

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Revenues

Page 1-2

### Expenditures

Page 2-3

### Public Debt Developments

Page 3

## General Overview

The **total fiscal balance** recorded a wide deficit of LL 4,640 billion in the first seven months of 2018 compared to a deficit of LL 1,302 billion during the same period of 2017. The deterioration in public finances was mainly the result of higher spending on (i) Personnel cost by LL 1,189 billion as an effect of the salary scale adjustment for public sector employees starting late 2017, (ii) transfers to Municipalities by LL 529 billion, (iii) interest payments by LL 506 billion, and (iv) transfers to EDL by LL 484 billion. In addition, revenues remained almost unchanged as they increased by only LL 152 billion and failed to counterbalance the hike in expenditures.

Moreover, the **primary balance** sharply dropped from a surplus of LL 2,928 billion in Jan-July 2017 to a surplus of LL 102 billion in Jan-July 2018. Consequently, **Gross Public Debt** expanded by 4.2 percent in July 2018 from end-2017.

**Table 1: Summary of Fiscal Performance**

(LL billion)	Jan-Jul 2017	Jan-Jul 2018	% Change 2018/2017
<b>Total Budget and Treasury Receipts</b>	<b>10,772</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Total Budget and Treasury Payments, of which</b>	<b>12,074</b>	<b>15,565</b>	<b>28.9%</b>
•Interest Payments	4,055	4,561	12.5%
•Concessional loans principal payment <sup>1</sup>	175	181	3.2%
•Primary Expenditures <sup>2</sup>	7,844	10,823	38.0%
<b>Total (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	<b>-1,302</b>	<b>-4,640</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Primary (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>-96.5%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance (MOF), Directorate General of Finance (DGF)

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes only Principal repayments of concessional loans earmarked for project financing

<sup>(2)</sup> Primary expenditures exclude debt related payments (Interest payments and Concessional loans principal repayment)

## Revenues

**Total revenues** reached LL 10,925 billion in the first seven months of 2018, reflecting an increase of LL 152 billion (1.4 percent) as the drop in both tax and non-tax revenues was counterbalanced by the increase in treasury receipts. It is worth mentioning that treasury receipts are transitory in nature and as such, variations in these collections are usually not reflective of economic activity.

**Tax revenues** amounted to LL 8,288 billion in Jan-July 2018, dropping by LL 79 billion (0.9 percent) from LL 8,367 billion in the same period of 2017, with a decrease in (i) taxes on income, profits and capital gains, (ii) taxes on property, and (iii) taxes on international trade.

**Income Tax on Profits** fell significantly by LL 756 billion (37.8 percent) to reach LL 1,246 billion, noting that the revenues collected in 2017 were inflated by the exceptional transfer of taxes on financial institutions' profits due to the Central Bank's 2016 financial engineering. However, the large increase of LL 441 billion in **Tax on Interest Income** was due to the implementation of a higher tax rate from 5 percent to 7 percent. **Income Tax on Capital Gains & Dividends** increased by LL 62 billion (24.3 percent) to reach LL 319 billion by the end of July 2018, given that the tax rate on the dividends paid by publicly-listed firms on the Beirut Stock Exchange (BSE) rose from 5

percent to 10 percent, in line with the historical dividend tax rate paid by firms not listed on the BSE.

In addition, **Real Estate Registration Fees** significantly dropped by LL 102 billion (19.5 percent), as property sales fell by 16.8 percent along with a drop of 20 percent<sup>1</sup> in the number of registered square meters.

**Taxes on international trade** reached LL 1,186 billion in Jan-July 2018, following a drop of LL 59 billion (4.7 percent) from the previous year, primarily due to the fall of LL 82 billion (10.0 percent) in excise taxes. In detail, tobacco excise declined by LL 54 billion (43.6 percent) accompanied by a fall in the value of tobacco-imported products by LL 52 billion (35.2 percent) compared to the prior year. In addition, cars excise fell by LL 28 billion (9.3 percent) caused by a drop in the value of imported cars by 7.5 percent.

