OFICINA DE PRESUPUESTO
DEL CONGRESO

MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW PROGRAM WITH THE IMF

Director
Marcos Makón

Director of Sustainability and Public Debt Analysis
Mariano Ortiz Villafañe

Analysts
Florencia Calligaro – Eugenia Carrasco

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Executive Summary

The Government reached an agreement with the IMF staff for the implementation of a new financing program aimed at covering the maturities derived from the previous 2018 Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) and budget support. The agreement was submitted to Congress and the financing was approved through Law 27,668, enacted on March 18. Final approval by the IMF's Executive Board is still pending before the expected disbursements are made.

The agreement is under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) modality and includes the usual conditionalities in IMF programs, which will be reviewed on a quarterly basis. The main quantitative targets are determined by a primary deficit reduction process, limits on Central Bank financing to the Treasury and a floor for the accumulation of international reserves.

The new program has a duration of two and a half years and includes financing for an approximate amount of USD44.4 billion, which is equivalent to what was effectively disbursed during the 2018 SBA. The new agreement does not formally imply a rescheduling of the maturities of the SBA, which maintains its original payment schedule unchanged, but provides the necessary financing to repay the commitments under that program.

Given that part of the 2018 SBA debt had already been repaid in recent months, the financing committed in the new program covers the outstanding principal payments of the SBA (approximately USD40 billion) and includes net financing equivalent to the repayments already made (USD4.4 billion), which will be earmarked for budget support.

The agreed amount will be disbursed in eleven tranches, based on a schedule of quarterly reviews of the committed targets. In line with the pre-established conditions for the EFF programs, the financing is repayable in twelve semi-annual payments starting four and a half years after the date of each disbursement, so that principal payments would begin in 2026 and end in 2034.

As with the SBA, the maturity profile of the EFF provides for quarterly interest payments, due on the first day of February, May, August, and November of each year. The marginal interest rate accruing on Argentina's debt with the IMF, which includes a variable component, is currently around 4.25%. At current rates, interest payments to the IMF are estimated to average USD1.6 billion per year until 2027. However, in a context of higher inflationary pressures at a global level, there is a risk that a rise in international interest rates may have an impact on the variable component of the IMF prime rate, which would increase the cost of financing for Argentina.

From March through December 2022, interest and principal maturities for both programs are expected to total approximately USD17.9 billion, while new disbursements for the period would amount to USD24.3 billion, implying a net financing of close to USD6.4 billion. Thereafter, from 2023 until the last principal repayment in 2034, the difference between EFF disbursements and debt service for both programs would result in a negative net flow (net payments) averaging USD4.9 billion annually, reaching USD8.1 billion between 2028 and 2031.

General Description

On March 3, the Government announced that it had reached an agreement with the IMF staff for the implementation of an Extended Fund Facility (EFF) program. The EFF includes financing of approximately USD44.4 billion, to be disbursed in 30-month tranches, which will be used to cover maturities under the previous Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) of 2018 and for budget support.

In accordance with the provisions of Law 27,612 on Strengthening the Sustainability of the Public Debt of March 2021, which requires that any financing program with the IMF is subject to parliamentary approval, the agreement was submitted to Congress and approved through Law 27,668, enacted on March 18. Final approval by the IMF's Executive Board is still pending before the expected disbursements are made. The Executive Board is composed of 24 directors, each representing a country or group of countries. The voting power of each member country reflects its quota share in the IMF's capital.[1]

The EFF is a medium-term financial assistance instrument of the IMF. It was created to assist countries experiencing severe balance of payments problems due to structural weaknesses or slow growth and a severely weakened balance of payments position. EFFs are intended to support comprehensive programs including policies necessary to correct structural imbalances over an extended period. Disbursements are staggered and each of them is paid in 12 equal semi-annual payments starting four and a half years after the date of each disbursement. It is therefore a credit line with a longer repayment term than the SBA, which is designed to provide a rapid response to countries facing short-term balance of payments difficulties. Like the SBA, the EFF includes conditionalities that are common in IMF programs, which will be reviewed on a quarterly basis (Box I).

Box I. IMF Conditionalities

Most IMF financing is provided in the form of staggered disbursements that are subject to the implementation of verifiable policy measures defined in a program. The purpose of conditionalities is to ensure that progress is made in the implementation of the program, with the intention that the country overcomes the problems that led it to request financial assistance from the international community. Conditionalities also seeks to safeguard the IMF's resources by ensuring that the country's balance of payments is sufficiently strong for loan repayment.

The policy commitments of the debtor country's authorities adopt different modalities:

- **Prior actions** are measures that the country agrees to take before the IMF Executive Board approves the financing (e.g., approval of the budget law in line with the fiscal framework outlined in the program).
- **Quantitative performance criteria** are specific and quantifiable conditions, referring to macroeconomic variables under the control of the authorities (such as the level of international reserves, the primary balance or foreign debt). Fulfillment of these criteria requires verification for the continuity of the program.
- In addition, **indicative targets** can be set to assess the country's progress in meeting program objectives. Indicative targets are also used when there is uncertainty about economic variables. As the program progresses and uncertainty is reduced, indicative targets may become quantitative performance criteria.

[1] Currently, the top countries in terms of voting power are: United States (16.50%); Japan (6.14%); China (6.08%); Germany (5.31%); France (4.03%) and United Kingdom (4.03%).

- Finally, **structural benchmarks** (usually non-quantifiable) are reform measures that are crucial for meeting program targets. They may include measures to improve the functioning of the financial sector, strengthen social protection, or strengthen public financial management, among others.

The IMF staff periodically reviews whether the program is progressing as planned and whether modifications are required. If the country does not meet a quantitative performance criterion, the IMF Executive Board may approve a waiver if it considers that, even in such a case, the program will be successfully implemented, because the deviation was transitory or insignificant, or because the authorities have already taken measures to correct the problem. In contrast, non-compliance with structural and indicative benchmarks does not require waivers but is assessed in the context of the program's overall performance.

