



Fiscal Council's Opinion on the Fiscal Strategy for 2020-2022

On December 10th 2019, at 23.28, the Fiscal Council received from the Ministry of Public Finance (MPF) the letter no. 13933, requesting under art. 53, para. 2 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law no. 69/2010 republished (FRL), its opinion on the Fiscal Strategy (FS) for 2020-2022 and on the draft of the ceilings law for certain indicators specified in the fiscal framework.

Under article 53, para. 4 of the FRL, the Government and Parliament are required to consider the opinions and recommendations of the Fiscal Council when elaborating and approving the Fiscal Strategy, the annual budgets, as well as other measures triggered by the implementation of the FRL. Given the Government's intention to approve the Fiscal Strategy and the ceilings law by assuming its responsibility for these documents on December 12th 2019, the timeframe was particularly short compared both with previous similar intervals and with the time period required to evaluate such documents. Due to the extremely short time available to the FC, which did not allow for the receipt of additional necessary details concerning the FS for 2020-2022, it is not possible to formulate an opinion *in extenso*. As a result, the FC decided to elaborate an opinion in which it makes general considerations, identifies issues related to the compliance with fiscal rules and highlights aspects that emerge from the FS. The current document will be further extended, if necessary, in the FC's opinion on the State Budget and Social Security Budget Laws.

In this context, the FC reiterates the requests, formulated in its Opinions, for receiving a reasonable time interval which will allow it to thoroughly analyze the documents, while also providing a response period from MPF concerning the observations and suggestions formulated by FC. The time interval must be appropriate to the complexity and extent of the documents on which the FC's opinion is requested, thus, contributing to an increase in transparency and to a better analytical support for the construction and execution of public budgets.

General considerations

The new Government elaborated the FS for 2020-2022 and the accompanying ceilings law in the context in which, according to the FRL, the deadlines for this set of documents are the following: July 31st of each year for their submission to the Government by MPF, and August 15th of each year for their submission to the Parliament by the Government. According to the FRL, the set of documents transmitted by the Government must contain a declaration of responsibility assumed

by the decision-makers (art. 26, para. 1).

The new FS and ceilings law, that have as starting point the budget revisions previously made by the Government (see the Opinion of the Fiscal Council on the Draft of the Second Budget Revision for 2019), outline a different budgetary framework than the one envisaged in the previous strategies. Thus, the starting point of the current strategy takes into account a significantly increased budget deficit for 2019, of 4.43% of GDP (the previous FS anticipated a level of 2.55% of GDP¹), lower levels for revenues (31.38%) and expenditures (35.81%) expressed as percentages of GDP (compared to 33.51% and 36.07% previously), while the public debt-to-GDP ratio (according to European methodology) is projected at 36.4%, in comparison to the previously anticipated level of 34.9%.

Compliance with the fiscal rules stipulated by the Fiscal Responsibility Law

It should be mentioned that the FRL stipulates at art. 33, letter c) the possibility for revising the fiscal-budgetary framework defined by the FS in the situation of a Government change. Thus, the fact that the legal term for the elaboration of this document was not observed explains the necessity for the MPF to formulate the FS for 2020-2022. However, failing repeatedly to comply with the legal timetable for drafting and approving the FS reduces the relevance of the ceilings set for budget indicators and diminishes the role played by FS in guiding fiscal-budgetary policy in the medium term, rendering it tributary to short-term objectives.

After analyzing the FS, the accompanying statement of responsibility, as well as the draft law approving the ceilings of some indicators specified in the fiscal-budgetary framework for 2020, it is found that an important part of the fiscal rules established by the FRL remain inoperable, the documents mentioned above including the following derogations:

- Derogation from art. 6 and 7, which stipulate the compliance with the reference values for the budget deficit and the public debt from the perspective of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union;
- Derogation from art. 14 para. 1, according to which, in case of identifying a deviation from the medium-term budgetary objective or from the adjustment path towards it, the Government approves or, as the case may be, sends to the Parliament for adoption a set of measures aimed at correcting the observed deviation;

¹ Corresponding to a deficit of 3.82% of GDP in 2019 (according to the European methodology), in comparison to a level of 2.57%, projected by the previous strategy.

