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CONFIDENTIAL

August 30, 1995

To:

Members of the Executive Board

From:

The Secretary

Subject: Argentina - Letter of Intent and Memorandum of Economic Policies

Attached for consideration by the Executive Directors is a letter of intent from the President of the Central Bank of Argentina and the Minister of Economy and Public Works and Services of Argentina requesting a waiver and modification of performance criteria under the extended arrangement, together with a memorandum on economic policies of the Government of Argentina.

This subject, together with the staff report for the 1995 Article IV consultation with Argentina and its request for a waiver and modification of performance criteria under the extended arrangement (to be issued), is tentatively scheduled for discussion on Wednesday, September 27, 1995.

Mr. Hardy (ext. 37158) or Mr. Traa (ext. 36876) is available to answer technical or factual questions relating to this paper prior to the Board discussion.

Att: (1)

Other Distribution: Department Heads

## Dear Mr. Camdessus:

The attached policy memorandum and annexed tables describe developments under the program of the Government of Argentina in the first half of 1995 and the revised objectives and targets that are proposed for the rest of the year. In view of the greater-than-expected slowdown in domestic absorption (reflected not only in a stronger adjustment in the external current account but also in a sharp increase in unemployment and a drop in public sector revenue), and the reopening of access to international credit markets, the Government is requesting a waiver of the application of the nonobserved performance criterion of the program in June 1995 as well as certain modifications of the performance criteria of the program for September and December 1995.

The Government of Argentina believes that the measures taken are adequate to achieve the objectives of its program. The Argentine authorities will maintain close relations with the Fund and will consult on the adoption of any measures that may be needed, in accordance with the Fund's practices on such consultations.

Sincerely,

/s/ Roque Fernandez President Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina

/s/ Domingo F. Cavallo Minister of Economy and Public Works and Services

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## Policy Memorandum

In the wake of the crisis in Mexico, during the first half of 1995 Argentina experienced a substantial capital outflow and a sharp decline in bank deposits. Direct foreign financing to the private sector was severely restricted and there was a sharp contraction in credit available to consumers and small and medium-sized enterprises. Even though the loss in bank deposits was accommodated largely by the Central Bank through a reduction in reserve requirements and special rediscounts and swaps, this could not prevent a credit squeeze that led to a slowdown in the growth of real GDP in the first quarter and a moderate recession in the second quarter, compared with the corresponding periods of 1994. The effects of the contraction in domestic demand were attenuated by record agricultural production and a major adjustment in Argentina's external accounts. Merchandise exports rose by 45 percent and imports declined by 5 percent in the first half of 1995, compared with January-June 1994, and the trade account shifted from a deficit of US\$3 billion to a surplus of US\$1 billion over the same period. At the same time, during the first half of 1995 consumer prices rose by only 1 percent and wholesale prices by 4.4 percent, while urban unemployment jumped to 18.6 percent of the labor force in May 1995, from 12.2 percent in October 1994, largely as a result of a sharp increase in the labor force participation rate.

For the year as a whole, the external current account deficit as measured by the IMF is now projected to decline to US\$3.7 billion (1.3 percent of GDP), from US\$10 billion (3.7 percent of GDP) in 1994-about 0.7 percent of GDP lower than programmed.  $\underline{1}/$ 

The sharp adjustment in the external current account, the reversal of capital outflows (reflected in the recovery by early August of half of the loss in bank deposits that took place between December 1994 and early May 1995), the recovery of stock and bond prices to the pre-crisis levels, and the recent reopening of access to the international capital markets with the successful placement of a five-year DMl billion bond in August at favorable terms are evidence that Argentina's economic program is succeeding in its basic objective of assuring external viability over the medium term. Furthermore, the problems that emerged in the financial sector are well under way to being resolved, requiring less resources from the Trust Funds than originally expected, and the financial system is emerging stronger and more efficient.

