

Budget Outlook 3, September 2015

Due to the general election in June 2015 the Government presented a *technical* central government budget proposal for 2016 in August 2015. The budget proposal only included a technical budgeting of public expenditure and revenue and no new political priorities (i.e. the political priorities in the Government Platform “*Together for the future*”).

The Budget Outlook 3 outlines the present status of the general government finances and the central government finances in 2015-16. The estimates in the Budget Outlook reflect the political priorities in the central government budget proposal for 2016 which is resubmitted in connection with the opening of the Danish Parliament in October 2015.

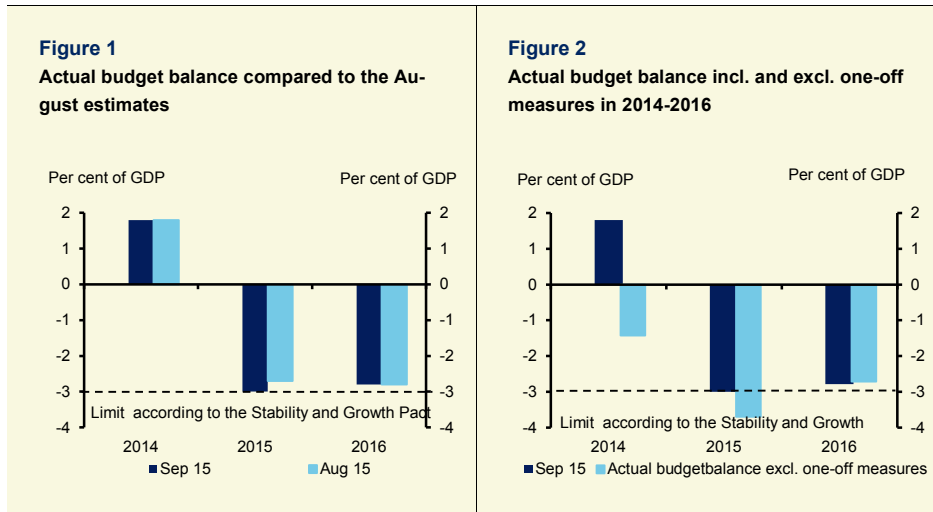
The current assessment of general government finances is furthermore based on the Government’s agreements with local governments (municipalities) and regional governments for 2016, an updated status for central government spending in 2015, and recent development in oil prices, exchange rates and interest rates etc.

The central government budget proposal for 2016 (resubmitted in the beginning of October) reflects the Government’s focus on the strengthening of the Danish economy and ensures that there is a margin to the limit of the Budget Law. At the same time, the Government prioritises more money for health, underpinning growth and development in all areas of the country, and improving conditions for the Danish firms.

In accordance with the central government budget proposal for 2016 and the agreements with local governments for 2016 fiscal policy is planned so that general government finances are improved – other things being equal - by DKK 5bn in 2016.

General government finances

According to Statistics Denmark the general government budget balance show a surplus of DKK 34½bn in 2014, corresponding to 1.8 per cent of GDP, *cf. figure 1*. However, the surplus is affected by extraordinarily large temporary revenue due to the reallocation of the capital pension scheme etc. Excluding this temporary revenue the public deficit is estimated at 1½ per cent of GDP in 2014, *cf. figure 2*.



Source: Statistics Denmark and own calculations.

Based on a updated assesment of the general government finances the public deficit is estimated to 3.0 per cent of GDP in 2015 and 2.8 per cent of GDP in 2016, *cf. table 1*. The estimated public deficit is increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of GDP in 2015 compared to the estimate in *Economic Survey, August 2015*. Thus, the general government deficit in 2015 is at the limit of 3 per cent of GDP in the Stability and Growth Pact. In 2016 there is a small margin to the EU limit for the actual budget deficit of 3 per cent of GDP.

The actual public deficit is largely affected by the business cycle and temporary fluctuations in public expenditures and revenues. The estimated weakening of the general government finances since August reflects a lower estimated revenue regarding the pension yield tax. This is because of a significant decline in share prices due to recent developments in global financial markeds. Overall, there is considerable uncertainty related to the estimates of the actual budget deficit.

The general government finances could be weakened further in 2015 due to the extraordinary amortization of tax arrears which is expected in continuation of the problems regarding the tax collection system "Det Fælles Inddrivelsessystem". The economic consequences of this will be assessed closely towards *Economic Survey, December 2015*.

