

# MONTHLY REPORT ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

December 20, 2019

AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

## Note to the reader

The monthly report on financial transactions provides an overview of the Québec government's monthly financial results. It is produced to increase the transparency of public finances and to provide regular monitoring on the achievement of the budgetary balance target for the fiscal year. The financial information presented in this report is unaudited and is based on the accounting policies used in the government's annual financial statements.<sup>(1)</sup>

The *Monthly Report on Financial Transactions at October 31, 2019* will be published on January 24, 2020.

## Highlights for September 2019

At September 30, 2019, that is, for the first six months of 2019-2020, the budgetary balance within the meaning of the *Balanced Budget Act* shows a surplus of \$3.8 billion. This is a decrease of \$19 million compared to the previous year at the same date.

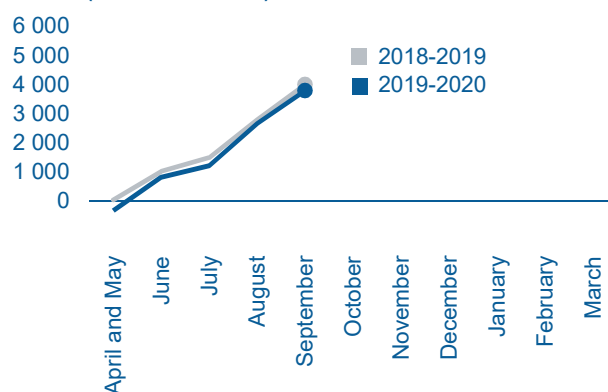
This result is due to:

- revenues of \$57.3 billion;
- expenditures of \$52.3 billion;
- deposits of \$1.2 billion in the Generations Fund.

According to the *Update on Québec's Economic and Financial Situation of fall 2019*, a budgetary surplus of \$1.4 billion was expected for the year as a whole. Based on the information available, an upward adjustment of the budgetary balance is anticipated, bringing it to \$1.7 billion (see page 7).

- This surplus will be used to deal with a potential economic slowdown, fight climate change and reduce debt.

**Cumulative budgetary balance**  
(millions of dollars)



## SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

(unaudited data, millions of dollars)

	September			April to September			
	2018	2019	Change	2018-2019	2019-2020	Change	Change (%)
Own-source revenue	7 760	7 839	79	44 434	45 375	941	2.1
Federal transfers	1 914	2 234	320	11 033	11 944	911	8.3
<b>Consolidated revenue</b>	<b>9 674</b>	<b>10 073</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>55 467</b>	<b>57 319</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Portfolio expenditures	-7 624	-8 082	-458	-45 851	-48 400	-2 549	5.6
Debt service	-722	-675	47	-4 449	-3 878	571	-12.8
<b>Consolidated expenditure</b>	<b>-8 346</b>	<b>-8 757</b>	<b>-411</b>	<b>-50 300</b>	<b>-52 278</b>	<b>-1 978</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>SURPLUS (DEFICIT)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>5 167</b>	<b>5 041</b>	<b>-126</b>	<b>—</b>

### BALANCED BUDGET ACT

Deposits of dedicated revenues in the Generations Fund	-200	-195	5	-1 355	-1 248	107	—
<b>BUDGETARY BALANCE<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>3 812</b>	<b>3 793</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>—</b>

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE

### Own-source revenue

At September 30, 2019, that is, for the first six months of 2019-2020, own-source revenue amounts to \$45.4 billion. This represents an increase of \$941 million (2.1%) compared to the same period last year.

- The cumulative change in own-source revenue rose slightly in September, in particular because of the increase in personal income tax and corporate taxes, partially offset by reduced revenue from government enterprises.