However, **Domestic taxes on goods and services** increased by LL 235 billion (9.1 percent) to reach LL 2,812 billion in Jan-July 2018 associated with the surge of LL 229 billion (10.4 percent) in the **Value Added Tax** that increased from 10 percent to 11 percent, mainly affected by the rise in VAT at customs and VAT internal by 14.7 percent and 5.6 percent respectively.

**Non-tax revenues** decreased by LL 79 billion (4.3 percent) year-on-year to reach LL 1,757 billion in Jan-July 2018. This was triggered by the significant fall in **Income from public institutions and government properties** by LL 164 billion (13.9 percent), which included (i) a sharp drop in **Transfers from the Telecom Surplus** by LL 69 billion (8.7 percent), (ii) a decline of LL 68 billion (47.5 percent) in **Revenues from Port of Beirut**, and (iii) a fall in **Property Income (namely rent of Rafic Hariri International Airport)** by LL 36 billion (41.3 percent). It is worth mentioning that **Notary Fees** witnessed a sharp rise by LL 21 billion (96.9 percent) to reach LL 42 billion in Jan-July 2018, as rates doubled following the implementation of the new revenue measures<sup>2</sup> under Law n° 64/2017 published in the official gazette n° 50 dated 26/10/2017<sup>3</sup>.

**Treasury receipts** rose significantly by LL 310 billion (54.3 percent) to reach LL 880 billion in the first seven months of 2018, relative to LL 570 billion in the same period of last year<sup>4</sup>.

## Expenditures

**Total expenditures** rose by LL 3,490 billion (28.9 percent) to record LL 15,565 billion in Jan-July 2018, up from LL 12,074 billion during the comparable period in 2017 due to higher spending within all sub-components.

**Current primary expenditures**<sup>5</sup> sharply increased by LL 2,062 billion (32.1 percent) to record LL 8,493 billion, driven by **salaries, wages and social benefits** and **retirement and end of service compensations** that grew by LL 669 billion and LL 443 billion respectively. In addition, other sub-components have increased in Jan-July 2018, such as (i) **transfers to EDL** by LL 484 billion (50.9 percent) to record LL 1,434 billion, (ii) **other current expenditures (judgments & reconciliations, mission costs, other)** by LL 101 billion (127.9 percent) to reach LL 180 billion, (iii) **transfers to hospitals** by LL 64

<sup>1</sup> As per the registered data at both Orders of Engineers in Beirut and Tripoli.

<sup>2</sup> Such as bonds, undertakings, guarantees, and other obligations from LL 10,000 to LL 20,000, translated documents that the notary public approves on from LL 2,000 to LL 4,000, formal copy of documents and titles from LL 2,000 to LL 4,000, and notices, warnings, omissions, waivers and disclaimers from LL 10,000 to LL 20,000.

<sup>3</sup> Following the abrogation of the law no 45/2017 (published in the official gazette no 37 dated 21/08/2017) by the Constitutional Council.

<sup>4</sup> Largely driven by the one-off amount of LL 131 billion registered under "collected not due interest" during May 2018 and related to the debt replacement operation performed on May 17, 2018 between BDL and MoF. This accounting operation resulted in the registration of the same amount as well in the treasury expenditures, and therefore it does not affect the overall fiscal balance.

<sup>5</sup> Current primary expenditures represent current expenditures excluding interest payment and debt service.

billion (36.8 percent), as well as (iv) **contributions to non-public sectors** by LL 43 billion (24.9 percent) to reach LL 218 billion. In contrast, expenditures on **Medicaments** fell by LL 33 billion (27.1 percent) while **transfers to the Higher Council of Relief** were nil, down from LL21 billion in Jan-July 2017.

**Interest payments** piled up to LL 4,561 billion in the first seven months of 2018, as they increased by LL 506 billion (12.5 percent) from the same period of 2017, mainly driven by higher foreign interest payments by LL 381 billion (28.3 percent) to reach LL 1,727 billion and higher domestic interest payments by LL 125 billion (4.6 percent) to reach LL 2,835 billion.

