



ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET EXECUTION

August 2023

Gabriel Esterelles
OPC Director

María Laura Cafarelli - Julieta Olivieri - Romina Muras
Analysts
Directorate of Budget Analysis

September 14, 2023

ISSN 2683-9598

Contents

Executive Summary	3
Year-on-year evolution of the National Government Budget execution.....	4
National Government Expenditure Execution Level.....	9

List of Tables

Table 1. Revenues, expenditures, and results.....	4
Table 2. Total expenditures	6
Table 3. Cumulative expenditure execution level	9
Table 4. Appropriations in current budget	10

List of Figures

Figure 1. Budgetary performance.....	5
Figure 2. Current revenues	5
Figure 3. Real variation of main expenditure items at constant values	6
Figure 4. Year-on-year variation in primary expenditures.....	8
Figure 5. Expenditure execution level.	10

Executive Summary

National Government revenues amounted to ARS15,642.743 billion as of August 31, which meant a decrease of 2.7% in real terms¹ as compared to the same period of the previous year. This variation is reduced to -0.2% year-on-year (YoY) if ARS400 billion that the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (BCRA) transferred to the National Treasury in July and August as profit sharing (recorded under property income) are included in current revenues.

Tax revenues showed a 7.8% decrease in the year-on-year comparison, with uneven dynamics of the main taxes. On the one hand, VAT revenues expanded 10.2% YoY and revenues from Tax on debits and credits grew 1.7% YoY, both in real terms. On the other hand, Export and Import Duties and Income Tax fell by 54.6% YoY, 10.5% YoY and 9.0% YoY, respectively. The decline in tax collection was partially offset by the increase in Social Security contributions, which showed a real expansion of 2.9% YoY.

Primary expenditures totaled ARS18,170.599 billion, with a contraction of 6.8% YoY in real terms. Total expenditures amounted to ARS20,279.448 billion and decreased by a smaller percentage (-4.8% YoY), as a result of the real increase reflected in the payment of debt interest (16.7% YoY).

The most significant real decreases were recorded in family allowances (26.0% YoY), energy subsidies (19.5% YoY), transfers to provinces (19.2% YoY), and social programs (17.6% YoY). Although the real decrease in pensions was more limited (3.2% YoY), it was the fourth item with the highest contribution to the reduction of total expenditure, given its share in the structure of primary expenditure (39.2%). On the other hand, debt interest (16.7% YoY), transportation subsidies (13.9% YoY), transfers to universities (11.1% YoY), and personnel expenses (7.9% YoY) were higher than a year earlier.

As a result of these dynamics, a financial deficit of ARS4,636.705 billion was recorded, 11.2% lower in real terms compared to the deficit recorded in the first eight months of 2022. The same occurred with the primary deficit (not including debt interest payments) which reached ARS2,527.856 billion, 26.0% lower than that recorded in the same period of the previous year. The economic result showed a deficit of ARS3,391.182 billion (-9.9% YoY in real terms).

As of August 31, total accrued expenditures represented 54.6% of the current budget appropriation. Current expenditures accounted for 55.1%, while capital expenditures accounted for 49.1%. Most of the current expenditure items showed a lower execution level than that recorded last month as a consequence of Necessity and Urgency Decree (DNU) 436/2023 of August 30, which increased the National Government's expenditure budget by ARS7,653.006 billion. Energy subsidies stood out for their execution level as of August, with 74.0% of the current appropriation.

¹ The variation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the National General Level (INDEC) is used as a deflator for the calculation of the real variations. For the month of August 2023, the year-on-year variation of said index was 124.4%, while the eight-month average variation was 111.3% YoY. Accumulated inflation as of August reached 80.2%.

