

Package ‘debtkit’

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Title Debt Sustainability Analysis and Fiscal Risk Assessment

Version 0.1.2

Description Analyses government debt sustainability using the standard debt dynamics framework from Blanchard (1990) <[doi:10.1787/budget-v2-art12-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/budget-v2-art12-en)> and the IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis methodology (IMF, 2013) and the Sovereign Risk and Debt Sustainability Framework (IMF, 2022). Projects debt-to-GDP paths, decomposes historical debt changes into interest, growth, and primary balance contributions, and estimates fiscal reaction functions following Bohn (1998) <[doi:10.1162/003355398555793](https://doi.org/10.1162/003355398555793)>. Produces stochastic fan charts via Monte Carlo simulation, standardised stress tests, and IMF-style heat map risk assessments. Computes S1/S2 sustainability gap indicators used by the European Commission. All methods are pure computation with no external dependencies beyond base R; works with fiscal data from any source.

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

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URL <https://github.com/charlescoverdale/debtkit>

BugReports <https://github.com/charlescoverdale/debtkit/issues>

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dk_bohn_test	<i>Bohn's Fiscal Reaction Function Test</i>
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Description

Estimates the fiscal reaction function following Bohn (1998): $pb(t) = \rho * d(t-1) + \alpha * Z(t) + \epsilon(t)$, where pb is the primary balance-to-GDP ratio, d is lagged debt-to-GDP, and Z is a matrix of control variables.

Usage

```
dk_bohn_test(
  primary_balance,
  debt,
  controls = NULL,
  method = c("ols", "rolling", "quadratic"),
  window = NULL,
  robust_se = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

primary_balance	Numeric vector of primary balance-to-GDP ratios.
debt	Numeric vector of lagged debt-to-GDP ratios (same length as primary_balance).
controls	Optional data.frame of control variables (same number of rows as primary_balance). Each column enters the regression as a separate regressor.
method	Character; "ols" (default) for a single OLS regression over the full sample, "rolling" for rolling-window regressions, or "quadratic" for a non-linear specification that includes a squared debt term to detect fiscal fatigue (Ghosh et al. 2013).

window	Integer; rolling window size. Required when method = "rolling", ignored otherwise.
robust_se	Logical; if TRUE, compute Newey-West HAC standard errors using a Bartlett kernel with automatic bandwidth $\text{floor}(4*(n/100)^{(2/9)})$. This corrects for serial correlation in fiscal data. Default FALSE.

Details

A positive and statistically significant rho indicates that the government systematically raises the primary surplus in response to rising debt, satisfying a sufficient condition for debt sustainability.

Value

An S3 object of class dk_bohn with components:

rho Estimated fiscal response coefficient (full sample or last rolling window).

rho_se Standard error of rho.

rho_pvalue p-value for the test $H_0: \rho = 0$.

sustainable Logical; TRUE if $\rho > 0$ and $\rho_pvalue < 0.05$.

model The lm object from the full-sample (OLS/quadratic) or last-window (rolling) regression.

method The method used ("ols", "rolling", or "quadratic").

rho_ts A data.frame with columns index, rho, rho_lower, rho_upper if method = "rolling"; NULL otherwise.

robust_se Logical; whether HAC standard errors were used.

rho2 Coefficient on debt squared (only for method = "quadratic").

rho2_se Standard error of rho2 (quadratic only).

rho2_pvalue p-value for rho2 (quadratic only).

turning_point Debt level where fiscal response peaks, $-\rho/(2*\rho2)$ (quadratic only).

References

Bohn, H. (1998). "The Behavior of U.S. Public Debt and Deficits." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 113(3), 949–963. doi:10.1162/003355398555793

Ghosh, A.R., Kim, J.I., Mendoza, E.G., Ostry, J.D. and Qureshi, M.S. (2013). "Fiscal Fatigue, Fiscal Space and Debt Sustainability in Advanced Economies." *The Economic Journal*, 123(566), F4–F30.

Examples

