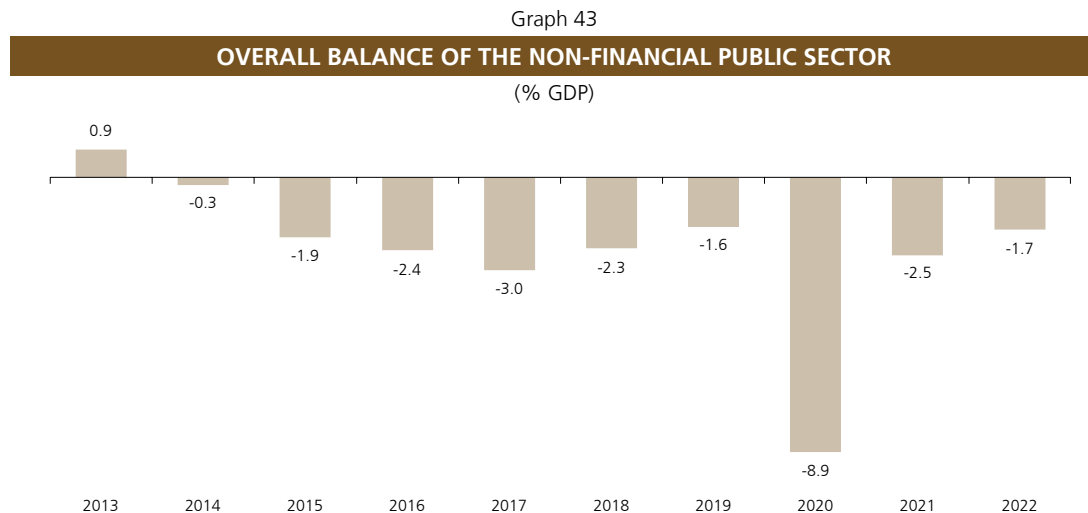


03. PUBLIC FINANCES

The budget deficit amounted to 1.7 percent of GDP in 2022, 0.8 percentage points less than in 2021. This reduction reflected, to a greater extent, the increase in general government current revenues due to the recovery in economic activity and the favorable situation of export mineral and hydrocarbon prices in 2021 and the first months of 2022. To a lesser extent, the lower ratio of non-financial expenditure to GDP, especially its current component, was influenced by the withdrawal of COVID-19 and reactivation-related expenditure. This was partly offset by lower primary results of state-owned enterprises and higher interest payments on public debt.



Source: BCRP, MEF and SUNAT.

General government current revenues increased by 4.7 percent in real terms between 2021 and 2022, from 21.0 to 22.1 percent of GDP, due to the recovery in economic activity and higher prices for export minerals and hydrocarbons in 2021 and in the first months of 2022. This dynamic was partly offset by a higher base of comparison in 2021 due to extraordinary revenues from tax debt payments and enforcement actions. In 2022, the ratio of current revenues to GDP reached its highest level since 2015.

Non-financial expenditure of the general government decreased by 1.5 percent in real terms, from 22.2 to 22.0 percent of GDP. The real decrease in non-financial expenditures is mainly explained by the higher inflation rates observed in 2022. In nominal terms, this component increased by 6.3 percent, due to higher spending on gross fixed capital formation and other investments. Despite its lower pace of growth, the ratio of non-financial expenditure to GDP is higher in 2022 than in 2019 (19.9 percent).

Table 45

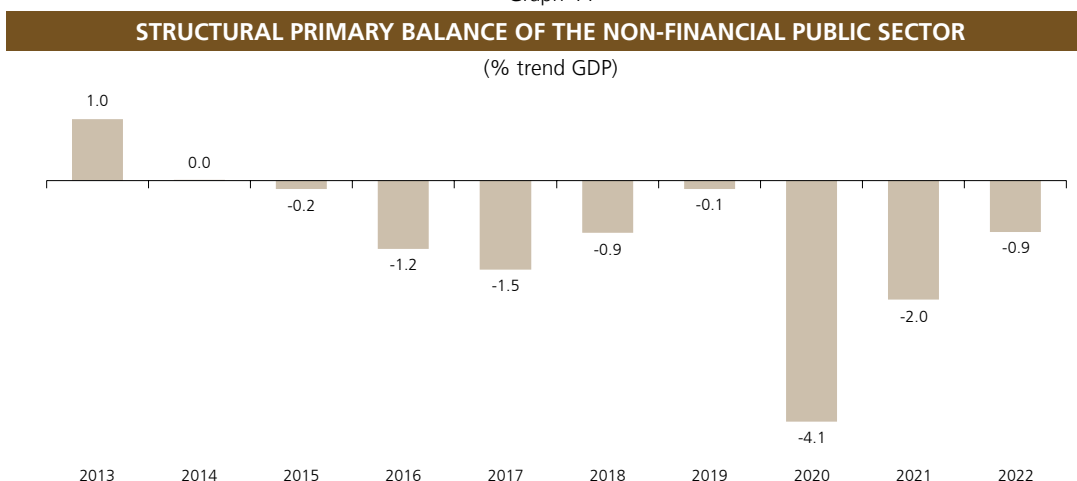
	Million soles			% GDP		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
1. Current revenues of the General Government	127,875	183,874	207,148	17.8	21.0	22.1
a. Tax revenue	95,523	143,147	161,242	13.3	16.3	17.2
b. Non-tax revenue	32,352	40,727	45,905	4.5	4.6	4.9
2. General Government non-financial expenditure	177,542	194,203	206,523	24.7	22.2	22.0
a. Current	145,305	150,235	149,526	20.2	17.1	15.9
b. Capital	32,237	43,968	56,997	4.5	5.0	6.1
- Gross capital formation	27,076	36,912	43,968	3.8	4.2	4.7
- Others	5,161	7,056	13,029	0.7	0.8	1.4
3. Others	-2,757	1,360	-1,893	-0.4	0.2	-0.2
4. Primary Balance (1-2+3)	-52,424	-8,968	-1,268	-7.3	-1.0	-0.1
5. Interests	11,496	13,200	14,691	1.6	1.5	1.6
a. External debt	3,365	4,729	5,838	0.5	0.5	0.6
b. Domestic debt	8,131	8,471	8,854	1.1	1.0	0.9
6. Overall Balance	-63,920	-22,168	-15,959	-8.9	-2.5	-1.7
7. Net financing	63,920	22,168	15,959	8.9	2.5	1.7
1. External	34,349	53,370	4,556	4.8	6.1	0.5
(Million US\$) (a-b+c)	\$9,773	\$13,705	\$1,192			
a. Disbursements	\$9,477	\$13,961	\$1,838	4.6	6.2	0.8
b. Amortization	\$,292	\$,398	\$1,015	0.1	0.2	0.4
c. Others 1/	\$,587	\$,142	\$,369	0.3	0.1	0.1
2. Internal	29,517	-31,330	11,297	4.1	-3.6	1.2
3. Privatization	54	127	106	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Includes exceptional financing and short-term financing.

Source: MEF, Banco de la Nación, BCRP, SUNAT, Essalud, state-owned companies, National Fund for the Financing of States' Entrepreneurial Activity (FONAFE) and public institutions.

The **structural primary balance** is an indicator that makes it possible to identify the impact of fiscal policy decisions on the fiscal accounts. To this end, it seeks to exclude from the economic result factors that are beyond the control of the authorities in terms of tax collection, such as export prices or the position of the economy in the cycle, as well as interest on public debt, which reflects past decisions on the government's liability position. In 2022, this indicator recorded a deficit of 0.9 percent of potential GDP, 1.1 percentage points lower than in 2021. This reduction is due to the withdrawal of the fiscal stimulus implemented to address COVID-19 and economic reactivation in the country.

Graph 44



Note: In 2020 the structural primary result is calculated with the trend GDP.

Source: BCRP.

Nevertheless, the structural primary outcome in 2022 remains more in deficit than that observed in the pre-pandemic year (2019). This indicates that the Fiscal Stance has remained expansionary compared to that period.

The **financing requirement** measures the resources needed by the non-financial public sector to finance the economic deficit and meet the amortization of domestic and external debt. In 2022, the requirement amounted to S/ 20,639 million, an amount equivalent to 2.2 percent of GDP. The resources came mainly from the use of Treasury deposits generated by the 2021 pre-financing operation and the placement of government bonds.