Year-on-year evolution of the National Government Budget execution

Table 1. Revenues, expenditures, and results

In millions of ARS and YoY nominal and real var. %

Concept	August 2023			Cumulative (8 months)		
	In millions of ARS	YoY Nom. Var. %	YoY Real Var. %	In millions of ARS	YoY Nom. Var. %	YoY Real Var. %
I. Current revenues	2,707,916	149.9	11.4	15,530,220	104.4	-3.3
Tax revenues	1,746,842	145.4	9.4	9,595,911	94.8	-7.8
Social Security contributions	734,318	134.8	4.6	4,868,535	117.3	2.9
Non-tax revenues	66,507	250.9	56.4	369,955	146.7	16.8
Goods and services	5,585	125.7	0.6	30,486	105.4	-2.8
Property income (*)	142,230	292.1	74.8	641,662	147.1	16.9
Current transfers	12,434	880.9	337.2	23,672	219.0	51.0
II. Current expenditures	2,982,625	128.5	1.8	18,921,401	101.7	-4.5
Social benefits	1,518,560	124.6	0.1	10,238,439	95.1	-7.6
Pensions	1,044,021	129.0	2.1	7,122,967	104.6	-3.2
Family allowances	119,986	58.3	-29.5	909,920	56.2	-26.0
Universal Child Allowance	53,847	64.0	-26.9	419,567	85.5	-12.2
Active, inactive pop., others	66,138	53.9	-31.4	490,353	37.6	-34.8
Non-contributory pensions	103,261	153.9	13.2	732,115	117.8	3.1
Other social programs	251,293	142.3	8.0	1,473,437	74.0	-17.6
<i>Potenciar Trabajo</i>	81,354	111.3	-5.8	557,644	105.2	-2.8
Food Policy	74,434	157.3	14.7	411,398	97.8	-6.4
<i>Progresar</i> student grants	30,665	149.3	11.1	160,043	155.6	21.0
Others	64,840	170.5	20.6	344,352	13.1	-46.5
Economic subsidies	438,891	148.1	10.6	2,505,600	84.6	-12.6
Energy	316,266	130.8	2.9	1,802,458	70.1	-19.5
Transportation	89,432	177.5	23.7	534,641	140.7	13.9
Other subsidies	33,192	331.5	92.3	168,500	122.1	5.1
Personnel expenses	341,816	137.8	6.0	2,124,012	127.9	7.9
Goods and services	76,865	115.5	-3.9	460,683	83.6	-13.1
Transfers to provinces	158,018	184.9	27.0	627,414	70.8	-19.2
Transfers to universities	106,055	133.3	4.0	722,215	134.6	11.1
Other current expenditures	21,814	226.5	45.5	134,191	112.0	0.4
Interest (**)	320,606	93.7	-13.7	2,108,848	146.5	16.7
III. Economic result (I-II)	-274,708	23.8	-44.8	-3,391,182	90.4	-9.9
IV. Capital revenues	9,928	49.8	-33.2	112,523	1,233.5	531.2
V. Capital expenditures	200,920	118.6	-2.6	1,358,046	94.4	-8.0
Real direct investment	67,423	272.1	65.9	388,139	103.6	-3.6
Capital transfers	131,561	135.5	4.9	949,888	112.2	0.4
Financial investment	1,936	-89.2	-95.2	20,020	-66.8	-84.3
VI. Total revenues (I+IV)	2,717,844	149.3	11.1	15,642,743	105.6	-2.7
VII. Total expenditures (II+V)	3,183,545	127.8	1.5	20,279,448	101.2	-4.8
VIII. Primary expenditures	2,862,939	132.4	3.6	18,170,599	97.0	-6.8
IX. Primary result (VI-VIII)	-145,094	2.4	-54.3	-2,527,856	56.4	-26.0
X. Financial result (VI-VII)	-465,700	51.6	-32.4	-4,636,705	87.6	-11.2

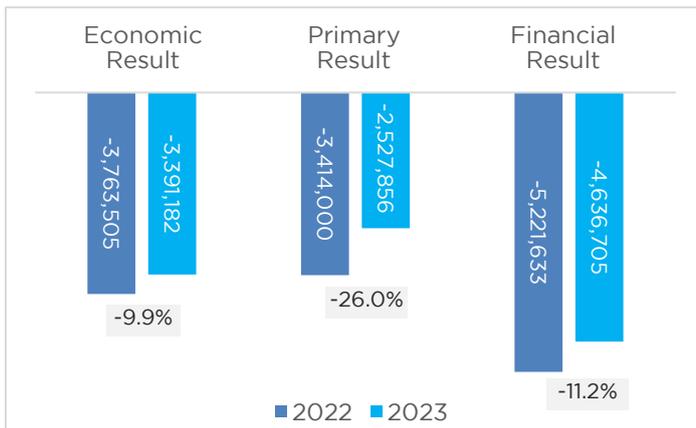
(*) Includes property income from National Government assets held by the Sustainability Guarantee Fund (FGS). Does not include profits transferred from the BCRA (ARS400 billion, of which ARS150 billion were received in July and ARS250 billion in August 2023).

(**) Interest were estimated based on SICAGE data, debt maturity profile and E.Sidif. Includes interest paid intra National Public Sector, as reported by the E.Sidif.

SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

Figure 1. Budgetary performance

Cumulative as of August 2022 and 2023, in millions of constant ARS (Aug-23) and YoY real var. %



During the first eight months of the fiscal year, the dynamics between revenues and expenditures resulted in a decrease in real terms of the economic, primary and financial deficits.