The estimated public deficit in 2015 is reduced by large temporary revenue from the reallocation of pension schemes. In addition, the deficit in 2015 is reduced due to extraordinary revenues regarding the *Pension Package* from October 2014 which permits people above 60 years to receive their funds in LD (Lønmodtagernes Dyrtdsfond) reimbursed with a tax rebate. Excluding these temporary revenues, the public deficit is estimated to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of GDP in 2015.

Table 1
General government budget balance, 2010-2016

DKK bn, current prices	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
General government budget balance	-49.1	-38.0	-68.4	-20.0	34.6	-59.6	-56.6
Per cent of GDP							
General government budget balance	-2.7	-2.1	-3.7	-1.1	1.8	-3.0	-2.8
General government budget balance excl. one-off measures.	-	-	-2.2	-3.0	-1.4	-3.7	-2.7
Structural budget balance	-1.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4

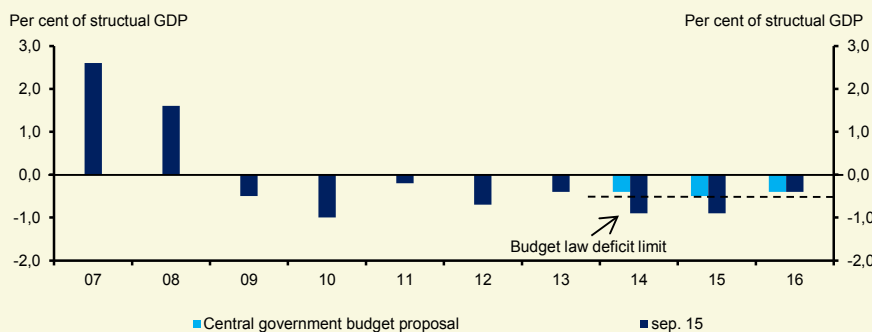
Source: Statistics Denmark and own calculations.

The estimate of the general government finances in 2015 is among other things based on the central government budget for 2015, an updated status for central government spending in 2015, local government budgets for 2015, *Economic Survey, August 2015* and new informations about interest rates and oil prices.

For 2016, the estimate of the general government finances is based on the political priorities in the real central government budget proposal for 2016 and the Government's agreements with local and regional governments for 2016, *cf. above*.

The structural budget balance is estimated to -0.9 per cent of GDP in 2015 and to -0.4 per cent of GDP in 2016, *cf. figure 3*.

Figure 3
Structural balance, 2007-2016



Note: The estimated structural deficit was within the lower limit in the Budget Law in the budget proposals for 2014 and 2015. The adjustment for 2014-2015 is caused by uncertainty regarding the estimates, especially updated estimates of public revenues.

Source: Own calculations.

In *Economic Survey, August 2015* the structural budget deficit was estimated to 0.5 percent of GDP in 2016. This included a reduction of the room for maneuver in fiscal policy by DKK 3bn in 2016 (approx. 0.2 per cent of GDP). The reduction should be seen in light of new statistical information since *Economic Survey, May 2015* which implied weakening of public finances.

In the current assessment the estimated structural budget deficit is reduced to 0.4 per cent of GDP. The reduction reflects a consolidation of public finances in the central government budget proposal.

According to the Budget Law, the structural deficit cannot exceed ½ per cent of GDP at the time of the presentation of the budget proposal for a given fiscal year. Consequently, there is no room for expanding fiscal policy any further if it implies a larger structural budget deficit than ½ per cent of GDP.

Estimates of general government budget balance in 2015-2016 compared to estimates in *Budget Outlook 2, August 2015*

Compared to *Budget Outlook 2, August 2015* the expected general government budget balance is weakened by approximately DKK 5¼bn in 2015 and is approximately unchanged in 2016, cf. *table 2*. The lower expected public deficit primarily reflects lower expected revenue from the pension yield tax in 2015 and lower estimated revenue from North Sea oil and gas exploration activities.

Table 2

Changes to the general government budget balance from *Budget Outlook 2, August 2015* to *Budget Outlook 3, September 2015*

DKK bn	2015	2016
Total revision of general government budget balance	-5,7	0,3
- Pension yield tax	-5,1	0,0
- North Sea oil and gas exploration activities	-0,8	-1,9
- Personal income taxes (incl. labor market contributions)	-1,9	-3,0
- Public consumption	1,0	0,0
- Public investment (incl. research and development)	0,0	2,3
- Other expenditures and revenues	1,1	2,9

Note: Negative numbers imply deteriorations of the budget balance while positive numbers imply improvements of the budget balance.

Source: Own calculations.

