>	<u>3,258.0</u>	<u>3,284.9</u>
<u>For Reference:</u>										
Investment in public enterprises	19.7	5.2	3.1	36.6	0.7	29.7	120.1	584.7	982.7	748.9
Shareholdings in public enterprises	-	-	-	17.8	-	66.7	77.1	335.1	382.1	206.3
<u>Total capital expenditures</u>	<u>77.7</u>	<u>63.8</u>	<u>87.0</u>	<u>136.9</u>	<u>150.9</u>	<u>180.2</u>	<u>824.7</u>	<u>1,924.9</u>	<u>2,948.2</u>	<u>2,919.4</u>

(P) = Provisional

Sources: Ministère du Plan, Ministère des Finances and IMF.

Table 6.1: BURUNDI: Monetary Survey, 1970-79

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1978</u> (Nov)	<u>1979</u> (Nov)
	(in millions of Burundi Francs, at end of period)										
Net foreign assets	668.3	1,025.6	1,341.5	1,661.9	1,080.5	2,138.4	3,820.3	7,744.6	6,234.5	5,161.0	4,655.9
Net claims on government <u>1/</u>	818.7	702.4	775.8	897.5	897.6	1,271.6	1,125.0	270.8	1,660.8	542.3	3,282.3
Net credit to private sector	933.7	1,183.1	1,110.5	1,308.3	2,510.8	997.0	1,532.2	1,886.9	4,491.3	5,239.3	6,974.9
<u>Assets = Liabilities</u>	<u>2,420.7</u>	<u>2,911.1</u>	<u>3,227.8</u>	<u>3,867.7</u>	<u>4,488.9</u>	<u>4,407.0</u>	<u>6,477.5</u>	<u>9,902.3</u>	<u>12,386.6</u>	<u>10,942.6</u>	<u>14,913.1</u>
Money	2,044.9	2,462.3	2,376.1	2,833.1	3,480.8	3,416.7	5,055.5	7,887.3	8,915.5	7,960.2	10,139.2
Currency in circulation	(1,192.0)	(1,333.1)	(1,369.9)	(1,548.1)	(1,873.2)	(1,709.5)	(2,410.7)	(3,224.6)	(4,542.0)	(4,597.2)	(4,938.5)
Demand deposits	(852.9)	(1,129.2)	(1,006.2)	(1,285.0)	(1,607.6)	(1,707.2)	(2,644.3)	(4,622.7)	(4,373.5)	(3,363.0)	(5,200.7)
Quasi-money	117.8	103.6	115.8	157.8	125.1	127.7	165.4	395.9	495.7	366.0	514.2
Other net liabilities	258.0	345.2	735.9	876.8	883.0	862.2	1,257.1	1,619.1	2,975.4	2,616.4	4,259.7
	(in percentages)										
Net foreign assets	27.6	35.2	41.6	43.0	24.1	48.5	59.0	78.2	50.3	47.2	31.2
Net claims on government <u>1/</u>	33.8	24.1	24.0	23.2	20.0	28.9	17.4	2.7	13.4	5.0	22.0
Net credit to private sector	38.6	40.7	34.4	33.8	55.9	22.6	23.6	19.1	36.3	47.8	46.8
<u>Assets = Liabilities</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Money	84.5	84.6	73.6	73.3	77.5	77.5	78.0	79.6	72.0	72.8	68.0
Currency in circulation	(49.2)	(45.8)	(42.4)	(40.0)	(41.7)	(38.8)	(37.2)	(32.6)	(36.7)	(42.0)	(33.1)
Demand deposits	(35.3)	(38.8)	(31.2)	(33.3)	(35.8)	(38.7)	(40.8)	(47.0)	(35.3)	(30.8)	(34.9)
Quasi-money	4.9	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.4
Other net liabilities	10.6	11.8	22.8	22.7	19.7	19.6	19.4	16.4	24.0	23.9	28.6
<u>% of GDP</u>											
Money	9.4	10.8	11.0	11.6	12.8	10.5	12.7	16.1	15.9		
Quasi-money	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9		

1/ Includes claims on government agencies ("organismes publics" and agences gouvernementales").

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi.

Table 6.2: BURUNDI: Monetary Survey Annual Changes, 1970-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs, at end of period)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1978</u> (Nov.)	<u>1979</u> (Nov.)
Net foreign assets	608.7	357.3	315.9	320.4	-581.4	1,057.9	1,618.9	3,924.3	-1,510.1	-1,356.6	-505.1
Net claims on Government <u>1/</u>	-106.8	-116.3	73.4	121.7	0.1	374.0	-146.6	-854.2	1,390.0	-69.3	2,740.0
Net credit to private sector	324.6	249.4	-72.6	197.8	1,202.5	-1,513.8	535.2	35.7	2,604.4	2,327.6	1,735.6
Total	826.5	490.4	316.7	639.9	621.2	-81.9	2,070.5	3,424.8	2,484.3	901.7	3,970.5
Money	394.3	417.4	-86.2	457.0	647.7	-64.1	1,638.3	2,832.3	1,028.2	-187.5	2,179.0
Currency in circulation	(160.3)	(141.1)	(36.8)	(178.2)	(325.1)	(-163.7)	(701.2)	(813.9)	(1,317.4)	(1,347.5)	(341.3)
Demand deposits	(234.0)	(276.3)	(-123.0)	(278.8)	(322.6)	(99.6)	(937.1)	(2,018.4)	(-289.2)	(-1,535.0)	(-1,837.7)
Quasi-money	48.0	-14.2	12.2	42.0	-32.7	2.6	37.7	230.5	99.8	57.8	148.2
Other net liabilities	384.2	87.2	390.7	140.9	6.2	-20.4	394.5	362.0	1,356.3	1,031.4	1,643.3

1/ Includes claims on government agencies (see Table 6.1, footnote 1).

Source: Table 6.1

Table 6.3: BURUNDI: Summary Accounts of the Bank of the Republic of Burundi, 1972-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs, at end of period)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> (Nov.)
Foreign assets	1,620.3	1,695.0	1,130.5	2,429.0	4,424.3	8,632.0	7,502.0	7,457.0
Claims on Central Government	833.1	1,031.4	1,192.3	856.6	1,508.8	1,855.0	2,881.2	4,444.0
Claims on Government agencies	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	28.1	19.8
Claims on commercial banks	83.2	45.5	959.1	--	--	--	--	1,255.5
Credit to private sector	126.4	133.8	26.2	77.5	52.7	438.2	1,472.8	1,544.4
Credit to public corporations	(--)	(--)	(--)	(52.8)	(15.8)	(99.4)	(331.2)	(451.8)
Loans to Burutex	(113.3)	(113.3)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Advances to BNDE (Development Bank)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(5.5)	(88.2)	(285.6)	(185.6)
Advances to Burundi Coffee Company ^{1/}	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(186.7)	(764.4)	(764.4)
Advances to Personnel	(13.1)	(20.5)	(26.2)	(24.7)	(31.4)	(63.9)	(91.6)	(112.6)
Shareholdings	11.0	11.0	11.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	51.0
BNDE	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)
Other enterprises	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(30.0)
Other assets	1,222.6	1,257.0	1,276.6	1,387.2	1,391.2	1,636.5	1,865.5	1,800.4
<u>Assets = Liabilities</u>	<u>3,896.6</u>	<u>4,173.7</u>	<u>4,595.7</u>	<u>4,776.3</u>	<u>7,403.4</u>	<u>12,612.7</u>	<u>13,775.6</u>	<u>14,771.7</u>
Reserve money	1,517.9	1,657.0	1,894.9	1,934.2	2,840.1	4,309.7	5,103.9	5,002.0
Currency in circulation	(1,369.9)	(1,548.1)	(1,873.2)	(1,709.5)	(2,410.7)	(3,225.0)	(4,541.8)	(4,939.0)
Currency held by commercial banks	(27.6)	(8.1)	(21.7)	(28.3)	(17.4)	(21.2)	(40.0)	(83.0)
Banks' deposits	(120.4)	(100.8)	(--)	(196.4)	(412.0)	(1,064.5)	(522.1)	(--)
Demand deposits	10.5	20.1	20.6	55.8	169.0	578.3	885.7	683.0
Public corporations	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(35.0)	(129.3)	(141.9)	(322.0)	(123.3)
Other financial institutions	(0.5)	(10.1)	(10.6)	(19.8)	(39.3)	(39.0)	(177.9)	(173.9)
Burundi Coffee Company	(--)	(--)	(--)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(397.4)	(385.8)	(385.8)
Government deposits	194.2	394.9	372.9	313.9	1,040.5	2,060.6	1,562.9	1,898.6
Government agencies' deposits	59.2	17.0	27.4	28.5	41.3	144.5	162.4	175.0
Coffee Stabilization Fund deposits	99.8	78.9	195.8	78.5	479.9	1,795.5	683.7	570.4
Import deposits	186.0	211.7	237.6	183.4	345.2	546.2	683.0	576.8
Foreign liabilities	211.1	86.7	87.1	203.4	438.0	801.6	1,314.4	3,537.0
Net use of IMF credit	(--)	(--)	(--)	(110.3)	(126.9)	(138.3)	(--)	(1,118.7)
Trust Fund borrowing	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(213.2)	(868.9)	(1,604.7)
SDR allocations	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0
Other liabilities	993.9	1,083.4	1,135.4	1,354.6	1,362.5	1,689.4	2,654.9	1,604.2

