

The provincial results, marked by the recession and the greater co-participation

In Córdoba and in Capital, the Government managed to stay afloat for the sending of funds

The plan of Minister Nicolás Dujovne, responsible for the crisis

Until last night, the polls showed an extraordinary hypothesis: contradicting the famous "is the economy, stupid", the collapse of the macro was not going to have much impact on the development of the [STEP](#) . Even with economic activity rounding a 3.4% drop between January 2016 and May 2019; with the salary losing 16.4% between November and June and with the registered wage employment falling 3% between the end of 2015 and May. The 15-point difference in the [STEP](#) ended up showing the impact of the economy and the pocket at the polls.

The crisis that began in 2018, generated by the red balance of payments, took its toll. The director of CESO, Andrés Asiaín, told **BAE Business** : "The official policy to reach the elections was not enough to counterbalance a private economic activity that falls apart, for the rate, for the loss of salary that paralyzed consumption and by the leak, which shows distrust.

I added: "The Government got into debt and did not solve any of the structural problems that were behind the lack of dollars already during the previous period. If you have a tourism deficit and you feed it with a backward dollar, and trade deficit and feed it with openness, and escape and you cover it with borrowed silver, you go to an inevitable crisis. "

The economist of the Germán Abdala Foundation, Leandro Ottone, gave his vision: "The economy rules. The elections are defined by the pocket. The Government needed to lose an election to realize that there were no economic indicators that showed a sharp decline in activity , investment, salary and consumption. "

The government ended up paying in the [STEP](#) the balance of payments crisis of 2018

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Even the provinces most benefited by the new automatic transfer distribution scheme from the national State, which represent the bulk of the resources sent, did not report clearly positive results to the Government in the [PASO](#) . [CABA](#) , PBA, Córdoba and Santa Fé were the ones that were best stopped by the 15% pre-participation return to [Anses](#) and the changes in the distribution of taxes such as Earnings and Checks generated by the 2017 Fiscal Consensus.

The co-participation climbed, according to IARAF, real 9.7% during the management [Change](#) . 39.9% of that improvement was concentrated in [CABA](#) , 32.7% in PBA, 7.6% in Santa Fe and 6.3% in Córdoba.

However, at the close of the edition, in PBA the [STEP](#) closed with a difference of 50.56% against 30%, against the ruling party. In [CABA](#) the result was in favor of the Government but 44.56% to 33.16%, a margin much tighter than 50.61% to 24% of the [PASS](#) of 2015. In Córdoba Together for Change it achieved 48, 18% to 30.39% lower than 53.22 % to 19.26% in 2015. And in Santa Fe the bulky 43.62% to 33.88% favored the [Frente de Todos](#) , which greatly reversed the result of the 2015

Two explanations appear among specialists: on the one hand, the 2018-2019 macro debacle cannot be offset by state spending and less in provinces such as Córdoba, Santa Fé, [CABA](#) and PBA, in which private activity in general, and the industrial one in particular is very important. On the other, while automatic transfers climbed, the fiscal adjustment imposed by the [IMF](#) was very strong for discretionary ones, with a marked stop in public works.