

In 2019, the General Government registered a surplus of €71.0 million, equivalent to 0.5 per cent of GDP. General Government debt amounted to €5,695.6 million or 43.1 per cent of GDP.

General Government Balance and Debt under the Maastricht Treaty: First reporting for 2020

General Government balance and debt position

The surplus of General Government for 2019 amounted to around €71.0 million, a decrease of €166.1 million from the previous year. The balance is calculated as the difference between total revenue (€5,045.3 million) and expenditure (€4,974.3 million) of the General Government. When comparing 2019 over 2018, total revenue increased by €273.4 million, while total expenditure increased by €439.5 million.

Table 1. Main Aggregates

		2016	2017	2018	2019
General Government revenue	€ millions	3,879.8	4,431.3	4,771.9	5,045.3
	% of GDP	37.5	39.3	38.6	38.2
General Government expenditure	€ millions	3,781.2	4,054.0	4,534.8	4,974.3
	% of GDP	36.6	35.9	36.7	37.7
General Government surplus (+) / deficit (-)	€ millions	98.6	377.3	237.1	71.0
	% of GDP	1.0	3.3	1.9	0.5
General Government debt	€ millions	5,739.7	5,678.4	5,644.1	5,695.6
	% of GDP	55.5	50.3	45.6	43.1

When measured as a percentage of GDP, the General Government balance was equivalent to a surplus of 0.5 per cent, a decrease of 1.4 percentage points when compared to the surplus of 1.9 per cent that was registered in 2018.

General Government debt increased by €51.5 million to €5,695.6 million over 2018. Despite this, higher GDP resulted in a drop in the debt-to-GDP ratio for 2019 to 43.1 per cent (Table 1).

2019 data

In order to arrive at the General Government sector's positive balance for 2019 of €71.0 million, adjustments are made to the balance of the Government's Consolidated Fund (NSO news release 052/2020), which registered a surplus of €9.4 million, an increase over the deficit of €70.2 million recorded in 2018. The adjustments are necessary to shift from the Government's Consolidated Fund to an accruals-based exercise compiled in line with established methodology. The adjustments also take in consideration the Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs) which are classified within the General Government sector, as well as the Local Government sector. Table 3 provides the transition from the Consolidated Fund to General Government sector.

¹A list at the end of this release shows the EBUs which formed part of the General Government sector as 31 December 2019.

One major positive adjustment is the surplus recorded by Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs) of €128.7 million, a decrease of €41.3 million over 2018. The EBU registering the highest surplus was the National Development and Social Fund (NDSF) with €105.0 million, constituting 70 per cent of the contributions under the Individual Investor Programme (IIP).

Other positive adjustments to the Government's Consolidated Fund include the Treasury Clearance Fund (TCF) flows in non-financial transactions (€27.0 million), as well as the Time-adjusted cash transactions (€10.3 million). In contrast, the main negative adjustments were the Other accounts receivable and payable (€49.1 million) and adjustments related to rerouted transactions and public-private partnership agreements (€44.9 million). Other negative adjustments were the difference between interest paid and accrued (€12.5 million) and an equity injection classified as expenditure (€8.0 million) (Table 3).

Reporting and Updates

On 30 March, Malta submitted its report on government deficit and debt levels for the years 2016-2019. This was done in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 479/2009, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No. 220/2014.

When compared to the previous submission of 30 September 2019, the balance of the General Government was revised for 2016, 2017 and 2018 with an improvement in the surplus of €4.4 million in 2016 and €1.5 million in 2018. On the other hand, the General Government surplus for 2017 was revised downwards by €8.0 million. The revisions for 2016 and 2017 were mainly attributable to updated data in the Other accounts receivable and payable category which was revised upwards by €5.2 million and downwards by €5.9 million respectively. Concurrently, the availability of audited accounts for EBUs resulted in downward revisions of €0.8 million in 2016 and €2.1 million in 2017.

Revisions in the data for 2018 mainly resulted from a downward revision of €3.0 million linked to rerouting transactions and public-private partnership agreements. Additionally, the surplus of 2018 was revised upwards by an aggregate amount of €2.7 million due to the availability of audited accounts for EBUs and Local Government sector.

In relation to General Government debt, data for 2016 and 2017 was revised downwards by €0.2 million and €3.7 million respectively, while data for 2018 was revised upwards by €3.0 million as a result of the revision in rerouting transactions and public-private partnership agreements.

Stock Flow Adjustment (SFA)

A stock flow adjustment of 0.9 per cent of GDP was recorded in 2019. This suggests that the debt increased, despite the recorded surplus of 0.5 per cent of GDP, and thus the change in government debt is attributable to other elements. The increase in General Government debt was mainly the result of increases in the holdings of Currency and deposits (0.9 per cent of GDP), the holdings of Equity and investment fund shares (0.2 per cent of GDP) and Debt securities (0.1 per cent of GDP). These were partially offset by a decline in the holdings of Other accounts receivable and payable (1.0 per cent of GDP) (Table 4).