1/ For coffee export taxes

Sources: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 6.4: BURUNDI: Summary Accounts of the Commercial Banks, 1972-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs, at end of period)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 (Nov.)	1979 (Nov.)
Reserves	149.5	108.9	21.7	237.4	447.8	1,378.5	406.7	97.0	83.5
Currency	(27.6)	(8.1)	(21.7)	(28.3)	(17.4)	(20.6)	(29.8)	(97.0)	(83.5)
Deposits with Central Bank (B.R.B.)	(121.9)	(100.8)	--)	(209.1)	(430.4)	(1,357.9)	(416.9)	--)	--)
Foreign assets	185.5	154.3	236.5	138.2	268.8	321.3	501.2	372.3	1,017.9
Claims on Government	232.9	311.4	162.2	712.9	679.9	461.9	103.4	2.5	302.8
Credit to private sector	944.8	1,144.3	2,453.5	906.2	1,420.5	1,466.0	3,263.0	4,249.3	5,696.8
Export credits	(719.1)	(881.0)	(1,877.5)	(320.0)	(713.1)	(631.0)	(1,403.0)	(1,821.1)	(2,441.5)
Other credits	(225.7)	(263.3)	(576.0)	(586.2)	(693.2)	(835.0)	(1,860.0)	(2,428.2)	(3,255.3)
Credit to BNDE	--)	--)	--)	--)	(14.2)	--)	--)	--)	--)
Shareholdings	23.2	19.2	20.1	40.1	48.8	55.8	60.3	60.3	60.3
BNDE	(19.1)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)
Other enterprises	(4.1)	(4.2)	(5.1)	(25.1)	(33.8)	(40.8)	(45.3)	(45.3)	(45.3)
Other assets	247.0	221.9	231.6	175.4	216.8	250.2	466.7	364.8	436.7
<u>Assets = Liabilities</u>	<u>1,782.9</u>	<u>1,960.0</u>	<u>3,125.6</u>	<u>2,210.2</u>	<u>3,082.6</u>	<u>3,934.0</u>	<u>4,851.7</u>	<u>5,146.2</u>	<u>7,597.9</u>
Demand deposits	917.8	1,214.5	1,365.8	1,424.6	1,893.2	2,532.4	3,082.7	2,577.1	4,112.9
Public	(888.0)	(1,176.9)	(1,318.0)	(1,416.5)	(1,883.6)	(2,524.3)	(3,079.5)	(2,571.9)	(4,105.9)
Government agencies	(29.8)	(37.6)	(47.8)	(8.1)	(9.6)	(8.1)	(3.2)	(5.2)	(7.0)
Savings deposits	130.7	162.7	143.5	141.1	165.3	395.8	495.6	365.9	513.7
Public	(115.7)	(157.7)	(125.0)	(127.6)	(165.3)	(395.8)	(495.6)	(365.9)	(513.7)
Government agencies	(15.0)	(5.0)	(18.5)	(13.5)	--)	--)	--)	--)	--)
Credit from Central Bank	83.2	52.2	965.8	2.6	--	--	--	705.7	1,335.5
Foreign liabilities	191.0	111.5	195.1	229.1	427.7	396.4	406.0	460.8	300.4
Capital accounts	167.6	232.9	251.6	264.5	307.3	312.8	501.2	302.9	401.8
Other liabilities	292.6	186.2	203.8	148.3	289.1	296.6	566.2	733.8	933.6
<u>For reference:</u>									
Reserves as % of demand deposits	16.3	9.0	1.6	16.7	23.7	54.4	14.8	3.8	2.0

Sources: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 6.5: BURUNDI: Summary Accounts of Other Financial Institutions, 1972-79
(in millions of Burundi Francs, at end of period)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 (Nov.)	1979 (Nov.)
Development Bank (BNDE)									
Reserves	1.2	4.7	0.5	0.6	--	--	0.1	--	--
Cash	(0.5)	(--)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(--)	(--)	(0.1)	(--)	(--)
Deposits with Central Bank (B.R.B.)	(0.7)	(4.7)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Credit to commercial banks	2.9	25.7	38.7	6.2	6.1	8.0	4.8	4.4	--
Credit to other financial institutions	0.1	0.1	4.4	5.1	1.0	--	0.2	0.1	0.2
Credit to private sector	132.2	141.3	164.0	293.8	506.1	715.1	1,009.0	981.8	1,138.8
Other assets	30.3	27.8	22.3	21.0	21.8	41.2	62.8	62.8	69.4
Assets = Liabilities	166.7	199.6	229.9	326.7	535.0	764.3	1,076.9	1,049.1	1,208.4
Credit from Central Bank	--	--	--	--	5.5	85.8	286.4	262.6	179.3
Credit from commercial banks	--	--	--	--	14.1	--	--	--	0.3
Credit from other financial institutions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.0
Demand deposits	29.9	53.2	83.0	85.5	46.6	43.8	50.4	48.6	57.5
Short-term foreign liabilities	--	--	--	1.0	2.2	6.0	3.0	4.4	3.2
Long-term liabilities	--	2.1	1.9	--	40.0	43.5	74.0	74.0	45.2
Long-term foreign liabilities	--	--	--	51.4	214.4	380.9	418.4	418.4	578.4
Capital accounts	133.2	136.5	135.1	181.6	187.0	192.1	217.3	217.1	258.6
Other liabilities	3.6	7.8	9.9	7.2	25.1	12.2	27.4	24.0	28.9
Savings Bank (CADEBU)									
Reserves	11.1	7.8	13.9	23.0	48.5	63.2	197.5	(Mar.) 134.8	(Mar.) 174.7
Claims on Government	33.6	6.4	6.1	16.1	77.7	232.6	486.6	266.7	615.2
Credit to private sector	7.0	--	--	42.8	68.3	111.5	296.2	112.0	332.6
Other assets	79.0	105.0	106.3	120.5	174.7	224.9	195.3	237.8	267.9
Assets = Liabilities	130.7	119.2	126.3	202.4	369.2	632.2	1,175.6	751.3	1,390.4
Government agencies' deposits	12.7	20.8	26.4	53.9	86.1	96.3	154.0	104.6	171.3
Public corporations' deposits	1.3	1.9	2.0	6.9	3.5	9.0	45.9	9.4	53.5
Private sector deposits	116.7	96.5	97.9	141.6	279.6	526.9	975.7	637.3	1,165.6
Postal Checking System									
Claims on Government	17.7	30.3	27.6	37.5	49.0	84.1	94.2	(Nov.) 108.8	(Nov.) 181.7
Assets = Liabilities	17.7	30.3	27.6	37.5	49.0	84.1	94.2	108.8	181.7
Government deposits	5.1	8.5	13.4	16.1	21.5	27.1	41.4	67.7	61.6
Government agencies' deposits	1.9	6.7	3.0	4.7	8.2	13.0	3.6	3.3	2.5
Demand deposits	10.6	15.0	11.1	16.6	19.2	43.9	49.1	37.8	117.6
Central Bank	(0.8)	(3.5)	(0.3)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Commercial banks	(1.9)	(2.4)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(6.9)	(0.9)	(3.4)	(2.5)	(2.8)
Other financial institutions	(--)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.7)	(21.6)	(16.6)	(9.8)	(70.6)
Private sector	(7.9)	(8.7)	(9.5)	(13.1)	(10.1)	(21.1)	(28.6)	(25.1)	(43.8)
Private sector savings deposits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 6.6: BURUNDI: Distribution of Banking Credits by Use, 1972-79

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978	1979
	(in millions of Burundi Francs, at end of period)								
Imports ^{1/}	147.5	115.8	258.0	115.3	289.9	436.0	1,321.0	1,059.3	1,445.2
Exports	750.1	906.7	1,883.5	325.0	713.0	809.2	2,167.1	2,975.4	3,804.2
Export of coffee	(n.a.)	(706.7)	(1,673.2)	(192.2)	(635.7)	(638.1)	(2,011.9)))
Consumption	--	4.9	109.4	197.4	77.3	225.6	149.2))
Production	11.9	7.9	7.5	3.8	14.3	27.4	16.9))
Processing	5.6	2.9	7.4	22.5	11.4	4.8	2.1))
Medium- and long-term credit	84.7	106.5	133.4	251.4	456.8	711.8	1,124.0	1,102.7	1,470.6
Housing	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(235.2)	(317.5)	(299.0)	(419.7)
Other	168.0	132.1	206.0	310.2	307.4	221.5	548.3	809.1	1,481.9
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,167.8</u>	<u>1,276.8</u>	<u>2,605.2</u>	<u>1,225.6</u>	<u>1,870.1</u>	<u>2,436.3</u>	<u>5,328.6</u>	<u>5,946.5</u>	<u>8,201.9</u>
	(in percentages)								
Imports	12.6	9.1	9.9	9.4	15.5	17.9	24.8	17.8	17.6
Exports	64.3	71.0	72.3	26.5	38.1	33.2	40.7	50.0	46.4
Export of coffee	(n.a.)	(55.3)	(64.2)	(15.7)	(34.0)	(26.2)	(37.8)))
Consumption	--	0.4	4.2	16.1	4.1	9.3	2.8))
Production	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3))
Transformation	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	--))
Medium- and long-term credit	7.2	8.3	5.1	20.5	24.4	29.2	21.1	18.5	17.9
Housing	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(9.7)	(6.0)	(5.0)	(5.1)
Other	14.4	10.3	7.9	25.3	16.5	9.1	10.3	13.6	18.1
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

^{1/} Excludes credits for bonding.

n.a. = not available

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi.