**Tax revenue** increased by \$973 million (2.8%) to \$36.0 billion, due to:

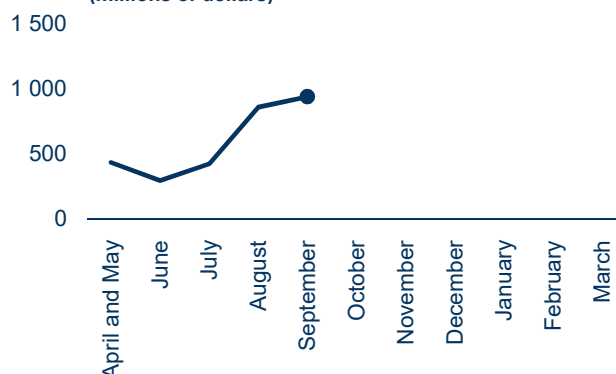
- a \$658-million increase (4.2%) in **personal income tax**, driven in particular by growth in wages and salaries in 2019;
- an \$11-million decrease (0.3%) in **contributions for health services**, mainly due to the reduction in the contribution rate to the Health Services Fund for all Québec SMBs;
- a \$72-million increase (1.9%) in revenue from **corporate taxes**, mainly attributable to favourable monitoring of tax revenues, despite the decline in corporate profits in the first half of 2019;
- a \$205-million decrease (20.5%) in **school property taxes**, due to the implementation of the school tax system reform, which aims to reduce school tax rates in Québec;
- a \$459-million increase (4.1%) in **consumption taxes**, mainly due to growth in retail sales and residential construction.

**Other own-source revenue** increased by \$456 million (6.2%) to \$7.9 billion, due to:

- an \$98-million increase (4.8%) in **duties and permits**, mainly due to increased revenue from Québec's greenhouse gas emissions cap-and-trade system;
- a \$358-million increase (6.6%) in **miscellaneous revenue**, mainly due to the increase in revenue of the Mining and Hydrocarbon Capital Fund in connection with the sale of shares held in Quebec Iron Ore.

**Revenue from government enterprises** decreased by \$488 million (24.5%) to \$1.5 billion. In June 2018, Hydro-Québec realized an extraordinary gain tied to the partial disposal of the TM4 subsidiary. Moreover, the value of Hydro-Québec's exports declined in relation to last year, mainly because of lower temperatures.

**Cumulative change in own-source revenue**  
(millions of dollars)



### OWN-SOURCE REVENUE

(unaudited data, millions of dollars)

	September			April to September			
	2018	2019	Change	2018-2019	2019-2020	Change	Change (%)
Income and property taxes							
Personal income tax	3 053	3 266	213	15 779	16 437	658	4.2
Contributions for health services	558	605	47	3 287	3 276	-11	-0.3
Corporate taxes	502	602	100	3 840	3 912	72	1.9
School property tax	144	122	-22	1 000	795	-205	-20.5
Consumption taxes	1 994	1 884	-110	11 123	11 582	459	4.1
<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>6 251</b>	<b>6 479</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>35 029</b>	<b>36 002</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Duties and permits	294	311	17	2 026	2 124	98	4.8
Miscellaneous revenue	971	1 034	63	5 388	5 746	358	6.6
<b>Other own-source revenue</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7 414</b>	<b>7 870</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Total own-source revenue excluding revenue from government enterprises</b>	<b>7 516</b>	<b>7 824</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>42 443</b>	<b>43 872</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Revenue from government enterprises	244	15	-229	1 991	1 503	-488	-24.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 760</b>	<b>7 839</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>44 434</b>	<b>45 375</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>2.1</b>

# MONTHLY REPORT ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

## Federal transfers

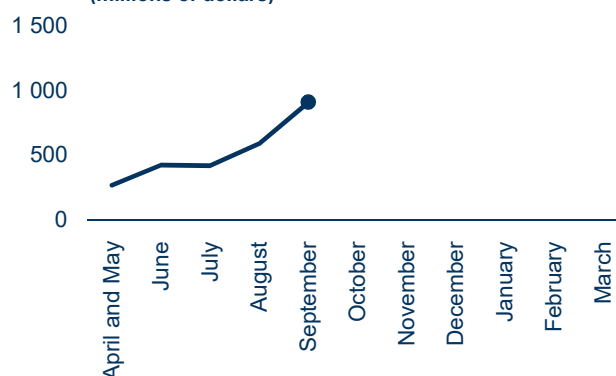
At September 30, 2019, that is, for the first six months of 2019-2020, federal transfers amount to \$11.9 billion. This represents an increase of \$911 million (8.3%) compared to the same period last year.

- The cumulative change in federal transfers rose in September, mainly due to equalization and other programs

**Equalization** revenue increased by \$696 million (11.9%) to \$6.6 billion, due to the growth in Canada's nominal GDP, which partly determines the pace of growth in this envelope.

Revenues from other programs rose by \$189 million (15.9%) to \$1.4 billion mainly due to the agreement concluded with the federal government concerning the repayment of expenses related to asylum seekers.

