

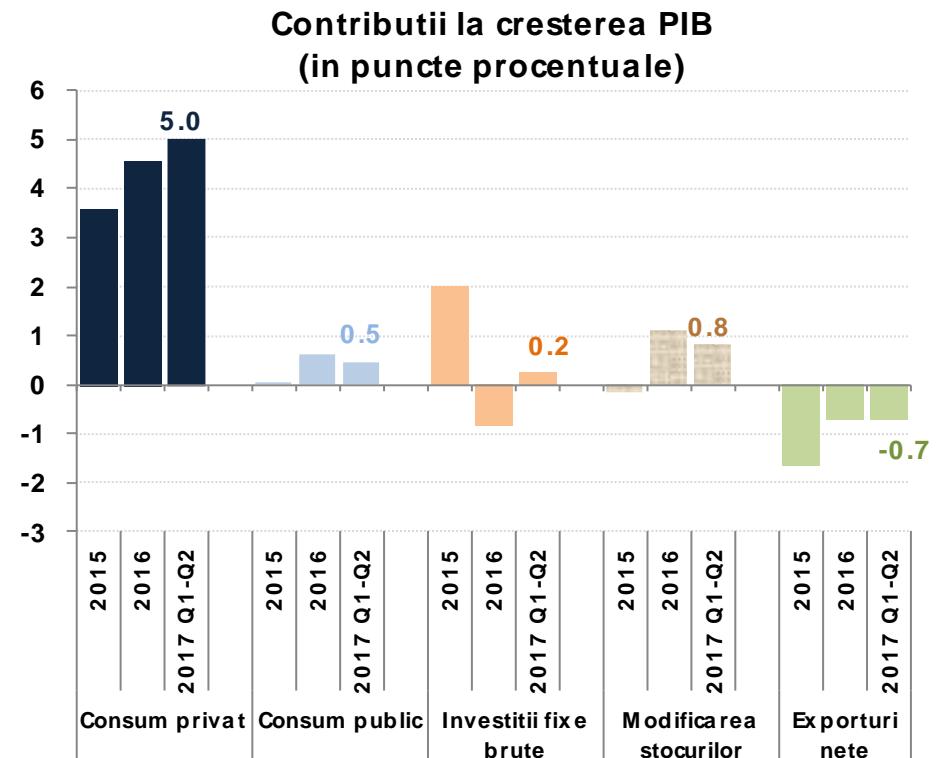
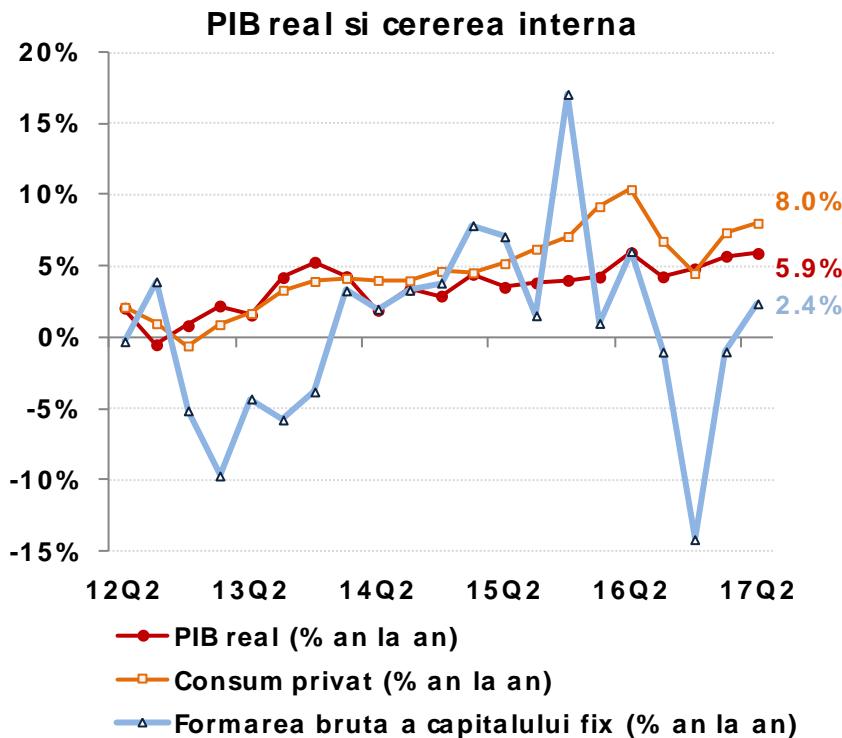
**ROMANIA**