```
# Simulate data with positive fiscal response
set.seed(42)
n <- 50
debt <- cumsum(rnorm(n, 0.01, 0.02)) + 0.6
pb <- 0.04 * debt + rnorm(n, 0, 0.005)
result <- dk_bohn_test(pb, debt)
print(result)
```

`dk_compare`*Compare Debt Projections*

Description

Produces a side-by-side comparison of multiple debt-to-GDP projections, aligning them by year and computing terminal values.

Usage

```
dk_compare(..., metric = "debt")
```

Arguments

`...` Named `dk_projection` objects to compare. Names are used as scenario labels.

`metric` Character. The metric to compare. Currently only "debt" is supported. Default "debt".

Value

An S3 object of class `dk_comparison` containing:

paths A data frame with a year column and one column per scenario, giving the debt-to-GDP path.

terminal Named numeric vector of terminal debt-to-GDP ratios.

Examples

```
d <- dk_sample_data()
base <- dk_project(tail(d$debt, 1), 0.03, 0.04, 0.01, horizon = 5)
austerity <- dk_project(tail(d$debt, 1), 0.03, 0.04, 0.03, horizon = 5)
stimulus <- dk_project(tail(d$debt, 1), 0.03, 0.05, -0.01, horizon = 5)

comp <- dk_compare(
  Baseline = base,
  Austerity = austerity,
  Stimulus = stimulus
)
comp
plot(comp)
```

 dk_decompose *Decompose Historical Debt Changes*

Description

Breaks down observed year-on-year changes in the debt-to-GDP ratio into four components:

Usage

```
dk_decompose(debt, interest_rate, gdp_growth, primary_balance, years = NULL)
```

Arguments

debt	Numeric vector of historical debt-to-GDP ratios.
interest_rate	Numeric vector of effective interest rates on government debt. Must be the same length as debt.
gdp_growth	Numeric vector of nominal GDP growth rates. Must be the same length as debt.
primary_balance	Numeric vector of primary balance-to-GDP ratios (positive = surplus). Must be the same length as debt.
years	Optional integer vector of year labels. Must be the same length as debt. If NULL (default), years are numbered sequentially.

Details

1. **Interest effect:** $r_t/(1 + g_t) \cdot d_{t-1}$
2. **Growth effect:** $-g_t/(1 + g_t) \cdot d_{t-1}$
3. **Primary balance effect:** $-pb_t$
4. **Stock-flow adjustment (residual):** actual change minus the sum of the three identified components.

This is the standard decomposition used by the IMF (2013) and European Commission. The SFA residual captures privatisation receipts, exchange-rate valuation changes, below-the-line operations, and any measurement error.

Value

An S3 object of class `dk_decomposition` containing:

data A data.frame with columns `year`, `debt`, `change`, `interest_effect`, `growth_effect`, `snowball_effect`, `primary_balance_effect`, and `sfa`.

years The year labels used.

References

Blanchard, O.J. (1990). Suggestions for a New Set of Fiscal Indicators. *OECD Economics Department Working Papers*, No. 79. doi:10.1787/budgetv2art12en

International Monetary Fund (2013). *Staff Guidance Note for Public Debt Sustainability Analysis in Market-Access Countries*. IMF Policy Paper.

Examples

```
d <- dk_sample_data()
dec <- dk_decompose(
  debt = d$debt,
  interest_rate = d$interest_rate,
  gdp_growth = d$gdp_growth,
  primary_balance = d$primary_balance,
  years = d$years
)
dec
plot(dec)
```

dk_estimate_shocks *Estimate Joint Distribution of Macro Shocks*

Description

Estimates the joint distribution of GDP growth, interest rate, and primary balance shocks for use in stochastic debt sustainability analysis. Three estimation methods are supported: a VAR(1) model (default), residual bootstrap, and a simple multivariate normal fit.

Usage

