

Anexo 1

Tabla A.1. Codificación de posición del FMI sobre gasto social en programas de consolidación fiscal

<i>Within the framework of a fiscal consolidation program, should the government in Argentina prioritize social spending?</i>					
	Si	No	Ns/Nc	Textual LLM	Textual FMI
F. De la Rúa			x	<i>Within the framework of the fiscal consolidation program, the government in Argentina should prioritize social spending in a way that is consistent with their overall economic strategy. This may involve making some adjustments to social programs or finding ways to increase revenue through tax reforms or other means. However, it is also important for the government to ensure that they are not compromising the sustainability of their fiscal position by prioritizing social spending over other areas.</i>	<i>It is difficult to make budget cuts without affecting the appropriations for socially important programs. Since the provinces account for about one- quarter of the consolidated public sector deficit and two-thirds of primary public sector spending (excluding pensions), sustained fiscal adjustment will require significant efforts on their part as well.</i>
E. Duhalde			x	<i>Within the framework of a fiscal consolidation program, the government in Argentina should prioritize social spending to protect vulnerable populations and promote more inclusive economic growth.</i>	<i>The largest share of spending is allocated to the social sector, which includes mainly health, education, social insurance, social assistance, and urban development. Results suggest that higher government spending did not protect household welfare, and, in fact, may have contributed to its decline. The lack of</i>

					<i>detailed data on access to public transfers and social programs at the household level limits our analysis to studying the impact of aggregate provincial public spending on vulnerability.</i>
N. Kirchner			x		<i>In addition, the program provides a framework for the multilateral development banks to resume their support of social programs following Argentina's recent clearance of arrears to them. This reality has signified a formidable challenge for Argentine society and institutions, as the development of such a framework has had to reconcile the strengthening of macro-economic discipline with the responsibility of mitigating the costs of the crisis for a large vulnerable segment of the population under heightened conditions of social instability. The government recognizes the critical importance of fiscal reforms at both the federal and provincial level, which, along with the improvement in the macroeconomic environment, are needed to sustain over the medium term an annual primary balance of the consolidated government substantially higher than in 2003. To support this fiscal effort—</i>

					<p><i>which would be unprecedented in Argentina's recent history—the government has committed to preparing key legislation related to structural fiscal reforms. Specifically, with arrangement through August 2003. These requests were approved in the context of a short-term economic program that seeks to preserve macroeconomic stability through the transition to a new government that is expected to take office in May. In addition, the program provides a framework for the multilateral development banks to resume their support of social programs following Argentina's recent clearance of arrears to them.</i></p>
C. Fernandez de Kirchner			x	<p><i>It is reasonable to conclude that within the framework of a fiscal consolidation program, the government in Argentina should prioritize social spending. This approach will help maintain public confidence, mitigate social unrest, and ensure a stable economic environment, ultimately supporting the country's long-term economic growth and development.</i></p>	No hay contexto
M. Macri	x			<p><i>Within the framework of a fiscal consolidation</i></p>	<p><i>The government's plan to lower the fiscal deficit</i></p>

				<p>program, the Argentine government should prioritize social spending, but in a way that is consistent with its fiscal consolidation goals. This may involve increasing social assistance programs for vulnerable populations while also implementing measures to reduce expenditure and improve efficiency.</p>	<p>remains a vital objective. The modest pace of fiscal consolidation for next year implied by the proposed Budget for 2017 seems appropriate given the domestic political and social constraints, and the need to support the economy at a time when the population is still digesting the implications of this year's costly transition. However, in the event the upside risks materialize, the authorities should take the opportunity to accelerate and frontload the reduction of fiscal imbalances as this would allow for a more accommodative monetary policy stance, ease the upward pressures on the currency, improve the public debt dynamics, and provide more support to the needed rebalancing from consumption towards investment. Similarly, while the pace and composition of the shift in the fiscal position after 2017 will need to remain sensitive to the impact on growth, jobs, and the most vulnerable segments of the Argentine population, frontloading the fiscal correction to the extent allowed by economic, political, and social conditions would be desirable.</p>
A. Fernandez	x			Within the framework of a	Their strategy envisages a