**Aspecte privind sustenabilitatea  
cresterii economice si situatia  
finantelor publice**

**Ionut Dumitru**  
**Președinte Consiliul Fiscal**

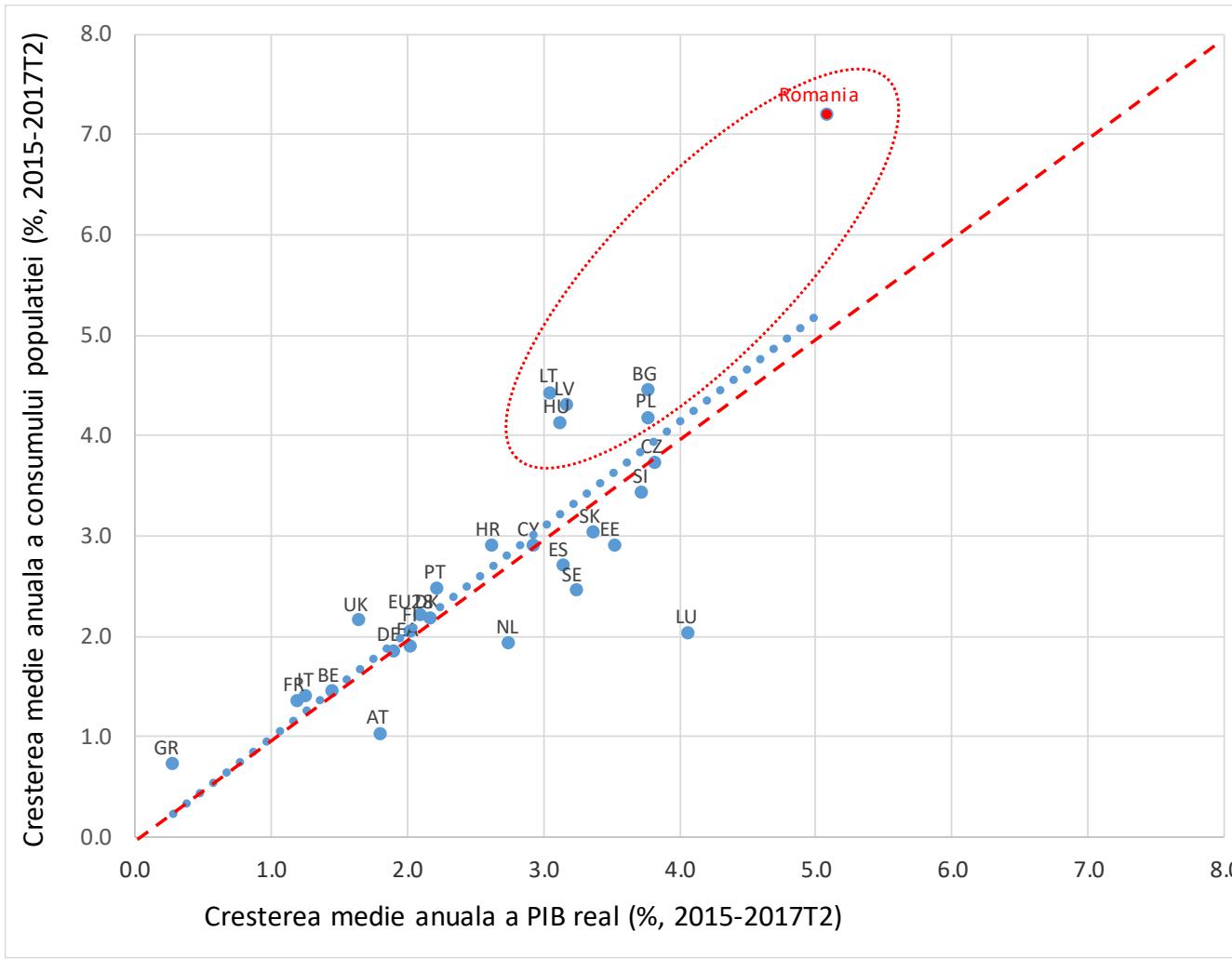
Octombrie 2017

# Consumul privat este motorul principal al cresterii economice



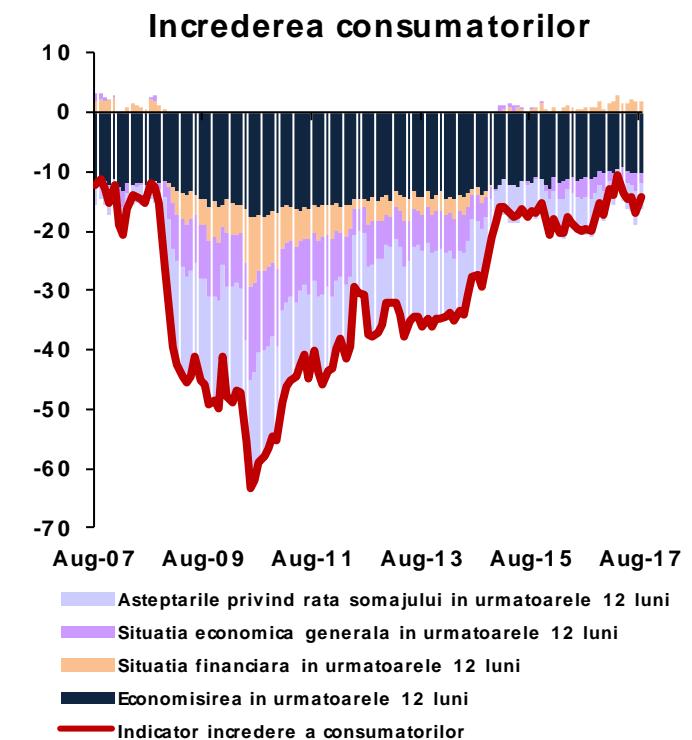
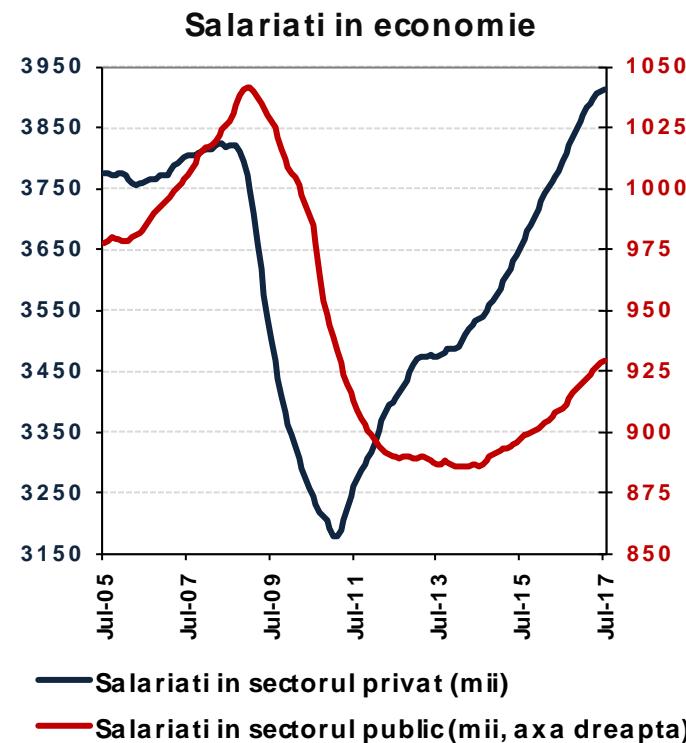
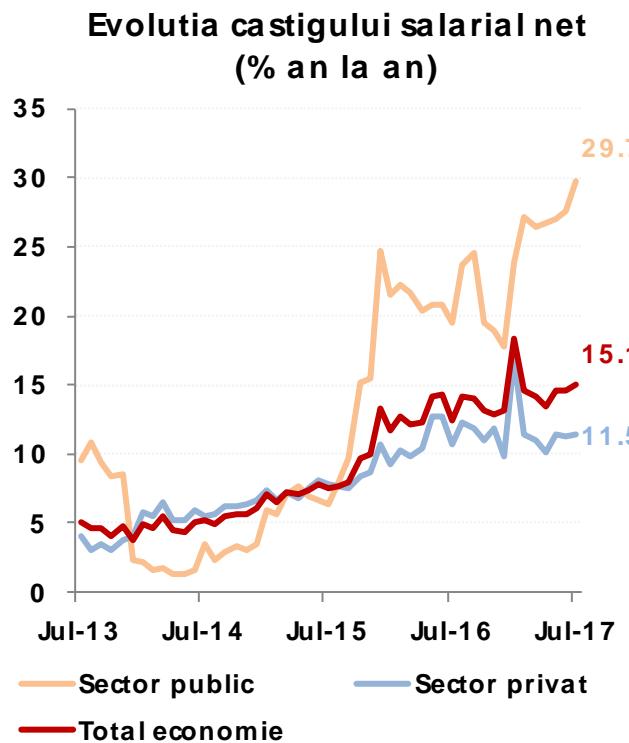
Sursa: Institutul National de Statistica

# Consumul vs cresterea economica in tarile UE



Sursa: Eurostat

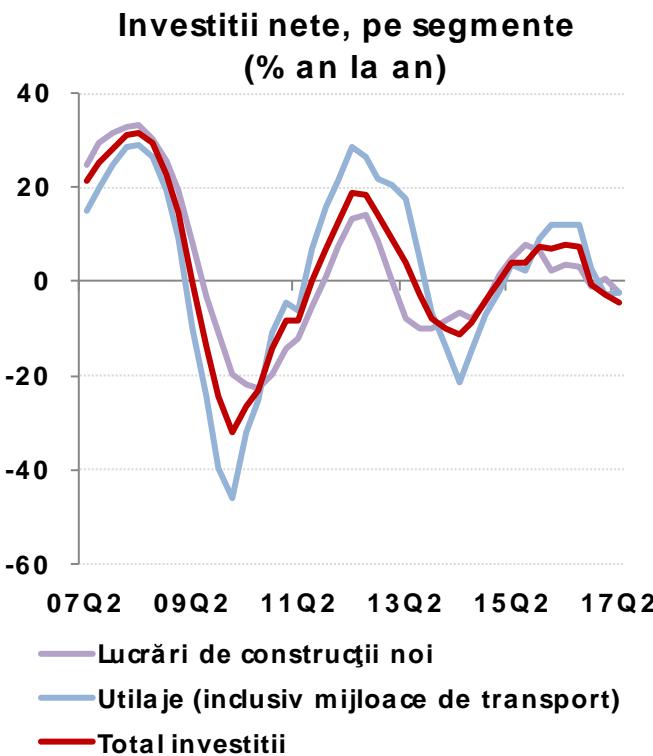
# Avansul foarte rapid al venitului disponibil sustine cresterea consumului



Nota: salariile si numarul salariatilor provin din sondajul lunar la nivelul sectorului public si companiilor private cu cel putin 4 salariați

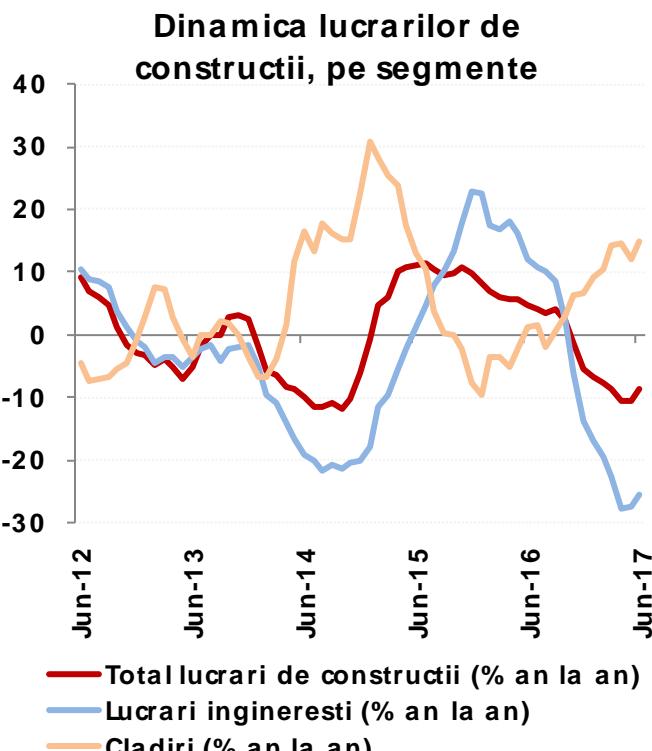
Sursa: Institutul National de Statistica, Eurostat

# Evolutia inca slabă a investițiilor

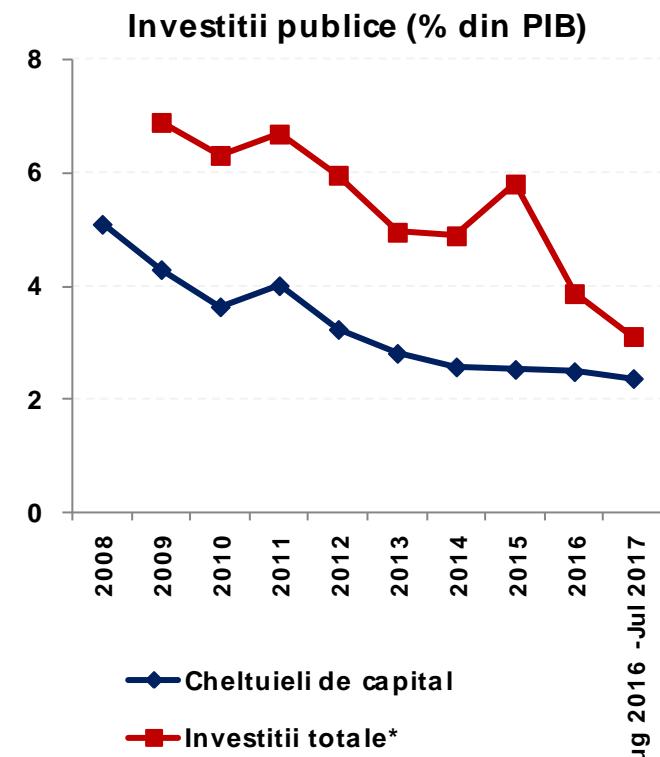


Nota: medii mobile pe 4 trimestre

Sursa: Institutul National de Statistica, Eurostat



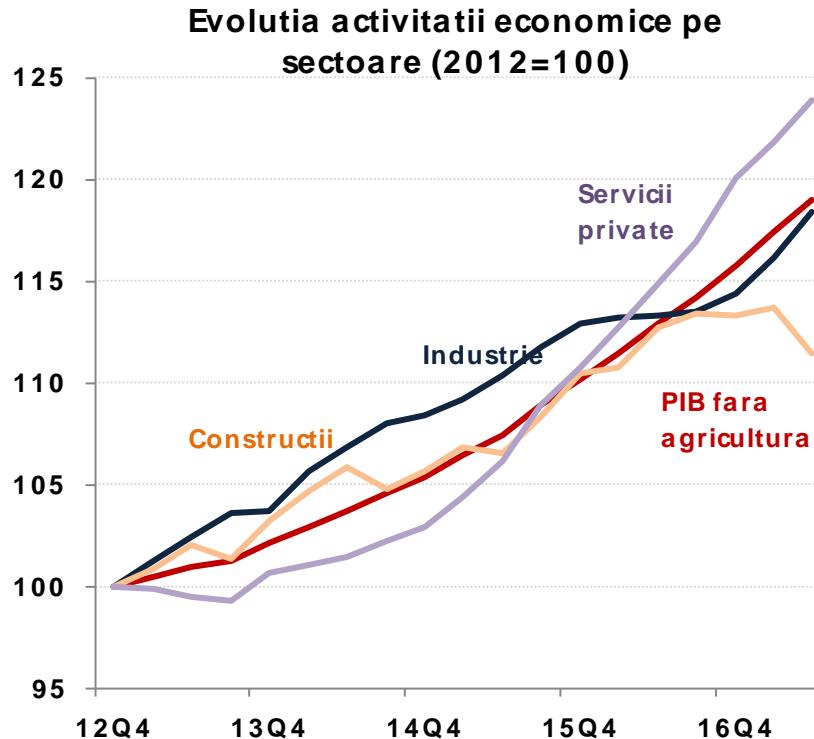
Nota: medii mobile pe 6 luni



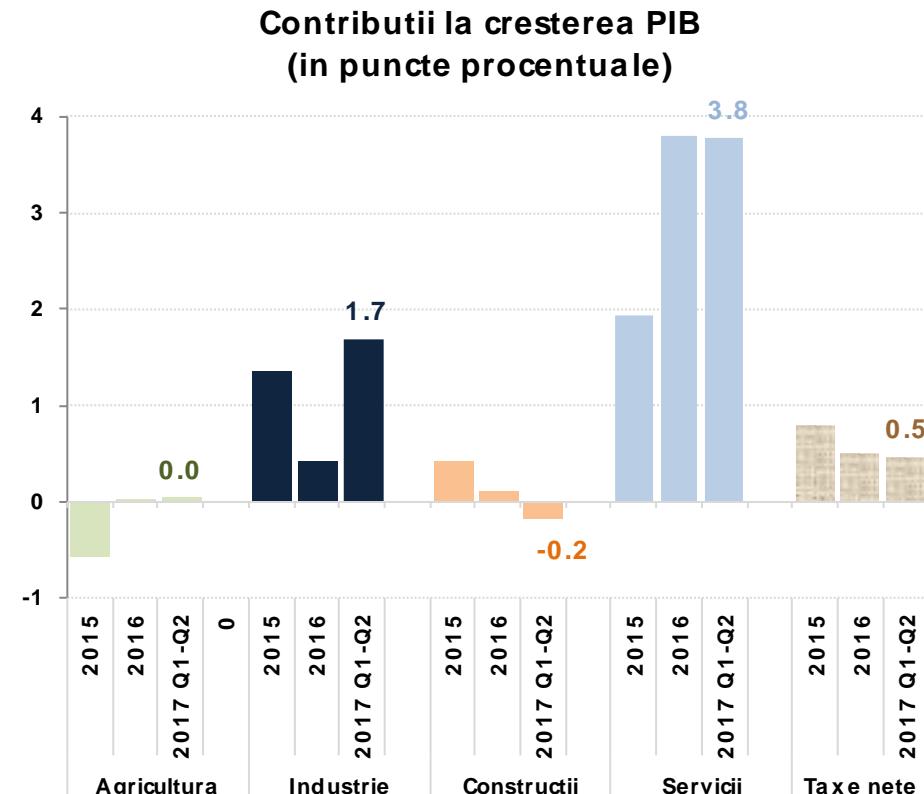
Nota: investitiile totale le includ pe cele finantate din fonduri interne si fonduri de la UE; cheltuielile de capital reprezinta o categorie a investitiilor totale

# Performanta buna pentru majoritatea sectoarelor economice

- Sectorul serviciilor ar trebui sa ramana principalul motor al cresterii PIB. Performanta industriei s-a imbunatatit insa substantial in 2017 si aceasta ar trebui sa continue pe un trend ascendent. Constructiile au avut o performanta slaba in semestrul I.

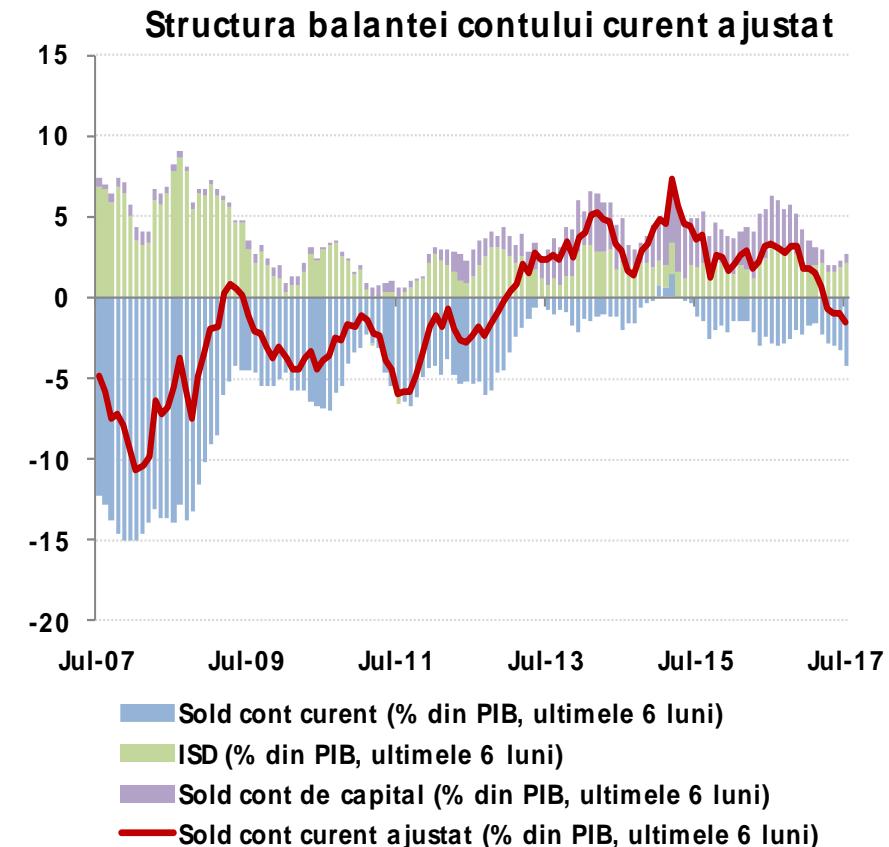
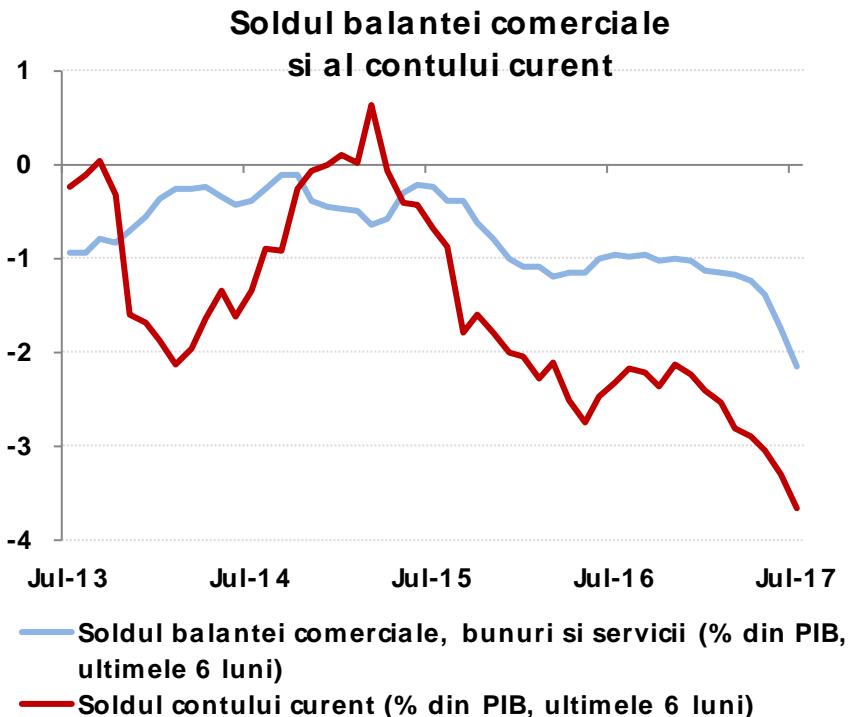


Nota: medii mobile pe 4 trimestre; ultima observatie se refera la T2 2017



Sursa: Institutul National de Statistica, Eurostat, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

# Crestere rapida a deficitului de cont curent

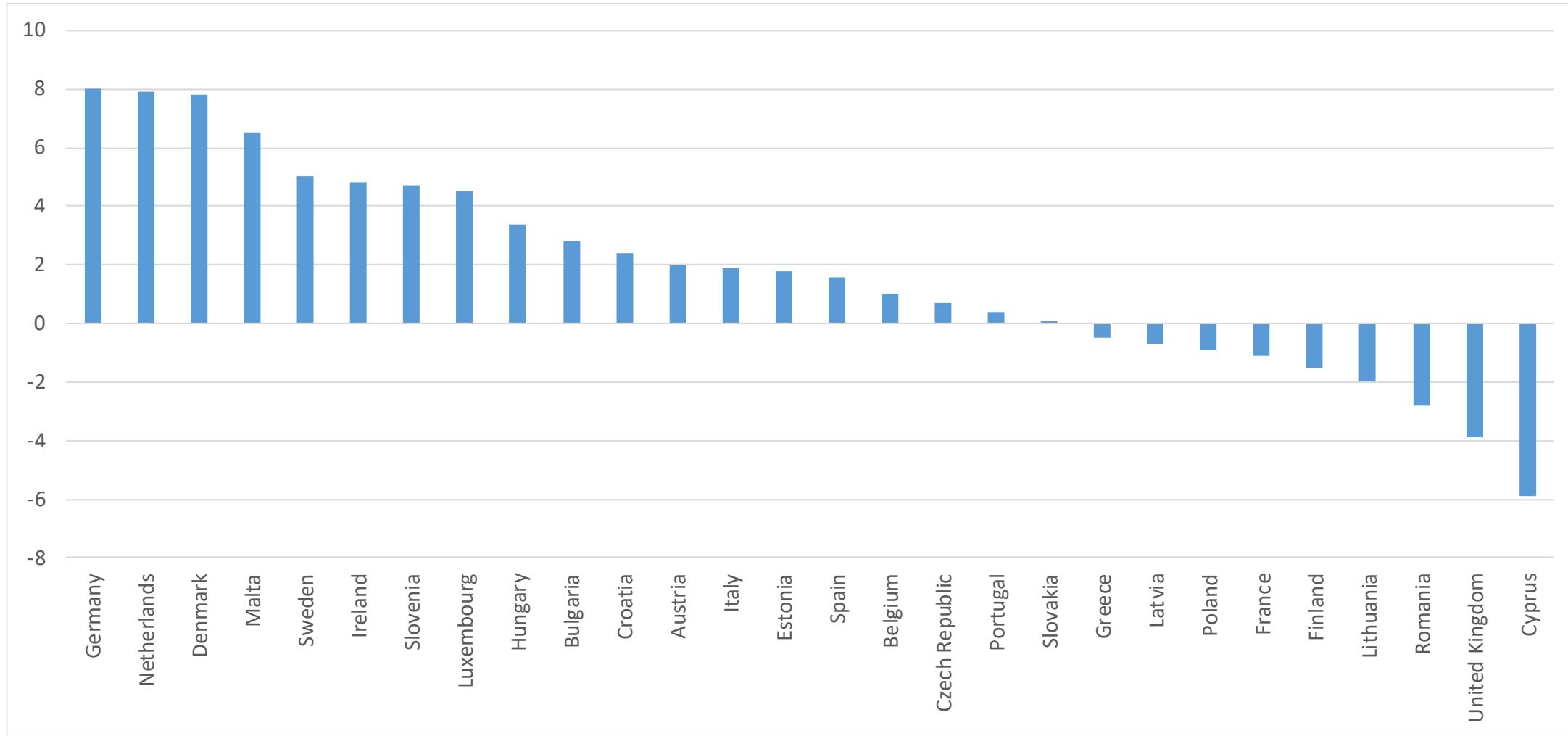


Nota: dinamici de volum, medii mobile pe 4 trimestre

Sursa: Eurostat, BNR

Cont curent ajustat=Cont curent+cont de capital+ISD nete

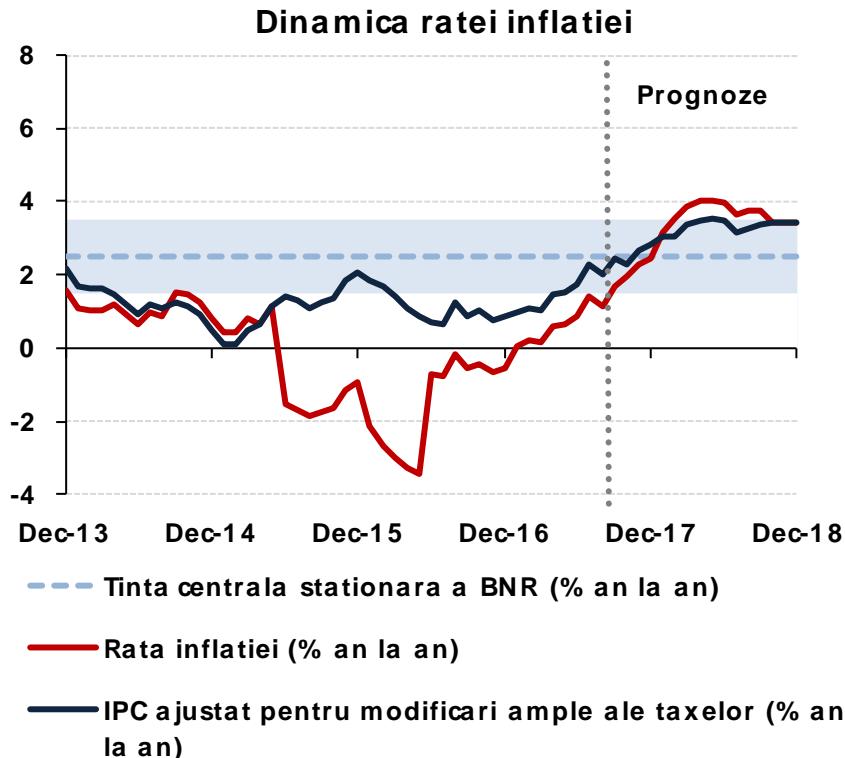
# Majoritatea tarilor UE au surplus de cont curent



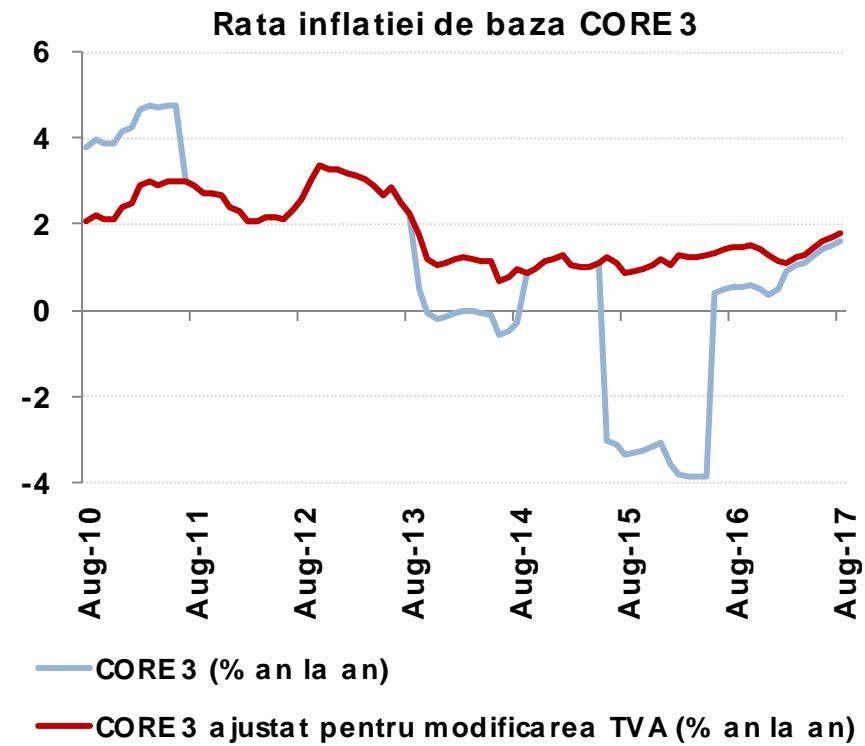
Sursa: Ameco, estimari ale Comisiei Europene pentru 2017

# Trend ascendent al ratei inflatiei

- Rata anuala a inflatiei a revenit in teritoriul pozitiv la inceputul lui 2017, ajungand la 1,2% an-la-an in luna august.
- Tendinta de crestere ar trebui sa continue in perioada urmatoare, rata anuala a inflatiei depasind probabil 3.5% in T1 2018. Majorarea va fi sustinuta de accentuarea presiunilor inflationiste de baza (cele generate de cererea agregata), de majorarea accizei la carburanti si de disparitia efectului de baza statistica favorabila generat de reducerea taxelor in T1 2017.



Nota: Dinamica IPC este ajustata pentru modificarile cotei TVA, cele ale accizei speciale la combustibili si modificarea taxei radio-TV

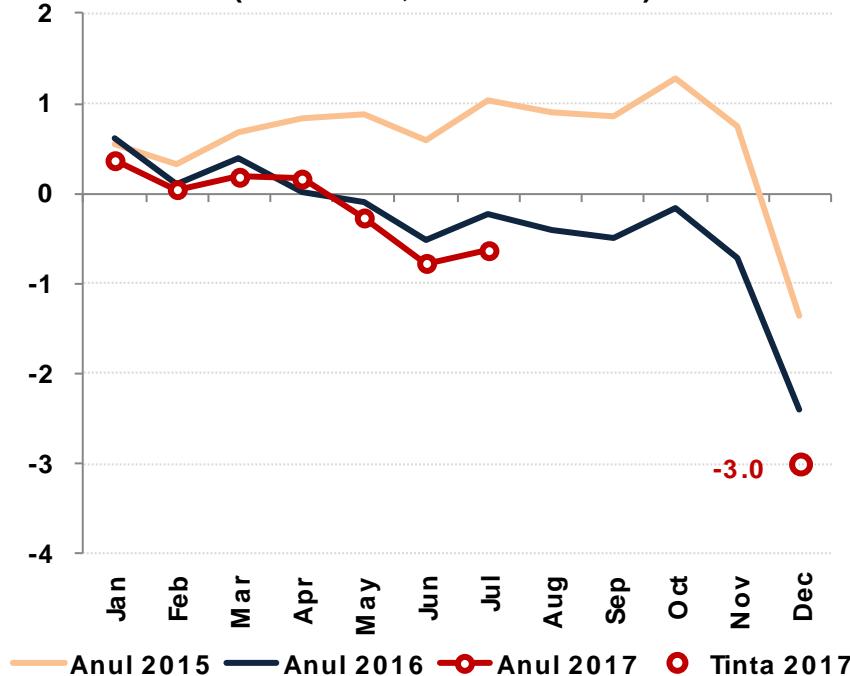


CORE 3 = IPC exluzand preturile administrate, preturile volatile ale alimentelor si combustibililor si preturile la alcool si tutun

# Presiuni de largire a deficitului bugetar

	Effective Jan-Aug (% yoy)	Initial plan 2017 (% yoy)	Amended plan 2017 (% yoy)
<b>Total revenues</b>	8.9	13.9	14.6
<b>1.Core revenues (A+B)</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>
A. Taxes, of which:			
- corporate tax	0.6	4.7	2.6
- personal income tax	-5.3	7.7	-3.9
- VAT	10.4	8.5	8.6
- excises	-1.7	4.8	2.3
B. Social contributions	16.6	13.8	16.5
2. Other revenues, of which	36.9	61.8	73.1
- non-fiscal revenues	14.0	6.1	24.7
- funds received from EU	175.9	224.5	218.4
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>
<b>1.Core expenses</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>
- Goods and services	4.1	-0.7	-4.5
- Expenses with employees	21.4	12.0	20.8
- Social benefits	11.3	8.1	12.1
- Capital expenses	-18.7	32.7	6.1
- Interest expenses	-5.9	1.8	6.7
2. Other expenses	17.4	52.0	52.3
- EU funds related spending	34.2	142.0	126.9
<b>Public budget balance</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35.3</b>
<b>Memo</b>			
Total public investments	-29.5	33.5	-2.6
Revenues excluding EU funds	6.0	7.2	8.2
Expenses excluding EU funded programs	10.0	9.5	11.2

Soldul cumulat al bugetului public  
(% din PIB, definitie cash)

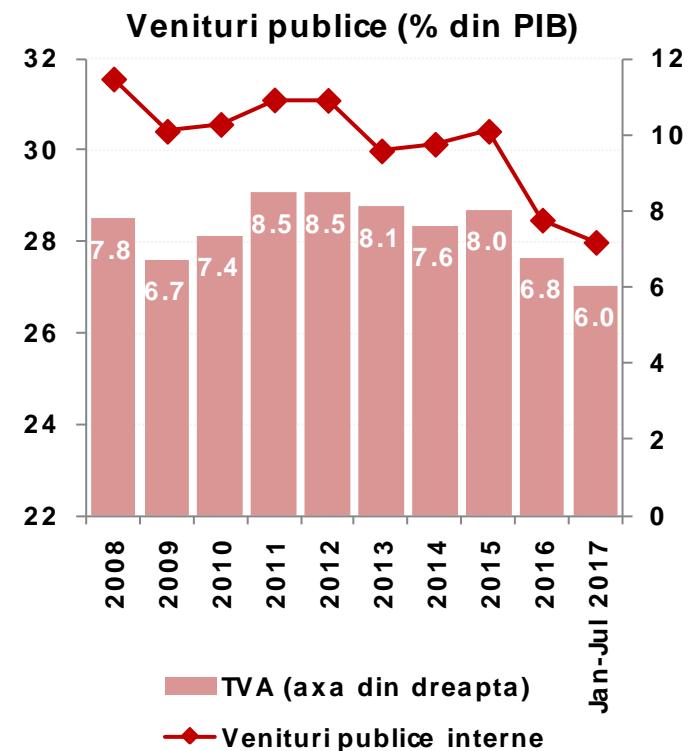
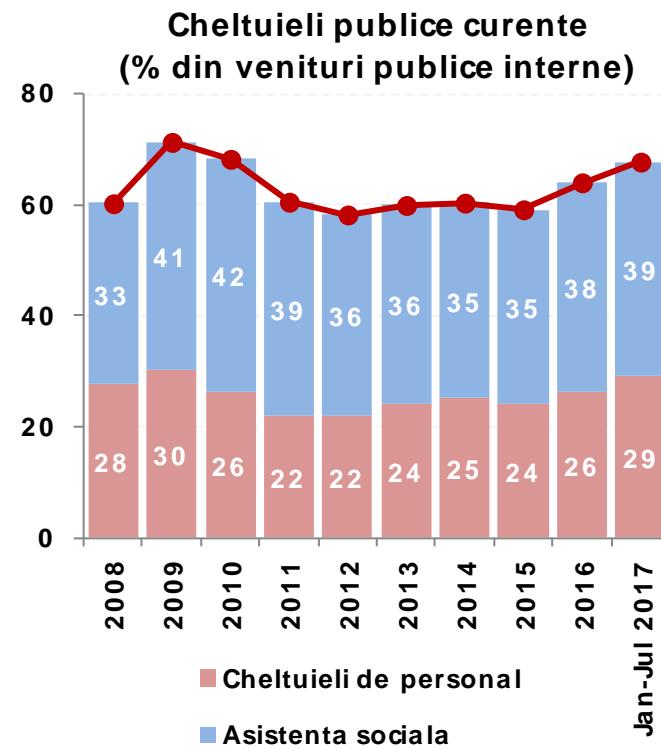
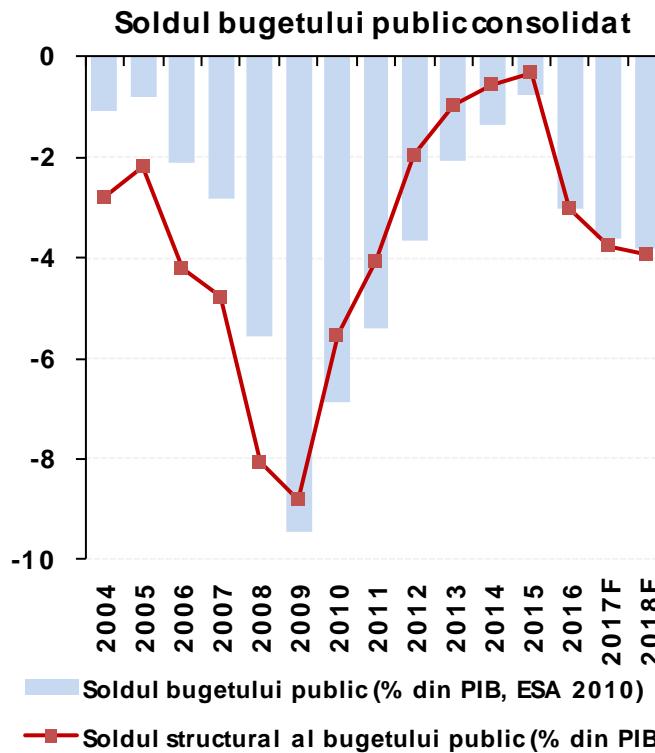


- Crestere substantiaala a cheltuielilor cu salariile si transferurile sociale, peste tinta stabilita la inceputul anului
- Veniturile publice colectate din economia interna au fost sub plan in primele sapte luni datorita in principal scaderii incasarilor din TVA
- Deficitul s-a mentinut la un nivel scazut in primele 7 luni datorita reducerii drastice a investitiilor

Sursa: Ministerul Finantelor Publice, Raiffeisen RESEARCH

# Vulnerabilitati structurale ale bugetului public

- Crestere ampla a cheltuielilor cu salariile din sectorul public si a celor cu asistenta sociala (pensi)ii)
- Scadere a veniturilor publice, ca pondere in PIB, datorita multiplelor reduceri de taxe (si in special a cotei de TVA) si ineficientei in colectare
- In ultimii ani, cresterea deficitului public a fost limitata de reducerea investiilor insa aceasta strategie nu poate fi folosita in mod perpetuu

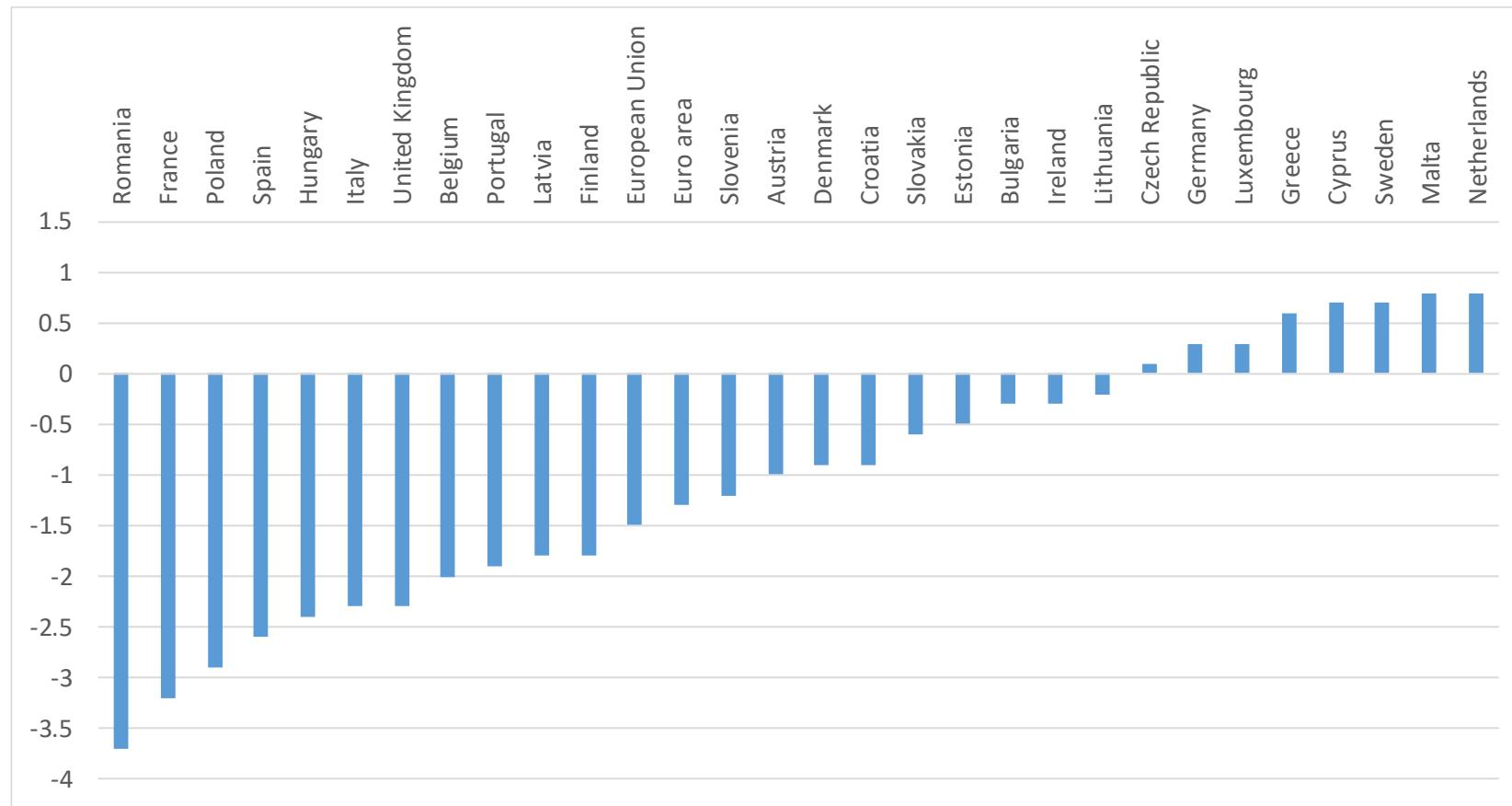


Nota: Venituri publice totale = Venituri din surse interne + Venituri din fonduri UE

Sursa: Ministerul Finantelor Publice, Comisia Europeană

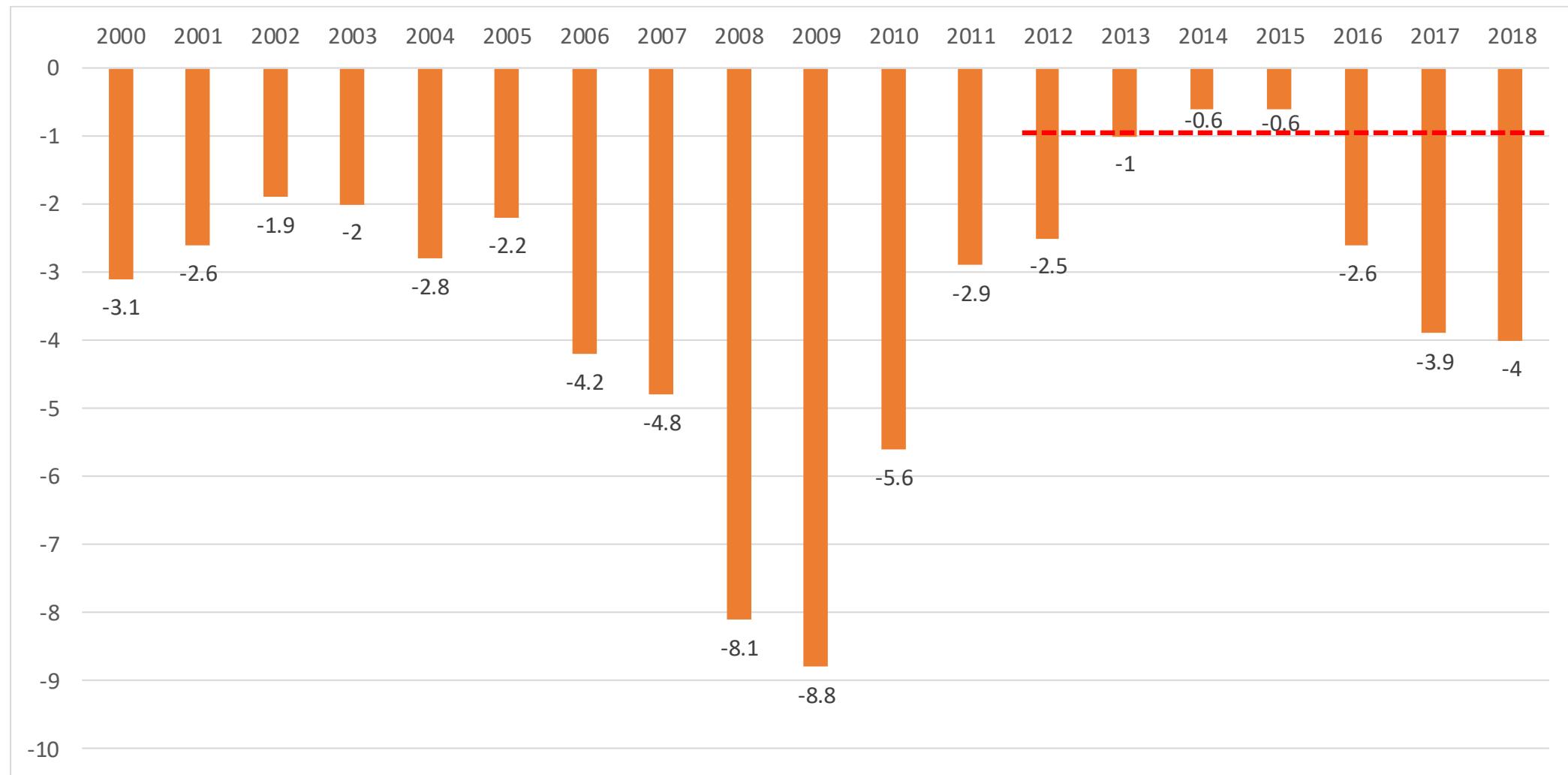
# Deficit bugetar foarte mare la scară europeană

Deficit bugetar (% din PIB, proiecție pentru 2018)



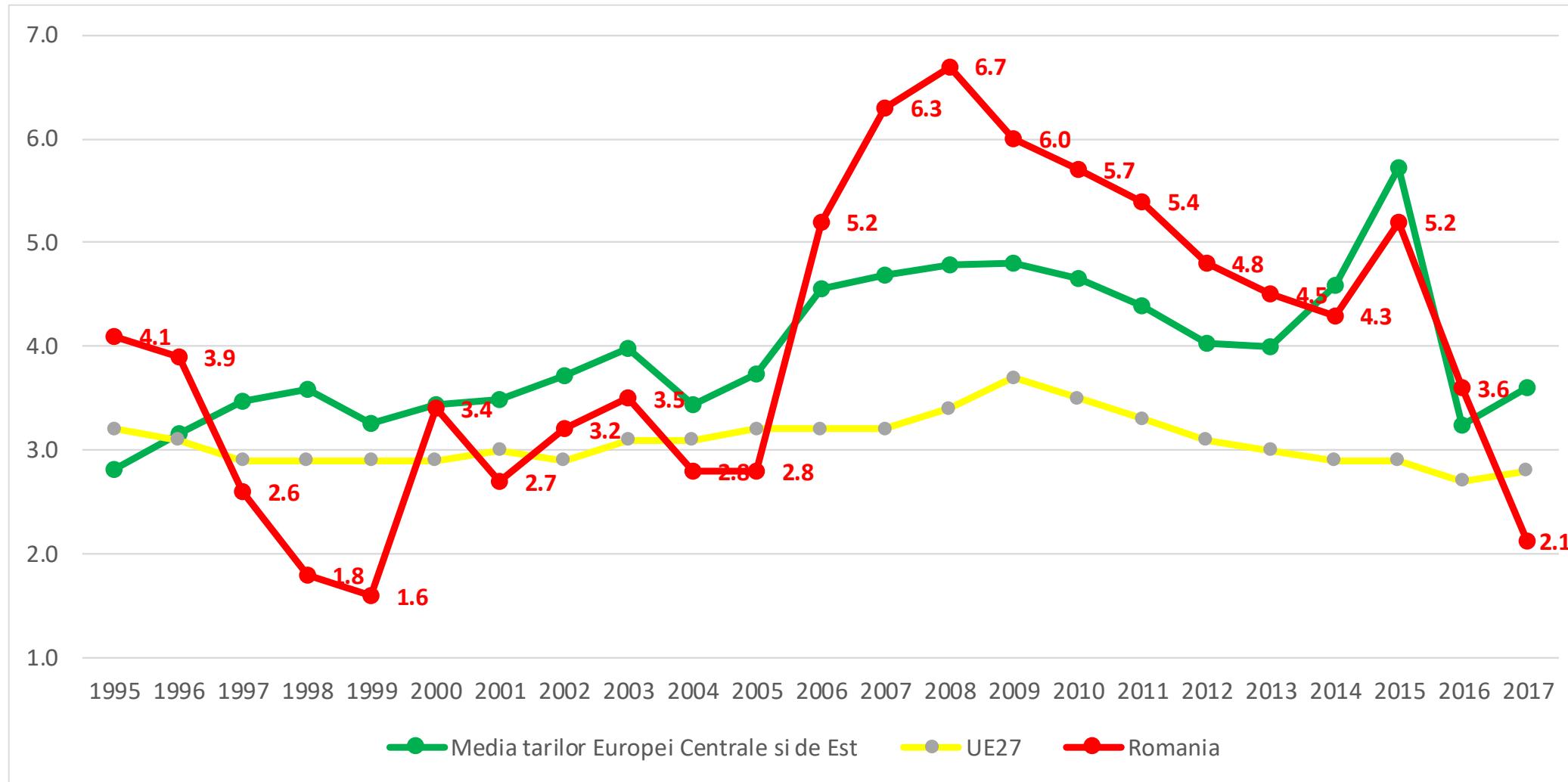
Sursa: Comisia Europeană

# Deviatie majoră de la obiectivul pe termen mediu (MTO)



Sursa: AMECO

# Investitiile publice au scazut masiv in ultimii ani (% din PIB)



Sursa: AMECO, Datele pentru 2017 in cazul Romaniei presupun mentinerea ratei de crestere anuale aferente perioadei Ian-lulie 2017 pe intreg anul 2017