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Strategy Flash – Uruguay

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# Uruguay Strategy Flash

## The fiscal balance clocks in at -3.6% of GDP in January

**Uruguay's fiscal position showcased a very slight improvement in January, with a rise in income sources being matched by a similar increase in outlays.**

Uruguay's fiscal position showcased a very slight improvement in January, with a rise in income sources being matched by a similar increase in outlays. After a sizable compression in the fiscal deficit during 4Q23, the balance remained relatively stable in January. The reduction during the last quarter of 2023 clocked in at nearly 0.8% of GDP, and was principally driven by Nov-22 and Dec-22 dropping off the 12m rolling figures, as said months had accumulated significant one-off capex and non-personnel expenditures which bloated the fiscal figures until now. Without that effect, the compression in fiscal figures lost significant steam. The administration's press release suggests a more tangible improvement in the fiscal balance, however, this stems from the Ministry's methodology, as, as the year changes, it modifies the base GDP utilized for the calculations, and according to the MEF's estimation, nominal GDP is bound to increase by roughly +10.1%yoy in 2024. Using said figures, the fiscal position improves due to the baseline effect, with the fiscal deficit excl. cincuentones clocking in at -3.2% of GDP. In January, non-financial public sector income printed 26.6pp of GDP (+0.2pp relative to December). On the spending side, expenditures came at 27.3pp of GDP (+0.1pp relative to December), with the rise propelled by increases in Soc.Sec outlays. In this context, the primary fiscal deficit excl. cincuentones came at -0.9pp of GDP, tightening by 0.2pp relative to December. However, the consolidated public sector deficit excl. cincuentones did not follow suit, on behalf of rising interest payments. In this context, the headline deficit stood over the 3pp of GDP mark for fifteen months in a row. January's print came in at -3.6% of GDP— level with December's print, albeit down from -4.0% of GDP in November and -4.5% of GDP in October—.

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**In January, non-financial public sector income printed 26.6pp of GDP (+0.2pp relative to December).** Central Govt & SocSec income clocked in at 26.6pp of GDP in January (+0.2pp relative to December). The two drivers behind the rise were twin 0.1pp increases in the Tax Revenues and Soc.Sec. contributions segments. This contrasted with the remainder of the segments, which showcased no variation relative to last month. On the other hand, the SOEs' primary balance, one of the main drivers of 2022's fiscal overperformance, came in at +0.8pp, flat relative to December's figures. Finally, the primary balance of Munis & BSE continues to stand near the neutral position, exhibiting no variation. All in all, non-financial public sector income in January improved by +0.2pp relative to December.

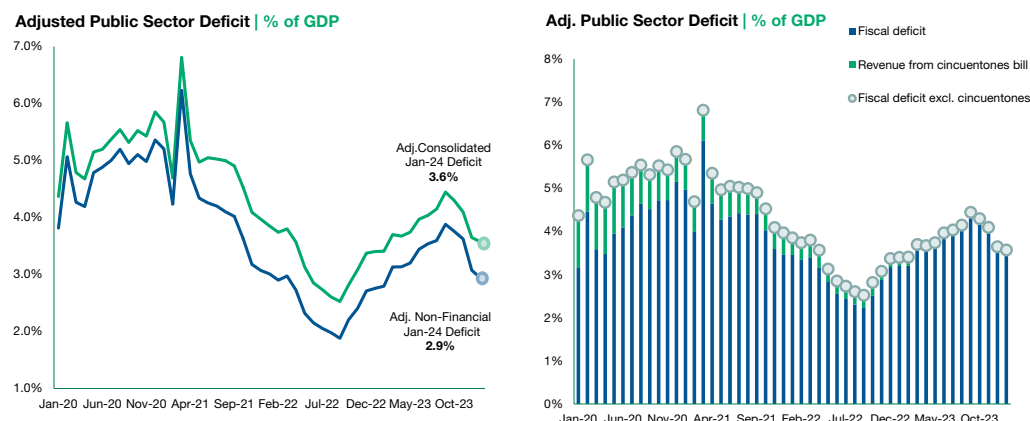
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**On the spending side, expenditures came at 27.3pp of GDP (+0.1pp relative to December), with the rise propelled by increases in Soc.Sec outlays.** In January, Central Govt & Soc. Sec. expenditures totaled 25.4pp (+0.1pp relative to December). The hike responded mainly to a minor increase in Soc.Sec outlays, which rose by +0.1pp. The rest of the segments stood flat relative to December, completing the picture. However, interest payments did exhibit an increase, clocking in 0.1pp over Dec-23 figures. After compressing significantly in December, the compression in Public investment flatlined, as the segment remained constant relative to December, standing at 1.9pp of GDP mark. With non-financial public sector income rising by +0.2pp, non-financial public sector outlays rising by +0.1pp, and cincuentones revenues standing at 0.1pp of GDP, the primary deficit excl. cincuentones stood at -0.9pp in January— tightening relative to December's (-1.1pp), November's (-1.6pp) and October's (-1.7pp) figures—.

