Table 4. Burundi: Sensitivity Analysis for Key Indicators of Public Debt 2014–2034

	Projections							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2024	2034
PV of Debt-to-GDP Ratio								
Baseline	26	24	23	22	21	20	17	15
A. Alternative scenarios								
A1. Real GDP growth and primary balance are at historical averages	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	27
A2. Primary balance is unchanged from 2014	26	25	25	25	25	25	24	24
A3. Permanently lower GDP growth 1/	26	24	23	22	21	21	18	17
B. Bound tests								
B1. Real GDP growth is at historical average minus one standard deviations in 2015-2016	26	25	24	23	22	21	19	18
B2. Primary balance is at historical average minus one standard deviations in 2015-2016	26	33	41	38	35	34	28	20
B3. Combination of B1-B2 using one half standard deviation shocks	26	29	33	31	30	28	24	20
B4. One-time 30 percent real depreciation in 2015	26	29	28	26	25	23	19	15
B5. 10 percent of GDP increase in other debt-creating flows in 2015	26	30	29	27	26	24	21	17
PV of Debt-to-Revenue Ratio 2/								
Baseline	98	90	87	83	79	77	74	70
A. Alternative scenarios								
A1. Real GDP growth and primary balance are at historical averages	98	93	94	91	91	91	98	107
A2. Primary balance is unchanged from 2014	98	94	95	93	93	93	101	107
A3. Permanently lower GDP growth 1/	98	90	88	83	80	78	76	78
B. Bound tests								
B1. Real GDP growth is at historical average minus one standard deviations in 2015-2016	98	91	89	85	83	80	80	80
B2. Primary balance is at historical average minus one standard deviations in 2015-2016	98	123	152	141	133	128	118	93
B3. Combination of B1-B2 using one half standard deviation shocks	98	108	123	116	110	107	102	90
B4. One-time 30 percent real depreciation in 2015	98	108	104	97	92	88	79	68
B5. 10 percent of GDP increase in other debt-creating flows in 2015	98	110	107	100	96	92	87	77
Debt Service-to-Revenue Ratio 2/								
Baseline	7	10	10	8	7	8	6	4
A. Alternative scenarios								
A1. Real GDP growth and primary balance are at historical averages	7	10	10	9	8	9	7	6
A2. Primary balance is unchanged from 2014	7	10	10	10	9	9	7	6
A3. Permanently lower GDP growth 1/	7	10	10	8	7	8	6	4
B. Bound tests								
B1. Real GDP growth is at historical average minus one standard deviations in 2015-2016	7	10	10	9	8	8	6	4
B2. Primary balance is at historical average minus one standard deviations in 2015-2016	7	10	11	18	17	10	8	6
B3. Combination of B1-B2 using one half standard deviation shocks	7	10	11	14	12	9	7	5
B4. One-time 30 percent real depreciation in 2015	7	11	12	10	9	9	7	5
B5. 10 percent of GDP increase in other debt-creating flows in 2015	7	10	11	14	8	9	6	4

Sources: Country authorities; and staff estimates and projections.
1/ Assumes that real GDP growth is at baseline minus one standard deviation divided by the square root of the length of the projection period.
2/ Revenues are defined inclusive of grants.

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IMF Executive Board Completes Sixth Review under Burundi's ECF Arrangement, Augments Access and Approves US$6.9 Million Disbursement

The Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) today completed the sixth review of Burundi's economic performance under the program supported by an Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement.[1] The Board's decision enables the immediate disbursement of SDR 5 million (about US$6.9 million), bringing total disbursements under the arrangement to SDR 30 million (about US$41.6 million).

In completing the sixth review, the Board also approved the authorities' request for an extension of the current ECF arrangement to end March 2016 and an augmentation of access by SDR 10 million (about US$13.9 million or 13 percent of quota). The additional financing and time will help strengthen the management of public finances and consolidate the country's economic reform program.

Burundi's three-year ECF arrangement in the amount equivalent to SDR 30 million (about US$41.6 million) was approved by the Executive Board on January 27, 2012 (see Press Release No. 12/35).

At the conclusion of the Executive Board's discussion, Mr. Mitsuhiro Furusawa, Acting Chair and Deputy Managing Director, issued the following statement:

"Progress under the ECF-supported program has been broadly satisfactory. Economic growth is estimated to have picked up slightly in 2014, while inflation declined markedly, aided by falling international fuel prices and prudent monetary policy. The near-term economic outlook remains challenging, and prudent policies will continue to be needed in the face of uncertainties in the external environment, and in the run-up to the 2015 national elections.

[1] The Extended Credit Facility (ECF) is the IMF's main tool for medium-term financial support to low-income countries. It provides for a higher level of access to financing, more concessional terms, enhanced flexibility in program design, and more focused, streamlined conditionality. Financing under ECF currently carries a zero interest rate, with a grace period of 5½ years, and a final maturity of 10 years.