The new program is outlined in a series of documents prepared by the authorities with the collaboration of IMF staff, including:

- **Letter of Intent**, which includes the formal request for the loan and describes in general terms the policy program expected to be implemented. It is signed by the Minister of Economy and the President of the Central Bank, who are Argentina's governors before the IMF.
- **Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies**, which further describes the economic objectives and policies on the fiscal, monetary, and external fronts during the period covered by the program.
- **Technical Memorandum of Understanding**, which defines the specific objectives to be achieved and details the methods to be used to measure the program's progress and the information requirements to ensure proper assessment of target achievement.

The objectives stated in the program include improving public finances and ensuring the sustainability of public debt; persistently reducing inflation; strengthening the balance of payments; and improving growth sustainability and resilience.

The main quantitative targets are determined by a primary deficit reduction path, limits on Central Bank (BCRA) financing to the Treasury and a floor for the accumulation of international reserves (Annex I). The program includes a fiscal consolidation schedule with a primary deficit of 2.5% of GDP in 2022, 1.9% of GDP in 2023 and 0.9% of GDP in 2024. This target applies to the National Non-Financial Public Sector (NFPS) outcome on a cash basis. Revenues exclude profit transfers from the Central Bank, interest income generated by holding debt securities within public sector agencies, proceeds from the sale of financial assets, and special drawing rights (SDRs) allocated by the IMF or received bilaterally from other IMF members. Certain scenarios are envisaged in which outcome targets would be adjusted. For example, if the inflow of external loans to finance capital expenditures exceeds what is expected, the fiscal outcome target may be adjusted by a comparable amount.

The fiscal outcome targets are measured on a cash basis and are linked to a restriction on the accumulation of domestic arrears, or floating debt, measured as the difference between the Treasury's primary expenditure recorded on an accrual basis and primary expenditure on a cash basis. In addition, the program provides for no arrears on foreign debt (principal and interest) after March 3, considering the grace periods of existing agreements.

On the other hand, the program calls for reducing Central Bank financing to the Treasury to 1% of GDP in 2022, 0.6% of GDP in 2023 and 0% of GDP in 2024. To help offset the reduction in monetary financing, net financing from multilateral development banks and official creditors is projected at 0.4% of GDP per year between 2022 and 2024, along with net financing from the IMF at 0.7% of GDP in 2022.

Finally, a net international reserves accumulation target of USD15 billion is set for years 2022-2024: USD5.8 billion in 2022, USD4 billion in 2023 and USD5.2 billion in 2024. Net international reserves are the BCRA's gross official reserves minus its gross foreign currency liabilities with maturities of less than one year. Liabilities include IMF disbursements that remain on deposit at the BCRA awaiting use, except for the net financing component of the program (SDR3.166 billion).

In addition to the quantitative targets, the program describes a series of measures and initiatives that are intended to be implemented to achieve the objectives sought. On the fiscal front, the program highlights the reduction of spending on energy subsidies by 0.6% of GDP by 2022, including the elimination of these subsidies for high-income residential consumers; the establishment of a floor for social protection in different social programs (Universal Child Allowance, *Alimentar* Card and *Progresar*) with the commitment to improve coverage if social conditions worsen; and limits on discretionary transfers to government-owned companies and on the growth of public sector employment.

On the monetary and external front, the intention is to maintain a positive real interest rate and keep the 2022 real exchange rate at levels similar to those at the end of 2021. Finally, among the policies to promote growth and resilience, progress in legislation to promote investment and exports in strategic sectors and the drafting of a bill on electromobility, among others, are mentioned.

Impact on financing and maturity profile

The new program is for a two-and-a-half-year term and includes financing for an approximate amount of USD44.4 billion[2], which is equivalent to what was effectively disbursed during the 2018 SBA (Box II). The new agreement does not formally imply a rescheduling of the maturities of the SBA, which maintains its original payment schedule unchanged, but provides the necessary financing to repay the commitments of that program.

Box II. The 2018 Stand-By Program

Since joining the IMF in 1956, Argentina has requested financing from the organization through 22 programs (19 SBAs and 3 EFFs), including the recently agreed one (Annex 3). In terms of amounts, the most important program was the SBA agreed in June 2018 for a total of SDR35.379 billion (approximately USD50 billion, or 1,110% of Argentina's IMF quota), an amount that in October 2018 was extended to SDR40.714 billion (USD56.3 billion; 1,277% of quota). Of the scheduled amount, five disbursements totaling SDR31.914 billion (USD44.5 billion; 1,000% of quota) were made before the program was suspended (Table 1). The government finally decided to terminate the program in June 2020.

The 2018 SBA was intended to restore confidence, reduce fiscal and external imbalances, and lower inflation. An ex-post evaluation of the program conducted by the IMF found that those objectives were not met.

[2] IMF financing operations are denominated in SDRs. In this report, the amounts for the 2022 EFF are converted to USD at the exchange rate used as a reference in the Technical Memorandum of Understanding, which is the rate in effect on March 2 (1.3905 USD/SDR).