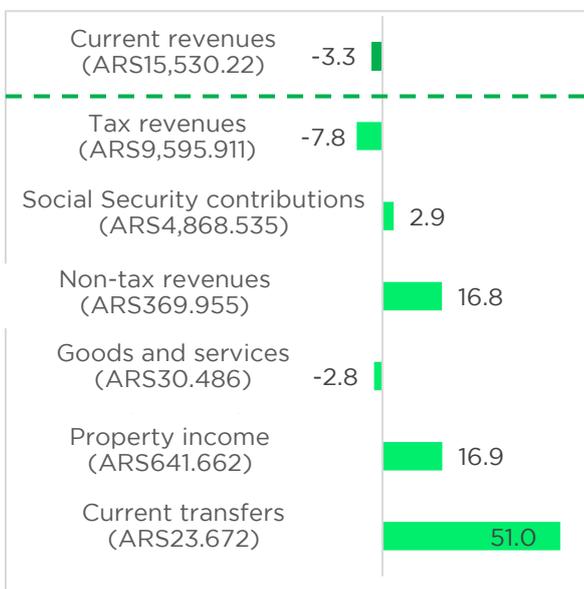
Total revenues decreased by 2.7% YoY in real terms and total expenditures contracted by 4.8% YoY in real terms. As a result, a financial deficit of ARS4,636.705 billion was recorded, with a variation in real terms of -11.2% in relation to the deficit obtained in the same period of 2022.

As for the primary result, which does not include debt interest payments, the deficit amounted to ARS2,527.856 billion, with a decrease in real terms of 26.0% YoY.

Does not include ARS400 billion received from the BCRA.
SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

Figure 2. Current revenues

Cumulative as of August 2023, in billions of ARS and YoY real var. %



SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

Capital revenues (ARS112.523 billion) expanded in real terms as a result of capital transfers received from the Transportation Infrastructure System Trust Fund for ARS110.165 billion (ARS8.101 billion of transfers in the same period of 2022) to finance works of the National Directorate of Roads.

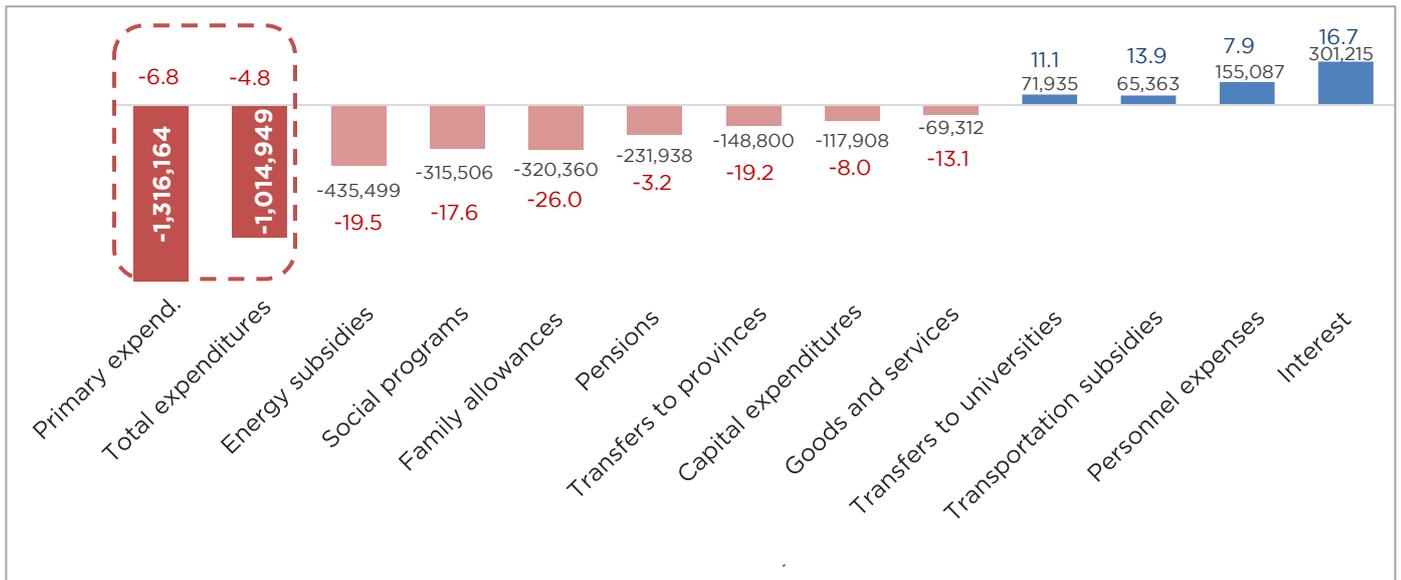
Concept	YoY real var. %	Main variations YoY
Tax revenues ²	-7.8	Income Tax, ARS1,763.699 billion (-9.0% YoY real). Export Duties, ARS732.067 billion (-54.6% YoY real), mainly due to the impact of the drought. Import duties, ARS564.365 billion (-10.5% YoY real). VAT, ARS3,425.591 billion (10.2% YoY real), due to the suspension of the use of VAT non-withholding certificates on imports for certain companies (Resolution AFIP 5339/2023). Tax and debits and credits, ARS1,634.868 billion (1.7% YoY real). PAIS tax, ARS362.729 billion, (33.7% YoY real), due to the evolution of the real exchange rate. Wealth Tax, ARS226.898 billion (7.1% YoY real), as a consequence of the application of taxes for purchases in foreign currency.
Social Security contributions	2.9	Employer contributions, ARS3,041.106 billion (4.5% YoY real). Personal Contributions, ARS1,794.352 billion (1.0% YoY real).
Non-tax revenues	16.8	Fees of the the Registry of Motor Vehicles, ARS50.447 billion (5.6% YoY real) and of the National Justice Fund, ARS61.361 billion (72.5% YoY real). Fees for sanitary inspection, ARS15.216 billion (-13.4% YoY real). Allocations and Refunds, ARS16.853 billion (-8.4% YoY real). Superintendency of Insurance Fees, ARS10.671 billion (-4.9% YoY real). Solidarity and Extraordinary Contribution, ARS3.501 billion (-65.5% YoY real).
Property income ^(*)	16.9	Interest on loans, deposits and securities, ARS81.809 billion (274.2% YoY real). Income from the ANSES Sustainability Guarantee Fund (FGS), ARS558.91 billion (8.1% real YoY).

