

# Treasury Monthly Budget Report – May 2020

## Summary

*In May, the total net operating balance for the Government, including donor funds, was a surplus of VT 1,599.7 million. The year-to-date total net operating balance for the Government, including donor funds, recorded at the end of May was a surplus of VT 5,415.8 million which is equivalent to 5.0 per cent of GDP.*

*The net operating balance for Government operations excluding donor funds in May was a surplus of VT 1,548.1 million. To date this year the total net operating balance for the Government operations, excluding donor funds, has recorded a surplus of VT 3,789.2 million which is equivalent to 3.5 per cent of GDP.*

### Government operations excluding donor funds (VT million)

	May Forecast	May Actual	Year to date
<i>Revenue</i>	3,393.9	3,606.4	15,442.0
<i>Expenditure</i>	2,974.2	2,058.3	11,652.8
<b><i>Net operating balance</i></b> <i>(Revenue minus expense)</i>	<b>419.7</b>	<b>1,548.1</b>	<b>3,789.2</b>
<i>Net acquisition of</i> <i>Nonfinancial Assets</i>	242.9	109.3	335.8
<b><i>Net lending/borrowing</i></b> <i>(Net operating balance minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets)</i>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>1,438.8</b>	<b>3,453.4</b>

## Government Revenue

*During May, Government revenue was VT 3,606.4 million which is 6.3 per cent higher than forecast (VT 3,393.9 million). This is mainly due to greater income from land registration, excise on wine and spirits, excise on other imports and company stamp duties this month, as well as revenue from the Honorary Citizenship Programs. Total Government receipts so far in 2020 come to VT 15,442.0 million, which comprises 47.3 per cent of the revised budget target (VT 32,651.7 million)<sup>1</sup> and is 21.2 per cent more than the VT 12,739.7 million that was collected during the equivalent period last year. The large increase since last year is due to higher revenue from land registration, the honorary citizenship programs and budget support received this year (the Government did not receive budget support in 2019).*

*VAT continues to be the main source of the Government's taxation revenue, recording VT 493.2 million in May, which is 33.0 per cent less than forecast (VT 735.6 million). This is primarily due to the damage that COVID-19 has done to the economy, leading to lower consumption, through both direct means (with the lack of tourists who normally contribute to VAT) and indirect means (with the on-flow effects of lower wages, higher unemployment and lower demand). However, revenue from VAT is expected to have been much lower without the implementation of the economic stimulus, increased consumption in the aftermath of TC Harold, Commercial Bank loans and VNPF loans for COVID-19 preparedness. This makes a total VAT collection of VT 3,201.8 million so far this year, which represents 34.9 per cent of the revised annual budget target (VT 9,171.8 million)<sup>2</sup> and 7.6 per cent less than the amount that had been collected by this time last year (VT 3,466.7 million).*

<sup>1</sup> Due to COVID-19, TC Harold and Tanna Ash Fall, DoFT has revised the annual 2020 budget to include budget support expected from development partners and revisions to expected revenue from individual taxes (such as VAT), fees (such as those from the Honorary Citizenship Programs) and charges.

<sup>2</sup> The budget for net VAT collections has been revised from VT 9,705.0 million to VT 9,171.8 million, which is the VAT expected to be received by the Government (VT 9,657.8 million) minus the VAT to be paid by the Government (VT 486.0 million). In the same way, the actual VAT collection so far this year of VT 3,201.8 million is the VAT received by the government (VT 3,545.7 million) minus the VAT paid by the government (VT 343.9 million).

*Taxes on international trade and transactions, constituting import and export duties, are the second largest source of Government tax revenue, collecting VT 226.6 million in May, which is 12.6 per cent less than the forecast (VT 259.4 million). The total amount collected so far this year is VT 1,233.2 million, which is 36.2 per cent of the budget target (VT 3,409.8 million)<sup>3</sup> and 16.4 per cent more than the VT 1,059.7 million that was collected during the equivalent period last year. Excise tax collection was VT 192.9 million in May, 7.0 per cent more than forecast (VT 180.3 million); the total excise collection for these five months is VT 1,090.5 million, which comprises 43.5 per cent of the budget target (VT 2,505.5 million) and is 9.4 per cent more than the VT 996.7 million that was collected by the end of May last year.*

