

Open Budget Survey 2019

Questionnaire

Germany

April 2020

Country Questionnaire: Germany

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:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundshaushalt/Bundshaushalt_2019/bundshaushalt_2019.html

Comment:

The fiscal year is calendar year, January to December

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.html>

Available for download as PDF

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

The PBS was made publically available on 09 May 2018 as stated on the press statement.

Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022

Federal Government's decision on the government bill for the federal budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.html>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

9/5/2018

Source:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.html>

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

The PBS was published on 09 May 2018 as stated on the press statement

Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022

Federal Government's decision on the government bill for the federal budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.html>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Assessing the date of the press release published on MoF website.

Source:

"Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022"

"Federal Government's decision on the government bill for the federal budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022"

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-pm-eckwertebeschluss.html>

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

The URL of the press release contains a link to the PBS PDF file for download.

The ministry held a press conference about the PBS on May 2, 2018 (see below links) and had updated the information on its website relating to the

PBS by the following week.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-pm-eckwertebeschluss.html>

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Video/2018/2018-05-02-eckwerte-2019/2018-05-02-eckwerte-2019.html>

<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/pressekonferenzen/regierungspressekonferenz-vom-2-mai-2018-1008172>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-pm-eckwertebeschluss.html>

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

The URL links to the PDF source for download

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

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

Source:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Datenportal/Daten/offene-daten/haushalt-oeffentliche-finanzen/bundeshaushalt-in-Zahlen/bundeshaushalt-in-zahlen.html>

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Comment:

The PBS was first published as PDF on 02.05.2018 as stated on the press statement

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.html>

However, all full budget data of the budget 2019 has been made available in machine-readable format retrospectively on December 17, 2018 at <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Datenportal/Daten/offene-daten/haushalt-oeffentliche-finanzen/bundeshaushalt-in-Zahlen/bundeshaushalt-in-zahlen.html>

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

The PBS is publically available:

"Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022"

"Federal Government's decision on the government bill for the federal budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022"

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

Translation: "Federal Government's decision on the government bill for the federal budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022"

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Bilderstrecken/Infografiken/2018-07-06-bundeshaushalt-regierungsentwurf-2019/2018-07-06-bundeshaushalt-regierungsentwurf.html>

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/07/2018-07-06-PM-Haushalt2019.html>

Comment:

The MoF publishes some infographics together with the PSB and press release on 2018-07-06 (see sources above). However there is no "citizens version" of the PBS. The public website www.bundeshaushalt.de includes a more user friendly version of the budget, visualisations, and downloads

of structured open data. However it only contains the current executed budget. The PBS, and the Budget under discussion at the parliament are not shown at www.bundeshaushalt.de because the parliament has the prerogative, so only the approved numbers can be published on www.bundeshaushalt.de.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
"Gesetzentwurf der Bundesregierung. Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019."

"Bill of the Federal Government. Draft Act on the adoption of the federal budget for the 2019 financial year."

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:
The fiscal year is calendar year

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
10/8/2018

Source:
"Gesetzentwurf der Bundesregierung. Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019."

"Bill of the Federal Government. Draft Act on the adoption of the federal budget for the 2019 financial year."

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:
The EBP was submitted to parliament on 10 August 2018 and approved by parliament on 23 November 2018. The EBP was then finally enacted on 17 December 2018.

<https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2018/kw47-de-haushaltsgesetz-2019-dritte-lesung-576966>

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

"Gesetzesentwurf der Bundesregierung. Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019"

"Bill of the Federal Government. Draft Act on the adoption of the federal budget for the 2019 financial year"

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
28/8/2018

Source:
EBP was submitted to parliament on 10 August 2018: Drucksache 19/3400

EBP was published on 28 August 2018 on the website of the parliament

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
When using the javascript command, the date of updating the website is 28 August 2018. Similarly, when checking the properties of PDF, the date is 28 August.

Source:
"Gesetzentwurf der Bundesregierung. Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019"

"Bill of the Federal Government. Draft Act on the adoption of the federal budget for the 2019 financial year"

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Source:
"Gesetzentwurf der Bundesregierung. Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019"

"Bill of the Federal Government. Draft Act on the adoption of the federal budget for the 2019 financial year."

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Finanzplan des Bundes 2018 bis 2022

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903401.pdf>

Finanzbericht 2019

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Summary of the Budget Proposal

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Gesetze/2018-07-06-Entw-HH2019.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1

Press page

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2019/bundeshaushalt_2019.html

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Datenportal/Daten/offene-daten/haushalt-oeffentliche-finzen/bundeshaushalt-in-Zahlen/bundeshaushalt-in-zahlen.html>

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Comment:

However, the budget became available as structured open data once the budget is approved (end of year).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

10 August 2018 - Gesetzentwurf der Bundesregierung. Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019.

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019 (Haushaltsgesetz 2019)

Source:

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

"Draft Law on Determining the Federal Budget for the Financial Year 2019 (Budget Act 2019)"

"Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019 (Haushaltsgesetz 2019)"

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

b. No

Source:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#>

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/bundeshaushalt.html

Comment:

www.bundeshaushalt.de provides only the Executed Budget, for the current and previous fiscal years. However, on the website of the MoF a number of pages give additional public facing summaries and explanations of the budget proposal.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I can be disputed whether the additional informations Can be regarded as 'citizens version' - I suppose, the strict Interpretation used here would not rank it as 'citizens version'

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

2019

Source:

Bundeshaushalt 2019

Federal Budget 2019

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2019/bundeshaushalt_2019.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

17/12/2018

Source:

The EBP was submitted to Congress on 10 August, then approved by Congress in the third hearing on 23 November, it then became law and was published on 17 December and was published in the Official Government Gazette on the 20th of December 2018.

Gesetz über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019 (Haushaltsgesetz 2019)

Law establishing the federal budget for the financial year 2019 (Budget Act 2019)

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

The Federal Ministry of Finance plays a central role in the preparation of the federal budget. In agreement with the other ministries, it first adopts benchmarks containing the essential elements. This is the basis of the government bill on the budget and financial plan, which the government adopts. The draft budget of the government goes to the Bundestag and Bundesrat at the same time. The latter issues an opinion within six weeks, to which the Federal Government reacts with a counter-comment and transmits it to the Bundestag. After that, the Bundestag deals with the draft in first reading. If the discussions lasting several days are completed, the draft budget will be referred to the Budget Committee of the Bundestag. This is where the real work begins: The committee examines the several thousand revenue and expenditure items and makes suggestions for changes.

The draft then goes back to plenary and at the third reading, MEPs decide. Subsequently, if the Federal Council does not agree with the Budget Law, it can still call the Conciliation Committee. If this changes something in the draft, the Bundestag must decide whether to accept these changes. If the majority of the Bundestag rejects the amendments, the Bundesrat can appeal. The Bundestag can finally overrule this objection. Finally, the budget law is established and officially announced.

Source: Federal Agency for Civic Education: How the budget becomes law

<http://www.bpb.de/politik/hintergrund-aktuell/187076/wie-der-haushalt-gesetz-wird-25-06-2014>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The EBP was submitted to Congress on 10 August, then approved by Congress in the third hearing on 23 November, it then became law and was published on 17 December and was published in the Official Government Gazette on the 20th of December 2018:

Gesetz über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019 (Haushaltsgesetz 2019)

Law establishing the federal budget for the financial year 2019 (Budget Act 2019)

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

[https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBI&start=/*\[@attr_id=%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27\]#_bgbl_%2F%2F%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27%5D__1551365727536](https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBI&start=/*[@attr_id=%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27]#_bgbl_%2F%2F%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27%5D__1551365727536)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

20/12/2018

Source:

The law to the budget was approved on the 17th of December and published in the Official Government Gazette on the 20th of December:

Gesetz über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019 (Haushaltsgesetz 2019)

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

[https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBI&start=/*\[@attr_id=%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27\]#_bgbl_%2F%2F%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27%5D__1551365727536](https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBI&start=/*[@attr_id=%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27]#_bgbl_%2F%2F%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27%5D__1551365727536)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Date stated on the publication in the Official Government Gazette is 20th of December 2018

Source:

[https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBI&start=/*\[@attr_id=%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27\]#_bgbl_%2F%2F*%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27%5D_1551365727536](https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBI&start=/*[@attr_id=%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27]#_bgbl_%2F%2F*%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl118s2528.pdf%27%5D_1551365727536)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Source:

Gesetz über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019 (Haushaltsgesetz 2019)

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

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

Source:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Comment:

Yes all the numerical

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Gesetz über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019. (Haushaltsgesetz 2019)

Source:

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Gesetz über die Feststellung des Bundeshaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2019. (Haushaltsgesetz 2019)

Law on the adoption of the federal budget for the financial year 2019. (Budget Act 2019)

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#>

Comment:

There are several visualisations, data downloads and explanations at <https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#> and

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/service/anleitung> and

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2019/bundeshaushalt_2019.html

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: b. No

Comments: There is no explicit 'citizens version' and it is at least disputable whether the informations above qualify as 'citizens version' in the rather strict Interpretation of the inquiry.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

For consistency reasons, the cited website is considered a CB.

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:

NA

Source:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#>

Comment:

There are several visualisations, data downloads and explanations at <https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#> and

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/service/anleitung> and

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2019/bundeshaushalt_2019.html

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: The date is correct, but I doubt whether it Can be called a CB!

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

As mentioned I think the combination of information available at the above mentioned sources can be seen to qualify as citizen budget. However, I agree that this is disputable. I therefore suggest to follow the peer reviewer feedback and state that there is no CB hence response is NA.

IBP Comment

To ensure consistency with other countries, the website <https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#> is confirmed as the CB

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:
<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/>
<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Comment:
The executive budget is published on www.bundeshaushalt.de just after the start of the fiscal year.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: I agree on the assumption that the Information given Can be qualified as CB

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Source:
<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/>

Comment:
The website www.bundeshaushalt.de gives no indication of time. However, for the budget 2019, it was uploaded shortly after its adoption and was available already in January 2019.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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 website www.bundeshaushalt.de gives no indication of time. However, for the budget 2019, it was uploaded shortly after its adoption. Since graphs and visualizations on the website draw from the numbers here (<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>), and we can see by checking the properties of the excel file for the FY2019 budget that it was created on December 17, 2018, we can say the website was published at the same time as the enacted budget.

Source:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Comment:

The website www.bundeshaushalt.de gives no indication of time. However, for the budget 2019, it was uploaded shortly after its adoption. Since graphs and visualizations on the website draw from the numbers here (<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>), and we can see by checking the properties of the excel file for the FY2019 budget that it was created on December 17, 2018, we can say the website was published at the same time as the enacted budget.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/>

Source:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/>
<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>
<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/service/anleitung>

Comment:

A citizen facing version of the budget is made available at www.bundeshaushalt.de the above links provide further explanation on the budget and visualizations.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Bundeshaushalt.de: www.Bundeshaushalt.de

Source:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#>

Comment:

The website title is "Bundeshaushalt.de: www.Bundeshaushalt.de"

The first heading on the front page is:

"Die Struktur des Bundeshaushaltes"

"The structure of the federal budget"

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 (CB) corresponds to the Enacted Budget (EB) and is published together in visualisations and explanations that provide insight and help navigate and understand the Budgeted and Executed for both Income and Expenditures over the years.