(*) It does not include ARS400 billion of profits drawn from the BCRA.

² For further details see OPC's tax revenue monitor at: <https://www.opc.gov.ar/monitores-fiscales/monitor-de-recaudacion-tributaria-nacional/>. Please note that the figures shown in this report may differ from those shown in the tax revenue monitor prepared by the OPC due to the different universes analyzed and the time of recording in the different Public Sector systems.

Figure 3. Real variation of main expenditure items at constant values

Difference in the cumulative to August 2022 and 2023, in millions of constant ARS (Aug-23) and YoY real var. %



SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

Total expenditures of the National Government recorded a real decrease of 4.8% YoY in the first eight months of the year: primary expenditures decreased by 6.8% YoY, whereas debt interest increased by 16.7% YoY. Among primary expenditures, reductions in family allowances (26.0% YoY), energy subsidies (19.5% YoY), transfers to provinces (19.2% YoY) and social programs (17.6% YoY) stand out. Although the real year-on-year variation in pensions was lower (-3.2% YoY), it was the fourth largest contributor to the reduction in expenditure, given its share in the structure of primary expenditure (39.2%). On the other hand, debt interest (16.7% YoY), transportation subsidies (13.9% YoY), transfers to universities (11.1% YoY) and personnel expenses (7.9% YoY) expanded with respect to the previous year.

Table 2. Total expenditures

Cumulative to August 2023, in billions of AR, and YoY real var. %

Concept (in billions of ARS)	YoY real var. %	Main variations YoY
Interest (ARS2,108.848)	16.7	The increase is mainly explained by higher interest payments on foreign loans, in a context of rising international interest rates. Payments to the IMF amounted to ARS51.921 billion during the year.
Transportation Subsidies (ARS534.641)	13.9	Transfers to the Transportation Infrastructure System Trust Fund, ARS256.815 billion (13.6% YoY real) to cover part of the passenger transportation tariff paid by users. <i>Belgrano Cargas y Logística</i> , ARS19.698 billion (8.2% YoY real), <i>Operador Ferroviario S.E.</i> , ARS194.045 billion (0.5% YoY real).
Transfers to universities (ARS722.215)	11.1	By virtue of the salary agreements in force, which include a salary increase for fiscal year 2022 during the first months of fiscal year 2023.
Personnel expenses (ARS2,124.012)	7.9	Executive Branch, ARS1,667.169 billion (10.8% YoY real), mainly due to specific measures for salary increases (SINEP, Health Professionals, among others), the process of upgrading the hierarchy of military and security personnel of the Armed Forces and the increase of specific functions, and due to the salary agreements in force. Judicial Branch, ARS257 billion (-2.7% YoY). Public Prosecutor's Office, ARS101.435 billion (-0.1% YoY real). Legislative Branch, ARS98.409 billion (-0.1% YoY real).