Table 1. 2018 SBA: Reviews and disbursements made

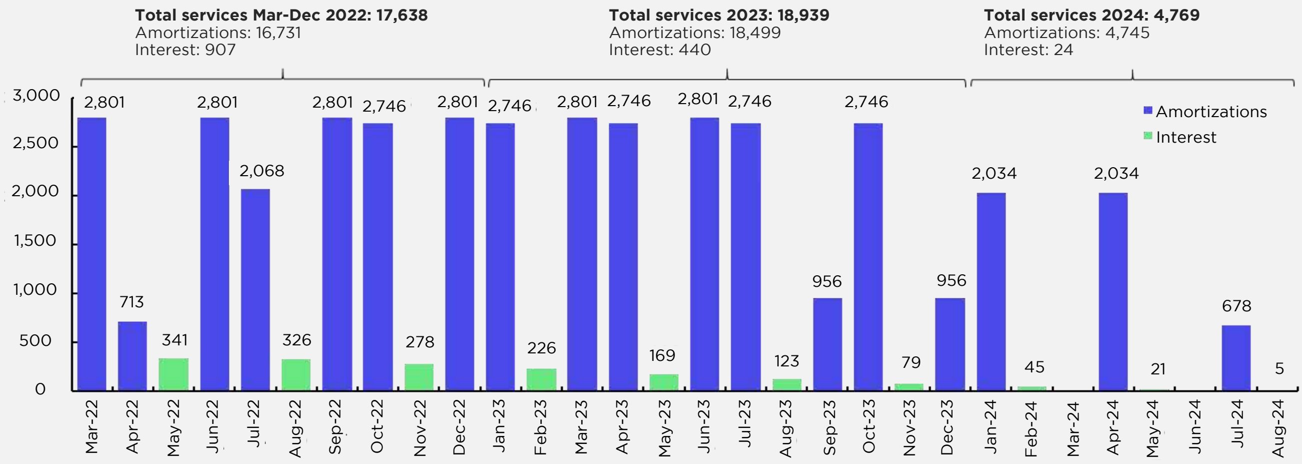
Date	Event	Amount disbursed	
		In millions of DEG	in millions of USD
Jun 2018	Approval of the 2018 SBA Arrangement	10,614	14,926
Oct 2018	First review	4,100	5,680
Dec 2018	Second review	5,500	7,641
Mar 2019	Third review	7,800	10,838
Jun 2019	Fourth review	3,900	5,388

SOURCE: OPC, based on IMF

The first principal payment for the 2018 SBA was made in September 2021 for USD1.883 billion. Subsequently, payments of USD1.854 billion and USD713 million were made in December and January, respectively. Thus, the outstanding balance decreased to USD40 billion. Scheduled maturities for the remainder of 2022 total approximately USD17.6 billion between principal and interest, including the amortization scheduled for the end of March for USD2.801 billion (Figure 1).

Figure 1. 2018 SBA: Maturity Profile

In millions of USD



SOURCE: OPC, based on IMF.

Given that part of the 2018 SBA debt had already been amortized in recent months, the financing committed in the new program covers the outstanding principal payments of the SBA (approximately USD40 billion) and includes net financing equivalent to the amortizations already made (USD4.4 billion), which will be used to finance the primary deficit.

The agreed amount is expected to be disbursed in eleven tranches, following the schedule of quarterly reviews of the committed targets. When the agreement is approved by the IMF's Executive Board, the first disbursement of approximately USD9.7 billion will be made, which will cover the next SBA amortizations of USD2.801 billion[3], and the rest will be disbursed in the following ten reviews (Table 2).

Table 2. 2022 EFF: Disbursement Schedule

Disbursement	Estimated date	Amount	
		In millions of DEG	In millions of USD
Approval	March -22	7,000	9,734
Fist Review	June-22	3,000	4,172
Second Review	Sep-22	3,000	4,172
Third Review	Dec -22	4,500	6,257
Total 2022		**17,500**	**24,334**
Fourth Review	March -23	4,000	5,562
Fifth Review	June-23	3,000	4,172
Sixth Review	Sep-23	2,500	3,476
Seventh Review	Dec -23	2,500	3,476
Total 2023		**12,000**	**16,686**
Eighth Review	March -24	800	1,112
Nineth Review	June-24	800	1,112
Tenth Review	Sep-24	814	1,132
Total 2024		**2,414**	**3,357**
Cumulative total		**31,914**	**44,377**

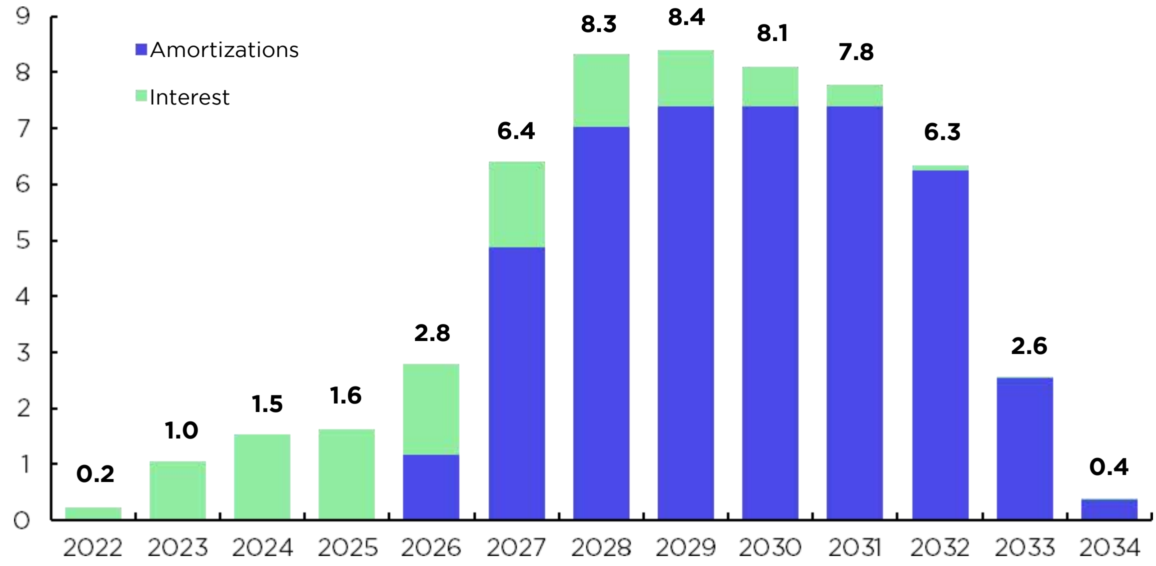
SOURCE: OPC, based on EFF 2022 program documents.