Source:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#>

Citizens can explore the Budgeted (SOLL) Incomes here

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#/2019/soll/einnahmen/einzelplan.html>

And the Budgeted (SOLL) Expenditures here

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#/2019/soll/ausgaben/einzelplan.html>

For past years where the final audit is completed citizens can also explore the actual Incomes and Expenditures (IST):

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#/2017/ist/einnahmen/einzelplan.html>

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#/2017/ist/ausgaben/einzelplan.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Again, my agreeing to the answer - as in the Questions before - is made under the assumption that the informations given Can be qualified as CB!

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Monatsbericht Dezember 2018 published on 20 Dezember 2018 - Refers to November 2018
Monatsbericht November 2018 published on 22 November 2018 - Refers to October 2018
Monatsbericht Oktober 2018 published on 22 Oktober 2018 - Refers to September 2018
Monatsbericht September 2018 published on 20 September 2018 - Refers to August 2018
Monatsbericht August 2018 published on 20 August 2018 - Refers to July 2018
Monatsbericht July 2018 published on 20 July 2018 - Refers to June 2018
Monatsbericht Juni 2018 published on 21 Juni 2018 - Refers to May 2018
Monatsbericht May 2018 published on 22 May 2018 - Refers to April 2018
Monatsbericht April 2018 published on 20 April 2018 - Refers to march 2018
Monatsbericht März 2018 published on 22 März 2018- Refers to February 2018

Source:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

See as an example the Monthly Report December 2018 (which reports about November 2018), summary description:

"In the last Monthly Bulletin of 2018, we present the reform of the regulation of central clearing houses in the EU and the report on the effect of the cold progression on income tax. In addition, we report on the conference of the Foundation "Money and Currency" and the conference "Future of the Data Economy" and sum up ten years "Partnership Germany". Last but not least, we present the new service clothing for the German customs - we wish you a lot of pleasure with the Christmas reading."

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

Comment:

The Monthly Reports (Monatsberichte) are always published towards the end of the month following the month they are reporting about. They contain information macro-economic trends and forecasts as well as figures about the Income and Expenditures over the last month. They feature different sectoral topics like on health, education etc. Note that the monthly reports are published within a month of the period they are covering and reporting about. For example, the December report, refers to information about November.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 dates of publication of ITRs is stated on the website Monatsberichte (IYR) of the MoF

Source:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Source:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html> (which includes several documents)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-12-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the consolidated PDF file)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/01/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-01-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the January report was last modified February 15, 2018)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/02/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-02-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the February report was last modified February 23, 2108)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/03/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-03-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the March report was last modified March 22, 2018)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/04/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-04-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the April report was last modified April 20, 2018)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/05/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-05-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the May report was last modified May 22, 2108)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/06/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-06-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the June report was last modified June 21, 2018)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-07-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the July report was last modified July 20, 2018)

Comment:

The first URL is the overview of all IYRs. It links to specific IYRs, for example to the IYR of December 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html> (which includes several documents) which links to the download at

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-12-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7
(the consolidated PDF file)

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
c. No

Source:
<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Comment:
The IYRs are published on the website of MoF as PDFs.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Monatsbericht des BMF Dezember 2018

"Monthly Report of the Federal Ministry of Finance December 2018"

Source:

All IYRs are published on the website of the MoF

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

The monthly reports of the Federal Ministry of Finance contain financial overviews and charts on the federal budget, borrowing, economic development, country budgets and current financial dates.

The IYPs contain macroeconomic indicators. They include updated figures from past month. So the December version contains data from November and past month. Each report has the name of the month they are published on.

See, for example Monatsbericht des BMF. December 2018, which can be found here:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

and here: https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-12-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The IYRs are published on the website of the Ministry of Finance. They include macro-economic analysis and feature different sectoral topics like health, education, etc. The monthly reports contain up-to-date financial overviews and charts on the federal budget, borrowing, economic development, country budgets and current financial dates. There is however, no separate and explicit citizen version of the IYR.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Online version (including several documents)

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

And as PDF document for download

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/Downloads/monatsbericht-2018-12-deutsch.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I agree with the qualification that the informations given do not qualify as CB

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Spending_Reviews/spending-reviews_2017.html

Comment:

The website of the MoF and www.bundeshaushalt.de were assessed but no MYR could be found.

No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The in-year report of August 2018 does not fully comply with the criteria given for a 'Mid-Year Review'

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. The MYR is not released to the public, or is released more than three months after the midpoint

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:

No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:

No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

No MYR published, see comments previous questions.

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:

No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:

No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. Not applicable

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:

No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. Not produced at all

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:

No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
NA

Source:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:
No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:
NA

Source:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:
No MYR published, next to IYRs and Spend reports. See comment previous questions. However the following page on the Ministry of Finance Website provide an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, we did not consider this to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Comment:
There citizen-facing website www.bundeshaushalt.de does provide updated data, when the budget is changed, but no further documentation and reports like IYRs or MYR.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2017/bundeshaushalt_2017.html
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer: 2018

Comments: The answer would only be correct, if the preliminary YER for 2018 published in January 2019 does not qualify for a full YER Source:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Bundeshaushalt_2018/bundeshaushalt_2018.html

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

As per the OBS methodology, the correct year to assess is 2017 - the cut-off date of OBS 2019 is 31 December 2018, which means that the YER for that FY (2018) could have not been published yet.

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:

b. Nine months or less, but more than six months, after the end of the budget year

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermoegensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

YER was published on 2 July 2018 on the website of MoF in two volumes:

Budgetary Statement 2017 - Volume 1 (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band 1)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

and Budgetary Statement 2017 - Volume 2 (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band 2)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

Comment:

YER was published on 2 July 2018 on the website of MoF.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The answer is correct, if the preliminary YER for 2018 published in January 2019 is not taken as a full YER.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:
2/7/2018

Source:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html
YER was published on 2 July 2018 on the website of MoF in two volumes:

Budgetary Statement 2017 - Volume 1 (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band 1)
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

and Budgetary Statement 2017 - Volume 2 (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band 2)
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

Comment:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html
YER was published on 2 July 2018 on the website of MoF in two volumes:

Budgetary Statement 2017 - Volume 1 (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band 1)
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

and Budgetary Statement 2017 - Volume 2 (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band 2)
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: see previous comments

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
Date indicated on the Website of MoF and in the PDF.

Source:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Comment:
YER was published on 2 July 2018 on the website of MoF - Using "Javascript" it is possible to see 2 July 2018 in the links to access the PDFs with Volumes I and II.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

YER was published on 2 July 2018 on the website of MoF in two volumes:

Budgetary Statement 2017 - Volume 1 (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band 1)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

and Budgetary Statement 2017 - Volume 2 (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band 2)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

Comment:

YER was published on 2 July 2018 on the website of MoF.

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

From this link one can see a link to 2 volumes I and II. If you click those volumens and then use javascript, you can actually see a date - 2 July 2018.

Are these 2 volumens the YER? If so, perhaps the date of publication could be 2 July 2018? The volumens are:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

c. No

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermogensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

Comment:

YER is not published in a machine readable format.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermoegensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Haushaltsrechnung des Bundes für das Haushaltsjahr 2017 Haushaltsrechnung des Bundes für das Haushaltsjahr 2017

Source:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermoegensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

Comment:

Haushaltsrechnung des Bundes für das Haushaltsjahr 2017

Federal accounts for the financial year 2017

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

a. Yes

Source:

www.bundshaushalt.de

Comment:

There is a "citizen version" of the YER available at www.bundshaushalt.de

The budget is presented as PLANNED and as IS reflecting first the budget as planned and second the budget actuals. The website is updated on a regular basis (monthly), see for example:

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/#/2017/ist/ausgaben/einzelplan.html>

There are also several pages that provide additional information about the budget and how to navigate the website, including a glossary:

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/service/anleitung>

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/service/blick-hinter-die-kulissen>

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/service/glossar>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Additionally, the preliminary YER of 2018 could be taken as a 'Citizen version'

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

The budget (planned and spent) is permanently updated throughout the year on www.bundeshaushalt.de. Hence, I think the URL in the comment can be changed to 2018 <https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#/2018/ist/ausgaben/einzelplan.html> and <https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/#/2018/soll/ausgaben/einzelplan.html>

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 2018

Source:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Comment:

The audit report is published as PDF files, and published together with a summary and the speech of the director.

AR for 2017 published on 13. November 2018 at the website of the Bundesrechnungshof (General Auditor), with title:

Bemerkungen (Jahresbericht) 2018

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

b. 12 months or less, but more than six months, after the end of the budget year

Source:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Comment:

The audit report is published as PDF files, and published together with a summary and the speech of the director.

AR for 2017 published on 13. November 2018 at the website of the Bundesrechnungshof (General Auditor), with title:

Bemerkungen (Jahresbericht) 2018

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

13/11/2018 13/11/2018

Source:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Comment:

The audit report is published as PDF files, and published together with a summary and the speech of the director.

AR for 2017 published on 13. November 2018 at the website of the Bundesrechnungshof (General Auditor), with title:

Bemerkungen (Jahresbericht) 2018

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

13. November 2018 stated on the website of the General Auditor Date of publication on the website of the Federal Court of Audit (Bundesrechnungshof - BRHG)

Source:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Comment:
<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2016>

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>
<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Source:
<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Main report: <https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018/inhalt/2018-bemerkungen-gesamtbericht-pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Comment:
Published as PDF

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Bemerkungen 2017 | Band I zur Haushalts- und Wirtschaftsführungdes Bundes Bemerkungen 2017 | Band I zur Haushalts- und Wirtschaftsführungdes Bundes

Source:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Comment:

Bemerkungen 2017 | Band I zur Haushalts- und Wirtschaftsführungdes Bundes

Remarks 2017 | Volume I on budgetary and economic management of the Federation

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Comment:

No "citizens version" of the AR is available.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

DIP (Dokumentations- und Informationssystem für Parlamentarische Vorgänge)
DIP (Documentation and Information System for Parliamentary Processes)

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/dip21.web/bt>

High Court of Auditors: <https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/>

Ministry of Finance - federal level: <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/>

Public facing Citizen Budget Website: <https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/>

Parliament: <http://dipbt.bundestag.de/dip21.web/searchDocuments.do>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

www.bundeshaushalt.de contains the most comprehensive public facing data also for download.