Concept (in billions of ARS)	YoY real var. %	Main variations YoY
		Positions filled as of July 2023 (latest available data) ³ : Executive Branch: 0.8% YoY in permanent and temporary staff and 1.5% in contracted personnel. Judicial Branch and Public Prosecutor's Office: 11.4% YoY in permanent and temporary staff.
Other subsidies (ARS168.5)	5.1	Transfers to AYSA, ARS43.49 billion (5.0% YoY real). <i>Correo Argentino S.A.</i> , ARS41.732 billion (25.8% YoY real). <i>Radio y Televisión Argentina S.E.</i> , ARS17.433 billion (38.7% YoY real), mostly for corporate operating expenses. Transfers to FOGAR (no execution in 2023) vs. ARS4.5 billion cumulative as of August 2022. <i>Previaje</i> Program, ARS14.81 billion (-50.7% YoY real).
Non-contributory pensions (ARS732.115)	3.1	Although the updating of the value of benefits, due to the application of the mobility formula, was below inflation (82.1% YoY vs. 111.3% YoY), the policy of compensatory bonuses (ARS10,000 in January and February, ARS15,000 in March, April, May and June, ARS17,000 in July and ARS20,000 in August) offset this drop. It should be noted that since these benefits are for amounts lower than the minimum pension (70% of the minimum pension for disability benefits), the impact of the compensatory bonuses is greater than in the retirement and pensions category.
Capital transfers (ARS949.888)	0.4	To State-Owned Enterprises, ARS419.071 billion (104.5% YoY in real terms). Transfers to ENARSA, ARS232.768 billion (939.2% YoY real) for energy works, to <i>Corredores Viales S.A.</i> , ARS20.777 billion (811.2% YoY real), mainly for investment works related to the rehabilitation of national roads, and to <i>Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A.</i> (AR-SAT), ARS14.082 billion (ARS120 million from January to August 2022), stand out. To Provinces and Municipalities, ARS266.3 billion (-7.6% YoY real). Those related to sanitation works, ARS50.605 billion (-33.9% YoY real) and housing, ARS35.763 billion (-27.6% YoY real), decreased. To Trust Funds, ARS194.99 billion (-49.8% YoY real). The falls in transfers to Procrear, ARS48.5 billion (-76.0% YoY real) and to the Social Housing Trust Fund, ARS111.844 billion (-8.7% YoY real) stand out.
Other current expenditures (ARS134.191)	0.4	Mostly due to expenditures for electoral expenses, ARS22.976 billion (not accrued during January to August 2022).
Pensions (ARS7,122.967)	-3.2	Mainly due to the differential between the update of benefits through the application of the mobility formula and inflation (82.1% YoY vs. 111.3% YoY). This contractionary factor was partially offset by the payment of compensatory bonuses to lower-income pensioners, by the increase in the number of beneficiaries of the general ANSES scheme and by the real increase in expenditure on benefits for retired personnel of the Armed and Security Forces. Expenditure executed by ANSES, ARS6,452.807 billion (-4.2% YoY real), consists of ARS6,001.903 billion (-8.6% YoY real) in regular items and ARS450.905 billion (172.1% YoY real) in extraordinary complements (bonuses). Benefits for retired personnel of the Armed and Security Forces, ARS668.813 billion (8.2% YoY real).
Real direct investment (ARS388.139)	-3.6	Works of the National Directorate of Roads, ARS149.548 billion (-13.0% YoY real). Procurement of computers under the <i>Conectar Igualdad</i> program, ARS35.409 billion (-50.3% YoY). Transportation Improvement Projects, ARS13.432 billion (-54.6% YoY real). Construction of the CAREM Low Power Reactor - Phase II, ARS8.698 billion (-25.0% YoY real). Hydraulic Infrastructure Development, ARS16.243 billion (not executed in 2022). Urban Consolidation, Neighborhood Improvement and Enhancement of Centralities, ARS4.552 billion (not executed in 2022). Strengthening of Social, Care and Sanitation Infrastructure, ARS2.83 billion (not executed in 2022). Transportation and Sustainable Mobility Infrastructure, ARS38.148 billion (234.1% YoY real).
Goods and services (ARS460.683)	-13.1	Expenditures on goods and services for activities of management and administration of the agencies of the National Government, ARS84.461 billion (-2.3% YoY real). Per diem and other expenses related to the execution of electoral events, ARS32.356 (ARS26 million from January to August 2022). Vaccines for the annual schedule, ARS22.555 billion (-58.6% YoY actual). COVID-19 vaccines, ARS6.06 billion (-88.7% YoY real). Expenditures related to food supplements for individuals under the Food Policies program, ARS26.135 billion (42.8% YoY real). Expenditures related to CONICET research fellowships, ARS22.806 billion (0.2% YoY real). Acquisition of books under the Educational Quality Improvement program, ARS22.469 billion (104.4% YoY real).