Between 2021 and 2022, financing needs decreased by 0.7 percentage points of GDP, which is explained by the lower nominal budget deficit in a context where the impact of COVID-19 on the economy were dissipating.

Table 46

FINANCING OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR						
	Million soles			% GDP		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
1. Overall Balance	-63,920	-22,168	-15,959	-8.9	-2.5	-1.7
2. Amortization	2,761	2,937	4,680	0.4	0.3	0.5
Redemption of recognition bonds	498	627	553	0.1	0.1	0.1
Domestic debt	1,240	756	234	0.2	0.1	0.0
External debt 1/	1,024	1,554	3,893	0.1	0.2	0.4
3. Financial requirements	66,681	25,105	20,639	9.3	2.9	2.2
External disbursements	33,362	54,169	7,066	4.6	6.2	0.8
Freely disposable funds	32,412	53,028	5,522	4.5	6.1	0.6
Investment projects	950	1,140	1,544	0.1	0.1	0.2
Domestic bonds 1/	2,892	4,970	7,908	0.4	0.6	0.8
Privatization	54	127	106	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others 2/	30,373	-34,162	5,559	4.2	-3.9	0.6

1/ Amounts include operations of managing of approved debt.

2 / Includes variation of deposits and floating, among other concepts.

Source: MEF, Banco de la Nación, BCRP, SUNAT, EsHealth, local governments, state enterprises, and public institutions.

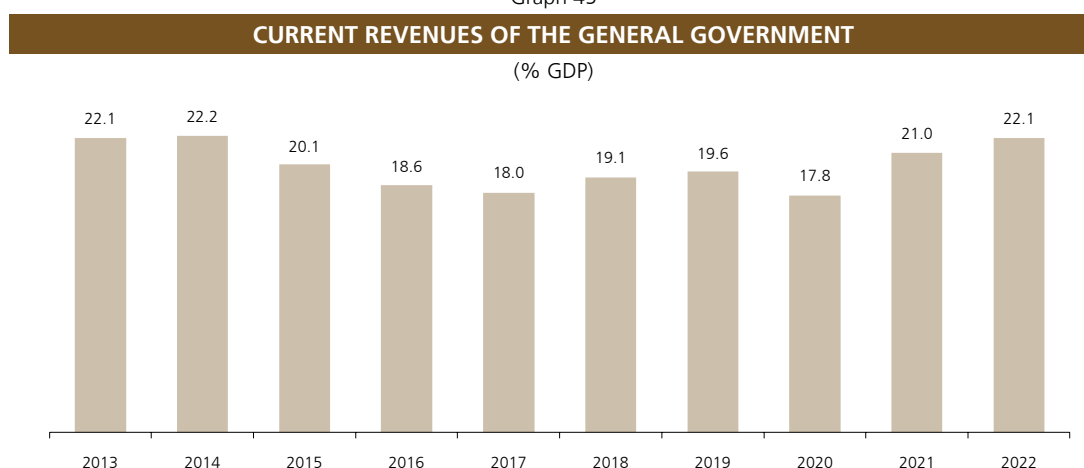
1. GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES

In 2022, **general government current revenues** were equivalent to 22.1 percent of GDP, a ratio 1.1 percentage points higher than in 2021. Most of the increase in revenues was due to the tax component, which responded to the recovery in economic activity and the recovery in export mineral and hydrocarbon prices, which translated into higher revenues and profits and, consequently, higher income tax and regularization payments, as well as higher revenues from the value added tax (VAT). In addition, higher collection of non-tax revenues supported the increase in total revenues to a lesser extent.

In terms of components, a higher collection of income tax was recorded, mainly from resident legal entities and due to the regularization of the 2021 tax year, along with higher revenues from the VAT, both from import duties and the domestic VAT. On the other hand, among the non-tax revenues, there was an increase in income from *canon* and oil and gas royalties, as well as in interest received on Treasury deposits.

Current revenue increased despite the exemption of the VAT on some food products and of the excise tax (ISC) on fuel, in effect between June and August and May and July, respectively. Extraordinary revenues for the payment of fines, tax debts and income tax regularization, mainly related to SUNAT audit actions, were also lower during 2022 than in the previous year.

Graph 45



Source: BCRP.

Table 47

CURRENT REVENUES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	Million soles			Real % change		% GDP		
	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
I. Tax revenue	95,523	143,147	161,242	44.0	4.7	13.3	16.3	17.2
1. Income tax	38,167	54,877	69,922	38.3	18.6	5.3	6.3	7.5
- Individuals	12,525	16,016	17,294	22.9	0.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
- Legal entities	21,046	29,822	37,605	36.0	17.1	2.9	3.4	4.0
- Tax regularization	4,596	9,040	15,022	90.8	55.3	0.6	1.0	1.6
2. Import duties	1,159	1,465	1,806	21.3	14.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
3. Value-added tax (VAT)	55,379	78,098	88,305	35.5	5.0	7.7	8.9	9.4
- Domestic VAT	32,708	42,608	47,375	25.2	3.2	4.5	4.9	5.1
- VAT on imports	22,671	35,490	40,930	50.3	7.1	3.2	4.0	4.4
4. Excise tax	6,920	9,138	9,026	26.9	-8.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
- Fuels	2,970	3,648	3,000	18.2	-23.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
- Others	3,951	5,490	6,026	33.4	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
5. Other income tax	11,081	19,392	17,809	67.8	-14.7	1.5	2.2	1.9
- National government	8,623	16,106	14,253	79.0	-17.8	1.2	1.8	1.5
- Local government	2,458	3,286	3,556	28.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
6. Tax returns	-17,183	-19,824	-25,625	10.9	20.0	-2.4	-2.3	-2.7
II. Non-tax revenue	32,352	40,727	45,905	20.9	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.9
1. Contributions to EsHealth and ONP	15,970	18,054	18,787	8.7	-3.5	2.2	2.1	2.0
2. Oil, gas and mining royalty	2,150	6,062	5,599	170.0	-13.6	0.3	0.7	0.6
3. Oil Canon	1,137	2,600	3,959	118.7	42.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
4. Others 1/	13,095	14,011	17,560	2.9	16.2	1.8	1.6	1.9
III. TOTAL (I+ II)	127,875	183,874	207,148	38.2	4.7	17.8	21.0	22.1

1 / Includes own resources, transfers from public entities, interests, income from regulatory, supervisors and registry bodies, among others.
Source: SUNAT, MEF, Banco de la Nación, BCRP, Essalud, ONP, regulatory agencies, registry offices and charitable societies.

Income tax revenue grew by 18.6 percent in real terms and amounted to 7.5 percent of GDP in 2022, 1.2 percentage points higher than in 2021. This evolution is mainly explained by the higher

collection of income from resident legal entities and regularization payments for the 2021 tax year.

Table 48

INCOME TAX BY CATEGORY						
(Million soles)						
	2020	2021	2022	Real % change		
				2020	2021	2022
Individuals	12,525	16,016	17,294	-11.0	22.9	0.5
First category (rentals)	503	616	679	-20.9	17.8	2.3
Second category (dividends)	1,842	3,835	3,605	-25.0	99.6	-11.8
Fourth category (independents)	1,002	1,328	1,410	-3.8	27.3	-1.4
Fifth category (dependents)	9,178	10,237	11,600	-7.6	7.3	5.3
Legal entities	21,046	29,822	37,605	-13.3	36.0	17.1
Domiciled	15,463	25,397	32,850	-22.9	57.7	20.1
Third category (companies)	13,804	22,786	29,821	-23.3	58.5	21.6
Others	1,659	2,611	3,029	-19.4	51.1	7.6
Of which: regime for micro and small businesses (MYPE)	1,168	1,941	2,281	-18.6	59.5	9.0
Non-domiciled	5,583	4,425	4,755	32.6	-23.9	0.0
Regularization	4,596	9,040	15,022	-29.0	90.8	55.3
Individuals	733	749	1,030	-22.4	-0.3	28.1
Legal entities	3,863	8,291	13,992	-30.2	108.0	57.8
Total	38,167	54,877	69,922	-14.8	38.3	18.6

Source: SUNAT.