The monthly reports (IYRs) provide analysis and insights in the current financial status:

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/download>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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://www.bundeshaushalt.de/>

Comment:

www.bundeshaushalt.de contains extensive visualization on revenue and expenditure. Also the MoF website for the 2019 budget contains a number of infographics:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Bilderstrecken/Infografiken/2018-07-06-bundeshaushalt-regierungsentwurf-2019/2018-07-06-bundeshaushalt-regierungsentwurf.html>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Grundgesetz (constitution), in particular section X on Finance: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_gg/englisch_gg.html#p0577

Gesetz zur Ausführung von Artikel 115 des Grundgesetzes, in particular article 6 on exceptional circumstances stating that in these cases credit limits can be extended: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/g_115/BJNR270400009.html

Gesetz über die Grundsätze des Haushaltsrechts des Bundes und der Länder, in particular article 30 on public procurement, article 52 on duty to inform other public bodies: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/hgrg/BJNR012730969.html>

Bundeshaushaltsordnung, article 55 on public procurement; article 96 (3) states that access to information doesn't apply to the Court of Auditors: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bho/BJNR012840969.html>

Gesetz zur Förderung der Stabilität und des Wachstums der Wirtschaft, article 3 on participation of trade unions and companies: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stabg/BJNR005820967.html>

Haushaltstechnische Richtlinien des Bundes, regulation on budget plans: http://www.verwaltungsvorschriften-im-internet.de/bsvwvbund_15122008_IIA1.htm

Gesetz über den Bundesrechnungshof, establishment of Federal Court of Auditors: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/brhg_1985/BJNR014450985.html

Gesetz zur Errichtung eines Stabilitätsrates und zur Vermeidung von Haushaltsnotlagen, article 1 on publishing decisions of the Stability Council: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stabiratg/BJNR270210009.html>

Gesetz zur Regelung des Schuldenwesens des Bundes, article 3 on parliamentary control of Federal debt: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bschuwg/BJNR146610006.html>

The EU's 5th Anti-Money Laundering Directive: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32018L0843>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Freedom of Information Act (Informationsfreiheitsgesetz IFG): https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_ifg/index.html The Act is applicable on all Federal authorities, but not the Court of Auditors.

Umweltinformationsgesetz, for environmental information: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/uig_2005/

Verbraucherinformationsgesetz, for consumer information: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/vig/>

On Federal State level, all but four Federal States have their own Freedom of Information Acts - see list: <https://fragdenstaat.de/hilfe/ifg/laender/>

In Berlin, Bremen and Saxony-Anhalt, the Regional Court of Auditors is subject to the Freedom of Information Act. In Baden-Württemberg, Brandenburg, Northrhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatania documents can only be accessed either from its administration or after the respective cases are closed. In Hamburg, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia, the Court of Auditors is not subject of the regional Freedom of Information Act.

Comment:

A new Open Data Law remains limited in terms to guarantee access to government data: http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBI&jumpTo=bgbl117045.pdf

Some Freedom of Information Laws (Hamburg, Bremen, Rhineland-Palatine) require authorities to proactively publish some of their data, among them budget data.

Several municipalities have introduced participatory budgeting. A list can be found on Wikipedia:
<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/B%C3%BCrgerhaushalt#Deutschland>

The two laws on participation relate to large scale public projects, see bgbl113s attached and the following link, BauGesetz clause 3:
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bbaug/_3.html

There are no laws for direct-democracy and referenda at the federal level, the current state of the debate can be found here: <https://www.mehr-demokratie.de/volksabstimmung.html>

At the ministerial level there are many initiatives for participation.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The EBP present expenditures for the budget year that are classified by administrative unit in the Section 'Master plan - Part I: Budget overview' (Gesamtplan - Teil I: Haushaltsübersicht) page 28 - 34 and in more detail in the Sections (Einzelplan 1 - 60):

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

In addition there is a supporting document to the overall budget system, called 'Public Finance System' (Das System der öffentlichen Haushalte), to be found here:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushaltsrecht_und_Haushaltssystematik/haushaltsrecht_systematik.html

This document provides detailed explanation of the system of the three classifications: Administrative (einzelplan, kapital, titel), Functional (Funktionen), and Economic (Gruppen). This system is used to structure the entire budget system (including from EBP to EB and CB). This can also be seen in the CD:

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/#/2019/soll/ausgaben/einzelplan.html>

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/#/2019/soll/ausgaben/gruppe.html>

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/#/2019/soll/ausgaben/funktion.html>

The system itself is codified in the budget law (Haushaltsgesetz 2019):

https://www.bundshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

The budget law is based on the Federal Budget Code

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Ministry/Laws/1969-08-19-federal-budget-code.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The EBP present expenditures for the budget year by functional classifications in the Section 'Übersichten - Teil II: Funktionenübersicht' (Overviews - Part II: Functions Overview) page 51 - 55 and in more detail in the Sections (Einzelplan 1 - 60):

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

In addition there is a supporting document to the overall budget system, called 'Public Finance System' (Das System der öffentlichen Haushalte), to be found here:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushaltsrecht_und_Haushaltssystematik/haushaltsrecht_systematik.html

Linked PDF here

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushaltsrecht_und_Haushaltssystematik/das-system-der-oeffentlichen-haushalte-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

This document provides detailed explanation of the system of the three classifications: Administrative (einzelplan, kapital, titel), Functional (Funktionen), and Economic (Gruppen). This system is used to structure the entire budget system (including from EBP to EB and CB). This can also be seen in the CD:

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/#/2019/soll/ausgaben/einzelplan.html>

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/#/2019/soll/ausgaben/gruppe.html>

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/#/2019/soll/ausgaben/funktion.html>

A detailed explanation of the system of the three classifications is codified in the budget law (Haushaltsgesetz 2019):

https://www.bundshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

The budget law is based on the Federal Budget Code

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Ministry/Laws/1969-08-19-federal-budget-code.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The EBP presents expenditures for the budget year by functional classification, is the functional classification compatible with international standards. See chapter Overviews - Part II: Functions Overview (Übersichten - Teil II: Funktionenübersicht) from page 51 to 55:

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

See the Manual on sources and methods for the compilation of COFOG statistics - Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) - 2011 edition:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5917333/KS-RA-11-013-EN.PDF/2eb9714a-ee4b-49fe-baab-e9af5ca457b1>

Details for Germany, p. 81 - 83 In short: the functional classification is compatible with COFOG level 1, for level 2 additional contextual and statistical information is sometimes necessary. Find the government expenditure classification on the website of the OECD here:

https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE11

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The EBP present expenditures for the budget year by economic classification 'Overviews - Part I: Grouping Overview' (Übersichten - Teil I: Gruppierungsübersicht) from page 41 to 48 and in more detail in the Sections (Einzelplan 1 - 60):

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

There is a supporting document to the budget, the Public Finance System (Das System der öffentlichen Haushalte), to be found here:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushaltsrecht_und_Haushaltssystematik/haushaltsrecht_systematik.html

Linked PDF here

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushaltsrecht_und_Haushaltssystematik/das-system-der-oeffentlichen-haushalte-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

This document provides detailed explanation of the system of the three classifications: Administrative (Einzelplan, Kapital, Titel), Functional (Funktionen), and Economic (Gruppen). This system is used to structure the entire budget system from EBP to EB to CB.

A detailed explanation of the system of the three classifications is codified in the budget law (Haushaltsgesetz 2019):

https://www.bundshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

See also Federal Budget Code

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Ministry/Laws/1969-08-19-federal-budget-code.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The EBP present expenditures for the budget year by economic classification 'Overviews - Part I: Grouping Overview' (Übersichten - Teil I: Gruppierungsübersicht) from page 40 to 48 and in more detail in the Sections (Einzelplan 1 - 60):

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Additionally, in this article, the classification is explained in depth:

<https://www.bundshaushalt.de/service/anleitung>

IMF's report on the observance of standards states that the German classification is in line with international standards, see page 24.

<https://www.bookstore.imf.org/books/title/germany-report-on-the-observance-of-standards-and-codes-fiscal-transparency-module>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The budget for every ministry, agency or institution is presented in Sections (Einzelplan) of the Executive Budget Proposal. Every Section (Einzelplan) is then divided up in chapters, and in these chapters detailed programs are presented up to function-level. The List of all Sections (Einzelplan) starts at page 123:

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. No, expenditures are not presented by program.

Comments: 'Programms' are no category of German fiscal budgeting

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

I agree that 'Programms' are no category of German fiscal budgeting per se. However, the budget for every ministry, agency or institution is presented in Sections (Einzelplan) of the Executive Budget Proposal. Every Section (Einzelplan) is then divided up in chapters, and in these chapters details are presented up to function-level. I think that qualifies as it did in the 2017 OBS. So perhaps we can keep answer a but noting that the details are presented but not under the logic of 'programs'?

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:

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

Source:

Both the Executive Budget Proposal (EBP) and the Executive Budget (EB) contain detailed plans following the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification).

The EBP and the EB do not only contain the budget for 2019, but also the obligations that are derived from a certain program, for the programs entire runtime until 2022.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

In addition the Annual Financial Report (Finanzbericht 2019), which is a supporting document to the EBP, published in August just before the budget debates, also provides estimates for the macro-economic developments and budgetary obligations up to 2022.

As an example see Annual Financial Report (Finanzbericht 2019) page 83, on expenditure by administrative classification.

As an example see Annual Financial Report (Finanzbericht 2019) page 199-205, on expenditure by functional classification: Federal expenditure by function in the financial years 2013 to 2022 - Selected titles and functions (Ausgaben des Bundes nach Aufgabenbereichen in den Haushaltsjahren 2013 bis 2022 - Ausgewählte Titel und Funktionen).

As an example see Annual Financial Report (Finanzbericht 2019) page 206-211, on expenditure by economic classification: Federal expenditure by economic species in the financial years 2013 to 2022 Table 4 (Ausgaben des Bundes nach volkswirtschaftlichen Arten in den Haushaltsjahren 2013 bis 2022 Tabelle 4)

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019.html

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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
Economic classification
Functional classification

Source:

Both the Executive Budget Proposal (EBP) and the Executive Budget (EB) contain detailed plans following the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification).

The EBP and the EB do not only contain the budget for 2019, but also the obligations that are derived from a certain program, for the programs entire runtime until 2022.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

a. Yes, multi-year estimates for programs accounting for all expenditures are presented.

Source:

Both the Executive Budget Proposal (EBP) and the Executive Budget (EB) contain detailed plans following the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification).

The EBP and the EB do not only contain the budget for 2019, but also the obligations that are derived from a certain program, for the programs entire runtime until 2022. The detailed expenditures by program can be found in the Sections (Einzelpläne).

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

For example:

'Section 2 German Parliament' (Einzelplan 02 Deutscher Bundestag) page 155. This Section has sub-chapters. In these sub-chapters, first the income is determined and then the expenditure on detailed level, namely the "Titel" detailed on functional level with the "Zweckbestimmung" (the program).

For example sub-section 'Parlamentarische Kontrolle der Nachrichtendienste' (Parliamentary control of the intelligence services) page 191 in the PDF.

Page 195 of the PDF contains an the 'Overview 1 Commitment Appropriations' (Übersicht 1 Verpflichtungsermächtigungen) contains a table with expenditure estimates from 2019 to 2022.