These economic developments, however, have also had a strong impact on the public finances. In particular, the sharp contraction in domestic consumer demand and increased tax evasion combined to produce a revenue

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<sup>1/</sup> As measured by the authorities, the 1995 current account deficit is projected at US\$2.0 billion (0.7 percent of GDP), compared with US\$8.2 billion (2.9 percent of GDP) in 1994.

shortfall of about Arg\$1.6 billion (2 percent of quarterly GDP) in the second quarter of 1995 compared to program -- a trend that is continuing in the third quarter. In order to meet the program fiscal targets for June, payment of the wealth tax was advanced and wage and other current payments were delayed. However, it is now estimated that there will be a revenue shortfall of more than Arg\$6 billion (over 2 percent of GDP) for the year as a whole, that will be only partly compensated by lower transfers of shared revenues to the provinces. Even though the Government expects to hold noninterest expenditures some Arg\$2 billion (0.7 percent of GDP) below original program targets, and is making additional efforts to reduce tax evasion and encourage employment, as described further below, it will be possible to attain a balanced overall fiscal position (excluding privatization receipts) only in the fourth quarter of 1995, and a deficit of Arg\$2.4 billion in the nonfinancial public sector is now projected for 1995 as a whole, which will be covered by privatization receipts. This compares with an overall surplus of Arg\$2 billion under the original program, excluding privatization receipts.

At the same time, the financing constraint on the public sector that was foreseen in March 1995, when the program was adopted, has eased significantly. Moreover, as noted, the restructuring of the commercial banking system is expected to require less resources than programmed. Indeed, with the resources already received and the expected proceeds from privatizations, the Government of Argentina will have more than sufficient resources to cover the required amortization of the public sector debt and the restructuring of the banking system without a need for generating the budgetary surplus that was programmed.

As financial conditions return to normal and the economy picks up momentum, tax collections are expected to recover. To encourage this process, in mid-August facilities were introduced to encourage payment of tax arrears and improve compliance. The first covers tax liabilities (including arrears to the social security system) accrued prior to December 1994 which may be discharged with public sector bonds or cash in 48 monthly installments, and the second facility covers tax liabilities accrued in the first half of 1995 which will be converted into notes, payable in 30 monthly installments. These notes will be discounted by the Government with the banks, an operation which is expected to yield at least Arg\$1 billion in revenue in the last quarter of 1995. Other initiatives to improve tax compliance include the introduction of a requirement for shareholdings to be identified and for the dividends to be made subject to withholding against the income tax, introduction of a personal fiscal compliance card, that will be required for most significant economic transactions, introduction of an Incentive for middle and upper income consumers to ask for receipts, and introduction of nonerasable cash registers at the point of sale for the VAT.

The Government of Argentina is deeply concerned by the rise in unemployment, which has affected men and women of all ages in virtually all areas of the country, and is doing all within its power to alleviate and

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overcome this problem. The administration of the unemployment fund is being improved to permit an increase in the number of beneficiaries; conditions have been made more flexible for part-time employment; a new apprentice program set up; and job training programs and incentives are being strengthened. In this regard, the Government considers that the high level of taxation on labor is a disincentive to employment and a cause of widespread tax evasion, and has therefore decided to lower employer social security contributions, that currently range from 33 percent in Buenos Aires to 16 1/2 percent in outlying provinces, by 30 percent in three equal steps, for all sectors, in September and November 1995 and January 1996. The initial revenue loss from this measure is expected to be recovered during 1996 through improved coverage and better administration of the social security system, in which evasion and noncompliance is currently estimated to be around 40 percent. All considered, using comparable tax rates, tax collection in 1996 as a share of GDP is expected to be higher than the projected level for 1995 but still lower than in 1993 and 1994, further indicating the scope for reducing tax evasion.

The Government of Argentina remains fully committed to the maintenance of fiscal and financial equilibrium as the guarantor of the Convertibility Plan and the prerequisite for maintaining confidence, encouraging capital inflows and resuming economic growth. For that purpose, the nonfinancial public sector will be in overall equilibrium on a cash basis in 1996, excluding privatization receipts. To achieve this goal, total expenditure (in nominal terms) will not exceed the level of outlays agreed for the 1995 program and all necessary measures will be taken to assure the required level of revenue.