- Derogation from art. 26 para. 3, according to which the draft law for approving the ceilings specified in the fiscal-budgetary framework must include the medium-term budgetary objective and the corresponding adjustment path;
- The statement of responsibility signed by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Public Finance does not certify FS's compliance with the FRL (art. 29 para. 4).

The structural adjustment estimated for 2020 is 0.32 pp of GDP, which is considerably lower than the November 2019 recommendation of the Council of the European Union, issued in the context of the significant deviation procedure, to implement a structural adjustment of 1% of GDP in 2020.

It should be noted that the trajectory of the structural deficit envisaged in the projection for the year 2022 implies a cumulative structural adjustment of 1.09% of GDP over 3 years, much lower than the standard annual adjustment step of 0.5% of GDP stipulated by European regulations, a significant deviation from the medium-term objective (defined as a structural deficit of 1% of GDP) continuing to persist at the end of the projection horizon.

Assessment of the macroeconomic framework which underpins the Fiscal Strategy for 2020-2022

The major change of the budgetary framework in the current FS compared with the previous one also envisages a modification of the macroeconomic forecasts which underpin it. Thus, the National Commission of Strategy and Prognosis (NCSP) had revised the whole relevant macroeconomic indicators, harmonizing them with the effective evolution of the economy in 2019. The FC considers that, overall, the projections of these indicators remains nevertheless burdened by significant risks regarding the possibility of some less favorable developments.

The GDP projection forecasts real increases which are placed near the value of 4% with a descending trajectory of GDP deflator during the period 2019-2022 from about 6% to about 3% at the end of the interval. These evolutions, although they are – as growth rate of nominal GDP – close to the estimations of other institutions (e.g. European Commission), they are not without risks, in the sense of the possibility of materializing a nominal GDP growth rate lower than forecasted one – especially if there are assumed corrections imposed by the macroeconomic consolidation and by adverse influences of the international environment.

Concerning the assumptions related to the labor market, taking into account the increase of salaries at the level of the whole economy, the NCSP forecast seems more optimistic reported to that of other institutions (e.g. the autumn forecast of EC from 2019), the gap being significant and persistent. Given that the hypothesis regarding the labor market have a major impact on the

budgetary revenues projection – mainly the social insurance contributions and income tax, due to their high sensitivity to the labor market forecasts – we consider that there is a significant risk of translating this overvaluation into an over budgeting of the public budget revenues.

Assessment of the fiscal-budgetary framework in the period 2020-2022

The medium term objective (MTO) to which Romania has to align according to its status as an EU member state is determined by the level of the deficit that stabilizes the share of GDP of the public debt stock at which an adjustment is added due to the incorporation of a portion of the long-term costs of population aging. Their unfavorable re-evaluation determines that the minimum MTO assessed by European Commission is changed from a deficit of 1.75% of GDP in 2017-2019 to 1.25% of GDP in 2020-2022 (Vade Mecum, European Commission, 2019). However, given the fact that the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance within the Economic and Monetary Union (Fiscal Compact), ratified by Romania, establishes a maximum limit of 1% of GDP for the structural deficit for countries with a low level of public debt (significantly below 60% of GDP), the operational level of the medium-term objective for Romania is set at the latter level.

In the FS 2020-2022 the adjustment of the effective deficit in European methodology follows, with the exception of 2019, the trajectory of the deficit in national methodology. The fiscal-budgetary consolidation in the interval included in the document is of relatively small magnitude both in relation to the extent of the deviation from MTO (and the EC required adjustment) and to the limit of the 3% of GDP specified by European and national legislation. Thus, in the European methodology the deficit is reduced by approximately 1 pp of GDP in the period 2019-2022 from 3.82 to 2.77% of GDP.