Comment:

Please note that the EBP does not have concurrent page numbers, but each Section has its own page numbering.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Yes, detailed information on individual sources of tax revenue can be found in the detailed Sections (Einzelpläne) of all institutions, ministries, and agencies, but also in the overview tables starting from page 27:

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The EBP provides aggregated revenue sums for each ministry and department. In the specific budget Sections (Einzelplan) per department, they are then specified for every chapter. As an example see the tables on pages 40, 45, and 46 (individual sources represent all revenue):

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/18/092/1809200.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022 (Finanzplan des Bundes 2018 bis 2022), see pages 54 to 63 for tax revenues:
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Abt_2/Finanzplan-2018-2022.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

b. Yes, multi-year estimates for individual sources of revenue accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, revenue are presented.

Source:

The EPB contains overview of the budget for each ministry and department, providing the revenue sums in aggregate (starting from page 27). A table overview of revenues on all revenues is provided on pages 45 and 46 but only for 2018 and 2019

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/18/092/1809200.pdf>

Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022 (Finanzplan des Bundes 2018 bis 2022), see pages 54 to 63 for tax revenues. There is also a table listing the revenues and expenditure from credits and interest repayments (page 64). But no estimates on additional (non tax) individual sources of revenue presented for a multi-year period.

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Abt_2/Finanzplan-2018-2022.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

See the Executive Budget Proposal (EBP)

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Namely page 3 in §2 Credit authorizations

"(1) In the financial year 2019, the Federal Government does not borrow to cover expenditure. The following paragraphs remain unaffected."

Further on many pages (e.g. 13, 14, 15, 16, 35, 36 ...) of the sections (Einzelpläne)

In addition, the Agency for Finance publishes a quarterly overview of the debt: http://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/fileadmin/user_upload/finanzagentur/pdf/verschuldung_monatsentwicklung.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

See the Executive Budget Proposal (EBP)
<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Namely page 3 in §2 Credit authorizations

"(1) In the financial year 2019, the Federal Government does not borrow to cover expenditure. The following paragraphs remain unaffected."

Further on many pages (e.g. 13, 14, 15, 16, 35, 36 ...) of the sections (Einzelpläne)

In addition, the Agency for Finance publishes a quarterly overview of the debt: http://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/fileadmin/user_upload/finanzagentur/pdf/verschuldung_monatsentwicklung.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The EBP 2019 contains some information but some core information elements such as interest rates on the debt instruments; maturity profile of the debt; and whether it is domestic or external debt are not included in detail.

Page 3, 4: Stipulate the state will not take up new debt

Page 28, 29: Table overview of all revenues

Page 33, 35: Allowed debt levels according to the constitution clause 115

Page 36: Table overview of Funding Overview

Page 37, 38: Table overview of Credit Finance Plan Interest Rates

See EBP: <https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

The Financial Plan 2018-2020 (Finanzplan) is a supporting document to the EBP. The section 'Credit financing overview 2017 to 2022' (Kreditfinanzierungsübersicht) contains a table overview on credit financing.

Additionally, the Agency for Finance publishes a quarterly overview of the debt:

http://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/fileadmin/user_upload/finanzagentur/pdf/verschuldung_monatsentwicklung.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Interest rates are listed as income and debt at the level of the "Einzelplaene" for each Federal Ministry and their subordinate authorities. However the actual central bank lending rate or interest rate that the government pays on debt are not specified.

IBP Comment

In the Financial Plan 2018-2020 (the supporting document to the EBP: <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903401.pdf>) there is a good explanation on page 11 of the development of the debt ratio to GDP. On page 37, there is a table on interest expenditure on the debt that takes into account interest rates, the economy, etc. However, this is not the interest rates. To ensure consistency with other countries, response response B applies.

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 are presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal:

Answer:

Maturity profile of the debt

Whether the debt is domestic or external

Information beyond the core elements (please specify)

Source:
<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

Researcher Response
Interest rates are listed as income and debt at the level of the "Einzelplaene" for each Federal Ministry and their subordinate authorities. However the actual central bank lending rate or interest rate that the government pays on debt are not specified.

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:
b. Yes, the core information is presented for the macroeconomic forecast.

Source:
The Financial Plan 2018-2020 is presented to the parliament together with the EBP as a supporting document. Chapter one (page 5 to 11) provides information about the economic growth, in Germany and globally, the labour market, the GDP growth and inflation rates, and investment dynamics in Germany.

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

See EBP 2019 <https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

Researcher Response

Interest rates are listed as income and debt at the level of the "Einzelplaene" for each Federal Ministry and their subordinate authorities. However the actual central bank lending rate or interest rate that the government pays on debt are not specified.

IBP Comment

Although no interest rates are presented, response B is confirmed as there is information beyond the core.

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

Source:

The Financial Plan 2018-2020 is presented to the parliament together with the EBP as a supporting document. Chapter one (page 5 to 11) provides information about the economic growth, in Germany and globally, the labour market, the GDP growth and inflation rates, and investment dynamics in Germany.

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

See EBP 2019 <https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, information related to different macroeconomic assumptions is not presented.

Source:

The Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022 (Finanzplan des Bundes 2018 bis 2022) presents information to show the impact of macroeconomic development assumptions on the budget. See section "1 Macroeconomic development from 2018 to 2022" on Pages 5-7

However, there are no scenario analysis, considering alternative possible outcomes given different GDP, inflation, and interest rates.

<https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/drucksachen/2018/0301-0400/331-18.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

In the EBP 2019 itself, every chapter starts with a narrative explanation of the focal points of that chapter and the proposed policy changes and how they are related to the wider policies. On program level, every line item contains a small rationale and also presents the obligations for future budget years that come out of a specific program.

The Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022

<https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/drucksachen/2018/0301-0400/331-18.pdf>

and especially the "Federal Government decision on the draft government budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022" have a narrative explanation of the most important policy changes and focus areas are provided for both revenue and expenditure (see page 1-9)

See:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-pm-eckwertebeschluss.html>

And: <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

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

Source:

Both the Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022 and especially the "Federal Government decision on the draft government budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022" have a narrative explanation of the most important policy changes and focus areas are provided for both revenue and expenditure

<https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/drucksachen/2018/0301-0400/331-18.pdf>

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-pm-eckwertebeschluss.html>

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed expenditure for 2019, the budget for 2018 and what is still to be spend in 2018, and the actual expenditure in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

This is how all tables on all pages are presented. For example see the first table of the first chapter of the budget for the "Ministry of Interior" starting from page 477. The way the budget is built up, it provides the three classifications (administrative, functional, economic) and providing the three years (B-2 to Current Fiscal Year) for every post.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 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 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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed expenditure for 2019, the budget for 2018 and what is still to be spend in 2018, and the actual expenditure in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. No, expenditures are not presented by program for BY-1.

Comments: 'Programms' are no category presented in the EBP, neither in BY nor BY-1

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

The German budget does not use the term "programs". However, the EBP does provide an extra level of detail (a secondary line) for expenditures by Administrative Classification. See for example: Section 04 Chancellor and Federal Chancellery (Einzelplan 04 Bundeskanzlerin und Bundeskanzleramt) which contains among others the second line expenditures (programs) of the 'Federal Archives' (Bundesarchiv) page 334 following, and the 'Federal Institute for Culture and History of Germans in Eastern Europe' (Bundesinstitut für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa) page 342 following. <https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed expenditure for 2019, the budget for 2018 and what is still to be spent in 2018, and the actual expenditure in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed expenditure for 2019, the budget for 2018 and what is still to be spend in 2018, and the actual expenditure in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

This is how all tables on all pages are presented. For example see the first table of the first chapter of the budget for the "Ministry of Interior" starting from page 477. The way the budget is built up, it provides the three classifications (administrative, functional, economic) and providing the three years (B-2 to Current Fiscal Year) for every post.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed expenditure for 2019, the budget for 2018 and what is still to be spend in 2018, and the actual expenditure in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

This is how all tables on all pages are presented. For example see the first table of the first chapter of the budget for the "Ministry of Interior" starting from page 477. The way the budget is built up, it provides the three classifications (administrative, functional, economic) and providing the three years (B-2 to Current Fiscal Year) for every post.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 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 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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed expenditure for 2019, the budget for 2018 and what is still to be spend in 2018, and the actual expenditure in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

This is how all tables on all pages are presented. For example see the first table of the first chapter of the budget for the "Ministry of Interior" starting from page 477. The way the budget is built up, it provides the three classifications (administrative, functional, economic) and providing the three years (B-2 to Current Fiscal Year) for every post.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. No, expenditures are not presented by program for BY-2 and prior years.

Comments: See previous comments on 'programms'

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

The german budget does not use the term "programs". However, the EBP does provide an extra level of detail (a secondary line) for expenditures by Administrative Classification in the Sections (Einzelplan). See for example: Section 04 Chancellor and Federal Chancellery (Einzelplan 04 Bundeskanzlerin und Bundeskanzleramt) which contains among others the second line expenditures (programs) of the 'Federal Archives' (Bundesarchiv) page 334 following, and the 'Federal Institute for Culture and History of Germans in Eastern Europe' (Bundesinstitut für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa) page 342 following. <https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed expenditure for 2019, the budget for 2018 and what is still to be spend in 2018, and the actual expenditure in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed revenue for 2019, the expected revenues for 2018 and what is still to come in in 2018, and the actual revenue in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Almost all revenues are listed in 'Einzelplan 60', the 'Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung' (the general finance department)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed revenue for 2019, the expected revenues for 2018 and what is still to come in in 2018, and the actual revenue in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Almost all revenues are listed in 'Einzelplan 60', the 'Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung' (the general finance department)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed revenue for 2019, the expected revenues for 2018 and what is still to come in in 2018, and the actual revenue in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Almost all revenues are listed in 'Einzelplan 60', the 'Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung' (the general finance department)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed revenue for 2019, the expected revenues for 2018 and what is still to come in in 2018, and the actual revenue in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Almost all revenues are listed in 'Einzelplan 60', the 'Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung' (the general finance department)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed revenue for 2019, the expected revenues for 2018 and what is still to come in in 2018, and the actual revenue in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Almost all revenues are listed in 'Einzelplan 60', the 'Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung' (the general finance department)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

In the EBP every line item contains the proposed revenue for 2019, the expected revenues for 2018 and what is still to come in in 2018, and the actual revenue in 2017.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Almost all revenues are listed in 'Einzelplan 60', the 'Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung' (the general finance department)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements.

Source:

The EBP contains some but not all core information: 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.

<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

General Plan of the Federal Budget 2019 page 25
Part I: Budget overview

- A. Revenues, page 28
- B. Expenditure, page 30
- C. Commitment appropriations and their maturities page 33
- D. Flexible expenditure according to § 5 of the Budget Law, page 34

Part II: Calculation of the permitted borrowing according to § 5 of the Article 115 Law and the Regulation on the procedure for determining the cyclical component pursuant to Article 5 of the Article 115 Law, page 35

Part III: Financing overview, page 36
Part IV: Credit Financing Plan, page 37

See also the Chapter 32 (Einzelplan 32) of the EBP on Federal debt (Bundesschuld) - (<http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>).

Additionally see also the document on 'Information from the Federal Government on the federal budget plan from 2018 to 2022 presented to the Parliament' (Unterrichtung durch die Bundesregierung zum Finanzplan des Bundes 2018 bis 2022), page 64: (<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903401.pdf>).