**Cumulative change in federal transfers**  
(millions of dollars)



## FEDERAL TRANSFERS

(unaudited data, millions of dollars)

	September			April to September			
	2018	2019	Change	2018-2019	2019-2020	Change	Change (%)
Equalization	978	1 094	116	5 866	6 562	696	11.9
Health transfers	535	540	5	3 171	3 241	70	2.2
Transfers for post-secondary education and other social programs	136	127	-9	808	764	-44	-5.4
Other programs	265	473	208	1 188	1 377	189	15.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 914</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>11 033</b>	<b>11 944</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>8.3</b>

## CONSOLIDATED EXPENDITURE

At September 30, 2019, that is, for the first six months of 2019-2020, consolidated expenditure totals \$52.3 billion. This represents an increase of \$2.0 billion (3.9%) compared to the same period last year.

- The cumulative change in expenditure continued in September, owing to higher portfolio expenditures, especially in the **Éducation et Enseignement supérieur** portfolio

Expenditure in the **Éducation et Enseignement supérieur** portfolio increased by \$482 million (4.6%) to \$11.0 billion, mainly due to:

- a \$451-million increase in school boards expenses, mainly due to the increase in the number of teachers, which resulted from an increase in the number of students, and the indexation of salary scales.

Expenditure in the **Santé et Services sociaux** portfolio increased by \$1.2 billion (5.8%) to \$21.8 billion, mainly due to:

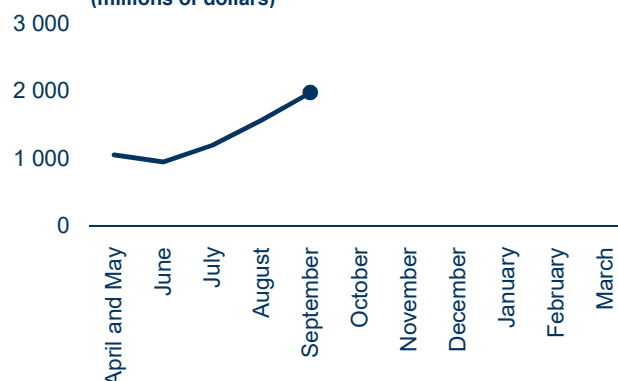
- a \$723-million increase in spending by health and social services institutions, due in particular to an increase in the hours devoted to services to the population, drug costs, as well as to the indexation of salary scales and salary relativity for employed individuals as at April 1, 2019;
- a \$325-million increase in expenditures by the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec, particularly for medical, pharmaceutical, optometric and dental services.

Expenditure in **other portfolios** increased by \$871 million (5.9%) to \$15.6 billion, due to:

- a \$284-million increase in expenditure in the **Sécurité publique** portfolio resulting in particular from financial assistance following the spring 2019 floods;
- a \$194-million increase in expenditure in the **Famille** portfolio, including \$141 million for the increase in family allowance payments as a result of the increased assistance provided for second and third children and \$30 million due to higher subsidies for childcare centres;
- a \$50-million increase in expenditure in the **Transports** portfolio, including \$85 million in contributions paid for the Réseau express métropolitain.

**Debt service** expenditure decreased by \$571 million (12.8%) to \$3.9 billion, mainly due to accelerated debt repayment from the Generations Fund, lower interest rates and increased revenue from the Retirement Plans Sinking Fund, which are recorded as a deduction from debt service.

**Cumulative change in consolidated expenditure**  
(millions of dollars)



### CONSOLIDATED EXPENDITURES BY PORTFOLIO<sup>(4)</sup>

(unaudited data, millions of dollars)

	September			April to September			
	2018 <sup>(5)</sup>	2019	Change	2018-2019 <sup>(5)</sup>	2019-2020	Change	Change (%)
Éducation et Enseignement supérieur	1 983	2 197	214	10 551	11 033	482	4.6
Santé et Services sociaux	3 526	3 690	164	20 562	21 758	1 196	5.8
Other portfolios <sup>(6)</sup>	2 115	2 195	80	14 738	15 609	871	5.9
<b>Portfolio expenditures</b>	<b>7 624</b>	<b>8 082</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>45 851</b>	<b>48 400</b>	<b>2 549</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Debt service</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>4 449</b>	<b>3 878</b>	<b>-571</b>	<b>-12.8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 346</b>	<b>8 757</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>50 300</b>	<b>52 278</b>	<b>1 978</b>	<b>3.9</b>

## NET FINANCIAL SURPLUSES OR REQUIREMENTS

### Composition of net financial surpluses or requirements

The government's revenues and expenditures are established on an accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred, regardless of when receipts and disbursements occur.