Further information

The data presented in this release is different from the monthly news releases on government finance as the latter are limited to the Government's Consolidated Fund and are presented on a cash basis. This exercise is compiled in line with the European System of Accounts (ESA) 2010 and the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (2019 edition). It covers the General Government sector, consisting of the Budgetary Central Government, the Extra Budgetary Units and the Local Government sector. Apart from the Consolidated Fund, other government's accounts such as Treasury Clearance and Sinking Funds are included, any financial transactions are excluded, and various accrual adjustments are taken on board.

Data for the Government's Consolidated Fund is found at:

https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_A2/Public_Finance/Pages/Government-Finance-Data.aspx

More information on the revenue and expenditure categories, as well as the financial assets and liabilities and debt was published today in the News Release 'Quarterly Accounts for the General Government Sector: 2019Q4'. It can be accessed at: https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_A2/Public_Finance/Pages/Quarterly-Accounts-for-General-Government.aspx

The official EDP notification tables that are transmitted to the Commission can be found in the excel version of this news release at: https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_A2/Public_Finance/Pages/General-Government-Balance-and-Debt-under-the-Maastricht-Treaty.aspx

The EDP Consolidated Inventory of Sources and Methods in ESA 2010 is available on the NSO website. The document may be accessed at: https://nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Sources_and_Methods/Unit_A2/Public_Finance/Pages/General-Government-Balance-and-Debt-under-the-Maastricht-Treaty.aspx

Table 2. General Government balance and debt data

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	€ 000			
General Government surplus (+) / deficit (-)	98,619	377,260	237,104	70,999
Central Government	94,058	369,014	231,296	65,068
Local Government	4,561	8,246	5,809	5,930
as a % of GDP	1.0	3.3	1.9	0.5
General Government Debt	5,739,715	5,678,404	5,644,071	5,695,557
Central Government	5,736,193	5,675,241	5,640,804	5,692,222
Local Government	3,521	3,164	3,267	3,335
as a % of GDP	55.5	50.3	45.6	43.1
GDP	10,338,946	11,284,404	12,366,313	13,208,474

Source of GDP data: News Release 034/2020 dated 28 February 2020.