The increase in **personal income** tax payments (0.5 percent) was due to the recovery of the formal labor market and the favorable evolution of domestic demand. The recovery of formal employment corresponded to an increase in fifth category income taxes related to dependent workers (5.3 percent). On the contrary, the tax applied to capital income, or second category income, decreased (-11.8 percent) due to a higher comparison base related to the distribution of dividends from mining and financial companies during 2021.

The increase in collection from **income tax of resident legal entities** (20.1 percent) was associated with the recovery of economic activity and the favorable situation of export mineral and hydrocarbon prices, which influenced higher payment on account coefficients in some sectors, especially in mining and hydrocarbons, and a greater number of registered taxpayers. This evolution was mainly due to the general or third category regime, which recorded an increase in most of the sectors, with the expansion in revenues from mining, trade, other services, manufacturing and hydrocarbons standing out.

Revenue from **income from non-resident legal entities** remained relatively stable compared to 2021. The performance of this item was differentiated throughout the year, recording a decrease in the second half of 2022, due to a statistical effect resulting from the higher extraordinary income from the sale of assets registered in the same half of 2021.

The increase in **income tax regularization** revenues (55.3 percent) is explained by the higher prices of export minerals and hydrocarbons, as well as by the recovery of economic activity in 2021. This resulted in higher revenues and profits for companies, especially mining companies, which led to an increase in regularization payments for the 2021 tax year. As a result, these payments reached an all-time high in the March-April 2022 campaign.

Table 49

THIRD CATEGORY INCOME TAX BY SECTORS: PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT						
(Million soles)						
	2020	2021	2022	Real % change		
				2020	2021	2022
Mining	1,573	5,220	6,081	-24.1	218.1	8.9
Commerce	2,637	4,528	6,059	-14.3	64.7	24.2
Other services 1/	2,080	2,954	4,049	-27.3	36.4	26.9
Manufacturing	1,706	2,932	3,861	-26.0	65.1	22.1
Hydrocarbons	577	1,231	3,104	-36.9	104.1	134.7
Electricity and water	1,296	1,536	1,842	-15.0	14.1	11.0
Financial services	2,166	1,788	1,723	-23.3	-20.1	-10.6
Transports	984	1,322	1,648	-18.4	29.0	15.5
Construction	734	1,107	1,189	-33.1	45.0	-0.2
Fishing	35	103	134	-61.7	183.6	21.3
Agriculture and livestock	17	64	131	-10.7	255.8	90.5
Total	13,804	22,786	29,821	-23.3	58.5	21.6

1/ Includes activities in real estate, business, leasing, telecommunications, health, social services, tourism and hotels, and other.
Source: SUNAT.

VAT revenues grew by 5.0 percent in real terms and accounted for 9.4 percent of GDP, 0.5 percentage points higher than in 2021. This evolution is explained by the greater dynamism of economic activity and higher hydrocarbon prices. In terms of components, the increase is mainly due to duties on imports (7.1 percent) and, to a lesser extent, to the domestic VAT (3.2 percent).

Revenues from **import duties** increased due to the recovery in domestic demand, which positively affected the volume of imports of fuels, lubricants and related products, industrial inputs, non-durable consumer goods, agricultural raw materials, and transportation equipment. In addition, there was the effect of the depreciation of the PEN in the first months of the year.

Table 50

DOMESTIC VAT BY SECTORS						
(Million soles)						
	2020	2021	2022	Real % change		
				2020	2021	2022
Other services 1/	9,602	12,363	15,128	-19.1	23.7	13.4
Commerce	7,178	8,676	8,190	-6.8	16.3	-12.3
Manufacturing	4,793	5,837	5,927	-9.2	17.2	-6.0
Transports	2,305	3,123	3,886	-29.9	30.0	15.4
Hydrocarbons	736	1,745	3,462	-41.2	126.9	85.9
Construction	1,983	2,909	2,880	-30.6	40.9	-8.2
Financial services	2,644	2,660	2,843	5.4	-3.0	-0.7
Electricity and water	1,940	2,120	2,389	-4.0	5.1	4.5
Mining	831	2,249	1,776	-27.5	159.5	-26.3
Agriculture and livestock	602	741	709	14.5	18.2	-10.8
Fishing	93	185	185	-35.9	91.7	-7.2
Total	32,708	42,608	47,375	-15.2	25.2	3.2

1/ Includes activities in real estate, business, leasing, telecommunications, health, social services, tourism and hotels, and other.
Source: SUNAT.

The increase in **domestic VAT** collection is mainly due to higher economic activity and the increase in hydrocarbon prices. This increase was recorded despite the exemption of the VAT for a group

of food products (Law No. 31452, in force between May 1 and July 31) and the payment of an extraordinary fine by a mining company in 2021. By sector, there was a higher collection in services, mainly in other services and hydrocarbons.

The collection of the **excise tax** decreased by 8.3 percent in real terms and represented 1.0 percent of GDP in 2022, a percentage similar to that observed in 2021. The real decline corresponds to the excise tax applied to fuels (-23.8 percent), mainly to imported diesel, although the temporary exclusion of gasoline, gasohol, and diesel 2 (DS N° 068-2022-EF) from the scope of the excise tax between April and June 2022 also had an impact. This decrease was partially offset by the higher collection of the excise tax applied to the rest of the taxed products (1.9 percent), such as beer, carbonated beverages, mineral water and other imported goods.

Revenues from **import duties** recorded a real growth of 14.6 percent and represented 0.2 percent of GDP in 2022. This result was influenced by the increase in imports (higher import volume and prices) and the depreciation of the PEN in the first months of the year.

Other tax revenues recorded a real contraction of 14.7 percent and represented 1.9 percent of GDP, 0.3 percentage points lower than in 2021. This decrease is mainly explained by a higher statistical base of comparison in 2021, where extraordinary revenues were recorded in the amnesty and regularization item due to the payment of tax debts by two mining companies in August of that year, as well as lower revenues from fines corresponding to SUNAT audit actions and decisions of the Tax Court. Similarly, the lower income from the special mining tax was influenced by the decrease in the operating profit of the mining companies, especially in the second and third quarters of 2022, due to the correction in the prices of export minerals.

Tax refunds increased by 20.0 percent in real terms and accounted for 2.7 percent of GDP. This increase was mainly due to refunds for exports and overpayments and, to a lesser extent, drawbacks, which were partly offset by lower refunds for the early recovery of VAT and tax refunds.

Non-tax revenues grew by 4.7 percent in real terms and accounted for 4.9 percent of GDP, 0.3 percentage points higher than in 2021. This result was driven by higher revenues from *canon* and oil and gas royalties due to the increase in hydrocarbon prices, as well as an increase in interest received on deposits with the Public Treasury. Lower mining royalties partly offset this dynamic due to a higher base of comparison from extraordinary revenues recorded in 2021 and lower operating profits of mining companies in 2022.

2. GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

General government non-financial expenditures decreased by 1.5 percent in real terms and represented 22.0 percent of GDP, 0.2 percentage points of GDP less than in 2021. In nominal terms, however, they recorded an increase (6.3 percent) due to higher capital expenditure.

Non-financial government spending to address the health and reconstruction emergency is estimated at 1.4 per cent of GDP in 2022, a lower ratio than in 2021 (3.2 percent of GDP). This reduction applies to most spending categories, especially current spending on transfers (subsidies to households) and goods and services (purchases of medical supplies, payments to CAS personnel,

and maintenance of neighborhood roads), as well as gross capital formation (purchases of tablets and interventions under Arranca Perú), with the exception of other capital expenditures related to the honoring of state guarantees for loans, which totaled about S/ 3.9 billion in 2022 (S/ 300 million in 2021), mainly due to the Reactiva program.

General government current expenditure decreases by 7.7 percent in real terms between 2021 and 2022, from 17.1 to 15.9 percent of GDP. This decrease is mainly explained by lower current transfers.

