

Open Budget Survey 2019

Questionnaire

Brazil

April 2020

Country Questionnaire: Brazil

PBS-1. What is the fiscal year of the PBS evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
2019

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#projeto-de-lei-de-diretrizes-or-ament-rias-pldo-2019>

Comment:

The Budget Guidelines Bill 2019 (Projeto de Lei de Diretrizes Orçamentárias PLDO).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

PBS-2. When is the PBS made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for a PBS to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal is submitted to the legislature for consideration. If the PBS is not released to the public at least one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal is submitted to the legislature for consideration, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the PBS.

Answer:

a. At least four months in advance of the budget year, and at least one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal is introduced in the legislature

Source:

<http://www.camara.leg.br/internet/comissao/index/mista/orca/orcamento/OR2019/proposta/msg483.pdf>

<http://www2.camara.leg.br/orcamento-da-uniao/leis-orcamentarias/loa/2019/tramitacao/proposta-do-poder-executivo>

Comment:

The PLDO (PBS) was published on April 13, 2018 and PLOA (EBP) was forwarded by the Government to the National Congress on August 31, 2018.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: PBS' publication date is visible on the Ministry of Economy web page : "última modificação: 13/04/2018 21h25" (last modified: 04/13/2018 9:25 PM). Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx/view>

PBS-3a. If the PBS is published, what is the date of publication of the PBS?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:
13/4/2018

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/mensagem-no-187-de-13-de-abril-de-2018-pldo.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: As indicated by the researcher, the MESSAGE No. 187, of April 13, 2018, published at the same date at the Official Diary, referred the PBS to the National Congress. Furthermore, the PBS' publication date is visible on the Ministry of Economy web page: "última modificação: 13/04/2018 21h25" (last modified: 04/13/2018 9:25 PM). Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx/view>

PBS-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the PBS.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
The date is available on the website of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, which provides a link to access the Official Gazette.

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/mensagem-no-187-de-13-de-abril-de-2018-pldo.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#LOA>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: PBS' publication date is visible on the Ministry of Economy web page (former Ministry of Planning, Development and Management): "última modificação: 13/04/2018 21h25" (last modified: 04/13/2018 9:25 PM). Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx/view>

PBS-4. If the PBS is published, what is the URL or weblink of the PBS?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the

document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#projeto-de-lei-de-diretrizes-or-ament-rias-pldo-2019->

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#projeto-de-lei-de-diretrizes-or-ament-rias-pldo-2019->

PBS-5. If the PBS is published, are the numerical data contained in the PBS available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the PBS is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#LOA>

Comment:

Some documents available are in PDF and others in Word. None is in structured format for machine readability.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

PBS-6a. If the PBS is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the PBS is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question PBS-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question PBS-2)

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or

"d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

PBS-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question PBS-6a, please specify how you determined whether the PBS was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question PBS-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

PBS-7. If the PBS is produced, please write the full title of the PBS.

For example, a title for the Pre-Budget Statement could be "Proposed 2019 State Budget" or "Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Plan and Budget for 2018/19."

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Projeto de Lei de Diretrizes Orçamentárias (PLDO 2019)

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo>

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

PBS-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the PBS?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:
b. No

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

EBP-1a. What is the fiscal year of the EBP evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
2019

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Comment:
Projeto de Lei Orçamentária Anual - PLOA

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

EBP-1b. When is the EBP submitted to the legislature for consideration?

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:
31/08/2018

Source:
<http://www.camara.leg.br/internet/comissao/index/mista/orca/orcamento/OR2019/proposta/msg483.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

EBP-2. When is the EBP made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an EBP to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public while the legislature is still considering it and before the legislature approves (enacts) it. If the EBP is not released to the public before the legislature approves it, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the EBP.

The OBS definition of an Executive's Budget Proposal is a document(s) that (i) the executive submits to the legislature as a formal part of the budget approval process and (ii) the legislature either approves or on which it approves proposed amendments.

The OBS will treat the Executive's Budget Proposal as "Not Produced," in the following cases:

- *The executive does not submit the draft budget to the legislature; or*
- *The legislature receives the draft budget but does not approve it or does not approve recommendations on the draft budget;*
- *The legislature rejects the draft budget submitted by the executive, but the executive implements it without legislative approval; or*
- *There is no legislature, or the legislature has been dissolved.*

Answer:
a. At least three months in advance of the budget year, and in advance of the budget being approved by the legislature

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

Comment:
The date the government posted the documents on the internet is on the website of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, at the top of the page, see attached link. ("publicado: 31/08/2018 21h13, última modificação: 18/09/2018 19h34").

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

EBP-3a. If the EBP is published, what is the date of publication of the EBP?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

In the comment boxes below, researchers should also list any supporting documents to the EBP and their date of publication.

Answer:
31/08/2018

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

EBP-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the EBP.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
The date the government posted the documents on the internet is on the website of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, at the top of the page. ("publicado: 31/08/2018 21h13, última modificação: 18/09/2018 19h3").

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

Comment:
The date the government posted the documents on the internet is on the website of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, at the top of the page. ("publicado: 31/08/2018 21h13, última modificação: 18/09/2018 19h3").

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: Nowadays, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management is named Ministry of Economy.

EBP-4. If the EBP is published, what is the URL or weblink of the EBP?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

In the comment boxes below, researchers should also list any supporting documents to the EBP and their URL or weblink.

Answer:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

Comment:

Supporting document - Lei de Diretrizes Orçamentárias (Budgetary Guidelines Law)

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: For the following reasons, we request the acceptance of Multiannual Plan (PPA 2016-2019) as a valid supporting document for the EBP, in the OBS 2019. PPA 2016-2019 website: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>: Despite the Multiannual Plan (PPA), Law 13,249 of January 13, 2016, is based on a Constitutional command (article 165), which describes it as one of the three budgetary laws (PPA, LDO and LOA), according to the registries the OBS 2017 refused the Multiannual Plan as a budgetary document for two reasons, which we'd like to comment: 1st) The Multiannual Plan (PPA) hasn't been updated annually: Actually, all the legislation which updated the PPA in the last years is available on the Multiannual Plan web page (<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>). The plan was updated in the following dates: December 2016, October 2017, January, June, September and December 2018, and also in January 2019. Some of the updating instruments to the PPA 2016-2019 have been issued by the Executive, following the prior authorization set forth in Law No. 13,249, of January 13, 2016, which establishes the Union's Multiannual Plan for the period from 2016 to 2019. Article 15 states the situations in which the Executive Power may make amendments to the PPA 2016-2019, by its own act, not needing congressional approval. Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/arquivo/spi-1/ppa-2016-2019/lei-no-13.249/view/2nd> The other budgetary laws haven't referenced the Multiannual Plan: About the Budget Guideline Law proposal (PLDO 2019) and the enacted guideline law (LDO 2019), they refer to the Multiannual Plan in: - Article 8th, item II combined with the Annex I, item XIV; - Article 18, item III; - Article 20; and - Article 113, § 5th. In these articles, the PLDO 2019 states that: - Art. 8th The 2019 Draft Budget Law, which will be forwarded by the Executive Power to the National Congress, and the respective Law will consist of: (...) II - consolidated budgetary tables listed in Annex I; Annexe I (...), item XIV - demonstration of the link between the budgetary actions contained in the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets and the objectives of the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, in compliance with § 3 of art. 8 of Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016, specifying the executing budget units; - Art. 18. The Project and the Budget Law 2019 and the special credits, observing the provisions of art. 45 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law and complying with the provisions of art. 2 of this Law, will only include new actions or subtitles if: (...) III - the action is compatible with the Multiannual Plan Law 2016-2019. - Art. 20. The 2019 Budget Bill may consider constant changes to the bill to amend the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, which is dealt with by Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016. - Art. 113., § 5th The inclusion in the 2019 Draft Budget Law and its Act, as well as in additional credits, of subtitles relating to engineering works and services with indications of serious irregularities shall, whenever possible, conform to the same budget classification as in the previous budget laws, adjusted to the law of the multiannual plan, as appropriate. Regarding the Annual Budget Law proposal (PLOA 2019) and the enacted law (LOA 2018), in accordance to the LDO, Annex I, item XIV, they include the Volume 2 - Consolidation of Government Programs, presenting all the programs organized by Thematic Programs, Management Programs and Special Operations Program. It means that all the programs which compound the EBP and the EB are linked to Multiannual Plan's programs. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-2.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx> http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo/0_lei-13707_14ago2018_ldo2019_texto.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo/1_anexo-i_relacao-dos-quadros-orcamentarios-consolidados.pdf <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/texto-ploa-2019.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/loa-2019/lei-no-13808-de-15-de-janeiro-de-2019-loa-2019.pdf>

Researcher Response

The PPA 2016-2019, which the government reviewer refers to, is a document that was published in 2016. We recognize that the PPA and its updates are part of the budget cycle documents, but we think that the link between PLOA and PPA is weak and not always clear, so we will evaluate accepting the PPA as a supporting document to the budget proposal in each specific case.

IBP Comment

Despite recognizing the peculiarities of the Brazilian system, and the fact that the PPA is one of the key planning and budgeting documents recognized by the Constitution, we agree with the researcher that the links between the PPA and the annual budget proposal are weak and not always clear. The PPA is seldom ever cited in the PLOA, and even the annual decrees updating the PPA are not explicitly included in the PLOA, happen at different times and only consist of a revised list of programs and budget allocations by program. As suggested, accepting the PPA updates as supporting documents is assessed on a case by case basis in the rest of the questionnaire.

EBP-5. If the EBP is published, are the numerical data contained in the EBP or its supporting documents available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>.

Option "d" applies if the EBP is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

Comment:

All documents are in PDF.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source for supporting documents: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>

EBP-6a. If the EBP is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the EBP is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question EBP-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question EBP-2).

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

EBP-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question EBP-6a, please specify how you determined whether the EBP was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question EBP-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EBP-7. If the EBP is produced, please write the full title of the EBP.

For example, a title for the Executive's Budget Proposal could be "Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for BY 2018-19, produced by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development."

If there are any supporting documents to the EBP, please enter their full titles in the comment box below.

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Projeto de Lei Orçamentária Anual 2019

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

EBP-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the EBP?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets>.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There's also a citizens version for the EBP supporting document Multiannual Plan (PPA 2016-2019). Source: <https://ppacidadeao.planejamento.gov.br/sitioPPA/paginas/aplicativo-inicio.xhtml>

EB-1a. What is the fiscal year of the EB evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:

2018

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/orcamento-anual-de-2018#LOA>

Comment:

The annual budget bill (PLOA 2019) was approved by the National Congress and sent to the president on December 19, 2018, according to the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management. The Annual Budget Law related to this bill, however, was only published on January 15, 2019. So we will evaluate the EB of 2018, since OBI is considering the documents published until December 31, 2018.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

EB-1b. When was the EB approved (enacted) by the legislature?

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

13/12/2017

Source:

<http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/politica/noticia/2017-12/orcamento-de-2018-e-aprovado-com-previsao-de-gastos-de-r-357-trilhoes>

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2017/12/13/congresso-nacional-aprova-o-orcamento-de-2018>

Comment:

The EB was approved by Congress in December 13, 2017.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

EB-2. When is the EB made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an EB to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public three months after the budget is approved by the legislature. If the EB is not released to the public at least three months after the budget is approved by the legislature, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the EB.

Answer:

a. Two weeks or less after the budget has been enacted

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/lei-no-13587-de-2-de-janeiro-de-2018.pdf/view>

Comment:

The Annual Budget Law was published on January 2, 2018, and made available to the public on the Internet on January 4, 2018.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The EB (LEI N° 13.587, DE 2 DE JANEIRO DE 2018) was published at the Official Diary on January 3, 2018 and at the Ministry of Economy website on January 4, 2018. Source: <http://pesquisa.in.gov.br/imprensa/jsp/visualiza/index.jsp?jornal=515&pagina=1&data=03/01/2018&totalArquivos=192>

EB-3a. If the EB is published, what is the date of publication of the EB?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document. Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

04/01/2018

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The EB (LEI N° 13.587, DE 2 DE JANEIRO DE 2018) was published at the Official Diary on January 3, 2018 and at the Ministry of Economy website on January 4, 2018. Source: <http://pesquisa.in.gov.br/imprensa/jsp/visualiza/index.jsp?jornal=515&pagina=1&data=03/01/2018&totalArquivos=192>

EB-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the EB.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

The date is on the official website of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The Ministry of Planning, Development and Management is nowadays named Ministry of Economy.

EB-4. If the EB is published, what is the URL or weblink of the EB?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018>

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2018#LOA>

EB-5. If the EB is published, are the numerical data contained in the EB available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the EB is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018>

Comment:

All documents are in PDF format.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

EB-6a. If the EB is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the EB is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question EB-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question EB-2)

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

EB-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question EB-6a, please specify how you determined whether the EB was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question EB-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EB-7. If the EB is produced, please write the full title of the EB.

For example, a title for the Enacted Budget could be "Appropriation Act n. 10 of 2018."

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Lei Orçamentária Anual 2018

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/orcamento-anual-de-2018#LOA>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: LEI nº 13.587, de 2 de janeiro de 2018, Lei Orçamentária Anual 2018

EB-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the EB?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/orcamento-anual-de-2018#LOA>

Comment:

The only document in the citizens' version is PLOA (EBP).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

CB-1. What is the fiscal year of the CB evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

If more than one Citizens Budget is produced, for each CB please indicate the document the CB simplifies/refers to, and the fiscal year.

Answer:
2019

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: There's also a citizens version for the EBP supporting document Multiannual Plan (PPA 2016-2019). Source:
<https://ppacidadao.planejamento.gov.br/sitioPPA/paginas/aplicativo-inicio.xhtml>

CB-2a. For the fiscal year indicated in CB-1, what is the public availability status of the CB?

If more than one Citizens Budget is produced, please complete this question for one of them, specifying in the comment box below which document (Executive's Budget Proposal or Enacted Budget) you are referring to, and – in the same comment box – which other Citizens Budget is produced and its public availability status.

Remember that publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

*Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology
Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.*

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

Answer:
e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

CB-2b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question CB-2a, please specify how you determined whether the CB was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question CB-2a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

CB-3a. If the CB is published, what is the date of publication of the CB?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document. Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

If more than one Citizens Budget is published, please complete this question for one of them, specifying in the comment box below which document you are referring to, and – in the same comment box – which other Citizens Budget is produced and its dates of publication.

Answer:
31/08/2018

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

CB-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the CB.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
The date with day, month and year is on the website of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, and within the document there is the month and year of publication.

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: CB's publication date is visible on the Ministry of Economy web page: "última modificação: 31/08/2018 14h08" The date can also be found in the Presentation item, first paragraph, on page 4 of the document.

CB-4. If the CB is published, what is the URL or weblink of the CB?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

If more than one Citizens Budget is published, please complete this question for one of them, specifying in the comment box below which document you are referring to, and – in the same comment box – which other Citizens Budget is produced and its URL or weblink.

Answer:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf/view>

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Or: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf/@download/file/Or%C3%A7amento%20Cidad%C3%A3o.pdf> There's also a citizens version for the EBP supporting document Multiannual Plan (PPA 2016-2019). Source: <https://ppacidadao.planejamento.gov.br/sitioPPA/paginas/aplicativo-inicio.xhtml>

CB-5. If the CB is produced, please write the full title of the CB.

For example, a title for the Citizens Budget could be "Budget 2018 People's Guide" or "2019 Proposed Budget in Brief: A People's Budget Publication."

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

If more than one Citizens Budget is produced, for the other CB, indicate the document the CB refers to and, next to it, its full title.

Answer:

Orçamento Cidadão: Projeto de Lei Orçamentária Anual 2019

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Or: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf> There's also a citizens version for the EBP supporting document Multiannual Plan (PPA 2016-2019), wich title is "PPA Cidadão". Source: <https://ppacidadao.planejamento.gov.br/sitioPPA/paginas/aplicativo-inicio.xhtml>

CB-6. If the CB is produced, please indicate which budget document it corresponds to.

If more than one Citizens Budget is produced, please complete this question for one of them, specifying in the comment box below which document you are referring to, and – in the same comment box – which other Citizens Budget is produced and which budget document it simplifies.

Answer:

The citizen budget refers to EBP - Projeto de Lei Orçamentária Anual PLOA 2019

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There's also a citizens version for the EBP supporting document Multiannual Plan (PPA 2016-2019). Source:

<https://ppacidade.planejamento.gov.br/sitioPPA/paginas/aplicativo-inicio.xhtml>

IYRs-1. What is the fiscal year of the IYRs evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:

2018

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source: <http://www.economia.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/relatorios-e-boletins/relatorios-de-avaliacao-fiscal#exercicio-2018>

IYRs-2. When are the IYRs made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for IYRs to be considered publicly available, IYRs must be made available to the public no later than three months after the reporting period ends. If at least seven of the last 12 monthly IYRs, or at least three of the last four quarterly IYRs are not released to the public at least three months after the reporting period ends, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the IYRs.

Answer:

a. At least every month, and within one month of the period covered

Source:
<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:
The Government publishes a series of different In-Year Reports. Besides the monthly "Resultado do Tesouro Nacional", there are other so-called "Demonstrativos Fiscais" like the monthly "summary budget execution reports" or RREOs (<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/demonstrativos-fiscais>) published by the Treasury, and the bimonthly "Relatórios de Avaliação de Receitas e Despesas" (<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias/relatorios-de-avaliacao-fiscal>) published by the Planning Department.
Not all of the 2018 reports were publicly available on 31 December 2018, possibly due to the post-electoral transition, but the majority were, and the website has been updated since.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: Source: <http://www.economia.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/relatorios-e-boletins/relatorios-de-avaliacao-fiscal#exercicio-2018>

IYRs-3a. If the IYRs are published, what are the dates of publication of the IYRs?

Specifically: if quarterly In-Year Reports are published, indicate the dates of publication of at least three of the last four IYRs that were publicly available. If monthly IYRs are published, indicate the dates of publication of at least seven of the last 12 IYRs that were publicly available.

*Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.
Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.*

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD Month YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05 September 2018. If the document is not published or not produced, please mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
January - published on February 27, 2018
February - published on March 27, 2018
March - published on April 25, 2018
April - published on May 29, 2018
May - published on June 28, 2018
June - published on July 27, 2018
July - published on August 30, 2018
August - published on September 26, 2018.
September - published on October, 26, 2018.
October - published on November, 29, 2018.
November - published on December, 27, 2018.
December - published on January, 29, 2018.

Source:
<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

IYRs-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the IYRs.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

The date is available within the documents, in "Presentation" pdf.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The date can be found at the 1th page of the Presentation document.

IYRs-4. If the IYRs are published, what is the URL or weblink of the IYRs?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Researchers should provide the weblink to the most recent In-Year Report in the space below, and – in the comment box underneath – the weblinks to older IYRs.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IYRs-5. If the IYRs are published, are the numerical data contained in the IYRs available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the IYRs are not published or not produced, therefore their machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

a. Yes, all of the numerical data are available in a machine readable format

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

IYRs-6a. If the IYRs are not publicly available, are they still produced?

If the IYRs are not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question IYRs-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question IYRs-2).

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

IYRs-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question IYRs-6a, please specify how you determined whether the IYRs were produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question IYRs-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

IYRs-7. If the IYRs are produced, please write the full title of the IYRs.

For example, a title for the In-Year Report could be "Budget Monitoring Report, Quarter 1" or "Budget Execution Report January-March 2018."

If In-Year Reports are not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Researchers should provide the full title of the most recent In-Year Report in the space below, and – in the comment box underneath – the full titles of older IYRs.

Answer:

Resultado do Tesouro Nacional

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments:

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IYRs-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the IYRs?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

MYR-1. What is the fiscal year of the MYR evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
2018

Source:
<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published in September 2018, as a reference to answer MYR-related questions. The report, issued bimonthly by the Federal Budget Secretariat (SOF) and the National Treasury Secretariat (STN), presents the macroeconomic parameters and projections, the new estimates of primary revenues and expenditures and demonstrates the need to reduce the expenses limits. The report is prepared following article 9º of the Fiscal Responsibility Law (Supplementary Law nº 101/2000), and the criteria set by the article 56 of the Budget Guidelines Law - LDO-2018 (Law Nº 13,473, August 8, 2017). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias/relatorio-4o-bimestre_2018_reduzido.pdf
<https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/2018/16>

MYR-2. When is the MYR made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an MYR to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public no later than three months after the reporting period ends (i.e., three months after the midpoint of the fiscal year). If the MYR is not released to the public at least three months after the reporting period ends, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the MYR.

Answer:
a. Six weeks or less after the midpoint

Source:
<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

Comment:
The report is published each 4 months and there are 3 reports a year. The third report of 2018 is not yet available on the internet. The last report was published in September, 2018.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published in September 2018, as a reference to answer MYR-related questions. The report, issued bimonthly by the Federal Budget Secretariat (SOF) and the National Treasury Secretariat (STN), presents the macroeconomic parameters and projections, the new estimates of primary revenues and expenditures and demonstrates the need to reduce the expenses limits. The report is prepared following article 9º of the Fiscal Responsibility Law (Supplementary Law nº 101/2000), and the criteria set by the article 56 of the Budget Guidelines Law - LDO-2018 (Law Nº 13,473, August 8, 2017). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias/relatorio-4o-bimestre_2018_reduzido.pdf
<https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/2018/16>

MYR-3a. If the MYR is published, what is the date of publication of the MYR?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:
30/09/2018

Source:
<https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-do-cumprimento-de-metas-fiscais/publicacao>

Comment:
The second report of 2018 (covering up til August) was published in September, but the National Treasury website or document only appears the month and year of publication, September 2018 (without the day).

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: MYR's publication date is showed on the Transparent National Treasury web page (Ministry of Economy): - Fiscal Goal Compliance Report (Relatório de Cumprimento da Meta Fiscal) "Publicado em 30/09/2018". Source: <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-do-cumprimento-de-metas-fiscais/publicacao> - Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018 (Relatório de Avaliação de Receitas e Despesas Primárias - 4º Bimestre de 2018): "Publicado em 01/09/2018" Source: <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/2018/16> In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published in September 2018, as a reference to answer MYR-related questions. The report, issued bimonthly by the Federal Budget Secretariat (SOF) and the National Treasury Secretariat (STN), presents the macroeconomic parameters and projections, the new estimates of primary revenues and expenditures and demonstrates the need to reduce the expenses limits. The report is prepared following article 9º of the Fiscal Responsibility Law (Supplementary Law nº 101/2000), and the criteria set by the article 56 of the Budget Guidelines Law - LDO-2018 (Law Nº 13,473, August 8, 2017). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias/relatorio-4o-bimestre_2018_reduzido.pdf <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/2018/16>

MYR-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the MYR.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
The date with specification of the day is available on the website of the National Treasury (Transparent Treasury) but internally the document only describes the month and year.

Source:
<https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-do-cumprimento-de-metas-fiscais/publicacao>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: MYR's publication date is showed on the Transparent National Treasury web page (Ministry of Economy): - Fiscal Goal Compliance Report (Relatório de Cumprimento da Meta Fiscal) "Publicado em 30/09/2018". Source: <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-do-cumprimento-de-metas-fiscais/publicacao> - Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018 (Relatório de Avaliação de Receitas e Despesas Primárias - 4º Bimestre de 2018):

"Publicado em 01/09/2018" Source: <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/2018/16> In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published in September 2018, as a reference to answer MYR-related questions. The report, issued bimonthly by the Federal Budget Secretariat (SOF) and the National Treasury Secretariat (STN), presents the macroeconomic parameters and projections, the new estimates of primary revenues and expenditures and demonstrates the need to reduce the expenses limits. The report is prepared following article 9º of the Fiscal Responsibility Law (Supplementary Law nº 101/2000), and the criteria set by the article 56 of the Budget Guidelines Law - LDO-2018 (Law Nº 13,473, August 8, 2017). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias/relatorio-4o-bimestre_2018_reduzido.pdf <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/2018/16>

MYR-4. If the MYR is published, what is the URL or weblink of the MYR?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The URL for the Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018 is:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BDo+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca> In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published in September 2018, as a reference to answer MYR-related questions. The report, issued bimonthly by the Federal Budget Secretariat (SOF) and the National Treasury Secretariat (STN), presents the macroeconomic parameters and projections, the new estimates of primary revenues and expenditures and demonstrates the need to reduce the expenses limits. The report is prepared following article 9 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law (Supplementary Law Nº 101/2000), and the criteria set by the article 56 of the Budget Guidelines Law - LDO-2018 (Law Nº 13,473, August 8, 2017). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias/relatorio-4o-bimestre_2018_reduzido.pdf

MYR-5. If the MYR is published, are the numerical data contained in the MYR available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>.

Option "d" applies if the MYR is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/temas/estatisticas-fiscais-e-transparencia/cumprimento-de-metas-fiscais>

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

Comment:

It was verified in two webpages of the National Treasury, of the proper body where the historical series of the documents is available and in the site "Tesouro Transparente": in both the report is only available in PDF.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

MYR-6a. If the MYR is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the MYR is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question MYR-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question MYR-2).

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

MYR-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question MYR-6a, please specify how you determined whether the MYR was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question MYR-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

MYR-7. If the MYR is produced, please write the full title of the MYR.

For example, a title for the Mid-Year Review could be "Semi-annual Budget Performance Report, FY 2017/18" or "Mid-Year Report on the 2018 National Budget."

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Relatório de Cumprimento de Metas Fiscais

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: "Relatório de Avaliação de Receitas e Despesas Primárias - 4º Bimestre de 2018" Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias/relatorio-4o-bimestre_2018_reduzido.pdf In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Primary Revenue and Expenditure Evaluation Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published in September 2018, as a reference to answer MYR-related questions. The report, issued bimonthly by the Federal Budget Secretariat (SOF) and the National Treasury Secretariat (STN), presents the macroeconomic parameters and projections, the new estimates of primary revenues and expenditures and demonstrates the need to reduce the expenses limits. The report is prepared following article 9 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law (Supplementary Law Nº 101/2000), and the criteria set by the article 56 of the Budget Guidelines Law - LDO-2018 (Law Nº 13,473, August 8, 2017). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias/relatorio-4o-bimestre_2018_reduzido.pdf

MYR-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the MYR?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

YER-1. What is the fiscal year of the YER evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
2017

Source:
<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/contas-2017>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: The Accountability of the President Report's URL has been updated to <http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/exercicios-antecedentes/2017>. In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017", Volume 2, Annex 2 - Targets Evolution, as a reference to answer YER-related questions. The report, published on June 2018, details the nonfinancial outcomes for the thematic programs, comparing to the original goals. The narrative discussion is presented in Volume 1 - General and Thematic Assessment. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_sumario.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_1.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_2.pdf According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the Executive branch must annually submit the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. The Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress in May 24, 2018 and published in June, 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

YER-2. When is the YER made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an YER to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public no later than one year after the fiscal year to which it corresponds. If the YER is not released to the public within one year after the end of the fiscal year to which it corresponds, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the YER.

Answer:
a. Six months or less after the end of the budget year

Source:
<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/contas-2017>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: The YER related to 2017 (PCPR 2017) was published on the CGU website on April 10, 2018, less than six months after the end of the budget year, on December 31, 2017 (document "PCPR2017.pdf"). Source: <https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017> <http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/exercicios-antecedentes/2017> In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017", Volume 2, Annex 2 - Targets Evolution, as a reference to answer YER-related questions. According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the Executive branch must annually submit

the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. The Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress on May 24, 2018, and published on June 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

IBP Comment

Although the PPA annual evaluation report is not directly mentioned in the CGU report, we accept it as a source of information for some of the questions, as it includes an assessment of the execution of the main government policies and programs, and is sent to the legislature around the same time as the main CGU report.

YER-3a. If the YER is published, what is the date of publication of the YER?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document. Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

10/04/2018

Source:

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/contas-2017>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source: <https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017> <http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/exercicios-antecedentes/2017> In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017", Volume 2, Annex 2 - Targets Evolution, as a reference to answer YER-related questions. According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the Executive branch must annually submit the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. The Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress on May 24, 2018, and published on June 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

YER-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the YER.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

The date is available on the Federal Comptroller's Office (CGU) webpage, but within the document only the month and year are presented.

Source:

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/contas-2017>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source: <https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017> <http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/exercicios-anteriores/2017> In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017", Volume 2, Annex 2 - Targets Evolution, as a reference to answer YER-related questions. According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the Executive branch must annually submit the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. The Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress on May 24, 2018, and published on June 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

YER-4. If the YER is published, what is the URL or weblink of the YER?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/contas-2017>

Source:

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/contas-2017>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The YER (PCPR-2017)'s URL has been updated to <http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/exercicios-anteriores/2017> In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017", Volume 2, Annex 2 - Targets Evolution, as a reference to answer YER-related questions. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_sumario.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_1.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_2.pdf According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the Executive branch must annually submit the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. The Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress on May 24, 2018, and published in June 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

IBP Comment

The government reviewer's comment is noted. For some YER questions in Section 3, the PPA annual evaluation report is accepted as a source of information.

YER-5. If the YER is published, are the numerical data contained in the YER available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the YER is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

b. Yes, some of the numerical data are available in a machine readable format

Source:

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/contas-2017>

Comment:

The following information is available in Excel:

ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

1- By Upper Organ

2- By Type of Administration

3 - Parliamentary amendments

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source: <http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/exercicios-anteriores/2017>

YER-6a. If the YER is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the YER is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question YER-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question YER-2)

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

YER-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question YER-6a, please specify how you determined whether the YER was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question YER-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

YER-7. If the YER is produced, please write the full title of the YER.

For example, a title for the Year-End Report could be "Consolidated Financial Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2018" or "Annual Report 2017 Published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning." If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Prestação de Contas do Presidente da República 2017

Source:

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source for PCPR 2017: <http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/exercicios-antecedentes/2017> In addition to the report provided by the researcher, we indicate the "Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017", Volume 2, Annex 2 - Targets Evolution, as a reference to answer YER-related questions. Name: "Relatório Anual de Avaliação - Ano Base 2017" Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_sumario.pdf
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_1.pdf
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_2.pdf According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the Executive branch must annually submit the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. The Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress on May 24, 2018, and published on June 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

YER-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the YER?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/contas-2017>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: Source: <http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/exercicios-anteriores/2017>

AR-1. What is the fiscal year of the AR evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
2017

Source:
<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

AR-2. When is the AR made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an AR to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public no later than 18 months after the end of the fiscal year to which it corresponds. If the AR is not released to the public at least 18 months after the end of the fiscal year to which it corresponds, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the AR.

Answer:
a. Six months or less after the end of the budget year

Source:
<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-e-relatorios-de-gestao/contas-do-exercicio-de-2017.htm>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The Court of Account (TCU) issued the Report and Prior Opinion on Accounts of the President related to 2017, on June 13, 2018, less than six months after the end of the budget year, on December 31, 2017. Source: <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

AR-3a. If the AR is published, what is the date of publication of the AR?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

13/06/2018

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: 13/06/2018

Comments: The Court of Account (TCU) issued the Report and Prior Opinion on Accounts of the President, related to 2017, on June 13, 2018.

Document "Relatório e Parecer Prévio sobre as Contas do Presidente da República, exercício de 2017", pages 9 and 16. Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/> The web page informed by the researcher refers to the accounts and fiscal management reports, but not specifically to the accounts of the President.

Researcher Response

The government reviewer's comment is correct. The link <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-e-relatorios-de-gestao/contas-do-exercicio-de-2017.htm> refers to TCU management reports. The date of publication and source were amended.

AR-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the AR.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

The date specifying the day, month and year is available on the page of the Court of Auditors of the Union; internally to the document is only month and year.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: The Court of Account (TCU) issued the Report and Prior Opinion on Accounts of the President, related to 2017, on June 13, 2018.

Document "Relatório e Parecer Prévio sobre as Contas do Presidente da República, exercício de 2017", pages 9 and 16. Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comments: The Court of Account (TCU) issued the Report and Prior Opinion on Accounts of the President, related to 2017, on June 13, 2018. Document "Relatório e Parecer Prévio sobre as Contas do Presidente da República, exercício de 2017", pages 9 and 16. Source: <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/> The web page informed by the researcher refers to the accounts and fiscal management reports, but not specifically to the accounts of the President.

Researcher Response

The government reviewer's comment is correct, and the source was amended. The previous link: <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-e-relatorios-de-gestao/contas-do-exercicio-de-2017.htm> refers to TCU management reports.

AR-4. If the AR is published, what is the URL or weblink of the AR?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/biblioteca-digital/contas-do-governo-da-republica-2017.htm>

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comments: The web page informed by the researcher refers to the accounts and fiscal management reports, but not specifically to the accounts of the President.

Researcher Response

The government reviewer's comment is correct, and the source was amended: <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/biblioteca-digital/contas-do-governo-da-republica-2017.htm>

AR-5. If the AR is published, are the numerical data contained in the AR available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the AR is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-e-relatorios-de-gestao/contas-do-exercicio-de-2017.htm>

Comment:

The information is available in PDF format.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

AR-6a. If the AR is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the AR is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question AR-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question AR-2).

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

AR-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question AR-6a, please specify how you determined whether the AR was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question AR-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-7. If the AR is produced, please write the full title of the AR.

For example, a title for the Audit Report could be "Annual General Reports of the Controller and Auditor General." If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Relatório sobre as Contas do Presidente da República Exercício 2017

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

AR-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the AR?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

GQ-1a. Are there one or more websites or web portals for disseminating government fiscal information? If yes, please provide the necessary links in the comment/citation.

GQ-1a asks the researcher to list any government websites or portals where fiscal information can be found. For example, in New Zealand the Treasury website (<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/>) hosts important budget-related information, including the Pre-Budget Statement, the Executive's Budget Proposal, the Citizens Budget, In-Year Reports, the Mid-Year Review, and the Year-End Report. In addition, New Zealand's Parliamentary Counsel Office (<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>) posts the Enacted Budget while the Controller and Auditor-General website (<http://www.oag.govt.nz/>) publishes the annual Audit Report. The New Zealand researcher would provide the links to each of these sites. Other countries have developed portals that include fiscal information, though not in the "documents" format. For example, these portals have been created by Mexico (<https://www.transparenciapresupuestaria.gob.mx/>) and Brazil (<http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/>). Some countries have both a website and a portal. The Brazilian government, for example, apart from the Transparency Portal, has a dedicated website for the federal budget, where all key documents and other information can be found (www.orcamentofederal.gov.br). Researchers should include details about all of the relevant websites and/or portals that they can be used to access budget information.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

www.orcamentofederal.gov.br

<http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/>

<https://www.siop.planejamento.gov.br/siop/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Sources: <https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/painelorcamento/> <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/>

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/sigabrasil>

GQ-1b. On these websites/portals, can revenue and/or expenditure data for the current fiscal year be downloaded as a consolidated file (or set of files)? If yes, please provide the necessary links in the comment/citation.

GQ-1b, GQ-1c, and GQ-1d ask about whether governments publish specific types of content on their websites/portals: (a) consolidated files that contain revenue and/or expenditure information for the current fiscal year; (b) consolidated files that contain revenue and/or expenditure information for multiple years in consistent formats; and (c) infographics/visualizations or other similar tools used to simplify data access and analysis. Researchers should provide the links to relevant webpages and some explanations of what they contain.

Answer:

a. Yes, both revenue and expenditure data can be downloaded as a consolidated file

Source:

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/sigabrasil>

<https://www.siop.planejamento.gov.br/siop/>

https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/siopdoc/doku.php/receitas:re_l_estruturado_consolidado

<http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/receitas>

<http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/despesas/consulta?ordenarPor=mesAno&direcao=desc>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source: <https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/painelorcamento/>

GQ-1c. On these websites/portals, can consolidated revenue and/or expenditure data be downloaded for multiple years in consistent formats? If yes, please provide the necessary links and details in the comment/citation.

Answer:

a. Yes, both revenue and expenditure data can be downloaded for multiple years in consistent formats

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source: <https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/painelorcamento/> <https://www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/sigabrazil>
<https://www.siop.planejamento.gov.br/siop/> https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/siopdoc/doku.php/receitas:rel_estruturado_consolidado
<http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/receitas> <http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/despesas/consulta?ordenarPor=mesAno&direcao=desc>

GQ-1d. On these websites/portals, are infographics/visualizations or other similar tools used to simplify data access and analysis? If yes, please provide the necessary links and details in the comment/citation.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/QvAJAXZfc/opendoc.htm?document=IAS%2FExecucao_Orcamentaria.qvw&host=QVS%40pqlk04&anonymous=true

<http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/>

Comment:

The SIOP and Transparency Portal websites allow visualization of infographics, graphics and georeferencing of some of the information.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

GQ-2. Are there laws in place guiding public financial management and/or auditing? If yes, please provide the necessary details and links in the comment/citation, and specify whether and where the law(s) contains specific provisions for budget transparency and/or participation.

GQ-2 asks about the existence of any national laws governing public financial management and auditing. These may include a public finance act, a section of the constitution, or an organic budget law. In some countries, fiscal responsibility legislation may also be relevant. For example, the Kenya researcher may include the link to its Public Finance Management Act, 2012 (<http://www.kenyalaw.org/lex/actview.xql?actid=No.%2018%20of%202012>), and the Macedonian researcher may include a link to its State Audit Law (<https://www.finance.gov.mk/files/u11/Audit%20law.pdf>). Researchers should provide links to websites where such laws are published, if possible, or an electronic copy of the law itself. They should also indicate if and where (e.g. which article) these laws include specific provisions for budget transparency and citizen participation in budget processes.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/documentos/legislacao/lei-complementar-no-101/view>
<http://www.acessoinformacao.gov.br/assuntos/conheca-seu-direito/a-lei-de-acesso-a-informacao>

Comment:

The main laws are the Fiscal Responsibility Law (101/2000) and the Law on Access to Information (12.527/2011).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The Fiscal Responsibility Law (Lei complementar nº 101, de 2000), articles 48 and 49, contains rules for transparency in fiscal management, including provisions for budget transparency and popular participation in the budget process.

GQ-3. Are there additional laws regulating: (1) access to information; (2) government transparency; or (3) citizens participation? If yes, please provide the necessary details and links in the comment/citation, and specify whether and where these laws contain specific provisions for budget transparency and/or participation.

The third and last question asks researchers to list any additional laws regulating access to information, transparency, or citizens' participation that are relevant for the promotion of budget transparency and citizen participation in budget processes. These might include legislation related to access to information, to planning processes, or to public administration more generally. India's Right to Information Act of 2005 (<https://www.ncess.gov.in/facilities/central-public-information-officer/rti-act-details.html>) is an example of this type of law. More information on access to information legislation (constitutional provisions, laws, and regulations), including examples of model laws, can be found here: <http://www.right2info.org/laws/constitutional-provisions-laws-and-regulations#section-1>.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

<http://www.acessoinformacao.gov.br/assuntos/conheca-seu-direito/a-lei-de-acesso-a-informacao>

http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/LCP/Lcp101.htm

Comment:

The Fiscal Responsibility Law "Establishes public finance standards for fiscal responsibility and provides other measures."