				<p><i>fiscal consolidation program, the government in Argentina should prioritize social spending, but with a focus on efficiency, targeting, and ensuring that vulnerable households and firms receive adequate support.</i></p>	<p><i>gradual disinflation and fiscal consolidation that preserves external balance, through a competitive real exchange rate and efforts to boost exports. The near-term focus has centered on stabilizing the economy while protecting the most vulnerable segments of the population. A sustained and growth - friendly fiscal consolidation will strengthen debt sustainability and allow for the elimination of the monetary financing of the fiscal deficit, which will help to start tackling persistent and high inflation. Beyond the program period, further efforts are needed to (i) sustain fiscal consolidation through measures aimed at improving the efficiency, fairness, and sustainability of tax and spending policies.</i></p>
J.Milei	x			<p><i>While there may be some trade-offs involved, the government's commitment to prioritizing social spending appears to be a key aspect of their fiscal consolidation program.</i></p>	<p><i>This fiscal adjustment is being supported by (i) enhanced social spending targeted at the most vulnerable households. The success of the stabilization plan will depend on sustained fiscal discipline, which has often proved elusive in previous adjustment episodes, as well as improvements in the quality of consolidation to ensure its inclusive and</i></p>

					<i>growth-friendly nature.</i>
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Fuente: elaboración propia en base a reportes de staff del FMI en programas con Argentina (2000-2024).

Tabla A. 2. Codificación de la posición del FMI sobre crecimiento inclusivo y protección a los más vulnerables

<i>Do you think social spending plays a critical role in promoting inclusive growth and protecting vulnerable groups?</i>					
	Si	No	Ns/Nc	Textual LLM	Textual FMI
F. De la Rúa	x			<i>Social spending does play a critical role in promoting inclusive growth and protecting vulnerable groups, but its implementation may be affected by the government's fiscal constraints. The government's efforts to balance short-term economic stability with long-term fiscal sustainability will likely have implications for social spending, but its commitment to addressing poverty and inequality suggests that it remains committed to promoting inclusive growth and protecting vulnerable groups.</i>	<i>It is difficult to make budget cuts without affecting the appropriations for socially important programs. During 1995—99, no less than % of the federal public spending, net of interest payments and transfers to the provinces, was directed to broadly defined social programs including social security, health, education, and the social safety net.</i>
E. Duhalde		x		<i>While social spending is not entirely ineffective, the evidence suggests that it is not a critical factor in promoting inclusive growth and protecting vulnerable groups in Argentina during the 1999-2002 macroeconomic crisis.</i>	

N. Kirchner	x			<i>Social spending indeed played a critical role in promoting inclusive growth and protecting vulnerable groups during Argentina's economic crisis.</i>	
C. Fernandez de Kirchner	x			<i>Social spending can play a critical role in promoting inclusive growth and protecting vulnerable groups, particularly when implemented effectively and supported by a stable macroeconomic environment.</i>	
M. Macri	x			<i>I firmly believe that social spending plays a critical role in promoting inclusive growth and protecting vulnerable groups. The Argentine government's efforts to address poverty, income inequality, and unemployment through targeted social programs demonstrate its recognition of the importance of social spending in promoting economic stability and reducing vulnerability.</i>	<i>Directors noted that lowering government spending is essential, especially in areas where expenditure has increased very rapidly over the past several years, notably wages, pensions, and social transfers. They stressed, however, the importance of mitigating the impact of the fiscal rebalancing on the most vulnerable segments of the population. Directors also encouraged the authorities to continue strengthening the institutional framework for fiscal policy, and welcomed the recent agreement between federal and provincial governments, which should encourage fiscal discipline.</i>
A. Fernandez	x				<i>Staff assumes an overall fiscal multiplier of 0.8 percent, as infrastructure</i>

					<i>and social spending are protected.</i>
J.Milei	x			<i>It appears that social spending plays a vital role in promoting inclusive growth and protecting vulnerable groups in Argentina. The government's commitment to strengthening social assistance programs and improving their targeting and efficiency is essential for addressing poverty and inequality.</i>	<i>Social assistance is also being reinforced to support the most vulnerable and safeguard the real value of pensions.</i>

Fuente: elaboración propia en base a reportes de staff del FMI en programas con Argentina (2000-2024)

Tabla A. 3. Codificación de conocimiento en los reportes del FMI sobre grupos vulnerables en la Argentina

<i>Can you identify the most important welfare program in Argentina?</i>					
	Si	No	Ns/Nc	Textual	Textual FMI
F. De la Rúa	x			<i>The Pension System Reform is likely the most important welfare program in Argentina, given its significance in addressing the country's pension system challenges and promoting economic stability.</i>	<i>Direct Social Assistance Nutritional assistance programs are one of the main instruments of social policy in Argentina. Until recently, the federal government operated three such programs: two programs for the provision of food to children and senior citizens, and a third one for the support of household production of basic foodstuffs for own consumption. Under current plans, these programs will be consolidated in a single program (known as Unidos) focused on the</i>