Table 6.7: BURUNDI: Maximum Interest Rates for
Commercial Bank Deposits, 1979^{1/}
(in percent per annum)

Demand deposits	no interest paid
Saving deposits ^{2/}	
Up to BuF 100,000	5.0
Over BuF 100,000	4.0
Term deposits and savings certificates	
1 to 3 months	2.5
3 to 6 months	3.0
6 to 12 months	3.75
12 to 18 months	4.5
18 to 24 months	5.25
over 24 months	no rate fixed
Advance notice deposits	
1 month	2.75
3 months	3.25
6 months	4.0
12 months	4.75

^{1/} Effective June 1, 1979.

^{2/} Available only to individuals.

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi.

Table 6.8: BURUNDI: Maximum Interest Rates for Commercial Bank Lending
(in percent per annum)

	Central Bank Discount Rates			Commercial Bank Lending Rates 1/						
	Prior to May 1, 1978	From May 1, 1978 to May 31, 1979	Since June 1, 1979	Rediscountable Credits			Nonrediscountable Credits			
				Prior to May 1, 1978	From May 1, 1978 to May 31, 1979	Since June 1, 1979	Prior to May 1, 1978	From May 1, 1978 to May 31, 1979	Since June 1, 1979	
<u>Short-term loans</u>										
Export credits	5.0	4.5	4.5	6.325 3/	6.325	5.75	-	6.6	6.0	
Import credits										
Intermediate goods, capital goods and basic consumption goods			5.5			6.9			10.8	
Other products	5.0 2/	5.0	6.5	6.325	6.9	8.05	7.8	9.6	11.4	
Refinancing of commercial claims	5.5	5.5	6.0	-	7.475	7.475	7.2	10.8	10.8	
Advances on contracts with public agencies	-	4.5	6.0	-	6.325	7.475	-	9.6	10.8	
Other short-term credit										
Agriculture			4.5	-		6.325	7.2			
Other	5.5	5.5	6.0	-	7.475	8.05	9.6	10.8	10.8	155
Exceeding individual credit limits and refusal of financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	12.0	
<u>Medium-term loans</u>										
Agriculture										
National enterprises		4.5	4.5			6.9		10.2	10.2	
Other enterprises	5.5	5.0	5.0	6.9	6.325	6.325	7.2	10.8	10.8	
Housing										
Construction		5.0	5.0		6.9	6.9		9.6	9.6	
Acquisition	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.9	7.475	8.05	9.6	10.8	10.0	
Other medium-term credit										
National enterprises		4.5	4.5		6.325	6.325		10.2	10.2	
Other enterprises	5.5	5.0	5.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.2	10.8	10.8	
<u>Long-term loans</u>										
Real estate	-	4/	4/	-	4/	4/	-	4/	4/	

1/ Including maximum allowable annual commission (15 percent of rate for rediscountable credits and 20 percent of rate for nonrediscountable credits).

2/ 6.0 percent for nonrediscountable credits.

3/ 8.05 percent for prefinancing of coffee exports

4/ Approved and set by the Central Bank on a case-by-case basis

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 6.9: BURUNDI: Maximum Interest Rates for Lending by the Development Bank (BNDE), 1978-79
(in percent per annum)

	Central Bank Discount Rate		BNDE Lending Rates 1/			
	From May 1, 1978 to May 31, 1979	Since June 1, 1979	From May 1, 1978 to May 31, 1979	Since June 1, 1979	From May 1, 1978 to May 31, 1978	Since June 1, 1979
<u>Short-term loans</u>	2/	2/	2/	2/		
<u>Medium-term loans</u>						
Agriculture	4.5	4.5	8.05	6.9	}	no rates fixed, conditions unregulated
Housing (for civil servants)	5.0	5.0	8.625	6.9		
Other medium-term credit						
National enterprises	4.5	4.5	8.05	6.9		
Other enterprises	5.0	5.0	8.625	7.475		
<u>Long-term loans</u>						
Agriculture	4.5	4.5	8.05	8.05		
Housing (for civil servants)	6.0	6.0	9.775	9.775		
Other long-term credit	6.0	6.0	9.775	9.775		

1/ Including maximum allowable commission (15 percent of rate for rediscountable credits)

2/ Set on a case-by-case basis by the Central Bank

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi.

Table 7.1: BURUNDI: Production of Major Foodcrops by Crop Year, 1969/70-1978/79 1/
(in tons)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Roots and Tubers	<u>2,986,950</u>	<u>8,211,236</u>	<u>5,350,336</u>	<u>5,862,600</u>	<u>4,327,730</u>	<u>4,287,221</u>	<u>4,451,092</u>	<u>6,651,084</u>	<u>7,320,825</u>	n.a.
Manioc	1,576,554	3,557,860	3,222,640	3,257,000	1,882,230	2,128,081	2,494,536	3,814,886	4,318,819	4,260,000
Sweet potatoes	1,074,105	2,817,504	2,127,696	2,255,600	1,828,000	1,655,040	1,425,871	2,199,054	2,735,109	2,295,000
Colocase	235,171	n.a.	n.a.	24,000	358,800	327,900	375,970	510,321	238,745	n.a.
Yams		n.a.	n.a.	91,000	20,400	30,200	8,692	17,005	4,846	n.a.
Potatoes	101,120	1,835,872	n.a.	235,000	238,300	146,000	146,023	109,818	23,306	n.a.
Cereals	<u>442,905</u>	<u>738,636</u>	<u>364,760</u>	<u>614,000</u>	<u>701,351</u>	<u>666,042</u>	<u>580,010</u>	<u>639,256</u>	<u>658,338</u>	n.a.
Maize	287,334	460,842	254,172	368,000	504,435	491,900	419,658	484,545	398,449	425,000
Sorghum	96,037	227,318	107,288	205,000	160,816	129,297	119,878	106,418	199,790	219,000
Eleusine	34,365	35,042	n.a.	32,000	19,500	24,600	29,315	36,564	49,457	n.a.
Wheat	13,164	7,651	n.a.	6,200	11,000	13,100	4,454	4,178	2,742	n.a.
Rice (unhusked)	11,985	7,783	3,300	2,800	5,600	7,345	6,705	7,551	7,900	n.a.
Legumes	<u>588,346</u>	<u>477,254</u>	<u>233,660</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>467,614</u>	<u>485,232</u>	<u>540,015</u>	<u>599,812</u>	<u>540,767</u>	n.a.
Beans	553,970	445,206	233,660	245,000	432,614	459,932	900,520	560,919	511,452	526,000
Peas	34,376	32,048	n.a.	26,000	25,900	16,300	26,903	29,890	19,166	n.a.
Cajan peas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29,000	8,300	8,300	12,551	8,832	9,727	n.a.
Soybeans	--	--	--	--	800	700	41	171	422	n.a.
Oil seeds	<u>21,588</u>	<u>25,052</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>26,600</u>	<u>23,700</u>	<u>21,158</u>	<u>20,892</u>	<u>25,124</u>	n.a.
Peanuts	21,588	25,052	n.a.	27,000	26,000	23,700	21,158	20,892	25,124	n.a.
Total	<u>4,039,554</u>	<u>9,452,178</u>	<u>5,948,756</u>	<u>6,803,700</u>	<u>5,523,295</u>	<u>5,462,395</u>	<u>5,592,275</u>	<u>7,911,044</u>	<u>8,545,054</u>	
Losses (E)	-807,911	-1,890,436	-1,189,751	-1,360,740	-1,104,659	-1,092,479	-1,118,455	-1,582,209	-1,709,010	
Available Production	<u>3,231,643</u>	<u>7,561,742</u>	<u>4,759,005</u>	<u>5,443,020</u>	<u>4,418,636</u>	<u>4,369,916</u>	<u>4,473,820</u>	<u>6,328,835</u>	<u>6,836,043</u>	
For reference:										
Population (mid-year estimate)	3,317,825	3,356,650	3,418,200	3,522,800	3,611,250	3,683,450	3,757,100	3,832,250	3,908,900	
Per capita production (in kg.)	974.0	2,252.8	1,392.3	1,532.0	1,223.6	1,186.4	1,190.8	1,651.5	1,748.8	
Per capita production index	100.0	231.3	142.9	157.3	125.6	121.8	122.3	169.6	179.5	

1/
Based on agronomists' field reports.