The Law of Access to Information "regulates the constitutional right of access to public information."

There is no law that regulates the constitutional right to participate in what concerns the public budget. There are some public policy boards that do budget monitoring on the execution side (expenses), but they are few.

In 2014, the government published a decree to regulate the participation of civil society, the National Policy of Social Participation, including in the budget (article 5 of Decree 4283/2014), but the same was suspended by the National Congress that same year.

http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/decreto/d8243.htm

<http://www2.camara.leg.br/camaranoticias/noticias/POLITICA/476677-DEPUTADOS-DERRUBAM-DECRETO-DOS-CONSELHOS-POPULARES.html>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: About the item (3) citizen participation, the Fiscal Responsibility Law (Lei complementar nº 101, de 2000), article 48, single paragraph, states that transparency will be ensured by encouraging popular participation and holding public hearings, during the drafting and discussion processes of the plans, budget guidelines law and budget laws. Art. 48. The following are instruments of transparency in tax management, which will be widely disseminated, including through publicly available electronic means: budget plans, budgets, and budget guideline laws; the rendering of accounts and the respective prior opinion; the Summary Report on Budget Execution and the Fiscal Management Report; and the simplified versions of these documents. Single paragraph. Transparency will also be ensured by encouraging popular participation and holding public hearings during the process of drafting and discussing plans, budget guidelines law and budgets.

1. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for the budget year that are classified by administrative unit (that is, by ministry, department, or agency)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 1 addresses the presentation of expenditure by administrative unit. This information indicates which government entity (ministry, department, or agency, or MDAs) will be responsible for spending the funds and, ultimately, held accountable for their use.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all administrative units, accounting for all expenditures, in the budget year. To answer "b," the administrative units shown individually, in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation, must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures in the budget year. In other words, the sum of the expenditures assigned to the individual MDAs (education, health, infrastructure, interior, defense, etc.) must account for at least two-thirds of the total expenditure budgeted for that particular year. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents administrative units that account for less

than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by administrative unit.

Answer:

a. Yes, administrative units accounting for all expenditures are presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Comment:

The administrative units are included for all expenditures (National Treasure and other sources), especially at Volume II, classified by Ministries and other agencies of the Parliament and Judiciary.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019) presents expenditure by administrative units in: Volume 1 - Table 5 - Expenditure on Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets by Power, Body, Budgetary Unit, Sources of Expense Resources and Nature Groups (page 83) Volume 3 - Details of Legislative, Judiciary, MPU (public prosecutors) and DPU (public defenders) branches' budgetary actions Volume 4.I and 4.II - Details of the Executive branch's budgetary actions Volume 5 - Details of Ministry of Education's budgetary actions Volume 6 - Details of State-Owned Enterprises' budgetary actions (investments) Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/@download/file/Volume%201.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-3.pdf/@download/file/Volume%203.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20I.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20II.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf/@download/file/Volume%205.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-6.pdf/@download/file/Volume%206.pdf>

2. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for the budget year by functional classification?

GUIDELINES:

Question 2 addresses the presentation of expenditure by functional classification. This classification indicates the programmatic purpose, sector, or objective for which the funds will be used, such as health, education, or defense. Administrative units are not necessarily aligned with functional classifications. For instance, in one country all functions connected with water supply (which fall into the "Housing" function) may be undertaken by a single government agency, while in another country they may be distributed across the Ministries of Environment, Housing, and Industrial Development. In the latter case, three ministries have programs addressing water supply, so three ministries contribute to one function. Similarly, some administrative units may conduct activities that cut across more than one function. For instance, in the example above, some programs of the Ministry of Environment would also be classified in the "environmental protection" function.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for the budget year organized by functional classification.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditures are presented by functional classification.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/view>

Comment:

Expenditures are presented by functional classification at EBP, specifically in Volume 1, Table 6A "Expenses of Fiscal and Social Security Budgets by function and subfunction" (page 166).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019) presents expenditure by Function and Subfunction in: Volume 1 - Tables 6A, 6B, 6C - Expenditure on Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets by Function and Subfunction (page 155) Volume 3 - Details of Legislative, Judiciary, MPU (public prosecutors) and DPU (public defenders) branches' budgetary actions Volume 4.I and 4.II - Details of the Executive branch's budgetary actions Volume 5 - Details of Ministry of Education's budgetary actions Volume 6 - Details of State-Owned Enterprises' budgetary actions (investments) Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/@download/file/Volume%201.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-3.pdf/@download/file/Volume%203.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20I.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20II.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf/@download/file/Volume%205.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-6.pdf/@download/file/Volume%206.pdf>

3. If the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation presents expenditures for the budget year by functional classification, is the functional classification compatible with international standards?

GUIDELINES:

Question 3 asks whether a country's functional classification meets international standards. To answer "a," a country's functional classification must be aligned with the OECD and the UN's Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), or provide a cross-walk between the national functional presentation and COFOG.

The OECD Best Practices for Budget Transparency can be viewed at <http://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/Best%20Practices%20Budget%20Transparency%20-%20complete%20with%20cover%20page.pdf>

COFOG can be viewed at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_84E.pdf or at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/ch6ann.pdf>.

Answer:

a. Yes, the functional classification is compatible with international standards.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/view>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Comment:

At the EBP, the functional classification is compatible with international standards, what can be verified in Volume 1, Table 6A "Expenses of Fiscal and Social Security Budgets by function and subfunction". According to PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability), Brazil is considered compatible with international standards. Source: [http://pefa.org/en/assessment/br-dec09-pfmprpublic-\(http://pefa.org/en/assessment/br-dec09-pfmprpublic-\)](http://pefa.org/en/assessment/br-dec09-pfmprpublic-(http://pefa.org/en/assessment/br-dec09-pfmprpublic-)) en (Page 28: "While all the above classification structures have been amended to suit the specific nature of fiscal management in Brazil, for example covering transfers to sub-national entities, they are generally in line with the international standards outlined in the 2001 Government Finance Statistics (GFS) manual produced by the IMF").

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

4. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for the budget year by economic classification?

GUIDELINES:

Question 4 asks whether the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents expenditures for the budget year organized by economic classification. Economic classification provides information on the nature of the expenditure, such as whether funds are being used to pay for wages and salaries, capital projects, or social assistance benefits.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for the budget year organized by economic classification.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditures are presented by economic classification.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/view>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Comment:

At EBP, expenditures are presented by economic classification, as can be verified in Volume 1, Table 5 "Expenses of Fiscal and Social Security Budgets, by Power, Administrative Units (Ministry, for example), Budget Units, Sources of Resources and Nature of Expenses." (page 83).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019) presents expenditure by economic classification (expense's nature group - GND) in: Volume 1 - Table 4 - Summary of Expenditure on Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets by Economic Categories and Expense's Nature Group (page 79) Volume 3 - Details of Legislative, Judiciary, MPU (public prosecutors) and DPU (public defenders) branches' budgetary actions Volume 4.I and 4.II - Details of the Executive branch's budgetary actions Volume 5 - Details of Ministry of Education's budgetary actions Volume 6 - Details of State-Owned Enterprises' budgetary actions (investments) Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/@download/file/Volume%201.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-3.pdf/@download/file/Volume%203.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20I.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20II.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf/@download/file/Volume%205.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-6.pdf/@download/file/Volume%206.pdf>

5. If the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation presents expenditures for the budget year by economic classification, is the economic classification compatible with international standards?

GUIDELINES:

Question 5 asks whether a country's economic classification meets international standards. To answer "a," a country's economic classification must be consistent with the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) 2001 Government Finance Statistics (GFS). The GFS economic classification is presented here: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/app4.pdf>. To learn more about Government Finance Statistics also refer to the entire IMF 2001 GFS manual (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/all.pdf>).

Answer:

a. Yes, the economic classification is compatible with international standards.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/view>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Comment:

In the EBP, the economic classification of expenditures is compatible with international standards, as can be verified in Volume 1, Table 5 "Expenses of Fiscal and Social Security Budgets, by Power, Administrative Units (Ministry, for example), Budget Units, Sources of Resources and Nature of Expenses." (Page 95). According to PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability), Brazil is considered compatible with international standards. Source: <http://pefa.org/en/assessment/br-dec09-pfmp-public-en> (<http://pefa.org/en/assessment/br-dec09-pfmp-public-en>) (Page 28: "While all the above classification structures have been amended to suit the specific nature of fiscal management in Brazil, for example covering transfers to sub-national entities, they are generally in line with the international standards outlined in the 2001 Government Finance Statistics (GFS) manual produced by the IMF").

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

6. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for individual programs for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 6 asks whether expenditures are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should treat the term "program" as meaning any level of detail below an administrative unit – that is, any programmatic grouping that is below the ministry, department, or agency level. For example, the Ministry of Health's budget could be broken down into several subgroups, such as "primary health care," "hospitals," or "administration." These subgroups should be considered programs even if they could be, but are not, broken down into smaller, more detailed units.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures, in the budget year. To answer "b," the programs shown individually in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures in the budget year. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program.

Budget decisions for the upcoming year can also affect the parameters of future budgets. It is therefore useful to estimate revenues and expenditures for multi-year periods, understanding that these estimates might be revised as circumstances change. Sometimes referred to as a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), a three-year period – that is, the budget year plus two more years – is generally considered an appropriate horizon for budgeting and planning.

Answer:

a. Yes, programs accounting for all expenditures are presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-2.pdf/view>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Comment:

Volume II presents the "Consolidation of Government Programs".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019) presents expenditure for individual programs in: Volume 3 - Details of Legislative, Judiciary, MPU (public prosecutors) and DPU (public defenders) branches' budgetary actions Volume 4.I and 4.II - Details of the Executive branch's budgetary actions Volume 5 - Details of Ministry of Education's budgetary actions Volume 6 - Details of State-Owned Enterprises' budgetary actions (investments) Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-3.pdf/@download/file/Volume%203.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20I.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20II.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf/@download/file/Volume%205.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-6.pdf/@download/file/Volume%206.pdf>

7. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditure estimates for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year) by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 7 asks if multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications for at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "b," multi-year expenditure estimates must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if multi-year expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications.

Answer:

c. Yes, multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by only one of the three expenditure classifications.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_1.pdf

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_2.pdf

Comment:

Multi-year expenditure estimates are presented in the Pluri Annual Plan (PPA) which is not considered a valid EBP supporting document because is not officially updated every year. Also, although the PPA is cited in the Federal Constitution as part of the budget cycle, neither the LDO nor the PLOA or LOA cite this document as a basis for the annual budget. In the document "Monitoring and Evaluation of the PPA"- whose latest publication relates to the annual budget 2017 - Volumes I and II, there is information by budget program (programmatic classification, but not functional); there is administrative classification information (responsible bodies); and there is no information about economic classification (revenues).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

c. Yes, multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by only one of the three expenditure classifications.

Comments: For all the "projects" included in the EBP (PLOA 2019), there's a report at the Supplementary Information - Volume IV - Item XXXII - Report by Budget Body/Unit (administrative classification) and Budget Project, on pages 379 to 417. This report presents expenditure estimates in project's development for 2019, 2020 and 2021, besides de total cost estimated for the project. This supplementary information is issued in accordance to the Annex II, item XXXII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). The budgetary actions are split in 3 types: Project, Activity and Special Operations. Actions are part of program classification: Program, Action and Subtitle (expenses location). Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_xxxi_a_xxxvi.pdf

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify answer C.

IBP Comment

Agreed.

7b. Based on the response to Question 7, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications have estimates for a multi-year period in the Executive's Budget Proposal?

Answer:

Administrative classification

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

Information by classification is present, but not for a multi-year period.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: Administrative classification

Comments: For all the "projects" included in the EBP (PLOA 2019), there's a report at the Supplementary Information - Volume IV - Item XXXII - Report

by Budget Body/Unit (administrative classification) and Budget Project, on pages 379 to 417. This report presents expenditure estimates in the project's development for 2019, 2020 and 2021, besides de total cost estimated for the project. This supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). The budgetary actions are split into 3 types: Project, Activity and Special Operations. Actions are part of program classification: Program, Action and Subtitle (expenses location). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_xxxi_a_xxxvi.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Researcher Response

Based on the government's justification in the previous question, administrative classification is accepted.

IBP Comment

Agreed.

8. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditure estimates for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year) by program?

GUIDELINES:

Question 8 asks if multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department. For example, the Ministry of Health's budget could be broken down into several subgroups, such as "primary health care," "hospitals," or "administration." These subgroups should be considered programs even if they could be, but are not, broken down into smaller, more detailed units.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures, for at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "b," the programs shown individually in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures over the multi-year period. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents multi-year estimates for programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if multi-year estimates are not presented by program.

Revenues generally are separated into two major categories: "tax" and "non-tax" revenues. Taxes are compulsory transfers that result from government exercising its sovereign power. The largest sources of tax revenue in some countries are taxes on personal and business income and taxes on goods and services, such as sales or value-added taxes. The category of non-tax revenues is more diverse, ranging from grants from international institutions and foreign governments to funds raised through the sale of government-provided goods and services. Note that some forms of revenue, such as contributions to social security funds, can be considered either a tax or non-tax revenue depending on the nature of the approach to these contributions. Particularly because different revenues have different characteristics, including who bears the burden of paying the tax and how collections are affected by economic conditions, it is helpful when estimates for revenues are disaggregated and displayed based on their sources.

For more information, please refer to the 2001 GFS manual, in particular Appendix 4 (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/app4.pdf>).

Answer:

d. No, multi-year estimates for programs are not presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

In the EBP there are no multi-year estimates presented by program (They are presented in the PPA - Pluri-Annual Plan 2016-2019, whose updating does not integrate the official budget cycle).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

9. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present the individual sources of tax revenue (such as income tax or VAT) for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 9 assesses the degree to which the individual sources of "tax" revenue are disaggregated in the budget. The largest sources of tax revenue in some countries are taxes on personal and business income and taxes on goods and services, such as sales or value-added taxes.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present all individual sources of tax revenue for the budget year, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all tax revenue. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present individual sources of tax revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all tax revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents individual sources of tax revenue that account for less than two-thirds of tax revenues. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of tax revenue are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, individual sources of tax revenue accounting for all tax revenue are presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

Volume I - Revenue Detailing (PLOA 2019)

Volume VI - Consolidated Revenue Frames (PLOA 2019)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume II, Item XI, presents detailed revenue collection and forecast, from 2017 to 2021, classified by: - Primary revenue: gross and net contribution revenue (individual sources of tax revenue); revenue from concessions and permissions; financial compensations; own revenue; other primary revenue; - Financial revenue: credit operations; own revenue; other financial revenue. EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes (individual sources of tax revenue) and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf@@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf@@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX__Exceto_XXIV.pdf

10. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present the individual sources of non-tax revenue (such as grants, property income, and sales of government-produced goods and services) for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 10 assesses the degree to which the individual sources of "non-tax" revenue are disaggregated in the budget. The category of non-tax revenues is diverse, and can include revenue ranging from grants from international institutions and foreign governments to funds raised through the sale of government-provided goods and services.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present all individual sources of non-tax revenue for the budget year, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all non-tax revenue. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present individual sources of non-tax revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all non-tax revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents individual sources of non-tax revenue that account for less than two-thirds of non-tax revenues. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of non-tax revenue are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, individual sources of non-tax revenue accounting for all non-tax revenue are presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

Volume I - Revenue Detailing (PLOA 2019)

Volume VI - Consolidated Revenue Frames (PLOA 2019)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume II, Item XI, presents detailed revenue collection and forecast, from 2017 to 2021, classified by: - Primary revenue (individual sources of tax and non-tax revenue): gross and net contribution revenue; revenue from concessions and permissions; financial compensations; own revenue; other primary revenue; - Financial revenue (individual sources of non-tax revenue): credit operations; own revenue; other financial revenue. EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX__Exceto_XXIV.pdf

11. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax) for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 11 evaluates whether revenue estimates are presented for a multi-year period (at least two years beyond the budget year) by "category," that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present multi-year estimates of revenues classified by category for at least two years following the budget year in question.

Answer:

a. Yes, multi-year estimates of revenue are presented by category.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

In the EBP (PLOA 2019) there are no revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax) for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year).

This information is contained in the Budgetary Guidelines Law (LDO), IV.1 Annex of Annual Fiscal Targets, but with very limited details about future revenue projections, with no revenue by category and only for some revenue sources. LDO was published in August 14, 2018, so could be valid as a supporting budget documentation.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, multi-year estimates of revenue are presented by category.

Comments: The information is in EBP (PLOA 2019) - Supplementary Information - Volume II - Item XI - Statement of Budget Revenue, pages 457 to 696. It presents revenue collection in 2017 and estimates to 2019, 2020 and 2021, by categories: a) Primary Revenue: gross and net contribution revenue 3. Financial Compensation; 4. Own Revenue (source 50) and Covenants (source 81), by Body; and 5. Other Primary Revenue; and b) Financial Revenue: 1. Credit Operations (borrowings); 2. Own Revenue (source 80), by Body; and 3. Other Financial Revenue. In addition, the EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XI, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Annexe II - LIST OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE 2019 BUDGET LAW Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX__Exceto_XXIV.pdf

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Researcher Response

The Volume III table actually presents the necessary information, as suggested by the government reviewer, and the answer has been changed to A.

IBP Comment

Agreed.

12. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates for individual sources of revenue presented for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 12 evaluates whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented for a multi-year period (at least two years beyond the budget year). The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present multi-year estimates of all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present multi-year estimates of individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents multi-year estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of revenue are not presented for a multi-year period.

Answer:

a. Yes, multi-year estimates for individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue are presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

There are some information in EBP (PLOA 2019) - "Complementary Information - Volume 1".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, multi-year estimates for individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue are presented.

Comments: The information is in EBP (PLOA 2019) - Supplementary Information - Volume II - Item XI - Statement of Budget Revenue, pages 457 to 696. It presents revenue collection in 2017 and estimates to 2019, 2020 and 2021, by categories: a) Primary Revenue: gross and net contribution revenue 3. Financial Compensation; 4. Own Revenue (source 50) and Covenants (source 81), by Body; and 5. Other Primary Revenue; and b) Financial Revenue: 1. Credit Operations (borrowings); 2. Own Revenue (source 80), by Body; and 3. Other Financial Revenue. In addition, the EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XI, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Annexe II - LIST OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE 2019 BUDGET LAW Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

IBP Comment

The answer has been changed to A based on the government reviewer's comment.

13. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present three estimates related to government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year; the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year; and interest payments on the debt for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 13 asks about three key estimates related to borrowing and debt that the budget should include:

- the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;
- the central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year; and
- the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens and banks and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments,

or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF.

Net new borrowing is the additional amount of new borrowing that is required for the budget year to finance expenditures in the budget that exceed available revenues. Net new borrowing adds to the accumulated debt. It is distinct from gross borrowing, which also includes borrowing needed to repay existing debt that matured during the budget year; debt that is replaced (or rolled over) does not add to the total of accumulated debt.

Interest payments on the debt (or debt service costs) are typically made at regular intervals, and these payments must be made on a timely basis in order to avoid defaulting on the debt obligation. Interest payments are separate from the repayment of principal, which occurs only when the loan has matured and must be paid back in full.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt. For a "b" answer, the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies no information on borrowing and debt is presented for the budget year.

Answer:

a. Yes, all three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

There is information on government debt in EBP (PLOA-2019) - 'Presidential Message':

See Tabela 04 on page 42-43 for net new borrowing and interest payments.

Information on total debt outstanding is provided on page 29 as a % of GDP only. As nominal GDP figures are provided on page 51, the total debt stock can be calculated.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: See also the EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXII - Regarding Federal Public Debt, which details the public debt stock: - the central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year (332); - the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year (page 331); - debt modality: contractual, securities and agrarian debt securities - TDA (pages 331 to 333); - whether the debt is domestic or external (page 332); - interest rates are fixed or variable: index (exchange, prefixed, IGP-DI, IGP-M, IPCA, SELIC, TR) - page 332; - profile of the creditors: market and Central Bank (page 331). The Item XXII (pages 330 to 337) estimates amortization expenses, interest and charges on domestic and external federal public debt in 2019, separating payments to the Central Bank and the market. The inventory and percentage composition, by index, of the domestic securities debt and the public debt with the market and the Central Bank in the last 3 years and expected for the end of 2018 and 2019 are presented. There is also some information in: - Presidential Message, Table 04, pages 42-43, including the BY-1 (2018); and - EBP (PLOA 2019) - Volume I - "6 - Serviço da Dívida Contratual e Mobiliária", on pages 221 to 226 (table 10). Information includes charges on the internal and external debt and debt amortization. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: [@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf](http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf)
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

13b. Based on the response to Question 13, check the box(es) below to identify which estimates of government borrowing and debt are presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal:

Answer:

The amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year

The central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year

The interest payments on outstanding debt for the budget year

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: See also the EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXII - Regarding Federal Public Debt, which details the public debt stock: - the central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year (332); - the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year (page 331); - debt modality: contractual, securities and agrarian debt securities - TDA (pages 331 to 333); - whether the debt is domestic or external (page 332); - interest rates are fixed or variable: index (exchange, prefixed, IGP-DI, IGP-M, IPCA, SELIC, TR) - page 332; - profile of the creditors: market and Central Bank (page 331). The Item XXII (pages 330 to 337) estimates amortization expenses, interest and charges on domestic and external federal public debt in 2019, separating payments to the Central Bank and the market. The inventory and percentage composition, by index, of the domestic securities debt and the public debt with the market and the Central Bank in the last 3 years and expected for the end of 2018 and 2019 are presented. There is also some information in: - Presidential Message, Table 04, pages 42-43, including the BY-1 (2018); and - EBP (PLOA 2019) - Volume I - "6 - Serviço da Dívida Contratual e Mobiliária", on pages 221 to 226 (table 10). Information includes charges on the internal and external debt and debt amortization. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: [http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf](http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf); <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>; <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>; <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

14. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information related to the composition of the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year?"

(The core information must include interest rates on the debt instruments; maturity profile of the debt; and whether it is domestic or external debt.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 14 focuses on the composition of government debt at the end of the budget year, asking whether "core" information related to its composition is presented. These core components include:

- *interest rates on the debt;*
- *maturity profile of the debt; and*
- *whether the debt is domestic or external.*

The interest rates affect the amount of interest that must be paid to creditors. The maturity profile indicates the final payment date of the loan, at which point the principal (and all remaining interest) is due to be paid; government borrowing typically includes a mix of short-term and long-term debt. As discussed in Question 13, domestic debt is held by a country's citizens, banks, and businesses, while external debt is held by foreigners. These factors related to the composition of the debt give an indication of the potential vulnerability of the country's debt position, and ultimately whether the cost of servicing the accumulated debt is affordable.

Beyond these core elements, a government may also provide additional information related to the composition of its debt, including for instance: whether interest rates are fixed or variable; whether debt is callable; the currency of the debt; a profile of the creditors (bilateral institutions, multilateral institutions, commercial banks, Central Bank, etc.); an analysis of the risk associated with the debt; and where appropriate, what the debt is being used to finance.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to the composition of government debt at the end of the budget year as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the composition of government debt is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on the composition of the debt outstanding at the end of the budget year.

Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for the composition of the total debt outstanding.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

The 2019 EBP (Presidential Message) presents much more limited information on government debt than the previously assessed 2017 EBP. No information is provided on the composition of government debt for 2019.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the composition of the total debt outstanding.

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXII - Regarding Federal Public Debt, details the public debt stock: - interests and charges on the debt (page 331); - debt modality: contractual, securities and agrarian debt securities - TDA (pages 331 to 333); - whether the debt is domestic or external (page 332); - interest rates are fixed or variable: index (exchange, prefixed, IGP-DI, IGP-M, IPCA, SELIC, TR) - page 332; - profile of the creditors: market and Central Bank (page 331). The Item XXII (pages 330 to 337) estimates amortization expenses, interest and charges on domestic and external federal public debt in 2019, separating payments to the Central Bank and the market. The inventory and percentage composition, by index, of the domestic securities debt and the public debt with the market and the Central Bank in the last 3 years and expected for the end of 2018 and 2019 are presented. Although the maturity profile isn't explained, it gives other information about debt composition. There is also some information in: - Presidential Message, Table 04, pages 42-43, including the BY-1 (2018); and - EBP (PLOA 2019) - Volume I - "6 - Serviço da Dívida Contratual e Mobiliária", on pages 221 to 226 (table 10). Information includes charges on the internal and external debt and debt amortization. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf@@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Researcher Response

The information presented by the government reviewer justifies the change to answer B, but not A, because there is no information about public debt maturity.

IBP Comment

Answer B is accepted, also based on the researcher's response.

14b. Based on the response to Question 14, check the box(es) to identify which elements of the composition of the total debt outstanding are presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal:

Answer:

Interest rates on the debt

Whether the debt is domestic or external

Information beyond the core elements (please specify)

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: Interest rates on the debt Whether the debt is domestic or external Information beyond the core elements: interest rates fixed or variable and creditors profile

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXII - Regarding Federal Public Debt, details the public debt stock: - interests and charges on the debt (page 331); - debt modality: contractual, securities and agrarian debt securities - TDA (pages 331 to 333); - whether the debt is domestic or external (page 332); - interest rates are fixed or variable: index (exchange, prefixed, IGP-DI, IGP-M, IPCA, SELIC, TR) - page 332; - profile of the creditors: market and Central Bank (page 331). The Item XXII (pages 330 to 337) estimates amortization expenses, interest and charges on domestic and external federal public debt in 2019, separating payments to the Central Bank and the market. The inventory and percentage composition, by index, of the domestic securities debt and the public debt with the market and the Central Bank in the last 3 years and expected for the end of 2018 and 2019 are presented. Although the maturity profile isn't explained, it gives other information about debt composition. There is also some information in: - Presidential Message, Table 04, pages 42-43, including the BY-1 (2018); and - EBP (PLOA 2019) - Volume I - "6 - Serviço da Dívida Contratual e Mobiliária", on pages 221 to 226 (Table 10). Information includes charges on the internal and external debt and debt amortization. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf@@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Researcher Response

Based on the government reviewer's response, additional options were marked (whether the debt is domestic or external and interest rates on the

debt). As indicated, some information beyond the core is also provided.

15. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget projections are based?"

(The core information must include a discussion of the economic outlook with estimates of nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 15 focuses on the macroeconomic forecast that underlies the budget's revenue and expenditure estimates, asking whether "core" information related to the economic assumptions is presented. These core components include a discussion of the economic outlook as well as estimates of the following:

- nominal GDP level;
- inflation rate;
- real GDP growth; and
- interest rates.

While the core macroeconomic information should be a standard feature of the Executive's Budget Proposal, the importance of some types of macroeconomic assumptions may vary from country to country. For example, the budget estimates of some countries are particularly affected by changes in the price of oil and other commodities.

Beyond these core elements, some governments also provide additional information related to the economic outlook, including for instance: short and long-term interest rates; rate of employment and unemployment; GDP deflator; price of oil and other commodities; current account; exchange rate; and composition of GDP growth.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to the macroeconomic forecast as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the macroeconomic forecast is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on the macroeconomic forecast is presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the macroeconomic forecast.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Presidential Message:

Table 02 (page 27) - Projection of Macroeconomic Variables
includes information on GDP growth, inflation rate, exchange rate and interest rates

Table 06 (page 51) - Macroeconomic parameters
includes information on Nominal GDP and employment data

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXI (pages 322 to 329) presents forecast parameters used to set up the budget proposal to 2019, including: - real and nominal GDP - the payroll of formal employees - average price per barrel of oil - exchange rates - long term interest rates - Selic interest rates - inflation rates (IGP-DI, IPCA, INPC) The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf@@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

15b. Based on the response to Question 15, check the box(es) to identify which elements of the macroeconomic forecast are included in the Executive's

Budget Proposal:

Answer:

Nominal GDP level
Inflation rate
Real GDP growth
Interest rates
Information beyond the core elements (please specify)

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Exchange rate and employment data.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXI (pages 322 to 329) presents forecast parameters used to set up the budget proposal to 2019, including: - real and nominal GDP - the payroll of formal employees - average price per barrel of oil - exchange rates - long term interest rates - Selic interest rates - inflation rates (IGP-DI, IPCA, INPC) The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf/@@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX__Exceto_XXIV.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

16. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation show the impact of different macroeconomic assumptions (i.e., sensitivity analysis) on the budget?"

(The core information must include estimates of the impact on expenditures, revenue, and debt of different assumptions for the inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 16 focuses on the issue of whether the Executive's Budget Proposal shows how different macroeconomic assumptions affect the budget estimates (known as a "sensitivity analysis"). It asks whether "core" information related to a sensitivity analysis is presented, estimating the impact on expenditures, revenue, and debt of different assumptions for:

- *inflation rate;*
- *real GDP growth; and*
- *interest rates.*

A sensitivity analysis shows the effect on the budget of possible changes in some macroeconomic assumptions, and is important for understanding the impact of the economy on the budget; for instance, what would happen to revenue collections if GDP growth were slower than what is assumed in the budget proposal? Or what would happen to expenditure if inflation were higher than estimated? Or how will revenue be affected by a decrease in the price of oil?

As noted for Question 15, changes in certain macroeconomic assumptions, such as the price of oil and other commodities, can have a significant impact on the budget estimates. As a result, some sensitivity analyses may also examine the impact on the budget estimates of changes in assumptions such as the price of oil that are beyond the core elements of the inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to a "sensitivity analysis" as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to a "sensitivity analysis" is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on "sensitivity analysis" is presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented to show the impact of different macroeconomic assumptions on the budget.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

The discussion of macroeconomic projections on page 27 of the Presidential Message does not include any sensitivity analyses for the various assumptions, except for the affirmation of the need to carry out the pension reform to guarantee the "sustainability of public accounts" (page 28).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented to show the impact of different macroeconomic assumptions on the budget.

Comments: The information is in the EBP (PLOA 2019) - Supplementary Information, volumes III and IV: - Supplementary Information, Volume III - Item XXI - Set of parameters estimated by the Secretariat of Economic Policy, used as a basis for the Budget Bill 2019, on pages 322 to 329. It presents variations in GDP real and nominal, the variation of the payroll of employees with a formal contract, of the average price of Brent type oil barrel and monthly rates, in both periods 2018 and 2019. Average exchange rate of the American dollar, of long term interest rate (RJLP), of importation, except fuel, of financial investments, of the marketed volume of gasoline and diesel, of Selic interest rate, of inflation rates IGP-DI, IPCA and INPC. - Supplementary Information, Volume IV - Item XXXIII - Fiscal Risk Attachment Update, page 418 to 433. It presents a macroeconomic risk analysis, which is divided into four subsections. The first three subsections have a sensitivity analysis of revenue, expenditure and public debt related to changes in macroeconomic parameters. The fourth subsection presents the actual risk analysis related to the prospected macroeconomic parameters, which includes a stress scenario for these parameters, their impact on tax collection, expenditure and public debt. An extensive discussion about the contingent liabilities is presented in Annex V - Fiscal Risks of the PBS (PLDO 2019), item 3.1 - Contingent Liabilities. Additionally, the EBP (PLOA 2019) updates the macroeconomic risk analysis, the risks not incorporated in the macroeconomic analysis and the risk management contained in the Fiscal Risks Annex, including the contingent liabilities: - Debts arising from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund - FCVS (item 17); - Union Financial Receivables (item 19 and 27), including related to States and Municipalities; - Risks of lawsuits (item 22); - Risks related to Federal State Enterprises (item 28); - Tax lawsuits (item 36); - Union Active Debt (item 37); - Receivables from financial institutions in extrajudicial liquidation (item 42); - Export Credit Insurance Operations - SCE (item 43); and - Other Specific Risks: Refinancing Risk (item 44), Market Risk (item 45), Student Financing Fund (FIES) risks (item 46). The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: [http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf](http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf); http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_xxxi_a_xxxvi.pdf; <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter A.

IBP Comment

Agreed.

17. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information for at least the budget year that shows how new policy proposals, as distinct from existing policies, affect expenditures?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 17 and 18 ask about new policy proposals in the budget. In any given year, most of the expenditures and revenues in the budget reflect the continuation of existing policies. However, much of the attention during the budget debate is focused on new proposals – whether they call for eliminating an existing program, introducing a new one, or changing an existing program at the margins. Typically, these new proposals are accompanied by an increase, a decrease, or a shift in expenditures or revenues. Because these changes may have different impacts on people's lives, the budget proposal should present sufficient detail about new policies and their budgetary impact.

Question 17 asks about new expenditure policies, and Question 18 asks about new revenue policies. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how all new policy proposals affect expenditures (for Question 17) or revenues (for Question 18) and a narrative discussion of the impact of these new policies. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show the impact of all new policy proposals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show the impact of only some, but not all, policy proposals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on the impact of new policy proposals.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates that show how all new policy proposals affect expenditures are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

"Presidential Message" - Page 51-53, "New Tax Regime on Annual Budget 2019", presents some information about cuts, Constitutional Amendment 95

(that froze the social budget for 20 years), and some of its impacts in the budget plus assumptions in how that will impact the fiscal context, but not all information about how this new policy will impact the expenditures or the viability of policies. Another relevant part of the document is Chapter 2, which discusses sectoral policies, but covers only five sectors.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

18. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information for at least the budget year that shows how new policy proposals, as distinct from existing policies, affect revenues?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 17 and 18 ask about new policy proposals in the budget. In any given year, most of the expenditures and revenues in the budget reflect the continuation of existing policies. However, much of the attention during the budget debate is focused on new proposals – whether they call for eliminating an existing program, introducing a new one, or changing an existing program at the margins. Typically, these new proposals are accompanied by an increase, a decrease, or a shift in expenditures or revenues. Because these changes may have different impacts on people's lives, the budget proposal should present sufficient detail about new policies and their budgetary impact.

Question 17 asks about new expenditure policies, and Question 18 asks about new revenue policies. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how all new policy proposals affect expenditures (for Question 17) or revenues (for Question 18) and a narrative discussion of the impact of these new policies. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show the impact of all new policy proposals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show the impact of only some, but not all, policy proposals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on the impact of new policy proposals.

Prior-year information constitutes an important benchmark for assessing the proposals for the upcoming budget year. Estimates of prior years should be presented in the same formats (in terms of classification) as the budget year to ensure that year-to-year comparisons are meaningful. For example, if the budget proposes shifting responsibility for a particular program from one administrative unit to another – such as shifting responsibility for the training of nurses from the health department to the education department – the prior-year figures must be adjusted before year-to-year comparisons of administrative budgets can be made.

Typically, when the budget proposal is submitted, the year prior to the budget year (BY-1), also known as the current year, has not ended, so the executive will provide estimates of the anticipated outcome for BY-1. The soundness of these estimates is directly related to the degree to which they have been updated to reflect actual expenditures to date, legislative changes that have occurred, and anticipated changes in macroeconomic, caseload, and other relevant factors for the remainder of the year.

The first year that can reflect actual outcomes, therefore, is generally two years before the budget year (BY-2). Thus the OECD recommends that data covering at least two years before the budget year (along with two years of projections beyond the budget year) are provided in order to assess fully the trends in the budget.

Answer:

c. Yes, information that shows how some but not all new policy proposals affect revenues are presented.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

There is information on revenue trends (pages 45-47 of Presidential Message), on the need for pension reform to increase revenues (pages 50-55), and about the new fiscal regime and spending limits (pages 51 to 60). None of these, however, present a clear picture of how new policy proposals will affect revenues.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XIX (page 318), shows the increase in revenues and expenses due to the increase of the minimum wage by 1 percentage point and by R\$ 1.00. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX__Exceto_XXIV.pdf

19. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1) by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 19 asks if expenditure estimates for the year prior to the budget year (BY-1) are presented by one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. (See Questions 1-5 above.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditure estimates for BY-1 by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," expenditure estimates for BY-1 must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if expenditure estimates for BY-1 are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if expenditure estimates for BY-1 are not presented by any of the three classifications.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-1 are presented by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_xxxi_a_xxxvi.pdf

Comment:

EBP/Complementary information -Volume III and Volume IV: detailed budget of 2016, 2017, 2018 and projections for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

20. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for individual programs for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 20 asks if expenditure estimates for the year before the budget year (BY-1) are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department. For example, the Ministry of Health's budget could be broken down into several subgroups, such as "primary health care," "hospitals," or "administration." These subgroups should be considered programs even if they could be, but are not, broken down into smaller, more detailed units.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaille. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures, for BY-1. To answer "b," the programs shown individually in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures for BY-1. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents programs that account for only less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program.

Answer:

a. Yes, programs accounting for all expenditures are presented for BY-1.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_xxxi_a_xxxvi.pdf

Comment:

EBP/Complementary information -Volume III and Volume IV: detailed budget of 2016, 2017, 2018.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

21. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, have expenditure estimates of the year prior to the budget year (BY-1) been updated from the original enacted levels to reflect actual expenditures?

GUIDELINES:

Question 21 asks whether the expenditure estimates for the year before the budget year (BY-1) have been updated from the original enacted levels. Updates can reflect actual experience to date; revised estimates due to shifting of funds by the executive, as permitted under the law; enactment of supplemental budgets; and revised assumptions regarding macroeconomic conditions, caseload, and other relevant factors for the remainder of the year.

Answer "a" applies if the estimates have been updated; answer "b" applies if the original estimates are still being used.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-1 have been updated from the original enacted levels.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf

Comment:

There is no information updated for 2018. In Volume IV of Complementary Information and others of the EBP (PLOA), BY-1 figures are cited as LOA (approved budget law), which means that they have not been updated from their originally approved value.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-1 have been updated from the original enacted levels.

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Presidential Message, Table 04: Statement of Primary and Nominal Results of the Central Government, presents on page 42 original expenditure's projections for BY-1 (LOA 2018) and updated ones (Reprogramação 2018). And Volume 1, demonstrates in TABLE 9A: STATEMENT OF PRIMARY AND NOMINAL RESULTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (page 219), the updated expenditure for BY-1, column "Reprogramação 2018". Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf/@download/file/Mensagem%20Presidencial.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/@download/file/Volume%201.pdf>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter A.

IBP Comment
Agreed.

22. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of expenditure for more than one year prior to the budget year (that is, BY-2 and prior years) by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 22 asks if expenditure estimates for more than one year prior to the budget year (BY-2 and prior years) are presented by any of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. (See Questions 1-5 above.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are not presented by any of the three classifications

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are presented by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf

Comment:

At Volume III and IV.1. of EBP there is information about executed budget of 2016 and 2017 by administrative, economic, and functional classification.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

22b. Based on the response to Question 22, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications have estimates for more than one year prior to the budget year in the Executive Budget Proposal:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-3.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

23. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for individual programs for more than one year preceding the budget year (that is, BY-2 and prior years)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 23 asks if expenditure estimates for more than one year before the budget year (BY-2 and prior years) are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department. For example, the Ministry of Health's budget could be broken down into several subgroups, such as "primary health care," "hospitals," or "administration." These subgroups should be considered programs even if they could be, but are not, broken down into smaller, more detailed units.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaille. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures, for BY-2 and prior years. To answer "b," the programs shown individually in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation

must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures for BY-2 and prior years. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents programs that account for only less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program.

Answer:

a. Yes, programs accounting for all expenditures are presented for BY-2 and prior years.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf

Comment:

At Volume III and IV of EBP there is information about executed budget of 2016 and 2017 by program classification for BY-2.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

24. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, what is the most recent year presented for which all expenditures reflect actual outcomes?

GUIDELINES:

Question 24 asks for which year the actual outcomes for expenditures are shown. In most cases, the most recent year for which budget data on actual outcomes are available will be BY-2, as BY-1 is generally not yet finished when the budget proposal is drafted. So a government that has updated all its expenditure data for BY-2 to reflect what actually occurred, as opposed to estimating the outcome for that year, shows good public financial management practice.

For an "a" answer, a country must meet the good practice of having the figures for BY-2 reflect actual outcomes.

Answer:

a. Two years prior to the budget year (BY-2).

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-6.pdf

Comment:

Volumes III, IV, V and VI, "Detailed Actions" (by administrative unit), with information of actual outcomes) there are information about budget executed of 2017.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

25. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present revenue by category (such as tax and non-tax) for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates for BY-1 are presented by category.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Presidential Message, Presidential Message, Table 04: Statement of the Primary and Nominal Results of the Central Government, presents the revenues of 2017 and 2018, by categories.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019) - Supplementary Information - Volume II - Item XI - Statement of Budget Revenue, pages 457 to 696, presents revenue collection in 2017 and estimates to 2019, 2020 and 2021, by categories: a) Primary Revenue: gross and net contribution revenue 3. Financial Compensation; 4. Own Revenue (source 50) and Covenants (source 81), by Body; and 5. Other Primary Revenue; and b) Financial Revenue: 1. Credit Operations (borrowings); 2. Own Revenue (source 80), by Body; and 3. Other Financial Revenue. In addition, the EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XI, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Annexe II - LIST OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE 2019 BUDGET LAW Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

26. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present individual sources of revenue for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Yes, individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue are presented for BY-1.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf

Comment:

Presidential Message, Table 04: Statement of the Primary and Nominal Results of the Central Government, presents the revenues of 2017 and 2018, by categories.

Volume 1 - Table 1A - Revenue and Expenditure of the Budget by Economic Category

Table 2 - General Summary of Revenue from Fiscal and Social Security Budgets

Revenues from all Sources, by Body and Budget Units (pages 62-73)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume II, Item XI, presents detailed revenue collection and forecast, from 2017 to 2021, showing individual sources of tax revenue, classified by: - Primary revenue: gross and net contribution revenue; revenue from concessions and permissions; financial compensations; own revenue; other primary revenue; - Financial revenue: credit operations; own revenue; other financial revenue. EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf

27. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, have the original estimates of revenue for the year prior to the budget year (BY-1) been updated to reflect actual revenue collections?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates for BY-1 have been updated from the original enacted levels.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Presidential Message, Table 04: Statement of the Primary and Nominal Results of the Central Government, presents original projections for 2018 (BY-1) and updated ones (reprogramado).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Table 04 is on page 42 for Presidential Message. Also, the EBP (PLOA 2019), Volume 1, demonstrates in TABLE 9A: STATEMENT OF PRIMARY AND NOMINAL RESULTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (page 219), the updated expenditure for BY-1, column "Reprogramação 2018".

Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/@download/file/Volume%201.pdf>

28. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax) for more than one year prior to the budget year (that is, BY-2 and prior years)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates for BY-2 and prior years are presented by category.

Source:

Comment:

Presidential Message, Table 04: Statement of the Primary and Nominal Results of the Central Government, presents the revenues of 2017 and 2018, by categories.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019) - Supplementary Information - Volume II - Item XI - Statement of Budget Revenue, pages 457 to 696, presents revenue collection in 2017 and estimates to 2019, 2020 and 2021, by categories: a) Primary Revenue: gross and net contribution revenue 3. Financial Compensation; 4. Own Revenue (source 50) and Covenants (source 81), by Body; and 5. Other Primary Revenue; and b) Financial Revenue: 1. Credit Operations (borrowings); 2. Own Revenue (source 80), by Body; and 3. Other Financial Revenue. In addition, the EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XI, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707,

August 14, 2018). Annexe II - LIST OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE 2019 BUDGET LAW Source:
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX__Exceto_XXIV.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

29. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present individual sources of revenue for more than one year prior to the budget year (that is, BY-2 and prior years)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Yes, individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue are presented for BY-2 and prior years.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Presidential Message, Table 04: Statement of the Primary and Nominal Results of the Central Government, presents the revenues of 2017 and 2018, by categories.

Also, Complementary Information - Volume 2 - page 59: "VIII - statements: A) of offset revenues, per item of revenue managed by Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil, and respective amounts, collected in 2016, 2017 and 2018, this month to month, until June".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume II, Item XI, presents detailed revenue collection and forecast, from 2017 to 2021, showing individual sources of tax revenue, classified by: - Primary revenue: gross and net contribution revenue; revenue from concessions and permissions; financial compensations; own revenue; other primary revenue; - Financial revenue: credit operations; own revenue; other financial revenue. EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XXXIII, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX__Exceto_XXIV.pdf

30. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, what is the most recent year presented for which all revenues reflect actual outcomes?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Two years prior to the budget year (BY-2).

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>

Comment:

Table 04 on pages 42-43 of the Presidential Message presents past revenue information for 2017 (BY-2) as "realizado", which means it reflects actual outcomes.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019) - Supplementary Information - Volume II - Item XI - Statement of Budget Revenue, pages 457 to 696, presents revenue collection in 2017 and estimates to 2019, 2020 and 2021, by categories: a) Primary Revenue: gross and net contribution revenue 3. Financial Compensation; 4. Own Revenue (source 50) and Covenants (source 81), by Body; and 5. Other Primary Revenue; and b) Financial Revenue: 1. Credit Operations (borrowings); 2. Own Revenue (source 80), by Body; and 3. Other Financial Revenue. In addition, the EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXV, consolidates revenue collection and forecast, from 2015 to 2021, by economic category and species, detailing taxes and contributions. The supplementary information is issued following the Annex II, item XI, of the Budget Guidelines Law 2019 (Law 13.707, August 14, 2018). Annexe II - LIST OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE 2019 BUDGET LAW Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

31. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1)?"

(The core information must include the total debt outstanding at the end of BY-1; the amount of net new borrowing required during BY-1; interest payments on the debt; interest rates on the debt instruments; maturity profile of the debt; and whether it is domestic or external debt.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 31 focuses on prior-year debt information, rather than on prior-year expenditures or revenues, asking whether "core" information is provided on government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1).

The "core" information includes:

- *total debt outstanding at the end of BY-1;*
- *amount of net new borrowing required during BY-1;*
- *interest payments on the debt;*
- *interest rates on the debt instruments;*
- *maturity profile of the debt; and*
- *whether it is domestic or external debt.*

This core information for BY-1 is consistent with the budget year information for borrowing and debt, which is examined in Questions 13 and 14.

In addition, some governments provide information beyond the core elements, such as gross new borrowing required during BY-1; currency of the debt; whether the debt carries a fixed or variable interest rate; whether it is callable; a profile of the creditors (bilateral institutions, multilateral institutions, commercial banks, Central Bank, etc.); where appropriate, what the debt is being used to finance.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for BY-1 as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to government borrowing and debt, including its composition, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on government borrowing and debt for BY-1.

Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for government debt.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Information on debt and debt composition was reduced substantially from the 2017 to the 2019 EBP, where the corresponding chapter was only two pages long, compared to the 9 pages of 2017.

Information that is available for the 2019 EBP includes total government debt, net new borrowing and interest payments. No detailed information on the composition of debt is provided.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for government debt.

Comments: See also the EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXII - Regarding Federal Public Debt, which details the public debt stock: - total debt outstanding at the end of BY-1 (page 332); - amount of net new borrowing required during BY-1: can be obtained by the difference between December-2018 and December-2017 (page 332); - interest payments on the debt (page 334); - interest rates on the debt instruments (page 335); - debt modality: contractual, securities and agrarian debt securities - TDA (pages 331 to 333); - whether the debt is domestic or external (page 333); - interest rates are fixed or variable: index (exchange, prefixed, IGP-DI, IGP-M, IPCA, SELIC, TR) - page 333; - profile of the creditors: market and Central Bank (page 334). The Item XXII (pages 330 to 337) estimates amortization expenses, interest and charges on domestic and external federal public debt in 2019, separating payments to the Central Bank and the market. The inventory and percentage composition, by index, of the domestic securities debt and the public debt with the market and the Central Bank in the last 3 years and expected for the end of 2018 and 2019 are presented. Although the maturity profile isn't explained, it gives other information about debt composition. There is also some information in: - Presidential Message, Table 04, pages 42-43, including the BY-1 (2018); and - EBP (PLOA 2019) - Volume I - "6 - Serviço da Dívida Contratual e Mobiliária", on pages 221 to 226 (Table 10). Information includes interests and charges on the internal and external debt and debt amortization and new borrowing required during BY-1. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to answer A.

IBP Comment
Agreed.

32. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, what is the most recent year presented for which the debt figures reflect actual outcomes?

GUIDELINES:

Question 32 asks for which year the actual outcome for debt is shown. In most cases, the most recent year for which budget data on actual outcomes are available will be BY-2, as BY-1 is generally not yet finished when the budget proposal is drafted. So a government that has updated its debt data for BY-2 to reflect what actually occurred, as opposed to estimating the outcome for that year, shows good public financial management practice.

For an "a" answer, a country must meet the good practice of having the figures for BY-2 reflect actual outcomes.

It is essential that all government activities that may have an impact on the budget – in the current budget year or in future budget years – be fully disclosed to the legislature and the public in budget documents. In some countries, for instance, entities outside central government (such as public corporations) undertake fiscal activities that could affect current and future budgets. Similarly, activities that can have a significant impact on the budget, such as payment arrears and contingent liabilities, sometimes are not properly captured by the regular presentations of expenditure, revenue, and debt.

Answer:

a. Two years prior to the budget year (BY-2).

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf

Comment:

Presidential Message: Table 4 - Statement of the Primary and Nominal Results of the Central Government, with a narrative discussion (page 42). Actual outcomes for 2017 are provided at least for interest payments and net financing.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: The EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XXII - Regarding Federal Public Debt (pages 332 to 335), presents the inventory and percentage composition, by index, of the domestic securities debt and the public debt with the market and the Central Bank in the last 3 years and expected for the end of 2018 and 2019. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

33. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on extra-budgetary funds for at least the budget year?"

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for the extra-budgetary fund; and complete income, expenditure, and financing data on a gross basis.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 33 focuses on extra-budgetary funds, asking whether "core" information related to these funds, which exist outside the budget, are presented. These core components include:

- a statement of purpose or policy rationale for the extra-budgetary fund (i.e., why was a particular fund set up? what is it used for?); and
- estimates of its income, expenditure, and financing. (These estimates should be presented on a gross basis so that it is possible to tell how much money flows through each extra-budgetary fund.)

In most countries, governments engage in certain budgetary activities that are not included in the central government's budget. Known as extra-budgetary funds, they can range in size and scope. For example, countries frequently set up pension and social security programs as extra-budgetary funds, where the revenues collected and the benefits paid are recorded in a separate fund outside the budget. Another example of an extra-budgetary fund can be found in countries dependent on hydrocarbon/mineral resources, where revenues from producing and selling those resources are channeled through systems outside the annual budget.

In some cases, the separation engendered by an extra-budgetary fund serves a legitimate political purpose, and the finances and activities of these funds are well documented. In other cases, however, this structure is used for obfuscation, and little or nothing is known about a fund's finances and activities.

The availability of information related to extra-budgetary funds is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the government's true fiscal position. In addition to the core information, other information about extra-budgetary funds is also desirable. Such information includes a discussion of the risks associated with the extra-budgetary fund; expenditures classified by economic, functional, or administrative unit; and the rules and procedures that govern the operations and management of the extra-budgetary fund.

For more information about extra-budgetary funds, see the *Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget* (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>) and Principle 2.1.1 of the IMF's *Fiscal Transparency Handbook* (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to extra-budgetary funds as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. A "b" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation presents all of the core information. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to extra-budgetary funds is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on extra-budgetary funds.

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements or some extra-budgetary funds.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf

Comment:

Some information on extra-budgetary funds for at least the budget year at EBP (PLOA 2019) is presented: Volume1: Table 3 "Resources of all sources - Revenue from All Sources, by Administrative Unit and Budget Unit", including national sovereign fund, national health fund, fund support for workers and others. But there is no core information or narrative discussion.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Some information on extra-budgetary funds is also presented in the Presidential Message, pages 24, 35, 45 and 50, in the Supplementary Information, Volume III - Expenses of Social Assistance National Fund (FNAS), starting on page 338, and Volume IV, item XXXIV - Statment on Student Financing Fund (FIES), starting on page 434. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf> http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx__exceto_xxiv.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_xxxi_a_xxxvi.pdf

34. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present central government finances (both budgetary and extra-budgetary) on a consolidated basis for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 34 asks whether the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documents present the finances of the central government on a consolidated basis, showing both its budgetary and extra-budgetary activities. Virtually all of the questions in the OBS questionnaire focus on budgetary central government – the activities of the ministries, departments, or agencies of central government. In addition, Question 33 asks about extra-budgetary funds, such as social security funds that are not included in the budget.

Coverage is an important aspect of fiscal reporting. Budget documents should cover the full scope of government's financial activity. In many countries, extra-budgetary activities are substantial, and can represent a sizable share of the central government's activities. To get a full picture of the central government's finances, therefore, it is necessary to examine both activities that are included in the budget and those that are extra-budgetary. This question asks whether such a consolidated presentation of central government finances is provided.

The central government is only one component of the overall public sector. The public sector also includes other levels of government, such as state and local government, and public corporations. (See Box 2.1 under Principle 1.1.1 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018): <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>. For the purpose of answering this question, please consider only the central government level.

In order to answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present central government finances (both budgetary and extra-budgetary) on a consolidated basis for at least the budget year.

Answer:

a. Yes, central government finances are presented on a consolidated basis.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf

Comment:

At EBPP (PLOA 2019), Volume 1, Part 3 "Quadros Consolidados da Despesa" provides consolidated information of all government spending, including both fiscal and social security budgets.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

35. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of intergovernmental transfers for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 35 asks about intergovernmental transfers. In many cases, the central government supports the provision of a good or service by a lower level of government through an intergovernmental transfer of funds. This is necessary because, independent from the level of administrative decentralization that exists in a given country, the capacity for revenue collection of a local government is unlikely to be sufficient to pay for all its expenses. However, because the activity is not being undertaken by an administrative unit of the central government, it is unlikely to receive the same level of review in the budget. Thus it is important to include in the budget proposal a statement that explicitly indicates the amount and purposes of these transfers.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all intergovernmental transfers and a narrative discussing these transfers. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all intergovernmental transfers are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, intergovernmental transfers (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no estimates of intergovernmental transfers are presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of all intergovernmental transfers are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf

Comment:

Volume IV_I : transfer between federal administrative units. Volume IV_II: "Transfers to States, Federal District e Municipalities", pages 799-830: Transfers to states, Federal District and municipalities. The answer should be b), because there is not a narrative discussion.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of all intergovernmental transfers are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Comments: In addition to Volume IV-1, a narrative discussion on Transfers to States, Federal District and Municipalities by Revenue Distribution is presented in the Presidential Message, pages 42 (numbers) and 47-48 (discussion). Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to answer A. Although the narrative is quite limited, it includes an explanation of the type of transfers, the estimates for the year and the key parameters.

IBP Comment
Agreed.

36. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present alternative displays of expenditures (such as by gender, by age, by income, or by region) to illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens, for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 36 asks about "alternative displays" of expenditures that highlight the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens. As discussed above, expenditures are typically presented by at least one of three classifications – administrative, functional, and economic classifications (see Questions 1-5) – and by individual program (Question 6). In addition, governments can provide alternative displays to emphasize different aspects of expenditure policies and to show who benefits from these expenditures.

For the purpose of answering this question, the alternative presentation must differ from the presentations (such as administrative, functional, or economic classifications or presentation by program) used to answer other questions. The alternative display can cover all expenditures or only a portion of expenditures. For instance, it can show how all expenditures are distributed according to geographic region or it can show how selected expenditures (such as the health budget or the agriculture budget) are distributed to different regions. But such a geographic display must be something different than the presentation of intergovernmental transfers used to answer question 35. One exception is when a country includes a special presentation of all policies intended to benefit the most impoverished populations (and is used to answer Question 52) then that can be considered an alternative display for purposes of answering this question as well. Finally, brief fact sheets showing how proposals in the budget benefit particular groups would be insufficient; only more detailed presentations would be considered.

The IBP Budget Brief, "How Transparent are Governments When it Comes to Their Budget's Impact on Poverty and Inequality?" (<https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/government-transparency-of-budgets-impact-on-poverty-inequality-ibp-2019.pdf>) includes a discussion of the importance of alternative displays of budget information and provides a number of examples. For instance,

- *Bangladesh in its 2017-18 Budget included a detailed supplementary Gender Budgeting Report, which presents the spending dedicated to advancing women across various departments. (<https://mof.portal.gov.bd/site/page/3bb14732-b5b1-44df-9921-efedf1496295>).*
- *The UK's 2017 budget included a supplementary analysis that provided a distributional analysis of the budget by households in different income groups (see https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/661465/distributional_analysis_autumn_budget_2017.pdf).*
- *South Africa's 2017 Budget Review goes beyond the standard presentation of intergovernmental transfers, discussing the redistribution that results from national revenue flowing to the provinces and municipalities and presenting the allocations on a per capita basis (see chapter 6, <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2017/review/FullBR.pdf>).*

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must include at least three different presentations that illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens for at least the budget year. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must include at least two different alternative displays of expenditures. A "c" applies if only one type of alternative display of expenditure is presented. Answer "d" applies if no alternative display of expenditure is presented.

Answer:

d. No, alternative displays of expenditures are not presented to illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf

Comment:

EBP - Volume IV:

Some examples: Function 241: Assistance for Elderly Function 242: Assistance for Disable People Function 243: Assistance for Childhood and Adolescents Program 2012, Budgetary Action 210w: Support to the Economic Organization and Promotion of the Rural Women Citizenship Program 2012, Budgetary Action 200y: Support for the Sustainable Development of Quilombola Communities, Indigenous People and Traditional Communities.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment
Based on new guidelines for Q36, details of targeted programs cannot be accepted as alternative displays, as they are based on an existing budget classification system. The answer has therefore been changed to D, as EBP documents do not provide alternative displays of expenditures above and beyond program classification.

36b. Based on the response to Question 36, select the box(es) below to identify which types of alternative displays are included in the Executive's Budget Proposal:

Answer:
None of the above

Source:
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer: Policy impacts based on income Policy impacts based on gender Policy impacts based on age Distribution of health expenditures by geographic region Distribution of education expenditures by geographic region Other displays of expenditure: based on race and physical or mental disability

Comments: A list of resources per budgetary program is presented in EBP (PLOA 2019), Volume 1, pages 163-164, Table 6C - Expenditure on Fiscal and Social Security Budgets by Program: - Policy impacts based on income: Program 2019-INCLUSÃO SOCIAL POR MEIO DO BOLSA FAMÍLIA (income transfer directly to families in poverty and extreme poverty); Program 2049 - MORADIA DIGNA - Policy impacts based on gender: Program 2016 - POLÍTICAS PARA AS MULHERES: PROMOÇÃO DA IGUALDADE E ENFRENTAMENTO À VIOLÊNCIA - Policy impacts based on age: Program 2044 - PROMOÇÃO DOS DIREITOS DA JUVENTUDE; Program 2062 - PROMOÇÃO, PROTEÇÃO E DEFESA DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS DE CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES - Distribution of health expenditures by geographic region: Program 2015 - FORTALECIMENTO DO SISTEMA ÚNICO DE SAÚDE (SUS); 2069 - SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR E NUTRICIONAL; Program 2085 - REDUÇÃO DO IMPACTO SOCIAL DO ÁLCOOL E OUTRAS DROGAS: PREVENÇÃO, CUIDADO E REINserção SOCIAL - Distribution of education expenditures by geographic region: Program 2080 - EDUCAÇÃO DE QUALIDADE PARA TODOS - Other displays of expenditure: Programs: Program 2065: PROTEÇÃO E PROMOÇÃO DOS DIREITOS DOS POVOS INDÍGENAS; Program 2034: PROMOÇÃO DA IGUALDADE RACIAL E SUPERAÇÃO DO RACISMO; Program 2063 - PROMOÇÃO E DEFESA DOS DIREITOS DE PESSOAS COM DEFICIÊNCIA Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Researcher Response
The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify to mark all alternatives, as details of programs targeted on the basis of race and mental disability are also provided.

IBP Comment
Based on new guidelines for Q36, details of targeted programs cannot be accepted as alternative displays, as they are based on an existing budget classification system. The answer has therefore been changed.

37. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of transfers to public corporations for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 37 asks about transfers to public corporations. It is often the case that governments have a stake in enterprises that manage resources that are particularly relevant for the public good (such as electricity, water, and oil). While these public corporations can operate independently, in some cases the government will provide direct support by making transfers to these corporations, including to subsidize capital investment and operating expenses.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all transfers to public corporations and a narrative discussing the purposes of these transfers. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all transfers to public corporations are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, transfers to public corporations (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "c" also applies if estimates of transfers to public corporations are presented as a single line item. Answer "d" applies if no estimates of transfers to public corporations are presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of all transfers to public corporations are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-6.pdf

Comment:

The aggregate transfers from National Treasury to public corporations can be seen in the Presidential Message - Section "Primary Result of State Enterprises Federal - Calculation Methodology", with some narrative discussion.

At page 81-123: "SYNTHETIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE GLOBAL DISPENSES PROGRAM OF STATE COMPANIES - USES AND SOURCES", with no narrative discussion.

And at Volume VI - "Investment Budget", contains a lot of detail on the investment budget for public corporations, although with no narrative discussion.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

38. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on quasi-fiscal activities for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for the quasi-fiscal activity and the intended beneficiaries.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 38 focuses on quasi-fiscal activities, asking whether "core" information related to such activities is presented. These core components include:

- A statement of purpose or policy rationale for the quasi-fiscal activity (i.e., what is the reason for engaging in this activity?);
- The identification of intended beneficiaries of the quasi-fiscal activity.

The term "quasi-fiscal activities" refers to a broad range of activities that are fiscal in character and could be carried out through the regular budget process but are not. For example, a quasi-fiscal activity could take place if, instead of providing a direct subsidy through the budget for a particular activity, a public financial institution provides an indirect subsidy by offering loans at below-market rates for that activity. Similarly, it is a quasi-fiscal activity when an enterprise provides goods or services at prices below commercial rates to certain individuals or groups to support the government's policy goals.

The above examples are policy choices that may be approved by the government and legislature. However, quasi-fiscal activities can also involve activities that violate or circumvent a country's budget process laws or are not subject to the regular legislative approval process for expenditures. For example, the executive may issue an informal order to a government entity, such as a public commercial enterprise, to provide the executive with goods and services that normally would have to be purchased with funding authorized by the legislature. All quasi-fiscal activities should be disclosed to the public and subject to public scrutiny.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about quasi-fiscal activities, including for example: the anticipated duration of the quasi-fiscal activity; a quantification of the activity and the assumptions that support these estimates; and a discussion of the fiscal significance and potential risks associated with the activity, including the impact on the entity carrying out the activity. Principle 3.3.2 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>) provides examples of quasi-fiscal activities that can be consulted as needed. And more details on quasi-fiscal activities can be found in the Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to all quasi-fiscal activities for at least the budget year as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to quasi-fiscal activities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on quasi-fiscal activities.

If quasi-fiscal activities do not represent a significant problem in your country, please mark "e." However, please exercise caution in answering this question.

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements or some quasi-fiscal activities.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

At Presidential Message there are some information about loans of BNDES.

There are incomplete information about expenditures with resources from FGTS (for housing financing and infrastructure investments) and "S System" (Senai, Sesc, Sesi), for training and leisure of workers. Both have characteristics of quasi-fiscal activities.

Additionally, Executive Budget Proposal did not give complete information concerning National Treasury's loans to BNDES (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social) to subsidize investments, which are quasi-fiscal activities.

At Complementary Information, Volume II, there is some information about Government loans to BNDES, but without a narrative discussion (page 174).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for all quasi-fiscal activities.

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XIII, presents the Development Financial Agencies application of resources plan (pages 2 to 189), including amount of borrowings in 2016 and 2017 and the forecast for 2018 and 2019, consolidated by agency, region, Federation Unit, activity sector, borrower's size, sources and methodology, with a narrative discussion. Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

IBP Comment

The additional information provided by the government reviewer is not presented in a form that clearly explains the public policy objectives and the beneficiaries of the financial operations carried out by these development agencies. Some of them could be quasi-fiscal activities, but the evidence is not sufficient to judge. Therefore, answer C is maintained.

39. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on financial assets held by the government for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a listing of the assets, and an estimate of their value.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 39 focuses on financial assets held by the government, asking whether "core" information related to these assets is presented. These core components include:

- A listing of the financial assets; and
- An estimate of their value.

Governments own financial assets such as cash, bonds, or equities. Unlike private sector businesses, however, few governments maintain balance sheets that show the value of their assets and liabilities.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about financial assets, including for example: a discussion of their purpose; historical information on defaults; differences between reported values and market values; and a summary of financial assets as part of the government's balance sheet.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year all of the core information related to all financial assets held by the government as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to financial assets is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on financial assets held by the government.

Answer:

d. No, information related to financial assets is not presented.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-5-alienacao-de-ativos.docx

Comment:

The information is not presented at EBP, but is presented in PBS (PLDO): "Annex IV.5. Financial assets disposal", with core components.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Volume III, Item XVII, presents the estimated Active Debt collection for 2018 and 2019, and the stock in 2017, on pages 305 to 314. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iii_incisos_xiii_a_xxx_exceto_xxiv.pdf/@download/file/Volume_III_Incisos_XIII_a_XXX_Exceto_XXIV.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa>

40. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on nonfinancial assets held by the government for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a listing of the assets by category.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 40 focuses on nonfinancial assets held by the government, asking whether "core" information related to these assets is presented. The core information is a listing of nonfinancial assets, grouped by the type (or category) of asset.

Nonfinancial assets are things of value that the government owns or controls (excluding financial assets) such as land, buildings, and machinery. The valuation of public nonfinancial assets can be problematic, particularly in cases where the asset is not typically available on the open market (such as a government monument). In these cases, it is considered acceptable to provide summary information in budget documents from a country's register of assets. But, in some cases, governments are able to value their nonfinancial assets; some present a summary of nonfinancial assets as part of their balance sheets. For an example of how nonfinancial assets are presented in one of the many supporting documents to the New Zealand Executive's Budget Proposal, see the Forecast Financial Statement 2011, Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued), Note 14, accessible here: <https://treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2011-05/befu11-pt6of8.pdf>.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year a listing by category of all nonfinancial assets held by the government as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to nonfinancial assets is presented, but some nonfinancial assets are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on nonfinancial assets held by the government.

Answer:

d. No, information related to nonfinancial assets is not presented.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-5-alienacao-de-ativos.docx

Comment:

The PBS (PLDO), Annex IV.5. Financial assets disposal, presented some information on non-financial assets, as buildings and intangible assets.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

41. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of expenditure arrears for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 41 asks about estimates of expenditure arrears, which arise when government has entered into a commitment to spend funds but has not made the payment when it is due. (For more information see sections 3.49-3.50 of the IMF's GFS Manual 2001, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/all.pdf> (page 29)). Though equivalent to borrowing, this liability is often not recorded in the budget, making it difficult to assess fully a government's financial position. Moreover, the obligation to repay this debt affects the government's ability to pay for other activities.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all expenditure arrears and a narrative discussing the arrears. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all expenditure arrears are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, expenditure arrears (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no estimates of expenditure arrears are presented.

If expenditure arrears do not represent a significant problem in your country, please mark "e." However, please exercise caution in answering this question. Public expenditure management laws and regulations often will allow for reasonable delays, perhaps 30 or 60 days, in the routine payment of invoices due. Expenditure arrears impacting a small percentage of expenditure that are due to contractual disputes should not be considered a significant problem for the purpose of answering this question.

Answer:

d. No, estimates of expenditure arrears are not presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

No information on expenditure arrears is presented in the Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation. Payments concerning expenditure arrears are monthly available in the "Results of National Treasury", but this document is considered an In-Year Report for the purpose of this research. Some expenses from previous exercises are identified in the budget proposal through a classification named "Previous exercises expenses", but is not sufficiently detailed. The adequate information about expenditure arrears are presented at Portal Siga Brasil, so could be a source for the government to annex at EBP.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

42. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on contingent liabilities, such as government loan guarantees or insurance programs, for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for each contingent liability; the new guarantees or insurance commitments proposed for the budget year; and the total amount of outstanding guarantees or insurance commitments (the gross exposure) at the end of the budget year.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 42 focuses on contingent liabilities, asking whether "core" information related to these liabilities is presented. These core components include:

- a statement of purpose or policy rationale for each contingent liability;
- the new contingent liabilities for the budget year, such as new guarantees or insurance commitments proposed for the budget year; and
- the total amount of outstanding guarantees or insurance commitments at the end of the budget year. This reflects the gross exposure of the government in the case that all guarantees or commitments come due (even though that may be unlikely to occur).

Contingent liabilities are recognized under a cash accounting method only when the contingent event occurs and the payment is made. An example of such liabilities is the case of loans guaranteed by the central government, which can include loans to state-owned banks and other state-owned commercial enterprises, subnational governments, or private enterprises. Under such guarantees, government will only make a payment if the borrower defaults. Thus a key issue for making quantitative estimates of these liabilities is assessing the likelihood of the contingency occurring.

In the budget, according to the OECD, "[w]here feasible, the total amount of contingent liabilities should be disclosed and classified by major category reflecting their nature; historical information on defaults for each category should be disclosed where available. In cases where contingent liabilities cannot be quantified, they should be listed and described."

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about contingent liabilities, including for example: historical default rates for each program, and likely default rates in the future; the maximum guarantee that is authorized by law; any special financing associated with the guarantee (e.g., whether fees are charged, whether a reserve fund exists for the purpose of paying off guarantees, etc.); the duration of each guarantee; and an estimate of the fiscal significance and potential risks associated with the guarantees.

For more details on contingent liabilities, see Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp/>)

[content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf](https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml)) and page 59 (Box 11) and Principle 3.2.3 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year all of the core information related to contingent liabilities as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to contingent liabilities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on contingent liabilities.

Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for all contingent liabilities.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf

Comment:

There are some information presented in "Complementary Information".

- Vol 2 - very few information about Universidade de Brasília (page 569).

- Vol 4 - about Union liabilities, with narrative discussion (pages 422-430).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for all contingent liabilities.

Comments: An extensive discussion about the contingent liabilities is presented in Annex V - Fiscal Risks of the PBS (PLDO 2019), item 3.1 - Contingent Liabilities. Additionally, the EBP (PLOA 2019) updates the macroeconomic risk analysis, the risks not incorporated in the macroeconomic analysis and the risk management contained in the Fiscal Risks Annex, including the contingent liabilities: - Debts arising from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund - FCVS (item 17); - Union Financial Receivables (item 19 and 27), including related to States and Municipalities; - Risks of lawsuits (item 22); - Risks related to Federal State Enterprises (item 28); - Tax lawsuits (item 36); - Union Active Debt (item 37); - Receivables from financial institutions in extrajudicial liquidation (item 42); - Export Credit Insurance Operations - SCE (item 43); and - Other Specific Risks: Refinancing Risk (item 44), Market Risk (item 45), Student Financing Fund (FIES) risks (item 46). See Complementary Information, Volume IV, item XXXIII - Updated Tax Risk Attachment, on pages 418 to 433. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_xxxi_a_xxxvi.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_iv_incisos_xxxi_a_xxxvi.pdf

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to answer B, but not A, because in many cases it does not provide clear and complete information on 2019.

IBP Comment

Agreed.

43. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present projections that assess the government's future liabilities and the sustainability of its finances over the longer term?

(The core information must cover a period of at least 10 years and include the macroeconomic and demographic assumptions used and a discussion of the fiscal implications and risks highlighted by the projections.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 43 focuses on government's future liabilities and the sustainability of its finances over the longer-term, asking whether "core" information related to these issues is presented. These core components must include:

- Projections that cover a period of at least 10 years.
- The macroeconomic and demographic assumptions used in making the projections.
- A discussion of the fiscal implications and risks highlighted by the projections. Good public financial management calls for budgets to include fiscal sustainability analyses.

The IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>) recommends that governments regularly publish the projected evolution of the public finances over the longer term (see Principle 3.1.3.). Future liabilities are a particularly important element when assessing the sustainability of public finances over the long term. Future liabilities are the result of

government commitments that, unlike contingent liabilities, are virtually certain to occur at some future point and result in an expenditure. A typical example consists of government obligations to pay pension benefits or cover health care costs of future retirees. Under a cash accounting system, only current payments associated with such obligations are recognized in the budget. To capture the future impact on the budget of these liabilities, a separate statement is required.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about the sustainability of their finances, including for example: projections that cover 20 or 30 years; multiple scenarios with different sets of assumptions; assumptions about other factors (such as the depletion of natural resources) that go beyond just the core macroeconomic and demographic data; and a detailed presentation of particular programs that have long time horizons, such as civil service pensions.

For more details on future liabilities, see *Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget* (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to future liabilities and the sustainability of government finances over the longer term as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to future liabilities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on future liabilities and the sustainability of government's finances

Answer:

d. No, information related to future liabilities and the sustainability of finances over the longer term is not presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

There is no information at EBP (PLOA2019), nor in Complementary Information.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

44. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of the sources of donor assistance, both financial and in-kind, for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 44 asks about estimates of donor assistance, both financial and in-kind assistance. Such assistance is considered non-tax revenue, and the sources of this assistance should be explicitly identified. In terms of in-kind assistance, the concern is primarily with the provision of goods (particularly those for which there is a market that would allow goods received as in-kind aid to be sold, thereby converting them into cash) rather than with in-kind aid like advisors from a donor country providing technical assistance.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all donor assistance and a narrative discussing the assistance. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all donor assistance are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, donor assistance (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "c" also applies if the sources of donor assistance are not presented, but the total amount of donor assistance is presented as a single line item. Answer "d" applies if no estimates of donor assistance are presented. Select answer "e" if your country does not receive donor assistance.

Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of all sources of donor assistance are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf

Comment:

EBP (PLOA2019-Volume1): The donations are presented by kind of source: Donations of International Entities; Donations from Individuals and Institutions Public and Private National; Donations to Combat Hunger

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Volume 1, presents estimates of all sources of donor assistance in Table 3 - Revenue from All Sources, by Body and Budget Unit, starting on page 21. Table 7 (page 209) consolidates the resources per source. All sources' codes finished in 94, 95 and 96 refer to donations: - X94: Donations to Fight Hunger; - X95: Donations from International Entities; and - X96: Donations from Individuals and National Public and Private Institutions.

45. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on tax expenditures for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for each tax expenditure, the intended beneficiaries, and an estimate of the revenue foregone.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 45 focuses on tax expenditures, asking whether "core" information related to these tax preferences is presented. These core components must include for both new and existing tax expenditures:

- a statement of purpose or policy rationale;
- a listing of the intended beneficiaries; and
- an estimate of the revenue foregone.

Tax expenditures arise as a result of exceptions or other preferences in the tax code provided for specified entities, individuals, or activities. Tax expenditures often have the same impact on public policy and budgets as providing direct subsidies, benefits, or goods and services. For example, encouraging a company to engage in more research through a special tax break can have the same effect as subsidizing it directly through the expenditure side of the budget, as it still constitutes a cost in terms of foregone revenues. However, expenditure items that require annual authorization are likely to receive more scrutiny than tax breaks that are a permanent feature of the tax code.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about tax expenditures, including for example: the intended beneficiaries by sector and income class (distributional impact); a statement of the estimating assumptions, including the definition of the benchmark against which the foregone revenue is measured; and a discussion of tax expenditures as part of a general discussion of expenditures for those program areas that receive both types of government support (in order to better inform policy choices). For more details on tax expenditures, see Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>) and Principle 1.1.4 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present, for at least the budget year, all of the core information related to tax expenditures as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to tax expenditures is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on tax expenditures.

Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for all tax expenditures.

Source:

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf

Comment:

The information about tax expenditures is presented in Complementary Information - Volume 2. It mostly covers estimates of revenue foregone, by tax expenditure, by type of tax, by function and by region, for example (pages 66-86).

While there is no clear statement of the purpose or policy rationale, pages 87-138 include a table where various details are provided for each tax expenditure, including a description, legal basis, duration, etc. and some information about intended beneficiaries

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: See also the Remission and Amnesty Statement - 2018 - 2020 Series, on page 139, and Other Exemptions Instituted - 2018 to 2021 Series, on page 140 of Supplementary Information, Volume II. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/view

46. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of earmarked revenues for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 46 asks about estimates of earmarked revenues, which are revenues that may only be used for a specific purpose (for example, revenues from a tax on fuel that can only be used for building roads). This information is important in determining which revenues are available to fund the government's general expenses, and which revenues are reserved for particular purposes.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all earmarked revenues and a narrative discussing the earmarks. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all earmarked revenues are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, earmarked revenues (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no estimates of earmarked revenues are presented. An "e" response applies if revenue is not earmarked or the practice is disallowed by law or regulation.

Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of all earmarked revenues are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf

Comment:

The earmarked revenues are presented at EBP (PLOA 2019) Volume 1 - Detailed Revenue, Revenue Legislation.

Specific in: Table 3 "Own and Related Resources of All Sources, by Organ and Budget Unit". It contains quantitative estimates but no a narrative discussion.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

47. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on how the proposed budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to government's policy goals for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 47 and 48 ask about information that shows how the budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to the government's policy goals. The budget is the executive's main policy document, the culmination of the executive's planning and budgeting processes. Therefore, it should include a clear description of the link between policy goals and the budget – that is, an explicit explanation of how the government's policy goals are reflected in its budget choices. For an example of a discussion of a government's policy goals in the budget, see pages 13-18 of New Zealand's 2011 Statement of Intent (<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/abouttreasury/soi/2011-16>), one of the many documents supporting its budget.