The Government of Argentina intends to press forward with key structural reforms to improve the flexibility and efficiency of the economy. A new Bankruptcy Law was approved in Congress recently, and a new Workrelated Accidents Law, which is expected to reduce labor costs substantially, has been passed by the Lower House and is expected to receive full Congressional sanction shortly. A new law has been approved that allows significantly more flexibility to enterprises with up to 40 employees as regards employment conditions and the negotiation of collective contracts. A new Collective Bargaining Law is to be submitted shortly to Congress which will contribute to decentralized labor negotiations, greater flexibility in labor practices, and increased employment opportunities.

The Government also has decided in recent days to transfer honorary pensions from the social security administration to the Social Development Secretariat, with the objective of ensuring that they are awarded henceforward exclusively on the basis of need. Similarly, medical attention for such pensioners will be handled henceforward by the Social Development Secretariat, on the basis of competitive bids, rather than through the Medicare system (PAMI) as at present. At the same time, PAMI will cease its involvement in providing ancillary services (such as tourism) and concentrate only on providing health care to pensioners, reducing costs and improving efficiency. The Government has also set up a system of automatic

mediates as as manifest

distribution of funds to health plans (obras sociales), and plans to undertake further reforms in this area with assistance from the World Bank.

Substantial progress is being made by the provinces in reducing their fiscal deficits. With assistance from the World Bank and IDB, the privatization of some 8 out of the 27 provincial banks is expected to have been completed by year's end, and a further 6 provincial banks are well on the way to privatization. Several provinces are already privatizing their electric and water companies, and the province of Buenos Aires has announced its intention to privatize its electric utility. Reflecting these reforms, including reductions in wages and in special pensions, the cash deficit of the provinces, which was estimated at 0.7 percent of GDP in 1994, will decline substantially in 1995.

Given the external and domestic financing framework, the stronger-thanexpected adjustment taking place in the economy, and the changed external
prospects of the country, the Government of Argentina is convinced that its
current policy stance is appropriate, and that the above described policies
and measures are sufficient to maintain the viability of its program. In
light of the overall evolution of the program, and the measures that have
been adopted, the Government of Argentina therefore is requesting a
modification of the targets and performance criteria under the program for
September and December 1995 as indicated in the attached table. The
Government of Argentina also intends to request a successor arrangement from
the Fund in 1996 in support of its economic program and stands ready, as
necessary and in a timely way, to adopt whatever measures are required to
achieve the program's objectives of fostering sustained economic growth in
conditions of internal and external viability.

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		l Program	Prel, Outturn	Revised	Program
	Stock Dec. 1994	Dec. 1994~ June 1995	Dec. 1994- June 1995	Dec. 1994- Sept. 1995	Dec. 1994- Dec. 1995
	(In million	ns of pesos)			.44
<ol> <li>Quantitative performance criteria Overall deficit (-) or surplus of the nonfinancial public sector <u>1</u>/</li> </ol>		-835	~862	-2,400	-2,400
Combined deficit (-) or surplus of the nonfinancial public sector and the Central Bank $\underline{1}/\underline{2}/$		-835	-794	-2,350	-2,350
Cumulative ceiling on noninterest expenditure of the National Administration $3/$		(a) and (a)	22,570	34,730	46,230
Cumulative change in the net domestic assets of the Central Bank $\frac{4}{2}$		3,370	2,379	2,870	2,210
$\overline{\Omega}$	n millions of	U.S. dollars)			
Cumulative change in the free international reserves of the Central Bank 5/		-1,990	-802	-1,190	~190
Total debt of the public sector					
Total outstanding external and domestic debt $\underline{6}/\underline{7}/\underline{8}/$	80,805	84,195	82,923	83,970	83,355
Cumulative net increase of domestic debt $\underline{8}/$		600	-1,414	300	194
Cumulative net increase in shortterm external debt $\underline{8}/\underline{9}/$		700	-78	700	700
. Indicative target Cumulative change in the net international reserves of the Central Bank 10/		-5,940	-5,007	-4.540	-2.745

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}/$  The nonfinancial public sector, as defined under the program, excludes the provincial nonfinancial public sector. Excludes receipts from privatization.