Based on the pre-established conditions for the EFF programs, financing is repayable in twelve semi-annual payments starting four and a half years after the date of each disbursement, so that principal payments would begin in 2026 and end in 2034 (Figure 2). The average life of each EFF disbursement is 7.3 years, and that of the SBA disbursements was 4.1 years at the time they were made.

[3] In a press release, the IMF reported that Argentina plans to pay on March 31 the 2018 SBA principal payments due on March 21 and 22. This brief postponement of payments is within what is allowed under the agency's operating rules and therefore does not constitute a default.

Figure 2. EFF 2022: Maturity profile

In billions of USD



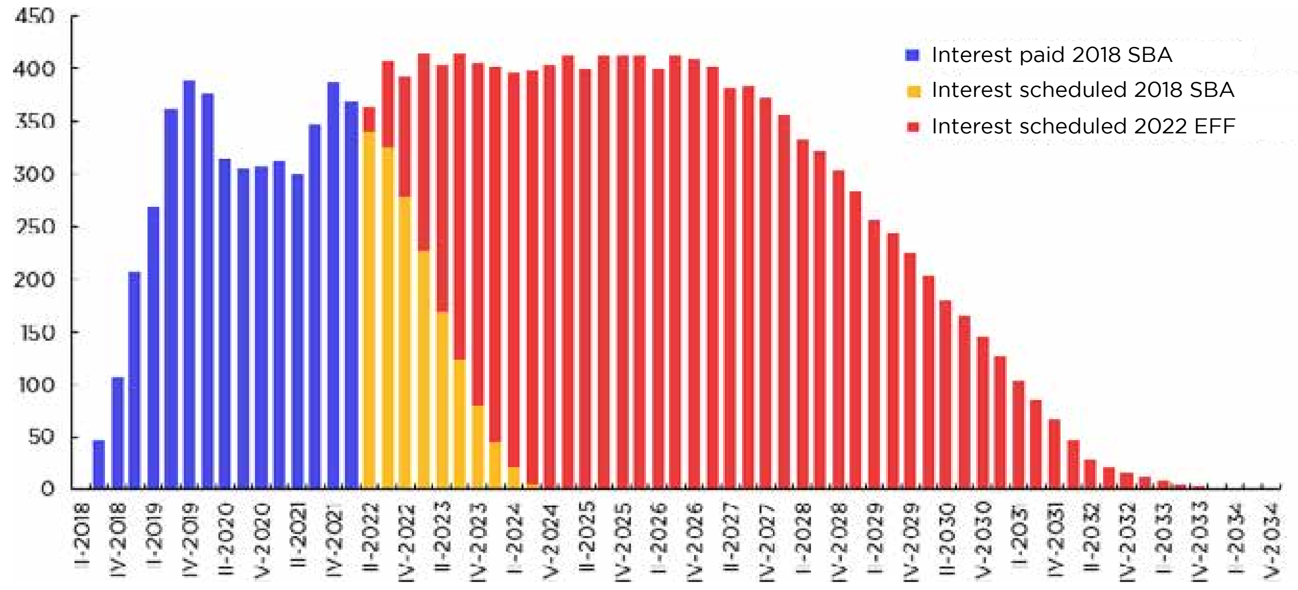
Note: It is assumed that the full amount of the EFF 2022 is disbursed on the scheduled dates.

SOURCE: OPC, based on EFF 2022 program documents.

As with the SBA, the maturity profile of the EFF provides for quarterly interest payments, starting from the first disbursement, due on the first day of February, May, August, and November of each year. For the SBA, the equivalent of USD4.403 billion was paid from the inception of the arrangement in 2018 through February 2022. Based on the maturity schedule of the SBA and the estimated maturity schedule for the new EFF, and if rates remain at current levels, interest payments to the IMF for an annual average of USD 1.6 billion are estimated until 2027 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Interest on IMF Debt

In millions of USD



Note: It is assumed that the full amount of the 2022 EFF is disbursed on the scheduled dates.

SOURCE: OPC, based on IMF and 2022 EFF program documents.

The marginal interest rate on Argentina's debt with the IMF, which includes a variable component, is currently around 4.25% (Box III). In a context of higher inflationary pressure at a global level, there is a risk that a rise in international interest rates may have an impact on the variable component of the IMF prime rate, which would increase the cost of financing for Argentina.