The expected revenue from the pension yield tax is decreased by approximately DKK 5bn in 2015. This reflect a significant decline in share prices due to recent developments in the global financial markets. The recent developments in the global financial markets should be seen in light of the uncertainty about the Chinese economy.

In addition, lower expected revenue from the North Sea oil and gas exploration activities causes a downward adjustment by approximately DKK ¾bn in 2015 and DKK 2bn in 2016. This is mainly due to lower expected oil prices compared to the estimate in August 2015.

The expected revenue from personal income taxes is lower in 2015 and 2016 compared to the estimate in *Budget Outlook 2, August 2015*. This is among other thing due to the agreement of the "BoligJobordning" (tax deduction scheme for domestic and home-improvement services) and the reintroduction of the so-called "formueskattekurs" (used for calculating the value of unlisted shares in conjunction with ownership transfer) in the budget proposal for 2016.

The public expenditures in 2015 are adjusted downwards due to a reduction in expected public consumption of DKK 1bn which primarily reflected in an updated status for central government in 2015.

The estimated expenditures regarding public investments (including investments in research and development) are unaltered in 2015 and adjusted downwards by approximately 2¼bn in 2016 compared to the estimate in August 2015. The downward adjustment in 2016 reflects lower expenditures for research and development due to the adjustment of the research budget to 1.01 per cent of GDP in the budget proposal for 2016. Furthermore, the investment level in the regions is estimated lower in continuation of the agreement with the regional governments for 2016.

Overall, 'other expenditures and revenues' imply improved general government finances in 2015 and 2016. It is mainly due to lower expected expenditures regarding development assistance which is lowered to 0.7 per cent of GNI in 2015 and 2016.

Expenditure, Tax and Revenue Burden

Total public revenues are expected to be reduced from approximately 57½ per cent of GDP in 2014 to approximately 50½ per cent of GDP in 2016, *cf. table 3*. The decline is explained mainly by the estimated development of the tax burden.

Table 3
Expenditure, tax and revenue burden, 2011-2016

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per cent of GDP						
Expenditure burden	55.6	57.6	55.9	55.6	54.8	53.3
Tax burden	45.6	46.6	47.8	51.0	45.8	45.1
Revenue burden	53.6	53.9	54.8	57.4	51.7	50.5

The tax burden is expected to decrease from 51 pct. of GDP in 2014 to about 45 pct. of GDP in 2016. The tax burden in 2014 is markedly higher than previous years which is primarily explained by higher than usual revenues from capital pension tax and income tax.

The expenditure burden is lowered from 55½ per cent of GDP in 2014 to 53¼ per cent of GDP in 2016.

Annex 1 and 2 contains more details on public finances.

Expenditure ceilings for central and local government

The Budget Law has introduced expenditure ceilings from 2014 and on for central government, local government, and regions. The expenditure ceilings cover a continuous period of 4 years and are determined in accordance with the medium-term projections.

Based on an updated status for central government spending in 2015 and local and regional government budgets the expenditure ceilings are expected to be met in 2015, *cf. table 4*. Thus, the two central government sub ceilings are expected to be met in 2015 in the preceding expenditure control in September. The central government sub ceilings were also expected to be met in the expenditure control in may 2015.

Based on an updated status for central government spending in 2015 operating expenditures are estimated to be DKK 3bn lower than the relevant sub-ceiling. In addition, central government spending on income transfers in 2015 is expected to remain approximately DKK 5½bn below the subceiling for income transfers.

In connection with the law proposal on revised expenditure ceilings in 2015-18 it is proposed that the central government sub-ceiling regarding operating expenditures in 2015 is adjusted downwards corresponding to the effect of the agreement on the "boligjobordning".

Table 4
Expenditure ceilings, 2015

Billion DKK (2015-prices)	Central government Sub-ceilings		Local government	Regional government Sub-ceilings	
	Operation expenditures	Income Transfers	Operation expenditures	Health expenditures	Development expenditures
Expenditure ceiling	189.0	257.6	234.7	104.7	3.0
Budget 2015	189.8	254.1	234.5	104.9	3.0
Updated status for central government spending in 2015	186.1	251.9	-	-	-

In addition to the central government budget proposal a law proposal regarding revised expenditure ceilings in 2015-2018 is submitted. The proposal reflects the effect of the Government's political priorities in the budget proposal for 2016 and the consolidation of

public finances. From 2016 onwards, the proposal also reflects an annually re-prioritisation contribution of 1 per cent in the local government expenditure ceiling for operating expenditures, in the regional subceiling for development expenditures and for administration expenditures in the regional subceiling for health.