*In this time of dual crises for Vanuatu, development partners disbursed VT 1,194.2 million in budget support as a direct transfer to the Vanuatu Government's treasury account in May. This includes a transfer of VT 1,180.3 million from the World Bank as part of the Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat-DDO)<sup>4</sup>, VT 11.9 million from the Chinese Government and VT 2.0 million from community contributions. This makes a total budget support of VT 1,420.0 million so far this year. Further budget support is expected from the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF), the Australian Government, the Chinese Government and We Care for Humanity in the coming months, as shown in the revised revenue budget. If development partners agree additional budget support in future months, the budget and actuals figures will be updated. The Government continues to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of development partners.*

*Among other revenue, constituting fees and charges, Vanuatu Development Support Program (VDSP) and Vanuatu Contribution Program (VCP) together collected VT 1,274.5 million in May, which is 86.6 per cent more than the forecast of VT 683.0 million. This makes a total collection of VT 6,047.0 million so far this year, which is 66.3 per cent of the revised budget target of VT 9,120.3 million and is 40.3 per cent more than the VT 4,310.0 million collected in the same period last year.*

## **Government Expenses**

*Government expenses were VT 2,058.3 million in May, which is 30.8 per cent less than forecast (VT 2,974.2 million). The majority of the underspending compared to forecast this month was due to the 1<sup>st</sup> May payday being made at the end of April, as well as spending on the Employment Stabilisation Payments, scholarship fees and emergency relief being lower than forecast. Government expenses so far in 2020 totalled VT 11,652.8 million, representing 34.8 per cent of the revised budget target (VT 33,505.2 million)<sup>5</sup> and 18.0 per cent more than the VT 9,877.2 million that was recorded during same period last year. The large increase compared to 2019 is due to the implementation of the rollover of unspent funds, standing appropriation for the COVID-19 and TC Harold State of Emergencies and the economic stimulus package.*

*To date, Government expenses are controlled and in line with the budget target. However, there are some major overspent items which include:*

- *Acting allowances (VT 65.8 million against an annual budget of VT 24.6 million)*
- *Special allowances (VT 65.9 million against an annual budget of VT 8.5 million)*
- *Leave expenses (VT 22.7 million against zero annual budget)*
- *Councillors' constituency allowances (VT 125.0 million against an annual budget of VT 85.9 million)*
- *Goodwill allowances (VT 82.9 million against an annual budget of VT 27.5 million)*
- *NCB road repairs and maintenance (VT 45.9 million against an annual budget of VT 4.7 million)*

<sup>3</sup> *The category of Taxes on international trade and transactions was revised to include revenue from Asycuda import duties, which was categorised under 'Other revenue' before. The 2019 figures also include revenue from Asycuda, for better comparison.*

<sup>4</sup> *Cat-DDO: A contingent financing line that provides immediate liquidity following a natural disaster, and/or health-related event. Funds become available for disbursement after the Government declares a state of emergency. The Government agreed to take out a Cat-DDO with the World Bank last year.*

<sup>5</sup> *The revised budget target includes some unspent funds from 2018 and 2019 that were rolled over to 2020, standing appropriation for the two States of Emergency and the economic stimulus (primarily the Employment Stabilisation Payments).*

- Other suppliers (VT 39.2 million against an annual budget of VT 29.7 million)
- Donations abroad (VT 10.3 million against an annual budget of VT 0.7 million)

### **Government Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets**

*The Government spent a net amount of VT 109.3 million on acquiring fixed assets during May, 55.0 per cent less than forecast (VT 242.9 million). So far in 2020, the Government has spent a net amount of VT 335.8 million on acquisitions of fixed assets, which is 8.6 per cent of the revised annual budget (VT 3,894.4 million)<sup>6</sup> and is 27.3 per cent more than what was spent during the same period of 2019 (VT 263.8 million). The main reason for this underspending compared to budget is Covid-19 and related border closures preventing major infrastructure work going ahead.*