The adjustment in national methodology is higher, approximately 2 pp of GDP, from 4.43 to 2.53% of GDP, following a higher deficit value in 2019, mainly due to the different scope of the two methodologies - the European and national ones. It is appropriate to distinguish between the budgetary consolidation as it results from the figures in the FS and the one that would take into account the impact of the new pension law, with the turning point in 2021 (when the impact of the pension point increase triples as compared to 2020).

The cyclical adjustment of the budget deficit starts from the hypothesis of a quasi-constant negative output gap (about 0.5 pp of GDP) within the projection horizon, which leads to a similar dynamic, of the cyclically adjusted balance and headline deficit. The hypothesis of a quasi-constant aggregate demand deficit is questionable given both the existence of the twin deficits (and the fact that most of the current account deficit is determined by the saving-investment gap of the public sector) and the relatively high level of inflation rate.

It is worth to note the deviation of the structural deficit from the MTO value that remains significant throughout the projection horizon. Moreover, the assessment of the potential GDP indicates considerably higher values than forecasted by other institutions (*e.g.* the European Commission), which reduces the value of the structural deficit - bringing it marginally closer to the national and European regulations, compared to the projection of international institutions that evaluate a positive GDP gap.

Given the negative fiscal impulse (the difference between the structural balance of the previous year compared to the current one) and the negative output gap projected in the FS, the fiscal policy is pro-cyclical throughout the projection horizon - but at levels marginally significant for both variables. FC considers that a most likely excess demand and fiscal impulse values would place the fiscal policy in the same area of pro-cyclicality in the projection interval.

Budget revenues and expenditures

The budget revenues, expressed as a percentage of GDP, are projected to increase from 31.76% of GDP in 2020, to 32.05% of GDP in 2022, backed by a moderate growth of the fiscal revenues and of the absorption of European post-accession funds, the latter substantially increasing in the last year covered by the FS. Therefore, while the fiscal revenues (excluding social contributions) as share in GDP shows a slight decrease from 15.7% in 2020 to 15.5% at the end of the forecast horizon, the projected levels of the structural funds remain close to 2.4% of GDP between 2020-2021, surprisingly accelerating to 2.8% of GDP in 2022. Social insurance contributions remain around 11% of GDP over the forecast horizon.

The FC considers that the planned developments, in nominal terms, for the most important fiscal revenues aggregates are roughly in-line with the relevant macroeconomic bases for the first two years covered by Strategy except:

- The assessment of VAT revenues for the years 2021-2022, seems to indicate an overestimation for the first year in relation to the related macroeconomic basis (households' consumption, excluding self-consumption) and an inversion of this deviation in the second year;
- The assessment of the excise tax is considered to be optimistic, and does not take into account the recent repealing of the extra excise on fuel as of January 1, 2020. The FC considers it relatively risky to not consider the impact of this measure, considering both the budgetary impact associated (estimated to be about 0.4% of GDP in 2020), as well as the advanced stage of the legislative endorsement of this measure;
- The abrogation mentioned above, also includes the over-taxation of part-time jobs, a measure that, if included in the projection would have increased its realism, while

simultaneously reducing the corresponding revenues.

In this context, the FC reiterates the previous recommendations regarding the observance of the principle of transparency stated by art. 4 of the Law no. 69/2010, and the requirement to present a more detailed macroeconomic basis and the elasticities considered for each category of revenues, as well as the impact of the discretionary measures affecting the projections. Given that the fiscal strategy should be an essential instrument aiming to ensure the coherence and the predictability of the fiscal policy on medium term, the FC considers that a rigorous definition of the parameters that affect the level of the budgetary revenues in the reference time horizon would be necessary, despite the limited legal mandate of the recent Government.