**Capital expenditures** amounted to LL 874 billion following an increase of LL 208 billion when compared to the same period last year, primarily driven by a rise in **construction in progress** by LL 129 billion (25.6 percent), along with an increase in **maintenance** costs by LL 62 billion (78.3 percent) to hit LL 142 billion. However, expenditures related to **CDR** significantly fell by LL 142 billion (41.7 percent) to reach LL 199 billion in the period under review.

**Treasury expenditures** increased by LL 670 billion to reach LL 1,217 billion in Jan-July 2018. This expansion was mainly driven by a LL 529 billion increase in **transfers to municipalities** by the Ministry of Finance that reached LL 692 billion.

### **Public Debt**

---

**Gross public debt** rose to LL 124,975 billion, higher by LL 5,077 billion (4.2 percent) from its December 2017 level. Consequently, net debt grew by LL 5,015 billion (4.8 percent) to record LL 109,254 billion in July 2018, despite the modest increase of LL 62 billion in public sector deposits reaching LL 15,721 billion by the end of July. On the other hand, the public debt composition was affected by the debt replacement agreement conducted between the Ministry of Finance and Banque du Liban on 17 May 2018, whereby MoF issued a nominal amount of US\$ 5.5 billion in dollar-denominated Eurobonds with a market value of \$5.4 billion to BDL, while BDL redeemed the equivalent in Lebanese Lira (LL) Treasury bonds from its existing portfolio to MoF.

**Local currency debt** was cut down by LL 2,244 billion (3.0 percent), mainly due to a drop in both the Central bank and Commercial banks' debt holdings by LL 1,453 billion (4.1 percent) and LL 1,276 billion (4.6 percent), respectively. However, other local currency debt holdings increased by LL 485 billion (4.5 percent), with TBs held by Public Entities expanding by LL 569 billion (6.4 percent) to reach LL 9,510 billion.

However, the stock of **foreign currency debt** rose sharply by LL 7,321 billion (16.0 percent) to hit a record level of LL 53,142 billion, as a result of an increase in market issued Eurobonds by LL 7,219 billion (17.3 percent) to record LL 49,010 billion. Also, accrued Foreign currency-interest on Eurobonds increased by LL 327 billion (68.1 percent). Paris II Related debt was fully amortized down by LL86 billion in May 2018, while Bilateral, Multilateral, Foreign Private Sector Loans and Special T-bills in Foreign Currency dropped by LL 58 billion (1.9 percent) and LL 27 billion (81.8 percent), respectively.

## SECTION 1: REVENUE OUTCOME

**Table 2: Total Revenues**

(LL billion)	2017 Jan-Jul	2018 Jan-Jul	% Change 2018/2017
<b>Budget Revenues, of which</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>10,045</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Tax Revenues	8,367	8,288	-0.9%
Non-Tax Revenues	1,836	1,757	-4.3%
<b>Treasury Receipts</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>54.3%</b>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>10,772</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

Source: MOF, DGF

**Table 3: Tax Revenues**

(LL billion)	2017 Jan-Jul	2018 Jan-Jul	% Change 2018/2017
<b>Tax Revenues:</b>	<b>8,367</b>	<b>8,288</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
<b>Taxes on Income, Profits, &amp; Capital Gains, of which</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>
Income Tax on Profits	2002	1246	-37.8%
Income Tax on Wages and Salaries	573	652	13.7%
Income Tax on Capital Gains & Dividends	257	319	24.3%
Tax on Interest Income (7%)	523	964	84.3%
Penalties on Income Tax	43	32	-25.7%
<b>Taxes on Property, of which:</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>-17.2%</b>
Built Property Tax	219	210	-4.2%
Real Estate Registration Fees	524	422	-19.5%
<b>Domestic Taxes on Goods &amp; Services, of which:</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
Value Added Tax	2,200	2,430	10.4%
Other Taxes on Goods and Services, of which:	254	263	3.5%
<i>Private Car Registration Fees</i>	149	163	10.1%
<i>Passenger Departure Tax</i>	104	98	-6.1%
<b>Taxes on International Trade, of which:</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>
Customs	420	444	5.6%
Excises, of which:	825	742	-10.0%
<i>Gasoline Excise</i>	397	391	-1.4%
<i>Tobacco Excise</i>	124	70	-43.6%
<i>Cars Excise</i>	301	273	-9.3%
<b>Other Tax Revenues (namely fiscal stamp fees)</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>24.7%</b>