### **Government Transactions in Financial Assets and Liabilities**

*In May, the Government amortised VT 31.4 million worth of external loans and no domestic bonds. So far this year, the Government has amortised VT 1,965.3 million worth of external loans and no domestic debt. This is in line with the budget.*

### **Development Budget Highlights<sup>7</sup>**

*During May, VT 246.6 million worth of grants were received from donors, bringing the total to date this year to VT 2,793.8 million. This amount represents 30.1 per cent of the revised budget target (VT 9,272.5 million)<sup>8</sup>. Major contributing donors so far this year include the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (VT 1,133.2 million), the World Bank (VT 573.2 million), Australia (VT 543.6 million) and New Zealand (VT 223.2 million). Other contributing donors are gratefully acknowledged.*

*To date this year, donor funding expenses have totalled VT 1,167.2 million which is 12.6 per cent of the revised budget target (VT 9,294.8 million). Again, the main reason for this underspending is that Covid-19 has delayed planned projects.*

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>7</sup> DoFT is working on improving the collection of information regarding loan disbursements throughout the year, for inclusion in the monthly budget report.

<sup>8</sup> The development financing revenue budget target has been revised to remove the Cat-DDO (which, as budget support, should be under Government financing) and the expenditure budget has been revised to include some unspent funds from 2018 and 2019 that were rolled over to 2020. This makes the budgeted expenditure greater than the revenue. Both revenue and expenditure budgets have been increased by the amounts of project grants promised by donors due to the States of Emergency; this supplementary budget will be appropriated by Parliament in November.

- **Net operating balance** is equal to revenue minus expenses and indicates whether the government is able to sustain its current level of operations. The Government must aim for a surplus.
- **Net lending/borrowing** is equal to the net operating balance minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets and is often referred to as the fiscal surplus/deficit. It indicates whether the Government is taking out resources from or giving resources to the economy.
- **Expense** is a decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction.
- **Revenue** is an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction.
- **VAT (Value Added Tax)** is the tax on goods or services collected in stages by enterprises but ultimately charged in full to the final purchasers.
- **Interest payments** and **Grants** are paid on fixed dates as they are payments to external Government entities.
- **Taxes on international trade and transactions** are almost all import duties based on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) values.
- **Excise** is charged on goods sold in the country regardless of whether they were produced domestically or overseas.
- In terms of revenue from development partners, **grants** are funds for donor-assisted projects provided by donors, held in the Government's central development fund account
- **General budget support** is a transfer from donors directly to the Vanuatu Government's national treasury account to finance the Government budget. Funds transferred as budget support are managed in accordance with the Government's normal budgeting and financial management process and there is relatively little specification as to expenditure purposes or priorities by donors.
- The **Government operations funded by donors** numbers represent only revenue (in the form of grants) and expenses to and from the Government's central development fund account. Some donors continue to operate outside the Government system so these numbers understate the total value of donor support to Vanuatu.
- **Net acquisition of domestic financial assets** is positive when the Government accumulates cash reserves and negative when it draws down on its overdraft.
- **Net incurrence of domestic financial liabilities** is positive when Government bonds are raised through auction and negative when they are retired (paid out).
- **Net incurrence of external liabilities** is positive when the Government draws down external loans and negative when principal on these loans is repaid.
- **Compensation of employees** figures follow the Government paydays. The Government runs a fortnightly pay system.

## Annex 1: Government Revenue Trend

Government revenue collected in May was higher than the budget forecast figure predicted through cash flow analysis of previous fiscal years (Figure 1). This is mainly due to greater income from land registration, excise on wine and spirits, excise on other imports and company stamp duties this month, as well as revenue from the Honorary Citizenship Programs.

Cumulative revenue flow (Figure 2) indicates robust revenue collections relative to the budget target.