Concerning the budgetary expenditure levels, expressed as a share of GDP, their downward trajectory (excluding the projects financed by European post-accession funds) is mainly explained by projecting their nominal dynamics below the GDP dynamics. Thus, personnel and goods and services spending are estimated to slightly decrease, by 1 pp of GDP in the time span covered by the FS, while capital expenditures remain almost constant at 2.4% of GDP. For the latter category, it is to be mentioned their reduction from 2.9% of GDP in 2019 to 2.4% in 2020, possibly for accommodating the significant increases in the social assistance spending, as a result of applying the new Pension Law. However, the social assistance spending seems to be underestimated starting with the year 2021 compared to the MPF estimates as laid down in the Substantiation Note for the Pension Law no 127/2019. For the year 2021 the gap compared to previous evaluations of the Government and the FC, deepens at 1.3 - 1.5% of GDP, and for 2022 at 2.2 - 2.6% of GDP.

The gap between the effective headline deficit according to the FS and the FC estimates including the above mentioned elements for revenue and expenditure is relatively small for 2020 – and mostly on the revenue side – while in 2021 and 2022, occurs a significant widening of the gap coming mainly from the expenditure side - in particular the impact of application the Pensions Law in the FS being inferior to the Substantiation Note's assessment made by the Government.

The FC reiterates its concerns expressed in previous opinions regarding the major impact of the Pensions Law and its implications on a robust budget construction, as well as on the macroeconomic balance and economic stability.

Conclusions

In the FC's opinion, the continuation of the efforts of fiscal consolidation and those in the field of structural reforms is necessary not only from the perspective of complying with the commitments undertaken by Romania at European level, but also from the perspective of ensuring the

sustainability of public finances in the medium and long term.

The state of the public budget, as the new FS also suggests, remains very tense, taking into account the scarcity of public resources as opposed to the major pressures on the budget, including from the perspective of assuming the application of some normative acts (applying the pension law according to the calendar in force).

Fiscal policy is desirable to be able to manage risks and unforeseen situations without having to operate significant adjustments of expenditures and revenues with economically and socially destabilizing effects, and to respect the principle of intergenerational equity. This aim is more relevant in the conditions of an international environment marked by major uncertainties and multiple adverse evolutions.

The FC appreciates that the balance of risks regarding the fiscal policy in the next years is tilted rather on the negative side (a larger deficit than the one projected). Dangerous for the level of tax revenues would also be a possible reduction of VAT to 16% from January 1st, 2020. The FC emphasizes the inconsistency between the aim of budgetary consolidation and the persistence of attempts toward fiscal relaxation. In this context, in the opinion of the Fiscal Council, the FS 2020-2022, should contain a separate chapter that assesses the risks which could affect the forecast of macroeconomic and budgetary indicators, as well as any possible measures taking into account in the event that these risks are materializing, especially considering the evolutions from the international financial markets and the possible implications on the sovereign rating of Romania.

In line with the previous recommendations, the FC insists on the need for a transparent presentation of the assumptions which underlie the trajectory of fiscal aggregates, especially, regarding the explicit quantification of the impact of discretionary measures affecting them.

The opinions and the recommendations above mentioned by the Fiscal Council were approved by the Chairman of the Fiscal Council, according to Art. 56, para (2) letter d) of the Law no. 69/2010 republished, after being approved by the Council members, through vote, on 12th December, 2019.