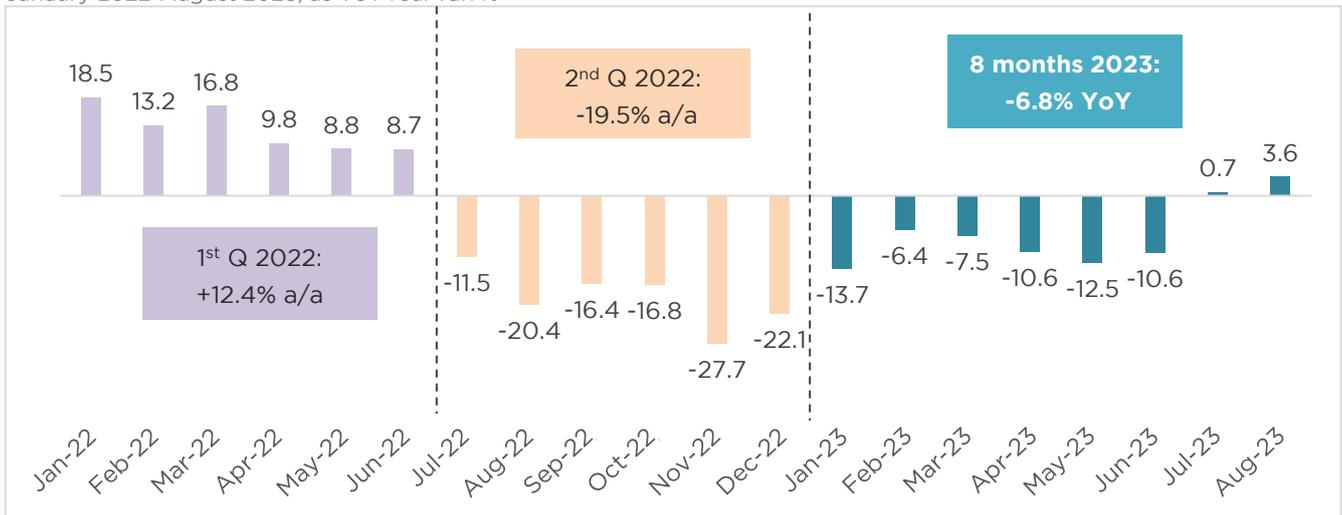
³ Available at: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/economia/dpvegp/informesdeocupacion>

Concept (in billions of ARS)	YoY real var. %	Main variations YoY
Other social programs (ARS1,473.437)	-17.6	Income Reinforcement (E.O. 216/22), ARS12 million vs. ARS135.167 billion in 2022. Financial Assistance to Health Insurance Agents, ARS19.104 billion (-58.0% YoY real). <i>Acompañar</i> Program, ARS36.51 billion (-18.2% YoY real). <i>Alimentar</i> Card, ARS388.97 billion (-8.0% YoY real). <i>Potenciar Trabajo</i> , ARS557.644 billion (-2.8% YoY real). <i>Progresar</i> student grants, ARS160.043 billion (21.0% YoY real) due to an increase in the number of beneficiaries and the value of the benefit. Health care for NCP beneficiaries, ARS100.105 billion (11.5% YoY real).
Transfers to provinces (ARS627.414)	-19.2	Fiscal Strengthening Fund of the Province of Buenos Aires, ARS134.109 billion, ARS134.109 million (-2.2% YoY real). Transfers to CABA under Law 27,606, without accrual during 2023, compared to ARS31.107 billion accumulated from January to August 2022. Provincial pension funds, ARS77.807 billion (-17.4% YoY real). Transfers for the functioning of Hospitals, ARS62.018 million (-3.2% YoY real). Transfers for school canteens under the Food Policy Program, ARS20.829 billion (-54.2% YoY real). Contributions from the National Treasury (ATN), ARS19.711 million (-52.4% YoY real). Transfers to the National Teacher Incentive Fund (FONID), ARS178.707 billion (17.2% YoY real). Educational Management and Socio-educational Policies, ARS40.007 billion (167.3% YoY), as part of the program for the universalization of the full or extended school day in primary education.
Energy subsidies (ARS1,802.458)	-19.5	CAMMESA, ARS1,073.574 billion (-25.4% YoY real), mainly as a consequence of the increase in electricity tariffs. In this respect, seasonal prices included in the tariff paid by users increased above generation costs (132.5% YoY vs. 75.9% YoY, January-July averages). The coverage of generation by tariff went from 34% to 45% for the demand by distributor (January-July averages). Transfers to ENARSA, ARS585 billion (-9.8% YoY real) due to the reduction in natural gas import quantities and Liquefied Natural Gas prices. Payments to the Fiduciary Fund for Subsidies to Residential Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Law 26,020), ARS50.418 billion (-16.3% YoY real), aimed at ensuring the supply to low-income social sectors that do not have natural gas service through networks. GasAr Plan (DNU 892/2020), ARS55.408 billion (139.8% YoY real), which contemplates a stimulus price for the local production of natural gas.
Family allowances (ARS909.92)	-26.0	Family Allowance for the active population, ARS345.862 billion (-41.1% YoY real), mainly due to the lower incidence of the monthly reinforcement (supplement) approved by E.O. 719/21 (ARS1.874 billion vs. ARS79.251 billion, -98.9% YoY real) and the differential between the mobility of the update of benefits and inflation (82.1% YoY vs. 111.3% YoY). This last factor also influenced the drop in the Universal Child Allowance, ARS419.567 billion (-12.2% YoY real).

SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

Figure 4. Year-on-year variation in primary expenditures

January 2022-August 2023, as YoY real var. %



SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

National Government Expenditure Execution Level

Table 3. Cumulative expenditure execution level

Cumulative to August 2023, in millions of ARS and execution %

Concept	Initial appropriation	Current appropriation	Accrued	Exec %
Total expenditures	28,954,031	37,113,343	20,279,448	54.6
Current expenditures	26,622,610	34,349,143	18,921,401	55.1
Social benefits	14,805,664	18,455,478	10,238,439	55.5
Pensions	10,470,637	12,908,396	7,122,967	55.2
Family allowances	1,506,293	1,580,293	909,920	57.6
Universal Child Allowance	684,360	684,360	365,720	53.4
Others	821,933	895,933	544,200	60.7
Non-contributory pensions	970,979	1,324,793	732,115	55.3
Other social programs	1,857,754	2,641,996	1,473,437	55.8
<i>Potenciar trabajo</i>	584,938	997,182	557,644	55.9
<i>Alimentar</i> Benefit	356,117	616,250	411,398	66.8
<i>Progresar</i> grants	139,604	253,379	161,460	63.7
Others	777,095	775,185	342,935	44.2
Economic subsidies	3,226,962	3,744,757	2,505,600	66.9
Energy	2,360,992	2,434,595	1,802,458	74.0
Transportation	582,530	939,770	534,641	56.9
Other subsidies	283,440	370,392	168,500	45.5
Personnel expenses	3,040,276	3,800,376	2,124,012	55.9
Goods and services	857,647	1,098,073	460,683	42.0
Transfers to provinces	818,151	1,298,649	627,414	48.3
Transfers to universities	805,439	1,277,495	722,215	56.5
Other current expenditures	162,043	246,382	134,191	54.5
Interest (*)	2,906,429	4,427,933	2,108,848	47.6
Capital expenditures	2,331,421	2,764,199	1,358,046	49.1
Real direct investment	717,557	812,296	388,139	47.8
Capital transfers	1,544,023	1,880,862	949,888	50.5
Financial investment	69,841	71,041	20,020	28.2

As of the end of August, 54.6% of the expenditure budget had been executed. Current expenditures executed 55.1% and capital expenditures 49.1%.

Among current expenditures, energy subsidies stood out for their level of execution, with 74.0% of the current appropriation. In the rest of the items, in general, the level of execution is lower than that recorded last month as a consequence of the approval of DNU 436/2023 of August 30, which increased the National Government expenditure budget by ARS7,653.006 billion. All items, with the exception of energy subsidies, also show lower execution levels than those recorded in the same period of 2022 (Figure 5).