Financial surpluses (requirements), on the other hand, consist of the difference between receipts and disbursements resulting from government activities. To meet its net financial requirements, the government uses a variety of financing sources, including cash and borrowings.

The various items for net financial requirements represent net receipts and disbursements generated by the government's loans, interests in its enterprises, fixed assets and other investments, as well as by retirement plans and other employee future benefits and by other accounts. This last item includes the payment of accounts payable and the collection of accounts receivable.

For the period April to September 2019, net financial surpluses amount to \$5.0 billion and are mainly due to:

- the \$5.0-billion surplus resulting from the difference between government revenues and expenditures;
- the \$844-million financial requirements for investments, loans and advances, including growth in the equity basis of government enterprises<sup>(7)</sup> and a \$283-million investment in preferred shares of REM inc.;
- the \$1.0-billion financial requirements for government capital investments resulting from \$3.1 billion in investments, including \$1.6 billion by health and social services and educational institutions, mainly to expand, build and redevelop infrastructure, and \$994 million by the Land Transportation Network Fund, principally to replace road infrastructure. These investments are partially offset by the amortization expenses of \$2.1 billion;<sup>(7)</sup>
- the \$1.7-billion financial surplus related to retirement plans and other employee future benefits, which have a cash requirement for the payment of benefits to government employees of \$3.1 billion, which is less than the recorded expenditures of \$4.8 billion. This expense consists mainly of the cost of benefits earned over the careers of these employees, which amounts to \$1.4 billion, and interest on obligations related to these benefits of \$3.3 billion.<sup>(7)</sup>

### NET FINANCIAL SURPLUSES OR REQUIREMENTS

(unaudited data, millions of dollars)

	April to September	
	2018-2019	2019-2020
<b>SURPLUS (DEFICIT)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>5 167</b>	<b>5 041</b>
<b>Non-budgetary transactions</b>		
Investments, loans and advances	-1 622	-844
Capital investments	-802	-1 020
Retirement plans and other employee future benefits	1 255	1 669
Other accounts <sup>(8)</sup>	-756	147
<b>Total non-budgetary transactions</b>	<b>-1 925</b>	<b>-48</b>
<b>NET FINANCIAL SURPLUSES (REQUIREMENTS)</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>4 993</b>

## ➤ CHANGE IN THE BUDGETARY BALANCE IN 2019-2020

The results at September 30, 2019 show a \$3.8-billion budgetary surplus, a balance like that observed during the same period last year.

- The \$1.1-billion budgetary surplus recorded in September stems primarily from moderate growth in spending.

Spending growth will accelerate in the coming months to the anticipated level

- Significant initiatives aimed at improving the quality of health and education services announced in the March 2019 *Québec Budget Plan* will accelerate spending growth in the second half of 2019-2020.
- Moreover, in the fall 2019 *Update on Québec's Economic and Financial Situation*, the government presented \$857 million in additional initiatives that will increase spending growth by the end of 2019-2020

Accordingly, based on the information available, a \$1.7-billion budgetary surplus can be anticipated for 2019-2020.

- This surplus will be used to deal with a potential economic slowdown, fight climate change and reduce debt.
- Appendix 1 presents changes in budget forecasts for 2019-2020 since the March 2019 Budget.

## CHANGE IN THE BUDGETARY BALANCE FOR 2019-2020

(millions of dollars)

	<b>2019-2020</b>
<i>MONTHLY REPORT ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2019<sup>(3)</sup></i>	<b>3 793</b>
<b>UPCOMING RESULTS FOR OCTOBER 2019 TO MARCH 2020</b>	
<b>Results excluding initiatives</b>	
– Consolidated revenue	60 216
– Consolidated expenditure	–60 068
– Deposits of dedicated revenues in the Generations Fund	–1 423
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>–1 275</b>
<b>Initiatives – November 2019 update</b>	
– Putting money back in the pockets of Quebecers	–332
– Targeted initiatives to meet specific needs	–525
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>–857</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>–2 132</b>
<b>PROJECTED BUDGETARY BALANCE<sup>(3)</sup> – ESTIMATE AS OF DECEMBER 20, 2019</b>	<b>1 661</b>

# MONTHLY REPORT ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

## APPENDIX 1: BUDGET FORECASTS – CHANGE SINCE THE MARCH 2019 BUDGET

Based on the information available, a \$1.7-billion budgetary surplus is estimated for 2019-2020. This marks a \$261-million increase, compared with the \$1.4-billion surplus anticipated in the fall 2019 *Update on Québec's Economic and Financial Situation*.