2/
E= Estimated
n.a.= not available

Sources: Ministère du Plan, Ministère de l' Agriculture et de l' Elevage, Banque de la République du Burundi and World Food Program.

Table 7.2: BURUNDI: Production of Major Foodcrops by Calendar Year, 1970-77 1/
(in tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>Roots and Tubers</u>	887,850	907,381	816,641	927,343	821,641	936,617	950,967	965,000
Manioc	370,300	378,446	340,601	386,772	389,418	390,640	393,374	396,000
Sweet potatoes	381,600	389,995	350,995	398,575	318,626	402,561	411,417	420,500
Colocase	96,200	98,316	88,484	100,479	80,383	101,484	103,412	
Yams	5,750	5,876	5,288	6,005	4,804	6,065	6,180	111,500
Potatoes	34,000	34,748	31,273	35,512	28,410	35,867	36,584	37,000
<u>Cereals</u>	168,857	171,722	155,486	175,827	143,243	179,467	181,585	185,000
Maize	130,000	132,860	199,574	135,782	108,860	137,140	138,500	140,000
Sorghum	20,040	20,481	18,433	20,931	16,745	21,140	21,457	
Eleusine	8,800	8,994	8,095	9,192	7,354	9,284	9,423	32,000
Wheat	5,000	5,100	4,599	5,122	4,098	5,173	5,500	6,000
Rice (unhusked)	5,017	4,277	4,785	4,800	6,186	6,730	6,705	7,000
<u>Legumes</u>	308,800	315,593	284,034	322,536	257,229	325,761	332,993	340,000
Beans	278,700	284,831	256,348	291,097	232,078	294,008	300,478	307,000
Peas and cajan peas	30,100	30,762	27,686	31,439	25,151	31,753	32,515	33,000
<u>Oilseeds</u>	17,800	18,600	16,100	17,200	18,900	20,600	20,825	21,000
Peanuts	6,200	7,000	7,200	7,800	8,400	9,000	9,225	9,500
Palm fruit	11,600	11,600	8,900	9,400	10,500	11,600	11,600	11,500
<u>Fruits and Vegetables</u>	1,294,775	1,323,264	1,190,928	1,353,278	1,324,400	1,368,551	1,398,662	1,425,000
Bananas for beer	756,522	773,166	695,850	790,176	780,000	798,078	815,636	
Edible bananas 2/	440,507	450,198	405,178	460,102	462,000	464,703	474,926	1,320,000
Other fruits and vegetables	97,746	99,900	89,900	103,000	82,400	105,770	108,100	105,000
<u>Total</u>	2,678,082	2,736,560	2,463,189	2,796,184	2,565,413	2,830,996	2,885,032	2,936,000
Losses (E)	- 535,661	- 547,312	- 492,638	- 559,236	- 573,082	- 565,200	- 577,006	- 587,200
<u>Available Production</u>	2,142,421	2,189,248	1,970,551	2,236,948	2,052,331	2,265,796	2,308,026	2,348,800
<u>For reference:</u>								
Population	3,350,000	3,366,300	3,470,100	3,575,500	3,647,000	3,719,900	3,794,300	3,870,200
Per capita production (in kg.)	639.5	650.3	567.9	625.6	562.7	609.1	608.3	606.9
Per capita production index	100.0	101.7	88.8	97.8	88.0	95.2	95.1	94.9

1/
Based on national accounts data for 1970-75.

2/
Includes sugar cane.

E=Estimated.

Source: Ministère du Plan and Multinational Agribusiness Systems, Inc. (MASI)

Table 7.3: Area Planted in Major Foodcrops by Crop Year, 1969/70 - 1977/78 ^{1/}
(in hectares)

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>		
<u>Roots and Tubers</u>	<u>485,969</u>	<u>641,669</u>	}	<u>540,700</u>	<u>485,842</u>	<u>651,300</u>	<u>564,501</u>	<u>654,100</u>	<u>516,600</u>		
Manioc	255,454	257,393		<u>191,400</u>	188,200	325,400	307,700	363,900	276,800		
Sweet Potatoes	180,377	234,792		<u>226,400</u>	227,942	248,000	195,401	207,500	198,700		
Colocase	{ 35,001	n.a.		50,200	44,900	49,500	42,200	65,500	32,400		
Yams		n.a.		50,900	1,200	27,200	1,100	900	300		
Potatoes		15,137		149,484	21,800	27,200	1,200	18,100	16,300	8,400	
<u>Cereals</u>	<u>393,191</u>	<u>476,367</u>		}	<u>482,415</u>	<u>497,869</u>	<u>442,858</u>	<u>412,757</u>	<u>464,273</u>	<u>454,533</u>	
Maize	269,431	307,228			<u>339,815</u>	336,304	287,900	266,934	314,000	260,200	
Sorghum	79,054	113,659			n.a.	102,400	107,065	111,266	99,686	100,000	136,500
Eleusine	37,294	42,803			33,000	32,500	27,400	35,700	41,700	51,200	
Wheat	6,762	9,564	7,200		22,000	13,000	7,400	5,700	3,700		
Rice (unhusked)	3,650	3,113	n.a.		n.a.	3,258	3,037	2,873	2,933		
<u>Legumes</u>	<u>596,308</u>	<u>602,400</u>	}		<u>590,421</u>	<u>603,348</u>	<u>563,600</u>	<u>518,495</u>	<u>537,900</u>	<u>492,700</u>	
Beans	556,507	556,507		<u>533,821</u>	543,148	529,300	467,795	494,300	461,200		
Peas	38,382	45,783		41,800	43,400	24,000	35,800	34,300	22,000		
Cajan peas	1,419	n.a.		14,800	16,300	9,500	14,800	9,000	9,100		
Soybeans	--	--		--	500	800	100	300	400		
<u>Oilseeds</u>	<u>17,015</u>	<u>27,836</u>	}	<u>18,400</u>	<u>13,300</u>	<u>19,700</u>	<u>18,200</u>	<u>17,100</u>	<u>19,300</u>		
Peanuts	17,015	27,836		18,400	13,300	19,700	18,200	17,100	19,300		
<u>Total Hectarage</u>	<u>1,495,483</u>	<u>1,748,272</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>1,631,936</u>	<u>1,600,359</u>	<u>1,677,458</u>	<u>1,513,953</u>	<u>1,673,373</u>	<u>1,483,133</u>		

1/

Based on agronomists' field reports.

n.a.= not available

Source: Ministère du Plan, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage, and Banque de la République du Burundi.

Table 7.4: BURUNDI: Yields of Major Foodcrops by Crop Year, 1969/70 - 1977/78 ^{1/}
(in tons per hectare)

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u> ^{2/}	
<u>Roots and Tubers</u>	4.9	10.2	}	8.7	7.1	5.3	6.3	8.1	11.3	n.a.	
Manioc	7.0	11.1		13.6	8.0	5.2	6.5	8.4	12.5	7.5	
Sweet potatoes	4.8	9.6		8.0	6.4	5.3	5.8	8.5	11.0	4.0	
Colocase		n.a.		0.4	6.4	5.3	7.1	6.2	5.9	n.a.	
Yams	5.4	n.a.		1.4	13.6	0.9	6.3	15.1	12.9	n.a.	
Potatoes	5.3	5.9		8.6	7.0	97.3	6.5	5.4	2.2	5.0	
<u>Cereals</u>	0.9	1.2		n.a.	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	n.a.
Maize	0.9	1.2		0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8
Sorghum	1.0	1.6		1.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.6
Eleusine	0.7	0.7		0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	n.a.
Wheat	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Rice (unhusked)	2.6	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	
<u>Legumes</u>	0.8	0.6		0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	n.a.	
Beans	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	
Peas	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	
Cajan peas	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	n.a.	
Soybeans	--	--	--	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	n.a.	
<u>Oilseeds</u>	1.0	0.7		1.2	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	
Peanuts	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	

^{1/} Assuming 20 percent losses.

^{2/} MASI estimates

Source: Tables 7.1 and 7.3 and MASI.

Table 7.5: Producer Prices, 1970/71-1978/79

(in Burundi Francs per Kilogram)

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Manioc	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
Sweet potatoes	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	13.0 ^{3/}
Colocase and igname	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	n.a.
Potatoes	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	n.a.
Maize	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.8	9.8	10.0	11.0	11.0	20.0
Sorghum and millet	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.3	10.0	11.0	11.0	20.0
Wheat	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.5	10.5	11.0	12.0	21.0	15.0
Beans	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	30.0
Peas	12.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	23.0	27.0	29.0	30.0	25.0
Bananas (for eating and brewing)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	n.a.
Other fruits and vegetables	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	10.0	n.a.
Peanuts	25.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	30.0	n.a.
Palm fruit	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	n.a.
Arabica coffee (parchment) ^{1/}	36.0	35.0	34.0	38.0	45.0	39.0	65.0	112.0	112.0 ^{4/}
Tea	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	10.0	10.0
Cotton (best quality, unginne) ^{2/}	9.5	10.0	10.0	11.0	13.0	14.0	20.0	30.0	30.0

^{1/} One kilogram of green coffee equals approximately 1.35 kilograms of parchment coffee. (See Table 7.10, note 1.)