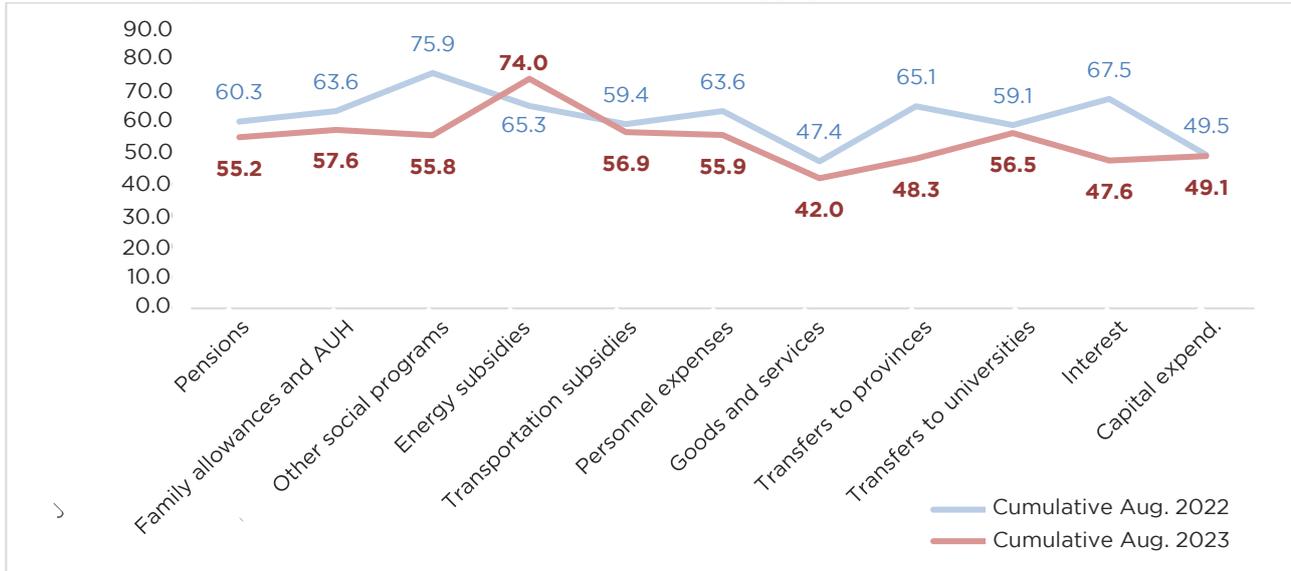
The execution of capital expenditures was lower than that of current expenditures, although with levels similar to those recorded as of August 2022 (49.5%). Financial investment executed 28.2% of the allocated appropriation, as ARS1.749 billion of the ARS25.189 billion budgeted for capital contributions to the CAF was accrued (6.9%). (6,9%).

(*) Interest accruals were estimated considering DMFAS data, debt maturity profile and E.Sidif. Includes interest paid intra National Public Sector, as derived from the E.Sidif.

SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

Figure 5. Expenditure execution level

Cumulative to August 2022 and 2023, as % of execution over current appropriation



SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

Authorizations for new expenditures requested by Congress in the Budget Law

At the time of approval of the 2023 Budget Law 27,701, the Congress of the Nation added a series of sections to the original Bill submitted by the Executive Branch, indicating additional expenditure forecasts to the totals proposed in the Bill, and authorizing the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers to make the necessary budget amendments in order to include those forecasts in the expenditure authorizations.

Over the fiscal year, budget amendments enabled higher expenditures based on those items requested by the legislators. Table 4 details these allocations, with the items and amounts authorized as of August 31:

Table 4. Appropriations in current budget

Cumulative to August 2023, in millions of ARS

Sec.	Subjects	Amount forecast	Amount allocated	Legal instrument
17	Fund for the Enrichment and Conservation of Native Forests	1,000	1,000	DNU 436
	National Program for the Protection of Native Forests	500	500	DNU 436
81	Compensation Fund for Urban and Suburban Public Transportation of Passengers outside the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires	18,946	26,446	DNU 436 and Ministerial Resolutions
83	Allocation to the province of La Rioja and its municipalities	21,300	21,300	DNU 436
116	Additional allocations to certain programmatic categories	327,075	671,871	
	Food Policies	101,890	320,576	AD 631 and DNU 436
	Family Allowances-active population	90,830	0	-
	Management and assignment of student grants	59,542	114,986	AD 631 and DNU 436
	National Teacher Incentive Fund	31,175	191,000	AD 631 and DNU 436
	Social and Urban Integration	19,700	19,700	AD 540 and DNU 436
	Food Policies - School Canteens in the Province of Buenos Aires	12,969	12,969	DNU 436
	National Land, Housing and Urban Planning Program	4,500	0	-
	Infrastructure and Equipment	4,149	10,440	Ministerial Resolutions
	National Fire Management Plan	1,500	1,500	DNU 436
	Radio and Television Services of the Universidad de Córdoba S.A. (SRT)	300	300	DNU 436
	Redress for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Children of Victims of Femicide - Ley Brisa (Brisa Law)	200	200	AD 241
	Actions of Accompaniment for the Discharge of Youngsters without Parental Care	200	200	AD 241
	Remodeling of <i>Palacio San José</i>	120	0	-

SOURCE: OPC, based on E.Sidif data.

Methodological aspects

- The Budget Execution Report refers to the National Government, a jurisdictional aggregate whose budget is approved by a Law of the National Congress.
- The National Government includes the Central Administration, decentralized agencies, and Social Security institutions.
- The data used in the preparation of this report come from the Integrated Financial Information System of the Secretary of Treasury, with a cut-off date of September 5, 2023.
- For the calculation of real variations, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) variation of the National General Level (INDEC) is used as a deflator.
- For expenditures, the accrual stage is considered. In this concept, interest paid by the National Government is considered in full and without offsets.
- For revenues, the time of receipt is considered.
- The amount of interest was estimated based on data from SIGADE, the debt maturity profile, and E.Sidif.

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.

www.opc.gob.ar



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