Figure 1

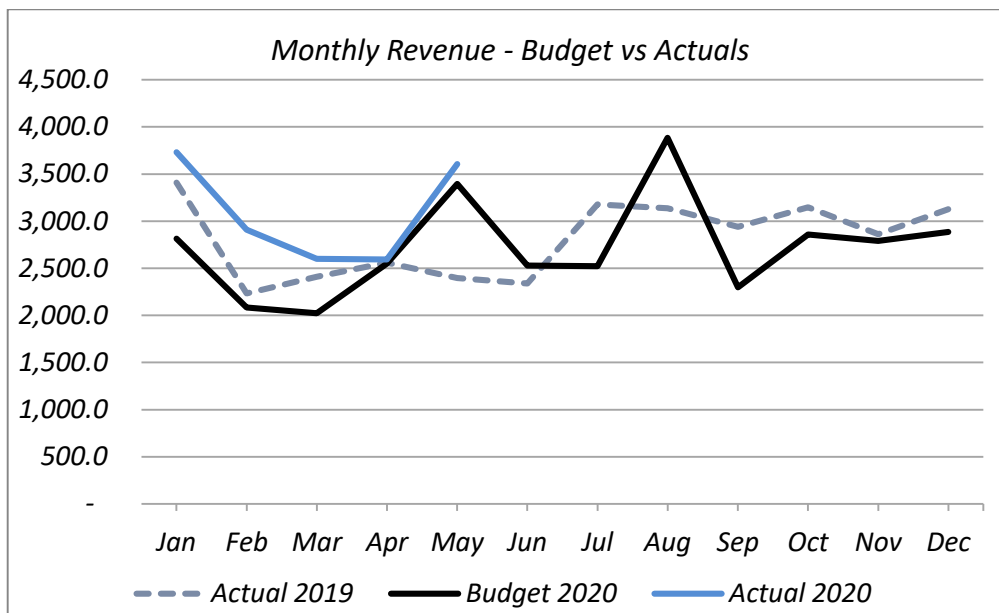
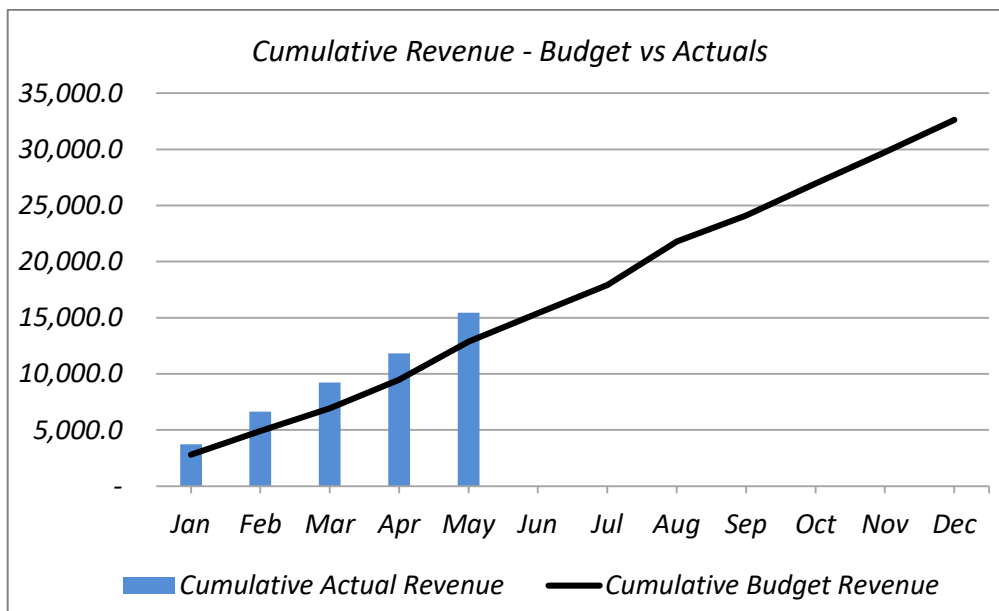


Figure 2



## Annex 2: Expenditure Trend

Government Expenditure (excluding donor funds) for May was lower than the budget forecast figure predicted through cash flow analysis of previous fiscal years and taking current policies into account, as shown by Figure 3. The majority of the underspending compared to forecast this month was due to the 1<sup>st</sup> May payday being made at the end of April, as well as spending on the Employment Stabilisation Payments, scholarship fees and emergency relief being lower than forecast.

The cumulative expenditure trend (Figure 4) shows that overall expenses are controlled and in line with the budget target.