In some countries the government prepares strategic/development plans. These plans include all the policies the government is planning to implement for the budget year and very often cover a multi-year perspective. In some cases, these plans do not match the budget documentation, and it is possible that they are completely disconnected from the Executive's Budget Proposal. So the question is examining whether government policy plans are "translated" into revenue and expenditure figures in the actual budget documents.

Question 47 asks about the information covering the budget year, and Question 48 asks about the period at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how the budget is linked to government's policy goals for the budget year (for Question 47) or for a multi-year period beyond the budget year (for Question 48) and a narrative discussion of how these policy goals are reflected in the budget. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show how the budget is linked to government's policy goals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show how the budget is linked to some, but not all, of the government's policy goals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on how the budget is linked to government's policy goals.

Answer:

c. Yes, information that shows how the proposed budget is linked to some but not all of the government's policy goals for the budget year is presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-6.pdf

Comment:

Some information are presented in Presidential Message with a narrative discussion. Also, in Volume 6, there are detailed information about goals on 'investment budget', but without a narrative discussion.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates that show how the proposed budget is linked to all the government's policy goals for the budget year are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Comments: The introductory text of the Presidential Message in EBP (PLOA 2019) presents the new government's concern about the challenges related to fiscal management, given the successive primary deficits occurred since 2014. The focus of the budget proposal is prudence in introducing new spending and the macroeconomic reforms, to reestablish sustainability conditions of public accounts. Regarding the EBP programming, the Volume 2 - Consolidation of Government Programs demonstrates ventilation between budget actions which compound the Executive's budget proposal for 2019 and the objectives of Multiannual Plan 2016-2019. Volume 2 is issued following the Budget Guideline Law, Law nº 13,707 from August 14, 2019 (LDO - 2019), Annex I, Item XIV. Despite the Multiannual Plan (PPA), Law 13,249 of January 13, 2016, is based on a Constitutional command (article 165), which describe it as one of the three budgetary laws (PPA, LDO and LOA), according to the registries the OBS 2017 refused the Multiannual Plan as a budgetary document for two reasons, which we'd like to comment: 1st) The Multiannual Plan (PPA) hasn't been updated annually: Actually, all the legislation which updated the PPA in the last years is available on the Multiannual Plan web page (<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>). The plan was updated in the following dates: December 2016, October 2017, January, June, September and December 2018, and also in January 2019. Some of the updating instruments to the PPA 2016-2019 have been issued by the Executive, following the prior authorization set forth in Law No. 13,249, of January 13, 2016, which establishes the Union's Multiannual Plan for the period from 2016 to 2019. Article 15 states the situations in which the Executive Power may make amendments to the PPA 2016-2019, by its own act, not needing congressional approval. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/arquivo/spi-1/ppa-2016-2019/lei-no-13.249/view/2nd> The other budgetary laws haven't referenced the Multiannual Plan: About the Budget Guideline Law proposal (PLDO 2019) and the enacted guideline law (LDO 2019), they refer to the Multiannual Plan in: - Article 8º, item II combined with the Annex I, item XIV; - Article 18, item III; - Article 20; and - Article 113, § 5º. In these articles, the PLDO 2019 states that: - Art. 8º The 2019 Draft Budget Law, which will be forwarded by the Executive Power to the National Congress, and the respective Law will consist of: (...) II - consolidated budgetary tables listed in Annex I; Annexe I (...), item XIV - demonstration of the link between the budgetary actions contained in the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets and the objectives of the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, in compliance with § 3 of art. 8 of Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016, specifying the executing budget units; - Art. 18. The Project and the Budget Law 2019 and the special credits, observing the provisions of art. 45 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law and complying with the provisions of art. 2 of this Law, will only include new actions or subtitles if: (...) III - the action is compatible with the Multiannual Plan Law 2016-2019. - Art. 20. The 2019 Budget Bill may consider constant changes to the bill to amend the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, which is dealt with by Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016. - Art. 113., § 5º The inclusion in the 2019 Draft Budget Law and its Act, as well as in additional credits, of subtitles relating to engineering works and services with indications of serious irregularities shall, whenever possible, conform to the same budget classification as in the previous budget laws, adjusted to the law of the multiannual plan, as appropriate. Regarding the Annual Budget Law proposal (PLOA 2019) and the enacted law (LOA 2018), in accordance to the LDO, Annex I, item XIV, they include the Volume 2 - Consolidation of Government Programs, presenting all the programs organized by Thematic Programs, Management Programs and Special Operations Program. It means that all the programs which compound the EBP and the EB are linked to Multiannual Plan's programs. For the given reasons, we request the acceptance of Multiannual Plan as a valid budget document in the OBS 2019. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-2.pdf/@download/file/Volume%202.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx> http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/lido/0_lei-13707_14ago2018_lido2019_texto.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/lido/1_anexo-i_relacao-dos-quadros-orcamentarios-consolidados.pdf <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/texto-ploa-2019.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/loa-2019/lei-no-13808-de-15-de-janeiro-de-2019-loa-2019.pdf>

Researcher Response

The January 2019 update cannot be accepted because it was published after the research cut-off date. And the PPA review only presents the same information that appears in volume 2, without explaining how programs connect with government policy objectives. Answer C was maintained.

IBP Comment

Answer C is correct, also based on the researcher's response. We looked at a Portaria published in September 2018 with a PPA update to assess whether this could count for the purposes of this question. However, the Portaria itself says that its purpose is not to link the proposed 2019 budget (being discussed in Congress) to the government's policy goals, but to update the PPA based on budget changes introduced for the years 2017 and 2018.

48. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on how the proposed budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to government's policy goals for a multi-year period (for at least two years beyond the budget year)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 47 and 48 ask about information that shows how the budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to the government's policy goals. The budget is the executive's main policy document, the culmination of the executive's planning and budgeting processes. Therefore, it should include a clear description of the link between policy goals and the budget – that is, an explicit explanation of how the government's policy goals are reflected in its budget choices. For an example of a discussion of a government's policy goals in the budget, see pages 13-18 of New Zealand's 2011 Statement of Intent (<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/abouttreasury/soi/2011-16>), one of the many documents supporting its budget.

In some countries the government prepares strategic/development plans. These plans include all the policies the government is planning to implement for the

budget year and very often cover a multi-year perspective. In some cases, these plans do not match the budget documentation, and it is possible that they are completely disconnected from the Executive's Budget Proposal. So the question is examining whether government policy plans are "translated" into revenue and expenditure figures in the actual budget documents.

Question 47 asks about the information covering the budget year, and Question 48 asks about the period at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how the budget is linked to government's policy goals for the budget year (for Question 47) or for a multi-year period beyond the budget year (for Question 48) and a narrative discussion of how these policy goals are reflected in the budget. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show how the budget is linked to government's policy goals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show how the budget is linked to some, but not all, of the government's policy goals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on how the budget is linked to government's policy goals.

Answer:

d. No, information on the link between the budget and the government's stated policy goals for a multi-year period is not presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

The multi-year policy goals are not presented in the EBP (PLOA 2019) for years beyond 2019. More information is provided in the PPA (Plano Pluri Anual 2016-2019), but this document cannot be accepted as a supporting document, and only provides aggregate budget estimates.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: e. Not applicable/other (please comment).

Comments: The Constitution, in Article 165, organized the three budget law in a way that the budgets on the 1th year of a new government should obey the commandments of the Multiannual Plan elaborated in the former government. This method was created as a continuity solution for ongoing programs. Therefore, even demonstrating the existing link between the EBP (PLOA 2019) and the PPA 2016-2019 (please see comments on question 47), the Multiannual Plan is finishing in 2019, which means that we don't have a plan for two years beyond the budget year. As we're starting a new government, elected last year, a plan for the next four years is been constructed. The new PPA 2020-2023 will be sent to Congress in August 2019.

Source: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/arquivo/spi-1/ppa-2016-2019/ppa-2016-2019-ascom-3.pdf>

Researcher Response

Although 2019 is the last year of the PPA, the government could still present indicative projections. Answer D has been maintained.

IBP Comment

As indicated by the researcher, the peculiarities of the Brazilian system should not prevent the government from presenting multi-year information, even if based on a preliminary scenario with no policy change. This happens in most other countries that include multi-year projections in their annual budgets.

49. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present nonfinancial data on inputs to be acquired for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 49 asks about the availability of nonfinancial data on inputs for the budget year. (Nonfinancial data on outputs and outcomes are addressed in Question 50.)

The budget should disclose not only the amount of money that is being allocated on a program but also any information needed to analyze that expenditure. Nonfinancial data and performance targets associated with budget proposals are used to assess the success of a given policy. For example, even when allocated funds are spent according to plan, there remains the question of whether the policy delivered the results that it aimed to achieve.

Nonfinancial data can include information on:

Inputs - These are the resources assigned to achieve results. For example, in regards to education, nonfinancial data on inputs could include the number of books to be provided to each school or the materials to be used to build or refurbish a school.

Outputs - These are products and services delivered as a result of inputs. For example, the number of pupils taught every year; the number of children that received vaccines; or the number of beneficiaries of a social security program.

Outcomes - These are the intended impact or policy goals achieved. For example, an increase in literacy rates among children under 10, or a reduction in rates of maternal mortality.

In addition, governments that set performance targets must use nonfinancial data for outputs and outcomes to determine if these targets have been met.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present, for at least the budget year, nonfinancial data on inputs for each individual program within all administrative units (ministries, departments, and agencies). It is also acceptable if nonfinancial data on inputs for each individual program is organized by functions. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present nonfinancial data on inputs for all administrative units or all functions, but not for each individual program (or even for any programs) within those administrative units or functions. A "c" response applies if nonfinancial data on inputs are presented only for some programs and/or some administrative units or some functions. Answer "d" applies if no nonfinancial data on inputs is presented.

Answer:

d. No, nonfinancial data on inputs are not presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

There is no information about the structure of administrative units, as number of employees or buildings, and equipment. The information that is presented is about expenditures related with employees. This data exist, because all is measured by Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, and all patrimony is registered, but this information is not included in the EBP documentation.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

50. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present nonfinancial data on results (in terms of outputs or outcomes) for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 50 asks about the availability of nonfinancial data on results for the budget year. Nonfinancial data on results can include data on both outputs and outcomes, but not on inputs (which are addressed in Question 49).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present, for at least the budget year, nonfinancial data on results for each individual program within all administrative units (ministries, departments, and agencies). It is also acceptable if nonfinancial data on results for each individual program is organized by functional classification. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present nonfinancial data on results for all administrative units or all functional classifications, but not for each individual program (or even for any programs) within those administrative units or functions. A "c" response applies if nonfinancial data on results are presented only for some programs and/or some administrative units or some functions. Answer "d" applies if no nonfinancial data on results is presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, nonfinancial data on results are provided for each program within all administrative units (or functions).

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf>

Comment:

Non-financial data on results are presented for all programs. Volume 4/I, information about target beneficiaries or number of buildings constructed is presented. Example: Program 2052, Action 20Y1: Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure. Product: Unit of productive chain maintained (unit): 3. (page 22).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The non-financial result are represented by the "physical target", informed to each budget programming. In the sample given by the researcher, the physical target is "3" units.

51. Are performance targets assigned to nonfinancial data on results in the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation?

GUIDELINES:

Question 51 asks about performance targets assigned to nonfinancial data on results for the budget year. The question applies to those nonfinancial results shown in the budget, and that were identified for purposes of Question 50.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must assign performance targets to all nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget for at least the budget year. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must assign performance targets to a majority (but not all) of the nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget. A "c" response applies performance targets are assigned only to less than half of the nonfinancial data on results. Answer "d" applies if no performance targets are assigned to nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget, or the budget does not present nonfinancial results.

Answer:

a. Yes, performance targets are assigned to all nonfinancial data on results.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-3.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf

Comment:

Performance targets are assigned to nonfinancial data on results in the Executive's Budget Proposal (PLOA 2019), Volume III and IV.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

52. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of policies (both new proposals and existing policies) that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations in at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 52 asks whether the budget highlight policies, both new and existing, that benefit the poorest segments of society. This question is intended to assess only those programs that directly address the immediate needs of the poor, such as through cash assistance programs or the provision of housing, rather than indirectly, such as through a stronger national defense. This information is of particular interest to those seeking to bolster government's commitment to anti-poverty efforts. For purposes of answering this question, a departmental budget (such for the Department of Social Welfare) would not be considered acceptable. In general, this question is asking whether the EBP includes a special presentation that pulls together estimates of all the relevant policies in one place. However, if the country uses "program budgeting," where programs are presented as expenditure categories with specific and identified objectives, and it identifies anti-poverty programs within each administrative unit, then that is also acceptable for this question.

The IBP Budget Brief, "How Transparent are Governments When it Comes to Their Budget's Impact on Poverty and Inequality?"

(<https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/government-transparency-of-budgets-impact-on-poverty-inequality-ibp-2019.pdf>) includes a discussion of countries that have provided information on how its policies affect the poor.

For instance, Pakistan provides a detailed breakdown of pro-poor expenditure as part of its 2017-18 budget proposal. In one document, the government sets out policy priorities, expected outputs, and estimates of past and future spending for several programs aimed at poverty alleviation. Another supporting document provides a comprehensive overview of ongoing policies, including a chapter on social safety nets, covering both financial and performance information of poverty alleviation schemes over a period of eight years. (http://www.finance.gov.pk/budget/mtbf_2018_21.pdf and http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey_1718.html).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must for at least the budget year both present estimates covering all policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations and include a narrative discussion that specifically addresses these policies. (For countries using program budgeting that breaks out individual anti-poverty programs, there should be a separate narrative associated with each such program.) Answer "b" if a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations are presented. Answer "c" if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" if no estimates of policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations are presented.

Answer:

c. Yes, estimates of some but not all policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations are presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>

Comment:

There are a number of government programs meant to benefit the poor. The main one mentioned in the Presidential Message is Programa Bolsa Família (page 34), with its budget for 2019 (page 58). Other programs are not clearly identified.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of all policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Comments: Along the Presidential Message, the Chapter 2 - Sector Policy Summary provides a narrative discussion on Health, Education and Social assistance, presenting the priorities and the priorities, resource forecast for the year, and targets for the benefited population. Regarding public health, it shows the priorities on the Health Unic System (SUS), that provides universal access to the public health system. On Education, the National School Feeding Program (PNAE), the National Book and Teaching Material Program (PNLD), the granting of scholarships (CAPES) for higher education study and research, and the support for universalization of high-speed internet access are highlighted. In Social assistance, besides the "Bolsa Família" program, which transfers direct income to benefit families in poverty and extreme poverty across the country, it emphasizes the "Benefício de Prestação Continuada (BPC)", which transfer income monthly to both elderly and people with disabilities in poverty situation. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>

Researcher Response

Universal policies are not directly focused on the poor, the Unified Health System (SUS), for example, is for the entire population - the poor use it, but the middle and upper classes have the right to use it, and in practice do, for example for vaccines and transplants. In the case of 'scholarships', the target public of higher education policy is still the middle class (the poor and blacks access quotas of 30%), and the scholarships are not directed to the poorest, as the criterion for access is productivity. In the case of BPC and PBF, yes, they are programs designed for extreme poverty groups. Another problem, groups of beneficiaries such as indigenous people, quilombolas, black women, young black people, rural workers, which are the most vulnerable groups, have been excluded here. So answer C is correct following the logic of the question, which refers to "all policies".

IBP Comment

We agree with the researcher's response. The details provided in Chapter 2 of the Presidential Message are very limited and only cover a few areas of public policy, not all of them targeted to poor and vulnerable groups.

53. Does the executive release to the public its timetable for formulating the Executive's Budget Proposal (that is, a document setting deadlines for submissions from other government entities, such as line ministries or subnational government, to the Ministry of Finance or whatever central government agency is in charge of coordinating the budget's formulation)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 53 asks about the budget timetable. An internal timetable is particularly important for the executive's management of the budget preparation process, in order to ensure that the executive accounts for the views of the different departments and agencies in the proposed budget. The timetable would, for instance, set deadlines for submissions from other government entities, such as line ministries or subnational government, to the Ministry of Finance or whatever central government agency is in charge of coordinating the budget's formulation. So that civil society is aware of the various steps in the budget formulation process, and when opportunities may exist to engage the executive, it is essential that this timetable be made available to the public.

To answer "a," the executive must prepare a detailed budget timetable and release it to the public. A "b" answer applies if the timetable is made public, but some details are not included. A "c" response applies if the timetable is made public, but many important details are excluded, reducing its value for those outside government. Answer "d" applies if no timetable is made available to the public. As long as a timetable for formulating the Executive's Budget Proposal is released, answer "a," "b," or "c" may be selected, even if the Executive's Budget Proposal is not made publicly available.

Answer:

a. Yes, a detailed timetable is released to the public.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019>

Comment:

In the Budget Technical Manual, published by the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, there are very detailed instructions on budget formulation, but with few elements of a timetable. Some information is available on the Fiscal Responsibility Law, which establishes some deadlines.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, a detailed timetable is released to the public.

Comments: The document issued by the Ministry of Economy "Portaria nº 1.423, de 5 de Fevereiro de 2018", published on February 6, 2018, on the Internet (Union Official Diary) and on February 14, 2018, on the Ministry of Economy website. The document contains detailed activities and deadlines for the federal budget proposals process in 2018, which includes the PBS (PLDO 2019) and the EBP (PLOA 2019). Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/legislacao/outros/portaria-sof-no-1-423-de-5-de-fevereiro-de-2018.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/legislacao/outros>

Researcher Response

Based on the government reviewer's response, the answer was changed to A.

IBP Comment

Agreed.

54. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget projections are based?

(The core information must include a discussion of the economic outlook with estimates of nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 54 focuses on the macroeconomic forecast that underlies the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether "core" information related to the economic assumptions is presented. These core components include a discussion of the economic outlook as well as estimates of the following:

- nominal GDP level;
- inflation rate;
- real GDP growth; and
- interest rates.

Beyond these core elements, some governments also provide additional information related to the economic outlook, including for instance: short- and long-term interest rates; the rate of employment and unemployment; GDP deflator; price of oil and other commodities; current account; exchange rate; and composition of GDP growth.

To answer "a," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core information related to the macroeconomic forecast as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the macroeconomic forecast is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on the macroeconomic forecast is presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the macroeconomic forecast.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-1-metas-fiscais.docx>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-vi-objetivos-das-politicas-monetaria-credicia-e-cambial.docx>

Comment:

The information is available in Annex IV.1 (Fiscal Goals) of the PBS.

See table 1 page 7 of Annex IV.1 for projections on GDP growth, inflation rate and interest rate.

Information on nominal GDP is not provided, but other information on exchange rates, for example, is included.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the macroeconomic forecast.

Comments: PBS (PLDO 2019), Annex IV.01 - Fiscal Targets, Table 1 – Reference Macroeconomic Scenario presents information on the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget projections are based, to 2019, 2020 and 2021, for Real GDP Growth, Inflation Rate; Interest Rates (SELIC) and Exchange Rates. The PBS (PLDO 2019), Annex V - Fiscal Risks, Table 11 - Comparison of Base x Stress Scenario Parameters for 2019 (page 12), shows the scenario for many other variables, including Nominal GDP. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1>

1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-1-metas-fiscais.docx <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-v-riscos-fiscais.docx>

Researcher Response

Based on the government reviewer's response, the answer was changed to A.

IBP Comment

Agreed.

55. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the government's expenditure policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget?

(The core information must include a discussion of expenditure policies and priorities and an estimate of total expenditures.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 55 focuses on the government's expenditure policies and priorities in the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether "core" information related to these policies is presented. These core components include:

- *a discussion of expenditure policies and priorities; and*
- *an estimate of total expenditures.*

Although a Pre-Budget Statement is unlikely to include detailed programmatic proposals (such detailed information is typically only presented in the budget itself), it should include a discussion of broad policy priorities and a projection of at least total expenditures associated with these policies for the budget year. The Pre-Budget Statement can include some detail, for instance, estimates provided by any of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications.

To answer "a," the Pre-Budget Statement must present for the upcoming budget year all of the core information related to the government's expenditure policies and priorities as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above for the upcoming budget year. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the government's expenditure policies and priorities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on the government's expenditure policies and priorities is presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for the government's expenditure policies and priorities.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-1-metas-fiscais.docx
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-vii.docx

Comment:

There are some information at PBS (PLDO):

- a discussion of expenditure policies and priorities: PBS "Law": Chapter 2 'Goals and Priorities of Federal Public Administration'; and in Chapter 4 of Annex IV.1 'Fiscal Goals'; and Annex VII: 'Priorities and goals', but only for a few programs and policies.
- an estimate of total expenditures: Annex IV_1: 'Fiscal Goals' (last page)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the government's expenditure policies and priorities.

Comments: PBS (PLDO 2019), Annex IV.01 - Fiscal Goals, includes a discussion of expenditure policies and priorities (items 3 - Conjuncture, 4 - Fiscal Policy Strategy and 5 - Projections). Estimates for primary expenditure, primary and nominal outcomes are presented in Annex IV.1.a - Annual Goals Annex - 2019 to 2021. Furthermore, we should consider other documents, also related to expenditure growth projections: - Annex IV.2 - Statement of Expansion Margin of Continued Mandatory Expenses - Annex IV.6 - Actuarial Projections for the General Social Insurance Scheme - RGPS - Annex IV.7 - Actuarial Valuation of Civil Servants' Own Social Security Scheme - Annex IV.8 - Actuarial Valuation of the Armed Forces Military Pension System - IV.9 - Evaluation of the Financial and Actuarial Situation of the Assistance Benefits of the Organic Law of Social Assistance - LOAS Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-1-metas-fiscais.docx>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-2-margem-de-expansao.doc>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-6-projecoes-atuariais-do-rgps.docx>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-7-avaliacao-atuarial-do-regime-proprio-de-previdencia-social-dos-servidores-civis.docx> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-8->

estado-atuarial-da-pensao-dos-militares.doc <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-9-projecoes-de-longo-prazo-loas.docx>

Researcher Response

The level of detail provided is not sufficient to justify changing the answer.

IBP Comment

As indicated by the researcher, the level of detail does not justify answer A. The many annexes cited by the government reviewer do not cover details of expenditure policies and priorities, but rather different types of fiscal sustainability analysis, which are linked to the broad macroeconomic framework for budget formulation, rather than provide a detailed guide to resource allocation.

56. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the government's revenue policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget?

(The core information must include a discussion of revenue policies and priorities and an estimate of total revenues.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 56 focuses on the government's revenue policies and priorities in the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether "core" information related to these policies is presented. These core components include:

- *a discussion of revenue policies and priorities; and*
- *an estimate of total revenue.*

Although a Pre-Budget Statement is unlikely to include detailed revenue proposals, it should include a discussion of broad policy priorities and a projection of at least the total revenue associated with these policies for the budget year. The Pre-Budget Statement can also include more detail, for instance, with estimates provided by revenue category – tax and non-tax – or some of the major individual sources of revenue, such as the Value Added Tax or the income tax.

To answer "a," the Pre-Budget Statement must present for the upcoming budget year all of the core information related to the government's revenue policies and priorities as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above for the upcoming budget year. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the government's revenue policies and priorities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on the government's revenue policies and priorities is presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for the government's revenue policies and priorities.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx
www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-5-alienacao-de-ativos.docx
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/4-2_anexo-iv-2_margem-de-expansao-das-despesas-obrigatorias.pdf

Comment:

There are details about core information:

- A discussion of revenue policies and priorities: see mostly Chapter 4 in Annex IV.1 'Fiscal goals', which includes a review of tax benefits, pension reform, etc.
- An estimate of total revenue and information about primary revenue, Annex IV.1 (last page).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the government's revenue policies and priorities.

Comments: PBS (PLDO 2019), Annex IV.01 - Fiscal Goals, includes a discussion of revenue policies and priorities (items 3 - Conjunction, 4 - Fiscal Policy Strategy and 5 - Projections). Estimates for primary revenue, primary and nominal outcomes are presented in Annex IV.1.a - Annual Goals Annex - 2019 to 2021. Furthermore, we should consider other documents, also related to revenue projections: - Annexe IV.6 - Actuarial Projections for the General Social Insurance Scheme - RGPS - Annexe IV.7 - Actuarial Valuation of Civil Servants' Own Social Security Scheme - Annexe IV.8 - Actuarial Valuation of the Armed Forces Military Pension System Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-1-metas-fiscais.docx> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-6-projecoes-atuariais-do-rgps.docx> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-7-avaliacao-atuarial-do-regime-proprio-de-previdencia-social-dos-servidores-civis.docx> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-9-projecoes-de-longo-prazo-loas.docx>

anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-8-estado-atuarial-da-pensao-dos-militares.doc

Researcher Response

The level of detail provided is not sufficient to justify changing the answer.

IBP Comment

See comment on previous answer. The materials provided do not include information beyond the core elements.

57. Does Pre-Budget Statement present three estimates related to government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year; the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year; and interest payments on the debt for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 57 asks whether the Pre-Budget Statement includes three key estimates related to borrowing and debt:

- the amount of net new borrowing needed in the upcoming budget year;*
- the central government's total debt burden at the end of the upcoming budget year; and*
- the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the upcoming budget year.*

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens, banks, and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Net new borrowing is the additional amount of new borrowing that is required for the budget year to finance expenditures in the budget that exceed available revenues. Net new borrowing adds to the accumulated debt. It is distinct from gross borrowing, which also includes borrowing needed to repay existing debt that matured during the budget year; debt that is replaced (or rolled over) does not add to the total of accumulated debt.

Interest payments on the debt (or debt service costs) are typically made at regular intervals, and these payments must be made on a timely basis in order to avoid defaulting on the debt obligation. Interest payments are separate from the repayment of principal, which occurs only when the loan has matured and must be paid back in full.

To answer "a," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt for at least the upcoming budget year. For a "b" answer, the Pre-Budget Statement must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, the PBS must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies if no information on borrowing and debt is presented in the PBS.

Answer:

b. Yes, two of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-1-metas-fiscais.docx

Comment:

PBS, Annex IV1 - Metas Fiscais (Fiscal Goals)

Information on net new borrowing is provided in Table 2 on page 8.

Table 3 on page 8 includes information on total government debt but only as % of GDP. Some nominal debt figures however are provided in Annex IV.1.a.

No estimates of interest payments is included in the PBS as far as we can see.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, all three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Comments: In addition to the researcher's comment, the PBS (PLDO 2019), Annex V - Fiscal Risks, Graphic 1 - Interest and Exchange over Federal Public Debt Stress Test (page 9) estimates the impact of interest rates (SELIC) and exchange rates over the debt, showed as GDP %. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-v-riscos-fiscais.docx>

Researcher Response

The government comment refers to the interest rate in the economy, not to interest payments on public debt. Therefore, answer B was maintained.

IBP Comment

Agreed with the researcher's response. Answer B is correct.

58. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present estimates of total expenditures for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 58 asks about multi-year expenditure estimates in the Pre-Budget Statement.

To answer "a," expenditure estimates for at least two years beyond the upcoming budget year must be presented. The estimates must be for at least total expenditures, but could include more detail than just the aggregate total.

Answer:

a. Yes, multi-year expenditure estimates are presented.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-1-metas-fiscais.docx

Comment:

PBS - Annex IV.1.a - Annual Targets Annex 2019 to 2021 (Primary Expenditures).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The table indicated by the researcher, Annex IV.1.a shows both primary and nominal outcome estimated for the period 2019 to 2021.

Source: www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/anexo-iv-1-metas-fiscais.docx

59. Does the Enacted Budget present expenditure estimates by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 59 asks if expenditure estimates in the Enacted Budget are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," expenditure estimates must be presented by two of the three classifications. A "c" answer applies if expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents expenditure estimates by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_i-1.pdf
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2018#LOA>

Comment:

Volume 1 annexed to the budget law (LOA) contains all three classifications.

Table 1A. Revenue and Expenditure of the Budget by Economic Category (page 2).

Table 1B. Revenue and Social Security Budget Expenditures by Economic category (page 4)

Table 1C. Revenue and Expenditure of Tax and Security Budgets

Social by Economic Category (page 6).
Table 5. Expenditure on Fiscal and Security Budgets Social by Power, Organ, Budget Unit, Sources
Resources and Nature Groups of Expenditure (pages 151-254)
Table 6A. Expenditure on Tax Budgets and Social Security by Function and Subfunction (page 255-259).

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

59b. Based on the response to Question 59, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Enacted Budget:

Answer:
Administrative classification
Economic classification
Functional classification

Source:
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2018#LOA>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

60. Does the Enacted Budget present expenditure estimates for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 60 asks if expenditure estimates in the Enacted Budget are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present all programs, which account for all expenditures, in the budget year. To answer "b," the Enacted Budget must present expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. A "c" answer applies if the Enacted Budget presents programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program in the Enacted Budget.

Answer:
a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents estimates for programs accounting for all expenditures.

Source:
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_ii.pdf

Comment:
Volume II annexed to the budget law (LOA).

VOLUME II. CONSOLIDAÇÃO DOS PROGRAMAS DE GOVERNO

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

61. Does the Enacted Budget present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 61 asks whether revenue estimates in the Enacted Budget are presented by "category" – that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents revenue estimates by category.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/anexo-i.pdf

Comment:

Annex I - Revenue from Tax and Social Security Budgets by Economic Category and Origin.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

62. Does the Enacted Budget present individual sources of revenue?

GUIDELINES:

Question 62 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Enacted Budget. The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present all individual sources of revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," the Enacted Budget must present individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Enacted Budget presents individual sources of revenue that account for less than two-thirds of revenues. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of revenue are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_i-1.pdf

Comment:

Volume 1 attached to the budget law (LOA).

VOLUME I. TEXT OF THE DRAFT LAW / CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY CHARTS / DETAILS OF REVENUE / LEGISLATION OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

63. Does the Enacted Budget present three estimates related to government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year; the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year; and interest payments on the debt for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 63 asks about three key estimates related to borrowing and debt:

- *the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;*
- *the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year;*
- *the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.*

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens, banks, and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Net new borrowing is the additional amount of new borrowing that is required for the budget year to finance expenditures in the budget that exceed available revenues. Net new borrowing adds to the accumulated debt. It is distinct from gross borrowing, which also includes borrowing needed to repay existing debt that matured during the budget year; debt that is replaced (or rolled over) does not add to the total of accumulated debt.

Interest payments on the debt (or debt service costs) are typically made at regular intervals, and these payments must be made on a timely basis in order to avoid defaulting on the debt obligation. Interest payments are separate from the repayment of principal, which occurs only when the loan has matured and must be paid back in full.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt. For a "b" answer, the Enacted Budget must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, the Enacted Budget must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies if no information on borrowing and debt is presented in the Enacted Budget.

Answer:

b. Yes, two of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/lei-no-13587-de-2-de-janeiro-de-2018.pdf>

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/anexo-i.pdf

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_i-1.pdf

Comment:

· the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year: page 2 of LOA - LAW No. 13.587, OF 2 JANUARY 2018. "II - Refinancing of the federal public debt: R\$1,157,215,424,954.00 (one trillion, one hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifteen million, four hundred twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and fifty four reais), included in the Fiscal Budget ."

· the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year: no.

· the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year: Volume 1 annexed to LOA presented interest amount.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: See also the EB (LOA 2018), Volume I - Table 10, on pages 334 to 336. Information includes charges on the internal and external debt and debt amortization. Source: www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_i-1.pdf

64. What information is provided in the Citizens Budget?

(The core information must include expenditure and revenue totals, the main policy initiatives in the budget, the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget is based, and contact information for follow-up by citizens.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 64 focuses on the content of the Citizens Budget, asking whether "core" information is presented. These core components include:

- *expenditure and revenue totals;*
- *the main policy initiatives in the budget;*
- *the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget is based; and*
- *contact information for follow-up by citizens.*

To answer "a," the Citizens Budget or supporting documentation must present all of the above core information as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Citizens Budget must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if the Citizens Budget includes some of the core components above, but other core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if a Citizens Budget is not published.

Answer:

a. The Citizens Budget provides information beyond the core elements.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf>

Comment:

1. expenditure and revenue totals: page 7 and 12
2. the main policy initiatives in the budget: 18ff
3. the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget is based: page 9
4. contact information for follow-up by citizens: page 3

Additional elements include, for example, an explanation of the budget process and links to various documents and institutions that might be of interest to citizens.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

65. How is the Citizens Budget disseminated to the public?

GUIDELINES:

Question 65 asks how the Citizens Budget is disseminated to the public. Citizens Budgets should be made available to a variety of audiences. Therefore paper versions and an Internet posting of a document might not be sufficient.

To answer "a," the executive must use three or more different types of creative media tools to reach the largest possible share of the population, including those who otherwise would not normally have access to budget documents or information. Dissemination would also be pursued at the very local level, so that the coverage is targeted both by geographic area and population group (e.g., women, elderly, low income, urban, rural, etc.). Option "b" applies if significant dissemination efforts are made through a combination of two means of communications, for instance, both posting the Citizens Budget on the executive's official website and distributing printed copies of it. Option "c" applies if the Citizens Budget is disseminated through only posting on the executive's official website. Option "d" applies when the executive does not publish a Citizens Budget.

Answer:

c. A Citizens Budget is disseminated only by using one means of dissemination.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamento-cidadao/orcamento-cidadao-2019/view>

Comment:

No press releases or official videos on the citizen budget 2019 were found, only the document at website of Ministry of Planning, Development and

Management.

Moreover, an official from the Ministry confirmed that no physical copies of the CB were produced and distributed, as had happened sometimes in previous years.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is a link on Ministry of Transparency website to the Citizen Budget 2019. Source: <http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/entenda-a-gestao-publica/orcamento-publico>

66. Has the executive established mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information prior to publishing the Citizens Budget?

GUIDELINES:

Question 66 asks whether the executive has established mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information before publishing a Citizens Budget. What the public wants to know about the budget might differ from the information the executive includes in technical documents that comprise the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget; similarly, different perspectives might exist on how the budget should be presented, and this may vary depending on the context. For this reason the executive should consult with the public on the content and presentation of the Citizens Budget.

To answer "a," the executive must have established mechanisms to consult with the public, and these mechanisms for consultation are both accessible and widely used by the public. Such mechanisms can include focus groups, social networks, surveys, hotlines, and meetings/events in universities or other locations where people gather to discuss public issues. In countries where Citizens Budgets are consistently produced and released, it may be sufficient for the government to provide the public with contact information and feedback opportunities, and subsequently use the feedback to improve its management of public resources.

Option "b" applies if the executive has established mechanisms for consultation that are accessible to the public, but that the public nonetheless does not use frequently. That is, the public does not typically engage with the executive on the content of the Citizens Budget, even though the executive has created opportunities for such consultation. Option "c" applies if the executive has established mechanism for consultation with the public, but they are poorly designed and thus not accessible to the public. Option "d" applies if the executive has not created any mechanisms to seek feedback from the public on the content of the Citizens Budget.

Answer:

d. No, the executive has not established any mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information in the Citizen's Budget.

Source:

Comment:

No public consultation mechanisms were found before drawing up the citizen budget. Differently from 2017, when the Federal Budget Secretariat conducted a survey of opinion on the citizen's budget aiming to improve the process, but the results are not available to the public.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

67. Are "citizens" versions of budget documents published throughout the budget process?

GUIDELINES:

Question 67 asks if "citizens" versions of budget documents are published throughout the budget process. While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle.

To answer "a," a citizens version of at least one budget document is published for each of the four stages of the budget process (budget formulation, enactment, execution, and audit) – for a total of at least four citizens budget documents throughout the process. Option "b" applies if a citizens version of a budget document is published for at least two of the four stages of the budget process. Option "c" applies if a citizens version of a budget document is

published for at least one of the four stages of the budget process. Select option "d" if no "citizens" version of budget documents is published.

Answer:

c. A citizens version of budget documents is published for at least one stage of the budget process.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf>

Comment:

The citizen budget accompanies the EBP (PLOA).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. A citizens version of budget documents is published for at least two of the four stages of the budget process.

Comments: There's a citizens version for the Pluriannual Plan (PPA 206-2019) and the EBP (PLOA 2019) Source:

<https://ppacidadao.planejamento.gov.br/sitioPPA/paginas/aplicativo-inicio.xhtml> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/orcamento-cidadao.pdf> Despite the Multiannual Plan (PPA), Law 13,249 of January 13, 2016, is based on a Constitutional command (article 165), which describe it as one of the three budgetary laws (PPA, LDO and LOA), according to the registries the OBS 2017 refused the Multiannual Plan as a budgetary document for two reasons, which we'd like to comment: 1th) The Multiannual Plan (PPA) hasn't been updated annually: Actually, all the legislation which updated the PPA in the last years is available on the Multiannual Plan web page (<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>). The plan was updated in the following dates: December 2016, October 2017, January, June, September and December 2018, and also in January 2019. 2th) The other budgetary laws haven't referenced the Multiannual Plan: About the Budget Guideline Law proposal (PLDO 2019) and the enacted guideline law (LDO 2018), they refer to the Multiannual Plan in: - Article 8º, item II combined with the Annex I, item XIV; - Article 18, item III; - Article 20; and - Article 113, § 5º. In these articles, the PLDO 2019 states that: - Art. 8º The 2019 Draft Budget Law, which will be forwarded by the Executive Power to the National Congress, and the respective Law will consist of: (...) II - consolidated budgetary tables listed in Annex I; Annexe I (...), item XIV - demonstration of the link between the budgetary actions contained in the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets and the objectives of the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, in compliance with § 3 of art. 8 of Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016, specifying the executing budget units; - Art. 18. The Project and the Budget Law 2019 and the special credits, observing the provisions of art. 45 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law and complying with the provisions of art. 2 of this Law, will only include new actions or subtitles if: (...) III - the action is compatible with the Multiannual Plan Law 2016-2019. - Art. 20. The 2019 Budget Bill may consider constant changes to the bill to amend the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, which is dealt with by Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016. - Art. 113., § 5º The inclusion in the 2019 Draft Budget Law and its Act, as well as in additional credits, of subtitles relating to engineering works and services with indications of serious irregularities shall, whenever possible, conform to the same budget classification as in the previous budget laws, adjusted to the law of the multiannual plan, as appropriate. Regarding the Annual Budget Law proposal (PLOA 2019) and the enacted law (LOA 2018), in accordance to the LDO, Annex I, item XIV, they include the Volume 2 - Consolidation of Government Programs, presenting all the programs organized by Thematic Programs, Management Programs and Special Operations Program. It means that all the programs which compound the EBP and the EB are linked to the Thematic Programs, the Management Programs and the Special Operation Programs of the Multiannual Plan. For the given reasons, we request the acceptance of Multiannual Plan as a valid budget document in the OBS 2019. Source: [@download/file/Volume%202.pdf](http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-2.pdf) <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx> http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo/0_lei-13707_14ago2018_ldo2019_texto.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo/1_anexo-l_relacao-dos-quadros-orcamentarios-consolidados.pdf <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/texto-ploa-2019.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/loa-2019/lei-no-13808-de-15-de-janeiro-de-2019-loa-2019.pdf>

Researcher Response

Citizen PPA is a 2016 document, there is no citizen version of the PPA update. Therefore, the answer C was maintained.