Box III. Box III. Interest rate on IMF loans

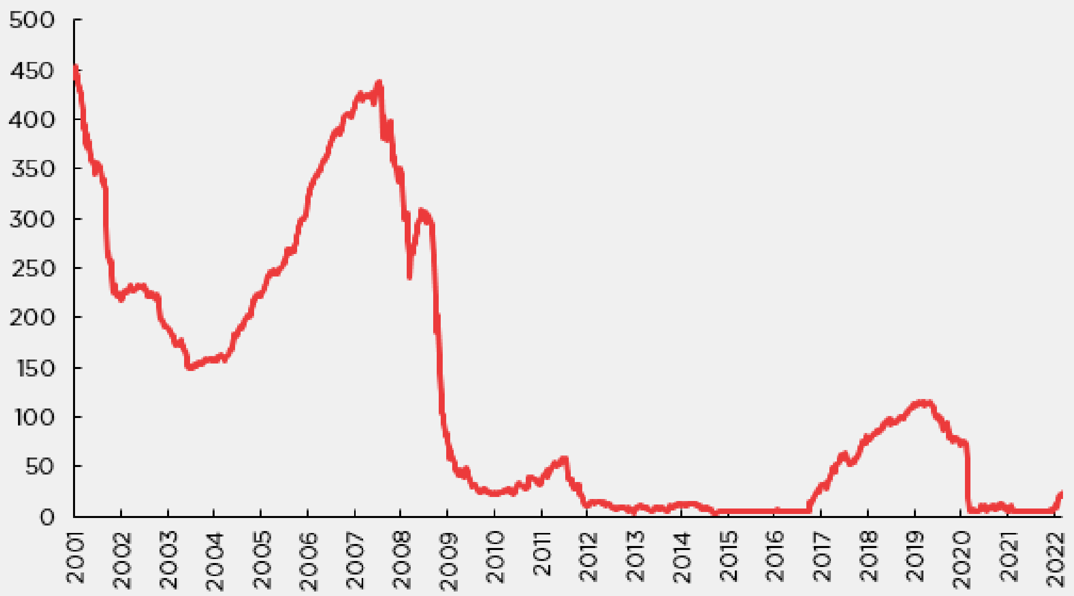
The interest rate on non-concessional financing[4] provided by the IMF, such as loans under SBA and EFF programs, consists of a basic rate of charge and surcharges, which apply when the outstanding balance exceeds certain limits.

In addition, there are fees charged on disbursements: the commitment fee and the service charge.

The basic rate consists of the SDR interest rate plus a margin, currently set at 100 basis points (b.p.). The SDR interest rate is determined weekly based on a weighted average of interest rates on short-term government debt instruments in the money markets of the currencies in the SDR basket (U.S. dollar, euro, Chinese yuan, Japanese yen, and pound sterling). After almost two years around its low of 5 b.p., it started to rise in recent weeks and currently stands at 25 b.p. Before the global crisis of 2008, which led to an aggressive response by the central banks of developed countries reducing their benchmark rates, it had reached levels of close to 450 b.p. (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Evolution of the SDR Rate

In basic points



SOURCE: IMF.

[4] All IMF members are eligible for non-concessional loans, which are funded from the IMF's General Resources Account (GRA). In addition, low-income countries may apply for concessional financing (which, given its more advantageous financial conditions, has an implicit subsidy component), which is financed with resources from the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT).

Surcharges are applied when the debit balance exceeds the limit equivalent to 187.5% of the country's quota in the IMF, which is the contribution of each member to the organization. Initially the surcharge is 200 b.p. and applies to the debit balance that exceeds this limit. And if the balance remains above the limit for a certain period (36 months for SBAs and 51 months for EFFs), the surcharge is increased by another 100 b.p., up to 300 b.p.

There is a service fee of 50 b.p. on each disbursement made, and a commitment fee payable at the beginning of each year on the expected disbursements for that period, which depends on the amount of the loan and has a maximum of 60 b.p. This fee is refunded pro rata if the disbursements are made in the respective period. Therefore, if the country receives the total disbursements committed for the year, the commitment fee is refunded in full.

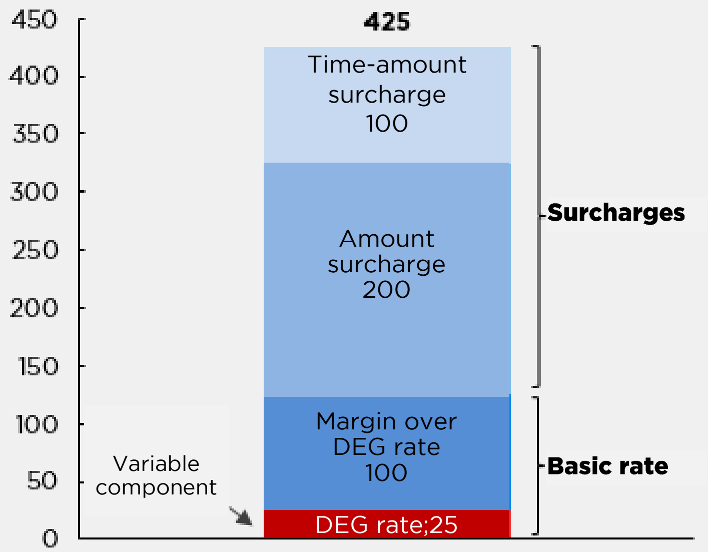
Surcharges were first implemented in 1997, in a context of global crisis in which many countries turned to the IMF for financing. The implementation of surcharges sought to protect the IMF's creditworthiness by creating incentives for early repayment of large loans with longer maturities. Countries regaining market access would be able to cancel their loans with the IMF, which, in turn, would enable the organization to use these funds to assist other member countries without market access. Currently, surcharges are a central element in the IMF's precautionary balances to hedge against credit risks.

The structure and level of the surcharges are reviewed periodically, and the last review was conducted in 2016. The decision on any modification is taken by the Executive Board, composed of 24 directors representing the IMF's 190 member countries.

From the first disbursement of the 2018 SBA, surcharges of 200 b.p. were applied to Argentina, given that the debit balance exceeded 187.5% of the quota. As of November 2021, the surcharge rate was increased to 300 b.p., after 36 months in this situation. The high balance owed in relation to the quota determines that surcharges account for a considerable portion of interest payments, especially in a global context of low rates, which means that the basic rate remains at levels close to the minimum.