Chart 1. General Government balance as a % of GDP

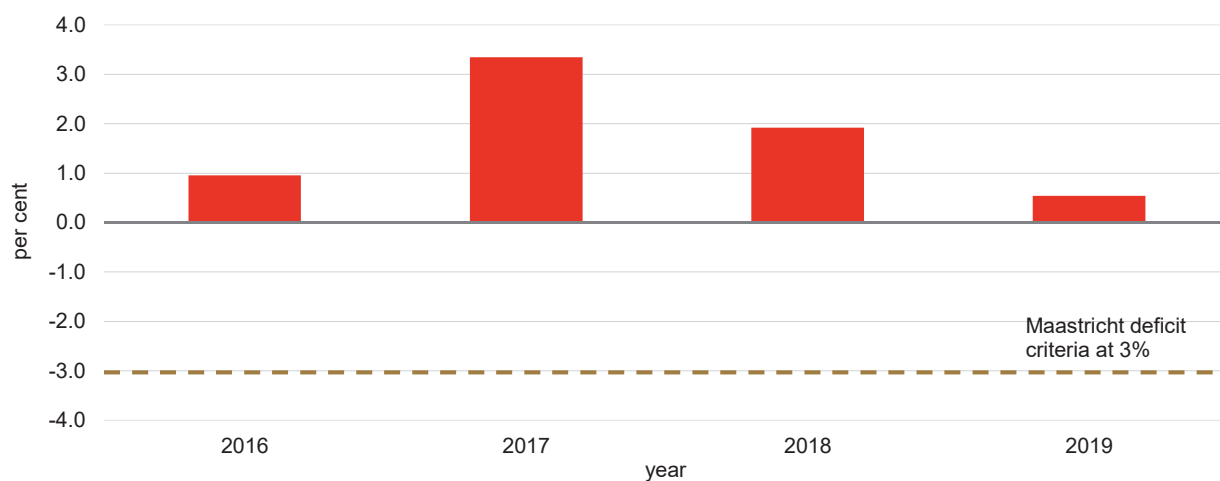


Chart 2. General Government debt as a % of GDP

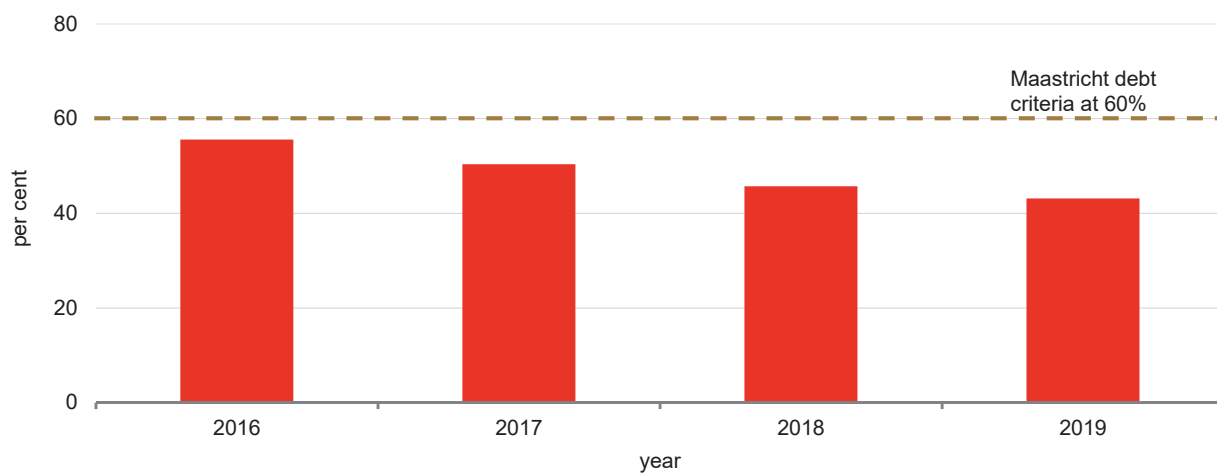


Table 3. Transition between Consolidated Fund and General Government sector

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	€ 000			
Consolidated Fund Surplus/Deficit	8,870	182,672	-70,217	9,354
as a % of GDP	0.1	1.6	-0.6	0.1
<i>Adjustments to the Consolidated Fund:</i>				
Loans, repayments (-)	0	0	0	0
Equities, acquisitions (+)	0	0	0	0
Equities, sales (-)	0	0	0	0
Other financial transactions	-8,274	-11,499	0	0
Difference between interest paid (+) and interest accrued (-)	-6,873	-350	6,938	-12,519
Other accounts receivable (+) and payable (-)	-29,650	-63,990	125,143	-49,062
Time-adjusted cash transactions	4,764	35,174	40,504	10,343
Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) of Extra Budgetary Units	174,272	193,270	169,969	128,705
<i>Other adjustments (+/-)</i>				
Treasury Clearance Fund flows in non-financial transactions	-24,419	37,199	40,936	26,990
Sinking Fund interests' received	3,291	3,607	3,675	4,270
Interest received not included in consolidated fund	0	0	0	0
EFSF re-routing	-681	-160	-71	-12
Equity injection	-11,984	0	-62,534	-8,000
Rerouting / PPP adjustments	-4,319	-6,884	-23,023	-44,932
Standardised guarantees	-30	-26	-24	-70
Other	-10,910	0	0	0
Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) of Central Government (S.1311)	94,058	369,014	231,296	65,068
Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) of Local Government (S.1313)	4,561	8,246	5,809	5,930
Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) of General Government (S.13)	98,619	377,260	237,104	70,999
as a % of GDP	1.0	3.3	1.9	0.5

1. News Release 052/2020 dated 30 March 2020.
2. Acquisition of shares in international agencies.
3. Superdividend test - Dividends paid out of accumulated reserves.
4. Difference between the interest paid and accrued of the Treasury Bills, Malta Government Stocks and Foreign Loans. Includes the adjustment of the premium apportionment of the Malta Government Stocks.
5. Accruals adjustment for all the Budgetary Central Government. Includes amongst which: Treasury Department accrual templates, adjustment for EU Funds neutrality, church stock adjustment, emission trading permits and interest receivable.
6. In line with Council Regulation 2516/2000, the method of recording of taxes and social contributions is the time-adjusted method.
7. The aggregated net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) of the extra budgetary units forming part of the Central Government Sector.
8. Rerouted operations of the European Financial Stability Facility.
9. Equity injections in relation to the Air Malta plc. restructuring exercise.
10. The aggregated net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) of the 68 local councils, 5 Regional Committees and Local Councils Association.