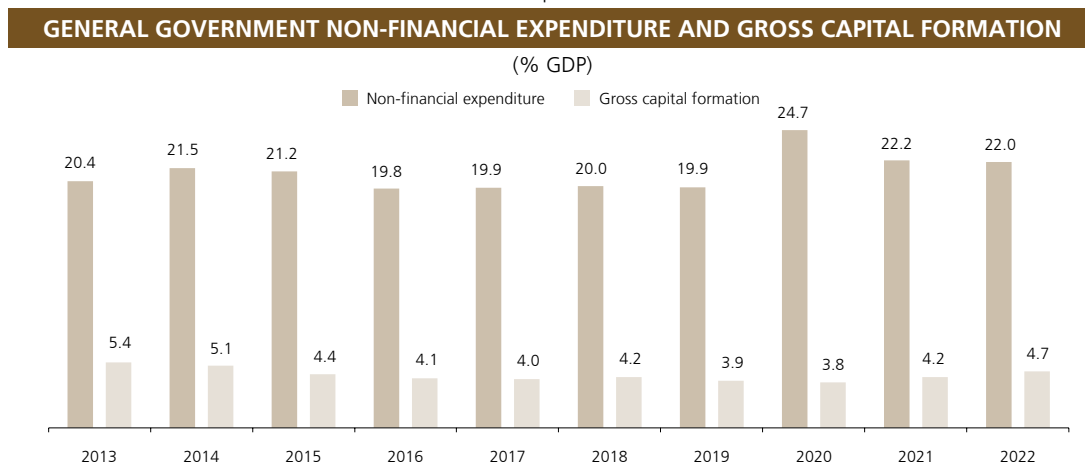
The compensation component decreased by 4.9 percent in real terms between 2021 and 2022, reflecting the higher inflation observed in 2022. In nominal terms, this component increased by 2.5 percent, mainly in the national government, due to the increase in the salaries of education and health workers in March and November 2022. On the other hand, it decreased in the regional governments, reflecting a higher statistical comparison base due to the payment of court judgments and arbitration awards in December 2021, which more than offset the increase in remuneration in the education and health sectors.

Expenditure on the **purchase of goods and services** fell by 5.8 percent in real terms, as a result of the higher inflation recorded in 2022. In nominal terms, this item increased by 1.6 percent, mainly in regional and local governments. This nominal increase is explained by the recovery of expenditures not related to the health emergency and economic reactivation, with payments for regular CAS personnel, rentals of services, and maintenance, renovation and repair services standing out.

Transfers decreased by 14.9 percent in real terms, mainly at the level of the national government, due to lower subsidies to households to face COVID-19. This dynamic was partially offset by higher transfers, mainly to the Fuel Price Stabilization Fund (FEPC).

General government **gross capital formation** increased by 9.9 percent in real terms between 2021 and 2022, in line with the higher level of spending in local and regional governments. The growth of expenditure in subnational governments is consistent with the higher spending typically observed in the last year of local and regional governments' terms of office. In addition, the increase observed since April 2022 was influenced by the increase in transfers of resources determined by both the Regional Compensation Fund (FONCOR) and the *canon*, as well as by training and accompaniment actions of the MEF.

Graph 46



Source: BCRP.

Table 51

GENERAL GOVERNMENT NON-FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE 1/								
	Million soles			Real % change		% GDP		
	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
I. CURRENT EXPENDITURE	145,305	150,235	149,526	-0.7	-7.7	20.2	17.1	15.9
Wages and salaries	53,046	54,226	55,578	-1.8	-4.9	7.4	6.2	5.9
National government	29,924	29,635	30,925	-4.8	-3.3	4.2	3.4	3.3
Regional governments	20,597	21,964	21,651	2.4	-8.5	2.9	2.5	2.3
Local government	2,525	2,628	3,001	0.0	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Goods and Services	50,038	59,414	60,380	13.9	-5.8	6.9	6.8	6.4
National government	31,520	39,316	38,963	19.7	-8.2	4.4	4.5	4.2
Regional governments	6,562	7,648	8,687	11.7	5.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Local government	11,956	12,451	12,731	-0.1	-5.3	1.7	1.4	1.4
Transfers	42,222	36,595	33,568	-16.8	-14.9	5.9	4.2	3.6
National government	38,020	32,390	29,519	-18.2	-15.4	5.3	3.7	3.1
Regional governments	3,244	3,359	3,029	-0.7	-16.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Local government	958	845	1,020	-15.1	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
II. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	32,237	43,968	56,997	30.8	19.6	4.5	5.0	6.1
Gross capital formation	27,076	36,912	43,968	30.8	9.9	3.8	4.2	4.7
National government	9,821	14,128	14,368	38.1	-6.0	1.4	1.6	1.5
Regional governments	5,971	7,081	9,100	13.7	18.5	0.8	0.8	1.0
Local government	11,284	15,703	20,500	33.5	20.4	1.6	1.8	2.2
Others capital expenditure	5,161	7,056	13,029	31.1	70.1	0.7	0.8	1.4
National government	5,095	6,775	12,401	27.5	68.6	0.7	0.8	1.3
Regional governments	144	162	459	7.4	164.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local government	-78	119	169	-245.8	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
III. NON FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE (I + II)	177,542	194,203	206,523	5.0	-1.5	24.7	22.2	22.0
National government	114,379	122,244	126,176	2.6	-4.4	15.9	13.9	13.5
Regional governments	36,518	40,213	42,926	5.6	-1.1	5.1	4.6	4.6
Local government	26,645	31,745	37,421	14.3	8.9	3.7	3.6	4.0

1/ Net of commissions and intergovernmental transfers.
Source: MEF.

Table 52

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT					
	Million soles			Real % change	
	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
National government	9,821	14,128	14,368	38.1	-6.0
Reconstruction	1,153	2,822	3,639	136.3	19.2
G2G-UK	201	1,988	3,106	859.8	44.3
Rest	952	834	533	-15.7	-40.9
Covid-19	621	887	203	37.7	-78.6
Reactivation	10	4	0	-59.1	-98.8
Rest	8,036	10,415	10,526	24.2	-6.6
Regional governments	5,971	7,081	9,100	13.7	18.5
Reconstruction	674	619	330	-11.9	-50.7
Covid-19	210	297	142	35.3	-56.3
Reactivation	43	75	37	69.2	-55.2
Rest	5,044	6,090	8,591	15.8	30.1
Local government	11,284	15,703	20,500	33.5	20.4
Reconstruction	1,557	2,770	2,318	70.3	-22.7
Covid-19	15	26	9	71.8	-69.4
Reactivation	684	1,748	331	147.6	-82.6
Rest	9,028	11,158	17,843	18.5	47.4
TOTAL	27,076	36,912	43,968	30.8	9.9
Reconstruction	3,385	6,211	6,286	76.4	-6.4
Covid-19	846	1,211	353	37.7	-72.9
Reactivation	737	1,828	367	140.1	-81.5
Rest	22,108	27,663	36,961	19.9	23.3

Source: MEF.

Other capital expenditures increased by 70.1 percent in real terms, which is mainly explained by capital contributions of the Public Treasury to Petroperu in October and November 2022 (DU N° 023-2022), as well as by the higher fulfillment of credit guarantees, mainly from the Reactiva Peru program.

National Government

Non-financial expenditures of the general government accounted for 13.5 percent of GDP, a ratio 0.4 percentage points lower than in 2021. In real terms, the expenditure of this level of government fell by 4.4 percent, mainly due to lower current expenditure on transfers and goods and services. This dynamic was offset by an increase in other capital expenditure.

Expenditures on **wages and salaries** decreased by 3.3 percent in real terms, from 3.4 to 3.3 percent of GDP between 2021 and 2022. In nominal terms, this component increased by 4.4 percent, due to the increase in compensation in the education and health sectors in March and November 2022, as well as the payment of the exceptional bonus for centralized collective bargaining and the exceptional Christmas bonus. This was partially offset by lower payments of court and arbitration awards and extraordinary items, mainly for health care personnel, due to the health emergency.

Expenditure on **goods and services** fell by 8.2 percent in real terms between 2021 and 2022, from 4.5 to 4.2 percent of GDP. This decline is explained by the reduction in spending on the health emergency and economic reactivation, especially on medical supplies and personnel payments, especially for the CAS regime.

Expenditure on **current transfers** decreased by 15.4 percent in real terms, from 3.7 to 3.1 percent of GDP between 2021 and 2022. This decline is mainly explained by lower subsidies to households (S/ 7.8 billion in 2021 for Bonos 600 and Bonos Yanapay, compared to S/ 1.1 billion in 2022, mainly for the food bond). This evolution was offset in part by higher transfers to the FEPC and, to a lesser extent, to the National School Food Program, Ollas Comunes, access and permanence of the population with high academic performance to quality higher education, and Pension 65.