```
dk_estimate_shocks(
  gdp_growth,
  interest_rate,
  primary_balance,
  method = c("var", "bootstrap", "normal"),
  years = NULL
)
```

Arguments

gdp_growth	Numeric vector of historical real GDP growth rates.
interest_rate	Numeric vector of historical nominal (or real) interest rates.
primary_balance	Numeric vector of historical primary balance-to-GDP ratios.
method	Character; one of "var" (default), "bootstrap", or "normal".
years	Optional numeric vector of year labels (same length as data).

Details

For method = "var", a VAR(1) is estimated equation-by-equation via OLS on the lagged system. The residual variance-covariance matrix captures the joint shock distribution. For method = "bootstrap", the same VAR(1) is estimated and residuals are stored for block resampling. For method = "normal", the sample means and covariance of the raw series are used directly.

Value

An S3 object of class dk_shocks with components:

vcov 3x3 variance-covariance matrix with rows/columns named growth, interest_rate, primary_balance.

means Named numeric vector of variable means.

method The estimation method used.

residuals Matrix of residuals (for "var" and "bootstrap") or NULL (for "normal").

var_coefficients VAR(1) coefficient matrix (for "var") or NULL.

n_obs Number of observations used.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 30
g <- rnorm(n, 0.02, 0.015)
r <- rnorm(n, 0.03, 0.01)
pb <- rnorm(n, -0.02, 0.01)
shocks <- dk_estimate_shocks(g, r, pb)
print(shocks)
```

 dk_fan_chart

Stochastic Debt Fan Chart

Description

Projects debt-to-GDP paths via Monte Carlo simulation using the standard debt dynamics equation. At each step, correlated shocks to growth, the interest rate, and the primary balance are drawn from a multivariate normal distribution and added to the baseline paths. The result is a fan chart showing the distribution of projected debt paths.

Usage

```
dk_fan_chart(
  debt,
  interest_rate,
  gdp_growth,
  primary_balance,
  shocks = NULL,
```

```

shock_vcov = NULL,
n_sim = 1000L,
horizon = 5L,
confidence = c(0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9),
seed = NULL
)

```

Arguments

debt	Numeric scalar; initial debt-to-GDP ratio.
interest_rate	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon; baseline interest rate path.
gdp_growth	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon; baseline GDP growth path.
primary_balance	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon; baseline primary balance-to-GDP path.
shocks	A dk_shocks object (from <code>dk_estimate_shocks()</code>) providing the shock distribution, or NULL.
shock_vcov	Optional 3x3 variance-covariance matrix (alternative to shocks). Rows/columns ordered: growth, interest_rate, primary_balance. Ignored if shocks is provided.
n_sim	Integer; number of Monte Carlo simulations (default 1000).
horizon	Integer; projection horizon in years (default 5).
confidence	Numeric vector of quantile levels for fan bands (default <code>c(0.10, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 0.90)</code>).
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

An S3 object of class `dk_fan` with components:

simulations Matrix of dimension `n_sim` x `(horizon + 1)` containing all simulated debt paths.

quantiles Matrix of quantiles at each time step, with rows corresponding to the confidence levels.

baseline Numeric vector of length `horizon + 1`; the deterministic baseline debt path.

confidence The quantile levels used.

horizon The projection horizon.

prob_above Named list with the probability of debt exceeding 60 percent, 90 percent, and 120 percent of GDP at the terminal year.