^{2/} Producing one kilogram of ginned cotton requires approximately 2.8 kilograms of unginne cotton.

^{3/} Estimated.

^{4/} 116 Burundi Francs per kilogram for delivery in Bujumbura.

Sources: Ministère du Plan, IMF and USAID.

Table 7.6: BURUNDI: Fertilizer Imports, 1970-79

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> ^{1/}
Total net quantities (in tons)	1,363.9	2,025.0	1,309.4	1,404.7	2,360.7	1,319.6	1,672.5	1,842.7	2,140.7	1,022.2
Quantum index (1970=100)	100.0	148.5	96.0	103.0	173.1	96.8	122.6	135.1	157.0	—
Total c.i.f. value (in millions of Burundi Francs)	12.3	16.2	13.4	15.3	44.4	31.7	40.6	44.4	59.3	31.9
c.i.f. unit value (in Burundi Francs per kilogram)	9.0	8.0	10.3	10.9	18.8	24.0	24.2	24.1	27.7	31.2
Price index (1970=100)	100.0	88.9	114.4	121.1	208.9	266.7	268.9	267.8	307.8	346.7

^{1/}Through September

Sources: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage and Essai sur l'Économie des Engrais au Burundi. (1977).

Table 7.7: BURUNDI: Production of Parchment Coffee by Province, 1970 and 1974-78

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976 (E)</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Bubanza	10.2	5.5	7.3	8.2	6.2	6.8
Bujumbura	4.8	2.1	0.8	6.2	8.1	5.9
Bururi	10.8	6.5	10.6	6.8	9.3	8.9
Gitega	13.2	14.8	14.9	18.5	14.6	17.1
Muramvya	5.2	7.0	7.6	5.9	4.0	7.5
Muyinga	17.5	18.6	8.9	14.7	12.0	14.1
Ngozi	34.7	41.0	46.5	34.7	42.5	35.5
Ruyigi	3.6	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.4	4.2
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Note: Figures for 1971-73 are not available.

(E): Estimated.

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

Table 7.8: BURUNDI: Production and Price of Coffee by Crop Year, 1970/71 - 1979/80 1/

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u> (in tons)	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>
<u>Production (green coffee)</u>	<u>22,084</u>	<u>25,145</u>	<u>19,483</u>	<u>21,495</u>	<u>28,139</u>	<u>16,929</u>	<u>21,428</u>	<u>17,031</u>	<u>22,921</u>	<u>25,950</u>
Arabica	21,184	23,365	17,960	19,633	26,445	15,021	19,982	15,175	21,146	24,750
Robusta	900	1,780	1,523	1,862	1,694	1,908	1,446	1,856	1,775	1,200
	(in Burundi Francs per kilogram)									
<u>Prices</u>										
Producer (Arabica parchment)	36.0	35.0	34.0	38.0	45.0	39.0	65.0	112.0	112.0	112.0 ^{2/}
Export (f.o.b. Dar-es-Salaam)										
All categories	88.22	71.20	84.80	93.24	86.26	98.91	231.68	476.21	240.2	323.67
<u>For reference:</u>				(1970/71 = 100)						
Nominal producer price	100.0	97.2	94.4	105.5	124.9	108.2	180.3	310.7	310.7	310.7
Real producer price (deflated by consumer price index for civil servants in Bujumbura) 3/	100.0	93.7	87.7	92.3	94.6	70.8	109.8	176.9	143.5	113.1
Average export price	100.0	80.7	96.1	105.7	97.8	112.1	262.6	539.8	272.3	366.9

1/ Crop year extends from May 1 to April 30

2/ 116 Burundi Francs per kilogram for delivery in Bujumbura.

3/ As an indication of the effects of inflation on relative prices.

Sources: Banque de la Republique du Burundi and IMF

Table 7.9: BURUNDI: Export of Coffee by Calendar Year, 1970-78

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (in tons)	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Exports - (green coffee)</u> ^{1/}	<u>19,926</u>	<u>18,819</u>	<u>24,558</u>	<u>22,600</u>	<u>20,636</u>	<u>26,041</u>	<u>21,835</u>	<u>16,822</u>	<u>22,696</u>
Arabica	19,047	18,018	22,744	21,217	18,209	23,859	20,259	15,072	20,741
Robusta	879	801	1,814	1,383	2,427	2,182	1,576	1,750	1,955
				(in percentages, by weight)					
<u>Destination of exports</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
USA	67	77	79	62	36	52	49	44	56
Federal Republic of Germany	7	3	7	13	29	24	19	15	4
Other EEC countries	7	7	6	12	25	15	25	33	31
Other	9	13	8	13	10	9	7	8	9

^{1/} Customs data, net weight

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and OCIBU

Table 7.10: BURUNDI: Cost Components of Sliding Scale for Coffee Prices, 1973/74 - 1979/80
(in Burundi Francs per ton)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Producer price of green coffee ^{1/}	50,000	60,045	52,899	91,032	153,733	153,425	158,904
Middleman	1,579	2,667	2,710	3,503	4,147	4,110	4,110
Wholesaler	n.a.	n.a.	1,500	2,002	2,475	2,500	2,500
Transport and handing costs	6,532	8,752	9,124	13,111	15,216	17,021	18,630
Burundi Coffee Company	n.a.	n.a.	1,636	1,251	3,000	2,500	2,500
OCTBU levies	4,847	5,647	4,300	7,357	6,086	10,330	20,630
<u>Total fixed costs</u>	<u>62,958</u>	<u>77,065</u>	<u>72,169</u>	<u>118,256</u>	<u>184,657</u>	<u>189,886</u>	<u>197,274</u>
Exporter's commission (BCC's commission beginning 1975/76)	2,776	3,555	2,756	6,256	----	1,432	1,546
Insurance and weight loss	656	1,068	1,375	2,053	4,179	1,306	1,447
<u>Total variable costs</u>	<u>3,432</u>	<u>4,623</u>	<u>4,131</u>	<u>8,309</u>	<u>4,179</u>	<u>2,738</u>	<u>2,993</u>
Export tax and development tax	21,780	9,870	8,934	59,854	234,551 ^{2/}	71,200	71,200
Stabilization fund operation	4,379	-1,834	15,052	48,744	55,243	-22,130	39,248
<u>Total government taxes and stabilization fund operation</u>	<u>26,159</u>	<u>8,036</u>	<u>23,986</u>	<u>108,598</u>	<u>289,794</u>	<u>49,070</u>	<u>110,448</u>
<u>Selling price</u>	<u>92,549</u>	<u>89,724</u>	<u>100,286</u>	<u>235,163</u>	<u>478,630</u>	<u>241,694</u>	<u>310,715</u>
<u>For reference:</u>							
Producer price for parchment coffee (in BuF/Kilo)	38.0	45.0	39.0	65.0	112.0	112.0	112.0 ^{2/}
Average export price f.o.b. Dar es Salaam (in U.S.\$/lb.)	0.5450	0.5170	0.5780	1.1800	2.4200	1.2200	1.6395

^{1/} One ton of green coffee is estimated to be equivalent to 1.3158 tons of parchment coffee in 1973/74, 1.3333 tons in 1974/75, 1.3569 tons in 1975/76, 1.4006 tons in 1976/77, 1.3717 tons in 1977/78, 1.3411 tons in 1978/79 and 1.3699 tons in 1979/80

^{2/} Of which BuF 165,000/ton for the extraordinary budget

^{3/} 116 Burundi Francs per kilogram for delivery in Bujumbura.

n.a.= not available

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF

Table 7.11 : BURUNDI: Distribution of Arabica Coffee Export Earnings, 1973/74 - 1978/79

	(in millions of Burundi Francs)					
	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 ^{1/}
Planters	984	1,588	795	1,819	2,299	3,185
Others in private sector	222	425	272	563	434	601
Middlemen	(31)	(71)	(41)	(70)	(62)	(85)
Processing	(34)	(53)	(29)	(48)	(43)	(74)
Other charges	(116)	(207)	(129)	(255)	(247)	(337)
Exporters (wholesalers' commission) ^{1/}	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(23)	(40)	(37)	(53)
Exporters (profit distributed by BCC) ^{1/}	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(26)	(n.a.)	(--)	(--)
Operating costs of BCC ^{1/}	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(25)	(25)	(45)	(52)
BCC (profit before distribution)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(36)	(125)	(--)	(--)
OCIBU	96	149	65	147	91	217
Operations levy	(65)	(108)	(60)	(128)	(66)	(153)
Sales promotion tax	(6)	(8)	(--)	(2)	(1)	(--)
Diversification tax	(15)	(20)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Tax for specific projects	(9)	(12)	(5)	(17)	(24)	(47)
Garding tax	(1)	(1)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Stabilization fund (net)	107	-49	226	974	826	-402
Government	457	261	150	1,196	1,967	1,469
Export tax	(457)	(261)	(135)	(1,196)	(1,967)	(1,469)
Profits distributed by BCC	(--)	(--)	(10)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Provision for stocks retained by BCC	(--)	(--)	(5)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Development tax	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(1,540)	(--)
Total export receipts	1,861	2,374	1,506	4,699	7,157	5,070
For reference:						
Producer price (parchment in BuF per kilo)	38.0	45.0	39.0	65.0	112.0	112.0
Export of green coffee (in tons)	19,633	26,445	15,017	19,982	14,952	20,988

^{1/} Provisional.
n.a. = not available.