Figure 5. Composition of the marginal interest rate on IMF loans

In basic points

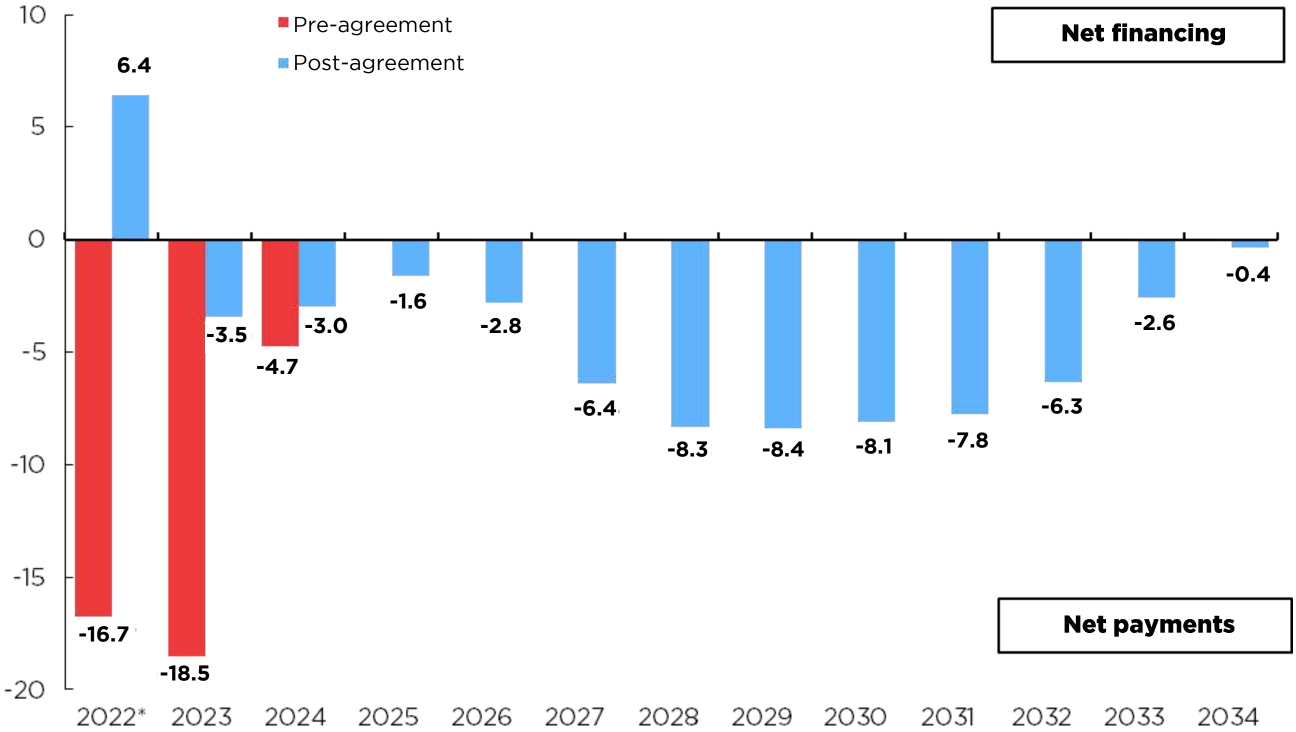


SOURCE: OPC, based on IMF.

From March through December 2022, interest and principal maturities for both programs are expected to total approximately USD17.9 billion, and new disbursements for the period would amount to USD24.3 billion, implying a net financing of close to USD6.4 billion. Thereafter, from 2023 until the last EFF principal repayment in 2034, the difference between EFF disbursements and debt service for both programs would result in a negative net flow (net payments) for an annual average of USD4.9 billion, reaching USD8.1 billion between 2028 and 2031 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Projected Net Flows to the IMF

In billions of USD, includes disbursements (2022 -2024) less amortization and interest payments



* March through December.

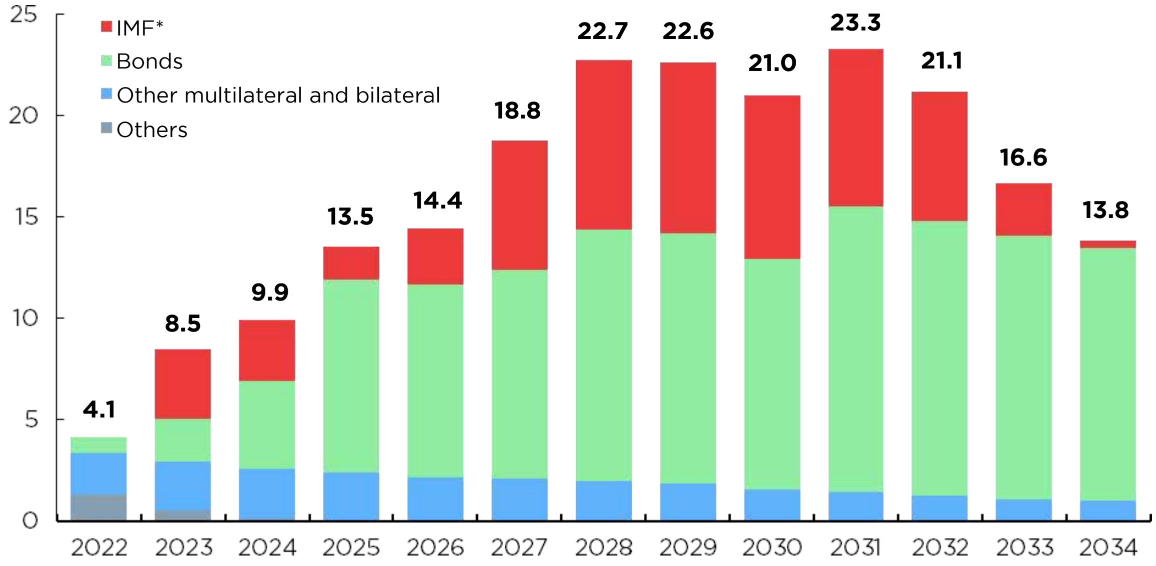
Note: It is assumed that the full amount of the 2022 EFF is disbursed on the scheduled dates.

SOURCE: OPC, based on 2022 EFF program documents.