 $\label{eq:constraints} \mathcal{L} = \{ (x,y) \in \mathcal{L}(x,y) \mid (x,y) \in \mathcal{L}(x,y) \mid (x,y) \in \mathcal{L}(x,y) \mid (x,y) \in \mathcal{L}(x,y) \}$ 

The standard and

The deficit (-) or surplus of the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) is defined as net interest earnings less

transfer payments to the Government.

3/ The ceiling will be adjusted up or down for any excess or shortfall from the program level in automatic revenue

The net domestic assets (NDA) are defined as the difference between the monetary liabilities and the net instructional reserves (NIR) of the BCRA, both measured at end period. The monetary liabilities includes currency issue and legal reserve deposits held in the BCRA. The NIR are defined in footnote 10.

5/ The free international reserves of the BCRA are defined as the difference between gross international reserves.

and the monetary liabilities (the latter as defined in footnote 4). Gross international reserves include BCRA holdings of gold, foreign currency in the form of cash and deposits abroad, and Argentina's net balance within the Latin American Trade Clearing System (ALADI), and exclude central bank holdings of government debt instruments.

<sup>6/</sup> Data used to monitor external and domestic debt developments will be taken from the debt reporting system and the balance of payments accounts. These ceilings have been adjusted upwards by \$465 million to take into account revisions to the end-1994 stock of debt. The stock of debt will be valued at end-1994 exchange rates and measured at

<sup>2/1</sup> Total outstanding debt of the public sector includes all foreign currency-denominated and Argentine-peso denominated obligations of the national nonfinancial public sector, including funds obtained for constituting trust denominated obligations of the national months and points execut. Including things obtained in constituting study funds, foreign currency-denominated obligations of provincial governments, and the national financial public sector, including the BCRA and other official banks. The limit includes all new debt issued for the consolidation of domestic arrears (SOCONS). It excludes new borrowing by the foreign trade bank (BICE) and any adjustments, during the period to the stock of BOCONs resulting from the capitalization of interest. The ceilings will be adjusted for any revisions to the initial stock of debt resulting from the discovery or registration of old debt.

8/ The limit will be adjusted for borrowing to compensate for any shortfall in privatization receipts relative to

program.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes bridge loan by the BIS.

10/ The net international reserves (NIR) are defined as the gross international reserves of the BCRA less foreign liabilities of the BCRA, including BIS bridge loans and the net IMF position. A negative sign signifies a loss of NIR. For measuring balance of payments performance, changes in NIR will not be affected by changes in gold prices nor, in the case of currencies other than the U.S. dollar, by changes in cross rates. The NIR target will be adjusted for any changes in the value of reserve assets and liabilities that result from factors other than balance of payments