Source: MOF, DGF

**Table 4: Non-Tax Revenue**

(LL billion)	2017 Jan-Jul	2018 Jan-Jul	% Change 2018/2017
<b>Non-Tax Revenues</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>
<b>Income from Public Institutions and Government Properties, of which</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>-13.9%</b>
Income from Non-Financial Public Enterprises, of which:	1,034	905	-12.5%
<i>Revenues from Casino Du Liban</i>	69	77	12.5%
<i>Revenues from Port of Beirut</i>	143	75	-47.5%
<i>Budget Surplus of National Lottery</i>	21	21	-2.1%
<i>Transfer from the Telecom Surplus</i>	800	731	-8.7%
Transfer from Public Financial Institution (BDL)	61	60	-0.4%
Property Income (namely rent of Rafic Hariri International Airport)	87	51	-41.3%
Other Income from Public Institutions (interests)	4	5	18.5%
<b>Administrative Fees &amp; Charges, of which:</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
Administrative Fees, of which:	438	465	6.1%
<i>Notary Fees</i>	22	42	96.9%
<i>Passport Fees/ Public Security</i>	164	164	-
<i>Vehicle Control Fees</i>	200	205	2.5%
<i>Judicial Fees</i>	17	17	-3.0%
<i>Driving License Fees</i>	14	13	-3.2%
Administrative Charges	18	18	2.2%
Sales (Official Gazette and License Number)	2	2	-3.9%
Permit Fees (mostly work permit fees)	48	55	13.8%
Other Administrative Fees & Charges	9	18	106.4%
<b>Penalties &amp; Confiscations</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Other Non-Tax Revenues (mostly retirement deductibles)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>36.5%</b>

Source: MOF, DGF

## SECTION 2: EXPENDITURE OUTCOME

**Table 5: Expenditure by Economic Classification**

(LL billion)	2017 Jan-Jul	2018 Jan-Jul	% Change 2018/2017
<b>1. Current Expenditures</b>	<b>10,662</b>	<b>13,235</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
1.a Personnel Cost, of which	4,432	5,621	26.8%
Salaries, Wages and Related Items	2,919	3,589	22.9%
Retirement and End of Service Compensations, of which:	1,301	1,743	34.0%
Retirement	1,094	1,287	17.7%
End of Service	207	456	120.8%
Transfers to Public Institutions to Cover Salaries	212	289	36.4%
1.b Interest Payments 1/, of which:	4,055	4,561	12.5%
Domestic Interest Payments	2,709	2,835	4.6%
Foreign Interest Payments	1,346	1,727	28.3%
1.c Accounting Adjustments	0	0	-
1.d Foreign Debt Principal Repayment	175	181	3.2%
1.e Materials and Supplies, of which:	232	226	-2.7%
Nutrition	50	48	-5.7%
Fuel Oil	21	26	20.7%
Medicaments	120	87	-27.1%
1.f External Services	85	142	68.3%
1.g Various Transfers, of which:	1,346	2,009	49.3%
EDL 2/	950	1,434	50.9%
NSSF	0	0	-
Higher Council of Relief	21	0	-100.0%
Contributions to non-public sectors	174	218	24.9%
Transfers to Directorate General of Cereals and Beetroot 3/	15	17	12.2%
1.h Other Current, of which:	260	424	63.0%
Hospitals	174	238	36.8%
Others (judgments & reconciliations, mission costs, other)	79	180	127.9%
1.i Interest Subsidy	77	71	-8.0%
<b>2. Capital Expenditures</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>31.3%</b>
2.a Acquisitions of Land, Buildings, for the Construction of Roads, Ports, Airports, and Water Networks	2	30	-
2.b Equipment	36	39	7.5%
2.c Construction in Progress, of which:	506	635	25.6%
Displaced Fund	10	10	-
Council of the South	27	40	50.1%
CDR	341	199	-41.7%
Ministry of Public Work and Transport	54	47	-12.7%
Other of which:	69	85	23.2%
Higher Council of Relief	6	11	92.7%
2.d Maintenance	79	142	78.3%
2.e Other Expenditures Related to Fixed Capital Assets	42	29	-32.1%
<b>3. Budget Advances 4/</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<b>4. Customs Administration (exc. Salaries and Wages) 5/</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85.0%</b>
<b>5. Treasury Expenditures 6/</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>122.4%</b>
Municipalities	163	692	-
Guarantees	60	51	-14.3%
Deposits 7/	164	119	-27.6%
Other, of which:	160	355	121.8%
VAT Refund	109	131	20.5%
<b>6. Unclassified Expenditures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>7. Total Expenditures (Excluding CDR Foreign Financed)</b>	<b>12,074</b>	<b>15,565</b>	<b>28.9%</b>