IBP Comment

Answer C is correct.

68. Do the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 68 asks if expenditure estimates in In-Year Reports are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above.

Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present actual expenditures by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," actual expenditures must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if actual expenditures are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if actual expenditures are not presented by any of the three classifications in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

a. Yes, the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/informacoes-orcamentarias>

Comment:

Monthly reports published by the Treasury include information on economic and administrative classification. The website of the Federal Budget Secretariat also provides regularly updated tables by economic, administrative and functional classification. There is also a bimonthly report more specifically focused on the respect of fiscal objectives and on necessary adjustments in fiscal projections.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

68b. Based on the response to Question 68, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the In-Year Reports:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

69. Do the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 69 asks if expenditure estimates in In-Year Reports are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as *le plan comptable* or *le plan comptable detaille*. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present actual expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures. To answer "b," In-Year Reports must present actual expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. A "c"

answer applies if In-Year Reports present actual expenditures for programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if actual expenditures are not presented by program in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

a. Yes, the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures for programs accounting for all expenditures.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

<https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/painelacessopublico>

Comment:

In the normal budget execution reports, information on actual expenditures is provided by functional and administrative classification, but not by program. However, citizens can access execution information through various government portals, such as "Painel do Orçamento" (see link above)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

70. Do the In-Year Reports compare actual year-to-date expenditures with either the original estimate for that period (based on the enacted budget) or the same period in the previous year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 70 asks whether In-Year Reports compare actual expenditures to-date with either the enacted levels or actual expenditures for the same period in the previous year.

The OECD recommends that the reports contain the total year-to-date expenditures in a format that allows for a comparison with the budget's forecast expenditures (based on enacted levels) for the same period.

To answer "a," comparisons must be made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports

Answer:

a. Yes, comparisons are made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/314885/Dez2018.zip/13448f6c-9e25-4368-a186-dd29a60f3af8

Comment:

Yes, comparisons are made with the same period in the previous year

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

71. Do In-Year Reports present actual revenue by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 71 asks whether In-Year Reports present actual revenues by "category"— that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, In-Year Reports present actual revenue by category.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

The revenues by category are presented in all 4 documents of IYR (Resultados do Tesouro Nacional), including the excel with open data.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

72. Do In-Year Reports present the individual sources of revenue for actual revenues collected?

GUIDELINES:

Question 72 asks whether In-Year Reports present actual collections of individual sources of revenue (such as income taxes, VAT, etc.). The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present actual collections for all individual sources of revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," In-Year Reports must present actual collections for individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue collected, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if In-Year Reports present individual sources of actual revenue that account for less than two-thirds of all revenue collected. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of actual revenue are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, In-Year Reports present individual sources of actual revenue accounting for all revenue.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/demonstrativos-fiscais#RREO>

Comment:

The information on individual sources of revenue is provided in the Annex tables to the RREOs.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

73. Do the In-Year Reports compare actual year-to-date revenues with either the original estimate for that period (based on the enacted budget) or the same period in the previous year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 73 asks whether In-Year Reports compare actual revenues to-date with either the enacted levels or actual revenues for the same period in the previous year.

The OECD recommends that the reports contain the total year-to-date revenues in a format that allows for a comparison with the budget's forecast revenues (based on enacted levels) for the same period.

To answer "a," comparisons must be made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Answer:

a. Yes, comparisons are made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Comparisons are made with the same period in the previous year.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

74. Do In-Year Reports present three estimates related to actual government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing; the total debt outstanding; and interest payments?

GUIDELINES:

Question 74 asks about three key estimates related to borrowing and debt:

- *the amount of net new borrowing so far during the year;*
- *the central government's total debt burden at that point in the year; and*
- *the interest payments to-date on the outstanding debt.*

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens and banks and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Net new borrowing is the additional amount of new borrowing that is required for the budget year to finance expenditures in the budget that exceed available revenues. Net new borrowing adds to the accumulated debt. It is distinct from gross borrowing, which also includes borrowing needed to repay existing debt that matured during the budget year; debt that is replaced (or rolled over) does not add to the total of accumulated debt.

Interest payments on the debt (or debt service costs) are typically made at regular intervals, and these payments must be made on a timely basis in order to avoid defaulting on the debt obligation. Interest payments are separate from the repayment of principal, which occurs only when the loan has matured and must be paid back in full.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt. For a "b" answer, In-Year Reports must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, IYRs must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies if no information on borrowing and debt is presented in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

a. Yes, all three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>

Comment:

Information on debt is available both in the Treasury's monthly budget execution reports and in more detailed monthly public debt reports. These include very detailed information on debt stock, debt composition, new financing, etc. (Table 3.1. - excel).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

75. Do In-Year Reports present information related to the composition of the total actual debt outstanding?

(The core information must include interest rates on the debt instruments; maturity profile of the debt; and whether it is domestic or external debt.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 75 focuses on the composition of government debt, asking whether "core" information related to its composition is presented. These core components include:

- interest rates on the debt;
- maturity profile of the debt; and
- whether the debt is domestic or external.

The interest rates affect the amount of interest that must be paid to creditors. The maturity profile indicates the final payment date of the loan, at which point the principal (and all remaining interest) is due to be paid; government borrowing typically includes a mix of short-term and long-term debt. As discussed in Question 74, domestic debt is held by a country's citizens and banks and businesses, while external debt is held by foreigners. These factors related to the composition of the debt give an indication of the potential vulnerability of the country's debt position, and ultimately whether the cost of servicing the accumulated debt is affordable.

Beyond these core elements, a government may also provide additional information related to the composition of its debt, including for instance: whether interest rates are fixed or variable; whether debt is callable; the currency of the debt; a profile of the creditors (bilateral institutions, multilateral institutions, commercial banks, Central Bank, etc.); an analysis of the risk associated with the debt; and where appropriate, what the debt is being used to finance.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present all of the core information related to the composition of government debt to-date as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," In-Year Reports must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the composition of government debt is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on the composition of the debt outstanding in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the composition of the total actual debt outstanding.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/-/historico-resultado-do-tesouro-nacional>
<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-mensal-da-divida>

Comment:

1. Information on debt is available both in the "Treasury's monthly budget execution reports" (Resultados do Tesouro Nacional):
 - interest rates on the debt: Excel document (Annex) : Table 3.: Net Debt of the National Treasury - Brazil - Monthly;
 - maturity profile of the debt: Resultados do Tesouro Nacional, Volume 12, nº 24 (Nimdez2018, pdf document): Table 7.1. Net Debt of the National Treasury - Brazil - Monthly (page 43);
 - whether the debt is domestic or external: Table 7.1. Net Debt of the National Treasury - Brazil - Monthly (page 43 of Nimdez2018, pdf document).*At the PDF documents (Relatório/NimDez2018, Sumário Executivo e Apresentação) there is a narrative discussion.
2. And in more detailed monthly public debt reports These ones include very detailed information on debt stock, debt composition, new financing, etc. <http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-mensal-da-divida>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

76. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include an updated macroeconomic forecast for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 76 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes an updated macroeconomic forecast for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

Refer to Question 15 for the components of the macroeconomic forecast presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include an updated macroeconomic forecast and explain all of the differences between the initial forecast presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and the updated forecast. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the macroeconomic forecast must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated forecasts are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes an updated macroeconomic forecast, but does not provide an explanation for the revisions. A "d" response applies if the macroeconomic forecast has not been updated.

Answer:

a. Yes, the estimates for the macroeconomic forecast have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated forecasts is presented.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BDo+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

As required by fiscal responsibility legislation (LRF) the Government of Brazil produces a report every four months to report to Congress on its compliance with fiscal objectives and on the necessary corrective measures it is taking. For all purposes, although it is produced and published every 4 months rather than six months, these documents serve the same purpose as Mid-Year Reviews, as they update the macroeconomic scenario, assess and propose necessary changes in revenue and expenditure policies.

The last quarterly report for 2018 that covered the period September-December was published in 2019.

So considering the last report published in 2018: includes in Table 3 - Macroeconomic parameters review, with narrative discussion and in Table 15- Evolution of macroeconomic parameters - an updated macroeconomic forecast (page 22).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the estimates for the macroeconomic forecast have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated forecasts is presented.

Comments: Estimates for the macroeconomic forecast have been updated and an explanation of all the differences between the original and the updated forecasts is presented for GPD growth, inflation and interest rates in Table 2: Macroeconomic Parameters, on page 5 of the "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published on September 21, 2018. The "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report" is issued bimonthly by the Ministry of Economy, jointly by the Federal Budget Secretariat, the State-Owned Enterprises Coordination and Governance Secretariat, and the National Treasury Secretariat, to monitor compliance with the fiscal target established for the year. Through this report, the Executive Branch limits the expenses when the revalued revenue isn't enough to fulfil the primary or nominal result targets established. The report is published in compliance with the provisions of article 9th of Fiscal Responsibility Law (Complementary Law nº 101, May 4, 2000) and Article 59 of Budget Guidelines Law for 2019 (Law nº 13,707, August 14, 2018). Source:

<https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/publicacao-2019-02-19-9976346152> <http://www.economia.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/relatorios-e-boletins/relatorios-de-avaliacao-fiscal>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter A.

IBP Comment

The additional reports indicated by the government reviewer are accepted as an additional source that presents information that is directly relevant for a mid-year review, and which in fact is provided more often, every two months. Answer A is correct.

77. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated expenditure estimates for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 77 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of expenditure for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include updated expenditure estimates and explain all of the differences between the initial levels presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or the Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. The expenditure estimates must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated expenditure estimates, but does not provide an explanation for the revisions. A "d" response applies if the expenditure estimates have not been updated.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated expenditure estimates is presented.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BDo+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

Chapter 1. Evolution of Budgetary and Financial Programming.

There is also information about reduction of discretionary expenses occurring during the year (page 1 of Executive Summary).

Revision of primary revenue and expenditure (figures 1 to 4).

And there is also information about "deviation" in expenses.

*The third and last quarterly report has consolidated information for the three quarters, but was published in 2019 (are being considered the reports published in 2018 - referring to the second four months was published in September 2018).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated expenditure estimates is presented.

Comments: Estimates for the expenditures have been updated and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and the updated expenditure estimates is presented in Table 6: Variations in Primary Expense Estimates, Table 7: Mandatory Expenses under Flow Control and Table 9: RGPS (Social Insurance) Expenditure, pages 13 to 19 of the "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published on September 21, 2018. The "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report" is issued bimonthly by the Ministry of Economy, jointly by the Federal Budget Secretariat, the State-Owned Enterprises Coordination and Governance Secretariat, and the National Treasury Secretariat, to monitor compliance with the fiscal target established for the year. Through this report, the Executive Branch limits the expenses when the revalued revenue isn't enough to fulfil the primary or nominal result targets established. The report is published in compliance with the provisions of article 9th of Fiscal Responsibility Law (Complementary Law n° 101, May 4, 2000) and Article 59 of Budget Guidelines Law for 2019 (Law n° 13,707, August 14, 2018). Source: <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/publicacao-2019-02-19-9976346152> <http://www.economia.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/relatorios-e-boletins/relatorios-de-avaliacao-fiscal>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter A.

IBP Comment

The additional reports indicated by the government reviewer are accepted as an additional source that presents information that is directly relevant for a mid-year review, and which in fact is provided more often, every two months. Answer A is correct.

78. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present expenditure estimates for the budget year underway by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 78 asks if expenditure estimates in the Mid-Year Review are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," expenditure estimates must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

b. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents expenditure estimates by two of the three expenditure classifications.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BD+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

Information is presented by economic classification (page 14); and administrative (page 16, for example: Table 10-Difference between payments made and limit made available, per agency-R \$ million).

Some information are presented by program and action classification in the special cases of judgments of Audit Court (page 33 - Table 26: Acts to compensate for financial benefits -Janeiro to August, 2018), but not for all programs.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

78b. Based on the response to Question 78, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Mid-Year Review:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BDo+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

In the case of functional, there is no information about function (health, education, etc.); there are some information about program and action in the case of judgments of Audit Court (page 45 - Table 26: Measures to compensate for financial benefits -Janeiro to December 2018).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

79. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present expenditure estimates for the budget year underway for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 79 asks if expenditure estimates in the Mid-Year Review are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures. To answer "b," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. A "c" answer applies if the Mid-Year Review presents programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

c. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents estimates for programs accounting for less than two-thirds of expenditures.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BDo+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

No estimates for individual programs are presented, only for special cases of judgments of Audit Court (Table 26: Acts to compensate for financial benefits -Janeiro to December 2018).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

c. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents estimates for programs accounting for less than two-thirds of expenditures.

Comments: Estimates for "pension benefits" have been updated as demonstrated in Table 6: Variations in Primary Expense Estimates (1st line), on page 13 of the "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published on September 21, 2018. The pension benefits represent 43% of the total primary expenses. The "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report" is issued bimonthly by the Ministry of Economy, jointly by the Federal Budget Secretariat, the State-Owned Enterprises Coordination and Governance Secretariat, and the National Treasury Secretariat, to monitor compliance with the fiscal target established for the year. Through this report, the Executive Branch limits the expenses when the revalued revenue isn't enough to fulfil the primary or nominal result targets established. The report is published in compliance with the provisions of article 9th of Fiscal Responsibility Law (Complementary Law n° 101, May 4, 2000) and Article 59 of Budget Guidelines Law for 2019 (Law n° 13,707, August 14, 2018). Source: <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/publicacao-2019-02-19-9976346152> <http://www.economia.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/relatorios-e-boletins/relatorios-de-avaliacao-fiscal>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter C.

IBP Comment

Change to C agreed.

80. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated revenue estimates for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 80 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of revenue for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include updated revenue estimates and explain all of the differences between the initial levels presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or the Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the revenue estimates must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated revenue estimates, but no explanation for the revisions is provided. A "d" response applies if the revenue estimates have not been updated.

Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated revenue estimates is presented.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/relatorio-de-cumprimento-de-metas>

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BD%do+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

See pages 12-13, and Anexo 02.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated revenue estimates is presented.

Comments: Estimates for the revenues have been updated and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated revenue estimates is presented in Table 3: Comparison of Primary Revenue Estimates and Table 8: RGPS (Social Insurance) Revenues, pages 7 to 12, and 18 of the "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published on September 21, 2018. The "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report" is issued bimonthly by the Ministry of Economy, jointly by the Federal Budget Secretariat, the State-Owned Enterprises Coordination and Governance Secretariat, and the National Treasury Secretariat, to monitor compliance with the fiscal target established for the year. Through this report, the Executive Branch limits the expenses when the revalued revenue isn't enough to fulfil the primary or nominal result targets established. The report is published in compliance with the provisions of article 9th of Fiscal Responsibility Law (Complementary Law n° 101, May 4, 2000) and Article 59 of Budget Guidelines Law for 2019 (Law n° 13,707, August 14, 2018). Source:

<https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/publicacao-2019-02-19-9976346152> <http://www.economia.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/relatorios-e-boletins/relatorios-de-avaliacao-fiscal>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter A.

IBP Comment
Change to A agreed.

81. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present revenue estimates for the budget year underway by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 81 asks whether revenue estimates in the Mid-Year Review are presented by "category"— that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents revenue estimates by category.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BDo+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

Pages 13-20: Revision of primary revenue and expenditure
Page 30: Revenues from credit operations
Page 31: Evolution of revenues and expenditures, 2018
pAGE 32: Revenues administered by the Federal Revenue Service

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

82. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present individual sources of revenue for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 82 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Mid-Year Review. The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenues, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," the Mid-Year Review must present individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Mid-Year Review presents estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of revenue are not presented in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BDo+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

Annex 2 - Table 16: Revenues Administered by the RFB / ME, excluding RGPS -janeiro to December 2018, R \$ Million (page 32), presents information on some but not all revenue sources.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue.

Comments: Estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in Table 3: Comparison of Primary Revenue Estimates and Table 8: RGPS (Social Insurance) Revenues, pages 7 and 18 of the "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report - 4th Quarter 2018", published on September 21, 2018. The item "other revenues" represents 3,8% of all revenue. However, most of them are detailed in Annex V - Own Revenue and Other Primary Revenue, on page 57. The "Primary Revenues and Expenses Assessment Report" is issued bimonthly by the Ministry of Economy, jointly by the Federal Budget Secretariat, the State-Owned Enterprises Coordination and Governance Secretariat, and the National Treasury Secretariat, to monitor compliance with the fiscal target established for the year. Through this report, the Executive Branch limits the expenses when the revalued revenue isn't enough to fulfil the primary or nominal result targets established. The report is published in compliance with the provisions of article 9th of Fiscal Responsibility Law (Complementary Law nº 101, May 4, 2000) and Article 59 of Budget Guidelines Law for 2019 (Law nº 13,707, August 14, 2018). Source: <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorio/relatorio-de-avaliacao-de-receitas-e-despesas-primarias/publicacao-2019-02-19-9976346152> <http://www.economia.gov.br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/relatorios-e-boletins/relatorios-de-avaliacao-fiscal>

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter A.

IBP Comment

Change to A agreed.

83. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 83 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

Refer to Question 13 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal of borrowing and debt. Key estimates related to borrowing and debt include:

- *The amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;*
- *The central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year; and*
- *The interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.*

Refer to Question 14 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the composition of the debt. Core information related to the composition of government debt include:

- *interest rates on the debt;*
- *maturity profile of the debt; and*
- *whether the debt is domestic or external.*

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include an updated estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, and explain all of the differences between the initial estimates presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the estimates of borrowing and debt must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates, but no explanation for the revisions is provided. A "d" response applies if the estimates of borrowing and debt have not been updated.

Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of government borrowing and debt have been updated, and information on some of the differences between the original and updated estimates is presented.

Source:

<http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br/documents/10180/640174/Relat%EF%BF%BDrio+de+Avalia%EF%BF%BD%EF%BF%BDo+do+Cumprimento+das+Metas+Fiscais.pdf/b17bb79f-b968-4f65-a264-7d9331d8eaca>

Comment:

Annex 4 - Federal Public Debt stock and service

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

The document referred to by the researcher, and other MYR-related documents referred to in other questions, include updated estimates for interest payments and net new borrowing. It does not include updated estimates of government borrowing and debt, but these are available in another document called "Informe da Dívida" published on 15 September 2018 and available here: https://sisweb.tesouro.gov.br/apex/f?p=2501:9:::9:P9_ID_PUBLICACAO:29300. Other types of information do not seem to be available in any document. The answer has therefore been changed to B, for cross-country comparability purposes.

84. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the enacted levels (including in-year changes approved by the legislature) and the actual outcome for expenditures?

GUIDELINES:

Question 84 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and actual expenditures for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for all expenditures, along with a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if estimates of the differences for all expenditures are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences are presented for some, but not all expenditures, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. Answer "d" if no estimates of the differences are presented in the Year-End Report

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for all expenditures are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

See mostly chapters II and IV presenting various kinds of analyses on the difference between enacted levels and actual outcomes for spending, including reprogramming decrees that shifted allocations during execution.

See also Note 50 on page 347-8.

Chapter III discusses program implementation in various policy areas, but with reference to performance and not budget execution.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

85. Does the Year-End Report present expenditure estimates by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 85 asks if expenditure estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications. Answer "b" if expenditure estimates are presented by two of these three classifications. Answer "c" if expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" if expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents expenditure estimates by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The YER present information by the three main classifications, alongside some others.
See mostly various tables in Chapter II.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

85b. Based on the response to Question 85, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Year-End Report:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

86. Does the Year-End Report present expenditure estimates for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 86 asks if expenditure estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaille. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present expenditure estimates for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. Answer "c" if the Year-End Report presents programs that account for only less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" if expenditures are not presented by program in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents estimates for programs accounting for all expenditures.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

Chapter 3 - Implementation by thematic area, presents expenditures for 11 budget programs, but there are 55 budget programs in Pluriannual Plan. (www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/arquivo/spi-1/ppa-2016-2019/anexo-i_atualizado_set_loa2018.pdf).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents estimates for programs accounting for all expenditures.

Comments: YER (PCPR 2017), Chapter 2 - Implementation of the Union Budgets, presents all expenditures by main aggregators (B.1 - Transfers to States and Municipalities; B.2 - Personnel Expenses and Social Charges; B.3 - Interest and Debt Charges; B.4 - Social Security Benefits; B.5 - Other Current and Capital Expenditures; and B.6 - Expenditure on Official Credit Operations), on page 49, and by Expense Nature Group (Grupo de Natureza de Despesa - GND), on page 51. Source: <https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Researcher Response

The question is by budget program, not by nature of expenditure, so the answer remains.

IBP Comment

The government reviewer's comment and reference refer to economic and not programmatic classification. However, the PPA annual evaluation report in Volume 2/Annex 3 (http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_2.pdf) presents spending by individual program. The report can be considered complementary to the main CGU report which is referred to in other YER questions. We therefore decided to change the answer to A.

87. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the enacted levels (including in-year changes approved by the legislature) and the actual outcome for revenues?

GUIDELINES:

Question 87 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and actual revenues for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for all revenues, along with a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if estimates of the differences for all revenues are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences are presented for some, but not all revenues, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. Answer "d" if no estimates of the differences are presented in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for all revenues are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The information is presented at YER (Prestação de Contas do Presidente da República): Chapter II: Implementation of the Union budget and 2.3. Performance of revenue collection.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

88. Does the Year-End Report present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 88 asks whether revenue estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by "category"— that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents revenue estimates by category.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The information is presented at YER (Prestação de Contas do Presidente da Republica) - Chapter II Implementation of the Union budget, 2.3. performance of revenue collection

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

89. Does the Year-End Report present individual sources of revenue?

GUIDELINES:

Question 89 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Year-End Report. The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. Answer "c" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" if individual sources of revenue are not presented in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/anexo-informacoes-adicionais.pdf>

Comment:

2.3. Performance of revenue collection (pages 84-107)

Chapter V - Budget execution of revenue (pages 416)

Additional information - Realization of revenue by nature of revenue (pages 21-25)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

90. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 90 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original estimates and the actual outcome for the fiscal year for borrowing and debt, including its composition, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 13 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal of borrowing and debt. Key estimates related to borrowing and debt include:

- *the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;*
- *the central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year; and*
- *the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.*

Refer to Question 14 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the composition of the debt. Core information related to the composition of government debt include:

- *interest rates on the debt;*
- *maturity profile of the debt; and*
- *whether the debt is domestic or external.*

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of government borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

See YER sections:

- 1.1. Performance of the Brazilian economy and the economic-financial policy 2017 (pages 12-15)
- 1.4. "Public Debt Management" (pages 38-440);
- 2.5. Analysis of legal constitutional limits (pages 178-187)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

90b. Based on the response to Question 90, check the box(es) to identify which estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, have the differences between the original forecast and the actual outcome for the year presented in the Year-End Report:

Answer:

The amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year
The central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year
The interest payments on outstanding debt for the budget year
Interest rates on the debt
Maturity profile of the debt
Whether the debt is domestic or external

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/anexo-informacoes-adicionais.pdf>

Comment:

1.1.4. Consolidated public debt and nominal result
1.3.6. National Treasury external debt service
1.3.5. External debt
1.3.7. Indicators of external debt sustainability
1.4. PUBLIC DEBT MANAGEMENT
2.3.4./2.3.5./2.3.6: Active debt of National Government

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

91. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original macroeconomic forecast for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 91 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original macroeconomic forecast for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 15 for the components of the macroeconomic forecast in the Executive's Budget Proposal. Core components include estimates of the nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates, although the importance of other macroeconomic assumptions, such as the price of oil, can vary from country to country.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>
<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/anexo-informacoes-adicionais.pdf>

Comment:

See various sections of the YER - Estimates of the nominal GDP level; Inflation rate; Real GDP growth; Interest rates; Many other aspects of the macroeconomic forecast are considered, such as the price of oil and soy.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

91b. Based on the response to Question 91, check the box(es) to identify which elements of the macroeconomic forecast have the differences between the original forecast and the outcome for the year presented in the Year-End Report:

Answer:
Nominal GDP level
Inflation rate
Real GDP growth
Interest rates
Information beyond the core elements

Source:
<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer: Nominal GDP level Inflation rate Real GDP growth Interest rates Information beyond the core elements: related to monetary aggregates, borrowing, debt, interest and debt charges, debt amortization.
Comments: YER (PCPR 2017) includes information beyond the core elements, related to: - Monetary Aggregates: table "Results Forecast by the Monetary Programming and Occurred in 2017", on page 17; - Borrowing: "National Treasury Borrowing Needs - Expected vs. Realized", on page 39; - Debt: "Main Results for Federal Public Debt", on page 44, shows results vs. debt limits; - Budget Balance for Fiscal and Social Security Budgets, on page 235-236, shows forecast x realized for credit operations (borrowings), interest and debt charges, debt amortization. Along the YER (PCPR 2019) a narrative discussion on macroeconomical forecast and outcomes is presented in Chapter I - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY and the consolidated financial statements are presented in Chapter V - GENERAL BALANCE SHEET (BGU). Source:
<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf/view>

Researcher Response
The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify to mark all alternatives.

IBP Comment
Suggestion by government reviewer accepted.

92. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 92 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 49 for the nonfinancial data on inputs included in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:
c. Yes, estimate of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome are presented.

Source:
<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>
<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/anexo-informacoes-adicionais.pdf>

Comment:
Even though the original estimates are not available, the Year-End Report includes extensive details of inputs delivered in the discussion of many government programs in Part 3 - "Actions by governmental sector". For example, the number of rural credit financing for small rural producers (page 159-163) and at Additional information there are many information about goals, for example "Execution of federal public administration goals and priorities" (page 11).

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

93. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 93 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion. Nonfinancial data on results can include data on both outputs and outcomes, but not on inputs (which are addressed in Question 92).

Refer to Question 50 for the nonfinancial data on results included in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

See YER presented physical targets of budget actions based on PPA 2015-2019 - Chapter III. Analysis of budget execution of government programs. Full information on financial execution has been found with information about non financial data.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: In addition to the researcher comments, the Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017, Volume 2, Annex 2 - Targets Evolution, details the nonfinancial outcomes for the thematic programs, comparing to the original goals. The narrative discussion is presented in the Volume 1 - General and Tematic Assessment. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_2.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_1.pdf According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the executive branch must annually submit the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress in May 24, 2018 and published in June, 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

94. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the enacted level of funds for policies (both new proposals and existing policies) that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 94 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the enacted level of funds for policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 52 for assistance to the most impoverished populations in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present estimates of the differences between the enacted level for all policies that are intended to benefit the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between the enacted level for all policies that are intended to benefit the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome, but

does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between the enacted level for some but not all of the policies that are intended to benefit the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between the enacted level for all policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

There is an important difference between the 2015 YER (considered in the 2017 Open Budget Survey) and the 2017 YER considered here. In Chapter III, information on budget execution for specific programs is not included anymore, making it more difficult to monitor actual spending in pro-poor programs.

Some information is provided in a table on page 414 about spending on social and public safety programs, but with no narrative. Some scattered information about Bolsa Familia is provided in various parts of the document, but with no detailed explanatory narrative.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between the enacted level for all policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Comments: The Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017, Volume 2, Annex 4 - Financial Execution of Actions Linked to the Objectives, presents differences between the enacted level of funds and the outcomes for all the budget programming related to the objectives established in the Multiannual Plan. The narrative discussion is presented in the Volume 1 - General and Tematic Assessment. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_2.pdf

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_1.pdf According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the executive branch must annually submit the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress in May 24, 2018 and published in June, 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

Researcher Response

The PPA evaluation report includes the budget information in annex 2, but this report is not directly mentioned in the CGU report.

IBP Comment

Despite the fact that the PPA annual evaluation report is not directly mentioned in the CGU report, it is considered to be part of the annual reporting by government on the implementation of the main government policies and programs. It is also regularly sent to Congress around the same time as the main YER. As a consequence, we think it can be accepted as a source of information. In this document (links provided by govt reviewer, both financial information and a narrative are provided on the implementation of government policies, including those specifically targeted towards the poor. The answer was changed to A.

95. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 95 asks whether the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 33 for estimates of extra-budgetary funds in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented

Answer:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome is not presented.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

There is some information in the Financial Results (page 354), but not relating the extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: c. Yes, estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome are presented.

Comments: Although the YER (PCPC 2017) hasn't presented the original estimates, it has a narrative discussion on some funds and demonstrates the financing portfolio by region and by sector of economic activity, starting on page 138. For example, about regulation, strategic guidelines and operation of the Northern Constitutional Financing Fund (FNO), Midwest Constitutional Financing Fund (FCO), Amazon Development Fund (FDA), Midwest Development Fund (FDCO), Northeast Development Fund (FDNE), created to contribute to economic and social development of the country's regions, Merchant Marine Fund (FMM) and Land Reform Fund - Banco da Terra (FTRA). Source: <https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf/view> Furthermore, the Multiannual Plan PPA 2016-2019 Annual Evaluation Report - Base Year 2017, Volume 2, Annex 4 - Financial Execution of Actions Linked to the Objectives, presents differences between the enacted level of funds and the outcomes for all the budget programming related to the objectives established in the Multiannual Plan. The narrative discussion is presented in the Volume 1 - General and Thematic Assessment. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_2.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/avaliacao_ppa_2017_volume_1.pdf According to Law No. 13,249 / 2016, the executive branch must annually submit the Annual Plan Evaluation Report to the National Congress. Decree No. 8,759 of May 10, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13,249 / 2016, states that the report must be sent by May 31 of the year following the year evaluated. The report related to 2017 was sent to the Congress in May 24, 2018 and published in June, 2018 on the Ministry of Economy website. Source: <http://planejamento.gov.br/noticias/abertura-do-monitoramento-tematico-do-ppa-2017>

Researcher Response

The information provided by the government reviewer does not justify changing the answer: For example, there is no initial allocation of extra-budgetary funds.

IBP Comment

The researcher's response is correct. Answer D is maintained.

96. Is a financial statement included as part of the Year-End Report or released as a separate report?

GUIDELINES:

Question 96 asks whether a financial statement is included as part of the Year-End Report, or whether it is released as a separate report. The financial statement can include some or all of the following elements: a cash flow statement, an operating statement, a balance sheet, and notes on accounting. For purposes of responding to this question, the financial statement in question does not need to be audited. For an example of a financial statement, see the document "Financial Statements of the Government of New Zealand 2013" (<https://treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2013-10/fsgnz-year-jun13.pdf>)

To answer "a," a financial statement must either be included in the Year-End Report or must be released as a separate report. Answer "a" applies if a financial statement is released as a separate report, even if the Year-End Report is not publicly available. Answer "b" applies if no financial statement is released either as part of the Year-End Report or as a separate report.

Answer:

a. Yes, a financial statement is part of the Year-End Report or is released as a separate report.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

4.1.1. Balance sheet (pages 229-230)

4.1.4. Budget balance (pages 235; 352)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

97. What type of audits (compliance, financial, or performance) has the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) conducted and made available to the public?

GUIDELINES:

Question 97 asks about the types of audits conducted by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). There are three basic types of audits:

- Financial audits are intended to determine if an entity's financial information is accurate (free from errors or fraud) and presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting and regulatory framework. See ISSAI 200 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more detail.
- Compliance audits look at the extent to which the relevant regulations and procedures have been followed. See ISSAI 400 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more details.
- Performance audits assess whether activities are adhering to the principles of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. See ISSAI 300 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more details. ≈

Financial and compliance audits are more common than performance audits, which usually occur only once a performance framework has been agreed upon. In some countries, the SAI's mandate limits the type of audit it can conduct.

To answer "a," the SAI must have conducted all three types of audit – financial, compliance, and performance – and made all of them available to the public. A "b" response applies if the SAI has conducted two of the three audit types, and a "c" applies if it has conducted only one type of audit. Answers "b" and "c" may be selected even if the Audit Report is not publicly available, as long as the SAI has conducted compliance or performance audits and made them available to the public. A "d" response applies if the SAI has not conducted any of the three types of audits, or has not made them available to the public.

Answer:

a. The SAI has conducted all three types of audits (compliance, financial, or performance) and made them available to the public.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/biblioteca-digital/contas-do-presidente-da-republica-parecer-previo-e-sintese-do-relatorio.htm>
<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comment:

The audit report published by the TCU on the Annual Accounts includes different kinds of audit. The overall opinion on the Accounts is in line with a financial audit (see page 9ff) and further elements are provided in Chapter 5.

Chapter 4 provides an overall compliance audit, based on constitutional and legal requirements, including fiscal rules.

Chapter 3 includes a superficial evaluation of government performance and of the soundness of the Executive's performance management system.

The TCU also carries out other performance audit activities.

For more information and comparative information on the Brazilian audit report, see also a 2012 OECD publication, available here:

<https://www.oecd.org/gov/brazil-s-supreme-audit-institution-9789264188112-en.htm>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

98. What percentage of expenditures within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited?

GUIDELINES:

Question 98 focuses on the coverage of audits by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), asking what percentage of expenditures within the SAI's mandate has been audited.

The SAI's mandate is typically defined in statute. Only expenditures related to budgetary central government (ministries, departments, and agencies) that are within the SAI's mandate should be considered for this question. (Question 99 addresses audits of extra-budgetary funds.) Further, the question does not apply to "secret programs" (for example, security-related expenditures that are confidential). Further, if the mandate gives the SAI the authority to outsource some audits, then those audits count for purposes of this question.

Only the Audit Report identified in Section 1 should be used to answer this question. Financial audits and compliance audits, or a hybrid of the two, can be taken into account to answer this question. Performance audits should not be considered for this question.

To answer "a," all expenditures within the SAI's mandate must be audited. A "b" response applies if at least two-thirds, but not all, expenditures within the SAI's

mandate have been audited. A "c" response is appropriate when less than two-thirds of expenditures within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "d" response applies when no expenditures have been audited.

Answer:

a. All expenditures within the SAI's mandate have been audited.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/biblioteca-digital/contas-do-presidente-da-republica-parecer-previo-e-sintese-do-relatorio.htm>

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/#submenu-controle>

Comment:

The audit reports are annual and cover all government spending.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

99. What percentage of extra-budgetary funds within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited?

GUIDELINES:

Question 99 focuses on audits of extra-budgetary funds, asking what percentage of extra-budgetary funds within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited. These funds, although technically outside the budget, are governmental in nature and thus should be subject to the same audit requirement as other government programs.

The SAI's mandate is typically defined in statute. Only expenditures related to extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate should be considered for this question. (Question 98 addresses audits of budgetary central government.) Further, if the mandate gives the SAI the authority to outsource some audits, then those audits count for purposes of this question.

To answer "a," all extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate must be audited. A "b" response applies if extra-budgetary funds accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures associated with extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "c" response applies if extra-budgetary funds accounting for less than two-thirds of expenditures associated with extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "d" response applies if extra-budgetary funds have not been audited.

Answer:

a. All extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate have been audited.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/biblioteca-digital/contas-do-presidente-da-republica-parecer-previo-e-sintese-do-relatorio.htm>

Comment:

The audit report considered the extra budgetary sources and expenditures, as National or International Funds.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

100. Does the annual Audit Report(s) prepared by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) include an executive summary?

GUIDELINES:

Question 100 asks whether the annual Audit Report includes an executive summary. Only the Audit Report identified in Section 1 should be used to answer this question. The Audit Report can be a fairly technical document, and an executive summary of the report's findings can help make it more accessible to the

media and the public.

To answer "a," the Audit Report must include at least one executive summary summarizing the report's content. Answer "b" applies if the Audit Report does not include an executive summary, or the Audit Report is not made publicly available.

Answer:

a. Yes, the annual Audit Report(s) includes one or more executive summaries summarizing the report's content.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/biblioteca-digital/contas-do-presidente-da-republica-parecer-previo-e-sintese-do-relatorio.htm>

Comment:

There are short summaries of various sections, on revenues, expenditures, debt and general performance of the economy, etc.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

101. Does the executive make available to the public a report on what steps it has taken to address audit recommendations or findings that indicate a need for remedial action?

GUIDELINES:

Question 101 asks whether the executive reports to the public on the steps it has taken to address audit recommendations made by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). The ultimate purpose of audits is to verify that the budget was executed in a manner consistent with existing law, and to hold the government accountable for this execution and its future improvement. The extent to which audits achieve the latter depends on whether there is adequate and timely follow-up on the recommendations provided in the SAI's audit reports.

To answer "a," the executive must report publicly on the steps it has taken to address all audit findings. A "b" response applies if the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address most, but not all, audit findings. A "c" response applies if the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address only some audit findings. As long as the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address audit finding, answer "a," "b," or "c" may be selected, even if the Audit Report is not made publicly available. A "d" response applies if the executive does not report at all on its steps to address audit findings.

Answer:

a. Yes, the executive reports publicly on what steps it has taken to address audit findings.

Source:

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

Chapter VI of the YER details steps taken to address past audit recommendations.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

102. Does either the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or legislature release to the public a report that tracks actions taken by the executive to address audit recommendations?

GUIDELINES:

Question 102 asks whether the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or the legislature track actions by the executive to address audit recommendations. After audit results and recommendations are discussed and validated by the legislature, the executive is normally asked to take certain actions to address the audit findings. For accountability purposes, the public needs to be informed about the status of those actions, and steps the executive has taken to address audit recommendations. In addition to the executive reporting on its actions (see Question 101), the SAI and legislature – as the key oversight institutions – have a responsibility to keep the public informed by tracking the executive’s progress in addressing audit recommendations.

To answer “a,” the SAI or legislature must report publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address all audit findings. A “b” response applies if the SAI or legislature reports publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address most, but not all, audit findings. A “c” response applies if the SAI or legislature reports publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address only some audit findings. As long as the SAI or legislature reports publicly on the steps the executive has taken, answer “a,” “b,” or “c” may be selected, even if the Audit Report is not made publicly available. A “d” response applies if neither the SAI nor the legislature reports on the executive’s steps to address audit findings.