Credit financing overview 2017 to 2022 (Kreditfinanzierungsübersicht 2017 bis 2022):
<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903401.pdf>

Additionally, the Agency for Finance (Finanzagentur) publishes a quarterly overview of the debt:

http://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/fileadmin/user_upload/finanzagentur/pdf/verschuldung_monatsentwicklung.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: It is difficult to Judge wether the additional Information make up for the missing core element - therefore the appropriate answer could alsdo have been 'c'

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Even though some elements are presented, for some of them the information is not easy to find. Hence, response C is confirmed.

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:

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903401.pdf>

Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022 (Finanzplan) Page. 11-12 provides an overview.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for all extra-budgetary funds.

Source:

The EBP 2019, Chapter 32 'Federal Debt' (Bundesschuld) page 2925 following, and Chapter 60 'General Financial Administration' (Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung) page 2943 following, provide extensive information on funds, pension payments, reservations, debts, guarantees for foreign loans, etc.

As an example for extra-budgetary funds see 20 largest federal grants (20 größte Finanzhilfen des Bundes) page 2946, and '20 größte Steuervergünstigungen des Bundes' (20 größte Steuervergünstigungen des Bundes) page 2960.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

The Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022 (Finanzplan) contains similar information
<https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/drucksachen/2018/0301-0400/331-18.pdf>

Comment:

It is not feasible to verify if information is presented for all extra-budgetary funds and/or if the information presented includes all core elements for all extra-budgetary funds. Hence Response is moved to 'C'.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: the qualifications in the comment are important!

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

To ensure consistency with other countries, this response is scored as A. See: page 2983 in the PDF of the EBP: <https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>, this shows relevant information (policy rationale, purpose, detailed financing, expenditures, revenues, etc) of the Klimafonds in Einzelplan 60.

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:

Both the EBP and the Finance Plan 2018 - 2020 present central government budgetary finances on a consolidated basis for at least the budget year. However, no extra-budgetary finances can be found in a consolidated way.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Abt_2/Finanzplan-2018-2022.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

After re-assessing the case I confirm there is no evidence that information provided has changed since 2017. Hence changing back to A.

IBP Comment

Confirmed response as A: The budget proposal provides summary tables on pages 27-38 of the PDF and this includes extrabudgetary funds on page 35 and 38.

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:

c. Yes, estimates of some but not all intergovernmental transfers are presented.

Source:

Article 91a 'Joint tasks – Responsibility for expenditure' of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, stipulates areas the Federation shall participate in the discharge of responsibilities of the Länder, provided that such responsibilities are important to society as a whole and that federal participation is necessary for the improvement of living conditions (joint tasks)

The EBP contains such expenditures estimates for such joint tasks (Gemeinschaftsaufgabe), for example

'Joint Task Improvement of Agricultural Structure and Coastal Protection' (Gemeinschaftsaufgabe Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur und des Küstenschutzes) page 1311 following.

Another example is the Investment promotion in structurally weak regions in the context of the federal and state joint task "Improvement of regional economic structure" (Investitionsförderung in strukturschwachen Regionen im Rahmen der Bund-Länder- Gemeinschaftsaufgabe "Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur", page 1096 following

More general the Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022 (Finanzplan) contains estimates of intergovernmental transfers for example between the Federal Government and the EU in Chapter 5: "The financial relations of the federation to other public levels", Pages 65 - 68.

<https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/drucksachen/2018/0301-0400/331-18.pdf>

The Finanzplan 2019 lists estimates of intergovernmental transfers for example in the section '3.2.3 households of the federal government, federal states and municipalities as well as extra households of the federal government' (3.2.3 Haushalte von Bund, Ländern und Gemeinden sowie Extrahaushalte des Bundes) page 109-112.

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

There is no comprehensive display showing the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

There is no comprehensive display showing the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The EBP includes estimates of transfers to public corporations (State Owned Enterprises - SOE) as part of the Sections (Einzelpläne). There is however, no consolidated list with all estimated transfers to all SOE at a glance.

An example is the Improvement of the traffic conditions of the municipalities (Verbesserung der Verkehrsverhältnisse der Gemeinden) page 1076 stipulates "Investment subsidies for public transport projects of € 50 million to Deutsche Bahn AG and companies predominantly in federal hands"

Page 1663-1664 lists transfers to the The Railway Infrastructure Company belonging to the SOE Deutsche Bahn AG Group (DB AG)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of all transfers to public corporations are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Comments: All Transfer must be presented although not a a Consolidated Level - however 'b' appears more appropriate.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

I agree with the suggested change.

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:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for all quasi-fiscal activities.

Source:

Quasi-fiscal activities, major subsidies and different funds are included into the Sections (Einzelpläne) of the EBP. Each Section starts with a statement of purpose/policy rationale.

As an example see the Section 9 (Einzelplan 9) of the EBP for the Federal Ministry of Economics and Energy. The policy rationale includes Energy-Transition (Energiewende), Digital-Agenda, and Support for Innovation and SMEs - page 1065.

The tabular overviews of the Sections (Einzelpläne) of the EBP list revenue and expenditure by economic and functional classification, sometimes directly linked to intended beneficiaries. Some of these activities are quasi-fiscal but not explicitly marked as such.

See for example:

"Promotion of measures for energy-efficient building renovation by KfW bank" (Förderung von Maßnahmen zur energetischen Gebäudesanierung der KfW Förderbank), at 329 Mio EUR in 2019, see page 113.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

It is very difficult to identify quasi-fiscal activities in the EBP as they are not marked as such. To me the line between subsidiaries, some special funds and quasi-fiscal activities is blurry and not always clear.

Please note that the EBP does not have concurrent page numbering, but each chapter has its own page numbering, hence reference to page numbers must be assessed with the logic of the chapters.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Changing answer to "B" referring to the guide: "B is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented."

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:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for all financial assets.

Source:

The Finance Report (Finanzbericht) 2019 contains information about debt and assets (Vermögen und Schulden des Bundes), Page 284.

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

This is not presented in the EBP, but only to a certain extent in the Vermögensrechnung, see:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermoegensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushalts_vermoegensrechnungen_des_bundes.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

e. Not applicable/other (please comment).

Source:

No, due to the Kameralistik system for budgeting used in Germany, see:

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kameralistik>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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>) 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:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for all contingent liabilities.

Source:

The Financial Report (Finanzbericht) 2019 provides extensive information on contingent liabilities, including a narrative discussion as well as quantitative figures: Guarantees, guarantees and other guarantees of the Federal Government (Bürgschaften, Garantien und sonstige Gewährleistungen des Bundes), see Page 290.

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

b. Yes, the core information is presented to assess the government's future liabilities and the sustainability of its finances over the longer term.

Source:

All information is presented in a full report choosing a mid-term period of 2018 - 2022, and in general estimates and marco-economic predictions are made for this time-frame.

However pensions and other liabilities are presented beyond 2020, for example page 37 to 40 of the financial plan that goes to 2050, but this prognosis only includes quantitative measurements no narrative discussion.

https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/drucksachen/2018/0301-0400/331-18.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

Researcher Response
Changing answer to "B" referring to the guide: "B is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented."

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:

e. Not applicable/other (please comment).

Source:

Germany does not receive Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The Financial Report 2019 (Finanzbericht), lists major policy rationale for each tax expenditure, the intended beneficiaries, and an estimate of the revenue foregone.

For example see section 1.3.4 Federal Grants (Die Finanzhilfen des Bundes) page 45 following provides an overview on Major Subsidies - ie grants and tax breaks

"The largest share of this is the promotion of measures for the energetic refurbishment of buildings and the promotion of measures for the use of renewable energies. Federal grants in the delimitation of the 26th subsidy report are expected to rise from € 5.9 billion to an estimated € 8.5 billion over the period 2016 to 2022. In 2019, Federal grants will mainly be allocated to the industrial sectors (share: 46.5%), housing (share: 32.6%) and food and agriculture (share: 9.3%). All in all, the aforementioned economic sectors will receive just under 90% of federal funding in 2019."

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Wirtschafts_und_Finanzdaten/Finanzberichte/Finanzbericht-2019-anl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2.

In addition the EBP lists major tax breaks and subsidies and the sector or group that benefits are included in Chapter 60, section 1, page 2960 - 2963

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Please note that the EBP does not have concurrent page numbering, but each Chapter (Einzelplan) has its own page numbering.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

a. Yes, estimates of all earmarked revenues are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

Estimates of all earmarked revenues are presented within the budget annotations (Haushaltsvermerk).

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: As a General legal principal, revenues cannot be earmarked for certain expenditure, if this legal principal is not overruled by Special legislation. In the very few cases in which this happens, These 'earmarked' revenues are presented

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

This is an interesting conversation. The Peer Reviewer is right. The law stipulates that that all public revenues can be taken to finance all public expenditures. However, that does not mean that the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation do not present estimates of earmarked revenues for at least the budget year. In fact the EBP does. Hence, suggest keeping answer to A.

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:

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.

Source:

The EBP contains a summary that explains the main budget choices linked to the policy goals, the financial plan that does the same for the long term financial strategy of the government, and detailed goals + policy and resource allocation per chapter, and subchapter in the entire budget proposal itself. The summary of the budget provides an overview of the different policy-themes and budgetary plans, this can be found here:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/07/2018-07-06-PM-Haushalt2019.html>

There are also well as policy recommendation per chapter and subchapter in the budget, an example is that of the first pages of the budget for the Ministry of Interior page 535 and following.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

a. Yes, estimates that show how the proposed budget is linked to all the government's policy goals for a multi-year period are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

The EBP includes a summary and explains the link between the policies and the budget allocation, and main targets of the Government both financially and in policy.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

See also the speech from the Minister of Finance at its presentation and the Federal Budget Plan (Finanzplan) 2019-2022

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/07/2018-07-06-PM-Haushalt2019.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Although current staff overviews, hiring plans and numbers of positions are provided for every ministry, this is mostly directly translated into costs. See for example pages 81 to 95 for a detailed staff position planning and payment levels.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

The Federal Finance Plan 2018 to 2022 (Finanzplan), provides more policy background per line item, but in depth input on other resources required beyond monetary input is not provided. Required resources are all translated to the costs required.

Chapter 3, Finanzplan des Bundes 2019 bis 2022, Page 13 - 52.

<https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/drucksachen/2018/0301-0400/331-18.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, nonfinancial data on results are not presented.

Source:

The EBP discusses the allocation of resources to the different policies, but not the policy targets and indicators itself.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, performance targets are not assigned to nonfinancial data on results, or the budget does not present nonfinancial data on results.

Source:

The EBP deals with the allocation of resources and money to policies but not the targets or indicators for achieving these policies themselves.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 as 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:

There are many estimates of social policies in the EBP, for example in Section 11 (Einzelplan Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales) page 1285 following on labour and people without employment and income. This Section includes a subsection on:

'Promoting the inclusion of people with disabilities' (Förderung der Inklusion von Menschen mit Behinderungen) page 1524 following.