12th December 2019

Chairman of the Fiscal Council

Professor Daniel DĂIANU

Annex I – The evolution of the budgetary aggregates in the period 2020-2021	FS projection 2020	FS projection 2021	FS projection 2021 - FS projection 2020	FS projection 2021 - FS projection 2020	FS projection 2020	FS projection 2021	FS projection 2021 - FS projection 2020
	(million lei)	(million lei)	(million lei)	(%)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	
	1	2	3=2-1	4=3/1	5	6	7=6-5
Total revenue	358,593.0	382,821.3	24,228.3	6.8%	31.8%	31.4%	-0.3
Current revenue	329,951.9	355,447.8	25,495.8	7.7%	29.2%	29.2%	0.0
Tax revenue	177,163.3	190,303.5	13,140.2	7.4%	15.7%	15.6%	-0.1
Taxes on profit, wages, income and capital gains	49,883.8	55,575.9	5,692.1	11.4%	4.4%	4.6%	0.1
Corporate income tax	19,471.8	21,292.7	1,820.9	9.4%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0
Personal income tax	26,315.3	29,866.7	3,551.4	13.5%	2.3%	2.5%	0.1
Other taxes on income, profit and capital gains	4,096.7	4,416.5	319.8	7.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0
Property tax	7,105.8	7,640.5	534.7	7.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	118,120.3	124,921.6	6,801.3	5.8%	10.5%	10.3%	-0.2
VAT	72,720.5	79,216.4	6,495.9	8.9%	6.4%	6.5%	0.1
Excises	33,658.1	36,088.8	2,430.7	7.2%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0
Other taxes on goods and services	5,048.5	5,108.4	59.9	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0
Taxes on the use of goods, on authorizing the use of goods and on carrying activities	6,693.2	4,508.0	-2,185.2	-32.6%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.2
Taxes on foreign trade and international transactions (custom duty)	1,253.9	1,325.8	71.9	5.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Other tax revenue	799.5	839.7	40.2	5.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Social security contributions	124,013.1	135,293.6	11,280.5	9.1%	11.0%	11.1%	0.1
Nontax revenue	28,775.5	29,850.7	1,075.2	3.7%	2.5%	2.5%	-0.1
Capital revenue	1,000.8	1,038.6	37.8	3.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Grants	2.6	2.4	-0.2	-6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Amounts received from the EU in the account of payments made and prefinancing	2.6	0.5	-2.1	-80.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Financial operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Amounts collected in the single account	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0

Other amounts received from the EU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Amounts received from the EU/other donors in the account of payments made and prefinancing for the 2014-2020 financial framework	27,635.1	26,332.0	-1,303.1	-4.7%	2.4%	2.2%	-0.3
Total expenditure	399,226.8	423,434.3	24,207.5	6.1%	35.4%	34.8%	-0.6
Current expenditure	372,249.8	395,288.4	23,038.6	6.2%	33.0%	32.5%	-0.5
Personnel	109,754.4	114,754.9	5,000.5	4.6%	9.7%	9.4%	-0.3
Goods and services	50,971.8	51,129.3	157.6	0.3%	4.5%	4.2%	-0.3
Interest	13,950.6	15,012.9	1,062.3	7.6%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0
Subsidies	7,292.2	7,246.5	-45.7	-0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	-0.1
Total transfers	188,836.3	204,151.5	15,315.2	8.1%	16.7%	16.8%	0.0
Transfers between public administration entities	1,982.6	1,996.4	13.9	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0
Other transfers	16,316.5	16,633.4	316.8	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	-0.1
Projects funded by external post-accession grants	190.5	128.2	-62.3	-32.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Social assistance	131,138.9	149,024.0	17,885.1	13.6%	11.6%	12.2%	0.6
Projects funded by external post-accession grants 2014-2020	32,279.3	29,464.1	-2,815.3	-8.7%	2.9%	2.4%	-0.4
Other expenditure	6,928.5	6,905.4	-23.0	-0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0
Reserve funds	830.0	180.0	-650.0	-78.3%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1
Expenditure Funded from reimbursable funds	519.9	533.7	13.8	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Capital expenditure	26,977.0	28,145.9	1,168.9	4.3%	2.4%	2.3%	-0.1
Financial operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Payments made in previous years and recovered in the current year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
EXCEDENT(+) / DEFICIT(-)	-40,633.9	-40,613.0	20.8	-0.1%	-3.6%	-3.3%	0.3