Examples

```

set.seed(1)
n <- 30
g <- rnorm(n, 0.02, 0.015)
r <- rnorm(n, 0.03, 0.01)
pb <- rnorm(n, -0.02, 0.01)
shocks <- dk_estimate_shocks(g, r, pb)

```

```

fan <- dk_fan_chart(
  debt = 0.90,
  interest_rate = 0.03,
  gdp_growth = 0.02,
  primary_balance = -0.02,
  shocks = shocks,
  n_sim = 500,
  horizon = 10,
  seed = 42
)
print(fan)

```

dk_gfn

Gross Financing Needs

Description

Computes gross financing needs (GFN) as a share of GDP over a projection horizon. GFN represents the total amount of new borrowing a government requires each year to cover its primary deficit, interest payments, and maturing debt:

Usage

```
dk_gfn(debt, interest_rate, maturity_profile, primary_balance, horizon = 5)
```

Arguments

debt	Numeric scalar. Initial debt-to-GDP ratio.
interest_rate	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Effective nominal interest rate on government debt.
maturity_profile	Numeric vector or scalar. If a vector, gives the share of GDP maturing in each year of the horizon. If a scalar, interpreted as the average maturity in years; debt is assumed to mature uniformly at debt / maturity_profile per year.
primary_balance	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Primary balance as a share of GDP (positive = surplus).
horizon	Integer scalar. Projection horizon in years. Default 5.

Details

$$GFN_t = -pb_t + r_t \cdot d_t + m_t$$

where pb is the primary balance (positive = surplus), r is the effective interest rate, d is debt-to-GDP, and m is maturing debt as a share of GDP.

Value

A data.frame with columns:

year Year index (1 to horizon).

primary_deficit Primary deficit (negative of primary balance).

interest_payments Interest payments as a share of GDP.

maturing_debt Maturing debt as a share of GDP.

gfn Total gross financing needs as a share of GDP.

References

International Monetary Fund (2013). *Staff Guidance Note for Public Debt Sustainability Analysis in Market-Access Countries*. IMF Policy Paper.

Examples

```
# Scalar average maturity of 7 years
dk_gfn(debt = 0.90, interest_rate = 0.03,
        maturity_profile = 7, primary_balance = -0.02)

# Explicit maturity profile
dk_gfn(debt = 0.90, interest_rate = 0.03,
        maturity_profile = c(0.15, 0.12, 0.10, 0.08, 0.05),
        primary_balance = -0.02)
```

 dk_heat_map

IMF-Style Risk Heat Map

Description

Classifies sovereign debt risk as low, medium, or high based on IMF (2013) thresholds for debt-to-GDP, gross financing needs, and optional debt-profile indicators. Advanced economies and emerging markets use different thresholds.

Usage

```
dk_heat_map(
  debt,
  gross_financing_needs,
  debt_profile = NULL,
  country_type = c("ae", "em")
)
```

Arguments

debt	Numeric scalar. Debt-to-GDP ratio.
gross_financing_needs	Numeric scalar. Gross financing needs as a share of GDP.
debt_profile	Optional named list of debt-profile indicators (all as ratios): share_st_debt Share of short-term debt in total debt. fx_share Share of foreign-currency-denominated debt. nonresident_share Share of debt held by non-residents. bank_share Share of debt held by domestic banks. change_st_debt Year-on-year change in the share of short-term debt (in percentage points of GDP).
country_type	Character. Either "ae" (advanced economy, default) or "em" (emerging market).

Value

An S3 object of class `dk_heatmap` containing:

ratings Named list of risk ratings ("low", "medium", or "high") for each indicator.

overall Character. Overall risk level: "high" if any indicator is high, "medium" if any is medium, otherwise "low".

values Named list of input values.

thresholds The thresholds used for classification.

country_type The country type used.

References

International Monetary Fund (2013). *Staff Guidance Note for Public Debt Sustainability Analysis in Market-Access Countries*. IMF Policy Paper.

International Monetary Fund (2022). *Staff Guidance Note on the Sovereign Risk and Debt Sustainability Framework for Market Access Countries*. IMF Policy Paper.