## (In millions of pesos)

					19	95 1/		199	5 1/
	1992	1993	1994 <u>1</u> /	JanJune Prog.	JanJune Prel.	JanSept. Rev. Prog.	JanDec. Rev. Prog.	Original Prog.	Revised Prog.
-			.0.74	05.100	00.550				
Revenue	38 844	44.275	48 761	25 180	23 550	35,294	48,166	54 345	48,166
Taxes	26,454	28,811	32,089	17,349	15,778	23,506	32,851	37,301	32,851
Social Security		11 07/	12 (00			0.040			
Contributions 2/	9,833	11,874	13,608	6,295	6,046	9,262	12,030	13,926	12,030
Nontax revenue	2,029	2,690	3,134	1,433	1,756	2,478	3,156	2,867	3,156
Capital revenue	105	145	74	45	16	56	108	117	108
Operating surplus of		366	4144	••	(14)	403		•••	
public enterprises	423	755	(144)	58	(46)	(8)	21	134	21
Noninterest expenditure	35 ,737	39,721	46.631	24 126	22,570	34,725	46,228	48,259	46 228
Wages	5,652	6,695	7,794	4,178	3,575	5.816	7.769	8,030	7.769
Goods and services	2,482	2.893	2,295	1,276	1,100	1.745	2,193	2,343	2,193
Pensions	12,653	13,136	15,241	7,637	7,297	11,477	15,573	16.018	15.573
Transfers	13,112	14,501	17,331	9,012	8,701	12,938	17,128	17,933	17,128
Provinces	12.620	12,595	12.535	6,671	6,216	9,244	12,321	13.524	12,321
Other	492	1,906	4,796	2,341	2,485	3,694	4,807	4,409	4,807
Other current	10.0	77	83	46	167	167	167	59	167
Capital expenditure	1,838	2,496	3,887	1,977	1,730	2,582	3,398	3,876	3,398
Interest (Accrual basis)	3.324	2.917	3.150	1,889	1.932	2,964	4,333	4.080	4_333
Statistical discrepancy 3/	74.64	100000	***	*.60	90	***	£959	***	
Balance of quasi-fiscal operations	(274)	190	(33)	550	68	68	68	5496	68
Overall balance of public									
sector	<u>(491)</u>	1.827	(1,053)	(835)	<u>(794)</u>	(2,327)	(2,327)	2,006	(2,327)
Privatization	1,867	3,740	733	<u>1</u>	125	<u>516</u>	2,396	2 400	2,396
Overall balance including									
privatization	<u>1.376</u>	5,567	<u>(320)</u>	(834)	<u>(669)</u>	(1,811)	<u>69</u>	4 406	<u>69</u>

Sources: Ministry of Economy; and Central Bank of Argentina.

<sup>1/</sup> On the basis of the new definition which includes various social security operations on a gross basis, which had previously been included on a net basis.

2/ Excludes in 1994 Arg\$879 million that went to the newly established private pension funds (AFJPs).

3/ Statistical discrepancy between above-the-line and below-the-line measurement.

Table 3. Argentina: Summary of Public Sector Operations, 1992-1995

Overell belence including privatization	9.0	<u>s.s</u>	1.0-	9.0-	<u>5.0-</u>	8.0-	=	<u>5°T</u>	==
	_	_		_	_	_	_	100	
Privatization	8.0	<u>5.1</u>	<u>E.0</u>	==	1.0	<u>s.o</u>	8.0	8.0	8.0
Overall balance of public	<u>s.0-</u>	7.0	<del>7</del> 0 -	9.0-	9.0-	τ'τ-	8.0-	<u>7.0</u>	B.0-
Balance of quesi-fiscal operations	1.0-	τ.ο	**		85		**		
Interest (accrual basis)	<u>s:t</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1.1</u>	$\overline{\epsilon \cdot t}$	<del>7 . L</del>	₹.	<u>5.£</u>	<del>5.1</del>	<u>5.1</u>
Capital	8.0	1.0	<b>7</b> . t	7.1	z.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.2
Огрег сигтепт	**	122	**		1.0	1.0	1.0		I.0
Огрек	Z.0	7.0	7.1	9.1	9.1	۲٠۲	۲٠۲	ς.τ	1.1
Provinces	9.2	6.4	5.4	9.4	7.7	٤.۶	5.4	۵.۶	2.4
sielsa	8.2	9.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	0 - 9	6.2	0.9	6.8
suotsuo	9.2	1.2	4. č	€.2	S.2	ε.ε	۶, č	۵.٤	4.2
goods and services	τ.τ	1.1	8.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
3885	2.5	9 · Z	8.2	6.2	2.5	T. S	7.2	7.2	7.2
oninterest expenditure	8.21	7.51	9.91	<u>7.91</u>	1.91	1.8	6.21	1.91	<u>6.21</u>
public enterprises perating surplus of	s.0	$\epsilon.0$	1.0-	*-		44	**	**	***
spital revenue	0.7	1.0	**	**					
олтах гечепие	6.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	I.2	2.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
contributions $\underline{2}/$	٤٠٦	9.4	8.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	Ι' 7	۲. ۶	τ.,
sxes	<u>1.51</u>	<u>s. r.t</u> s. r.t	77.3	4.7 <u>1</u>	8.81 5.11	4.01 9.01	8,8 <u>1</u> 8,11	18.2 2.51	8.11 5.11
	Z66T	1993	/ī >66I	JanJune Prog.	JanJune Prel.	Jan Sept. Rev. Prog.	JanDec. Rev, Prog.	Original Prog.	Revised Prog.
					661				71 9
						5/(5)			,