Source: Ministry of Public Finance, Fiscal Council's calculations

Annex I – The evolution of the budgetary aggregates in the period 2021-2022	FS projection 2021	FS projection 2022	FS projection 2022 - FS projection 2021	FS projection 2022 - FS projection 2021	FS projection 2021	FS projection 2022	FS projection 2022 - FS projection 2021
	(million lei)	(million lei)	(million lei)	(%)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	
	1	2	3=2-1	4=3/1	5	6	7=6-5
Total revenue	382,821.3	418,743.4	35,922.1	9.4%	31.4%	32.0%	0.6
Current revenue	355,447.8	380,867.9	25,420.1	7.2%	29.2%	29.1%	0.0
Tax revenue	190,303.5	202,037.3	11,733.8	6.2%	15.6%	15.5%	-0.2
Taxes on profit, wages, income and capital gains	55,575.9	60,010.3	4,434.4	8.0%	4.6%	4.6%	0.0
Corporate income tax	21,292.7	22,530.9	1,238.2	5.8%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0
Personal income tax	29,866.7	32,739.3	2,872.6	9.6%	2.5%	2.5%	0.1
Other taxes on income, profit and capital gains	4,416.5	4,740.1	323.6	7.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0
Property tax	7,640.5	8,181.9	541.4	7.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	124,921.6	131,561.4	6,639.8	5.3%	10.3%	10.1%	-0.2
VAT	79,216.4	82,821.2	3,604.8	4.6%	6.5%	6.3%	-0.2
Excises	36,088.8	38,657.4	2,568.6	7.1%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0
Other taxes on goods and services	5,108.4	5,043.7	-64.7	-1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0
Taxes on the use of goods, on authorizing the use of goods and on carrying activities	4,508.0	5,039.1	531.1	11.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0
Taxes on foreign trade and international transactions (custom duty)	1,325.8	1,402.8	77.0	5.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Other tax revenue	839.7	880.9	41.2	4.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Social security contributions	135,293.6	147,623.7	12,330.1	9.1%	11.1%	11.3%	0.2
Nontax revenue	29,850.7	31,206.9	1,356.2	4.5%	2.5%	2.4%	-0.1
Capital revenue	1,038.6	1,077.5	39.0	3.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Grants	2.4	1.2	-1.2	-51.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Amounts received from the EU in the account of payments made and prefinancing	0.5	12.4	11.9	2372.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Financial operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Amounts collected in the single account	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0

Other amounts received from the EU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Amounts received from the EU/other donors in the account of payments made and prefinancing for the 2014-2020 financial framework	26,332.0	36,784.5	10,452.4	39.7%	2.2%	2.8%	0.7
Total expenditure	423,434.3	451,863.0	28,428.7	6.7%	34.8%	34.6%	-0.2
Current expenditure	395,288.4	420,697.2	25,408.8	6.4%	32.5%	32.2%	-0.3
Personnel	114,754.9	120,823.7	6,068.8	5.3%	9.4%	9.2%	-0.2
Goods and services	51,129.3	51,825.4	696.1	1.4%	4.2%	4.0%	-0.2
Interest	15,012.9	15,664.1	651.2	4.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0
Subsidies	7,246.5	7,449.4	202.9	2.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0
Total transfers	204,151.5	224,359.3	20,207.8	9.9%	16.8%	17.2%	0.4
Transfers between public administration entities	1,996.4	2,184.2	187.7	9.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0
Other transfers	16,633.4	17,075.8	442.4	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	-0.1
Projects funded by external post-accession grants	128.2	147.1	18.9	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Social assistance	149,024.0	157,038.7	8,014.6	5.4%	12.2%	12.0%	-0.2
Projects funded by external post-accession grants 2014-2020	29,464.1	40,904.0	11,439.9	38.8%	2.4%	3.1%	0.7
Other expenditure	6,905.4	7,009.6	104.2	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0
Reserve funds	180.0	180.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Expenditure Funded from reimbursable funds	533.7	395.2	-138.5	-25.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Capital expenditure	28,145.9	31,165.8	3,019.9	10.7%	2.3%	2.4%	0.1
Financial operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Payments made in previous years and recovered in the current year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
EXCEDENT(+) / DEFICIT(-)	-40,613.0	-33,119.6	7,493.5	-18.5%	-3.3%	-2.5%	0.8

Source: Ministry of Public Finance, Fiscal Council's calculations