Examples

```
hm <- dk_heat_map(
  debt = 0.90,
  gross_financing_needs = 0.18,
  debt_profile = list(fx_share = 0.30, share_st_debt = 0.15),
  country_type = "ae"
)
hm
```

 dk_project

Project Debt-to-GDP Path

Description

Projects a debt-to-GDP ratio forward using the standard debt dynamics equation:

Usage

```
dk_project(
  debt,
  interest_rate,
  gdp_growth,
  primary_balance,
  sfa = 0,
  horizon = 10,
  date = NULL
)
```

Arguments

debt	Numeric scalar. Initial debt-to-GDP ratio (e.g., 0.90 for 90 per cent of GDP).
interest_rate	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Nominal effective interest rate on government debt.
gdp_growth	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Nominal GDP growth rate.
primary_balance	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Primary balance as a share of GDP. Positive values denote a surplus; negative values a deficit.
sfa	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Stock-flow adjustment as a share of GDP. Default 0.
horizon	Integer scalar. Number of years to project forward. Default 10.
date	Optional Date. If supplied, the projection is anchored to this date (stored in the output for labelling purposes).

Details

$$d_{t+1} = \frac{1 + r_t}{1 + g_t} d_t - pb_t + sfa_t$$

where d is the debt-to-GDP ratio, r is the effective nominal interest rate on government debt, g is nominal GDP growth, pb is the primary balance as a share of GDP (positive = surplus), and sfa captures stock-flow adjustments (e.g. privatisation receipts, exchange-rate valuation changes, below-the-line operations).

Value

An S3 object of class `dk_projection` containing:

debt_path Numeric vector of length `horizon + 1`, giving the debt-to-GDP ratio from the initial period through the terminal period.

decomposition A `data.frame` with columns `year`, `debt`, `interest_effect`, `growth_effect`, `snowball_effect`, `primary_balance_effect`, `sfa_effect`, and `change`.

horizon The projection horizon.

inputs A list storing all input parameters.

References

Blanchard, O.J. (1990). Suggestions for a New Set of Fiscal Indicators. *OECD Economics Department Working Papers*, No. 79. doi:10.1787/budgetv2art12en

International Monetary Fund (2013). *Staff Guidance Note for Public Debt Sustainability Analysis in Market-Access Countries*. IMF Policy Paper.

Examples

```
d <- dk_sample_data()
proj <- dk_project(
  debt = tail(d$debt, 1),
  interest_rate = 0.03,
  gdp_growth = 0.04,
  primary_balance = 0.01
)
proj
plot(proj)
```

 dk_rg

Interest Rate-Growth Differential and Debt-Stabilising Primary Balance

Description

Computes the interest rate-growth differential ($r - g$), a key indicator of debt sustainability. When $r > g$, debt grows faster than the economy (the "snowball effect" is adverse) and a primary surplus is needed to stabilise the debt ratio. When $r < g$, the government can run a primary deficit and still see the debt ratio fall.

Usage

```
dk_rg(interest_rate, gdp_growth, inflation = NULL, debt = NULL)
```

Arguments

interest_rate	Numeric. Effective nominal interest rate on government debt. Scalar or vector.
gdp_growth	Numeric. Nominal GDP growth rate. Scalar or vector (same length as interest_rate).
inflation	Numeric or NULL. If supplied, the inflation rate used to compute the real $r - g$. Scalar or same length as interest_rate. Default NULL.
debt	Numeric or NULL. If supplied, the debt-to-GDP ratio used to compute the debt-stabilising primary balance. Scalar or same length as interest_rate. Default NULL.

Details

If debt is supplied, the function also computes the **debt-stabilising primary balance**: the primary surplus (as a share of GDP) required to hold the debt-to-GDP ratio constant at its current level. This is given by:

$$pb^* = \frac{r - g}{1 + g} \cdot d$$

If inflation is supplied, the function computes the **real** $r - g$ differential by deflating both the interest rate and GDP growth: $r_{real} = (1 + r)/(1 + \pi) - 1$ and $g_{real} = (1 + g)/(1 + \pi) - 1$.