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Looking at 2024, we do expect the fiscal balance to improve due to cyclical factors, albeit major consolidation prospects continue to look unlikely. Having ended 2023 with headline figures standing at the -3.6% of GDP mark, 0.3pp wide relative to the administration’s Budget review headline target of -3.3% of GDP, the envisaged 2024 target seems somewhat challenging to achieve for the government in the current context. The latter already seemed ambitious on paper earlier in 2023, as it planned a 0.7pp consolidation relative to the budget baseline, putting headline figures at -2.6% of GDP by the end of Mr. Lacalle Pou’s tenure. Now, said consolidation requires a 1pp compression in the fiscal balance, which again looks challenging. We do expect the efforts to have some baseline tailwind, as 2023’s drought caused a significant drop in income sources, which is now bound to reverse, adding between 0.2pp and 0.3pp to revenues this year. This, in conjunction with some minor consolidation efforts, might yield a moderate, but noticeable improvement in fiscal figures this year. However, we believe the chances of the administration executing a considerable fiscal consolidation in an electoral year are low, especially as the gov’t coalition does not part as the top dog in the race, trailing the FA in voting intention. We believe that, under severe political strain, for 2024 we expect the need to win back voters should prime over any consolidation effort the administration is prepared to execute. This will probably result in an upward correction for the 2024 fiscal target in the upcoming Budget review, which is bound to occur in late June.

Figure 1: January’s fiscal figures



12m rolling - as % of GDP	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jan-24	Dec-23*	Dec-24*
<b>NFPS Income</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
<b>Central Government</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>
<i>Tax Revenues</i>	15.9%	16.5%	15.9%	16.0%	16.1%	16.2%
<i>International Trade</i>	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
<i>Others</i>	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
<i>Soc.Sec contributions</i>	6.4%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%
SOE primary balance	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%
BSE & Munis primary balance	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
BCU primary balance	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
<b>NFPS Outlays</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>
<b>Central Govt. Primary Outlays</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>
<i>Personnel spending</i>	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%
<i>Non-Personnel spending</i>	4.3%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
<i>Pensions</i>	9.0%	8.9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%
<i>Transfers</i>	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%
<i>Public investment</i>	1.8%	2.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.2%	1.1%
Public Sector Primary Balance	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.3%
Interest payments	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%
<b>Consolidated Public Sector Deficit</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>
Cincuentones revenues	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Adjusted Consolidated Public Sector Deficit</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>

Source: TPCG Research based on MEF

## GFNs for 2024 are forecasted at USD4.75bn

In other news, the MEF presented its revised GFNs figures for both 2023 and 2024, with both experiencing minor corrections to the upside.

In other news, the MEF presented its revised GFNs figures for both 2023 and 2024, with both experiencing minor corrections to the upside. For 2023, GFNs totaled USD5.37bn, clocking USD100mn over previous estimates, as a slight compression in the primary treasury deficit (-USD64mn) was offset by an increase in Changes to Financial Assets (+USD168mn). On the sources side, the administration sourced the majority of its financing from bond issuances, (USD4.2bn), as usual, albeit also relying somewhat more heavily on IFI financing which amounted to USD1bn. For 2024, GFNs are estimated at USD4.75bn, experiencing a +USD300mn upward correction from the previous estimates. In this case, the widening in needs responds to a higher primary deficit estimate (+USD172mn) and additional changes to financial assets (+USD124mn), with the first being consistent with our expectations of a less aggressive consolidation taking place in 2024. Still, regarding the Administration’s needs, interest and principal payments take the front seat. The former is expected to clock in at USD2.1bn, while the latter is also estimated at USD2.1bn. Completing the picture, the Treasury primary deficit is forecasted at USD415mn, while the change in financial assets is expected at USD189mn. On the sources side, the MEF exhibits its usual preferences, maintaining IFI financing at relatively low levels (USD616mn), and relying strongly on bond issuances, expecting nearly USD3.9bn in private funding, with the remaining USD211mn coming from other sources.

Figure 2: 2024’s GFNs were corrected USD300mn to the upside

USDmn	2022	2023	2023 (Revised)	2024	2024 (Revised)	2025	2026	2027
<b>Financing Needs</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>4,704</b>
Primary Deficit	722	716	652	243	415	-26	-60	-16
Interest Payments	1,667	1,896	1,898	2,062	2,080	2,086	2,096	2,135
Principal Payments	2,604	2,842	2,838	2,068	2,068	2,800	2,189	2,608
Change in Financial Assets	147	-191	-23	65	189	-34	-35	-24
<b>Secure Financing Sources</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>4,704</b>
IFIs	571	987	1,011	325	616	250	250	250
Bond Issuance	3,992	4,269	4,228	4,015	3,925	4,464	3,826	4,336
Other (net)	576	7	126	98	211	113	114	118
<b>Net Indebtness Cap</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: TPCG Research based on MEF

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