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF.

Table 7.12: BURUNDI: Cotton Production and Exports, 1970-79

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Total cotton production</u> (in tons)	<u>11,997</u>	<u>12,231</u>	<u>7,047</u>	<u>6,397</u>	<u>6,179</u>	<u>5,240</u>	<u>4,118</u>	<u>7,009</u>	<u>8,361</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
Seed	8,744	8,709	5,153	4,674	4,526	3,818	3,010	5,161	6,148	5,626
Fiber	3,253	3,522	1,894	1,723	1,653	1,422	1,108	1,848	2,213	n.a.
<u>Area under cultivation</u> ^{1/} (in hectares)	9,239	8,614	8,358	6,502	8,066	6,918	6,560	8,026	8,312	7,775
<u>Yields</u> (in kilograms per hectare) ^{1/}	946	1,011	617	719	561	552	459	644	749	724
Number of planters	20,072	19,870	17,374	14,842	n.a.	14,345	n.a.	14,688	16,057	n.a.
<u>Producer price</u> (in Burundi Francs per kilogram) 2/	9.5	10.0	10.0	11.0	13.0	14.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
<u>Total cotton exports</u>	<u>3,319</u>	<u>3,452</u>	<u>2,845</u>	<u>1,719</u>	<u>1,696</u>	<u>1,527</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>1,804</u>	<u>2,221</u>	
People's Republic of China	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	645	1,200	
Japan	1,725	950	200	350	247	163	173	-----	-----	
Taiwan and Hong Kong	244	---	95	18	222	944	500	484	100	
EEC countries	1,350	2,502	2,250	781	727	220	150	600	-----	
Other European countries	---	----	300	570	500	200	300	75	921	

1/

Seed only.

2/ For unginned cotton

n.a.=not available

Sources: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF

Table 7.13: BURUNDI: Cost Components of First Quality Cotton Fiber Export Price, 1972-78

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Producer price (ginned equivalent) ^{1/}	27.31	29.54	35.90	37.55	54.31	83.80	83.80
Ginning cost	20.17	21.90	26.49	37.98	43.13	} 36.99	} 35.60
Pest control	7.42	5.88	7.60	14.99	7.01		
Other charges ^{2/}	1.72	4.50	3.45	3.35	5.38		
<u>Cost ex-factory</u>	<u>56.62</u>	<u>61.82</u>	<u>73.44</u>	<u>87.87</u>	<u>109.65</u>	<u>120.79</u>	<u>119.40</u>
Export taxes	3.50	3.51	3.43	3.37	3.58	} 7.44	} 11.00
Transport, insurance, etc.	3.30	3.30	5.27	4.52	4.87		
<u>Cost f.o.b. Dar es Salaam</u>	<u>63.42</u>	<u>68.63</u>	<u>82.14</u>	<u>95.70</u>	<u>118.10</u>	<u>128.23</u>	<u>130.40</u>
Transport, insurance, etc.	8.58	13.77	15.05	15.17	16.17	16.18	9.70
<u>Cost c.i.f. destination</u>	<u>72.00</u>	<u>82.40</u>	<u>97.19</u>	<u>110.87</u>	<u>134.27</u>	<u>144.41</u>	<u>140.10</u>
<u>For reference;</u>							
Producer price for unginced cotton	10.00	11.00	13.00	14.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
			(in millions of Burundi Francs)				
COGERCO profit or loss	-0.01	20.18	3.29	12.58	11.50	-30.00	6.00

^{1/} One kilogram of ginned cotton requires roughly 2.8 kilograms of unginced cotton.

^{2/} Includes allowance for wastage for 1972.

Sources: Banque de la République du Burundi and IMF

Table 7.14: BURUNDI: Value and Volume of Fishing, 1970-79

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
<u>Total Catch</u>	<u>13,290</u>	<u>16,895</u>	<u>7,443</u>	<u>8,524</u>	<u>11,103</u>	<u>15,416</u>	<u>20,231</u>	<u>19,495</u>	<u>14,124</u>	<u>11,000</u>	
				(in tons)							
Industrial	5,458	6,053	4,327	5,620	6,211	6,144	8,717	6,642	4,017	n.a.	
Small-scale	3,759	4,876	1,270	1,336	3,127	4,746	7,849	12,853	10,017	n.a.	
Traditional	4,073	5,966	1,846	1,568	1,765	4,526	3,665			n.a.	
				(in millions of Burundi Francs)							
<u>Total Earnings</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>130.7</u>	<u>73.6</u>	<u>91.6</u>	<u>176.5</u>	<u>240.0</u>	<u>317.0</u>	<u>358.0(E)</u>	<u>345.0(E)</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	
Industrial	n.a.	60.9	60.6	80.2	106.2	128.0	171.0	177.0	195.0	n.a.	
Small-scale	n.a.	35.4	9.6	11.4	45.3	52.0	101.0	181.0(E)	150.0(E)	n.a.	
Traditional	n.a.	34.4	3.4		25.1	60.0	45.0			n.a.	

(E) = Estimated.

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi

Table 7.15: BURUNDI: Livestock Population, 1970-78
(in thousands)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Cattle	683	725	756	761	784	778	792	799	819
Goats	489	560	590	631	655	653	570	564	608
Sheep	240	278	296	303	313	311	305	269	282
Pigs	27	24	25	27	32	47	29	30	32
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,439</u>	<u>1,587</u>	<u>1,667</u>	<u>1,722</u>	<u>1,784</u>	<u>1,789</u>	<u>1,696</u>	<u>1,662</u>	<u>1,741</u>

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi

Table 8.1: BURUNDI: Industrial Production, 1970-79
(in tons)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979(E)</u>
1/ Green coffee	22,084	25,145	19,483	21,495	28,139	16,925	21,428	17,031	22,921	25,950
Arabica	(21,184)	(23,365)	(17,960)	(19,633)	(26,445)	(15,017)	(19,982)	(15,175)	(21,146)	(24,750)
Robusta	(900)	(1,780)	(1,523)	(1,862)	(1,694)	(1,908)	(1,446)	(1,856)	(1,775)	(1,200)
Cotton (seed)	8,744	(8,709)	5,153	4,674	4,526	3,818	3,010	5,161	(6,148)	(5,626)
Tea (dry)	147	322	485	657	906	867	1,166	1,470	1,454	1,450
Rice (E)	7,500	3,000	3,300	2,800	5,600	7,346	6,705	7,551	7,900	n.a.
Fish	13,290	16,895	7,443	8,524	11,103	15,416	20,231	19,495 (E)	14,124	11,000
Industrial	(5,458)	(6,053)	(4,327)	(5,620)	(6,211)	(6,144)	(8,717)	(6,642)	(4,017)	(n.a.)
Small-scale and traditional	(7,832)	(10,842)	(3,116)	(2,904)	(4,892)	(9,272)	(11,514)	(12,853)	(10,107)	(n.a.)
Beer (in Hl)	207,200	255,580	282,444	340,363	380,881	398,233	480,800	525,000	525,492	n.a.
Carbonated beverages (in Hl)	37,000	37,413	35,149	31,037	32,323	28,276	34,499	47,912	77,969	n.a.
Blankets (Unit)	423,140	520,255	485,934	487,193	505,035	397,000	415,136	428,969	435,206	n.a.

1/ Production for crop year May 1 to April 30.

n.a. = not available

(E) = Estimated

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi and Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage.

Table 8.2: BURUNDI: Production Indices, 1971-79

(1970=100)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Green coffee <u>1/</u>	113.9	88.2	97.3	127.4	76.6	97.0	77.1	103.8	117.5
Arabica	(110.3)	(84.8)	(92.7)	(124.8)	(70.9)	(94.3)	(71.6)	(99.8)	(116.8)
Robusta	(197.8)	(169.2)	(206.9)	(188.2)	(212.0)	(160.7)	(206.2)	(197.2)	(133.3)
Cotton (seed)	99.6	58.9	53.5	51.8	43.7	34.4	59.0	70.3	64.3
Tea (dry)	219.0	329.9	446.9	616.3	589.8	793.2	1,000.0	989.1	986.4
Fish	127.1	56.0	64.1	83.5	116.0	152.2	146.7	106.3	82.8
Industrial	(110.9)	(79.3)	(103.0)	(113.8)	(112.6)	(159.7)	(121.7)	(73.6)	(n.a.)
Small-scale and traditional	(138.4)	(39.8)	(37.1)	(62.5)	(118.4)	(147.0)	(164.1)	(129.0)	(n.a.)
Beer	123.3	136.3	164.3	183.3	192.2	232.0	253.4	253.6	n.a.
Carbonated beverages	101.1	95.0	83.9	87.4	76.4	93.2	129.5	210.7	n.a.
Blankets	123.0	114.8	115.1	119.4	93.8	98.1	101.4	102.9	n.a.