'Federal measures involving the European Fund for the Most Deprived (EHAP)' (Maßnahmen des Bundes unter Beteiligung des Europäischen Hilfsfonds für die am stärksten benachteiligten Personen (EHAP)), page 1531 following.

See also Section 17 (Einzelplan 17 Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend) page 2527 on family, seniors, women and youth.

See also Section 6 (Einzelplan 06 Bundesministerium des Innern, für Bau und Heimat) subchapter on Migration and Refugees, page 570

All of these Sections start with a narrative discussion (Vorbemerkung) followed by the estimate expenditure per functions and groups.

<https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/034/1903400.pdf>

Comment:

I revised this response. I think answer can be A because all these policies start with a narrative discussion.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

c. Yes, estimates of some but not all policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations are presented.

Comments: As stated by the Researcher there are estimated of policies that address deprived Person but there is no comprehensive Treatment of all estimated of all policies for the most impoverished populations; therefore 'c' seems more appropriate.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Agree. It has now been changed to C based on the PR comments.

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:

In the the pre-budget statement (Eckpunktebeschluss), a timeline for the executive is given. However, the timeline for the discussion and adaptation of the budget is set by the legislative. Usually the budget is debated in the first hearing the third week of September and in the second hearing in the third week of November.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements.

Source:

The Pre-Budget Statement is called "Federal Government decision on the draft government budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022" (Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022)

Section B on page 1 and 2 of the Pre-Budget Statement provides the nominal growth of the GDP, states that the inflation rate is moderate (phrased as a moderate price level increase) without naming a number and provides not the GDP or the GDP per capita, just the growth rates. Beyond the core it presents information on investment, export-rate, unemployment and labour market information, and a long term growth rate prediction.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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*

- 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:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the government's expenditure policies and priorities.

Source:

Page 4 and 6 discuss the current policies, and priorities for growth and expenditures in relation to the budgetary politics, including a summary table of the estimated expenditure. Beyond the core is the detailed table on page 19 providing the estimated expenditure for all the budget chapters/ministries.

"Federal Government decision on the draft government budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022" (Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022)

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for the government's revenue policies and priorities.

Source:

The Pre-Budget Statement is called "Federal Government decision on the draft government budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022" (Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022).

On page 4, 5, 6 discusses the budgetary outlook in relation to maintaining the current major fiscal and social policies. Page 6-7 discusses the tax-policies, that have not changed so it is short. Page 4-5 provides a summary table of the expected revenues. And beyond the core is the expected income per chapter of the budget/per Ministry on page 13.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

c. Yes, one of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

The amount of the net borrowing needed (zero) is presented and discussed in Section C.1 of the "Federal Government decision on the draft government budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022" (Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022)

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

"Federal Government decision on the draft government budget 2019 and the financial plan 2018-2022" (Eckwertebeschluss der Bundesregierung zum Regierungsentwurf des Bundeshaushalts 2019 und zum Finanzplan 2018 bis 2022), Page 19.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/05/2018-05-02-PM-Eckwertebeschluss-2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

All expenditures are presented by all three classification throughout the entire document, from the overviews to the Sections (Einzelplänen), up to the budget line items.

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

All expenditures are presented by all three classification throughout the entire document, from the overviews to the Sections (Einzelplänen), up to the budget line items.

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The detailed budgets per department provide details for planned expenditure up to the detailed level. The lowest level of the functional classification in the budget provides details on the programmatic and policy level.

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Revenues are listed in the first Chapter of the EB, Page 14-15. Tax revenues are all listed in Einzelplan 60 (Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung).

Revenues from credits are listed in Einzelplan 32, (Bundesschuld).

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Revenues are listed in the first chapter of the budget. Tax revenues are all listed in Einzelplan 60 (Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung). This chapter also includes all revenues from state-owned, or partially state-owned companies. Revenues from credits are listed in Einzelplan 32, (Bundesschuld).

EB

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

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

Source:

In the first chapter it is calculated how much the federal government can maximally borrow as defined by the constitution. Over the last year, Germany adhered to the policy that it does not take additional credit, hence the borrowing is ZERO. All information with regards to the credit and state debt is listed in Chapter 32 (Bundesschuld).

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

c. The Citizens Budget provides information, but it excludes some core elements.

Source:

No macro-economic forecasts can be found on the citizen budget website www.bundeshaushalt.de. However, additional information, can be found at the website of the Ministry of Finance itself.

www.bundeshaushalt.de

www.bundesfinanzministerium.de

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Keep answer to C since we are also debating if www.bundeshaushalt.de actually qualifies as Citizen Budget.

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:

The website www.bundeshaushalt.de is the main citizen budget and no other dissemination channels are used.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

In general there are no consultation mechanisms for the citizen budget as such. However, citizens can attend some public budget hearings in the parliamentary system (while other budget hearings are closed).

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Only the adopted EB, and its updates are published on www.bundeshaushalt.de However all other documents are presented on the website of the Ministry of Finance, and fairly understandable.

www.bundeshaushalt.de

www.bundesfinanzministerium.de

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

b. Yes, the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures by two of the three expenditure classifications.

Source:

IYR are published as Monthly Reports (Monatsberichte) presents the current economic- and financial developments and presents summary tables of the current expenditures and revenues. Functional and economic classifications are presented, but no administrative classifications.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Example, Monthly Report December 2018: <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts_pdf.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4.

Comment:

While the monthly report does not list revenue and expenditure by line ministries, it does list revenue and expenditure by Bund, Laender, Gemeinden.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Economic classification
Functional classification

Source:

IYR are published as Monthly Reports (Monatsberichte) presents the current economic- and financial developments and presents summary tables of the current expenditures and revenues. Functional and economic classifications are presented, but no administrative classification.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Example, Monthly Report December 2018: <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts_pdf.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 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," 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:

d. No, the In-Year Reports do not present actual expenditures by program.

Source:

The IYRs present overview tables, but no present actual expenditures for individual programs.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Example, Monthly Report December 2018: <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Example, Monthly Report December 2018: <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The two main sources of potential income are shown in detail: credit and tax. Here is the example from the December 2018 report, but all monthly reports present these updated numbers per month. So revenues are broken down by category, however, not the total sum of revenues is as detailed presented as in the EB - where also revenue from state companies and extra budgetary revenues are shown.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Example, Monthly Report December 2018: <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

b. Yes, In-Year Reports present individual sources of actual revenue accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, revenue.

Source:

The two main sources of potential income are shown in detail: credit and tax. Here is the example from the December 2018 report, but all monthly reports present these updated numbers per month. So revenues are broken down by category, however, not the total sum of revenues is as detailed presented as in the EB - where also revenue from state companies and extra budgetary revenues are shown.

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

Example, Monthly Report December 2018: <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/monatsbericht-12-2018.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The Monthly Reports (Monatsberichte) present updated revenues per month comparing them to the figures from the year before and the budgeted numbers.

For example the Monthly Report from December 2018 compares the Tax Revenue figures from November 2018 with the figures from November 2017:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

As an example, see the section "Current economic and financial situation Financial markets and federal borrowing" in the Monthly Report (Monatsbericht) from December 2018:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/12/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-4-entwicklung-der-laenderhaushalte.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

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

Source:

The section "Current economic and financial situation Financial markets and federal borrowing" in the Monthly Report (Monatsbericht), contains the maturity of the debt, the composition of the debt (including domestic or external). The tables on the following pages (1-7) of the section show the exact composition.

See for example, the Monthly Report from February 2019:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2019/02/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-4-finanzmaerkte-und-kreditaufnahme-des-bundes.html>

What is excluded are the different interest rates on the different bonds (although this can be found on the website of the Federal Finance Agency (Bundesfinanzagentur):

<http://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/de/institutionelle-investoren/bundeswertpapiere/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Changing answer to "B" from "C" as per the methodology.

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:

d. No, the estimates for macroeconomic forecast have not been updated.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The Monthly Report from July 2018 provides an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, expenditure estimates have not been updated.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The Monthly Report from July 2018 provides an overview of all the numbers for the first half of 2018:

See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, the Mid-Year Review does not present expenditure estimates by any expenditure classification.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The administrative and economic classifications are presented in the overview table in the July IYR, however not in too much detail. See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

None of the above

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The economic and functional classifications are presented in the overview table in the July IYR, however not in too much detail. See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, the Mid-Year Review does not present expenditure estimates by program.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The present expenditure estimates for the budget year underway for individual programs are presented in the July IYR. See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, revenue estimates have not been updated.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The updated revenue estimates for the budget year underway are presented in the July IYR. See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

b. No, the Mid-Year Review does not present revenue estimates by category.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The revenue estimates for the budget year underway by category (such as tax and non-tax) are presented in the July IYR. See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, the Mid-Year Review does not present individual sources of revenue.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The individual sources of revenue for the budget year underway are presented in the July IYR. See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

bundeshaushalts.html

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, estimates of government borrowing and debt have not been updated.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The updated estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the budget year underway are presented in the July IYR. See section "Current economic and financial situation. Development of the federal budget up to and including June 2018", pages 1-5 in the section:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2018/07/Inhalte/Kapitel-4-Wirtschafts-und-Finanzlage/4-3-entwicklung-des-bundeshaushalts.html>

However, it is not considered to suffice as a MYR because. a) it does not contain updated macro-economic forecasts b) it does not contain updated budget estimates c) it is part of the in year reports.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

For all line items the enacted, actual outcomes are presented, and per chapter in the 'Einzelplan' a summary is provided on the outcomes of the budget and the policy measures and goals.

See the Budget Statement 2017 - Volume II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanz/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The Year End Report follows the same index and system as the Enacted Budget documents and thus presents both overviews of the expenditure and revenues by classification: administrative, economic, and functional. For the detailed document, the administrative classification is leading in the index following the departmental divisions, and drilling down to functional and group classification. In this case, the chapter summaries also provide additional economic classification overviews.

See the Budget Statement 2017 - Volume I and II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band I und II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

See the Budget Statement 2017 - Volume I and II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band I und II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 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 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:

The Year End Report follows the same index and system as the Enacted Budget documents and thus presents both overviews of the expenditure and revenues by classification: administrative, economic, and functional. For the detailed document, the administrative classification is leading in the index following the departmental divisions, and drilling down to functional and group classification. Thus here also the expenditure are presented up to the program level.

See the Budget Statement 2017 - Volume I and II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band I und II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

c. Yes, the Year-End Report presents estimates for programs accounting for less than two-thirds of expenditures.

Comments: Policy Programmes are no defined category in the German budgetary System. Therefore, expenditures named 'programmes' are possible but we don't know for how much of all expenditures on Policy programs they account. Answer 'c' is therefore only a guess.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

The German budget does not know "programs", hence there are no information at program level. The OBS Guideline stipulates: "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." Such level of detail below an administrative unit can be found in the YER. See for example section 4.1 Income and expenditure by section (4.1 Einnahmen und Ausgaben nach Einzelplänen) starting from page 47. Changing answer back 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:

Volume I of the Year End Report contains the overviews and the year end accounts, and Volume II two the detailed expenditure and revenue and the overviews.