Source: Statement of Account 36, Cashier Spending, Public Debt Department Figures, Fiscal Performance Gross Adjustment Figures

<sup>(1)</sup> For a detailed breakdown of interest payments, kindly refer to table 6.

<sup>(2)</sup> For a detailed breakdown of transfers to EDL, kindly refer to table 7. EDL has been reclassified to various transfers from "other treasury expenditures", following the reclassification of the 2009 Budget Proposal and in line with the Fiscal Performance.

<sup>(3)</sup> Transfers to Directorate General of Cereals and Beetroot include both administrative expenses and payments for wheat subsidy.

<sup>(4)</sup> Budget Advances were previously classified under "other". Given their growth, and in line with the Ministry of Finance's efforts to ensure transparency, they will be published in a separate line. They will be regularized at a later stage, and it is only after their regularization that they can be classified according to their economic nature in the budget system.

<sup>(5)</sup> Customs administrations include payments - excluding salaries and wages - made to customs and paid from customs cashiers. They can only be classified after Customs submit the supporting documents to the Directorate General of Finance.

<sup>(6)</sup> Starting December 2011, the Treasury expenditures section in the monthly, quarterly and yearly reports and its corresponding figures differ from the eponym section appearing in the Fiscal performance reports published by the Ministry of Finance because of the reclassification affecting certain payments from guarantees and treasury advances accounts which are manually reclassified in their budgetary economic classification articles.

<sup>(7)</sup> Deposit payments are payments made by the treasury to public administrations, institutions, municipalities, and funds, from revenues it has collected on their behalf.

**Table 6: Details of Debt Service Transactions<sup>1</sup>**

(LL billion)	2017 Jan-Jul	2018 Jan-Jul	% Change 2018/2017
<b>Interest Payments</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
Local Currency Debt	2,709	2,835	4.6%
Foreign Currency Debt, of which:	1,346	1,727	28.3%
Eurobond Coupon Interest*	1,289	1,665	29.2%
Special bond Coupon Interest*	1	1	-46.9%
Concessional Loans Interest Payments	56	61	9.4%
<b>Foreign Debt Principal Repayment</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

Source: MOF, DGF

<sup>(1)</sup> Please note that the classification of debt service expenditures is now broken into two separate categories as follows: Interest Payments (as per GFS classification) and repayment of principal on concessional loans earmarked for project financing.