On the 2016 budget proposal central government operating expenditures are equivalent to the relevant sub ceiling of DKK 182.7bn, *cf. table 5*. Central government spending on income transfers is estimated to be approximately DKK 3bn below the central government subceiling for income transfers of DKK 257.4bn. The subceiling for income transfers in 2014-17 initially adopted by Parliament included a buffer of DKK 1bn each year to take account for unexpected expenditures.

Table 5
Expenditure ceilings for 2016-19 according to the central government budget proposal for 2016

Bn DKK (2016-prices)	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central government subceiling for operating expenditures	182.7	190.5	199.9	206.2
Central government subceiling for income transfers	257.4	257.6	254.6	252.6
Local government ceiling for operating expenditures	237.4	235.0	232.7	230.4
Regional subceiling for health expenditures	107.4	107.4	107.3	107.2
Regional subceiling for development expenditures	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9

Source: Central government budget proposal for 2016.

Together with the budget proposal for 2016 a law proposal for expenditure ceilings in 2019 has also been submitted. Expenditure ceilings for 2019 have been determined according to the same overall principles as the expenditure ceilings for 2014-2018. The expenditure ceilings for 2019 follow an updated medium term projection towards 2020.

The central government subceiling for income transfers in 2019 includes a buffer for unexpected expenditures which amount to DKK 5bn. The buffer was raised to DKK 5bn when the expenditure ceilings for 2018 were determined.

Fiscal stance

During the economic crisis fiscal policy has been designed to support economic growth and employment within the general fiscal framework. However, as the economy has experienced continuous economic growth since mid-2013 it is time to adapt the fiscal policy to the business cycle. Adaptation of the fiscal policy should also be viewed in light of the continuous expansionary monetary policy.

To measure the impact of fiscal policy changes on economic activity the *fiscal effects* (an indicator of the fiscal policy stance) are used. The fiscal effects are computed as the effects of the fiscal policy as of 2015 and are therefore measured up against a relatively expansionary point of reference in 2014 with historically high levels of public consumption and investments. All together the fiscal policy is estimated to contribute positively by 0.1 pct. in 2015 and -0.3 in 2016¹, cf. *table 6*. The general assessment is that the fiscal policy is well coordinated with the business cycle.

The activity effects of the fiscal policy in 2015 and 2016 are more or less unchanged compared to *Budget Outlook 2*, august 2015.

Table 6

Effects on activity of fiscal policy and other economic policy measures from 2013 onwards

Per cent of GDP	2015	2016
GDP level		
Fiscal policy as of 2015 (multi-year effects)	0.1	-0.3
<i>Growth contribution</i>		
Fiscal policy (multi-year effects)	0.1	-0.3
- hereof one-year fiscal effect	0.1	-0.2

Note: Multi-year effects are computed as the activity effect of the fiscal policy as of 2015. The total activity contribution from the fiscal policy includes a contribution from the discontinuation of the *BoligJobordningen* scheme, reduction of the corporate tax (*Growth Plan DK*), and the reintroduction of the *BoligJobordningen* scheme in 2015-2017.

Source: Own calculations.

Central government finances

Due to the technical nature of the technical budget proposal from August and, therefore, parts of the *Budget Outlook 2, August 2015*, the comparisons below will be to the *Budget Outlook 1, May 2015*.

¹ Besides the contribution from the one year fiscal effect in 2016 the multi-year effect of the fiscal policy in 2016 reflects that both revenue and expenditure elements have multi-year effects. These elements have a negative growth effect in 2016.

The central government deficit in 2015 on the current, investment, and lending account – the CIL-account² – is estimated to be DKK 10.2bn corresponding to 0.5 per cent of GDP. According to the budget proposal in 2016 a deficit on the CIL-account of DKK 66.7bn or 3.3 per cent of GDP is expected, *cf. table 7*.

Table 7
Central government finances, 2015 and 2016

	2015			2016
	Budget Outlook 1, May	Budget Outlook 3, September	Difference	Budget proposal
Bn DKK, current prices				
Revenue	694.5	689.6	-4.9	627.8
Expenditures	699.5	699.8	0.3	694.5
CIL-account	-5.0	-10.2	-5.2	-66.7
CIL-account (per cent of GDP)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-3.3

Mainly due to lower revenue from personal income taxes, corporate taxes and energy- and environmental taxes, the deficit on the CIL-account in 2015 is expected to be higher than estimated in *Budget Outlook 1, May 2015*. The significantly larger deficit on the CIL-account in 2016 compared to 2015 is due to decreased revenue, primarily related to a decrease of DKK 44.2bn in pension yield tax and a decrease in corporate taxes of 10.7bn.