Sources: Ministry of Economy; and Central Bank of Argentina.

<sup>1\ 0</sup>n the basis of the new definition which includes various social security operations on a gross basis, which had previously been included on a net basis.
2\ Excludes in 1994 0.3 percent of GDP that went to the newly established private pension funds (AFJPs).

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Buenos Aires, 5 de diciembre de 1995

Estimado Sr. Camdessus:

Lindinciero, sin empargo, depido a la persistence de incertidumbre, y à una grave sequis, la reactivación iniciada en agosto se desaceleró en septiembre. La reactivación iniciada en agosto se desaceleró más lenta de lo previsto, y la tasa de desempleo ilegó a un nivel muy elevado. Dado que la recesión resultó más prolunda y prolongada de lo anticipado, es probable que el crecimiento del PIB real sea negativo durante este año. Más recientemente, se han observado signos alentadores de una tirme reactivación recientemente, se han observado signos alentadores de una tirme reactivación más probable que el crecimiento del PIB real sea negativo durante este año. Más probable que el crecimiento del PIB real sea negativo durante este año. Más probable que el crecimiento del PIB real sea negativo del Dagos al probable que el crecimiento del PIB real sea negativo del S% como mínimo en 1996. programa económico de Argentina. Se ha producido una significativa recuperación de los depósitos y de las reservas de liquidez del sistema financiero. Sin embargo, debido a la persistente de incertidumbre, y a una internacionales de capital, dan pruebas de la viabilidad externa del corriente, sumado a la recuperación del acceso a los mercados externa se reducirá más de 2,5 puntos porcentuales del PIB, situándose en un nivel inferior al 1% del PIB. El fortalecimiento del saldo en cuenta Según las proyecciones, la inflación de precios al consumidor será de alrededor del 2% en 1995. Se prevé que el déficit de la cuenta corriente Tinancas publicas, fortalecer la convertibilidad y respaldar el sistema bancario pulla respaldar el sistema bancario --medidas que se describen en la carta dirigida a Ud. con fecha 29 de agosto de 1995-- han permitido lograr nuevamente la estabilidad tras la crisis de confianza y la consiguiente salida de capitales que tuvieron lugar a principios de 1995. Se han observado, y superado por márgenes holgados principios de 1995. Se han observado, y superado por márgenes holgados, todos los criterios de ejecución fijados para septiembre de 1995. Seamn las propoeciones, la inflación de precios al consumidor será de res enérgices medidas adoptadas por el Cobierno para reforzar las

trimestrales de desembolsos presupuestatios por autorizaciones mensuales a fin de mantener un control más estrícto de los egresos. impositiva concluida recientemente superan ampliamente las expectativas ya que ha generado un total del orden de los Arg\$4.000 millones. En lo que respecta al gasto, la Tesorera ha remplasado el sistema de autorizaciones de la administración tributaria. Los resultados obtenidos en una moratoria General Impositiva ha acelerado considerablemente sus careas de mejoramiento esperado. El Gobierno sigue firmemente resuelto a alcanzar la totalidad de las metas fijadas para el final de diciembre de 1995, a cuyo efecto se están redoblando esfuerzos. En lo que respecta al ingreso fiscal, la Dirección debido a que la desaceleración económica se ha prolongado más de lo más allá de lo previsto en la revisión del programa acordada en agosto cenido efectos negativos en las finanzas públicas. Estos efectos han ido Como se señaló en la carta del 29 de agosto, la recesión económica ha