Between 2023 and 2034, principal and interest maturities with the IMF net of disbursements represent on average 28% of the total maturities of public debt in foreign currency, without considering the bills held by the BCRA (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Maturity profile of foreign currency debt post-agreement

In billions of USD



*Net of scheduled disbursements for 2022-2024. It is assumed that the full amount of the 2022 EFF is disbursed.

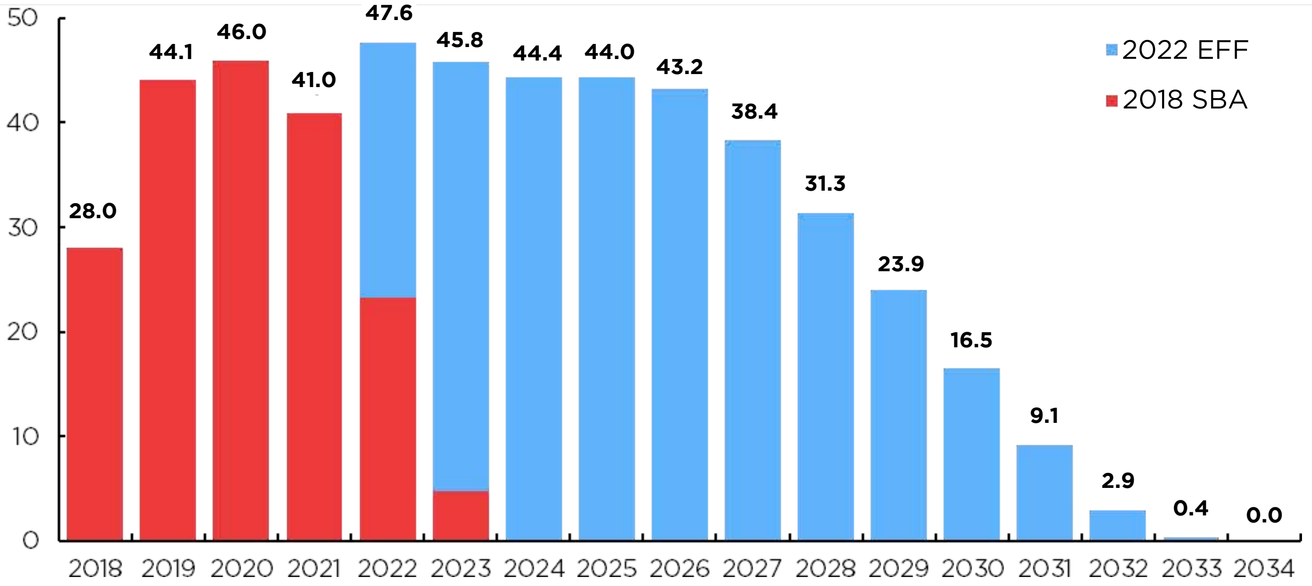
Note: excludes indirect debt, BCRA non-transferable bills and debt with the Paris Club pending renegotiation.

SOURCE: OPC, based on data from the Ministry of Economy and 2022 EFF program documents.

The debt stock with the IMF gradually decreased to the current USD40 billion since the first amortization payment of the SBA in September 2021. This amount represents 11% of total public debt, and 16% of debt in foreign currency. Reflecting the net financing component included in the 2022 EFF, the debt stock is expected to increase again, exceeding USD47 billion by the end of 2022. As the program progresses, the debt originated in the 2018 SBA would be paid off and as of 2024 the total debt stock would relate to the 2022 EFF (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Projected debt stock with the IMF

In billions of USD; balance at end of period.



Note: It is assumed that the full amount of the 2022 EFF is disbursed on the scheduled dates.

SOURCE: OPC, based on 2022 EFF program documents.

Annexes

Annex 1. 2022 EFF: Quantitative and Indicative Targets

Table 1. Argentina: Proposed Baseline Quantitative Performance Criteria and Indicative Targets 1/2/
(In billions of Argentine pesos unless otherwise stated)

	Proposed Performance Criteria		Indicative Targets	
	2022		2022	
	end-Mar	end-June	end-Sept	end-Dec
Fiscal targets				
Performance Criteria				
1. Cumulative floor on the federal government primary balance 3/ 8/	-222.3	-566.8	-912.3	-1758.6
2. Ceiling on the federal government stock of domestic arrears 4/	535.9	535.9	535.9	535.9
Continuous Performance Criterion				
3. Non-accumulation of external debt payments arrears by the federal government	0	0	0	0
Indicative Targets				
4. Cumulative floor on real federal government revenues 3/ 5/	2417.3	4759.4	6929.2	8900 .0
5. Cumulative floor on federal government spending on social assistance programs 3/	151.9	318.0	494.4	707.8
Monetary targets				
Performance Criteria				
6. Cumulative floor on the change in net international reserves of BCRA 6/ 8/	1.2	4.1	4.4	5.8
7. Cumulative ceiling on central bank financing of the federal government 3/	236.8	438.5	613.3	705.2
Indicative Target				
8. Ceiling on the central bank stock of non-deliverable forwards 7/	6.0	7.0	9.0	9.0

1/ Targets as defined in the Technical Memorandum of Understanding (TMU)
2/ Based on program exchange rates defined in the TMU.
3/ Flows from January 1 through December 31
4/ The average stock of domestic arrears during Q4 2021 stood at 535.9 billion pesos.
5/ Rebased assuming CPI=100 at end-2021.
6/ In billions of U.S. dollars. The change is measured against the value of NIR on December 31, 2021, which stood at US $2.325 billion.
7/ In billions of U.S. dollars. The stock of non-deliverable forwards on December 31, 2021 stood at US $4.185 billion, as defined in the TMU.
8/ Targets subject to adjustors as defined in the TMU.

SOURCE: IMF.