Value

A named list with:

rg_differential Numeric vector. The nominal $r - g$ differential.

real_rg Numeric vector. The real $r - g$ differential. Only present if inflation was supplied.

debt_stabilising_pb Numeric vector. The debt-stabilising primary balance as a share of GDP. Only present if debt was supplied.

References

Blanchard, O.J. (1990). Suggestions for a New Set of Fiscal Indicators. *OECD Economics Department Working Papers*, No. 79. doi:10.1787/budgetv2art12en

Barrett, P. (2018). Interest-Growth Differentials and Debt Limits in Advanced Economies. *IMF Working Paper*, WP/18/82.

Examples

```
# Simple scalar case
dk_rg(interest_rate = 0.04, gdp_growth = 0.03)

# With debt: compute stabilising primary balance
dk_rg(interest_rate = 0.04, gdp_growth = 0.03, debt = 0.90)

# With inflation: compute real r-g
dk_rg(interest_rate = 0.04, gdp_growth = 0.05, inflation = 0.02)
```

```
# Vector case using sample data
d <- dk_sample_data()
dk_rg(
  interest_rate = d$interest_rate,
  gdp_growth = d$gdp_growth,
  debt = d$debt
)
```

dk_sample_data	<i>Sample Fiscal Data</i>
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Description

Provides built-in sample datasets for running examples and tests without requiring external data.

Usage

```
dk_sample_data(country = c("sample", "high_debt"))
```

Arguments

country Character. Which sample dataset to return. Options: "sample" (default) provides a synthetic 20-year history for a mid-income country; "high_debt" provides a high-debt scenario.

Value

A list with components:

years Integer vector of years.

debt Numeric vector of debt-to-GDP ratios.

interest_rate Numeric vector of effective interest rates on government debt.

gdp_growth Numeric vector of nominal GDP growth rates.

primary_balance Numeric vector of primary balance-to-GDP ratios (positive = surplus).

Examples

```
d <- dk_sample_data()
d$debt
d$years
```

 dk_stress_test *IMF Standardised Stress Tests*

Description

Applies six standardised IMF stress-test scenarios to a baseline debt projection using the debt dynamics equation:

Usage

```
dk_stress_test(
  debt,
  interest_rate,
  gdp_growth,
  primary_balance,
  horizon = 5,
  growth_shock = -0.01,
  interest_shock = 0.02,
  exchange_shock = 0.15,
  fx_share = 0,
  pb_shock = -0.01,
  contingent_shock = 0.1,
  calibrate = NULL
)
```

Arguments

debt	Numeric scalar. Initial debt-to-GDP ratio.
interest_rate	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Baseline nominal effective interest rate.
gdp_growth	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Baseline nominal GDP growth rate.
primary_balance	Numeric scalar or vector of length horizon. Baseline primary balance as a share of GDP (positive = surplus).
horizon	Integer scalar. Projection horizon in years. Default 5.
growth_shock	Numeric scalar. Percentage-point reduction in GDP growth applied in the first two years. Default -0.01 (1 pp lower growth).
interest_shock	Numeric scalar. Percentage-point increase in the interest rate. Default 0.02 (200 basis points).
exchange_shock	Numeric scalar. Depreciation fraction applied to foreign-currency debt. Default 0.15 (15 per cent depreciation).
fx_share	Numeric scalar. Share of debt denominated in foreign currency. Default 0.
pb_shock	Numeric scalar. Percentage-point deterioration in primary balance in the first two years. Default -0.01.

contingent_shock	Numeric scalar. One-off increase in debt-to-GDP from contingent liabilities materialising. Default 0.10.
calibrate	Optional named list for data-driven shock calibration. Should contain numeric vectors gdp_growth_hist, interest_rate_hist, and primary_balance_hist. When provided, shock sizes are computed as one standard deviation of each historical series, replacing the fixed defaults. When NULL (default), the fixed defaults are used.