Figure 3

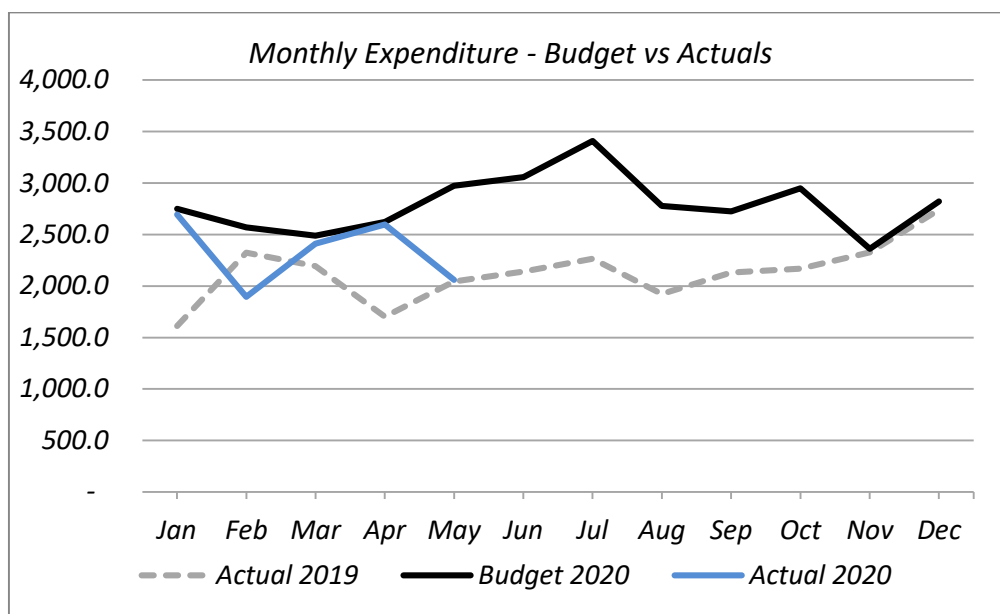
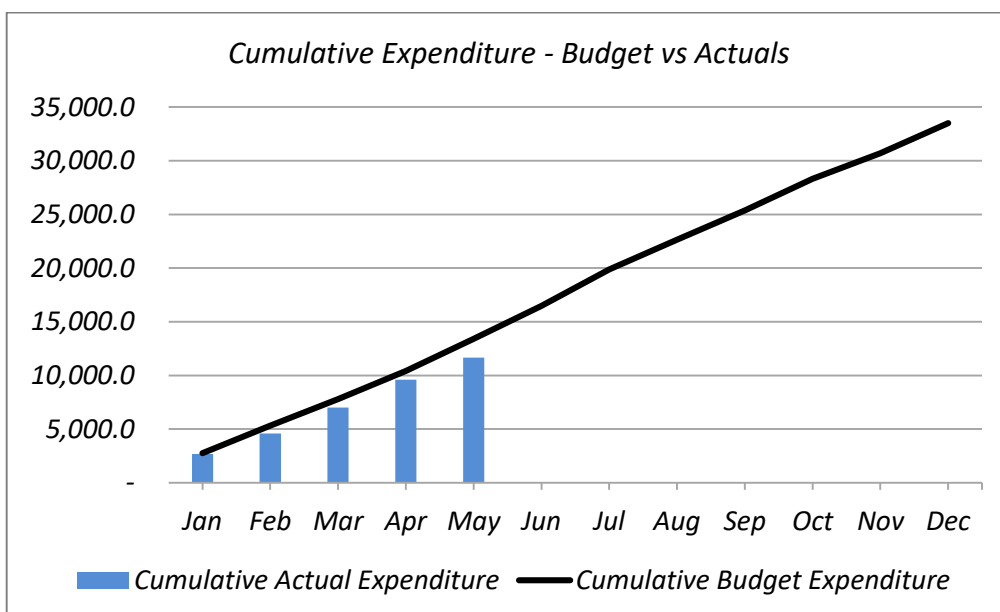