1/ For crop year (May 1 to April 30).

n.a. = not available.

Source: Table 8.1

Table 8.3: BURUNDI: Consumption of Petroleum Products, 1973-78

(1973 = 100)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Gasoline (super)	122.3	142.7	163.5	161.5	197.2
Gasoline (regular)	83.7	109.8	109.8	82.2	41.9
Kerosene	130.9	132.8	139.8	164.2	148.0
Diesel fuel	118.9	157.6	149.3	128.1	166.0
Fuel oil	88.1	115.5	151.4	112.9	152.7
<u>Total</u>	<u>113.0</u>	<u>137.3</u>	<u>145.1</u>	<u>134.4</u>	<u>148.9</u>

Source: IMF.

Table 8.4: BURUNDI: Consumption of Electricity, 1970-78
(in millions of kWh)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Bujumbura</u>	21,425	23,484	23,591	23,837	24,546	25,446	26,254	29,887	32,200
<u>Gitega</u>	720	818	925	1,003	997	670	928	915	1,087
<u>Total</u>	<u>22,145</u>	<u>24,302</u>	<u>24,516</u>	<u>24,840</u>	<u>25,543</u>	<u>26,116</u>	<u>27,182</u>	<u>30,802</u>	<u>34,287</u>
	(1970 =100)								
<u>Bujumbura</u>	100.0	109.6	110.1	111.3	114.6	118.8	122.5	139.5	150.3
<u>Gitega</u>	100.0	113.6	128.5	139.3	138.5	93.1	128.9	127.1	151.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>109.7</u>	<u>110.7</u>	<u>112.2</u>	<u>115.3</u>	<u>117.9</u>	<u>122.7</u>	<u>139.1</u>	<u>154.8</u>
<u>For reference:</u>									
Tariff (in Burundi Francs per kWh, in Bujumbura)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5

Source: Banque de la République du Burundi.

Table 9.1: BURUNDI: Price Indices, 1971-79
(1970 = 100)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979 (E)</u>
International inflation <u>1/</u>	108.3	119.8	144.4	180.6	208.3	211.9	232.3	267.5	302.8
GDP (implicit deflator)	100.5	104.3	110.3	124.4	147.3	163.9	183.3	200.0	260.1
Imports	105.9	114.9	122.1	149.1	173.7	190.3	205.0	248.1	318.6
Exports	84.4	92.4	108.1	115.1	100.8	227.8	435.6	237.0	316.4
Terms of trade	79.7	80.4	88.5	77.2	58.0	119.7	212.5	95.5	99.3
Private consumption <u>2/</u>	102.3	105.1	110.1	125.6	153.8	156.7	163.0	194.5	251.6
Public consumption <u>3/</u>	105.9	119.1	124.2	148.4	164.4	184.9	196.8	244.0	314.6
Investment <u>4/</u>	104.9	111.4	118.2	140.7	163.4	177.4	189.6	230.3	296.3

1/ IBRD estimates of industrialized countries' c.i.f. index of US dollar prices of manufactured exports to developing countries.

2/

3/ Goods and services (including salaries) consumed by the central government.

4/ Fixed capital formation.

(E) Estimated.

Source: Ministère du Plan and IBRD Commodities and Export Projections, Price Prospects for Major Primary Commodities.

Table 9.2: BURUNDI: Consumer Price Index for Civil Servants in Bujumbura, 1971-79 1/
(1970 = 100)

	<u>Food</u>	<u>Clothing</u>	<u>Household Items</u>	<u>Transportation and Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Consumer Price Index</u>
1971	104.8	105.5	100.7	102.3	103.9
1972	106.9	104.8	114.8	103.8	107.8
1973	113.2	111.4	126.9	107.6	114.2
1974	135.5	123.9	136.4	123.1	132.2
1975	161.1	138.3	148.6	139.1	153.1
1976	171.3	152.6	150.3	156.4	163.6
1977	184.0	172.9	162.2	152.9	174.6
1978	228.2	266.8	180.0	166.5	216.4
First Quarter	(203.7)	(255.3)	(171.9)	(158.3)	(198.5)
Second Quarter	(219.7)	(258.4)	(172.9)	(164.6)	(209.3)
Third Quarter	(230.3)	(254.4)	(173.8)	(167.8)	(215.4)
Fourth Quarter	(259.2)	(298.9)	(201.2)	(175.1)	(242.3)
1979(E)	292.0	335.5	234.7	200.8	274.6
First Quarter	(288.6)	(334.0)	(213.8)	(196.7)	(269.2)
Second Quarter	(286.4)	(346.0)	(277.4)	(203.2)	(277.9)
Third Quarter	(307.0)	(336.8)	(247.7)	(203.2)	(284.7)
Fourth Quarter (E)	(286.0)	(325.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	(266.6)
 <u>Annual Increases</u> (in percent)					
1970-73	4.2	3.7	8.3	2.5	4.5
1973-77	12.9	11.6	6.3	9.2	11.2
1977-78	24.0	54.3	11.0	8.9	23.9
1978-79	28.0	25.7	30.4	20.6	26.9

For Reference:

<u>Index of Government Salaries 2/</u>	<u>Index of Producer Prices for Foodcrops</u>
106.0	100.7
127.0	102.3
128.0	105.9
147.0	119.0
147.0	137.1
174.9	147.9
181.2	147.9
236.2	170.1
307.1	228.4
8.6	1.9
9.1	8.7
30.4	15.0
30.0	34.3

1/ Annual average, based on prices of 51 items

2/ For statutory civil servants only.

(E) = Estimated
Source: Ministère du Plan

Table 9.3: BURUNDI: Market Prices of Some Basic Items in Bujumbura, 1970-79
(in Burundi Francs per kilogram, unless otherwise noted)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979(P)	October	
											1978	1979
Foodstuffs and Beverages												
Dried beans	14.5	15.5	13.7	13.8	21.8	29.5	29.0	29.8	39.3	47.2	52.0	52.0
Dried peas	19.4	19.4	20.1	19.4	30.6	51.0	42.6	38.4	47.2	67.7	52.0	64.2
Fresh manioc	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	5.2	9.7	11.2	8.7	8.7	12.1	8.5	13.9
Manioc flour	9.2	9.6	8.1	7.5	10.7	17.8	22.6	19.4	20.6	30.2	20.2	31.2
Rice	24.5	21.7	27.0	30.5	44.0	45.0	53.8	53.9	56.0	82.7	60.4	80.0
Sweet potatoes	5.4	6.0	5.1	5.1	6.8	11.6	11.3	7.4	10.4	16.5	12.9	18.2
Potatoes	13.1	13.1	14.1	15.8	18.7	21.8	19.8	18.7	31.3	48.9	30.0	42.0
Domestic beef	80.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	100.0	115.5	120.0	130.0	176.2	245.6	200.0	250.5
Fresh <u>ndagala</u> fish 2/	34.3	49.6	55.0	58.3	66.8	72.4	69.9	60.3	83.9	123.7	147.4	107.3 6/
Manioc leaves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.4	12.8	17.0	10.1	18.3
Tomatoes	18.5	19.2	24.7	23.7	28.4	31.2	31.8	43.8	53.0	86.7	43.2	61.1
Green bananas	5.6	6.3	6.2	5.6	7.6	9.8	10.4	10.0	14.4	16.5	13.0	15.2
Banana beer (75 cl) 3/	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.1	8.5	13.7	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0
Primus beer (75 cl)	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.2	31.8	33.5	34.1	39.8	48.1	64.2	47.0	70.0
Fresh milk (liter)	17.0	18.5	21.2	22.0	23.8	26.8	33.3	39.4	41.7	50.0	45.0	50.0 6/
Palm oil (75 cl)	27.1	27.9	34.6	30.2	49.8	47.6	49.8	54.1	66.1	91.2	74.1	97.9 6/
Salt	9.8	10.9	10.2	63.7	30.9	27.0	40.5	44.6	44.7	65.6	36.4	45.6 6/
Other												
Second-hand man's shirt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	275.0	219.5	498.9	n.a.	300.0 6/
Second-hand dress	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	275.7	209.0	444.8	n.a.	225.0 6/
Soap (250 gr)	16.1	10.7	10.7	10.3	14.3	19.2	18.2	18.9	20.0	23.3	20.0	26.5 6/
Charcoal 4/	6.9	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.5	8.1	8.6	12.6	13.5	18.6	13.6	20.0 6/
Kerosene (liter)	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	16.6	24.6	28.7	28.4	36.2	85.4	30.0	103.3 6/
Electricity (kwh)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Water (m ³)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	11.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Bus ticket 5/	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.5	2.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0 6/
Regular gasoline (liter)	14.3	14.3	14.3	15.9	20.5	23.1	25.9	28.0	34.0	53.2	n.a.	53.2 6/

1/ Annual averages, based on surveys in central and outlying markets four times per month.