Expenditure in **gross capital formation** declined by 6.0 percent in real terms, from 1.6 to 1.5 percent of GDP between 2021 and 2022, due to the withdrawal of COVID-19-related spending, particularly on the purchase of tablets, and lower execution of projects and activities included in the “Others” group⁸, partially offset by higher spending in the Reconstruction group under the government-to-government agreement with the United Kingdom. By sector, lower spending by the Ministry of Transport and Communications and, to a lesser extent, by the Ministries of Education and Housing, Construction and Sanitation stands out.

In the group of “other” projects and activities, there was a decrease in spending on road infrastructure (such as the highways of Bellavista - El Estrecho in Loreto, Calemar - Abra El Naranjillo in La Libertad, and the replacement of 14 bridges in Ciudad de Dios in Cajamarca); sanitation infrastructure (drinking water and sewerage in Chorrillos, which was completed), and communications infrastructure (Cusco and Lima wide bands, which are nearing completion).

8 The Reconstruction Group includes projects and activities carried out as part of the Comprehensive Plan for Reconstruction with Change, developed within the framework of the Government to Government Agreement with the United Kingdom and the rest (carried out by national government entities, regional governments and local governments); Response to COVID-19 (acquisition of equipment to face the health emergency and devices such as tablets for the continuity of the education services in the framework of the pandemic); Reactivation (Arranca Perú, projects and activities oriented to the generation of employment and income, mainly in the areas of sanitation, housing and urban development and transportation); and “Other” (all the projects and activities that are not part of the previous groups).

Table 53

MAIN INVESTMENT PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT: 2022

(Million soles)

MAIN PROJECTS	Amount
TRANSPORT 1/	4,118
Line 2 of the Lima and Callao Metro	478
Chincho International Airport, Cusco	354
Huánuco Highway - Conococha, Huánuco	226
Santa María highway - Machu Picchu hydroelectric bridge, Cusco	135
Carreterra Lima - Canta - La Viuda - Unish	108
Puno roads	102
Highway Oyón - Ambo, Huánuco - Lima - Pasco	100
Puno-Juliaca Highway	85
Ollachea Tunnel, Puno	85
Chimbote - Tocache Highway, San Martín	80
Pallasca Highway - Santiago de Chuco, Ancash - La Libertad	71
Slope in IIRSA Norte, Dv. Olmos - Corra Quemado, Piura	64
Broadband, Arequipa	57
Broadband, Ancash	54
Bypass road Ollachea, Carabaya, Puno	53
Highway Ica - Los Molinos - Tambillos	53
Rest	2,012
RECONSTRUCTION - GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT WITH UNITED KINGDOM	3,446
Sullana Support Hospital, Piura	277
Chulucanas Support Hospital, Piura	203
Yungay Support Hospital, Ancash	157
Pomabamba Support Hospital, Ancash	100
Educational institution No. 490145, Tumbes	100
Health Center of Castilla, Piura	96
Flood protection in La Esperanza and Huanchaco, La Libertad	90
Hospital San Juan de Matucana, Lima	80
Protection against floods and movement of masses in the Huaycoloro ravine, Lima	58
Pósope Health Center, Lambayeque	58
Casma Support Hospital, Ancash	57
San Juan de Dios Hospital, Caraz, Ancash	55
El Faique Health Center, Piura	53
Recuay Support Hospital, Ancash	53
Rest	2,008
EDUCATION	1,988
Bicentennial Schools	123
Installed capacity for preparation and response to emergencies and disasters	83
Educational institutions with conditions for compliance with regulated teaching hours	53
Rest	1,729
AGRICULTURE	1,000
Eradication of the fruit fly in Piura, Tumbes, Cusco and other	102
Water residues in 10 basins, Lima	64
River defense in Zarumilla river, Tumbes	60
Public services for Local Productive Development	56
Rest	720
SANITATION	788
Drinking water and sewerage of Huarmey, Áncash	109
Sullana and Bellavista sewage treatment, Piura	61
Drinking water and sewerage in Chorrillos, Lima	58
Drinking water and sewerage in Huarochirí, Lima	54
Drinking water in Calana, Tacna	25
Rest	481
HEALTH	638
Acquisition of assets in the General Directorate of Health Operations, Lima	182
Health services of the Huarmey Hospital, Áncash	70
Llata Health Establishment, Huamaling, Huánuco	56
Huari Health Establishment, Ancash	35
Quillabamba Hospital, Cusco	25
Hospital Antonio Lorena, Cusco	23
Rest	247
Others	2,389
TOTAL	14,368

1 / Excluding payments for works carried out in previous years under the concession scheme, payments for expropriations, land releases and works progress. And advances for work and rolling stock are included on the basis of an approximate outline of work progress.

Source: MEF.

It should be noted that progress in the implementation of other projects slowed down in 2022, including the projects of the Chinchero airport in Cusco, the Oyón-Ambo roads in Pasco, Huánuco and Lima, and the Patahuasi-Yauri-Sicuaní road in Cusco, and the establishment of wide bands in Puno, Junín and Ica.

For its part, the highest accrued expenditure for reconstruction projects under the intergovernmental agreement with the United Kingdom was mainly concentrated on the construction of health and education facilities (S/ 1.3 billion and S/ 1.2 billion, respectively) and, to a lesser extent, on integrated solutions projects (S/ 0.61 billion).

In 2022, the national government's **other capital expenditure** increased by 68.6 percent in real terms, from 0.8 to 1.3 percent of GDP between 2021 and 2022, mainly due to the financial contribution to Petroperu of S/ 4.0 billion and the higher fulfillment of credit guarantees, mainly from the Reactiva Peru program.

Regional Governments

Non-financial expenditures of regional governments accounted for 4.6 percent of GDP, a ratio similar to that recorded in 2021. In real terms, expenditures contracted by 1.1 percent due to the reduction in current spending, particularly on salaries and transfers.

Expenditure on **salaries and wages** fell by 8.5 percent in real terms, mainly reflecting the inflation rate recorded during the year, while in terms of output it fell from 2.5 to 2.3 percent between 2021 and 2022. In addition, this decrease reflects a statistical effect, given the extraordinary payment for court rulings and arbitration awards in December 2021, as well as lower extraordinary bonuses granted to health personnel because of the health emergency.

Expenditure on **goods and services** increased by 5.2 percent in real terms and remained at 0.9 percent in terms of output compared to the previous year. The increase in this component is explained by higher expenditures not related to the health emergency and reactivation, particularly in regular CAS, as well as higher expenditure in maintenance, repair and renovation services; rental of services, and travel.

Expenditure on **current transfers** recorded a decline of 16.1 percent in real terms, from 0.4 to 0.3 percent of expenditure-side GDP between 2021 and 2022, mainly due to lower transfers for pensions and other social benefits.

Expenditure on **gross capital formation** increased by 18.5 percent in real terms, from 0.8 to 1.0 percent of GDP between 2021 and 2022. By groups of projects and activities, the increase corresponded to the group of "other", while the other groups recorded a decrease, especially those included under Reconstruction projects. By functions, the increase was generalized, with investments in the sectors of Transportation, Agriculture, Education and Health being the most significant; by regions, increased expenditure was recorded in 21 out of 25 departments, with Junin, Puno, Apurimac, San Martin and Loreto standing out, while by sources of financing, the increase was mainly supported by specific sources of resources, especially FONCOR, and to a lesser extent, by ordinary resources.