Figure 4



### Annex 3: Statement Of Total Government Operations

STATEMENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS									
GFS Code	GFS Description	Budget 2020	Total (VT mn)	%	January	February	March	April	May
<b>TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:</b>									
<b>A1</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>41,924.2</b>	<b>18,235.8</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>4,126.7</b>	<b>3,207.8</b>	<b>3,768.1</b>	<b>3,280.1</b>	<b>3,853.0</b>
A11	Taxes	17,620.6	7,185.8	41%	2,224.6	1,525.8	1,237.0	1,125.0	1,073.5
A111	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A112	Taxes on payroll & workforce	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A113	Taxes on property	425.1	311.0	73%	98.9	115.5	26.4	31.2	39.0
A114	Taxes on goods & services	13,785.7	5,641.7	41%	1,829.1	1,168.2	948.4	888.1	807.9
	of which								
	Value-Added Tax	9,657.8	3,545.7	37%	962.8	675.5	696.4	626.2	584.7
	Value Added Tax Government Payments	(486.0)	(343.9)		(54.7)	(41.8)	(85.3)	(70.5)	(91.5)
	Excise	2,505.5	1,090.5	44%	273.4	195.4	217.5	211.3	192.9
A115	Taxes on international trade & transactions	3,409.8	1,233.2	36%	296.6	242.0	262.2	205.7	226.6
A116	Other taxes	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A12	Social contributions	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A13	Grants	12,466.2	4,213.8	34%	394.4	297.4	1,169.0	912.2	1,440.8
A14	Other revenue	11,837.4	6,836.2	58%	1,507.8	1,384.6	1,362.2	1,242.9	1,338.7
<b>A2</b>	<b>Expense</b>	<b>42,800.0</b>	<b>12,820.0</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>2,927.7</b>	<b>2,090.1</b>	<b>2,797.3</b>	<b>2,751.6</b>	<b>2,253.3</b>
A21	Compensation of employees	16,111.4	6,244.9	39%	1,396.9	1,068.8	1,085.7	1,616.5	1,077.1
A22	Use of goods and services	15,717.8	3,460.6	22%	725.0	612.4	615.2	665.0	842.9
A23	Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A24	Interest	852.6	300.5	35%	23.2	0.0	182.2	86.6	8.4
A25	Subsidies	2,593.7	263.5	10%	15.1	30.5	29.2	64.2	124.6
A26	Grants	4,211.6	1,657.0	39%	714.0	166.7	492.6	148.3	135.5
A27	Social benefits	1,228.6	393.5	32%	15.0	152.1	183.3	26.7	16.4
A28	Other expense	2,084.4	500.0	24%	38.6	59.5	209.2	144.3	48.5
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)</b>	<b>(875.8)</b>	<b>5,415.8</b>	<b>-618%</b>	<b>1,199.0</b>	<b>1,117.8</b>	<b>970.8</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>1,599.7</b>
<b>NOB</b>	<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz)</b>	<b>(875.8)</b>	<b>5,415.8</b>	<b>-618%</b>	<b>1,199.0</b>	<b>1,117.8</b>	<b>970.8</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>1,599.7</b>
	% of GDP		5.0%		1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:</b>									
<b>A31</b>	<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets</b>	<b>11,918.8</b>	<b>2,145.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>215.0</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>1,166.8</b>	<b>345.2</b>	<b>281.0</b>
A311	Fixed assets	11,918.8	2,145.9	18%	215.0	137.9	1,166.8	345.2	281.0
A312	Change in inventories	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A313	Valuables	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A314	Nonproduced assets	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NLB</b>	<b>Net lending / borrowing (1-2+NOBz-31)</b>	<b>(12,794.6)</b>	<b>3,269.9</b>		<b>984.0</b>	<b>979.8</b>	<b>(196.0)</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>1,318.7</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS &amp; LIABILITIES</b>									
<b>A32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>(12,438.0)</b>	<b>1,304.6</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>984.0</b>	<b>979.8</b>	<b>(2,115.4)</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>1,287.3</b>
A321	Domestic	(12,438.0)	1,304.6	0%	984.0	979.8	(2,115.4)	168.9	1,287.3
3211	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
3212	Currency and deposits	(12,438.0)	1,304.6		984.0	979.8	(2,115.4)	168.9	1,287.3
3213	Debt securities	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
3214	Loans	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
A322	Foreign	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>A33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>356.5</b>	<b>(1,965.3)</b>	<b>-551%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,919.4)</b>	<b>(14.5)</b>	<b>(31.4)</b>
A331	Domestic	(1,427.4)	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A332	Foreign	1,783.9	(1,965.3)	-110%	-	-	(1,919.4)	(14.5)	(31.4)