Table 4. Composition of stock flow adjustment

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	as a % of GDP			
General Government surplus (+) / deficit (-)	1.0	3.3	1.9	0.5
Change in General Government debt	1.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.4
Stock flow adjustment	2.4	2.8	1.6	0.9
<i>consisting of:</i>				
Assets - Currency and Deposits (F2)	4.9	0.7	-0.9	0.9
Assets - Debt securities (F3)	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Assets - Loans (F4)	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Assets - Equity and investment fund shares (F5)	-0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2
Other accounts receivable / payable (F8)	-2.2	1.2	0.9	-0.1
Other adjustments	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.1

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Extra Budgetary Units as at 31 December 2019

	NACE CODE		NACE CODE
Arts Council Malta	90	Malta Individual and Investor Programme Agency	84
Agency for Infrastructure Malta	84	Malta Information Technology Agency	63
Bord tal-Koperattivi	84	Malta Investment Management Co. Ltd	84
Broadcasting Authority	84	Malta Philharmonic Orchestra	90
Business First Ltd	84	Malta Residency and Visa Programme Agency	84
Commonwealth Trade Finance Facility Ltd	64	Malta Resources Authority	84
Depositor Compensation Scheme	64	Malta Statistics Authority	84
Environment and Resources Authority	84	Malta Tourism Authority	84
Environment Protection Fund	84	Manoel Theatre Management Committee	90
Film Finance Malta Ltd	84	Medicines Authority	84
Fort Security Services Ltd	84	Mental Health Services	87
Foundation for Educational Services	84	MSE (Holdings) Ltd	64
Foundation for Medical Services	84	National Audit Office	84
Foundation for Social Welfare Services	88	National Commission Persons with Disability	84
Foundation for Tomorrow's Schools	84	National Development and Social Fund	84
Gozo Channel (Holdings) Co. Ltd	77	Occupational Health and Safety Authority	84
Grand Harbour Regeneration Corporation	71	Office of the Ombudsman	84
Heritage Malta	91	Planning Authority	84
House Maintenance and Embellishment Co. Ltd	84	Projects Malta Ltd	84
Housing Authority	84	Projects Plus Ltd	84
Identity Malta	84	Property Management Services	84
Infrastructure Malta	84	Protection and Compensation Fund	64
International Institute on Ageing	85	Regulator for Energy and Water Services	84
Investor Compensation Scheme	64	Resources Support and Services Ltd	78
Jobsplus	78	Safe City Malta Ltd	84
Lands Authority	84	Sapport	88
Libyan Arab Maltese Holdings Ltd	64	Selmun Palace Hotel	84
Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology	85	SportMalta	93
Malta Communications Authority	84	St James Cavalier Creativity Centre	90
Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority	84	Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	84
Malta Council for Economic and Social Development	84	The Rehabilitation Hospital Karin Grech	86
Malta Council for Science and Technology	84	Trade Malta Ltd	73
Malta Enterprise Corporation	84	University of Malta	85
Malta Gaming Authority	84	Valletta Cultural Agency	84
Malta Government Investments Ltd	84	WasteServ Malta Ltd	38
Malta Government Technology Investments Ltd	84	Yachting Malta Ltd	73

Notes:

1. This list does not include entities which are already accounted for within the Departmental Accounting System (DAS) of Central Government.
2. General Classification of economic activities within the European communities. Industries are grouped into 64 categories (A64) based on NACE Rev 2.

Methodological Notes

1. Within the context of the EDP compilation, Government is taken to mean the General Government (S.13 sector according to the ESA 2010 definitions). This includes the Budgetary Central Government made up of Government ministries and departments, the Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs) which are classified as forming part of this sector, as well as all the Local Councils.
2. This release presents Government deficit and debt worked out in line with the procedure defined in the Maastricht Treaty (Article 104). The basic conceptual reference framework for this exercise is the ESA 2010 Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (2019 edition); which is in turn based on the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010). This compliance with the reference framework allows for the international comparability of the data.
3. Article 104 of the Maastricht Treaty requires Member States to avoid excessive government deficits. In this respect the Commission monitors the development of the budgetary situation and of the stock of government debt. A protocol of the Maastricht Treaty specifies the reference percentages for general government deficit (which should not exceed 3 per cent of GDP), and for the gross *nominal* consolidated debt (which should not exceed 60 per cent of GDP).
4. The Stock Flow Adjustment (SFA) is the difference between the change in the stock of Government debt and the flow of annual Government deficit/surplus. Deficits normally contribute to an increase in debt levels, while surpluses reduce them. However, the change in government debt also reflects other elements.
5. The data contained in this release may be revised. Figures may not add up due to rounding.
6. More information relating to this news release may be accessed at:
Statistical Concepts: <http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/concepts.aspx>
Metadata: <http://nso.gov.mt/metadata/reports.aspx?id=2>
Statistical Database: <http://nso.gov.mt/statdb/start>
7. References to this news release are to be cited appropriately.
8. A detailed news release calendar is available on https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Release_Calendar/Pages/News-Release-Calendar.aspx

European statistics comparable to data in this News Release are available at:

[EUROSTAT Website/Homepage/Statistics Database](#)

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