Annex 2. 2022 EFF: Prior Actions and Structural Benchmarks

Table 2. Argentina: Proposed Prior Actions and Structural Benchmarks under the EFF Arrangement

Prior Actions	Sector	Timing
Raise the effective annual policy rate by 365 basis points	Monetary/FX Policy	Met
Ease certain regulations, in consultation with Fund staff, limiting securities trading in foreign exchange	Monetary/FX Policy	Met
Structural Benchmark		
Avoid additional taxes on financial transactions	Fiscal Structural	Continuous
Modify the current Budget Law to be in line with the 2022 primary fiscal deficit target agreed under the program	Fiscal Structural	April 15, 2022
Call a public hearing on a proposal to update wholesale energy tariffs effective June 1, 2022. For residential users, the updates will be anchored on the average wage growth of (coeficiente de variación salarial) as established by Law 27.443. For GUDIs, energy tariffs will reflect full cost recovery; the rest of non-residential users will have their tariff revised according to the proposal defined in the hearing	Structural	Apr - 2022
Submit to congress amended AML/ CFT Legislation (Law 25.246), in accordance with the international standard, and considering inputs from experts, academics, relevant civil society institutions, and Fund staff, for its consideration by congress in the course of 2022	Financial Integrity	May -2022
Prepare a proposal with an action plan by the Secretary of Treasury, in consultation with Fund staff, to enhance financial and budget reporting of the entities of the national public sector other than the National Administration according to Law 25.917, Art 3	Fiscal Structural	Jun - 2022
Modify the SEPIPyPPP 1/ 2021 Resolution to enable an annual regulation that sets investment projects prioritization and selection criteria. Criteria will prioritize ongoing projects and, among major projects, those with pre-feasibility or feasibility studies. On this basis, a regulation will be adopted to determine prioritization and selection criteria for projects to be included in the 2023 Budget	Fiscal Structural	Jun - 2022
	Monetary/ FX Policy	Jun -2022
Publish a time-bound plan to streamline the reserve requirement system and improve the transmission of monetary policy	Financing	Jul -2022
Publication of semi-annual investor relations presentation to advance the investors relation program	Fiscal Structural	Aug - 2022
Develop, in consultation with Fund staff, a detailed and time-bound action plan focused on identifying compliance gaps and improving compliance risk management of key domestic taxes and customs duties	Fiscal Structural	Sep - 2022
Complete, in close coordination with provincial governments, the process of updating property valuations at the federal level so that they can begin to go into effect for fiscal year 2022	Financial Integrity	Sep - 2022
Publish a National AML/ CFT Strategy with recommendations to mitigate the risks, vulnerabilities, and threats identified in the national risk assessments	Structural	Sep - 2022
Develop and publish a medium-term plan, with technical and financial support of international development partners, to further reduce energy subsidies, with specific cost recovery targets, and improve the efficiency of the energy matrix, while ensuring the quality of energy services and the affordability of access for more vulnerable households	Fiscal Structural	Dec - 2022
Conduct and publish, working with development partners, a comprehensive evaluation of social support programs and strategy to identify options for policy improvements	Fiscal Structural	Dec - 2022
Conduct and publish a study outlining options and recommendations to strengthen the equity and long-term sustainability of the pension system, focused on the special pensions regime (set forth by Law 27.546), and on mechanisms to encourage voluntarily prolonging working lives	Monetary/ FX Policy	Dec - 2022
Develop and publish a roadmap, in consultation with Fund staff, for the gradual easing of FX controls outlining the necessary conditions and objectives		
Develop and publish, in consultation with Fund staff, a strategy to durably improve the BCRA financial position, drawing on recommendations from the Fund's Safeguard Assessment	Monetary/ FX Policy	Dec - 2022
Amend and submit to congress legislation—Foreign Exchange Criminal Law—to improve the penalty framework, including by introducing authorization of administrative fines, to make the sanctioning framework more efficient and enhance the timeliness of enforcement	Monetary/ FX Policy	Dec - 2022
Prepare, in consultation with Fund staff, a medium-term debt management strategy (MTDS)	Financing	Dec - 2022
Publication of an external ex-post audit on COVID spending that took place of at least during 2020	Governance/Structural	Jun - 2023

FUENTE: FMI.

Annex 3. Previous IMF programs with Argentina

Type of program	Date of Agreement	Total amount agreed	Amount disbursed
		In millions of USD	
SBA	12/19/1958	75	43
SBA	12/03/1959	100	100
SBA	12/12/1960	100	60
SBA	12/12/1961	100	0
SBA	06/07/1962	100	100
SBA	05/01/1967	125	0
SBA	04/15/1968	125	0
SBA	08/06/1976	260	160
SBA	09/16/1977	160	0
SBA	01/24/1983	1,622	649
SBA	12/28/1984	1,161	1,161
SBA	07/23/1987	1,199	780
SBA	11/10/1989	938	645
SBA	07/ 29/ 1991	1,040	585
EFF	03/ 31/1992	5,515	5,515
SBA	04/ 12/1996	1,042	887
EFF	02/04/1998	2,813	0
SBA	03/10/2000	22,726	13,091
SBA	01/24/2003	2,988	2,988
SBA	09/20/2003	12,569	5,837
SBA	06/20/2018	57,320	44,931

Note: SDR amounts are expressed in USD at the exchange rate on the date of each agreement.

SOURCE: OPC, based on IMF.

OPC Publications

The Argentine Congressional Budget Office was created by Law 27,343 to provide support to the Legislative Branch and deepen the understanding of issues involving public resources, democratizing knowledge and decision making. It is a technical office of fiscal analysis that produces reports open to the public.

This report does not contain binding recommendations.

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OPC
OFICINA DE PRESUPUESTO DEL CONGRESO

Hipólito Yrigoyen 1628. Piso 10 (C1089aaf) CABA, Argentina.
T. 54 11 4381 0682 / contacto@opc. gob .ar
www.opc.gob.ar