According to the estimate as of December 20, 2019, the increase in the budgetary balance stems from:

- the \$161-million increase in own-source revenue, attributable to monitoring of tax revenues, mainly payroll deductions from personal income tax, and results of auction sales of greenhouse gas emission (GHG) allowances on November 19, 2019;
- the non-use of the \$100-million contingency reserve.

### BUDGET FORECASTS FOR 2019-2020

(millions of dollars)

	March 2019 budget	Fall 2019 update <sup>(9)</sup>	Change (%) <sup>(10)</sup>	Adjustments	Estimate as of December 20, 2019	Change (%) <sup>(10)</sup>
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE</b>						
Income and property taxes						
Personal income tax	32 498	33 240	4.6	125	33 365	5.0
Contributions for health services	6 596	6 547	3.0	—	6 547	3.0
Corporate taxes	8 516	8 707	-5.2	25	8 732	-4.9
School property tax	1 553	1 548	-16.5	—	1 548	-16.5
Consumption taxes	21 864	21 975	4.6	-25	21 950	4.5
<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>71 027</b>	<b>72 017</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>72 142</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Duties and permits	4 229	4 376	0.3	36	4 412	1.2
Miscellaneous revenue	10 680	11 109	-3.8	—	11 109	-3.8
<b>Other own-source revenue</b>	<b>14 909</b>	<b>15 485</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15 521</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Total own-source revenue excluding revenue from government enterprises</b>	<b>85 936</b>	<b>87 502</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>87 663</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Revenue from government enterprises	4 778	4 436	-20.0	—	4 436	-20.0
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>	<b>90 714</b>	<b>91 938</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>92 099</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Federal transfers	24 924	25 436	10.0	—	25 436	10.0
<b>Total consolidated revenue</b>	<b>115 638</b>	<b>117 374</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>117 535</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>CONSOLIDATED EXPENDITURE</b>						
Éducation et Enseignement supérieur	-24 436	-24 577	6.5	—	-24 577	6.5
Santé et Service sociaux	-45 433	-45 444	6.8	—	-45 444	6.8
Other portfolios <sup>(6)</sup>	-34 169	-35 441	10.4	—	-35 441	10.4
<b>Portfolio expenditures</b>	<b>-104 038</b>	<b>-105 462</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-105 462</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Debt service	-8 996	-7 741	-11.2	—	-7 741	-11.2
<b>Total consolidated expenditure</b>	<b>-113 034</b>	<b>-113 203</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-113 203</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Contingency reserve	-100	-100	—	100	—	—
<b>SURPLUS (DEFICIT)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2 504</b>	<b>4 071</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>4 332</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>BALANCED BUDGET ACT</b>						
Deposits of dedicated revenues in the Generations Fund	-2 504	-2 671	—	—	-2 671	—
<b>BUDGETARY BALANCE<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>—</b>

## APPENDIX 2: EXPENDITURES BY MISSION

Government expenditures are broken down into five missions that focus on public services. This breakdown of government expenditure in its main areas of activity is a stable indicator over time, as it is generally not influenced by ministerial changes. Moreover, since this breakdown is also used in the Public Accounts, its presentation in the monthly report on financial transactions allows for a better monitoring of actual results over the course of the year.

The missions dedicated to public services are:

- **Health and Social Services**, which consists primarily of the activities of the health and social services network and the programs administered by the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec;
- **Education and Culture**, which consists primarily of the activities of the education networks, student financial assistance, programs in the culture sector and immigration-related programs;
- **Economy and Environment**, which primarily includes programs related to economic development, employment assistance measures, international relations, the environment and infrastructure support;
- **Support for Individuals and Families**, which includes, in particular, last resort financial assistance, assistance measures for families and seniors, and certain legal aid measures;
- **Administration and Justice**, which consists of the activities of the legislature, central bodies and public security, as well as administrative programs.

### CONSOLIDATED EXPENDITURES BY MISSION EXCLUDING DEBT SERVICE

(unaudited data, millions of dollars)

	September		April to September	
	2018 <sup>(5)</sup>	2019	2018-2019 <sup>(5)</sup>	2019-2020
Health and Social Services	3 442	3 632	20 068	21 255
Education and Culture	2 019	2 211	10 948	11 429
Economy and Environment	931	979	6 127	6 383
Support for Individuals and Families	687	721	5 058	5 290
Administration and Justice	545	539	3 650	4 043
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 624</b>	<b>8 082</b>	<b>45 851</b>	<b>48 400</b>

# MONTHLY REPORT ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

## APPENDIX 3: MONTHLY APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Since April 1, 2019, the government has included in the monthly report on financial transactions three accounting policies used in the development of the government's consolidated financial statements. These changes have no impact on the government's consolidated financial statements.