See the Budget Statement 2017 - Volume I and II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band I und II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The Year End Report presents revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax). Revenues are specially listed in Einzelplan 60, and overviews in categories are provided in Chapter 1, part 2.

See the Budget Statement 2017 - Volume II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The Year End Report provides individual sources of revenue. Revenues are specially listed in Einzelplan 60, and overviews in categories are provided in Chapter 1, part 2.

See the Budget Statement 2017 - Volume II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

c. Yes, estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of government borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented.

Source:

Chapter 4 of the Capital Account (Vermögensrechnung), presents the debt at the beginning and the end of the year but not the maturity and original estimates (Page 21 - 36):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Broschueren_Bestellservice/2018-06-06-Vermögensrechnung-des-Bundes-2017.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4

Borrowing and debt management is discussed Chapter 2 of Budget Statement 2017 - Volume I (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band I), page 10-12:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf

See also Chapter "Invoice on the budget of the section 32 Federal debt for the financial year 2017", Page 1711 following in Budget Statement 2017 - Volume II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finanzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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
Whether the debt is domestic or external

Source:

Chapter 4 of the Capital Account (Vermögensrechnung), presents the debt at the beginning and the end of the year but not the maturity and original estimates (Page 21 - 36):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Broschueren_Bestellservice/2018-06-06-Vermögensrechnung-des-Bundes-2017.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4

Borrowing and debt management is discussed Chapter 2 of Budget Statement 2017 - Volume I (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band I), page 10-12:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf

See also Chapter "Invoice on the budget of the section 32 Federal debt for the financial year 2017", Page 1711 following in Budget Statement 2017 - Volume II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band II):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original macroeconomic forecast for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year is not presented.

Source:

No, this is not part of the estimates. The report only reports the differences for all spending items.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

None of the above

Source:

No, this is not part of the estimates. The report only reports the differences for all spending items.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome are not presented.

Source:

No, this is not part of the YER

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome are not presented.

Source:

No, they are not listed in the YER.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the enacted level for policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are not presented.

Source:
No, they are not listed in the YER.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

The differences between the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome is presented in Einzelplan 60 in Budget Statement 2017 - Volume II (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band II), Page 1725 and following:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-2.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Yes, Chapter 1 part 1 of the Budget Statement 2017 - Volume I (Haushaltsrechnung 2017 - Band I):

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/Bundeshaushalt/Haushalts_und_Vermögensrechnungen_des_Bundes/haushaltsrechnung-2017-band-1.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The SAI is obliged to conduct the financial and compliance audit by law:

http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bho/_97.html

The SAI has the right to conduct all audits it deems necessary. Since 2011 it also looks at the budgets of the departments, economic and financial developments and how they influence the budgets, and if policy measures are carried out efficiently, see:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018-ergaenzungsband>

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/grundsuetzliches/bemerkungen-jahresbericht>

On this page all the different kind of audits can be found:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Yes, see

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018/vorbemerkung>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

See Introduction

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018/vorbemerkung>
<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>
<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018-ergaenzungsband>
Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018/vorbemerkung>
<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>
<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018-ergaenzungsband>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, the executive does not report on steps it has taken to address audit findings.

Source:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018/vorbemerkung>

Comment:

The High Court of Audits (Bundesrechnungshof) reports directly to the parliament and works out the steps that need to be taken with the Parliamentary Committee for Audits:

https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/a08/a08_rpa

The summary of the Audit Report 2018, states:

"Der Rechnungsprüfungsausschuss des Haushaltsausschusses des Deutschen Bundestages wird die Bemerkungen 2018 in den kommenden Monaten beraten. In der Regel verbindet das Parlament diese Beratung mit der Forderung an die Bundesregierung, die Empfehlungen des Bundesrechnungshofes umzusetzen."

See: <https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018/vorwort>

However, the discussions of the Haushaltsausschuss are not public and thus the subcommittee for auditing is also not public. Hence it is not part of the public record.

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018-ergaenzungsband>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, neither the SAI nor legislature reports on steps the executive has taken to address audit recommendations.

Source:

The High Court of Audits (Bundesrechnungshof) reports directly to the parliament and works out the steps that need to be taken with the Parliamentary Committee for Audits:

https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/a08/a08_rpa

The summary of the Audit Report 2018, states:

"Der Rechnungsprüfungsausschuss des Haushaltsausschusses des Deutschen Bundestages wird die Bemerkungen 2018 in den kommenden Monaten beraten. In der Regel verbindet das Parlament diese Beratung mit der Forderung an die Bundesregierung, die Empfehlungen des Bundesrechnungshofes umzusetzen."

See: <https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018/vorwort>

However, the discussions of the Haushaltsausschuss are not public and thus the subcommittee for auditing is also not public. Hence it is not part of the public record.

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018-ergaenzungsband>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Typically, investigative journalism tracking SAI's recommendations brings the executive to announce how they addressed recommendations.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

The reviewer provided further details and mentioned the work of Correctiv' (www.correctiv.org). However, that does not qualify for this question.

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:

The Advisory Board to the Stability Council is categorized by the OECD as an IFI

<https://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/OECD-Independent-Fiscal-Institutions-Database.xlsx>

http://www.stabilitaetsrat.de/DE/Aufgaben/Aufgaben_node.html

http://www.stabilitaetsrat.de/DE/Beirat/Beirat_node.html

See also article 7 of the Law establishing a Stability Council and avoiding budget emergencies (Stability Council Act - StabiRatG)

"Gesetz zur Errichtung eines Stabilitätsrates und zur Vermeidung von Haushaltsnotlagen (Stabilitätsratsgesetz - StabiRatG)"

<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stabiratg/StabiRatG.pdf>

Comment:

The Advisory Board to the Stability Council is categorized by the OECD as an IFI <https://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/OECD-Independent-Fiscal-Institutions-Database.xlsx>

In addition there are several institutions in Germany that perform budget analyses for the budget formulation and/or approval process, though they are not officially IFIs by the OECD's definition:

"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"

The most prominent institutions are:

Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW)

German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)

Ifo Institute for Economic Research (ifo)

Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (RWI)

Halle Institute for Economic Research (IWH)

They are all members of the The Leibniz Association (German: Leibniz-Gemeinschaft or Wissenschaftsgemeinschaft Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz) is a union of German non-university research institutes from various branches of study.

Every year the Ministry of Finance writes out a tender for the drafting of the "Joint Economic Forecast (Gemeinschaftsdiagnose, GD): a macro-economic prognoses of growth, tax income etc. This tender is the awarded to one of the major Economic institutes will then draft the macro-economic forecast for that year.

The Joint Economic Forecast (Gemeinschaftsdiagnose, GD) is a semiannual report that aims to analyze the German and the world economy, while also providing in-depth policy recommendations for the German Federal Government. Each publication comprises a projection for the current and following years, along with a special study of varying topics

The "GD" are the reference points for the further formulation of the budget. If the executive decides to use other numbers for the macro-economic prognoses, these have to be justified and again approved by the Institute that does the Gemeinschaftsdiagnose for that year.

The GD are published semiannually on the website of the Joint Economic Forecast (Gemeinschaftsdiagnose, GD) at <http://gemeinschaftsdiagnose.de/category/gutachten/>

The second function, the oversight, analysis of and some cases advice on fiscal policy and performance is done by the "Stability Council (Stabilitätsrat)", which consist of the Federal Minister of Finance, the Federal Minister of Economics, and the Ministers of Finance from the Federal States. This council is in turn supported by the Advisory Board to the Stability Council, which advises and joins stability council meetings.

The Advisory Council, as an independent expert body, supports the Stability Council on the basis of § 7 Stability Council Act to monitor compliance with the ceiling of the general government structural financing deficit set by the Budgetary Principle Law. The opinions and recommendations of the Advisory Council to be developed in this context form an important basis for the work of the Stability Council. The Chair of the Advisory Forum participates in the discussions of the Stability Council on the monitoring of the structural general government deficit ceiling and adopts the opinion of the AF. The Advisory Council was set up as part of the national implementation of the European Fiscal Treaty. He was constituted on 5 December 2013.

Tasks of the Stability Council

In accordance with Article 109a of the Basic Law, the Stability Council regularly monitors the budgets of the Federation and the Länder. He determines whether a local authority is threatened with a budgetary emergency. If this is the case, it agrees with the affected local authority a reorganization program.

In addition, additional tasks have been transferred to the Stability Council by law. In particular, it monitors whether Germany complies with the upper limit of the structural financing deficit of 0.5% of gross domestic product, as permitted by the Fiscal Treaty and the Stability and Growth Pact, and recommends appropriate consolidation measures if necessary.

Budget monitoring to avoid household emergencies

A central task of the Stability Council, in accordance with Article 109a of the Basic Law and Article 3 of the Stability Council Act, is regular monitoring of the budgets of the Federation and the Länder. The aim is to recognize imminent budgetary emergencies at an early stage in order to initiate appropriate countermeasures in good time.

Compliance with European budgetary discipline

Pursuant to § 6 of the Stability Council Act, the Stability Council monitors that the budgets of the federal, state, local and social insurance institutions do not exceed the upper limit of the structural general government deficit of 0.5% of gross domestic product set out in § 51 (2) of the German Federal Budget Law.

Monitoring the consolidation obligations

In accordance with Section 2 (2) of the Assistance Assistance Act, the Stability Council monitors compliance with the consolidation obligations that the federal states of Berlin, Bremen, Saarland, Saxony-Anhalt and Schleswig-Holstein must fulfill in order to obtain consolidation assistance by 2019.

Progress Reports "Building East"

Pursuant to Section 11 (3) of the Financial Equalization Act, the Stability Council discusses the progress reports "Aufbau Ost" of the East German Länder and the opinion of the Federal Government on this subject.

Coordination of budget and financial planning

In accordance with Section 51 (1) of the German Budgetary Principles Act, the Stability Council advises on the general and financial framework conditions in the preparation of the budget and financial planning of the Federal Government, the Länder and the municipalities.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

c, No, the IFI does not publish its own macroeconomic or fiscal forecast, but it does publish an assessment of the official macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts produced by the executive.

Source:

The Stability Council (Stabilitätsrat), is tasked with oversight, analysis and to provide recommendations on fiscal policy and performance of the Government. The council consist of the Federal Minister of Finance, the Federal Minister of Economics, and the Ministers of Finance from the Federal States.

The Stability Council is supported by the Independent Advisory Board (IFI), which advises and joins Stability Council meetings.

http://www.stabilitaetsrat.de/DE/Beirat/Beirat_node.html

The Independent Advisory Board, is established by the "Law establishing a Stability Council and prevention of budget emergency situations (Stability Council Law - StabiRatG)". Article 7.4 stipulates that "(4) The assessments and recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council are published."

<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stabiratg/StabiRatG.pdf>

The Advisory Board publishes recommendations, but no macroeconomic forecasts. Therefore, the answer is C.

http://www.stabilitaetsrat.de/DE/Beirat/Dokumente/Dokumente_node.html

Comment:

Macroeconomic forecasts are produced and published by the Joint Economic Forecast (Gemeinschaftsdiagnose, GD).