Between 2021 and 2022, the number of projects and activities increased from 4.9 thousand to 6.0 thousand, with an average accrued expenditure of S/ 1.53 million in 2022 (S/ 1.46 million in 2021). Among the projects with higher accruals are hospital infrastructure works (César Garayar Hospital in Iquitos and Pichanaki Support Hospital in Junín); education projects (development of pedagogical activities in 8 provinces of Piura); water supply for irrigation (San Jerónimo and Pacucha in Apurímac); and the Arequipa - La Joya regional road

Local Governments

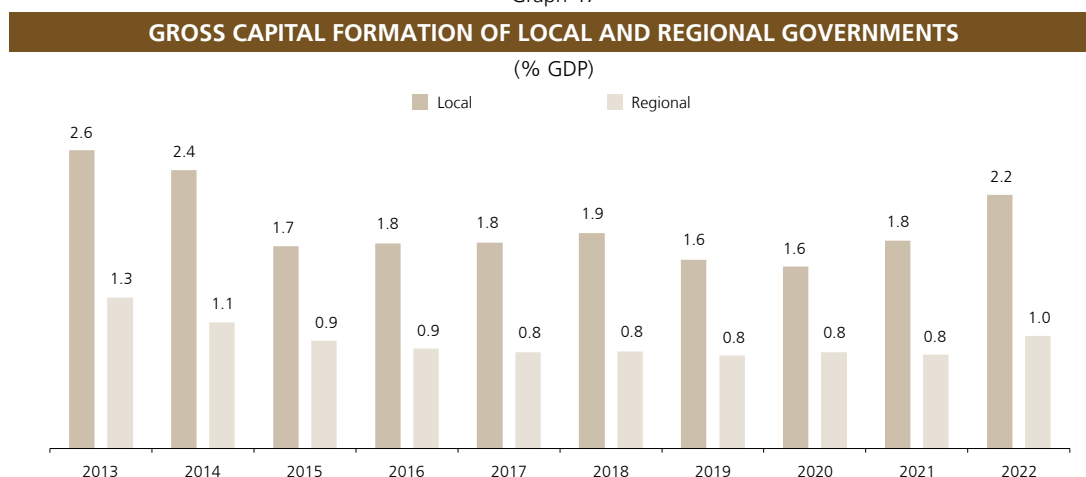
In 2022, **Local Governments' non-financial expenditures** accounted for 4.0 percent of GDP, a ratio 0.4 percentage points higher than in 2021. In real terms, non-financial expenditures of this level of government grew by 8.9 percent, mainly due to the higher level of gross capital formation.

Expenditures on **compensation** increased by 5.8 percent in real terms and remained at 0.3 percent in terms of output in relation to 2021, mainly due to higher payments to labor and administrative personnel in municipalities and payments for CTS. Although purchases of goods and services decreased by 5.3 percent in real terms, they recorded a nominal increase of 2.2 percent due to higher expenditures not related to the health emergency and reactivation, mainly in professional and technical services; services leasing; maintenance, conditioning and repair services; purchases of fuel, lubricants and fuels; and payments to CAS personnel. On the other hand, **current transfers** increased by 11.7 percent in real terms, due to higher transfers for the payment of pensions and other social benefits, as well as transfers for social assistance to vulnerable population centers.

Gross capital formation increased by 20.4 percent in real terms, from 1.8 to 2.2 percent of GDP between 2021 and 2022. By groups of projects and activities, the increase corresponded to the group "Other", while the other groups recorded a decrease, especially the execution of Reconstruction projects. By functions, the increase in spending was generalized, with the exception of Transportation and Culture and Sports, and to a lesser extent Agriculture and Health. By regions, this increase was recorded in the municipalities of 22 of the 25 departments, with the exception of Cusco, Ancash, Arequipa, Ica, Tacna, Apurimac and Moquegua, and by sources of funding, it was mainly financed by the source of specific resources and, to a lesser extent, by ordinary resources.

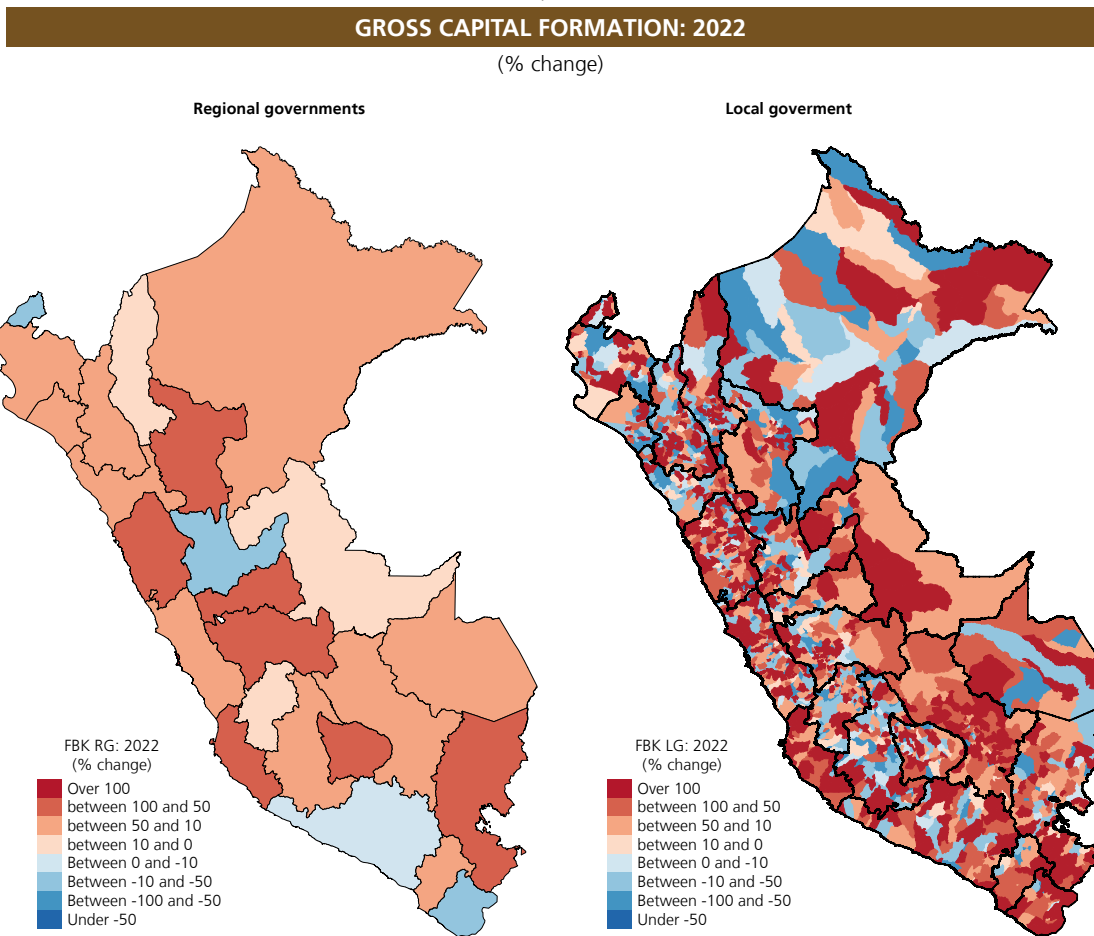
The number of projects and activities increased from 41.8 thousand to 48.3 thousand between 2021 and 2022, with an average accrued expenditure of S/ 426 thousand in 2022 (S/ 376 thousand in 2021). Among the projects that recorded a higher accrual are: the Ayo Andamayo - Castilla road in Arequipa; the central park in the Promuvi Viñani urban habilitation in Tacna; citizen security in the Ventanilla district in Callao; five one-teacher educational institutions in Ayacucho; the improvement of theaters Segura and Sala Alcedo in Lima; the improvement of vehicular and pedestrian trafficability of the Ramiro Prialé bridge, and the extension of the Northern Section of the Metropolitano in Lima

Graph 47



Source: BCRP.

Graph 48



Source: MEF.

3. STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

In 2022, the **economic deficit of State-owned enterprises (SOEs)** on a cash basis amounted to S/ 2.6 billion, which contrasts with the surplus of S/ 150 million recorded in 2021. This is explained by the higher deficit of Petroperu, as well as by the deficits of Electroperu and Sedapal, which contrast with the surplus results of both companies in 2021, and the lower surplus of the regional electricity companies.

By components, the deficit is explained by an increase in current expenditures of the aforementioned public companies, especially for goods and services, and mainly of Petroperu, due to the increase in international fuel prices and the concentration of obligations due to the reduction of payment terms to external suppliers in a context of liquidity problems of the company. This was partially offset by the increase in current income, mainly from higher sales of goods and services, and in capital income, mainly from Petroperu, due to the financial contribution made by the National Government in October and November 2022 (DU N° 023-2022).

Petroperu recorded an economic deficit of S/ 2.8 billion, S/ 1.7 billion higher than in 2021. The higher deficit is mainly explained by the higher expenditure on goods and services (S/ 10.8 billion), which

reflects the higher purchase prices of crude oil and derivatives (50 percent) and the concentration of the payment of obligations to external suppliers, due to the reduction of payment terms and liquidity problems.