## Annex 4: Statement Of Government Operations Which Are Funded By Donors Through The Central Treasury Account

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS WHICH ARE FUNDED BY DONORS THROUGH THE CENTRAL TREASURY ACCOUNT									
GFS Code	GFS Description	Budget 2020	Total (VT mn)	%	January	February	March	April	May
<b>TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:</b>									
<b>A1</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>9,272.5</b>	<b>2,793.8</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>394.4</b>	<b>297.4</b>	<b>1,169.0</b>	<b>686.5</b>	<b>246.6</b>
A11	Taxes	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A111	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A112	Taxes on payroll & workforce	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A113	Taxes on property	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A114	Taxes on goods & services	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
	of which								
	Value-Added Tax	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
	Value Added Tax Government Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Excise	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A115	Taxes on international trade & transactions	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A116	Other taxes	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A12	Social contributions	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A13	Grants	9,272.5	2,793.8	30%	394.4	297.4	1,169.0	686.5	246.6
A14	Other revenue	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>A2</b>	<b>Expense</b>	<b>9,294.8</b>	<b>1,167.2</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>196.3</b>	<b>386.9</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>195.0</b>
A21	Compensation of employees	536.5	75.7	14%	13.1	16.9	14.4	20.2	11.2
A22	Use of goods and services	6,397.8	1,043.3	16%	224.2	172.7	346.6	116.6	183.2
A23	Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A24	Interest	15.6	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
A25	Subsidies	-	2.1	0%	0.7	-	0.7	-	0.6
A26	Grants	1,610.1	40.0	2%	(2.2)	-	25.2	17.1	-
A27	Social benefits	733.4	7.6	1%	0.9	6.7	-	-	-
A28	Other expense	1.3	(1.5)	-118%	(1.5)	-	-	-	-
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)</b>	<b>(22.4)</b>	<b>1,626.6</b>		<b>159.2</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>782.0</b>	<b>532.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>
<b>NOB</b>	<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz)</b>	<b>(22.4)</b>	<b>1,626.6</b>		<b>159.2</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>782.0</b>	<b>532.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>
	% of GDP		1.5%		0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:</b>									
<b>A31</b>	<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets</b>	<b>8,024.3</b>	<b>1,810.1</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>1,117.5</b>	<b>273.1</b>	<b>171.7</b>
A311	Fixed assets	8,024.3	1,810.1	23%	148.5	99.1	1,117.5	273.1	171.7
A312	Change in inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A313	Valuables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A314	Nonproduced assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NLB</b>	<b>Net lending / borrowing (1-2+NOBz-31)</b>	<b>(8,046.7)</b>	<b>(183.5)</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>(335.5)</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>(120.1)</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS &amp; LIABILITIES</b>									
<b>A32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>(3,084.5)</b>	<b>(183.5)</b>		<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>(335.5)</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>(120.1)</b>
A321	Domestic	(3,084.5)	(183.5)		10.7	2.0	(335.5)	259.5	(120.1)
3211	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
3212	Currency and deposits	(3,084.5)	(183.5)		10.7	2.0	(335.5)	259.5	(120.1)
3213	Debt securities	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
3214	Loans	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
A322	Foreign	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
<b>A33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>4,962.2</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
A331	Domestic	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
A332	Foreign	4,962.2	-		-	-	-	-	-