\* Includes general expenses related to the transaction

**Table 7: Transfers to EDL**

(LL billion)	2017 Jan-Jul	2018 Jan-Jul	% Change 2018/2017
<b>EDL of which:</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>50.9%</b>
Debt Service	9	8	-13.8%
Reimbursement for purchase of Natural Gas, Fuel & Gas Oil	941	1,407	49.5%
Transfer Electricity Syria	-	19	-

Source: MOF, DGF

<sup>(1)</sup> Prior to 2005, transfers to EDL were recorded under the line item "treasury expenditures", because they were paid through treasury advances based on decrees issued by the Council of Ministers. Starting 2005, transfers to EDL were included in the yearly budget as an allocation classified as a loan. In 2009, the said budget item was reclassified to become a subsidy to the electricity company rather than a treasury. In the fiscal performance, transfers to cover EDL's gas and fuel oil costs remained classified under "treasury expenditures" until August 2010 when it was reclassified under "budget expenditures". This reclassification, however, was not reflected in the 2010 PFM issues to avoid a disruption in the series and in order to keep the figures published in the PFM throughout 2010 consistent and comparable. Since January 2011, EDL transfers have been reclassified under "budget expenditures".

## SECTION 3: PUBLIC DEBT

**Table 8: Public Debt Outstanding by Holder as of End-July 2018**

(LL billion)	Dec-16	Dec-17	Jul-18	% Change Jul 18 – Dec 17
<b>Gross Public Debt</b>	<b>112,910</b>	<b>119,898</b>	<b>124,975</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Local Currency Debt</b>	<b>70,528</b>	<b>74,077</b>	<b>71,833</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>
* <i>Accrued Interest Included in Debt</i>	1,098	1,159	1,100	-5.1%
a. Central Bank	30,150	35,580	34,127	-4.1%
b. Commercial Banks (Including REPOs) 1/	29,581	27,756	26,480	-4.6%
c. Other Local Currency Debt (T-bills), of which:	10,797	10,741	11,226	4.5%
<i>Public Entities</i>	8,718	8,941	9,510	6.4%
<i>Contractor bonds 2/</i>	139	166	166	0.0%
<b>Foreign Currency Debt 3/</b>	<b>42,382</b>	<b>45,821</b>	<b>53,142</b>	<b>16.0%</b>
a. Bilateral, Multilateral and Foreign Private Sector Loans	2,506	2,979	2,921	-1.9%
b. Paris II Related Debt (Eurobonds and Loans) 4/	631	86	0	-100.0%
c. Paris III Related Debt (Eurobonds and Loans) 5/	660	452	398	-12.0%
d. Market-Issued Eurobonds	38,063	41,791	49,010	17.3%
e. Accrued Interest on Eurobonds	458	480	807	68.1%
f. Special T-bills in Foreign Currency 6/	63	33	6	-81.8%
<b>Public Sector Deposits</b>	<b>14,586</b>	<b>15,659</b>	<b>15,721</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>Net Debt 7/</b>	<b>98,324</b>	<b>104,239</b>	<b>109,254</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>Gross Market Debt 8/</b>	<b>70,303</b>	<b>71,944</b>	<b>78,113</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
<b>% of Total Debt</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

Source: MOF, DGF

<sup>(1)</sup> Since August 2017 REPOs are removed from central bank and added to commercial banks.

<sup>(2)</sup> Contractor bonds issued in LBP. Contractor bonds issued in USD are listed under "Special T-bills in foreign currency".

<sup>(3)</sup> Figures for Dec 16- Dec 17 may differ from previously published data due to updated information regarding bilateral and multilateral loans in the DMFAS system.

<sup>(4)</sup> Paris II related debt (Eurobonds and Loans) including a Eurobond originally issued at USD 1,870 billion to BDL in the context of the Paris II conference.

<sup>(5)</sup> Eurobonds Issued to Malaysia as part of its Paris III contribution, IBRD loan, UAE loan, the first tranche of the French loan received in February 2008 and the second tranche received in October 2012.

<sup>(6)</sup> Special TBs in foreign currency (expropriation and contractor bonds).

<sup>(7)</sup> Net Debt is obtained by subtracting Public Sector Deposits from Gross Public Debt.

<sup>(8)</sup> Gross market debt equals gross debt less the portfolios of the BDL, NSSF, bilateral and multilateral loans, Paris II and Paris III related debt.