Answer:

a. Yes, the SAI or legislature reports publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address all audit recommendations.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/biblioteca-digital/contas-do-presidente-da-republica-parecer-previo-e-sintese-do-relatorio.htm>

Comment:

See pages 58-60 of the audit report.

Various other references to previous SAI recommendations are made throughout the report.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

103. Is there an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) that conducts budget analyses for the budget formulation and/or approval process?

GUIDELINES:

Question 103 examines whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) exists that contributes budget analyses to the budget formulation and/or approval process. According to the Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions, adopted by the OECD Council in 2014, “independent fiscal institutions are publicly funded, independent bodies under the statutory authority of the executive or the legislature which provide non-partisan oversight and analysis of, and in some cases advice on, fiscal policy and performance”, and with “a forward-looking ex ante diagnostic task”. In practice, they come in two main forms:

- Parliamentary budget offices (also known as PBOs) such as the Congressional Budget Office in the United States (<https://www.cbo.gov/>), the Parliamentary Budget Office in South Africa (<https://www.parliament.gov.za/parliamentary-budget-office>), and the Center for Public Finance Studies in Mexico (Centro de Estudios de las Finanzas Públicas, <http://www.cefp.gob.mx/>); or
- Fiscal councils such as the Office for Budget Responsibility in the United Kingdom (<https://obr.uk/>), the Fiscal Policy Council in Sweden (Finanspolitiska Rådet, <http://www.finanspolitiskaradet.com/>), and the High Council for Public Finances in France (Haut Conseil des finances publiques, <https://www.hcfp.fr/>).

For more information, see von Trapp et al. ‘Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions and Case Studies’, OECD Journal on Budgeting 15:2 (special issue, 2016), <https://doi.org/10.1787/budget-15-5jm2795tv625>.

To answer “a,” there must be an IFI, and its independence must be set in law. In addition, it must have sufficient staffing and resources, including funding, to carry out its tasks. Answer “b” applies if an IFI exists, but either its independence is not set in law or its staffing and resources are insufficient to carry out its tasks. Answer “c” applies if an IFI exists, but its independence is not set in law and it lacks sufficient staffing and resources. Answer “d” applies if no IFI exists.

If the answer is “a,” “b,” or “c,” please specify in the comments the name and type of IFI that exists (e.g., parliamentary budget office or fiscal council). If the answer is “a” or “b,” identify the law that guarantees its independence, and provide evidence in support of the assessment of the adequacy of its staffing and resources. This can include the IFI’s total budget allocation over recent years, any press reports that discuss perceived funding shortfalls, assessments by international organizations, and/or information from interviews with staff of the IFI.

Answer:

a. Yes, there is an IFI, its independence is set in law, and it has sufficient staffing and resources, including funding, to carry out its tasks.

Source:

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/ifi>

<https://adm.senado.gov.br/normas/ui/pub/normaConsultada;jsessionid=9DD10DC900E2DAD94A5472B7150D914D?0&idNorma=13834154>

<https://adm.senado.gov.br/normas/ui/pub/normaConsultada?4&idNorma=13834153>

Comment:

According to Resolution No. 42, DE 2016, which creates the IFI:

"Article 2. The structure necessary for the functioning of the Independent Fiscal Institution shall be provided by the Federal Senate by means of the relocation of existing servants and services, and at least 60% (sixty per cent) of the professionals appointed to it shall hold an academic master's or doctor degree in thematic areas compatible with the Institution's object of action, in accordance with the regulations.

Single paragraph. Act of the Steering Committee of the Federal Senate shall provide for the structure and functioning of the Independent Fiscal Institution, as well as its budgetary sources, and the contingency of its resources shall be prohibited."

There is also an Act (10/2016), that It deals with the structure, operation and budgetary sources of the Independent Fiscal Institution - IFI, within the scope of the Federal Senate.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

104. Does the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) publish macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts?

GUIDELINES:

Question 104 assesses whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) has a role in producing the macroeconomic forecast (e.g., GDP growth, inflation, interest rates, etc.) and/or the fiscal forecast (revenues, expenditure, deficits, and debt), and if so, what kind of role it has. Macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasting is a typical core function across IFIs, but their role in forecasting takes several forms (von Trapp et al. 2016, p. 17 and Table 2). Some IFIs produce just a macroeconomic forecast, while others produce a complete fiscal forecast (which also typically requires an underlying macroeconomic forecast). In some cases, the fiscal forecast reflects continuation of current budget policies; such forecasts can be used by the legislature, the media, or the public to assess the projections in the executive's budget reflecting the government's policy proposals.

Some IFIs produce the official macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts used in the executive's budget. In other cases, IFIs do not prepare their own independent forecasts, but rather produce an assessment of the official estimates, or provide an opinion on, or endorsement of, the government's forecasts. Some others have no role at all in forecasting.

To answer "a", there must be an IFI that publishes both its own macroeconomic AND fiscal forecasts. Answer "b" applies if an IFI publishes its own macroeconomic OR fiscal forecast (but not both). Answer "c" applies if the IFI does not publish a macroeconomic or fiscal forecast, but rather publishes an assessment of the official forecasts produced by the executive and used in the budget. Choose option "d" if there is no IFI; or if there is an IFI that neither publishes its own macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts, nor a commentary on the official forecasts for the budget.

Macroeconomic forecasts may include indicators relating to economic output and economic growth, inflation, and the labor market, amongst others. Fiscal forecasts may include estimates of revenues, expenditures, the budget balance, and debt. If the answer is "a" or "b," please specify which indicators and estimates are included in the forecasts and whether the forecast is used by government as the official forecast. If the answer is "c," please describe the nature and depth of the assessment (e.g., the length of the commentary, or whether it covers both economic and fiscal issues).

Answer:

a. Yes, the IFI publishes its own macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts.

Source:

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/ifi/relatorio-de-acompanhamento-fiscal>

Comment:

The IFI publishes monthly Fiscal Monitoring Reports, which usually contain both macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts.

The Fiscal Monitoring Report from February 2019, for example, contains parts on:

Macroeconomic Context

Fiscal situation

Budget

RAF - Fiscal Monitoring Report - Feb / 2019 - Presentation

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

105. Does the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) publish its own costings of new policy proposals, to assess their impact on the budget?

GUIDELINES:

Question 105 assesses whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) has a costing function that involves assessing the budgetary implications of new policy proposals for both revenues and expenditures, and if so, what kind of role it has. Many IFIs have a costing role, but with substantial diversity in the nature and extent of this work (von Trapp et al 2016, pp. 17-18 and Table 2). Some assess virtually all new policy proposals, while others cost only a selection of new policy proposals. Others only publish opinions on, or scrutinize the costings of, budget measures produced by the executive.

To answer "a," the IFI must publish its own costings of all (or virtually all) new policy proposals. Answer "b" applies if the IFI publishes its own costings, but only for major new policy proposals – for instance, only those proposals that cost or save above a certain amount. Answer "c" applies if the IFI publishes its own costings, but only on a limited number of proposals. This could occur, for instance, if the IFI lacked the capacity to assess proposals dealing with certain sectors. Instead of producing a cost estimate, it can also publish an assessment of the estimates produced by the executive. Answer "d" applies if there is no IFI; or if the IFI does not publish its own costings of new policy proposals or provide an assessment of the official costings of new policy proposals.

Answer:

c. Yes, the IFI publishes its own costings of a limited number of new policy proposals.

Source:

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/ifi/relatorio-de-acompanhamento-fiscal>

http://www2.senado.leg.br/bdsf/bitstream/handle/id/553568/RAF25_FEV2019.pdf

http://www2.senado.leg.br/bdsf/bitstream/handle/id/553568/RAF25_FEV2019_Conjuntura_Fiscal.pdf

Comment:

The Fiscal Monitoring Reports present some information on costing of policy proposals, but only for some new policies, even in the "Budget" Annex.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

106. In the past 12 months, how frequently did the head or a senior staff member of the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) take part and testify in hearings of a committee of the legislature?

GUIDELINES:

Question 106 concerns the interaction between two important oversight actors and assesses how frequently the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) made high-level inputs to the work of legislative committees. Almost all IFIs interact with the legislature in some form (von Trapp et al 2016, p. 18), but the intensity of the interaction varies. This question assesses this aspect by asking, with reference to the past 12 months, how frequently the head or a senior staff member of the IFI took part and testified in hearings of a committee of the legislature. The intent is to assess the extent to which the IFI staff member in question was not only present at a meeting of a legislative committee, but was an active participant (as opposed to a passive observer, serving only as a resource when called upon). As evidence to support your answer, you can refer to official records of legislative committees, websites and annual reports of the IFI, press releases and media coverage, for example. Choose answer "a" if this occurred five times or more; "b" for three times or more, but less than five times; and "c" for once or twice. Answer "d" should be selected if the head or a senior staff member of the IFI never took part and testified in hearings of a committee of the legislature, or if there is no IFI.

Answer:

a. Frequently (i.e., five times or more).

Source:

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/ifi/proximos-eventos>

Comment:

Tuesday, November 20

Public Hearing in the Committee on Economic Affairs

Time: 10h

Location: Senate

Public Hearing of the PEC 293/2004

Time: 3:00 p.m.
Location: House of Representatives

Thursday, July 5
Public Hearing to discuss "Alternatives to economic austerity in defense of Human Rights and Democracy" - Commission on Human Rights and Participatory Legislation (HRC).
Time: 9am
Location: Federal Senate

Tuesday, June 12
Public hearing at the Economic Affairs Committee to discuss the "Manifesto" document, part of the Solidarity Tax Reform Project - Less Inequality, More Brazil.
Time: 10h10
Location: Federal Senate

Tuesday, May 8
Public Hearing at CAE - Committee on Economic Affairs
Time: 10h
Location: Federal Senate

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

107. Does the full legislature and/or a legislative committee debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 107 asks whether the legislature debates budget policies prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal. In general, prior to discussing the Executive's Budget Proposal for the coming year, the legislature should have an opportunity to review the government's broad budget priorities and fiscal parameters. Often times this information is laid out in a Pre-Budget Statement, which the executive presents to the legislature for debate. (See Questions 54-58.)

A number of countries conduct a pre-budget debate in the legislature around six months before the start of the budget year. In some cases, they adopt laws that guide the upcoming budget, for example the Budget Guidelines Law in Brazil and the Spring Fiscal Policy Bill in Sweden. A pre-budget debate can serve two main purposes: 1) to allow the executive to inform the legislature of its fiscal policy intentions by presenting updated reports on its annual and medium-term budget strategy and policy priorities; and 2) to establish "hard" multi-year fiscal targets or spending ceilings, which the government must adhere to when preparing its detailed spending estimates for the upcoming budget year.

To answer "a," the full legislature must debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal and approve recommendations for the upcoming budget.

Answer "b" applies if a legislative committee (but not the full legislature) debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, and approves recommendations for the budget. Option "b" also applies if, in addition to the action by the committee, the full legislature also debates budget policy in advance of the budget, but does not approve recommendations.

Answer "c" applies if the full legislature and/or a legislative committee debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, but does not approve recommendations for the budget. Answer "d" applies if neither the full legislature nor any legislative committee debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal.

In your comment, please indicate the dates of the budget debate, and if both the full legislature and a legislative committee held a debate. Note that a debate does not need to be open to the public, but a public record of the meeting or a public notice that the meeting occurred is required. In addition, please indicate whether the budget debate was focused on a Pre-Budget Statement published by the Executive. If the Executive did not publish a Pre-Budget Statement, then please indicate what served as the focus of the legislature's debate (for instance, a report released by an IFI or some other institution).

Answer:

a. Yes, the full legislature debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, and approves recommendations for the upcoming budget.

Source:

www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/comissoes/comissoes-mistas/cmo
<https://www2.camara.leg.br/orcamento-da-uniao/leis-orcamentarias/ldo>

Comment:

The Congress debates budget policy as part of its discussion and approval of the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) - or the Pre-Budget Statement -

which happens a few months before the discussion on the budget proposal. In Parliament there is also the Joint Committee on Planning, Public Budgets and Oversight (CMO).
In 2018, the CMO discussed and approved the LDO between April and August.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

108. How far in advance of the start of the budget year does the legislature receive the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 108 examines how far in advance of the start of the budget year the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal. International good practice recommends that the Executive's Budget Proposal should be submitted to the legislature far enough in advance to allow the legislature time to review it properly, or at least three months prior to the start of the fiscal year. (See, for instance, Principle 2.2.2 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>)).

For the purposes of responding to this question, if – and only if – the most recent budget submission occurred later than usual as a result of a particular event, such as an election, please use a more normal year as the basis for the response. If, however, delays have been observed for more than one budget year, and the legislature has not received the Executive's Budget Proposal in a timely manner on more than one occasion in the last three years, then "d" will be the appropriate answer.

To answer "a," the legislature must receive the Executive's Budget Proposal at least three months in advance of the start of the budget year. Answer "b" applies if the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least two months, but less than three months, before the start of the budget year. Answer "c" applies if the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month, but less than two months, before the start of the budget year. Answer "d" applies if the legislature does not receive the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month prior to the start of the budget year, or does not receive it at all.

Answer:

a. The legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least three months before the start of the budget year.

Source:

<https://www.camara.leg.br/internet/comissao/index/mista/orca/orcamento/OR2019/crono.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/noticias/nota-a-imprensa-2013-ploa-2019>

Comment:

The Government is obliged to forward the Draft Annual Budget Law to the National Congress until August 31 of each year. In 2018, this deadline was respected.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

109. When does the legislature approve the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 109 examines when the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal. International good practice recommends that the Executive's Budget Proposal should be approved by the legislature before the start of the fiscal year the budget proposal refers to. This gives the executive time to implement the budget in its entirety, particularly new programs and policies.

In some countries, the expenditure and revenue estimates of the Executive's Budget Proposal are approved separately; for purposes of this question, at least the expenditure estimates must be approved. Further, approval of the budget implies approval of the full-year budget, not just a short-term continuation of spending and revenue authority.

To answer "a," the legislature must approve the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month before the start of the budget year. Answer "b" applies if the

legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal less than one month in advance of the start of the budget year, but at least by the start of the budget year. Answer "c" applies if the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal less than one month after the start of the budget year. Answer "d" applies if the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal more than one month after the start of the budget year, or does not approve the budget.

Answer:

b. The legislature approves the budget less than one month in advance of the start of the budget year, but at least by the start of the budget year.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/noticias/lei-orcamentaria-anual-de-2019-e-aprovada-pelo-congresso>

https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/app/noticia/economia/2017/12/13/internas_economia,647842/plenario-do-congresso-nacional-aprova-orcamento-de-2018.shtml

Comment:

The budget proposal can be approved until December, but this practice is not mandatory. The 2019 EB was approved in December 19, 2018; and 2018 EB in December 13, 2017.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

110. Does the legislature have the authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 110 examines the legislature's power to amend—as opposed to simply accept or reject—the budget proposal presented by the executive. This question is about legal authority rather than actions the legislature takes in practice. The legislature's powers to amend the budget can vary substantially across countries.

The "a" response is appropriate only if there are no restrictions on the right of the legislature to modify the Executive's Budget Proposal, including its right to change the size of the proposed deficit or surplus. The "b" response would be appropriate if, for instance, the legislature is restricted from changing the deficit or surplus, but it still has the power to increase or decrease funding and revenue levels. The more limited "c" response would apply if, for instance, the legislature can only re-allocate spending within the totals set in the Executive's Budget Proposal or can only decrease funding levels or increase revenues. Finally, response "d" would apply if the legislature may not make any changes (or only small technical changes), or if amendments must first be approved by the executive. In these cases, the legislature is essentially only able to approve or reject the budget as a whole. If the answer is "b" or "c", please indicate the nature of the amendment powers available to the Parliament and how they are limited.

Answer:

b. Yes, the legislature has authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, with some limitations.

Source:

http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Constituicao/Constituicao.htm

Comment:

Federal Constitution establishes that the legislature can amend the budget proposal, although the Constitution establishes exceptions too (see Article 166, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3). Also, the executive can veto alterations and it is not obliged to execute all. It is important to highlight that, in practice, amendments are an instrument of bargaining between the Executive and the Legislature.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Although the Executive can veto changes, the Constitution sets requirements for the presidential veto of any bill passed by Congress in article 66. Nowadays, about 2% of the budget's Net Current Revenue (RCL) goes to parliamentary amendments of mandatory execution. Source:

http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm

111. During the most recent budget approval process, did the legislature use its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 111 assesses whether any formal authority of the legislature to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal is used in practice. The responses to this question should be determined based on action by the legislature related to the Enacted Budget used in the OBS. Choose answer "a" if the legislature used its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal during the most recent budget approval process, and amendments were adopted (all, or at least some of them). Answer "a" also applies if the legislature used its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, but the amendments were rejected by executive veto. Answer "b" applies if the legislature used its authority in law to propose amendments to the Executive's Budget Proposal, but none of these amendments were adopted. Answer "c" applies if the legislature has the authority in law to amend the budget, but no amendments were proposed during its consideration. Answer "d" applies when the legislature does not have any authority to amend the budget (that is, Question 110 is answered "d").

If the answer is "a" or "b", please specify in the comments the number of amendments introduced by the legislature (and in the case of an "a" response, the number adopted, or if applicable, information about an executive veto) and describe their nature. For example, did the amendments result in an increase or decrease of the deficit? What were the most significant amendments to revenues and to expenditures in terms of the sums involved? How did amendments affect the composition of expenditures? If the answer is "a," please specify which amendments were adopted, and provide evidence for it.

Answer:

a. Yes, the legislature used its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, and (at least some of) its amendments were adopted.

Source:

<http://www2.camara.leg.br/orcamento-da-uniao/leis-orcamentarias/loa/2019/tramitacao/emendas-ao-projeto-de-lei-exceto-as-da-receita>

[https://www2.camara.leg.br/camaranoticias/noticias/ADMINISTRACAO-PUBLICA/563128-ORCAMENTO-PARA-2019-PREVE-R\\$-13,7-BILHOES-PARA-EMENDAS-PARLAMENTARES.html](https://www2.camara.leg.br/camaranoticias/noticias/ADMINISTRACAO-PUBLICA/563128-ORCAMENTO-PARA-2019-PREVE-R$-13,7-BILHOES-PARA-EMENDAS-PARLAMENTARES.html)

Comment:

There are individual (by parliamentary) and tax (per bench) amendments.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

112. During the last budget approval process, did a specialized budget or finance committee in the legislature examine the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 112 assesses the role of a specialized budget or finance committee during the budget approval stage. Effective committee involvement is an essential condition for legislative influence in the budget process. Specialized committees provide opportunities for individual legislators to gain relevant expertise, and to examine budgets and policy in depth. Yet, the involvement of committees differs across legislatures. Some legislatures have separate committees to examine spending and tax proposals, while others have a single finance committee. Not all legislatures have a specialized budget or finance committee to examine the budget. In addition, there can be differences in the time available for the committee's analysis of the budget.

A report with the committee's findings and recommendations is intended to inform the debate in the full legislature, therefore it must be published before the legislature has adopted the budget.

Response "a" requires that, in the last budget approval process, a specialized budget or finance committee had one month or more to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and it published a report with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted. Response "b" applies where such a committee examined the draft budget and published a report, but within a shorter timeframe of less than one month. Response "c" applies if a committee examined the budget (without regard to the time period), but did not publish a report prior to the adoption of the budget. Response "d" applies where a specialized budget or finance committee did not examine the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Please specify in your comment the name of the committee and the number of days it had available to examine the budget and to publish a report. For bicameral legislatures where one house or chamber has greater constitutional authority in budgetary matters, the question applies to the house or chamber (usually the upper or second one) that is decisive. For bicameral legislatures with co-equal houses or chambers, the question should be answered with reference to the one that achieves the higher score for this question. In the case of bicameral legislatures, please note the relevant arrangements in each house or chamber. If applicable, provide a copy of the report. Please note also if a report is published, but only after the budget has been adopted.

Answer:

a. Yes, a specialized budget or finance committee had at least one month to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and it published a report with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted.

Source:

<http://www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/comissoes/comissoes-mistas/cmo>
<https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2018/12/19/congresso-aprova-orcamento-de-2019>
https://www.camara.leg.br/internet/comissao/index/mista/orca/orcamento/OR2019/crono_alt_2.pdf

Comment:

The budget proposal is examined by the Joint Committee on Budget, that according to the schedule (link attached) 2 months between the beginning of the PLOA review process and its approval.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

113. During the last approval process, did legislative committees, responsible for particular sectors (e.g., health, education, defense, etc.), examine spending in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the sector for which they are responsible?

GUIDELINES:

Question 113 assesses the role of committees of the legislature that are responsible for particular sectors (e.g., health, education, defense, etc.) during the budget approval stage. The role of sectoral committees differs across legislatures. Some legislatures do not involve them in the budget approval process, while others do. In addition, the time available for committee analysis differs.

A report with the committee's findings and recommendations is intended to inform the debate in the full legislature, so therefore must be published before the legislature has adopted the budget. Response "a" requires that sector committees had one month or more to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and published a report with findings and recommendations prior the budget being adopted. Response "b" applies where such committees examined the draft budget and published a report, but within a shorter timeframe of less than one month. Response "c" applies if sectoral committees examined the budget (without regard to the time period), but did not publish a report prior to the adoption of the budget. Response "d" applies where sectoral committees did not examine the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Please provide in the comments a brief overview of the committee structure and specify the number of days that sectoral committees had available to examine the budget and to publish their reports. For bicameral legislatures where one house or chamber has greater constitutional authority in budgetary matters, the question applies to the house or chamber (usually the upper or second one) that is decisive. For bicameral legislatures with co-equal houses or chambers, the question should be answered with reference to the one that achieves the higher score for this question. In the case of bicameral legislatures, please note the relevant arrangements in each house or chamber. If applicable, provide a sample copy of at least one of the reports. Please note if a report is published, but only after the budget has been adopted.

For purposes of responding to this question, use those sectoral committees that are best performing – that is, the ones that examine the budget the longest and that publish reports.

Answer:

a. Yes, sector committees had at least one month to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and they published reports with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted.

Source:

<http://www2.camara.leg.br/orcamento-da-uniao/leis-orcamentarias/loa/2019/tramitacao/relatorios-setoriais>
<https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2018/12/11/cmo-aprova-os-dois-ultimos-relatorios-setoriais-do-orcamento-de-2019>

Comment:

The Joint Budget Committee (CMO) is the one that examines and issues opinions on the Multi-Year Plan (PPA), the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO), the Annual Budget Law (LOA) and other budget matters, such as Sector Reports. No documents were found that set deadlines for drafting evaluation and voting, but the process in 2018 ended in December with the vote by the CMO of the reports. The following reports were submitted:

Thematic Area I - Transportation

Thematic Area II - Health

Thematic Area III - Education and Culture

Thematic Area IV - National Integration

Thematic Area V - Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Development

Thematic Area VI - Urban Development

Thematic Area VII - Tourism

Thematic Area VIII - Science and Technology and Communications

Thematic Area IX - Mines and Energy

Thematic Area X - Sport

Thematic Area XI - Environment

Thematic Area XII - Farm and Planning

Thematic Area XIII - Industry, Commerce and Micro and Small Enterprises

Thematic Area XIV - Labor, Social Security and Social Assistance

Thematic Area XV - Defense and Justice
Thematic Area XVI - Presidency, Legislative Branch, Judiciary, MPU, DPU and Foreign Affairs

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

114. In the past 12 months, did a committee of the legislature examine in-year implementation of the Enacted Budget during the relevant budget execution period?

GUIDELINES:

Question 114 is about legislative oversight of budget execution. It assesses whether and how often a committee examined the implementation of the budget during the budget execution period (i.e., financial year) for which it was approved, and whether this resulted in an official report with findings and recommendations. This question does not apply to the ex post review of implementation following the end of the budget year as part of the audit stage, which is assessed separately. Nor does it apply to the legislature's review of the budget that it may undertake as part of the process of considering a supplemental budget during the year. In-year monitoring by the legislature will be affected by the frequency that the executive publishes In-Year Reports.

To answer "a," a committee must have examined in-year implementation of the Enacted Budget at least three times during the course of the relevant budget year and published reports with findings and recommendations. Answer "b" applies where this occurred only once or twice during the year.

Exception: If a legislature is in session only twice during the year, and it examines the implementation of the budget during both sessions, then it would be eligible for an "a" response.

Choose "c" if a committee examined in-year implementation (without regard to frequency), but did not publish any report with findings and recommendations. Answer "d" applies where no committee examined in-year implementation.

If the answer is "a" or "b," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed budget implementation, and provide a copy of its report(s). If the answer is "c," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed budget implementation.

For purposes of responding to this question, if more than one committee holds in-year reviews of the budget, use the committee that is best performing – that is, the one that examines in-year implementation the most times and that publishes a report.

Answer:

c. Yes, a committee examined in-year implementation, but it did not publish any report with findings and recommendations.

Source:

<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2168096>
<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2177485>
<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2167911>
https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=1640612&filename=Tramitacao-MCN+2/2018+CN

Comment:

The Evaluation Report on Fiscal Targets Compliance (MYR) were submitted to the Parliament in February, June and December 2018. Although amendments to this report can be made by the Legislature, no document evaluating these reports has been found. The CMO assessment schedule and the date of filing by this Commission are available, but no its opinion.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, a committee examined in-year implementation on at least three occasions during a fiscal year, and it published reports with findings and recommendations.

Comments: The report "Fiscal and Budget Monitor", which assesses the current fiscal policy situation and its prospects, has been published 6 times during the last 12 months jointly by Budget and Financial Supervision Consulting, from the House of Representatives, and Budget, Supervision and Control Consulting, from the Senate. Source: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/orcamento-da-uniao/monitor-fiscal>

Researcher Response

The fact that the consultant (technicians) drafted the document does not mean that it was discussed by any committee. Because it is a technical analysis, there is a note in the document: "The information and technical analysis in this document is authored by the CD and SF Budget Consultants and does not represent the opinion of the National Congress, its Houses, Commissions or parliamentarians. . ." The CMO may have had some debate

about this, but the government reviewer has not put a source in this regard.

IBP Comment

The researcher's response is correct. Answer C is maintained.

115. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to shifting funds between administrative units that receive explicit funding in the Enacted Budget, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 115 examines whether the executive seeks approval from the legislature prior to shifting funds between administrative units, and whether it is legally required to do so.

In some countries, the executive has the power in law to adjust funding levels for specific appropriations during the execution of the budget. This question examines rules around shifting funds between administrative units (ministries, departments, or agencies) or whatever funding unit (or "vote") is specified in the Enacted Budget.

The conditions under which the executive may exercise its discretion to shift funds should be clearly defined in publicly available regulations or law. In addition, the amount of funds that the executive is allowed to transfer between administrative units should not be so excessive as to undermine the accountability of the executive to the legislature.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before shifting funds between administrative units, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive obtains legislative approval before shifting funds between administrative units, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to receive legislative approval before shifting funds, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to shift funds between administrative units and the executive does not obtain legislative approval in practice. Answer "d" also applies if the executive is authorized to shift an amount considered so excessive as to undermine accountability (roughly equal to 3 percent of total budgeted expenditures). A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the shifting of funds after it has already occurred.

In the comments, please indicate any law or regulation that provides the executive with standing authority to shift funds between administrative units and, if so, describe that authority. Similarly, legislative approval for shifting funds between administrative units typically occurs with the adoption of legislation such as a supplemental budget. But if other formal procedures for gaining approval from the legislature exist, then please provide information about that approval process.

Answer:

a. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to shifting funds between administrative units, and it does so in practice.

Source:

www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#projeto-de-lei-de-diretrizes-or-ament-rias-pldo-2019->

Comment:

According to the Federal Constitution, Article 167: "The following are forbidden: VI - transposition, relocation or transfer funds from one category to another program or from one agency to another without prior legislative authorization." Section VII of the Annual Budget Law further regulates this procedure.

The Pre-Budget Statment in Brazil is an annual law, so the PLDO 2019 (Executive's Budget Proposal for Budget Guidelines Law), provides that the executive is authorized to make some changes as long as the budget structure (function, program, sphere, nature of expenditure) as follows:

Page 27: "Art. 49. Ato do Poder Executivo poderá transpor, remanejar, transferir ou utilizar, total ou parcialmente, as dotações orçamentárias aprovadas na Lei Orçamentária de 2019 e em créditos adicionais, em decorrência da extinção, da transformação, da transferência, da incorporação ou do desmembramento de órgãos e entidades, bem como de alterações de suas competências ou atribuições, mantida a estrutura programática, expressa por categoria de programação, conforme definida no § 1º do art. 4º, inclusive os títulos, descritores, as metas e os objetivos, assim como o detalhamento por esfera orçamentária, GND, fontes de recursos, modalidades de aplicação e identificadores de uso, e de resultado primário. Parágrafo único. A transposição, a transferência ou o remanejamento não poderá resultar em alteração dos valores das programações aprovadas na Lei Orçamentária de 2019 ou em créditos adicionais, podendo haver, excepcionalmente, adequação da classificação funcional e do Programa de Gestão, Manutenção e Serviço ao Estado ao novo órgão."

Page 28: "Art. 50. Parágrafo único. Os recursos de que trata o caput poderão ser remanejados para outras categorias de programação, por meio de decreto ou de ato dos órgãos dos Poderes Legislativo e Judiciário, do Ministério Público da União e da Defensoria Pública da União, observados os limites autorizados na Lei Orçamentária de 2019 e o disposto no art. 42 (da Lei de Responsabilidade Fiscal), desde que mantida a destinação, respectivamente, à contrapartida nacional e ao serviço da dívida."

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

116. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenue (that is, amounts higher than originally anticipated) that may become available during the budget execution period, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 116 examines whether the executive receives approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenue, and whether it is legally required to do so. Good practice requires the legislature to approve changes in revenue or expenditure relative to the Enacted Budget. For example, if additional revenue is collected unexpectedly during the year, which often happens in oil/mineral-dependent countries, and it was not accounted for in the Enacted Budget, there should be a procedure in place to ensure that the legislature approves any proposed use of these "new" funds. If such requirements are not in place, the executive might deliberately underestimate revenue in the budget proposal it submits to the legislature, in order to have additional resources to spend at the executive's discretion, with no legislative control.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before spending any funds resulting from higher-than-expected revenues, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive obtains legislative approval before spending excess revenue, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to receive legislative approval before spending excess revenue, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if prior legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to spend excess revenue and the executive does not obtain legislative approval in practice. A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the additional spending after it has already occurred.

Typically, legislative approval of additional spending beyond what was reflected in the Enacted Budget would occur with the adoption of a supplemental budget. But other formal procedures for getting approval from the legislature in advance of it adopting the supplemental budget may exist. If that is the case, then please provide information about that approval process.

Answer:

a The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenues, and it does so in practice.

Source:

<http://www.camara.gov.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=575644>

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2018/06/15/lei-permite-venda-direta-de-petroleo-do-pre-sal>

<https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2018/12/11/lei-concede-credito-suplementar-de-r-5-5-bilhoes-a-orgaos-do-governo>

Comment:

The law requires the executive to consult the legislature in case of a surplus of revenues, similar to what occurred recently with the royalties of oil, "Pré-Sal", subsequently amended by the same Congress. Annually, the so-called supplementary credits are the subject of a specific law. One of the types of supplementary credit is "Charges for excess collection of sources used to finance the rescheduling or increase of existing schedules."

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

117. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below the levels in the Enacted Budget in response to revenue shortfalls (that is, revenues lower than originally anticipated) or other reasons during the budget execution period, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 117 examines whether the executive receives approval from the legislature prior to cutting spending below the levels in the Enacted Budget in response to revenue shortfalls or for any other reason, and whether it is legally required to do so. Good practice requires the legislature to approve changes in revenue or expenditure relative to the Enacted Budget. For example, if less revenue is collected unexpectedly during the year, the legislature should approve or reject any proposed reductions in expenditures that are implemented as a result. If such requirements are not in place, the executive might substantially change the composition of the budget at the executive's discretion, with no legislative control.

Typically, legislative approval of proposals to reduce spending below the levels reflected in the Enacted Budget would occur as part of the supplemental budget. But other formal procedures for getting approval from the legislature in advance of it adopting the supplemental budget may exist. If that is the case, then please provide information about that approval process.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before implementing spending cuts in response to revenue shortfalls or for other reasons, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive received legislative approval before implementing such cuts, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to obtain legislative approval before implementing such cuts, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to implement such cuts and the executive does not obtain

such approval in practice. A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the spending cuts after they have already occurred.

Answer:

c. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below enacted levels, but in practice the executive implements these cuts before seeking approval from the legislature.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#projeto-de-lei-de-diretrizes-or-ament-rias-pldo-2019>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/legislacao/programacao/programacao-orcamentaria>

Comment:

It depends on the level of the cuts: if the case is cancellations of expenses, it must be submit to Parliament (as for example the cuts of mandatory expenses). If the case are adjustments ('programming decrees' or 'contingency spending') legislature authorizes in the own budget law that the President of the Republic, by decree, within certain limits, spending on supplement allocations of resource insufficiency. In practice, the law gives to government too much power: the PBS 2019 (a law) provides that the Executive can cut until 20% of the budget of the Enacted Budget by decree. ""3o Os saldos negativos eventualmente apurados entre o Projeto de Lei Orçamentária de 2017 enviado ao Congresso Nacional e a respectiva lei serão ajustados, considerando-se a execução prevista neste artigo, por decreto do Poder Executivo, após a sanção da Lei Orçamentária de 2019, por intermédio da abertura de créditos suplementares ou especiais, mediante remanejamento de dotações, até o limite de 20% (vinte por cento) da programação objeto de cancelamento, desde que não seja possível a reapropriação das despesas executadas." (pag.31)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below the enacted levels in response to revenue shortfalls or other reasons, and it does so in practice.

Comments: Generally speaking, in reducing expenditure to supply new programmings (special credits), or for urgency and relevance (extraordinary credits) or above the limit of 20% of existing programmings (supplementary credits), the Executive Branch is required to send to the Congress the proposal to change the enacted budget. Within the limit of 20%, the authorization to reducing spending is approved previously by the National Congress, for the types described at Section III of the enacted budget law (Lei Orçamentária Anual 2019 - LOA 2019, Seção III - Da Autorização para a Abertura de Créditos Suplementares). This procedure complies with the Federal Constitution, article 165, § 8º, which states that the budget law may include authorization for the opening of supplementary credits to itself. (Constituição Federal, Art. 165, § 8º: A lei orçamentária anual não conterá dispositivo estranho à previsão da receita e à fixação da despesa, não se incluindo na proibição a autorização para abertura de créditos suplementares e contratação de operações de crédito, ainda que por antecipação de receita, nos termos da lei.) The prior authorization for re-allocation of expenses within the legal limits aims to provide greater flexibility and agility to the management of public expenditure. Furthermore, in response to revenue shortfalls, the Fiscal Responsibility Law, article 9º, authorizes the Branches to limit the expenses commitment. (Lei de Responsabilidade Fiscal, Art. 9º: Se verificado, ao final de um bimestre, que a realização da receita poderá não comportar o cumprimento das metas de resultado primário ou nominal estabelecidas no Anexo de Metas Fiscais, os Poderes e o Ministério Público promoverão, por ato próprio e nos montantes necessários, nos trinta dias subsequentes, limitação de empenho e movimentação financeira, segundo os critérios fixados pela lei de diretrizes orçamentárias.) The FRL' statment is regulated by the PBS, article 59 (Lei de Diretrizes Orçamentárias 2019 - LDO 2019, Art. 59: Se for necessário efetuar a limitação de empenho e movimentação financeira de que trata o art. 9º da Lei de Responsabilidade Fiscal, o Poder Executivo apurará o montante necessário e informará a cada órgão orçamentário dos Poderes Legislativo e Judiciário, do Ministério Público da União e à Defensoria Pública da União, até o vigésimo segundo dia após o encerramento do bimestre, observado o disposto no § 3º. § 1º O montante da limitação a ser promovida pelo Poder Executivo e pelos órgãos referidos no caput será estabelecido de forma proporcional à participação de cada um no conjunto das dotações orçamentárias iniciais classificadas como despesas primárias discricionárias, identificadas na Lei Orçamentária de 2019 na forma das alíneas "b", "c", "d" e "e" do inciso II do § 4º do art. 6º, excluídas as atividades dos Poderes Legislativo e Judiciário, do Ministério Público da União e da Defensoria Pública da União constantes da Lei Orçamentária de 2019.).

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter C.

IBP Comment

Given the large margin that the executive is given in reducing and reallocating spending, answer C is more adequate, also for purposes of international comparability.

118. Did a committee of the legislature examine the Audit Report on the annual budget produced by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 118 is about ex post oversight following the implementation of the budget. It probes whether a committee examined the Audit Report on the annual budget produced by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), and whether this resulted in an official report with findings and recommendations. A key issue is how soon after the SAI releases the report does it legislature review it. This question does not apply to the legislative scrutiny of in-year implementation of the Enacted Budget during the relevant budget execution period, which is assessed separately. Also, the question is asking specifically about the SAI's annual report on the execution of the budget, not about other audit reports that the SAI may produce. (This is the Audit Report used for responding to Question 98.)

To answer "a," a legislative committee must have examined the annual Audit Report within three months of it being released by the SAI, and then published a report (or reports) with findings and recommendations. (Note that the three-month period should only take into account time when the legislature is in session.)

Answer "b" applies when the committee examines it within six months of it being released (but more than three months), and then published a report with its findings and recommendations. Choose "c" if a committee examined the annual Audit Report more than six months after it became available or it did not publish any report with findings and recommendations. Answer "d" applies where no committee examined the annual Audit Report.

If the answer is "a" or "b," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed the Audit Report, and provide a copy of its report(s). If the answer is "c," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed budget implementation. Answers "a," "b," or "c" may be selected if the Audit Report is produced by the SAI but not made publicly available.

Answer:

d. No, a committee did not examine the Audit Report on the annual budget.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-e-relatorios-de-gestao/contas-do-exercicio-de-2017.htm>
<http://www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/comissoes/comissoes-mistas/cmo/projetos-de-lei-e-outras-proposicoes/projetos/proposicoes/contas-do-governo-federal>

Comment:

The Court is essentially responsible for the technical-legal analysis of the accounts and the presentation of the result to the Legislative Branch. Accordingly, after the assessment and issuance of the prior opinion, the accounts are forwarded to the National Congress, which is responsible for the judgment, as provided in art. 49, item IX, of the Constitution of the Republic. In the case of the 2017 accounts, referring to the last report, the TCU referred to Congress, but the evaluation is "Pending appreciation by CMO". (Checked on February 27, 2019).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

119. Was the process of appointing (or re-appointing) the current head of the SAI carried out in a way that ensures his or her independence?