## Annex 5: Statement Of Government Operations Excluding Donors

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS EXCLUDING DONORS									
GFS Code	GFS Description	Budget 2020	Total (VT mn)	%	January	February	March	April	May
<b>TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:</b>									
<b>A1</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>32,651.7</b>	<b>15,442.0</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>3,732.3</b>	<b>2,910.4</b>	<b>2,599.2</b>	<b>2,593.7</b>	<b>3,606.4</b>
A11	Taxes	17,620.6	7,185.8	40.8%	2,224.6	1,525.8	1,237.0	1,125.0	1,073.5
A111	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
A112	Taxes on payroll & workforce	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
A113	Taxes on property	425.1	311.0	73.2%	98.9	115.5	26.4	31.2	39.0
A114	Taxes on goods & services	13,785.7	5,641.7	40.9%	1,829.1	1,168.2	948.4	888.1	807.9
	of which								
	Value Added Tax	9,657.8	3,545.7	34.9%	962.8	675.5	696.4	626.2	584.7
	Value Added Tax Government Payments	(486.0)	(343.9)		(54.7)	(41.8)	(85.3)	(70.5)	(91.5)
	Excise	2,505.5	1,090.5	43.5%	273.4	195.4	217.5	211.3	192.9
A115	Taxes on international trade & transactions	3,409.8	1,233.2	36.2%	296.6	242.0	262.2	205.7	226.6
A116	Other taxes	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
A12	Social contributions	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
A13	Grants	3,193.7	1,420.0	0.0%	-	-	-	225.8	1,194.2
A14	Other revenue	11,837.4	6,836.2	57.8%	1,507.8	1,384.6	1,362.2	1,242.9	1,338.7
<b>A2</b>	<b>Expense</b>	<b>33,505.2</b>	<b>11,652.8</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>2,692.5</b>	<b>1,893.8</b>	<b>2,410.4</b>	<b>2,597.8</b>	<b>2,058.3</b>
A21	Compensation of employees	15,574.8	6,169.2	39.6%	1,383.8	1,052.0	1,071.3	1,596.3	1,065.9
A22	Use of goods and services	9,320.0	2,417.3	25.9%	500.8	439.7	268.6	548.4	659.7
A23	Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
A24	Interest	837.0	300.5	35.9%	23.2	0.0	182.2	86.6	8.4
A25	Subsidies	2,593.7	261.4	0.0%	14.4	30.5	28.4	64.2	123.9
A26	Grants	2,601.5	1,617.0	62.2%	716.2	166.7	467.4	131.2	135.5
A27	Social benefits	495.1	385.9	77.9%	14.1	145.4	183.3	26.7	16.4
A28	Other expense	2,083.1	501.5	24.1%	40.1	59.5	209.2	144.3	48.5
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)</b>	<b>(853.4)</b>	<b>3,789.2</b>		<b>1,039.8</b>	<b>1,016.7</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>	<b>1,548.1</b>
<b>NOB</b>	<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz)</b>	<b>(853.4)</b>	<b>3,789.2</b>		<b>1,039.8</b>	<b>1,016.7</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>	<b>1,548.1</b>
	% of GDP	-0.8%	3.5%		1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:</b>									
<b>A31</b>	<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets</b>	<b>3,894.4</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>109.3</b>
A311	Fixed assets	3,894.4	335.8	8.6%	66.4	38.8	49.3	72.1	109.3
A312	Change in inventories	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
A313	Valuables	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
A314	Nonproduced assets	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NLB</b>	<b>Net lending / borrowing (1-2+NOBz-31)</b>	<b>(4,747.9)</b>	<b>3,453.4</b>		<b>973.4</b>	<b>977.9</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>(76.2)</b>	<b>1,438.8</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS &amp; LIABILITIES</b>									
<b>A32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>(9,353.5)</b>	<b>1,488.1</b>		<b>973.4</b>	<b>977.9</b>	<b>(1,779.9)</b>	<b>(90.6)</b>	<b>1,407.4</b>
A321	Domestic	(9,353.5)	1,488.1		973.4	977.9	(1,779.9)	(90.6)	1,407.4
3211	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
3212	Currency and deposits	(9,353.5)	1,488.1		973.4	977.9	(1,779.9)	(90.6)	1,407.4
3213	Debt securities	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
3214	Loans	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
A322	Foreign	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
<b>A33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>(4,605.7)</b>	<b>(1,965.3)</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,919.4)</b>	<b>(14.5)</b>	<b>(31.4)</b>
A331	Domestic	(1,427.4)	-		-	-	-	-	-
A332	Foreign	(3,178.3)	(1,965.3)	61.8%	-	-	(1,919.4)	(14.5)	(31.4)