cou consecuencias de vasto alcance en lo que respecta al aumento de la alcanzar los objetivos fiscales fijados para 1996. La legislación propuesta sentaría las bases para profundizar la reforma del sector público federal, Ejecutivo a poner en práctica, en caso necesario, medidas adicionales para proyecto de ley por el que se autoriza con carácter temporal al Poder finanzas públicas. En lo que atañe a la política fiscal para 1996, hemos presentado ante el Congreso un proyecto de presupuesto equilibrado. Asimismo, para reafirmar el compromiso del Gobierno con la disciplina fiscal, el Poder Ejecutivo ha presentado recientemente ante el Congreso un proyecto de la para reafirmar el proper Ejecutivo na presentado recientemente ente el Congreso un proyecto de la para el para el para el congreso un proyecto de la para el para el congreso un proyecto de la para el p El gobierno está resuelto a lograr el equilibrio estructural de las

eficiencia y la reducción de los costos en el mediano plazo. Esta propuesta entraña la fusión y reestructuración de organismos públicos y la eliminación  $\alpha$ 

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de entidades o programas públicos superfluos. Al mismo tiempo, permitirfa al Poder Ejecutivo introducir en forma rápida, en caso necesario, medidas impositivas tales como la eliminación de exenciones del impuesto sobre el valor agregado y del impuesto a las ganancias, así como otras medidas para fortalecer la recaudación fiscal a través de los impuestos a la riqueza y los impuestos específicos sobre el consumo.

- 4. Como se mencionó anteriormente, ha habido una importante recuperación de depósitos en el sistema bancario, y hacia el final de noviembre habían reingresado en el sistema más del 80% de los depósitos retirados inicialmente. Para reforzar la liquidez del sistema financiero, y a la vez reducir las distorsiones, acrecentar la eficiencia y reducir los márgenes de las tasas de interés, el Banco Central ha remplazado a partir de agosto de 1995 el régimen de encaje legal no remunerado por requisitos de liquidez uniformes que pueden cumplirse mediante la compra de Letras de Liquidez Bancaria, acuerdos de pase pasivo o la realización de depósitos en el exterior en condiciones específicas. Según las proyecciones, en 1996 la liquidez global de los bancos se elevará a niveles similares a los existentes a fines de 1994. También se está reforzando el respando de reservas disponibles existentes en el Banco Central, y a tal fin en el mes de septiembre se estableció un programa de reducción de los redescuentos pendientes.
  - 5. El Gobierno de la República Argentina, junto con los gobernadores y otras autoridades provinciales, está elaborando un plan para sanear las finanzas de las provincias. Recientemente, varios gobiernos provinciales han rebajado los sueldos, reducido el personal, racionalizado las operaciones y privatizados bancos y otras empresas públicas. El proceso de ajuste se orienta a lograr el equilibrio estructural de las finanzas públicas provinciales y una considerable reducción del déficit en 1996. El BIRF y el BID están prestando asistencia a fin de preparar los programas provinciales de seguridad social para su posterior incorporación al sistema nacional de seguridad social. Las provincias también están tratando de resolver sus problemas de endeudamiento recurriendo a tal efecto a los fondos obtenidos mediante la privatización de los bancos y empresas
- 6. La persistencia de un alto nivel de desempleo es motivo de profunda inquietud para el Gobierno razón por la cual se ha asignado la máxima importancia a las medidas encaminadas a resolver este problema. En la carta del 29 de agosto, el Gobierno describió una serie de medidas adoptadas a tal fin. Dichas medidas están comenzando a producir efecto y coadyuvarán a la incipiente recuperación de la actividad económica y de los niveles de empleo. El Gobierno sigue procurando introducir cambios estructurales en los mercados de trabajo para lograr mayor eficiencia en la asignación de la hano de obra y reducir los costos laborales. Entre las nuevas medidas contempladas para 1996 a fin de lograr este objetivo pueden mencionarse la reforma del régimen de negociación colectiva y la flexibilización de los convenios colectivos en lo que respecta a su renegociación. El Gobierno también ha iniciado con el BIRF y el BID una reforma del sistema de salud encaminada a reducir los costos laborales e intensificar la competencia entre las entidades que prestan servicios médicos.
- que se está llevando a cabo en la economía, el mejoramiento de las que se está llevando a cabo en la economía, el mejoramiento de las perspectivas externas del país y las medidas que se están poniendo en práctica para lograr un saldo fiscal equilibrado en los próximos años ofrecen bases sólidas para el nuevo acuerdo del FMI que el Gobierno se propone solicitar para 1996. Debido a los cambios introducidos en la definición de los pasivos monetarios del banco central, a los que se hizo referencia en el párrafo 4, el Gobierno solicita la modificación de la definición establecida en el programa para los activos internos netos y las