GUIDELINES:

Question 119 concerns the appointment process of the current head of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). Appointment procedures vary greatly across countries, as well as across different types of SAIs. Moreover, conventions and informal practices can greatly affect the de facto independence of the head of the SAI. While these factors make it difficult to devise a single metric against which all SAIs can be assessed with regard to this particular aspect, this question focuses on whether the legislature or judiciary must appoint or approve the appointment of the head of the SAI as a way to ensure the SAI's independence from the executive. However, if the appointment is carried out in another way that nonetheless ensures the independence of the SAI head, then that approach could be also considered.

To answer "a," the legislature or judiciary must appoint (or re-appoint) the head of the SAI, or approve the recommendation of the executive, as a way that ensure his or her independence from the executive. (As noted above, alternative approaches may also be acceptable.) Choose "b" if the appointment process does not ensure the independence of the head of the SAI, e.g. the executive may appoint the head of the SAI without the final consent of the legislature or judiciary.

Irrespective of which answer you selected, provide a description of how the head of the SAI is appointed.

Answer:

a. Yes, the head of the SAI may only be appointed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before the appointment takes effect.

Source:

<http://portal.tcu.gov.br/normativos/regimentos-internos/> (<http://portal.tcu.gov.br/normativos/regimentos-internos/>)

Comment:

The appointment of ministers of TCU, among them will hold the office of president (head), is shared between the Executive and the Senate. Federal Constitution: "Section IV - Section 52 is incumbent upon the Senate: III - prior approval, by secret ballot, after public hearing, the choice of: b) Ministers of the Court of Audit indicated by President of the Republic. (...) 2 The Justices of the Court of Audit shall be chosen: I - one-third by the President with the approval of Senate, two alternately among auditors and members of the Public Prosecutor at the Court indicated in triple list by the Court, according to the criteria of seniority and worthiness; II - two-thirds by Congress." The Brazilian SAI (Tribunal de Contas da União - TCU) is a collegiate institution with nine ministers. Six of them are appointed by the National Congress, one by the president and two chosen from among

auditors and prosecutors (Ministério Público Federal). So we can affirm that is independent of the Executive. The president of SAI is elected among the 9 ministers. *There is still controversy regarding the independence of the body itself: some legal experts argue that the Federal Audit Court is independent of the three powers (executive, legislative and judiciary), with this information on the official website of the institution (<http://portal.tcu.gov.br/ouvidoria/duvidas-frequentes/autono...> (<http://portal.tcu.gov.br/ouvidoria/duvidas-frequentes/autonomia-e-vinculacao.htm>).

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

120. Must a branch of government other than the executive (such as the legislature or the judiciary) give final consent before the head of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) can be removed from office?

GUIDELINES:

Question 120 covers the manner in which the head or senior members of the SAI may be removed from office. This question draws on best practices identified in the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/LimaDeclaration.pdf>), including measures intended to guarantee the office's independence from the executive.

To answer "a," the head of the SAI may only be removed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before the head of the SAI is removed. For example, the legislature or judiciary may give final consent following a certain external process, such as a criminal proceeding. So while the executive may initiate a criminal proceeding, the final consent of a member of the judiciary – or a judge – is necessary to render a verdict of wrongdoing that may lead to the removal from office of the head of the SAI. Answer "b" applies if the executive may remove the head of the SAI without the final consent of the judiciary or legislature.

Answer:

a. Yes, the head of the SAI may only be removed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before he or she is removed.

Source:

<http://portal.tcu.gov.br/normativos/regimentos-internos/> (<http://portal.tcu.gov.br/normativos/regimentos-internos/>)

Comment:

Researcher: Article 24 of Internal Regimnet: "The President and Vice-President of the Court of Auditors of the Union shall be elected by their peers for a term of one calendar year, reelection being permitted for a single term only."

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

121. Who determines the budget of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 121 asks who determines the budget of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). To ensure objective audits of government budgets, another important component of the SAI's independence from the executive is the extent to which the SAI's budget is determined by a body other than the executive, and whether the SAI has adequate resources to fulfill its mandate.

Answer "a" applies if the funding level is broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate, AND either the SAI determines its own budget and then submits it to the executive (which accepts it with little or no change) or directly to the legislature, or the budget of the SAI is determined directly by the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body). Answer "b" applies if the SAI's budget is determined by the executive (absent a recommendation from the SAI), and the funding level is broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate. Answer "c" applies if the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body) determines the SAI's budget, but the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate. Answer "d" applies if the executive determines the SAI's budget, and the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to

fulfill its mandate. Please provide evidence in support of the assessment that the funding level is or is not broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Answer:

b. The budget of the SAI is determined by the executive, and the funding level is broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-anual-de-2019#PLOA2019>

Comment:

The SAI's budget is determined by Executive during the elaboration of EBP (PLOA) 2016: V.3: "Detailed actions: Bodies Legislature, Court of Audit, the Judiciary, the Public Prosecution of the Union".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

122. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) have the discretion in law to undertake those audits it may wish to?

GUIDELINES:

Question 122 explores the scope of the investigative powers of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) as prescribed in law.

Question 97 asks which of the three types of audits – financial, compliance, and performance – the SAI conducts. This question asks if the SAI is constrained by law (rather than by a lack of capacity or an inadequate budget) from undertaking any form of audit or investigating irregularities in any program or activity.

There are numerous examples of limitations. For instance, some SAIs are not permitted by their legal mandate to audit joint ventures or other public-private arrangements. Others are only allowed to undertake financial audits, precluded from conducting performance or value-for-money audits. The SAIs in some countries do not have the legal mandate to review arrangements involving oil or stabilization funds, or other types of special or extra- budgetary funds. The SAI may also not have the ability to audit commercial projects involving the public and private sector.

To answer "a," the SAI must have full discretion in law to decide which audits to undertake. Answer "b" applies if some limitations exist, but the SAI enjoys significant discretion to undertake those audits it wishes to. Answer "c" applies if the SAI has some discretion, but significant legal limitations exist. Answer "d" applies if the SAI has no power at all to choose which audits to undertake

Consulting the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/LimaDeclaration.pdf>) may be useful in answering this question as its provisions serve to define the appropriate scope of a SAI's legal mandate and jurisdiction.

Answer:

a. The SAI has full discretion to decide which audits it wishes to undertake.

Source:

<http://www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/legislacao> (<http://www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/legislacao>)

Comment:

Federal Constitution (Article 71); and Law 8443/1992, "Treats of the Organic Law of the Court of Audit " ("II - proceed on its own initiative or at the request of Congress, their houses or their commissions, accounting, financial, budgetary, operational and equity units of the powers of the Union and other entities referred to in the preceding item").

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

123. Are the audit processes of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) reviewed by an independent agency?

GUIDELINES:

Question 123 assesses whether and to what extent the audit processes of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) are subject to review by an independent agency. The latter could be a peer SAI, an international organization, an academic institution with relevant expertise, or an independent domestic agency with quality assurance functions in the area of financial reporting.

To answer "a," an independent agency must conduct and publish a review of the audit processes of the SAI on an annual basis. Answer "b" applies if a review was carried out within the past five years, and published, but it is not conducted annually, but. Choose answer "c" if the SAI has an internal unit that reviews the audit processes of the SAI on a regular basis, but an independent agency does not conduct such a review. Answer "d" applies if the audit processes of the SAI are reviewed neither by an independent agency nor by a unit within the SAI.

If the answer is either "a" or "b," please specify the name of the independent agency and when last it conducted such a review, and provide a copy of the published report. If the answer is "c," please specify the name of the unit within the SAI that is tasked with conducting such reviews.

Answer:

c. No, but a unit within the SAI conducts a review of the audit processes of the SAI on a regular basis.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/tcu/paginas/planejamento/2021/index.html>

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/transparencia/relatorios/relatorios-de-gestao-do-presidente-do-tcu/>

Comment:

The audit agency produced a Strategic Planning with forecast management and outcome indicators and performance process, but only plan is available to the public, the results are in a restricted area of the institution's website. There are also a "Management Report" available to the public, but the outcome indicators are not presented, except for the "Educational Programs" for public servants.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The unit within the SAI is the Prosecutor's Office at TCU (MPTCU). The TCU shall hear the MPTCU in the accounting, staffing, retirement and pension granting processes. The MPTCU is competent to bring legal remedies, to authorize debt collection and forfeiture of assets. Source: <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/institucional/ministerio-publico-junto-ao-tcu/>

124. In the past 12 months, how frequently did the head or a senior staff member of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) take part and testify in hearings of a committee of the legislature?

GUIDELINES:

Question 124 concerns the interaction between two important oversight actors and assesses how frequently the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) made high-level inputs to the work of legislative committees. Many SAIs interact with the legislature in some form, but the nature and intensity of the interaction varies. This question probes this aspect by asking, with reference to the past 12 months, how frequently the head or a senior staff member of the SAI took part and testified in hearings of a committee of the legislature. The intent is to assess the extent to which the SAI representative in question was not only present at a meeting of a legislative committee, but was an active participant (as opposed to a passive observer, serving only as a resource when called upon). You can refer to official records of legislative committees, websites and annual reports of the SAI, press releases and media coverage, for example. Choose answer "a" if this occurred five times or more; "b" for three times or more, but less than five times; "c" for once or twice, and "d" for never.

Answer:

a. Frequently (i.e., five times or more).

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/congresso-nacional/agenda/>

Comment:

The link "Agenda" in the "National Congress and Audit Institution" section of website is not working, so I sent an e-mail to the Parliamentary Adviser (in 01-March-2019) and to Ombudsman of Court Audit (in 27-March-2019). They replied in April 29: "Twenty-one (21) public hearings were held with TCU participation in the last 12 months."

1) Audiência pública na Comissão de Transparência, Governança, Fiscalização e Controle do Senado Federal no dia 11 de abril de 2018 para debater a transparência e demais assuntos relacionados ao Sistema S.

2) Audiência pública na Comissão Externa do Fundeb realizada no dia 28 de maio de 2018 para debater sobre recursos do Fundeb e Fundeb.

- 3) Audiência pública na Comissão de Desenvolvimento Urbano na Câmara dos Deputados no dia 29 de maio de 2018 com o objetivo de tratar sobre o Fórum Interativo de Desenvolvimento Urbano *„Minha casa, minha vida“*.
- 4) Audiência pública na Comissão de Agricultura e Reforma Agrária no Senado Federal realizada no dia 05 de junho de 2018 para tratar sobre o PAA.
- 5) Mesa redonda na Comissão de Esporte da Câmara dos Deputados realizada no dia 05 de junho de 2018 para debater a atual situação da Confederação Brasileira de Atletismo e o futuro da modalidade.
- 6) Audiência pública na Comissão de Esporte da Câmara dos Deputados realizada no dia 06 de junho de 2018 para debater o patrocínio estatal ao esporte brasileiro.
- 7) Audiência pública na Comissão de Legislação Participativa na Câmara dos Deputados realizada no dia 07 de junho de 2018 para debater a crise dos hospitais universitários.
- 8) Audiência pública na Comissão de Viação e Transportes da Câmara dos Deputados realizada no dia 03 de julho de 2018 para debater concessões de ferrovias, obras inacabadas e Ferrovia Norte-Sul.
- 9) Audiência pública na Comissão de Viação e Transportes da Câmara dos Deputados realizada no dia 14 de julho de 2018 para discutir a situação atual dos contratos de concessões rodoviárias.
- 10) Audiência pública na Comissão de Educação do Senado Federal realizada no dia 07 de agosto de 2018 para avaliação anual de políticas públicas sobre o cumprimento da meta 1 do Plano Nacional de Educação.
- 11) Audiência pública na Comissão Mista de Orçamento, realizada no dia 21 de novembro de 2018 para discutir sobre as obras com indícios de irregularidades graves.
- 12) Audiência pública na Comissão Mista de Orçamento, realizada no dia 22 de novembro de 2018 para debater concessões de ferrovias e obras com indícios de irregularidades graves.
- 13) Audiência pública na Comissão Especial da BR 101, realizada no dia 27 de novembro de 2018 para discutir a concessão da BR 101/ES.
- 14) Audiência pública na Comissão de Infraestrutura do Senado Federal, com o diretor da Seinfra Porto-Rodovia, realizada no dia 04 de dezembro de 2018 para debater sobre a Transnordestina.
- 15) Audiência pública na Comissão Especial de Brumadinho, realizada no dia 19 de fevereiro de 2019 tratar dos trabalhos do TCU em barragens.
- 16) Audiência pública na Comissão de Direitos Humanos do Senado Federal, realizada no dia 09 de abril de 2019 tratar de terceirização.
- 17) Audiência pública na Comissão de Viação e Transportes da Câmara dos Deputados, realizada no dia 09 de abril de 2019 tratar da ferrovia norte sul e Fiol.
- 18) Audiência pública na Comissão de Finanças e Tributação da Câmara dos Deputados, realizada no dia 09 de abril de 2019 para debater ameaças de revogação da lei Kandir.
- 19) Audiência pública na Comissão de Transparência, governança, Fiscalização e Controle do Senado Federal, realizada no dia 11 de abril de 2019 tratar de obras paralisadas e atrasadas de creches e pré-escolas no país.
- 20) Audiência pública na Comissão do Idoso da Câmara dos Deputados, realizada no dia 24 de abril de 2019 tratar de planos de saúde e a crescente população idosa no Brasil.
- 21) Audiência pública na Comissão Mista de Medida Provisória, realizada no dia 24 de abril de 2019 para debater a Medida Provisória nº 871/2019."

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

125. Does the executive use participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during the formulation of the annual budget (prior to the budget being tabled in parliament)?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Inclusiveness" and "Timeliness" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the executive are truly interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the executive.

The drafting of this question and its answers are partially drawn from the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, in particular with regards to the concepts of "involvement" (option "a" in the responses) and "consultation" (option "b"). See:

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.iap2.org/resource/resmgr/foundations_course/IAP2_P2_Spectrum_FINAL.pdf.

Please consider only participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency designated by the government to implement participation mechanisms ("the executive") is currently using to allow the public to participate in the formulation of the annual budget, including annual pre-budget discussions. Participation mechanisms used only by line ministries should not be used to answer this question. If there is more than one mechanism used by the executive, please select the deepest or most interactive mechanism that reflects the government's efforts to incorporate citizens' input into the formulation of the annual budget. The participation mechanisms can involve a range of different issues, such as spending and tax policy, funding and revenue levels, and macro-fiscal planning.

To answer "a," the executive must use open participation mechanisms that involve the public in the formulation of the annual budget. This means that a public process is in place whereby CSOs and/or individual members of the public and government officials interact, and have the opportunity to express their opinions to each other in what can be considered a public dialogue between them (i.e., in-person and online discussion forums). Additionally, the mechanism should be open to any CSO and/or individual members of the public who wish to participate. By selecting this answer, the researcher must present evidence to support the presence of a public dialogue among citizens and government officials. Examples include public meetings and online deliberative exchanges.

Answer "b" applies if an open consultation mechanism is in place whereby members of the public (i.e., individuals and/or CSOs as well as academics, independent experts, policy think tanks, and business organizations) can provide their input in the formulation of the annual budget. This answer applies if the government is using a mechanism that is structured and well established, and not ad-hoc. The researcher must present evidence to support the presence of consultative processes through which the executive seeks out inputs from citizens. Examples include surveys, focus groups, report cards, published policy consultation exercises, and online platforms that government officials actively manage to solicit inputs.

Answer "c" applies if the executive has established a mechanism or mechanisms to allow citizens to participate in the budget formulation phase, but:

1) The mechanisms are not structured and happen only on ad-hoc basis, or not regularly.

and/or

2) The executive consults with and/or interacts with, citizens, but there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, and the executive determines fully or partially such selection process by inviting specific groups (for example by making an open call but just to experts from a particular sector, or naming specific organizations). While it is not possible for all citizens and/or CSOs to participate in this or other phases of the budget process, options "a" and "b" apply if the government does not exercise any discretion in determining who is allowed to participate. While there is likely going to be self-selection, it is important that the selection is not made by the executive.

In cases where there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, to select answer choice "c", there should be some sort of public record (held in public, minutes of meetings released to public) so that the all CSOs and individual members of the public can have knowledge of the meeting, who participated, and what was discussed.

Examples of mechanisms that might qualify as a "c" response include hotlines, Facebook announcements, and one-off meetings with NGOs in which there is a public record.

The researcher must present evidence to support selection of a "c" response.

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

https://www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/comissoes/comissoes-mistas/cmo/noticias?b_start:int=0

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/aceso-a-informacao/participacao-social>

Comment:

Differently from previous years, during the formulation of the 2019 Annual Budget the Government did not provide digital mechanisms to hear the public and the possibility to send amendment proposals. Also, the Parliament did not open spaces for inputs on the website as usual.

On the website of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management the last register of the Inter-council Forum meeting is 2017.

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/monitoramento-participativo/forum-interconselhos>

No information was found about face-to-face or digital public consultations. We sent an e-mail to the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, responsible for the annual budget, and the public servant reported that: the responsibility for social participation is from the Special Secretariat of Social Articulation of the Presidency of the Republic, which receives the contributions and sends through the Integrated Planning System and Budget - SIOP to be incorporated into the PLDO. However, in PLDO 2019, there were no propositions arising from social participation in the system. The public servant also informed a link about possible digital consultation, but the same is not working:

<http://www.participa.br/monitoramento/pldo19/sugestao-de-propostas-com-base-na-minuta-pldo-2019/minuta-pldo-2019>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The link is there (<http://www.participa.br/monitoramento/pldo19/sugestao-de-propostas-com-base-na-minuta-pldo-2019/minuta-pldo-2019>), but the content is merely residual (the scarce discussion finished one year ago).

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the executive uses open participation mechanisms through which members of the public and government officials exchange views on the budget.

Comments: Although the 2019 annual budget proposal hasn't been opened to public participation, during the discussions to formulate de PBS (PLDO 2019), the Ministry of Economy opened the proposal to the public on the Internet, in order to receive contributions, through the "Participa BR" website. According to the "OBS 2019 Guidelines on Public Availability of Documents", we may consider only participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency designated by the government to implement participation mechanisms ("the executive") is currently using to allow the public to participate in the formulation of the annual budget, "including annual pre-budget discussions". Source: <http://www.participa.br/monitoramento/pldo19/sugestao-de-propostas-com-base-na-minuta-pldo-2019/minuta-pldo-2019>
<http://www.participa.br/monitoramento/pldo19> Additionally, The Presidential Message to the PPA 2016-2019 proposal discusses social participation in its elaboration, on pages 11 to 13. According to the Presidential Message, the plan was prepared with popular collaborating through the Inter-Council Forum, which periodically brings together representatives of various national councils and representative bodies of society. More than 1,000 proposals were received and systematized following the perspective of the organization of PPA by Thematic Programs. The systematization report of the proposals was made available at the feedback session of the Inter-Council Forum, held on July 2015. Participants received responses to each proposal submitted and how they were (or were not) incorporated into the PPA 2016-2019. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/monitoramento-participativo/forum-interconselhos>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/arquivo/spi-1/ppa-2016-2019/ppa-2016-2019-ascom-3.pdf> Despite the Multiannual Plan (PPA), Law 13,249 of January 13, 2016, is based on a Constitutional command (article 165), which describe it as one of the three budgetary laws (PPA, LDO and LOA), according to the registries the OBS 2017 refused the Multiannual Plan as a budgetary document for two reasons, which we'd like to comment: 1st) The Multiannual Plan (PPA) hasn't been updated annually: Actually, all the legislation which updated the PPA in the last years is available on the Multiannual Plan web page (<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>). The plan was updated in the following dates: December 2016, October 2017, January, June, September and December 2018, and also in January 2019. 2nd) The other budgetary laws haven't referenced the Multiannual Plan: About the Budget Guideline Law proposal (PLDO 2019) and the enacted guideline law (LDO 2018), they refer to the Multiannual Plan in: - Article 8th, item II combined with the Annex I, item XIV; - Article 18, item III; - Article 20; and - Article 113, § 5th. In these articles, the PLDO 2019 states that: - Art. 8th The 2019 Draft Budget Law, which will be forwarded by the Executive Power to the National Congress, and the respective Law will consist of: (...) II - consolidated budgetary tables listed in Annex I; Annexe I (...), item XIV - demonstration of the link between the budgetary actions contained in the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets and the objectives of the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, in compliance with § 3 of art. 8 of Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016, specifying the executing budget units; - Art. 18. The Project and the Budget Law 2019 and the special credits, observing the provisions of art. 45 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law and complying with the provisions of art. 2 of this Law, will only include new actions or subtitles if: (...) III - the action is compatible with the Multiannual Plan Law 2016-2019. - Art. 20. The 2019 Budget Bill may consider constant changes to the bill to amend the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, which is dealt with by Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016. - Art. 113., § 5th The inclusion in the 2019 Draft Budget Law and its Act, as well as in additional credits, of subtitles relating to engineering works and services with indications of serious irregularities shall, whenever possible, conform to the same budget classification as in the previous budget laws, adjusted to the law of the multiannual plan, as appropriate. Regarding the Annual Budget Law proposal (PLOA 2019) and the enacted law (LOA 2018), in accordance to the LDO, Annex I, item XIV, they include the Volume 2 - Consolidation of Government Programs, presenting all the programs organized by Thematic Programs, Management Programs and Special Operations Program. It means that all the programs which compound the EBP and the EB are linked to the Thematic Programs, the Management Programs and the Special Operation Programs of the Multiannual Plan. For the given reasons, we request the acceptance of Multiannual Plan as a valid budget document in the OBS 2019. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx> http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo/0_lei-13707_14ago2018_ldo2019_texto.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo/1_anexo-i_relacao-dos-quadros-orcamentarios-consolidados.pdf <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/texto-ploa-2019.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/loa-2019/lei-no-13808-de-15-de-janeiro-de-2019-loa-2019.pdf>

Researcher Response

The information provided by the government reviewer does not justify changing the answer: i) the consultation is still online, valid for completion "2 years ago", and only 2 people appear as participants; ii) there was no consultation with PLOA.

IBP Comment

Given that the main document during the budget formulation phase is the PLOA, and not the PLDO, and that no participation mechanisms were used during the formulation of the PLOA, answer D is deemed correct.

126. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 125, does the executive take concrete steps to include vulnerable and under-represented parts of the population in the formulation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle of "Inclusiveness", and examines the executive's effort to actively reach out to citizens who are from socially vulnerable groups and/or underrepresented in national processes. The emphasis here is on the executive's efforts to seek out the views of members of the public from socially vulnerable groups and/or who are underrepresented in the process.

To answer "a," the executive must actively seek out individuals from vulnerable and underrepresented communities and/or civil society organizations representing vulnerable and underrepresented individuals and communities. The researcher must provide evidence to show the government's efforts and actions. The researcher must speak with the relevant government official(s), and subsequently double check with an alternative source, such as representatives of vulnerable/underrepresented groups.

Answer "b" applies if the executive does not take concrete steps to incorporate vulnerable/underrepresented individuals, or organizations representing them, into participation mechanisms or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

127. During the budget formulation stage, which of the following key topics does the executive's engagement with citizens cover?

For the purpose of this question, key topics are considered to be:

1. Macroeconomic issues
2. Revenue forecasts, policies, and administration
3. Social spending policies
4. Deficit and debt levels
5. Public investment projects
6. Public services

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Timeliness". Please consider all of the mechanisms currently used by the executive to promote public participation during the formulation of the annual budget.

Please note that while the public engagement can/may cover other topics -- and for this reason the other questions assessing the executive's engagement with the public during budget formulation can be answered on the basis of engagement on topics other than the six listed above -- for the purpose of answering this question, "key topics" are considered to be only the ones listed above. If the executive's engagement with the public covers topics other than the six listed above, please specify these topics in the comments.

Note also that this question assesses only the coverage of public engagement (i.e., "what issues is the public invited to engage on?") and issues related to the depth of engagement or selectivity of engaged are not dealt with by this question.

Answer "d" applies if requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Comments: There was no engagement between the Executive's and citizens.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. The executive's engagement with citizens covers all six topics.

Comments: The PBS (PLDO 2019) cover the topics: 1. Macroeconomic issues (PLDO) 2. Revenue forecasts (PLDO) 4. Deficit and debt levels (PLDO)

5. Public investment projects (PLDO) The PPA 2016-2019 covers the topics 3. Social spending policies (PPA) 5. Public investment projects (PLDO)

6. Public services (PPA) Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual> Although the 2019 annual budget proposal hasn't been opened to public participation, during the discussions to formulate de PBS (PLDO 2019), the Ministry of Economy opened the proposal to the public on the Internet, in order to receive contributions, through the "Participa BR" website. According to the "OBS 2019 Guidelines on Public Availability of Documents", we

may consider only participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency designated by the government to implement participation mechanisms ("the executive") is currently using to allow the public to participate in the formulation of the annual budget, "including annual pre-budget discussions". Source: <http://www.participa.br/monitoramento/pldo19/sugestao-de-propostas-com-base-na-minuta-pldo-2019/minuta-pldo-2019> <http://www.participa.br/monitoramento/pldo19> Despite the Multiannual Plan (PPA), Law 13,249 of January 13, 2016, is based on a Constitutional command (article 165), which describe it as one of the three budgetary laws (PPA, LDO and LOA), according to the registries the OBS 2017 refused the Multiannual Plan as a budgetary document for two reasons, which we'd like to comment: 1st) The Multiannual Plan (PPA) hasn't been updated annually: Actually, all the legislation which updated the PPA in the last years is available on the Multiannual Plan web page (<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>). The plan was updated in the following dates: December 2016, October 2017, January, June, September and December 2018, and also in January 2019. 2nd) The other budgetary laws haven't referenced the Multiannual Plan: About the Budget Guideline Law proposal (PLDO 2019) and the enacted guideline law (LDO 2018), they refer to the Multiannual Plan in: - Article 8º, item II combined with the Annex I, item XIV; - Article 18, item III; - Article 20; and - Article 113, § 5º. In these articles, the PLDO 2019 states that: - Art. 8º The 2019 Draft Budget Law, which will be forwarded by the Executive Power to the National Congress, and the respective Law will consist of: (...) II - consolidated budgetary tables listed in Annex I; Annexe I (...), item XIV - demonstration of the link between the budgetary actions contained in the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets and the objectives of the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, in compliance with § 3 of art. 8 of Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016, specifying the executing budget units; - Art. 18. The Project and the Budget Law 2019 and the special credits, observing the provisions of art. 45 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law and complying with the provisions of art. 2 of this Law, will only include new actions or subtitles if: (...) III - the action is compatible with the Multiannual Plan Law 2016-2019. - Art. 20. The 2019 Budget Bill may consider constant changes to the bill to amend the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, which is dealt with by Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016. - Art. 113., § 5º The inclusion in the 2019 Draft Budget Law and its Act, as well as in additional credits, of subtitles relating to engineering works and services with indications of serious irregularities shall, whenever possible, conform to the same budget classification as in the previous budget laws, adjusted to the law of the multiannual plan, as appropriate. Regarding the Annual Budget Law proposal (PLOA 2019) and the enacted law (LOA 2018), in accordance to the LDO, Annex I, item XIV, they include the Volume 2 - Consolidation of Government Programs, presenting all the programs organized by Thematic Programs, Management Programs and Special Operations Program. It means that all the programs which compound the EBP and the EB are linked to the Thematic Programs, the Management Programs and the Special Operation Programs of the Multiannual Plan. For the given reasons, we request the acceptance of Multiannual Plan as a valid budget document in the OBS 2019. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx> http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-2019/ldo/0_lei-13707_14ago2018_ldo2019_texto.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-2019/ldo/1_anexo-i_relacao-dos-quadros-orcamentarios-consolidados.pdf <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-2019/ploa/texto-ploa-2019.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-2019/loa-2019/lei-no-13808-de-15-de-janeiro-de-2019-loa-2019.pdf>

Researcher Response

The information provided by the government reviewer does not justify changing the answer.

IBP Comment

There was no participation during the formulation of the PLOA 2019, and the process for formulating the PPA 2016-2019 is too old to be considered.

128. Does the executive use participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Inclusiveness" and "Timeliness" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the executive are truly interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the executive.

The drafting of this question and its answers are partially drawn from the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, in particular with regards to the concepts of "involvement" (option "a" in the responses) and "consultation" (option "b"). See:

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.iap2.org/resource/resmgr/foundations_course/IAP2_P2_Spectrum_FINAL.pdf

Please consider only participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency designated by the government to implement participation mechanisms ("the executive") is currently using to allow the public to participate in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget. If the executive has designated a central coordinating agency to implement participation mechanisms throughout the national budget process, researchers may consider these mechanisms. Participation mechanisms used only by line ministries should not be used to answer this question. If there is more than one mechanism used by the executive, please select the deepest or most interactive mechanism that reflects the government's efforts to incorporate citizens' input into the implementation of the annual budget. The participation mechanisms can involve a range of different issues, such as revenue administration, public service delivery, public investment project implementation, including procurement, and the administration of social transfer schemes.

To answer "a," the executive must use open participation mechanisms that involve the public in the implementation of the annual budget. This means that a public process is in place whereby CSOs and/or individual members of the public and government officials interact, and have the opportunity to express their opinions to each other in what can be considered a public dialogue between them (i.e., in-person and online discussion forums). Additionally, the mechanism should be open to any CSO and/or individual members of the public who wish to participate. By selecting this answer, the researcher must present evidence to support the presence of a public dialogue among citizens and government official. Examples include public meetings, online, deliberative exchanges, procurement complaint mechanisms, and social monitoring and dialogue.

Answer "b" applies if an open consultation mechanism is in place whereby members of the public (i.e., individuals and/or CSOs as well as academics, independent experts, policy think tanks, and business organizations) can provide their input on the implementation of the annual budget. This answer applies if the government is using a mechanism that is structured and well established, and not ad-hoc. The researcher must present evidence to support the presence of consultative processes through which the executive seeks out inputs from citizens. Examples include public hearings, surveys, focus groups, report cards, and online platforms that government officials actively manage to solicit inputs.

Answer "c" applies if the executive has established a mechanism or mechanisms to allow citizens to provide input on budget implementation, but:

1) The mechanisms are not structured, happen only on ad-hoc basis, or not regularly.

and/or

2) The executive consults with and/or interacts with, citizens, but there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, and the executive determines fully or partially such selection process by inviting specific groups (for example by making an open call but just to experts from a particular sector, or naming specific organizations). While it is not possible for all citizens and/or CSOs to participate in this or other phases of the budget process, options "a" and "b" apply if the government does not exercise any discretion in determining who is allowed to participate. While there is likely going to be self-selection, it is important that the selection is not made by the executive.

In cases where there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, to select answer choice "c", the researcher must have evidence that the government is holding participation mechanisms that have some sort of public record (held in public, minutes of meetings released to public) so that all CSOs and members of the public can have knowledge of the meeting, who participated, and what was discussed.

Examples include hotlines, Facebook announcements, one-off meetings with NGOs in which there is a public record.

The researcher must present evidence to support selection of a "c" response.

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/monitoramento-participativo/revista-relatorio-forum-interconselhos-copia2-6.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/monitoramento-participativo/forum-interconselhos>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/monitoramento-participativo/agendas-transversais>

Comment:

The government agreed to monitor the cross-cutting agendas by the Interconselhos Forum, however, as the latest information on the official webistes is for 2015 or 2017.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

129. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 128, does the executive take concrete steps to receive input from vulnerable and underrepresented parts of the population on the implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle of "Inclusiveness", and examines the executive's effort to actively reach out to citizens who are from socially vulnerable groups and/or underrepresented in national processes. The emphasis here is on national government's efforts to obtain input from members of the public who are from socially vulnerable groups and/or underrepresented in national processes during the implementation of the annual budget.

To answer "a," the executive must actively seek out individuals from vulnerable and underrepresented community and/or civil society organizations representing vulnerable and underrepresented individuals and communities. The researcher must provide evidence to show the government's efforts and actions. The researcher must speak with the relevant government official(s), and subsequently double check with an alternative source, such as representatives from vulnerable/underrepresented groups.

Answer "b" applies if the national executive does not take concrete steps to incorporate vulnerable/underrepresented individuals, or organizations representing them, into participation mechanisms or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

130. During the implementation of the annual budget, which of the following topics does the executive's engagement with citizens cover?

For the purpose of this question, key topics are considered to be:

1. Changes in macroeconomic circumstances
2. Delivery of public services
3. Collection of revenue
4. Implementation of social spending
5. Changes in deficit and debt levels
6. Implementation of public investment projects

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Timeliness". Please consider all of the mechanisms currently used by the executive to promote public participation during the implementation of the annual budget.

Please note that while the public engagement can/may cover other topics -- and for this reason the other questions assessing the executive's engagement with the public during budget implementation can be answered on the basis of engagement on topics other than the six listed above -- for the purpose of answering this question, "key topics" are considered to be ONLY the ones listed above. If the executive's engagement with the public covers topics other than the six listed above, please specify these topics in the comments.

Note also that this question assesses only the coverage of public engagement (i.e., "what issues is the public invited to engage on?") and issues related to the depth of engagement or selectivity of engaged are not dealt with by this question.

Answer "d" applies if requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

131. When the executive engages with the public, does it provide comprehensive prior information on the process of the engagement, so that the public can participate in an informed manner?

Comprehensive information must include at least three of the following elements:

1. Purpose
2. Scope
3. Constraints
4. Intended outcomes
5. Process and timeline

GUIDELINES:

This question relates to the GIFT principle of "Openness," and addresses whether the executive provides relevant information on the process of the engagement before public participation takes place, in order to help citizens engage effectively. The question addresses whether the "rules of the public engagement" are clearly spelled out, in advance and in detail, so that those members of the public who want to engage know how to do so, in terms of when they can do so, what they are expected to provide input on, by when, to whom, etc. This question does not cover the substance of the engagement, which is covered by questions 127 and 130.

Non-comprehensive information means that the government provides information that includes at least one but less than three of the elements listed above.

Purpose refers to a brief explanation of why the public engagement is being undertaken, including the executive's objectives for its engagement with the public.

Scope refers to what is within the subject matter of the engagement as well as what is outside the subject matter of the engagement. For example, the scope may include how a current policy is administered but exclude the specifics of the policies themselves.

Constraints refers to whether there are any explicit limitations on the engagement. An example of a constraint could be that any policy changes must not cost (or forgo revenue) more than a specific amount or have no net fiscal cost.

Intended outcomes refers to what the executive hopes to achieve as a result of the engagement. Examples of intended outcomes could be revising a policy to better reflect citizen or service-user views or to improve the way in which a particular program is administered.

Process refers to the methods by which the public engagement will take place and the discrete steps in the process. For example, the process may simply be a one-off Internet-based consultation, with a summary published of public inputs and the official response. The process may involve simultaneous or overlapping steps, and may be conducted in one round or in two or more rounds of engagement.

Timeline refers to the specific dates on which the discrete steps in the process will take place, or during which they will be completed, and clear start and end dates for the overall engagement.

Answer "d" applies if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation or formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

c. Information is provided in a timely manner in both or one of the two phases, but it is not comprehensive.

Comments: During the discussions to formulate de PBS (PLDO 2019), the Ministry of Economy opened the proposal to the public on the Internet in order to receive contributions, through the "Participa BR" website. The web page indicated below provides a view of Purpose, Scope, Constraints, Intended outcomes, Process and Deadline. Source: <http://www.participa.br/monitoramento/pldo19>

Researcher Response

The information provided by the government reviewer does not justify changing the answer.

IBP Comment

The researcher's response is correct. Answer D is maintained.

132. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 125, does the executive provide the public with feedback on how citizens' inputs have been used in the formulation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the executive provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received, which ones are used in the formulation of the annual budget, and how/why.

By "written record", we mean a document that is produced and released by the lead budget agency (Ministry of Finance, Treasury) that has set up and holds the participation activity.

Answer "a" applies when the executive provides a written document with:

- The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public and

- A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how)

Answer "b" applies when the executive provides a written document that includes:

- The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public and
- A not-so-detailed report, such as a document with a few paragraphs, on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were used or not used.

Answer "c" applies when the executive provides a written document that includes:

- The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public or
- A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the executive provides a written record which includes both the list of inputs received and a summary of the how the inputs were used in the formulation of the annual budget.

Comments: Regarding to the PBS (PLDO 2019), there's no information about feedback reports. On the other hand, the Presidential Message to the PPA 2016-2019 proposal discusses social participation in its elaboration, on pages 11 to 13. According to the Presidential Message, the plan was prepared with popular collaborating through the Inter-Council Forum, which periodically brings together representatives of various national councils and representative bodies of society. More than 1,000 proposals were received and systematized following the perspective of the organization of PPA by Thematic Programs. The systematization report of the proposals was made available at the feedback session of the Inter-Council Forum, held on July 2015. Participants received responses to each proposal submitted and how they were (or were not) incorporated into the PPA 2016-2019. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual/monitoramento-participativo/forum-interconselhos> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/arquivo/spi-1/ppa-2016-2019/ppa-2016-2019-ascom-3.pdf> Despite the Multiannual Plan (PPA), Law 13,249 of January 13, 2016, is based on a Constitutional command (article 165), which describe it as one of the three budgetary laws (PPA, LDO and LOA), according to the registries the OBS 2017 refused the Multiannual Plan as a budgetary document for two reasons, which we'd like to comment: 1st) The Multiannual Plan (PPA) hasn't been updated annually: Actually, all the legislation which updated the PPA in the last years is available on the Multiannual Plan web page (<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual>). The plan was updated in the following dates: December 2016, October 2017, January, June, September and December 2018, and also in January 2019. 2nd) The other budgetary laws haven't referenced the Multiannual Plan: About the Budget Guideline Law proposal (PLDO 2019) and the enacted guideline law (LDO 2018), they refer to the Multiannual Plan in: - Article 8º, item II combined with the Annex I, item XIV; - Article 18, item III; - Article 20; and - Article 113, § 5º. In these articles, the PLDO 2019 states that: - Art. 8º The 2019 Draft Budget Law, which will be forwarded by the Executive Power to the National Congress, and the respective Law will consist of: (...) II - consolidated budgetary tables listed in Annex I; Annexe I (...), item XIV - demonstration of the link between the budgetary actions contained in the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets and the objectives of the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, in compliance with § 3 of art. 8 of Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016, specifying the executing budget units; - Art. 18. The Project and the Budget Law 2019 and the special credits, observing the provisions of art. 45 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law and complying with the provisions of art. 2 of this Law, will only include new actions or subtitles if: (...) III - the action is compatible with the Multiannual Plan Law 2016-2019. - Art. 20. The 2019 Budget Bill may consider constant changes to the bill to amend the Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, which is dealt with by Law No. 13,249 of January 13, 2016. - Art. 113., § 5º The inclusion in the 2019 Draft Budget Law and its Act, as well as in additional credits, of subtitles relating to engineering works and services with indications of serious irregularities shall, whenever possible, conform to the same budget classification as in the previous budget laws, adjusted to the law of the multiannual plan, as appropriate. Regarding the Annual Budget Law proposal (PLOA 2019) and the enacted law (LOA 2018), in accordance to the LDO, Annex I, item XIV, they include the Volume 2 - Consolidation of Government Programs, presenting all the programs organized by Thematic Programs, Management Programs and Special Operations Program. It means that all the programs which compound the EBP and the EB are linked to the Thematic Programs, the Management Programs and the Special Operation Programs of the Multiannual Plan. For the given reasons, we request the acceptance of Multiannual Plan as a valid budget document in the OBS 2019. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/planeja/plano-plurianual> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/pldo/pldo-2019.docx> http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo/0_lei-13707_14ago2018_ldo2019_texto.pdf http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ldo/1_anexo-i_relacao-dos-quadros-orcamentarios-consolidados.pdf <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/texto-ploa-2019.pdf> <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/loa-2019/lei-no-13808-de-15-de-janeiro-de-2019-loa-2019.pdf>

Researcher Response

The information provided by the government reviewer does not justify changing the answer.