					<p>household as a unit. . Since 1996, a key instrument has been the <i>Trabajar</i> program, which pays Arg\$160 a month (previously Arg\$200) to individuals participating in approved projects (usually for about five months). These projects often involve the construction of infrastructure, and are organized by local governments and NGOs. The decision to support a project is made by the Ministry of Labor (the ministry recently decentralized project selection tasks to its local offices). Besides covering the labor costs of approved projects, the Ministry of Labor may sometimes finance part of their non-labor costs. Starting in 2000, the government has scaled down <i>Trabajar</i> and discontinued smaller programs in order to make room for the newly created Emergency Employment Program.</p>
E. Duhalde		x		<p><i>It is not clear which of these programs is the most important or effective in addressing household vulnerability during macroeconomic crises.</i></p>	<p>No hay contexto.</p>
N. Kirchner	x			<p><i>The most important welfare program in Argentina appears to be the "Heads of Household Program" (Programa de</i></p>	<p><i>This was mainly achieved through the expansion of the government's flagship employment support program, the heads of</i></p>

				<i>Jefes y Jefas de Hogar).</i>	<i>households program, and the expansion of other pre-existing emergency programs. The government has reached agreement with the World Bank on the key Heads of Household program, that is the main component of the strengthened safety net. However, this program had a difficult start. Early concerns over its governance took several months to resolve with the World Bank. Eligibility requirements under the program have now been tightened to ensure that key benchmarks of governance and design are met: (i) that at least 80 percent of beneficiaries meet the eligibility requirements; and (ii) that at least two-thirds of beneficiaries participate in eligible work activities. The World Bank is expected to renew its commitment of financial support for the program once Argentina clears its arrears.</i>
C. Fernandez de Kirchner			x	<i>The most important social protection program in Argentina might be the Fondo de Garantía de Sustentabilidad (FGS), also known as the Public Pension Fund.</i>	<i>No hay contexto.</i>
M. Macri	x			<i>While there are several important welfare programs in Argentina, the "Asignación Universal por</i>	<i>This growth performance was accompanied by a reduction in poverty, income inequality, and</i>

				<p><i>Embarazo" stands out for its significant impact on poverty reduction and its effectiveness in targeting support to vulnerable populations.</i></p>	<p><i>unemployment (see Table A1). Official data suggests that urban poverty declined, but income inequality remains high. Urban poverty more than 1.7 million families and 3.3 million vulnerable children; the Universal Pregnancy Allowance Program ("Asignación Universal por Embarazo") for vulnerable mothers without health insurance; "Argentina Trabaja", which provided work with a component oriented to women; "Manos a la Obra", which initiated productive projects for families and the self-employed; and the Food Security Plan (Seguridad Alimentaria), which improved the subsistence of more than one and a half million families. In addition, the Plan Federal de Viviendas. A clearer articulation to the public of the program created by the previous government that reaches 3.8 million children, is being maintained, enlarged, and enhanced and now aims to add an additional 1 million infants with increased benefits. Other programs that transfer income to the poor will also continue, such as "Argentina Trabaja" and "Ellas Hacen", albeit ensuring transparency and</i></p>
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					<i>effectively ring-fencing transfers from all political interference.</i>
A. Fernandez	x			<i>While other social assistance programs such as Tarjeta Alimentar (food stamps) and Progresar are also mentioned, the Universal Social Protection Allowance (AUH) appears to be a crucial component of Argentina's welfare system.</i>	<i>The flagship program Potenciar Trabajo has been significantly scaled up to deepen labor market inclusion through job training programs and incentives to employers.). Meanwhile, the program includes a floor on social assistance spending focused on effectively-targeted and well-managed flagship programs, covering the Universal Social Protection Allowance (including AUH), food stamps (Tarjeta Alimentar), and scholarship program (Progresar). Close to 40 percent of all federal spending in Argentina is oriented to pensions, whereas only 5 percent of federal spending goes to flagship social assistance programs (AUH, Tarjeta Alimentar, and Progresar) targeted to support vulnerable mothers and children.</i>
J.Milei	x			<i>The most important welfare program in Argentina is the Asignación Universal para Protección Social (AUPS), which includes sub-programs such as Asignación Universal por Hijo, Asignación por</i>	<i>Transfers to vulnerable families have been expanded through a doubling in the universal child allowance program (AUH) and a 50 percent increase in the food stamp program (Tarjeta), and discretionary bonuses are</i>

				<i>Embarazo, and Ayuda Escolar Anual. This program provides financial assistance to vulnerable families, including children, pregnant women, and students.</i>	<i>being provided to retirees and social particularly through the initial period of high and uncertain inflation, as additional social support may be required within the fiscal envelope.</i>
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Fuente: elaboración propia en base a reportes de staff del FMI en programas con Argentina (2000-2024)