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reservas internacionales disponibles en lo que respecta a diciembre de 1995, según lo indicado en el cuadro adjunto.

8. El Gobierno de la República Argentina considera que las medidas ya adoptadas y las que se ha previsto introducir en 1996 contribuirán al logro de los objetivos de su programa. Las autoridades argentinas se mantendrán en estrecha relación con el FMI y lo consultarán sobre la adopción de toda medida que pueda ser necesaria, conforme a las disposiciones de esa institución sobre dichas consultas.

Atentamente,

/f./ Domingo F. Cavallo Ministro de Economía y Obras y Servicios Públicos

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Anexo

Algunos criterios de ejecución para diciembre de 1995 Argentina:

			1995	
		enero-septiembre	bre	enero-dic.
	Limite	Resultado (Definición anterior)	Resultado (Nueva definición)	•
Variación acumulada de los activos internos netos del Banco Central 1/2/	2,870	4.	2.408	0,00
Variación acumulada de las reservas		1		1
disponibles del Banco Central 1/ (en millones de dólares de EE.UU.	-1.190	103	-691	-190

Argentina (BCRA) se definen como la diferencia entre los pasivos monetarios del BCRA, a las reservas internacionales netas (RIM) del BCRA, ambos medidos al fin del período. En lo que respecta a las metas para diciembre de 1995, en la definición de pasivos monetarios quedan comprendidos la emisión monetaria, los depósitos de los bancos en el BCRA, los pases pasivos con el BCRA que superen los Argégébo millones y las letras de liquidez bancaria. Los pases activos con el BCRA no se deducen de los pasivos monetarios. En los depósitos para el período enero septiembre de 1995, en la definición de pasivos monetarios gara el período enero septiembre de 1995, en la definición de pasivos monetarios quedan comprendidas la emisión monetaria y los depósitos de encaje legal en poder del BCRA, según se describe en el documento EBS/95/51. Las reservas internacionales netas se definen en la nota 2.

Z/ Las reservas internacionales netas (RIM) se definen en la nota 2.

Z/ Las reservas internacionales netas (RIM) se definen en la nota 2.

Z/ Las reservas internacionales puene y la posición neta en el FMI. El signo negativo indica una pérdida de RNIV. A los efectos de medir el resultado de la balanza de pagos, la variación de las RIM no se verá afectada por la variación del precio del oro ni, en el caso de otras monedas distintas del dolar de EB.UU,, por la variación de los tipos de cambio cruzados. La meta con respecto a las RIM se ajustará teniendo en cuenta toda variación del valor de los activos y pasivos de reserva resultante de laternacionales del BCRA, se definen en la nota 1.

Z/ Las reservas internacionales disponibles del BCRA, se definen como la diferencia entre las reservas internacionales brutas y los pasivos de reservas internacionales brutas incluyen las tenencias de oro en poder del BCRA, las divisas mantenidas en efectivo y en depósitos en el exterior y el saldo neto de Argentina en el sistema latinoamericano de compensación de pagos comerciales de la ALADI. Se excluyen de diores reservas la instrumentos de deuda

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