### Monthly financial information of bodies in the health and social services and education networks

The monthly financial information of network bodies is now consolidated on a line-by-line basis using a methodology which allows the government to take into account or estimate the actual financial information of network bodies. They were previously recognized using the modified equity method of accounting based on provisional information that was distributed on a straight-line basis and adjusted at the end of the financial year.

### Personal income tax revenues and health care contributions

The government estimates revenues from personal income tax and contributions for health services withheld at source by employers and payers (agents) that have not been collected by the government by the end of the month. The new method of estimating these amounts considers the remuneration earned by taxpayers instead of the remuneration paid to them during the month.

### Monthly application of the accounting standard on transfer payments

The government has reviewed its monthly application of the standard on transfer payments. Henceforth, transfer payments are recognized when they are authorized by the transferring entity and the eligibility criteria are met by the recipient entity. These transfers were previously recognized on a straight-line basis or on a disbursement basis, depending on the entity. This accounting change affects the government's results only when transfer payments are made outside the government's reporting entity.

These changes were applied retroactively with restatement of prior periods and resulted in changes to the government's surplus and budgetary balance for the period April to September 2018, as illustrated in the table below.

### CHANGES IN THE CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF 2018-2019

(unaudited data, millions of dollars)

	April to September 2018			Total
	Financial information of network bodies	Method of estimating tax revenues received by agents	Standard on transfer payments	
<b>PREVIOUSLY REPORTED SURPLUS<sup>(2)</sup></b>				<b>5 336</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Own-source revenue	2 059	207	—	2 266
Federal transfers	123	—	—	123
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2 389</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Portfolio expenditures	-2 224	—	-223	-2 447
Debt service	-111	—	—	-111
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>-2 335</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-223</b>	<b>-2 558</b>
<b>TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>-153</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>-223</b>	<b>-169</b>
<b>RESTATED SURPLUS<sup>(2)</sup></b>				<b>5 167</b>
Deposits of dedicated revenues in the Generations Fund				-1 355
<b>RESTATED BUDGETARY BALANCE<sup>(3)</sup></b>				<b>3 812</b>

In addition, certain figures for April to September 2018 have been reclassified to reflect the presentation adopted for 2019-2020. These reclassifications have no impact on the government's surplus or budgetary balance.

## Consolidated financial information

Consolidated results include the results of all entities that are part of the government's reporting entity, i.e., that are under its control. To determine consolidated results, the government eliminates transactions carried out between entities in the reporting entity. Additional information on the government's financial organization and the financing of public services can be found on pages 13 to 18 of the document titled "[Budgetary Process and Documents: Public Financial Accountability](#)" (in French only).

## Notes

- (1) The government's accounting policies can be found on pages 91 to 102 of the [Public Accounts 2018-2019](#).
- (2) Balance as defined in the Public Accounts.
- (3) Budgetary balance within the meaning of the *Balanced Budget Act*.
- (4) Consolidated expenditures by mission are presented in Appendix 2.
- (5) Certain expenditures were reclassified between portfolios and between missions to consider the transition to the 2019-2020 budgetary structure.
- (6) Other portfolios include inter-portfolio eliminations resulting from the elimination of reciprocal transactions between entities in different portfolios.
- (7) These items, which are included in the government's budgetary surplus (deficit), are eliminated in non-budgetary transactions because they have no effect on cash flow.
- (8) The surpluses or financial requirements pertaining to other accounts can vary significantly from one month to the next, in particular according to the time when the government collects or disburses funds related to its activities. For example, when the last day of the month is not a business day, QST remittances are collected at the beginning of the following month, such that the equivalent of two months' remittances can be collected in a given month.
- (9) The presentation of the budgetary information in this monthly report is consistent with that of the consolidated financial framework as published on page A.19 of the [Update on Québec's Economic and Financial Situation – Fall 2019](#).
- (10) This is the annual change compared to actual results in 2018-2019.

For more information, contact the Direction des communications of the Ministère des Finances at 418 528-7382.

The report is also available on the Ministère des Finances website: [www.finances.gouv.qc.ca](http://www.finances.gouv.qc.ca).