Table 54

	OVERALL BALANCE OF STATE ENTERPRISES					
	Million soles			% GDP		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
PetroPeru	-2,012	-1,107	-2,847	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3
ElectroPeru	248	324	-219	0.0	0.0	0.0
Regional Electricity Companies	-30	1,131	870	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sedapal	44	133	-180	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	-2,207	-331	-189	-0.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	-3,957	150	-2,565	-0.5	0.0	-0.3

Source: State enterprises, FONAFE, and MEF.

This was partly offset by higher sales revenue (S/ 4.6 billion) due to higher fuel selling prices (40 percent), despite lower sales volumes (-6 percent). In addition, this dynamic was reinforced by the higher amount of FPSF (S/0.7 billion) and tax refunds (S/0.2 billion). Capital inflows also increased (S/ 3.5 billion), reflecting the capital injection from the Treasury in October and November (S/ 4.0 billion).

Due to Petroperu's liquidity problems and the impact of the review of the company's debt rating in March, April and July 2022, the National Government granted Petroperu a loan of S/ 750 million and cancellation documents for S/ 500 million in May, and also approved a capital contribution of S/ 4.0 billion and the guarantee of a loan from the Banco de la Nación of up to S/ 500 million in October.

A reduction in gross capital expenditure was recorded during the year, mainly related to the new Talara refinery project. At the end of 2022, the project showed a total physical progress of 98.6 percent. The commissioning of the refinery, which started in December 2022, is gradually being consolidated.

Electroperú recorded an economic deficit of S/ 0.2 billion, which contrasts with the surplus recorded in 2021 (S/ 0.3 billion), mainly explained by higher current expenditure. In particular, the higher level of other expenses corresponds to the higher transfer of profits to the Consolidated Reserves Fund-CRF (S/ 0.65 billion in 2022, compared to S/ 0.42 billion in 2021); the higher expenses for goods and services, due to higher purchases of energy and toll services, on its own account and on behalf of ProInversion, and higher tax payments on its own account due to the higher level of profits in 2021.

Similarly, other current income was lower due to a statistical effect, as in 2021 Electroperú received income from a favorable arbitration award (S/189 million). On the other hand, the increase in sales revenues is explained by higher collections, mainly from retail customers and distributors, due to a higher average rate (9 percent), as sales volumes decreased (-1 percent).

The **regional electricity companies** recorded a surplus of S/ 0.9 billion, lower than in 2021 (S/ 1.1 billion). The lower surplus is explained by higher expenditures for current expenses, in particular for

goods and services and payment of taxes, as well as for investments, which more than offset higher current income, both from sales and other income.

The increase in current expenses (S/ 1.0 billion) mainly reflects higher energy purchases and payments for toll services due to the higher average purchase price, while the increase in current income (S/ 0.8 billion) is explained by higher collections from end customers and sales to the regulated market due to a higher average rate level. It should be noted that higher capital income was also recorded due to transfers for the implementation of rural electrification projects.

Sedapal recorded a deficit of S/ 0.2 billion, which contrasts with a surplus of S/ 0.1 billion in 2021. This is mainly explained by a statistical effect due to the recording of a higher level of capital income in 2021 as a result of the transfer made by the national government to replenish the company's Investment Fund (S/ 0.2 billion), part of which was used during the health emergency in 2020 and for investment projects (S/ 0.13 billion).

Also contributing to the deficit, albeit to a lesser extent, were higher current expenditures on salaries, goods and services (water supply in tankers, maintenance and repair of networks), and tax payments. This was partially offset by the increase in current revenues (S/ 0.32 billion), mainly from sales, due to the adjustment of rates in July and August 2021 and May and August 2022, as well as the increase in other revenues, reflecting transfers from the national government for the distribution of water in tankers to the vulnerable population.

Capital expenditures increased (S/ 0.13 billion), mainly due to the higher execution of investment projects, and the increase in the amount paid for Investment Compensation for the Huascacocha, Taboada, La Chira, Provisur and Agua de Chillón concessions.

The **rest of the public companies** recorded a combined economic deficit of S/ 0.2 billion in 2022, less than in the previous year (S/ 0.3 billion). This improvement is mainly due to the decrease in the deficit result of the remaining FONAFE group (from - S/ 0.4 billion in 2021 to -S/ 0.3 billion in 2022), which is composed of the companies under the scope of FONAFE, excluding Electroperú, the regional electricity companies and Sedapal.

For its part, the group of municipal companies and decentralized public bodies recorded an economic surplus of S/ 0.1 billion, similar to that of 2021.

4. NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT

The **gross debt of the non-financial public sector** amounted to S/ 317.4 billion at the end of 2022, an amount equivalent to 33.8 percent of GDP. This ratio is 2.1 percentage points of GDP lower than at the end of 2021 and is explained by higher nominal GDP growth.

In nominal terms, the gross debt balance increased by S2.5 billion between 2021 and 2022 due to higher domestic debt, mainly as a result of the placement of government bonds. This effect was partly offset by the decrease in external debt, largely explained by the appreciation of the PEN against the US dollar, which offset the increase in disbursements of contingent and freely available credits from international organizations.

Table 55

	Million soles			% GDP		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
PUBLIC DEBT (I + II)	249,197	314,890	317,401	34.6	35.9	33.8
I. EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT	106,995	170,438	164,527	14.9	19.4	17.5
Loans	31,088	43,221	44,106	4.3	4.9	4.7
International organizations	22,144	34,378	35,292	3.1	3.9	3.8
Paris Club	4,271	3,656	4,411	0.6	0.4	0.5
International banks	4,673	5,187	4,403	0.6	0.6	0.5
Bonds	75,907	127,217	120,421	10.5	14.5	12.8
Global bonds	68,667	115,247	108,991	9.5	13.1	11.6
Non financial public enterprise bonds	7,240	11,970	11,430	1.0	1.4	1.2
II. DOMESTIC PUBLIC DEBT	142,202	144,452	152,874	19.7	16.5	16.3
1. Long-term 2/	129,725	134,632	142,457	18.0	15.4	15.2
Bank loans	1,180	1,295	1,132	0.2	0.1	0.1
Public Treasury bonds	128,545	133,337	141,325	17.8	15.2	15.1
<i>Public debt swap with Banco de la Nación</i>	295	295	295	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Sovereign bonds</i>	124,419	129,611	137,878	17.3	14.8	14.7
<i>Recognition bonds</i>	3,831	3,432	3,152	0.5	0.4	0.3
2. Short-term	12,476	9,819	10,417	1.7	1.1	1.1
Memo:						
Liabilities of Private-Public Partnerships 3/	2,490	2,088	1,292	0.3	0.2	0.1
FEPs 4/	-89	-138	2,161	0.0	0.0	0.2
External debt from COFIDE and Mivivienda Fund	10,544	11,240	11,471	1.5	1.3	1.2
Bond holdings	193,086	244,858	246,869	26.8	27.9	26.3
Residents	65,870	69,740	84,841	9.1	8.0	9.0
Non-residents	127,216	175,118	162,028	17.7	20.0	17.3
Sovereign bonds	124,419	129,611	137,878	17.3	14.8	14.7
Residents	60,430	66,242	81,753	8.4	7.6	8.7
Non-residents	63,989	63,368	56,125	8.9	7.2	6.0
Global bonds	68,667	115,247	108,991	9.5	13.1	11.6
Residents	5,440	3,498	3,088	0.8	0.4	0.3
Non-residents	63,227	111,749	105,903	8.8	12.8	11.3

1/ Includes national government debt, subnational governments (regional and local) and non-financial public companies.

2 / Includes recognized debt with FONAVI, Law 29625.

3 / Estimated. Nominal value of CRPAOs issued between May 2006 and March 2012, net of amortizations made.

Source: MEF, BCRP, Banco de la Nación, ONP, PetroPerú, Ministry of Transport and Communications, COFIDE and FMV.

4.1 EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

At the end of 2022, the **external debt** of the non-financial public sector amounted to S/164.5 billion, or 17.5 percent of GDP, 1.9 percentage points less than at the end of 2021.

During the year, US\$ 1,438 million in contingent and unrestricted loans were disbursed to the country, of which US\$ 1 billion was granted by international organizations (US\$ 500 million by the World Bank and US\$ 500 million by the Inter-American Development Bank). In addition, US\$ 438 million was disbursed in loans from the state-owned KfW Development Bank of Germany, a member of the Paris Club.