Central government financing requirement and debt

Central government debt measured as a percentage of GDP is estimated to increase from 23¼ per cent of GDP in 2014 to 27¼ per cent of GDP in 2016, *cf. table 8*. Measured in nominal terms, central government debt is estimated to increase from about DKK 458bn in 2014 to DKK 555bn in 2016 corresponding to an increase of almost DKK 100bn over the two years.

The annual change in central government debt (net of capital gains and borrowing) corresponds to the net balance, i.e. the effect on liquidity from the central government budget.

² The CIL-account differs from the national account based on the central government balance with respect to the accruals concept (e.g. taxes), the treatment of financial transactions etc. In addition, some institutions that are part of the central government accounts are not considered part of the central government sector in the national accounts, and some institutions that are not part of the central government accounts are considered part of the central government sector.

The total financing requirement of the central government is equivalent to the sum of the net financing requirement and repayments of short and long term debt. The financing requirement can be met through borrowing or by drawing on the central government's account in the Central Bank (*Danmarks Nationalbank*).

Table 8
Central government debt, 2014-2016

	2014	2015	2016	Diff. 2014-2016
End of year nominal value, DKK bn (current prices)				
Domestic debt	702,0	641,7	665,7	-36,3
Foreign debt	59,0	36,5	15,0	-44,0
The central government's account in Danmarks Nationalbank	-213,1	-116,4	-55,4	157,7
Fund holding of bonds ¹⁾	-90,1	-80,4	-70,1	20,0
Central government debt, DKK bn	457,8	481,4	555,2	97,4
Central government debt, per cent of GDP	23,8	24,4	27,2	3,4

1) The holdings of bonds by the funds, as well as their deposits in Danmarks Nationalbank, are included.

The domestic financing requirement of the central government in 2015 is estimated at DKK 132bn, and thus increased by DKK 7bn compared to *Budget Outlook 1, May 2015, cf. table 9*. The increased domestic financing requirement primarily reflects an expected increase in repayments on long-term debt through the purchase of government bonds in 2015. In the central government's budget proposal for 2016, the financing requirement is expected to increase to DKK 153bn in accordance with to the expected deficit on the CIL-account.

Table 9**Domestic financing requirement 2015 and 2016**

DKK bn	2015		2016
	Budget Outlook 1, May	Budget Outlook 3, September	Budget proposal
Net domestic net financing requirement	24	23	79
Repayment of long term debt ¹⁾	71	80	44
Repayment of treasury bills ²⁾	30	30	30
Domestic financing requirement	125	132	153

- 1) Repayment of long term debt includes the net purchase of bonds by funds, net payments from currency swaps and acquisitions beyond the year.
- 2) Repayment of treasury bills corresponds to outstanding in the program at the beginning of the year.

The foreign financing requirement is estimated to be DKK 24bn in 2015. The estimate is unchanged since *Budget Outlook 1, May 2015, cf. table 10*. In 2016 the foreign financing requirement is DKK 23bn, which is practically unchanged compared to the expected in 2015.

Table 10**Foreign financing requirement 2015 and 2016**

DKK bn	2015		2016
	Budget Outlook 1, May	Budget Outlook 3, September	Budget proposal
Net foreign net financing requirement	-1	-1	-1
Repayment of long term debt ¹⁾	22	22	22
Repayment of treasury bills ²⁾	3	3	3
Foreign financing requirement	24	24	23

- 1) Repayment of long term debt includes the net purchase of bonds by funds, net payments from currency swaps and acquisitions beyond the year.
- 2) Repayment of treasury bills corresponds to outstanding in the program at the beginning of the year.