2/ Dried ndagala costs 2-3 times as much per kg.

3/ Rugombo (intermediate quality). Highest quality banana beer (insongo) is comparable in price to Primus beer.

4/ Sold in 35-kg bags.

5/ Within Bujumbura, one way trips to the interior cost 2 Burundi Francs per km (raised to BuF 3/km in August 1979).

6/ Figures are for August 1979 (latest available).

n.a. = not available

(P) = Provisional

Source: Département des Etudes et Statistiques (Ministère du Plan).

Table 9.4: BURUNDI: Market Prices of Some Basic Items in Gitega, 1974-79^{1/}
(in Burundi Francs per kilogram unless otherwise noted)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Annual Averages		
							1977	1978	1979 (P)
Foodstuffs and Beverages									
Dried beans	24.2	25.2	25.3	31.0	50.0	50.0	22.6	32.3	44.3
Dried peas	33.8	27.4	32.0	37.0	50.0	70.0	35.1	46.4	62.7
Fresh manioc	4.1	6.6	6.5	6.4	8.9	12.8	5.9	7.1	11.6
Manioc flour	10.2	16.5	18.6	14.7	16.6	27.3 ^{5/}	14.3	15.0	24.0
Rice	49.5	44.1	48.8	51.5	55.0	75.0 ^{5/}	54.3	54.5	81.3
Sweet Potatoes	2.4	4.6	4.1	3.6	6.4	12.5	3.1	4.2	10.7
Potatoes	18.5	15.1	14.9	20.4	30.9	41.1	23.1	30.0	42.8
Domestic beef	82.5	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	200.0	86.7	100.0	200.0
Dried <u>ndagala</u> fish	104.2	62.6	80.5	199.4	200.0	173.2	107.8	125.5	172.1
Manioc leaves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	8.2	18.4	7.6	7.7	15.4
Tomatoes	16.8	11.8	17.2	28.5	26.9	28.2	49.0	68.1	80.9
Green beans ^{2/}	3.4	4.7	5.9	5.6	7.4	12.7	5.2	7.5	12.4
Banana beer (75 cl)	10.0	10.0	12.5	15.0(E)	20.0	25.0	15.0(E)	20.7	25.0
Primus beer (75 cl)	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	70.0 ^{5/}	45.1	51.0	66.9
Fresh milk (liter)	10.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0 ^{5/}	17.5	20.0	20.0
Palm oil (75 cl)	64.0	43.2	45.0	52.5	80.0	100.0 ^{5/}	53.1	66.9	87.5
Salt	25.4	14.6	35.7	24.4	35.0	40.0 ^{5/}	27.1	38.6	32.9
Other									
Secondhand man's shirt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	275.0	350.0	350.0 ^{5/}	291.7	362.5	350.0
Secondhand dress	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	200.0	375.0	400.0 ^{5/}	200.0(E)	403.1	400.0
Soap (250 gr.) ^{3/}	20.0	20.0	16.5	24.0	20.0	30.0 ^{5/}	19.1	20.0	24.0
Charcoal	4.3	4.6	6.5	7.1	8.6	10.0 ^{5/}	7.0	8.1	9.6
Kerosene (liter)	19.2	20.9	21.7	50.0	30.0	172.9 ^{5/}	31.1	49.1	133.3
Electricity (KwH)	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Water (m ³)	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0 ^{5/}	13.0	13.0	13.0
Bus ticket ^{4/}	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	200.0	n.a.	300.0 ^{5/}	200.0	200.0	250.0
Regular gasoline (liter)	24.0	24.8	28.7	33.3	33.3	75.4(E)	30.2	33.3	69.5(E)

^{1/} Monthly averages for October of each year (except as otherwise noted), based on market surveys.

^{2/} Rugombo (intermediate quality).

^{3/} Sold in 35-kg bags.

^{4/} To Bujumbura, one way.

^{5/} Figures are for August 1979 (latest available).

(P) = Provisional

(E) = Estimated

Source: Département des Etudes et Statistiques (Ministère du Plan).

Table 9.5: Market Prices of Some Basic Items in Ngozi, 1977-79^{1/}
(in Burundi Francs per kilogram, unless otherwise noted)

	1977	1978	1979(P)	October	
				1978	1979
<u>Foodstuffs and Beverages</u>					
Dried beans	26.1	33.4	42.6	45.7	45.0
Dried peas	34.1	51.6	80.5	53.7	83.9
Fresh manioc	6.4	8.8	15.3	11.8	15.2
Manioc flour	17.2	14.7	34.3	18.7	37.3
Rice	51.1	57.4	86.0	58.3	80.0
Sweet potatoes	3.0	5.7	11.5	10.6	10.5
Potatoes	21.1	29.5	34.8	32.7	32.7
Domestic beef	100.0	109.0	150.0	120.0	150.0
Dried <u>ndagala</u> fish	130.6	234.3	294.4	273.3	240.8
Manioc leaves	4.6	10.0	26.3	4.8	18.3
Tomatoes	129.2	72.1	88.2	51.0	65.8
Green bananas ^{2/}	4.2	8.1	10.9	6.7	7.9
Banana beer (75 cl)	150.0(E)	15.0	27.2	15.0	23.3
Primus beer (75 cl)	45.9	48.8	67.5	50.0	70.0
Fresh milk (liter)	20.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	30.0
Palm oil (75 cl)	n.a.	116.3	130.0	120.0	140.0 ^{4/}
Salt	40.0	46.7	45.7	47.6	41.4 ^{4/}
<u>Other</u>					
Secondhand man's shirt	151.7	165.0	212.6	n.a.	200.2 ^{4/}
Secondhand dress	125.0	141.7	186.3	n.a.	160.0 ^{4/}
Soap (250 ^{3/} gr.)	19.0	20.0	25.0	20.0	30.0 ^{4/}
Charcoal ^{3/}	11.6	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.5 ^{4/}
Kerosene (liter)	34.6	41.1	84.3	40.0	106.7 ^{4/}
Electricity (KwH)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Water (m ³)	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Regular gasoline (liter)	31.2(E)	31.2(E)	66.8(E)	31.2(E)	72.4(E)

^{1/} Annual averages (unless otherwise noted), based on market surveys.

^{2/} Intermediate quality (urwarwa).

^{3/} Sold in 35-kg bags.

^{4/} Figures are for August 1979 (latest available).

(P) = Provisional

(E) = Estimated

Source: Département des Etudes et Statistiques (Ministère du Plan)

Table 9.6: BURUNDI: Prices of Some Basic Foods in Bujumbura, Gitega and Ngozi, October 1978 and October 1979^{1/}
(in Burundi Francs per kilogram, unless otherwise noted)

	October 1978			October 1979		
	<u>Bujumbura</u>	<u>Gitega</u>	<u>Ngozi</u>	<u>Bujumbura</u>	<u>Gitega</u>	<u>Ngozi</u>
Dried beans	52.0	50.0	45.7	52.0	50.0	45.0
Dried peas	52.0	50.0	53.7	64.2	70.0	83.9
Fresh manioc	8.5	8.9	11.8	13.9	12.8	15.2
Manioc flour	20.2	16.6	18.7	31.2	27.3	37.3
Rice	60.4	55.0	58.3	80.0	n.a.	80.0
Sweet potatoes	12.9	6.4	10.6	18.2	12.5	10.5
Potatoes	30.0	30.9	32.7	42.0	41.0	32.7
Dried maize	24.0	—	47.9	32.4	—	70.9
Colocase	13.1	n.a.	11.7	10.3	13.7	13.8
Domestic beef	200.0	100.0	120.0	250.5	200.0	150.0
Dried <u>ndagala</u> fish	381.3	200.0	273.3	242.6	173.3	240.8
Manioc leaves	10.1	8.2	4.8	18.4	18.4	18.3
Tomatoes	43.2	26.9	51.0	61.1	28.2	65.8
Green bananas ^{2/}	13.0	7.4	6.7	15.2	12.7	7.9
Banana beer (75 cl)	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	23.3
Primus beer (75 cl)	47.0	45.0	50.0	70.0	70.0	70.0

^{1/}
Based on market surveys.

^{2/}
Intermediate quality (rugombo).

Source: Département des Etudes et Statistiques (Ministère du Plan)

Table 9.7: BURUNDI: Price Index for Foodcrops, 1971-79^{1/}

<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
100.7	102.3	105.9	119.0	137.1	147.9	147.9	170.1	228.4
			(annual changes, in percent)					
0.7	1.6	3.5	12.4	15.2	7.9	0.0	15.0	34.3

^{1/} Based on producer prices (see Table 7.5) with the following weights (beans 11.2%, peas 1.1%, banana beer 15.8%, edible bananas 27.1%, manioc 13.9%, potatoes 1.3%, colocase and igname 0.8%, sweet potatoes 14.4%, sorghum 3.7%, maize 5.3%, wheat 0.2%, rice 0.3%, palm fruit 0.4%, peanuts 0.3%, other fruits and vegetables 4.2%).

Source: Ministère du Plan