4.2 DOMESTIC DEBT

In addition, at the end of 2022, the **domestic debt** of the non-financial public sector, which amounted to S/ 152.9 billion, was equivalent to 16.3 percent of GDP, 0.2 percentage points lower than in December 2021.

In nominal terms, this component increased by S/ 8.4 billion between the end of 2021 and 2022, which is mainly explained by the placement of S/ 7,908 million of government bonds (reopenings), of which S/ 7,905 million correspond to bonds issued under the market maker program and S/ 3 million to the amortization of Agricultural Debt Bonds.

4.3 NET DEBT

The **net debt** of the non-financial public sector, defined as the difference between financial liabilities or total public debt and financial assets (total deposits in the financial system and other financial assets), increased from S/ 190.7 billion in 2021 to S/ 197.3 billion at the end of 2022. This debt level represents 21.0 percent of GDP, 0.8 percentage points less than in 2021.

In nominal terms, the increase in net debt (S/ 6.5 billion) is explained by annual borrowing (S/ 2.5 billion) and the use of financial assets (S/ 4.0 billion), especially public sector deposits (S/ 3.4 billion).

Table 56

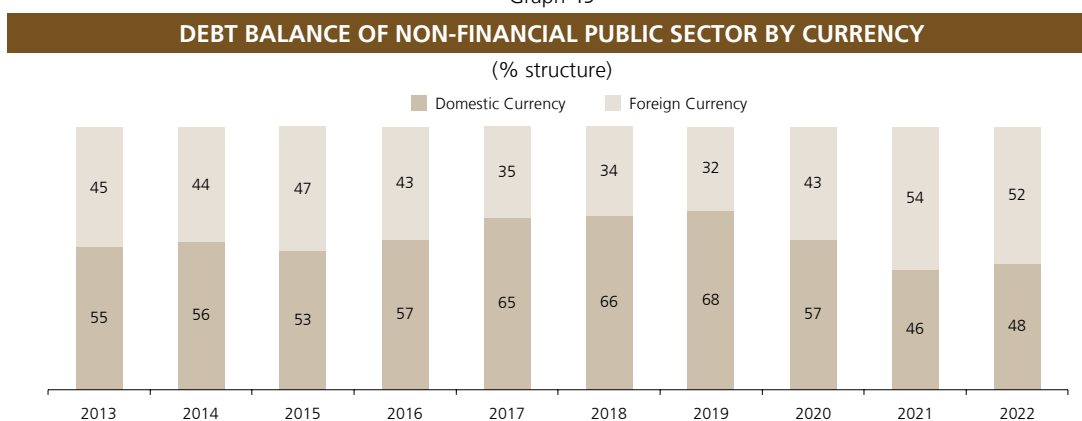
Years (December)	Million soles			% GDP		
	Assets	Liabilities	Debt net	Assets	Liabilities	Debt net
2013	90,041	105,087	15,046	16.4	19.2	2.7
2014	96,994	114,432	17,438	16.8	19.9	3.0
2015	109,033	142,241	33,208	17.8	23.2	5.4
2016	111,649	156,663	45,014	16.9	23.7	6.8
2017	107,407	173,976	66,569	15.3	24.7	9.5
2018	107,091	190,789	83,698	14.4	25.6	11.2
2019	105,998	206,301	100,303	13.7	26.6	12.9
2020	89,019	249,197	160,177	12.4	34.6	22.2
2021	124,168	314,890	190,722	14.2	35.9	21.8
2022	120,140	317,401	197,262	12.8	33.8	21.0

Source: MEF, BCRP, Banco de la Nación, Petroperú, ONP, EsHealth, ElectroPerú and FONAFE.

4.4 DEBT BY CURRENCY

The share of non-financial public sector debt denominated in foreign currency decreased from 54 to 52 percent of total debt between 2021 and 2022, mainly due to the appreciation of the sol against the US dollar. This reduction was recorded despite the disbursements of loans from international organizations and the Paris Club recorded during the year.

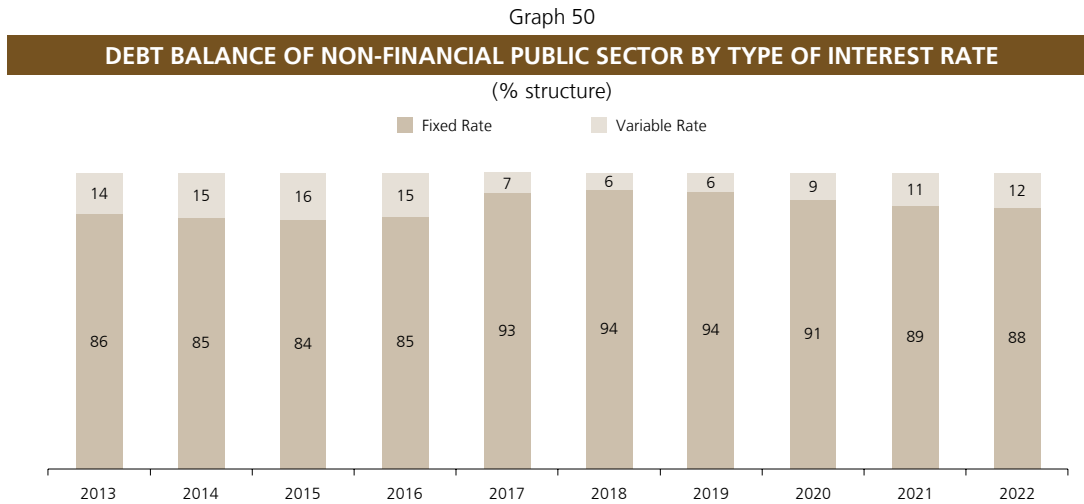
Graph 49



Source: MEF and BCRP.

4.5 DEBT BY TYPE OF INTEREST RATE

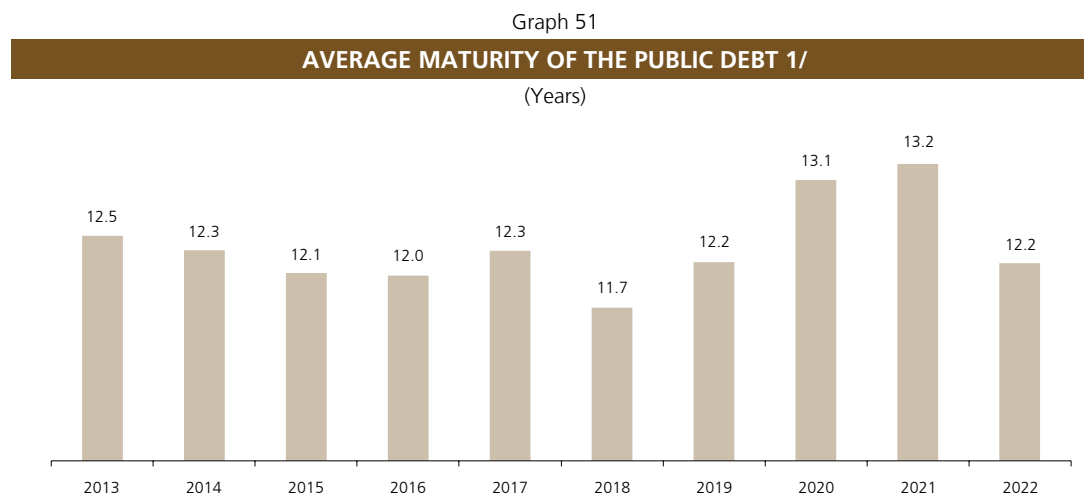
At the end of 2022, fixed-rate debt of the non-financial public sector accounted for 88 percent of total debt, a ratio 1 percentage point lower than in the previous year. This decrease is mainly due to higher debt owed to international organizations and the Paris Club.



Source: MEF and BCRP.

4.6 AVERAGE LIFE OF DEBT

The average maturity of total medium- and long-term public debt at end-2022 was 12.2 years, 1 year less than at end-2021. The average maturity of domestic public debt is 9.5 years (10.7 years in 2021), while the average maturity of external public debt is 14.2 years (15.1 years in 2021).



1 / Calculated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and refers to the debt of the financial and no financial public sector medium and long term.
Source: MEF.