IBP Comment

Neither the PLDO nor the PPA are relevant for this question. Answer D is confirmed.

133. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 128, does the executive provide the public with information on how citizens' inputs have been used to assist in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the executive provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received during the implementation of the annual budget, which ones are taken into account to improve budget monitoring, and how/why.

By "written record", we mean a document that is produced and released by the lead budget agency (Ministry of Finance, Treasury) that has set up and holds the participation activity.

Answer "a" applies when the executive provides a written document with:

- The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public and*
- A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how)*

Answer "b" applies when the executive provides a written document that includes:

- The inputs received (e.g., a written transcript) from the public and*
- A not-so-detailed report, such as a document with a few paragraphs, on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were or were not taken into account by the executive during budget monitoring.*

Answer "c" applies when the executive provides a written document that includes:

- The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public or*
- A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

134. Are participation mechanisms incorporated into the timetable for formulating the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Sustainability," "Timeliness" and "Complementarity" and addresses whether the executive is able to link participation mechanisms to the administrative processes that are used to create the annual budget.

Please note that "timetable" refers to a document setting deadlines for submissions from other government entities, such as line ministries or subnational government, to the Ministry of Finance or whatever central government agency is in charge of coordinating the budget's formulation. This document is sometimes referred to as the budget calendar and is the same document referenced in Question 53.

Answer "a" applies if the national executive establishes a clear set of guidelines that enable citizens and civil servants to understand when participation mechanisms should be used to enable citizen inputs to be incorporated into the annual budget. For answer choice "a", the timetable must be available to the public prior to the budget preparation process beginning.

Answer "b" applies if the executive does not establish a clear set of guidelines that enable citizens and civil servants to understand when participation mechanisms should be used to enable citizen inputs to be incorporated into the annual budget or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation or implementation stage.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/legislacao/outros/portaria-sof-no-1-423-de-5-de-fevereiro-de-2018.pdf>

135. Do one or more line ministries use participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during the formulation or implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES

While questions 125 – 135 focus only on participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency currently use to allow the public to participate in the national budget process, this question asks about participation mechanisms used by line ministries to allow the public to participate in national budget processes. Thus, participation mechanisms used by the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency should not be used to answer this question. If there is more than one mechanism used by a line ministry or if multiple line ministries use participation mechanisms, please select the deepest or most interactive mechanism that reflects the government's efforts to incorporate citizens' input into the formulation and/or implementation of the annual budget.

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Inclusiveness" and "Timeliness" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the executive are truly interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the executive.

The drafting of this question and its answers are partially drawn from the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, in particular with regards to the concepts of "involvement" (option "a" in the responses) and "consultation" (option "b"). See:

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.iap2.org/resource/resmgr/foundations_course/IAP2_P2_Spectrum_FINAL.pdf

To answer "a," a line ministry must use open participation mechanisms that involve the public in the formulation or implementation of the annual budget. This means that a public process is in place whereby CSOs and/or individual members of the public and government officials interact, and have the opportunity to express their opinions to each other in what can be considered a public dialogue between them (i.e., in-person and online discussion forums). Additionally, the mechanism should be open to any CSO and/or individual members of the public who wish to participate. By selecting this answer, the researcher must present evidence to support the presence of a public dialogue among citizens and government official. Examples include public meetings and online deliberative exchanges.

Answer "b" applies if an open consultation mechanism is in place whereby members of the public (i.e., individuals and/or CSOs as well as academics, independent experts, policy think tanks, and business organizations) can provide their input in the formulation or implementation of the annual budget. This answer applies if the government is using a mechanism that is structured and well established, and not ad-hoc. The researcher must present evidence to support the presence of consultative processes through which a line ministry seeks out inputs from citizens. Examples include surveys, focus groups, report cards, published policy consultation exercises, and online platforms that government officials actively manage to solicit inputs.

Answer "c" applies if a line ministry has established a mechanism or mechanisms to allow citizens to participate in the budget formulation phase, but:

1) The mechanisms are not structured and happen only on ad-hoc basis, or not regularly.

and/or

2) A line ministry consults with and/or interacts with, citizens, but there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, and the line ministry determines fully or partially such selection process by inviting specific groups (for example by making an open call but just to experts from a particular sector, or naming specific organizations). While it is not possible for all citizens and/or CSOs to participate in this or other phases of the budget process, options "a" and "b" apply if the government does not exercise any discretion in determining who is allowed to participate. While there is likely going to be self-selection, it is important that the selection is not made by the executive.

In cases where there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, to select answer choice "c", there should be some sort of public record (held in public, minutes of meetings released to public) so that the all CSOs and individual members of the public can have knowledge of the meeting, who participated, and what was discussed.

The researcher must present evidence to support selection of a "c" response.

Examples of mechanisms that might qualify as a "c" response include hotlines, Facebook announcements, and one-off meetings with NGOs in which there is a public record.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

http://conselho.saude.gov.br/resolucoes/2017/Reso551_anexo.pdf

<http://conselho.saude.gov.br/comissao/>

<http://portal.mec.gov.br/conselho-nacional-de-educacao/audiencias-e-consultas-publicas>

Comment:

The links of the Budget and Finance Committee of the National Council of Health, which is the council that traditionally carries out actions of participation in the elaboration of the health budget, are without information available. The National Council of Education, which is a well-structured board, does not has budget issue as a guideline, differing from the National Council of Health – nor did it carry out participation actions related to budget in the last period.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

136. Does the legislature or the relevant legislative committee(s) hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the formulation of the annual budget (pre-budget and/or approval stages)?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle on "Sustainability," "Transparency," and "Complementarity" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the legislative are interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the legislature, rather than being limited to allowing the public to attend or hear public budget deliberations.

Please consider participation mechanisms that the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) has put in place and is using to allow the public to participate in their deliberations on the annual budget. This includes deliberations during the pre-budget phase (i.e., when the executive is still in the process of formulating the draft budget) and the budget discussions after the budget has been tabled to parliament and before it is approved. In the comment box, please specify during which stage of the budget cycle the legislature has put in place a public participation mechanism.

Mechanisms through which members of the public reach out to individual Members of Parliament as opposed to the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) or unofficial hearings organized by a subset of committee members should not be considered in answering this question.

If there is more than one mechanism, please select a mechanism that best shows/reflects the legislature's efforts to incorporate citizens into the formulation of the annual budget. The participation mechanisms can involve a range of different issues, such as revenues, policy selection, and macro-fiscal planning (please note that the issue of coverage is covered in a subsequent question).

To answer "a," the legislature must hold public hearings where citizens are allowed to testify. This answer applies only if the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can testify (for example, participation takes place on a first-come-first-served basis).

Answer "b" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *Testimony is not allowed from members of the public or CSOs; but*
- *There are other means used by the legislature to receive and collect views from citizens and CSOs on the budget, and the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can provide input. The researcher must provide evidence to support the presence of those alternative processes through which the legislature seeks inputs from citizens. For example, there should be a public record indicating that views from citizens and the public were sought.*

Answer "c" should be selected if the following applies:

- The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;
- Testimony is not allowed from members of the public or CSOs;
- No other means are used by the legislature to receive and collect views/input from citizens and CSOs on the budget, but
- The legislature invites a few individuals/groups to provide input (through public hearings or elsewhere)

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the annual budget

Answer:

c. Yes, public hearings are held. No testimony from the public is provided during the public hearings, and there are no other mechanisms through which public contributions are received, but the legislature invites specific individuals or groups to testify or provide input (participation is not, in practice, open to everyone).

Source:

<https://www2.camara.leg.br/orcamento-da-uniao/leis-orcamentarias/loa/2019/tramitacao/proposta-do-poder-executivo>
<https://www2.camara.leg.br/camaranoticias/noticias/ADMINISTRACAO-PUBLICA/565208-COMISSAO-DEBATE-ORCAMENTO-DE-2019-COM-MINISTRO-DO-PLANEJAMENTO.html>

Comment:

The budget cycle does not provide for mandatory public hearings on the budget proposal. The legislature can (and usually does) call hearings and can invite civil society. In this last budget cycle this did not happen, however. Public hearings were held, but only inviting public officials. For example, the Joint Budget Commission received the Minister of Planning to testify on the Annual Budgetary Law of 2019 (see attached link), without CSO participation, although in principle anyone could attend .

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: A public hearing to discuss Social Assistance budget cuts in the Annual Budget Bill (PLOA 2019) and the impact on the functioning of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), was held on November 13, 2018, in the Joint Commission of Plans, Budget and Inspection (CMO), testified by invited public officials. Source: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/webcamara/videoArquivo?codSessao=75819#videoTitulo>

137. During the legislative deliberations on the annual budget (pre-budget or approval stages), which of the following key topics does the legislature's (or relevant legislative budget committee) engagement with citizens cover?

For the purpose of this question, key topics are considered to be:

1. Macroeconomic issues
2. Revenue forecasts, policies, and administration
3. Social spending policies
4. Deficit and debt levels
5. Public investment projects
6. Public services

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Timeliness". Please consider the range of mechanisms currently used by the legislature to promote public participation during legislative deliberations on the annual budget.

Please note that while the public engagement can/may cover other topics, for the purpose of answering this question, "key topics" are considered to be only the ones listed above. If the legislature's engagement with the public covers topics other than the six listed above, please specify these topics in the comments.

Note also that this question assesses only the coverage of public engagement (i.e., "what issues is the public invited to engage on?") and issues related to the depth of engagement or selectivity of engaged are not dealt with by this question.

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the annual budget.

Answer:

c. The legislature seeks input on at least one (but less than three) of the above-mentioned topics.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

c. The legislature seeks input on at least one (but less than three) of the above-mentioned topics.

Comments: Key topics: 3. Social spending policies: Public Hearing to discuss Social Assistance budget cuts in the Annual Budget Bill (PLOA 2019) and the impact on the functioning of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), held Tuesday, 11/13/2018, in the Joint Commission of Plans, Budget and Inspection (CMO), testified by invited public officials. Source: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/webcamara/videoArquivo?codSessao=75819#videoTitulo>

5. Public investment projects: Public Hearings to evaluate information on engineering works and services with serious irregularities pieces of evidence, as set out in EBP (PLOA 2019), Annex VI - Subtitles Concerning Engineering Works and Services with Serious Irregularities Pieces of evidence, testified by invited public officials. Source:

https://www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/comissoes/comissoes-mistas/cmo/subcomissoes/copy_of_Apresentacoes_das_Reunioes_de_Audiencia_Publica

Researcher Response

The justifications and sources sent by the government reviewer justify the change to letter C.

IBP Comment

The government reviewer's suggestion is accepted.

138. Does the legislature provide feedback to the public on how citizens' inputs have been used during legislative deliberations on the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the legislature provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received and how inputs were used during legislative deliberations (please note that these deliberations can refer to the pre-budget and approval phases). By "written record" in this question, we mean a document that is produced and released by the legislature.

Answer "a" applies when the legislature provides a written document with:

- *The inputs received from the public (e.g., a written transcript) and*
- *A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how).*

Answer "b" applies when the legislature provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received from the public (e.g., a written transcript) and*
- *A not-so-detailed report on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were used or not used in legislative deliberations on the annual budget (please note that these deliberations refer to the pre-budget and approval phases).*

Answer "c" applies when the legislature provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received from the public (e.g., a written transcript) or*
- *A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the annual budget.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

139. Does the legislature hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the Audit Report?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle on "Sustainability," "Transparency," and "Complementarity" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the legislative are interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the legislature, rather than being limited to allowing the public to attend or hear public budget deliberations.

A key constitutional role of the legislature in almost all countries is to oversee the government's management of public resources. While the Supreme Audit Institution is responsible for checking the government's accounts and publishing the outcome of their audits, for accountability purposes it is essential that the legislature reviews and scrutinizes those reports, and checks on whether the executive is taking the appropriate corrective actions based on the Supreme Audit Institution's recommendations.

Holding public hearings to review audit findings allows the public to learn more about how the government has managed its resources for the budget years that have ended, and demand accountability in case of mismanagement and irregularities. Reviewing and discussing those reports in public is therefore a key responsibility of a legislature.

Please note that by "Audit Report" we refer to the same audit report assessed in the transparency section of this Survey, i.e., one of the eight key budget documents that all governments (in this case, the Supreme Audit Institution) must produce, according to best practice.

Please consider participation mechanisms that the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) have put in place and using to allow the public to participate in their deliberations on the Audit Report.

Mechanisms through which members of the public reach out to individual members of parliament as opposed to the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) or unofficial hearings organized by a subset of committee members should not be considered in answering this question.

To answer "a," the national legislature must hold public hearings where citizens are allowed to testify. This answer applies only if the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can testify (for example, participation takes place on a first-come-first-served basis).

Answer "b" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *No testimony is allowed from the public; BUT*
- *There are other means used by the legislature to receive and collect views from citizens and CSOs on the budget, and the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can provide input. The researcher must provide evidence to support the presence of those alternative processes through which the legislature seeks inputs from citizens. For example, there should be a public record indicating that views from citizens and the public were sought.*

Answer "c" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *No testimony is allowed from the public;*
- *No other means are used by the legislature to receive and collect views/input from citizens and CSOs on the budget, BUT*
- *The legislature invites a few individuals/groups to provide input (through public hearings or elsewhere)*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the Audit Report.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/contas/contas-do-governo-da-republica/>

Comment:

There is no procedure for participation in this regard, the public can access the meeting but not testify or contribute. Related to the last report (2017), the links that could provide the information about the presentation at Parliament did not present the information about a specific hearing, only about the document itself to be presented to Parliament: <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/imprensa/noticias/tcu-aprova-com-ressalvas-as-contas-do-presidente-da-republica-relativas-a-2017.htm>
<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/biblioteca-digital/relatorio-de-politicas-e-programas-de-governo-2017.htm>

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

140. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) maintain formal mechanisms through which the public can suggest issues/topics to include in the SAI's audit program (for example, by bringing ideas on agencies, programs, or projects that could be audited)?

GUIDELINES:

This question assesses whether the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has established mechanisms through which the public can provide suggestions on issues/topics to be included in its audit program. When deciding its audit agenda, the SAI may undertake audits for a sample of agencies, projects, and programs in the country; and such a selection could be based on complaints and suggestions made by members of the public. To receive such suggestions, the SAI may create formal mechanisms, like setting up a website, hotline, or office (or assigning staff to liaise with the public).

Answer:

a. Yes, the SAI maintains formal mechanisms through which the public can suggest issues/topics to include in its audit program.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/ouvidoria/>

Comment:

The Audit Ombudsman (Ouvidoria), easily reachable through its web portal and contact details, "has the responsibility to receive suggestions for improvement, criticisms, complaints or information about the services provided by TCU, and also about the actions of public officials who administer federal funds. Furthermore, the Ombudsman shall also receive and catalog information regarding evidence of irregularities in the use of these resources." (from the website)

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

141. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) provide the public with feedback on how citizens' inputs have been used to determine its audit program?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the Supreme Audit Institution provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received, which ones are used to determine the Supreme Audit Institution's audit program. By "written record" in this question, we mean a document that is produced and released by the Supreme Audit Institution.

Answer "a" applies when the Supreme Audit Institution provides a written document with:

- *The inputs received from the public and*
- *A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how).*

Answer "b" applies when the SAI provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received from the public and*
- *A not-so-detailed report on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were used or not used to determine the SAI's annual audit program.*

Answer "c" applies when the SAI provides a written document that includes:

- *The received from the public or*
- *A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if maintain formal mechanisms through which the public can suggests

issues/topics to include in the SAI's audit program.

Answer:

c. Yes, the SAI provides a written record which includes either the list of the inputs received or a report or summary on how they were used.

Source:

<https://portal.tcu.gov.br/ouvidoria/relatorios/>

Comment:

The Court of Auditors of the Union publishes an annual report with limited details and with no feedback.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the SAI provides a written record which includes both the list of the inputs received and a detailed report of how the inputs were used to determine its audit program.

Comments: Although the annual report has a statistical purpose, whenever the citizen reports irregularity in TCU's Ombudsman, they will be given a registration number of the manifestation to follow up the actions/proceedings, as well as the deliberations of the TCU. There is no password to follow the manifestation and all of them receive identical treatment. In TCU's Ombudsman, it is possible to record irregularity reports and other manifestations, such as doubts, suggestions, compliments, criticisms, requests and complaints. The manifestations will be analyzed and sent to the competent units of the court for investigation and eventual measures. Source: See item 2 on <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/ouvidoria/servicos-aocidadao/> <https://contas.tcu.gov.br/ords/f?p=1864:3>

Researcher Response

The information presented configures an individual request with a government response to the one who demand. The idea is not for every citizen to have access to information about specific requests, but for the TCU to give everyone access to how the suggestions were used, etc. In this sense, the answer remains.

IBP Comment

The researcher's response is correct. Answer C is confirmed.

142. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) maintain formal mechanisms through which the public can contribute to audit investigations (as respondents, witnesses, etc.)?

GUIDELINES:

This question mirrors question 140, but instead of covering public assistance in formulating the SAI's audit program, it focuses on whether the Supreme Audit Institution has established mechanisms through which the public can participate in audit investigations. In addition to seeking public input to determine its audit agenda, the SAI may wish to provide formal opportunities for the public and civil society organizations to participate in the actual audit investigations, as witnesses or respondents.

Answer:

a. Yes, SAI maintains formal mechanisms through which the public can contribute to audit investigations.

Source:

https://contas.tcu.gov.br/ords/f?p=SISOUV_GERENCIAMENTO_DEMANDAS:170

Comment:

"Register of demands". It is not possible to know if it is widely used by the public. You can register complaints by identifying yourself or not.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

S0. Are you participating in the Sector Budget Transparency Module pilot?

Please select "Yes" to this question if you have confirmed your participation in the Sector Budget Transparency Module pilot, and S1-S20 related to sector budget transparency will become available for you to complete.

For all others, please select "No," and you will be directed to the last page of the Open Budget Survey questionnaire.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

S1. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present revenue earmarked for the sector and/or the sector's expenditure associated with this earmarked revenue?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents all individual sources of revenue earmarked for the sector and the specific sector's expenditure associated with each source of earmarked revenue.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/loa-2019/anexo-i.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/loa-2019/anexo-ii.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/loa-2019/volume-v.pdf>

Comment:

References to and details of financing of the Fund for Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and Valorization of Education Professionals (FUNDEB) are on pages 42, 49 and 52.

Education Salary- p. 42.

Volume I - Federal Government contribution to FUNDEB, p. 289

Contribution of Education Salary- Volume I, p. 295

FUNDEB- Volume II, pages 66 and 192

Federal Government contribution to FUNDEB, Volume V, p. 194

The financing of education is based on Constitutional provisions, and based on 18% of the Federal Government's tax collection (not including contributions and fees) and 25% of tax collection by States and Municipalities.

The Federal Government is responsible for financing Higher Education and for complementing financing for deficit states and municipalities

State Governments are responsible for secondary education, including professional education

Municipal Governments are responsible for primary and pre-primary education.

Financing of education at state and municipal level goes through FUNDEB.

FUNDEB is therefore formed by 27 funds, for each one of the 26 states plus the Federal District (Brasilia).

In addition there are separate resources for the payment of education salaries, and for payment of school meals, transportation, etc.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

S2. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present revenue earmarked for the sector and/or the sector's expenditure associated with this earmarked revenue?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents all individual sources of revenue earmarked for the sector and the specific sector's expenditure associated with each source of earmarked revenue.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

Maintenance and Development of Teaching, pages 181 and 182

Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and Valuation of Education Professionals - Fundeb - complementation of the Union and coimposition of recipes - page 222

Quantitative Goal Analysis, page 222

Higher Education, collection of credits from private institutions, pages 104,106,111.

Granting scholarships, finalizing the sciences without frontiers program, page 221

Student Financing Fund for Higher Education - FIES - collection of credits, amortization, pages 54,56,107,177,356,385

PROUNI- tax expense, page 92

As explained in the comments of the previous question, the revenues that make up the financing of education come from a set of taxes, namely: The first, responsible for about 20% of the total funds, is education salary, a contribution to 2.5% of the annual payroll. The other 80% comes from taxes, which are converted into municipal, state or federal budget.

In each state, the Basic Education Development Fund (Fundeb) is composed of percentages of the following revenues: State Participation Fund (FPE), Municipal Participation Fund (FPM), Merchandise Circulation Tax and Services (ICMS) (IPIexp), Exemption of Exports (LC n° 87/96), Tax on Mortises and Donations (ITCMD), Tax on Ownership of Motor Vehicles (IPVA), share of 50% of the Rural Territorial Tax (ITR) due to the municipalities. Also included in the fund are the proceeds of the outstanding debt and interest and penalties levied on the above sources.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

S3. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present donor assistance for the sector and/or the sector's expenditure associated with this donor assistance?

Answer:

e. Not applicable/other, or not participating.

Source:

Comment:

As a higher middle-income country, Brazil receives very limited donor assistance. In the Executive's Budget Proposal, there was no indication that foreign assistance contributed to the education budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents all individual sources of donor assistance for the sector and the specific sector's expenditure associated with each source of donor assistance.

Comments: All resources from donor assistance for the sector, as well as the expenditure associated, are specified in EBP (PLOA 2019). The Volume IV, part I, page 295, demonstrates the program and action which receives resources from the source 195 - Donations from International Entities: Program 2015 - Strengthening the Unified Health System (SUS), Action 8315 - Research and Technological Development in Health. The Volume V pages 364 and 374, demonstrates the program and actions which receives resources from the source 296 - Donations from Nationals Individuals and Public and Private Institutions: Program 2080 - Quality Education for Everyone, Actions 20RX - Restructuring and Modernization of Federal University

Hospitals and 20RK - Operation of Federal Higher Education Institutions. The Volume I, page 183, Table 8b, presents the application in education maintenance and development, per budget body, source and category, including source 269 - Donations from Nationals Individuals and Public and Private Institutions. Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/@download/file/Volume%201.pdf>

Researcher Response

I do not agree with the government's comment, as we receive virtually no external resources for education.

IBP Comment

For countries that receive very limited donor assistance, as in the case of Brazil, answer E is correct.

S4. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present expenditure by a functional classification (first-level functional) that is consistent with the first-level functional classification presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents expenditure by a functional classification that is consistent with the classification presented in both the Executive's Budget Proposal and the Enacted Budget.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The Year-End Report prepared by the CGU provides information on budget execution by functional classification that is consistent with that provided in the EBP/EB. See table on page 421.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

S5. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present the sector's expenditure by a subfunctional classification (second-level functional)?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present(s) the sector's expenditure by a subfunctional classification. (Please note in the comments in which document(s) the second-level functional classification is presented.)

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>
<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf>
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_i_incisos_i_a_iii.pdf
http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_v_inciso_xxiv.pdf

Comment:

The PLOA and LOA both provide information by subfunction. PLOA Volume I, pages 197,198,223 and volume V. LOA Volume I pages 219,220, tables 6A and 6B, page 223 and volume V.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

S6. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present the sector's expenditure by a subfunctional classification (second-level functional) that is consistent with the subfunctional classification presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget?

Answer:

c. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents the sector's expenditure by a subfunctional classification, but it is not consistent with the classification presented in either the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The report provides expenditure information by sub-function, as found in the LOA, in the table on page 182. And another table summarized by function with the expenses settled on page 421.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents the sector's expenditure by a subfunctional classification that is consistent with the classification presented in both the Executive's Budget Proposal and the Enacted Budget.

Comments: See expenditure classified by Function and Subfunction classification: - YER (PCPR 2017): in PCPR 2017 document, tables Investment by Function and Subfunction, including the health sector, on page 73; Personnel Disbursements and Other Expenses by Function, including health and education sectors, on page 241; and Settled Expenditure by Function, including health and education sectors, on page 421. Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf> - EBP (PLOA 2019): Volume I, Tables 6A-6B - Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets' Expenditure by Function

and Subfunction (page 197). Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf> - EB

(LOA 2018): Volume I, Tables 6A-6B - Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets' Expenditure by Function and Subfunction (page 256). Source:

http://editor.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_i-1.pdf - EBP (PLOA 2017): Volume I, Tables

6A-6B - Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets' Expenditure by Function and Subfunction (page 161). Source:

<http://editor.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2017/ploa/volume-i.pdf> - EB (LOA 2017): Volume I, Tables 6A-6B -

Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets' Expenditure by Function and Subfunction (page 251). Source:

<http://editor.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2017/loa/volume-i.pdf>

Researcher Response

In the sources indicated by the government reviewer, the sub-functional classification is incomplete and only partly consistent with the sub functional classification provided in tables 6A and 6B in the EBP and EB. Answer C remains correct.

IBP Comment

Answer C is confirmed as correct. The subfunctional classification used in the YER, and its coverage, are different from those used in the EBP and EB.

S7. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present expenditure by an administrative classification that is consistent with the administrative classification presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents expenditure by an administrative classification that is consistent with the administrative classification presented in both the Executive's Budget Proposal and the Enacted Budget.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:
See page 58.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

S8. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present the sector's expenditure by program?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present(s) the sector's expenditure by program. (Please note in the comments in which document(s) programs are presented)

Source:

PLOA (EBP): <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf>

LOA (EB): http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_v.pdf

Comment:

Volume V of both the PLOA (EBP) and the LOA (EB) presents information about education spending by program, function and sub-function. For the Ministry of Education (26000), the two main substantive programs are 2080 (Quality Education for All) and 2109 (Management and Maintenance of the Ministry of Education), which jointly cover 75% of the total budget for the Ministry.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

S9. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present the sector's expenditure by program consistent with sector programs presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents the sector's expenditure by program that is consistent with sector programs presented in both the Executive's Budget Proposal and the Enacted Budget.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The Year-End Report only presents information on the implementation of a single program (2080- Quality education program) on pages 180 to 206. It includes a report on objectives and results, but no financial information. Information on other management-related programs included in the EBP/EB, such as the one for paying salaries or pensions in the education sector, are not included in the Year-End Report.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents the sector's expenditure by program that is consistent with sector programs presented in both the Executive's Budget Proposal and the Enacted Budget.

Comments: See expenditure classified by Program classification: The YER (PCPR 2017) presents the Investment Budget's expenditure by the program, at Table - Expenditure Statement by Program, including the health sector, on page 68. Regarding the Fiscal and Social Insurance Budget, it evaluates the budget implementation by thematic area, showing expenditure by the program, on page 414. Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf> - EBP (PLOA 2019): Volume I, Tables 6A-6B - Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets' Expenditure by Program (page 163). Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf> - EB (LOA 2018): Volume I, Tables 6A-6B - Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets' Expenditure by Program (page 270). Source: http://editor.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_i-1.pdf - EBP (PLOA 2017): Volume I, Tables 6A-6B - Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets' Expenditure by Program (page 169). Source: <http://editor.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2017/ploa/volume-i.pdf> - EB (LOA 2017): Volume I, Tables 6A-6B - Fiscal and Social Insurance Budgets' Expenditure by Program (page 265). Source: <http://editor.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2017/loa/volume-i.pdf>

Researcher Response

The government is right if we consider the PPA report.

IBP Comment

The documents indicated by the government reviewer are not sufficient to justify answer A, but considering that Annex 2 of the PPA annual evaluation report includes data on spending by program which is consistent with the program classification used in Volume II of both the EBP and EB, answer A is correct, and has been modified accordingly.

S10. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present the sector's expenditure by administrative or program classification, showing details below the second level of the classification's hierarchy?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present(s) the sector's expenditure by administrative or program classification, showing details below the second level of the classification's hierarchy. (Please note in the comments the document and the type of classification.)

Source:

PLOA (EBP): <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf>

LOA (EB): http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2018/loa-2018/volume_v.pdf

Comment:

In Volume 5 of both the EBP and the EB information combining administrative, programmatic and functional classification is provided. For example, parts of program 2080 (Quality Education for All) are presented according to which administrative unit is responsible for them, and are detailed through so-called Budgetary Actions (Ação Orçamentária).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

S11. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present the sector's expenditure by administrative or program classification, showing details below the second level of the classification's hierarchy?

Answer:

b. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present this level of detail.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The year-end report does not present activity-level information, as it focuses mostly on analyzing performance against targets set in the multi-year plan (PPA).

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents the sector's expenditure by administrative or program classification, showing details below the second level of the classification's hierarchy. (Please note in the comments the document and the type of classification.)

Comments: YER (PCPR 2017) presents the expenditure by administrative classification (Budget Body and Budget Unit), detailed by Nature of Expenditure Group (GND), part of the classification by economical category, at table "Committed Expenditure by Agency, by Nature of Expenditure Group" (GND), including Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, on page 51. GND is a classification of expenditures by aggregating elements with the same characteristics related to the expenses' object, as follows: 1 - Personnel and Social Charges; 2 - Interest and Debt Charges; 3 - Other Current Expenses; 4 - Investments; 5 - Financial Inversions; 6 - Debt Amortization; and 9 - Contingency Reserve. Source: <https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Researcher Response

I disagree with the government comment, the references cited by it, for example, page 51 of the report, bring very aggregated information and do not correspond to what the wording of the question is requesting

IBP Comment

The question asks whether the Year-End Report presents spending that is more disaggregated than what indicated by the government reviewer. Answer B is correct.

S12. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present an economic classification for the sector's expenditure (organized by functional, administrative, or program classification)?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents an economic classification for the sector's expenditure. (Please note in the comments which classification presents the sector expenditure by the economic classification – functional, administrative or program.)

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf>

Comment:

Quadro 5 in Volume I presents info by Ministry and economic classification (see page 103 for Ministry of Education)

The whole of volume V is dedicated to the budget of the Ministry of Education. For each implementing unit it details a breakdown by economic classification. For example, see page 13 under "Grupo de Despesa" for economic classification of the budget directly managed by the Ministry of Education.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

S13. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present a geographic distribution of the sector's expenditure (organized by functional classification, administrative classification, or program)? (For the purposes of this question, the sector's expenditure must include spending beyond just intergovernmental transfers.)

Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents a geographic distribution of the sector's expenditure. (Please note in the comments which classification presents the sector expenditure by the economic classification – functional, administrative or program.)

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-2.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf>

Comment:

Only expenses for higher education are regionalized, as you can see in the three volumes referenced. Expenditures on basic education, both FUNDEB supplementation and those paid for education, such as school meals, direct money to schools, school transportation, are not regionalized.

References: For higher education the information is in volume I, chart pages 103 to 123. Volume II brings the detail of the Quality Education program to all pages 56 to 70. And Volume V details expenses for all federal institutes and universities.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents a geographic distribution of the sector's expenditure. (Please note in the comments which classification presents the sector expenditure by the economic classification – functional, administrative or program)

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Supplementary Information, Item IV, starting on page 3, consolidates regionally, per Federation Unit, expenditure on Social Welfare, Education, Sport, Housing, Health, Sanitation, Transport and Irrigation areas. In addition, the EBP (PLOA 2019), Volume 3 to 6 - Details of Actions, presents geographic distribution of the sector's expenditure, organized by program classification: Program, Action (project, activity or special operation) and Subtitle (expenditure locator). See Volume 4, Part 1, page 289 to 336, for the health sector, and the whole Volume 5 for the education sector. For example, the table "Quadro dos Créditos Orçamentários", on page 294, shows "Programa/Ação/Localização: Aposentadorias e Pensões Civas da União - No Estado do Rio de Janeiro (Seq: 1454)". See also in Volume 1, Table 8C - Programming for Application in Maintenance and Development of Education, starting on page 185, the column "Program / Action / Location". The Program Classification aims to identify the purpose of the expenditure and where resources will be allocated. Source: http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume_ii_incisos_iv_a_xii.pdf/@download/file/Volume_II_Incisos_IV_a_XII.pdf

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf/@download/file/Volume%201.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-3.pdf/@download/file/Volume%203.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20I.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-ii.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20II.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf/@download/file/Volume%205.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-6.pdf/@download/file/Volume%206.pdf>

Researcher Response

The available information is not very detailed nor properly geo-referenced, but budget documents under administrative and program classification contain a great deal of detail about where spending will happen for many budget items.

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's response to the government reviewer, answer A is correct.

S14. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present intergovernmental transfers to the sector?

Answer:

b. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents intergovernmental transfers to the sector, with detail showing transfers to at least all levels of subnational government.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The table on page 184 details transfers to states and municipalities (by state) for the Fundo de Manutenção e Desenvolvimento da Educação Básica e valorização dos Profissionais da Educação (Fundeb), the main financing source for education.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

S15. Does the Executive Budget Proposal present expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive Budget Proposal presents expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector. (Please note in the comments the type of facilities, and whether they are primary, secondary or tertiary.)

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-1-1.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-2.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf>

Comment:

There is not this degree of detail in the YER, except for reporting on transfers to universities, or for a one-off program from the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE), titled "Program Money Direct in School", funded with education salary resources.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Executive Budget Proposal presents expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector. (Please note in the comments the type of facilities, and whether they are primary, secondary or tertiary.)

Comments: EBP (PLOA 2019), Volume 5 - DETAILED ACTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, presents expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the tertiary sector. Regarding the education sector, it shows expenses of federal universities, educational institutes and university hospitals, according to the program classification (budget body and budget unit). See consolidated information about the budget units starting on page 21. Regarding the Ministry of Health, there's only one front-line service delivery unit. Most credits go to the Unified Health System (SUS), administered by the National Health Fund (FNS). See Volume 4.I, page 301, the budget unit "Hospital Nossa Senhora da Conceição S.A."

Source: <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf/@download/file/Volume%205.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf/view>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-4-tomo-i.pdf/@download/file/Volume%204%20Tomo%20I.pdf>

Researcher Response

It is true, as the government reviewer notes, that the only educational service delivery units under the federal government's responsibility are universities and other tertiary education institutions, and expenditures for those are included in the EBP. Answer A can be accepted. However, there is no information for service delivery units that are the responsibility of lower levels of government.

IBP Comment

Answer A is accepted.

S16. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector?

Answer:

b. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector.

Source:

<https://www.cgu.gov.br/assuntos/auditoria-e-fiscalizacao/avaliacao-da-gestao-dos-administradores/prestacao-de-contas-do-presidente-da-republica/arquivos/2017/pcpr2017.pdf>

Comment:

The year-end report does not contain such detailed level of information.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

S17. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present the differences between the original estimates of transfers to public corporations in the sector and the actual outcome?

Answer:

d. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present the differences between the original estimates of transfers to public corporations in the sector and the actual outcome.

Source:

Comment:

There are no public corporations linked to the education sector.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: d. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present the differences between the original estimates of transfers to public corporations in the sector and the actual outcome.

Comments: There is a public company linked to the Ministry of Health, the Brazilian Hemoderivatives and Biotechnology Company - HEMOBRÁS, and a public company linked to the Ministry of Education, the Brazilian Company of Hospital Services - HEBSERH. Source: <https://www.hemobras.gov.br/> <https://www.ebserh.gov.br/> <http://portal.mec.gov.br/ebserh-empresa-brasileira-de-servicos-hospitalares> The Brazilian Hemoderivatives and Biotechnology Company (HEMOBRÁS) is a public company, linked to the Ministry of Health, whose mission is to produce blood products obtained through biotechnology to serve primarily the Unified Health System (SUS). The Brazilian Company of Hospital Services (Ebserh), a public company linked to the Ministry of Education (MEC), aims to provide free medical-hospital, outpatient and diagnostic and therapeutic support services to the community, as well as to provide to federal public educational institutions or similar institutions with support services for teaching, research and extension, teaching-learning and training in the public health field.

Researcher Response

The government reviewer is correct. Upon further research, there are two public corporations that are linked to the Ministry of Education. But no details are provided about differences in the transfers to these corporations in the YER.

IBP Comment

Answer D is accepted.

S18. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present a narrative explaining the objectives for the sector's expenditure, and show the expenditure associated with achieving the objectives?

Answer:

b. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents a narrative explaining the objectives for the sector's expenditure and broadly shows how expenditure is aligned with achieving these objectives.

Source:

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf>

<http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/volume-5.pdf>

Comment:

The Presidential Message, on pages 33-34, presents a very short summary of the government policies for education, but with no detailed expenditure information.

Volume 5 of the EBP contains detailed information by program in the education sector, but with no narrative.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: a. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents a narrative explaining the objectives for the sector's expenditure and specifies the expenditure associated with achieving each objective.

Comments: EBP's Presidential Message (PLOA 2019) presents in Chapter 2 the "Summary of Sectorial Policies" for the main sectors, namely: health, education, social assurance, public security and the strategic public investments. It discusses on pages 31 to 39 the priorities in each sector and shows the number of resources allocated to the priorities in the EBP. Source <http://www.planejamento.gov.br/assuntos/orcamento-1/orcamentos-anuais/2019/ploa/mensagem-presidencial.pdf/view>

Researcher Response
In fact there is information, however, very generic, consider answer B.

IBP Comment
The information indicated by the government is indeed limited, but it does present the main objectives for the sector and a broad indication of resources available. Answer B is accepted.

S19. Is subnational expenditure in the sector (including expenditure financed from own-source revenues) reported in *central*/government budget formulation documents (Executive's Budget Proposal or Enacted Budget) or budget execution documents (In-Year Reports or Year-End Report)?

Answer:

d. No, the sector's subnational expenditure is not presented in any central government budget formulation or execution documents.

Source:

Comment:

In Brazil's federal system of government, different levels of governments (Union, State, Municipality) have separate and parallel budget systems, with no consolidation.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

S20. Does the central government make publicly available on a website or portal at least one of the key budget documents (Executive's Budget Proposal, Enacted Budget, In-Year Reports, or Year-End Report) prepared by subnational governments?

Answer:

d. No, the sector's subnational expenditure is not presented in any central government budget formulation or execution documents.

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree