

Central Government Budget Forecast 2007:4

Summary

Economic developments are very favourable for central government finances. The budget balance and central government net lending are being boosted from several quarters. Very weak growth in expenditure, combined with stable growth in revenue, will result in record-high surpluses and margins in the coming years. Surpluses totalling almost SEK 550 billion are anticipated during the period 2007-11. This largely applies even if non-recurring effects are excluded. The surplus this year is estimated to be SEK 105 billion, which is SEK 12 billion more than in our previous forecast. This upward revision is due equally to lower expenditure and higher revenue. Central government net lending is approaching 2 per cent of GDP this year already. The surpluses mean that central government debt will decrease during the period, falling markedly as a proportion of GDP from 36% this year to 17% at the end of 2011. It has not been that low since the early 1970s. The margin to the expenditure ceiling is enough to cover normal uncertainty in the forecast in all years. The forecast assumes that economic activity will remain stable. However, a more sudden and severe downturn than anticipated would lead to smaller surpluses and margins in central government finances as a result of both lower revenue and increased pressure on expenditure.

Table 1. Summary 2006-11

SEK billion

	Outcome 2006	CGB 2007	Budget Bill 2007	Forecast					Diff. to BF 2007:3				Diff to. Budget Bill			
				2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total expenditure	791.9	790.6	773.6	763.9	769.7	768.5	785.7	792.9	-6.4	-22.6	-19.4	-19.8	-9.7	-11.4	-7.9	-8.1
Expenditure areas, excl. interest payments	716.1	732.8	730.4	721.9	716.8	720.7	739.6	753.3	4.8	-20.0	-16.6	-15.9	-8.5	-10.1	-9.2	-9.3
Interest on central government debt	49.5	43.2	42.1	43.6	40.8	36.5	36.2	31.9	1.3	-1.9	-3.9	-4.5	1.5	0.0	1.3	1.6
Cash correction	-1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Net lending by National Debt Office	27.5	14.6	1.8	-1.6	11.2	9.8	9.4	6.9	-12.9	-0.8	1.1	0.6	-3.4	-1.5	0.0	-0.5
Total revenue	810.3	853.8	908.1	868.4	847.1	864.1	900.2	946.6	6.1	4.9	-5.3	-15.3	-39.7	-24.5	-28.5	-40.7
<i>of which incomes of sell-offs of state property</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-32.0</i>	<i>-50.0</i>	<i>-50.0</i>	<i>-50.0</i>
Budget balance	18.4	63.2	134.5	104.6	77.4	95.7	114.5	153.7	12.5	27.5	14.1	4.5	-29.9	-13.1	-20.6	-32.6
Old age pension system outside the central government budget	179.1	189.4	188.2	188.6	202.7	221.8	242.6	263.1	0.0	0.2	3.8	4.6	0.4	1.6	3.3	7.3
Expenditure subject to expenditure ceiling	895.2	922.2	918.6	910.5	919.5	<i>942.6</i>	<i>982.1</i>	<i>1016.4</i>	4.8	-19.8	-12.8	-11.3	-8.1	-8.4	-5.9	-2.0
Expenditure ceiling	907.0	938.0	938.0	938.0	957.0	<i>989.0</i>	<i>1018.0</i>									
Budgeting margin	11.8	15.8	19.4	27.5	37.5	46.4	35.9		-4.8	19.8	12.8	11.3	8.1	8.4	5.9	2.0
Total non-recurring effects	-2.1			23.7	4.6	12.8	4.2	4.2	1.9	15.4	2.6	0.1				
Underlying balance	20.4			80.8	72.8	82.9	110.3	149.5	10.6	12.1	11.6	4.3				
Central Government Net Lending	23.6			63.4	79.2	97.5	131.2	162.8	7.4	18.2	13.8	14.4	14.4	23.2	16.5	20.2
Percentage of GDP	0.8			2.1	2.4	2.8	3.6	4.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4

CGB=Adopted Central Government Budget for 2007, BF 2007:3=Budget Forecast 2007:3 (ESV's previous forecast for 2007-2010).

Budget Bill=The Governments forecasts for 2007 and calculations for 2008-2010 in the Budget Bill for 2007.

Note 1: The government is budgeting sell-offs of state property for SEK 50 billion a year at the margin. Our policy is to wait concrete decisions on sell-offs before including revenue of this kind in our forecasts. 2007 includes SEK 18 billion concerning 8 percent of the shares in TeliaSonera.

Note 2: The expenditure ceiling given for 2009 and 2010 is the governments calculation in the Budget Bill for 2007.

Total expenditure in the central government budget will rise by an average of just 0.5 per cent per annum through to 2011. This means that expenditure will fall in real terms and as a proportion of GDP. It is primarily transfers to households in the form of unemployment and sickness benefits, together with interest payments on central government debt, which will ease the pressure on expenditure. The strong performance of the labour market means that expenditure on unemployment benefits is falling sharply. Sickness absence is also in decline. The trend of simultaneous decreases in sickness absence and unemployment will continue. Interest payments on central government debt are falling, as they are affected to a greater extent by large surpluses on the central government budget than by rising market interest rates.

The most important tax bases for the central government budget – salaries and consumption – are growing faster than for several years. In nominal terms, central government tax revenue will grow relatively weakly this year and next, due primarily to regulatory changes such as the earned-income

tax credit, but will then grow at a stable rate through to 2011. This year and next, aggregate wages will be very high, and the number of hours worked is currently at record levels. This means, among other things, high levels of revenue from employer's contributions and income taxes. Consumption, which grew in the third quarter this year at its fastest rate since 2002, is now taking off and will play an increasingly important role in the performance of the economy in 2008-10. Taxes on consumption will therefore become a more and more important source of central government revenue. On the other hand, taxes on capital will grow slightly more weakly, partly because corporate earnings will grow more slowly. Dividend payments from state-owned companies are record-high this year, but will fall back during the forecast period.

All in all, central government finances are expected to be historically strong for several years to come. It is natural for central government finances to be strong in periods of strong economic growth and high employment. The central government budget's sensitivity to economic activity has been clear from the exceptional improvement that has been seen in recent years. The same sensitivity also applies when the economy takes a turn for the worse. However, the reduction in debt means that central government finances are far less sensitive than they were just a couple of years ago.

Budget surpluses will be larger than expected and mean that central government debt can be repaid more quickly, which is good news considering the challenges that public finances will face in the coming decades. With fewer people of working age and more pensioners, the pressure on central and local government expenditure will mount, while the tax bases will shrink. Another threat to central government finances in the coming years is global climate change. All sectors of society will be affected, including central government. The effects on the central government budget are uncertain in both timing and scope. However, according to the report of the Commission on Climate and Vulnerability (SOU 2007:60), it is likely that central government will incur substantial expenditure. This can be expected to include expenditure on preventive measures on roads and railways due to an increased risk of natural disasters.

There are also grounds to point out the uncertainty associated with the economic outlook. The assumptions on which the forecast is based suggest that the economy will slow but not move into recession. However, the economy can turn quickly and more dramatically than anticipated, and a future downturn may be sharper than a normal slowdown, in the same way that the current upswing has been unusually strong.

As our forecasts are intended to provide a basis for decision-making, they are based on proposals made and decisions taken. Proposals must also be sufficiently concrete that the effects on the central government budget can be estimated. This means that sell-offs of state-owned companies announced by the government are not included in the forecast; only those sales already completed are counted.

Appendix 1. Central Government Budget Expenditure 2006–2011

SEK billion

Expenditure area	Outcome	CGB	SB	Forecast					Diff. to BF 2007:3				Diff. to Budget Bill			
	2006	2007	2007	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
01 Governance	10.6	10.7	0.1	10.6	10.6	11.7	11.4	11.4	-0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
02 Economy and financial administration	11.8	11.9	0.0	11.2	11.4	11.6	12.1	12.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
03 Taxes, customs and enforcements	9.0	9.3	0.0	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
04 Justice	28.5	30.8	0.0	30.5	31.4	32.4	33.3	33.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
05 International cooperation	1.4	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06 Defence and contingency measures	44.3	44.2	0.0	45.8	45.1	45.3	46.2	47.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.7	-0.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
07 International development cooperation	25.9	26.7	-0.7	25.9	27.4	29.6	31.4	33.0	0.2	-1.2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
08 Immigrants and refugees	4.5	5.0	0.8	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
09 Health and medical care, social services	42.2	46.9	0.2	46.2	50.1	53.2	55.0	56.9	-0.1	-1.3	0.9	2.5	-0.6	-0.7	-1.0	-0.5
10 Financial security for the sick and disabled	125.7	122.4	0.7	120.2	117.8	117.3	119.0	119.6	-0.6	-2.4	-3.2	-3.0	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-1.3
11 Financial security for the elderly	45.0	44.2	0.0	43.8	42.6	42.0	41.2	40.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6
12 Financial security for families and children	60.1	62.6	0.0	65.0	66.6	68.5	70.6	73.0	0.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
13 Labour market	71.6	66.7	0.6	57.6	57.6	58.7	58.2	61.8	-1.9	-1.3	-0.5	-0.1	-4.2	-4.1	-2.7	-3.7
14 Working Life	1.2	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
15 Financial support for students	20.1	20.7	0.0	19.3	19.1	20.2	21.9	23.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4
16 Education and academic research	46.5	44.2	0.0	42.4	45.4	48.2	49.6	51.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	0.0	0.0
17 Culture, media, religious communities, leisure activities	9.6	10.1	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
18 Planning, housing provision, construction	6.5	5.7	0.0	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.3	-0.2	-3.2	-3.0	-2.9	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
19 Regional development	3.3	3.2	0.1	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.4	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2
20 General environmental protection and nature conservation	4.5	4.6	0.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.2
21 Energy	1.6	2.7	0.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.0
22 Transport and communications	31.0	33.9	10.6	44.6	36.4	36.6	36.9	37.6	9.5	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	-0.3
23 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries etc.	21.0	18.0	0.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0
24 Industry and trade	3.9	4.1	0.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 General grants to local government	60.2	72.8	0.1	73.0	64.8	64.7	64.8	64.8	-0.1	-11.7	-11.7	-11.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
26 Interest on central government debt, etc.	49.5	43.2	0.0	43.6	40.8	36.5	36.2	31.9	1.3	-1.9	-3.9	-4.5	1.5	0.0	1.3	1.6
27 Contribution to the European Community	25.9	28.9	0.0	26.6	29.9	19.5	27.3	27.6	0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	0.2	-0.2	0.8	1.1
Reduction of appropriation balances	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-2.3	-1.8
Sum of expenditure areas	765.5	776.0	13.0	765.5	757.6	757.2	775.8	785.2	6.1	-21.9	-20.5	-20.4	-7.1	-10.0	-7.9	-7.6
Sum of expenditure areas excl. interest payments	716.1	732.8	13.0	721.9	716.8	720.7	739.6	753.3	4.8	-20.0	-16.6	-15.9	-8.5	-10.1	-9.2	-9.3
Cash correction	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Net lending by National Debt Office	27.5	14.6	0.0	-1.6	11.2	9.8	9.4	6.9	-12.9	-0.8	1.1	0.6	-3.4	-1.5	0.0	-0.5
Total expenditure	791.9	790.6	13.0	763.9	769.7	768.5	785.7	792.9	-6.4	-22.6	-19.4	-19.8	-9.7	-11.4	-7.9	-8.1
Total revenue	810.3	853.8		868.4	847.1	864.1	900.2	946.6	6.1	4.9	-5.3	-15.3	-39.7	-24.5	-28.5	-40.7
Budget balance	18.4	63.2		104.6	77.4	95.7	114.5	153.7	12.5	27.5	14.1	4.5	-29.9	-13.1	-20.6	-32.6

CGB=Adopted Central Government Budget for 2007, SB=Supplementary budget for 2007, BF 2007:3=Budget Forecast 2007:3 (ESV's previous forecast for 2007-2010).

Budget Bill=The Governments forecasts for 2007 and calculations for 2008-2010 in the Budget Bill for 2007.

Appendix 2. Public sector tax revenues and central government budget revenue 2005-2011 (in the budget structure of 2008)

SEK billion																									
Income year	Outcome							Forecast					Diff. to BF 2007:3					Diff. to Budget Bill							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Taxes on labour	829.6	856.8	877.7	919.0	977.7	1030.3	1078.4	0.4	-1.1	-10.5	-10.9	-10.7	-0.9	3.5	8.5	20.4	31.8								
Direct taxes on labour	476.9	490.1	484.4	507.1	540.1	568.2	594.7	0.4	1.2	-9.2	-8.9	-8.6	-0.7	1.8	3.6	9.5	14.0								
Income taxes	473.9	495.1	527.0	564.9	602.1	633.9	663.0	0.7	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.2	-0.1	2.3	6.2	14.0	20.4								
Basic pension contributions	74.2	77.3	81.3	86.3	91.7	96.8	101.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4			0.6	1.6	2.9								
Non-resident entertainers' tax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0													
Tax reductions etc.	-71.3	-82.4	-124.0	-144.2	-153.7	-162.6	-169.8	-0.4	0.2	-11.2	-11.9	-12.4	-0.5	-0.5	-3.2	-6.1	-9.3								
Indirect taxes on labour	352.7	366.7	393.2	411.9	437.6	462.1	483.8	0.0	-2.3	-1.3	-2.0	-2.2	-0.2	1.7	4.8	10.9	17.9								
Employers' social insurance contribution	341.1	357.1	384.7	411.6	437.6	461.6	483.3	-0.5	-0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5		1.5	4.0	9.4	16.4								
State contribution for self-employed persons	10.1	10.9	11.8	12.4	13.2	13.9	14.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4		-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5								
Premium pension system fees	-20.3	-22.3	-24.1	-25.8	-27.5	-29.0	-30.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1		-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0								
Special employers' contributions	29.3	28.6	30.3	32.1	34.0	35.8	37.5	0.0	-1.7	-2.0	-2.2	-2.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.5								
Tax abatements	-8.5	-8.8	-10.4	-19.4	-20.7	-21.4	-22.3	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5		1.1	1.8	2.5	2.5								
Occupational group life insurance	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2													
Taxes on capital	168.0	192.2	203.7	196.4	203.7	216.5	226.5	0.0	6.4	4.9	13.0	15.2	-1.1	6.2	5.6	-2.6	-4.7								
Tax on capital, households	22.9	37.4	41.9	36.5	36.7	38.0	40.6	0.4	0.9	2.4	5.6	3.1	1.2	5.6	8.7	7.9	7.7								
Corporate profits tax	91.2	99.1	106.7	105.3	108.7	118.5	126.6	-0.9	4.3	3.3	6.9	11.1	-2.8	-1.1	-3.5	-8.9	-9.2								
Coupon tax	2.8	3.9	6.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0		1.4	-0.2	-0.4									
Capital returns tax	12.0	11.1	13.3	17.0	19.5	20.8	19.6	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.8	-1.6								
Real estate tax	25.1	25.0	26.1	23.1	24.4	25.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	-2.9	-1.7	-1.2			0.6	0.4	0.6								
Stamp duty	7.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1			-0.5	-1.1	-1.7								
Wealth tax	5.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0													
Inheritance and gift tax	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0													
Taxes on consumer goods and inputs	357.3	375.2	397.6	434.8	447.0	464.6	484.0	1.0	2.6	17.3	11.2	7.2	1.2	2.7	4.4	8.4	8.6								
Value-added tax	250.0	265.2	283.0	311.1	320.9	336.3	353.2	1.0	1.9	12.2	6.3	2.4	1.4	3.0	3.9	7.2	8.1								
Excise duties	107.2	110.0	114.6	123.7	126.1	128.3	130.8	0.0	0.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5								
Tax on alcohol and tobacco	18.5	19.3	20.6	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.2			-0.1	-0.4									
Energy tax	37.8	38.2	38.6	40.4	41.8	43.1	44.3	0.0	-0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7			-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7							
Carbon dioxide tax	25.5	24.7	24.8	26.8	27.6	28.4	29.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.4			-0.2	0.2									
Other energy and environmental taxes	3.3	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8													
Road traffic tax	11.0	11.8	13.4	16.3	16.6	16.9	17.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6			0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5							
Other taxes	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1													
Import duties	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1													
Taxes due and other taxes	-1.5	-2.8	-3.7	-2.9	-3.2	-2.4	-4.0	-1.8	-3.6	-2.4	-2.3	-2.3	-0.9	-2.7	-0.6	-0.6	0.4								
Taxes due	-7.6	-5.4	-5.5	-5.7	-6.1	-6.4	-6.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3							
Other taxes, households	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.5	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0									
Other taxes, corporations	2.1	-1.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	-1.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3			-1.9										
Revenues transferred to funds	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3													
Total tax revenues	1353.3	1421.4	1475.3	1547.3	1625.2	1709.0	1784.9	-0.4	4.3	9.3	11.0	9.3	-1.7	9.7	18.0	25.6	36.1								
Deductible EU taxes	-7.8	-9.2	-7.3	-7.8	-7.8	-7.7	-8.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1		-0.1	0.1	0.8								
Public sector tax revenues	1345.5	1412.2	1468.0	1539.5	1617.4	1701.3	1776.9	-0.4	4.1	9.1	11.0	9.3	-1.8	9.7	17.8	25.7	36.9								
Deductible taxes to other sectors								0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0													
Local government income taxes	-435.6	-454.1	-482.5	-528.3	-562.1	-591.5	-618.8	-0.4	-1.2	-14.5	-15.6	-16.6	0.2	-3.7	-8.2	-13.9	-19.0								
Contributions to national pension funds	-151.0	-159.6	-169.4	-180.5	-191.8	-202.4	-212.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2			-0.5	-2.3	-4.8	-7.6							
Central government tax revenues	758.9	798.4	816.2	830.7	863.6	907.4	946.2	-0.9	3.2	-5.3	-4.4	-7.0	-1.6	5.4	7.3	7.0	10.2								

Appendix 3. continued

SEK billion																									
Income year	Outcome							Forecast					Diff. to BF 2007:3					Diff. to Budget Bill							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Central government tax revenues	758.9	798.4	816.2	830.7	863.6	907.4	946.2	-0.9	3.2	-5.3	-4.4	-7.0	-1.6	5.4	7.3	7.0	10.2								
Accruals	-15.8	7.9	4.5	-3.8	-4.3	-17.4	-9.3	1.0	3.2	5.5	-1.1	-9.5	1.4	-14.6	10.2	9.1	-6.1								
Collection deferrals	-26.2	-2.2	4.0	-9.6	-6.0	-15.2	-12.8	0.5	0.6	-3.2	-4.3	-6.3	1.6	-4.2	-5.7	8.0	-0.6								
Payment deferrals	10.6	10.1	0.5	5.9	1.8	-2.1	3.6	0.5	2.6	8.7	3.3	-3.2	-0.2	-10.3	16.0	1.1	-5.5								
Deferrals	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0													
1000 Taxes	743.1	806.3	820.6	826.9	859.3	890.0	936.9	0.1	6.3	0.2	-5.5	-16.5	-0.2	-9.1	17.5	16.1	4.1								
Other revenue	2.7	4.0	47.8	20.3	4.8	10.2	9.7	-0.1	-0.2	4.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	-30.5	-42.0	-44.5	-44.8								
2000 Revenue from central government activities	27.5	43.4	63.9	49.6	44.6	46.5	47.4	0.0	0.2	2.4	-2.0	-0.7		0.2	5.6	4.2	5.5								
Delivered surplus from the Central Bank	6.7	5.3	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3													
Revenue from government shares	12.1	23.0	31.3	24.0	20.7	21.8	22.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.7	2.4													
3000 Revenue from sale of property	6.7	0.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																		