

Medium term fiscal projection for selected countries in transition - the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania : the government side

Center for Social and Economic Research - What Should Macroeconomists Know About Health Care Policy: A Primer in: IMF Working Papers Volume 2000 Issue 136 (2000)

	Price stability	Government budgetary developments and projections			Exchange rate	Long-term interest rate ^a
		Country ^b	General government deficit (%) ^c	General government deficit (Δ) ^c		
Bulgaria	2016 -1.3	No	0.2	29.0	No	0.0 2.3
2017 1.2	No	0.9	25.4	No	0.0 1.6	
2018 1.4	No	0.6	23.3	No	0.0 1.4	
Czech Republic	2016 0.6	No	0.7	36.8	No	0.9 0.4
2017 2.4	No	1.6	54.6	No	2.6 1.0	
2018 2.2	Nn	1.4	52.7	No	3.5 1.3	
Croatia	2016 -0.6	Yes	-0.8	80.6	No	1.1 3.5
2017 1.3	Yes	0.8	78.0	No	0.8 2.8	
2018 1.3	No	0.7	73.7	No	0.4 2.6	
Hungary	2016 0.4	No	-1.7	76.0	No	-0.5 3.1
2017 2.4	No	2.0	73.6	No	0.7 3.0	
2018 2.2	No	2.4	73.3	No	0.7 2.7	
Poland	2016 -0.2	No	-0.3	54.2	No	-4.3 3.0
2017 1.8	No	-1.7	58.6	No	2.4 3.4	
2018 1.4	No	-1.4	68.6	No	1.7 3.3	
Romania	2016 -1.1	No	-3.0	57.4	No	-10.0 3.3
2017 1.1	No	-1.7	58.6	No	-17.0 4.0	
2018 1.9	No	-5.4	56.3	No	-19.0 4.1	
Slovenia	2016 1.1	No	1.2	42.1	No	-12.0 0.5
2017 1.9	No	1.3	40.6	No	-18.0 0.7	
2018 1.9	No	0.8	38.0	No	-4.6 0.7	
Reference value ^e	1.9	-3.0	60.0	32		

Description: -

- Finance, Public -- Europe, Eastern.

Budget -- Europe, Eastern -- Forecasting. Medium term fiscal projection for selected countries in transition - the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania : the government side

- nr. 19

Raporty CASE, Medium term fiscal projection for selected countries in transition - the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania : the government side

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 30).

This edition was published in 1999



Filesize: 52.101 MB

Tags: #What #Should #Macroeconomists #Know #About #Health #Care #Policy: #A #Primer #in: #IMF #Working #Papers #Volume #2000 #Issue #136 #(2000)

World Economic Outlook, May 2000 â€“ Asset and the Business Cycle

This form of integrating the financing with provision of services is akin to staff model HMOs in the United States. For patients who are insured, their insurance pays for these private services. This was the case in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and China.

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Those who have already drawn from the emergency fund in the previous round in March are not qualified to apply.

World Economic Outlook, May 2000 â€“ Asset and the Business Cycle

A high percentage of infants and children suffers from malnutrition, and many pregnant mothers are anemic. On 15 March, the government announced it will offer companies at least NOK 100 billion USD 9. The Chinese experience, after 1980, is most illustrative see.

Coronavirus (COVID)

Previous legislation on unforeseen events provided for short-time work arrangements. The government often uses regulations to promote private insurance and hospitals. The Work-Sharing program provides income support to workers who agree to reduce their normal working hours because of developments beyond the control of their employers.

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The public health service model e. Total health expenditure is managed through the political process, where funding for health care competes against other national needs, such as education and defense. The intervention can be cumulated with other measures allowed on an ordinary basis, such as other de minimis aid, thus bringing the aid amount per business to EUR 1 million, and with other measures allowed on an extraordinary basis under the Temporary Framework.

Coronavirus (COVID)

This is applicable to loans initiated from 8 April to 31 March 2021. Croatia On 17 March, the government adopted 63 measures to support the economy. In sectors particularly affected by the lockdown such as entertainment, transport, restaurants and hotels, the government will pay part of the salaries and exempt employers from social security contributions.

Coronavirus (COVID)

The risks are usually pooled at the regional level or by industry or occupation.

Coronavirus (COVID)

Under the scheme, viable companies affected by the COVID-19 outbreak are eligible for subordinated loans of up to EUR 800 000 over three years. A total of EUR 2 billion is available to the federal hardship fund according to the hardship fund law. On 1 April, the government announced a NIS 650 million stimulus plan for the tech sector, via the Israeli Innovation Authority.

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