Appendix 1

Table A.1
Public finances. 2010-2016

DKK billion. current price	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public consumption	495.6	490.6	502.0	504.0	511.1	522.2	531.1
Income transfers	318.5	324.6	334.5	342.3	348.3	352.6	360.0
Investment	59.8	63.6	70.1	69.3	73.6	73.8	71.3
Interest expenditure	34.4	36.4	34.3	32.8	29.8	29.6	24.9
Subsidies	36.7	39.0	40.9	41.1	41.9	41.4	39.6
Other expenditures ¹⁾	60.4	65.7	92.8	64.1	64.0	61.2	59.1
Total expenditure ²⁾	1,005.5	1,019.8	1,074.6	1,053.6	1,068.6	1,080.8	1,086.0
Personal income taxes ³⁾	357.8	366.8	377.3	424.0	459.2	420.7	417.9
Labour market contribution	80.9	80.4	81.5	82.4	85.8	87.7	90.3
Pension yield tax	36.5	38.0	43.6	20.0	54.5	10.6	15.1
Corporate taxes	41.1	40.3	49.1	50.4	51.9	48.5	47.5
VAT	171.6	176.4	181.6	181.8	186.2	188.8	196.0
Other indirect taxes	125.0	127.7	130.8	137.3	136.7	141.1	146.4
Other taxes ⁴⁾	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.8
Interest revenues	23.6	25.1	24.5	24.3	21.6	16.4	14.5
Other revenues ⁵⁾	117.3	124.1	114.6	110.4	104.4	104.8	99.1
Tariffs etc. to the EU	-3.3	-3.2	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.1	-3.3
Total revenue ⁶⁾	956.4	981.8	1,006.1	1,033.6	1,103.2	1,021.2	1,029.4
General government budget balance	-49.1	-38.0	-68.4	-20.0	34.6	-59.6	-56.6
Net interest expenditure	10.8	11.3	9.8	8.5	8.1	13.2	10.3
General government primary balance ⁷⁾	-38.3	-26.7	-58.6	-11.5	42.7	-46.4	-46.3

1) Other expenditures include capital transfers, transfers to the Faroe Islands and Greenland and the Danish EU-contribution.

2) Total expenditure differs from the Statistics Denmark equivalent. Total expenditure is calculated from a definition of the total expenditure where all sub-elements of public consumption – for example imputed expenditure from depreciation and revenue from sales of good and services – are defined as expenditures.

- 3) Personal income taxes include withholding taxes, tax on imputed income from owner occupied dwellings, specific taxes from households, tax on estates of deceased persons and other personal taxes.
- 4) Other taxes include media license, and mandatory pension payments for civil servants in public enterprises.
- 5) Other revenues include profits from public enterprises, current and capital transfers from other domestic sectors and the EU, and imputed (calculated) revenues such as contributions to civil servants' earned pension. Moreover, revenues from oil and gas explorations in the North Sea, duty on pipelines, and the hydrocarbon tax are included in other revenues.
- 6) Total revenue here differs from the Statistics Denmark equivalent where the sales of public goods and services are counted as revenue and not – like here – counted as a part of the total expenditures. Furthermore, total revenue here includes a revenue-counterpart to the imputed depreciation expenditures included in public consumption.
- 7) The general government primary balance states the balance of the general government finances before net interest expenditures.

Appendix 2

Table A.2
Expenditure tax and revenue burden, 2010-2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per cent of GDP							
Public consumption	27.6	26.8	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.1
Income transfers	17.7	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.9	17.7
Investment	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
Interest payments	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9
Subsidies	3.4	3.6	5.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9
Other expenditures	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2
Expenditure burden¹⁾	55.9	55.6	57.6	55.9	55.6	54.8	53.3
Personal income taxes ²⁾	19.9	20.0	20.2	22.5	23.9	21.3	20.5
Labour market contributions	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Pension yield taxation	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.1	2.8	0.5	0.7
Corporate taxes	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
VAT	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6
Other duties	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2
Other taxes ³⁾	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tax burden	45.5	45.6	46.6	47.8	51.0	45.8	45.1
Interest revenue	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
Other non-tax revenue	6.5	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	4.9
Tariffs etc. to the EU ⁴⁾	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Revenue burden¹⁾	53.2	53.6	53.9	54.8	57.4	51.7	50.5

- 1) The specification of total public expenditures and revenues deviates from the specification from Statistics Denmark. Total public expenditures reflect public consumption which includes revenues from sales and imputed depreciation expenditure and total revenues include calculated depreciation. The specification of public expenditure from Statistics Denmark does not include public sales which are included in total revenues and imputed depreciation is not included in public expenditures and revenues in the specification from Statistics Denmark. Thus the expenditure and revenue burden differ from the ascertained burdens based on the specifications according to Statistics Denmark.
- 2) Personal income taxes include withholding taxes. Tax on imputed income from owner occupied dwellings, specific taxes from households, tax on estates of deceased persons and other personal taxes.
- 3) Social contributions (unemployment insurance contributions, retirement contributions, etc.).
- 4) According to the national accounting principles these income taxes are not included in the revenue burden.