Details

$$d_{t+1} = \frac{1 + r_t}{1 + g_t} d_t - pb_t + sfa_t$$

The six scenarios are:

1. **Growth shock:** GDP growth reduced by growth_shock for the first two years.
2. **Interest rate shock:** interest rate increased by interest_shock for the full horizon.
3. **Exchange rate shock:** debt increases by debt * fx_share * exchange_shock in year 1 (one-off stock-flow adjustment from currency depreciation).
4. **Primary balance shock:** primary balance reduced by pb_shock for the first two years.
5. **Combined shock:** simultaneous growth shock of growth_shock / 2 and interest rate shock of interest_shock / 2.
6. **Contingent liabilities:** one-off debt increase of contingent_shock in year 1.

Value

An S3 object of class dk_stress containing:

scenarios A data.frame with columns year, baseline, growth, interest_rate, exchange_rate, primary_balance, combined, and contingent.

terminal Named numeric vector of terminal debt-to-GDP under each scenario.

inputs A list storing all input parameters.

References

International Monetary Fund (2013). *Staff Guidance Note for Public Debt Sustainability Analysis in Market-Access Countries*. IMF Policy Paper.

International Monetary Fund (2022). *Staff Guidance Note on the Sovereign Risk and Debt Sustainability Framework for Market Access Countries*. IMF Policy Paper.

Examples

```
st <- dk_stress_test(
  debt = 0.90,
  interest_rate = 0.03,
  gdp_growth = 0.04,
  primary_balance = 0.01,
```

```

    fx_share = 0.20
  )
  st
  plot(st)

```

dk_sustainability_gap *S1 and S2 Sustainability Gap Indicators*

Description

Computes the S1 and S2 fiscal sustainability gap indicators used by the European Commission to assess the size of the permanent budgetary adjustment required to ensure debt sustainability.

Usage

```

dk_sustainability_gap(
  debt,
  structural_balance,
  gdp_growth,
  interest_rate,
  ageing_costs = 0,
  target_debt = 0.6,
  target_year = 20,
  indicator = c("both", "S1", "S2")
)

```

Arguments

debt	Numeric scalar. Current debt-to-GDP ratio.
structural_balance	Numeric scalar. Current structural primary balance as a share of GDP (positive = surplus).
gdp_growth	Numeric scalar. Real GDP growth rate.
interest_rate	Numeric scalar. Real interest rate.
ageing_costs	Numeric scalar. Projected increase in age-related expenditure as percentage points of GDP. Default 0.
target_debt	Numeric scalar. Target debt-to-GDP ratio for S1. Default 0.60.
target_year	Integer scalar. Number of years to reach the target debt ratio. Default 20.
indicator	Character. Which indicator to compute: "S1", "S2", or "both" (default).

Details

S1 measures the permanent adjustment in the structural primary balance needed to bring the debt-to-GDP ratio to `target_debt` in `target_year` years, taking into account projected increases in age-related expenditure.

S2 measures the permanent adjustment needed to stabilise the debt-to-GDP ratio over an infinite horizon, incorporating the full net present value of future increases in age-related spending.

Value

An S3 object of class dk_sgap containing:

S1 The S1 sustainability gap (or NA if not requested).

S2 The S2 sustainability gap (or NA if not requested).

risk_S1 Risk classification for S1: "low", "medium", or "high".

risk_S2 Risk classification for S2: "low", "medium", or "high".

required_pb The required structural primary balance implied by S1.

current_pb The current structural primary balance.

inputs A list storing all input parameters.

References

European Commission (2012). *Fiscal Sustainability Report 2012*. European Economy 8/2012, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

Examples

```
dk_sustainability_gap(  
  debt = 0.90,  
  structural_balance = -0.01,  
  gdp_growth = 0.015,  
  interest_rate = 0.025,  
  ageing_costs = 0.02  
)
```

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