<http://gemeinschaftsdiagnose.de/category/gutachten/>

The Joint Economic Forecast (Gemeinschaftsdiagnose, GD) is a semiannual report that aims to analyze the German and the world economy, while also providing in-depth policy recommendations for the German Federal Government. Each publication comprises a projection for the current and following years, along with a special study of varying topics. The GD is prepared by Germany's leading economic research institutes, which are members of the Leibniz Association.

The GD are published semiannually on the website of the Joint Economic Forecast (Gemeinschaftsdiagnose, GD) at

<http://gemeinschaftsdiagnose.de/category/gutachten/>

The GD is not published by the same institute every year. The prognoses are also published on the website of this IFI tasked with the GD for a given year.

<http://gemeinschaftsdiagnose.de/category/gutachten/>

<https://www.leibniz-gemeinschaft.de/start/>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, there is no IFI; or the IFI does not publish its own costings of new policy proposals.

Source:

http://www.stabilitaetsrat.de/DE/Beirat/Beirat_node.html

http://www.stabilitaetsrat.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Beirat/2018/Stellungnahme/20181206_Stellungnahme_Beirat.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

Comment:

The IFIs publish opinions to the fiscal policies and budgetary policies and advises the Stability Council to that end. One example of their position papers shows they are mainly analysing the different growth-projections and financial forecasts:

"Stellungnahme des unabhängigen Beirats des Stabilitätsrats, Herbst 2018"

"Opinion of the Independent Advisory Council of the Stability Council, Autumn 2018"

http://www.stabilitaetsrat.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Beirat/2018/Stellungnahme/20181206_Stellungnahme_Beirat.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

The answer is D as the IFI does not check all policy proposals on financial soundness perse. That would be the task of the Ministry of Finance and the High Court of Auditors and the Parliament.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. Never, or there is no IFI.

Source:

The meetings of the Parliamentary Budget Committee (Parlamentarischer Haushaltsausschuss) are closed, so there is no public record of these meetings to double check if and when the Advisory Board of the Stability Council (IFI) take part and testify in hearings of a committee of the legislature.

However, there are some "Public hearings and expert discussions (Öffentliche Anhörungen und Expertengespräche)" which are sometimes attended by members of Financial Institution preparing the joined macro-economic forecasts. Records are published.

Parliamentary Budget Committee (Parlamentarischer Haushaltsausschuss)

<https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/ausschuesse18/a08>

Decision recommendations and reports (Beschlussempfehlungen und Berichte)

<https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/ausschuesse18/a08/beschlussempfehlungen-und-berichte-inhalt-481368>

Public hearings and expert discussions (Öffentliche Anhörungen und Expertengespräche)

<https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/ausschuesse18/a08/anhoerungen/278496-278496>

An example of a public hearing on financial topics attended by members of the Financial Institution preparing the joined macro-economic forecasts:

24. April 2017, 11.00 bis 13.00 Uhr: Öffentliches Vermögen erhalten, ehrlich bilanzieren, richtig investieren BT-Drucksache 18/11188

"April 24, 2017, 11:00 am to 1:00 pm: Receive public assets, balance them honestly, invest properly BT printed matter 18/11188"

<https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/ausschuesse18/a08/anhoerungen/104-inhalt-503252>

Comment:

In addition, the Stability Council itself meets twice annually, where the chair of the Advisory Board of the stability council then present the opinion of the Advisory Board (IFI). The meetings of the Stability Council, however, do not count as testifying in hearings of a committee of the legislature.

http://www.stabilitaetsrat.de/DE/Beschluesse-und-Beratungsunterlagen/Beschluesse-und-Beratungsunterlagen_node.html

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The Plenary of the German Parliament (Bundestag) debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, and approves recommendations for the upcoming budget.

The PMS 2019 was approved and enacted in the 3rd and last hearing of the parliament plenary held on 23 November 2019, see the poll by name: <https://www.bundestag.de/parlament/plenum/abstimmung/abstimmung?id=558>

The process from the 1st to the last hearing can be followed here

<https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2018/kw47-de-haushaltsgesetz-2019-dritte-lesung-576966>

11. September 2018, 1st hearing: Einbringung des Haushaltsgesetzes 2019
14. September 2018, 1st hearing: Schlussrunde
9. November 2018, Bereinigungssitzung
23. November 2018, 2nd and 3rd hearing

In addition, the Parliamentary Budget Committee (Haushaltsausschuss) of the German Parliament (Bundestag), debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, and approves recommendations for the upcoming budget. Most meetings of the Budget Committee are not public but the the agendas are published, at: <https://www.bundestag.de/haushalt>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The EBP was submitted to parliament on 10/08/2018 and published on 23/11/2018 on the website of the parliament. Link to PDF available from:

<https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2018/kw47-de-haushaltsgesetz-2019-dritte-lesung-576966>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

a. The legislature approves the budget at least one month in advance of the start of the budget year.

Source:

The EBP was submitted on 10/08/2018 and approved and published on 23/11/2018 on the website of the parliament. Link to PDF available from:

<https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2018/kw47-de-haushaltsgesetz-2019-dritte-lesung-576966>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

a. Yes, the legislature has unlimited authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Source:

The budget law goes through three readings. The first debate presents it (September), in the second debate amendments can be proposed with two signatures, when these are all debated upon, in the third reading only fractions can still propose amendments.

See article 95 of the Rules of Procedure of the German Bundestag (Geschäftsordnung des Deutschen Bundestages)":

http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/btgo_1980/

http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/btgo_1980/_95.html

"(1) Budget proposals are the draft budget law and the budget, proposals for amendments to these drafts (supplements), proposals for amending the budget law and the budget (supplementary budgets) and other budgetary proposals. All budget proposals must be sent to the Committee on Budgets. At their request, the expert committees are to be consulted. Section 63 (2) shall apply accordingly. The Committee on Budgets should reflect the opinions of the committees involved. In principle, the president transfers the supplementary documents without first consulting. Supplementary budgets can be referred to the proposal of the Council of Elders by the President without first consultation and be dealt with in a final consultation.

(2) The second discussion of the draft budget law and the budget may take place at the earliest six weeks, the final discussion of supplementary budgets at the earliest three weeks after delivery, unless the opinion of the Bundesrat goes before the end of Article 110 paragraph 3 of the Basic Law deadline.

(3) In addition to the provisions for the second consultation (§§ 81, 82), the provision on the final vote (§ 86) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the final consultation of supplementary budget documents.

(4) The Committee on Budgets shall, at the latest within the session week following receipt of the opinion of the Bundesrat, consider advising supplementary budgets. The report of the committee is to be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the Bundestag. If the committee has not completed its deliberations within the time limit, the report should be put on the agenda of the next sitting of the Bundestag without a committee report."

See also the task description on the website of the German Parliament (Deutscher Bundestag)

https://www.bundestag.de/parlament/aufgaben/haushalt_neu

See also the budget process explanation of the website of MoF:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/oeffentliche-finzen.html

Comment:

As demonstrated by the 3 step 'reading process' of the German budgetary act, the legislator has unlimited rights to amend the budget

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The German Parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) used its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal during the process of the first, second and third parliamentary hearings.

The PMS 2019 was approved and enacted in the 3rd and last hearing of the parliament plenary held on 23 November 2019, see the poll by name: <https://www.bundestag.de/parlament/plenum/abstimmung/abstimmung?id=558>

The process from the 1st to the last hearing can be followed here

<https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2018/kw47-de-haushaltsgesetz-2019-dritte-lesung-576966>

11. September 2018, 1st hearing: Einbringung des Haushaltsgesetzes 2019

14. September 2018, 1st hearing: Schlussrunde

9. November 2018, Bereinigungssitzung

23. November 2018, 2nd and 3rd hearing

All amendment proposals, their summaries and the decision are collected on the website of the German Parliament (Deutscher Bundestag):

<https://www.bundestag.de/#url=L2Rva3VtZW50ZS90ZXh0YXJjaGl2LzlwMTYva3czNi1kZS1oYXVzaGFsdHNnZXNldHovNDM4NTEy&mod=mod445720>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The Budget Committee (Haushaltsausschuss) did examine the Executive's Budget Proposal during the Committee Meetings process of the first, second and third hearings parliamentary hearings

<https://www.bundestag.de/#url=L2Rva3VtZW50ZS90ZXh0YXJjaGl2LzlwMTgva3c0Ny1kZS1oYXVzaGFsdHNnZXNldHotMjAxOS1maW5hbnpwbgFuLU>

3Njk2NA==&mod=mod493054

See also <https://www.bundestag.de/haushalt>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Every specialized committee gives their approval or amendments in the final report of the Budget Committee (Haushaltsausschuss) as it is stipulated by law:

"Geschäftsordnung des Deutschen Bundestages § 95 Haushaltsvorlagen"
"Rules of Procedure of the German Bundestag § 95 budget templates"
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/btgo_1980/_95.html

The input from the Sector Committees are included in the:

"Drucksache 19/4624. 19. Wahlperiode. 15.11.2018. Ergänzung zu den Beschlussempfehlungen des Haushaltsausschusses (8. Ausschuss)"

"Printed matter 19/4624. 19th legislature. 15/11/2018. Supplement to the decision recommendations of the Committee on Budgets (8th Committee)"

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/046/1904624.pdf>

Parliament Committee for Health
<https://www.bundestag.de/gesundheit>

Committee on Labor and Social Affairs
<https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/a11>

Parliament Committee for Defense
<https://www.bundestag.de/verteidigung>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The Budgetary Committee (Haushaltsausschuss) of the German Parliament (Bundestag) comes together every 2 to 3 weeks. The Budget Committee examined in-year implementation on a regular basis throughout during a fiscal year, but it did not publish any report with findings and recommendations.

Budgetary Committee (Haushaltsausschuss)
<https://www.bundestag.de/haushalt>

Audit Committee (Rechnungsprüfungsausschuss)
https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/a08/a08_rpa

For example see the hearing of the Budget Committee (not public) from December 12, 2018:
"Improved depreciation for digital assets - Tax innovation boost for the digital transformation of companies. BT printed matter 19/959", page 3.

https://www.bundestag.de/resource/blob/583078/8bf4cd0fa570493cf84cc0fa45d3bf93/028_sitzung-data.pdf

For example see the hearings of the Budget Committee (not public) from September 11, 2018:
"Reform of the Federal Highway Administration; Social contract for the foundation of the infrastructure company for motorways and other federal highways in the legal form of the GmbH BMF-V 95/18", page 1.

https://www.bundestag.de/resource/blob/568006/11004c02e3610f3a3ec922c01d8c62e1/017_sitzung-data.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Any amendments to the budget require a Budget-Shift Law (Nachtragshaushaltsgesetz), of which there are 1 or 2 per year at average. See: "Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany Art. 110 (Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland Art 110)"

<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg/>

https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg/art_110.html

However, the law also foresees a flexibility for shifting funds between different posts on the level of Budget-Title (Haushaltstitel). So within one administrative unit funds can be shifted at discretion and where necessary. But the extent of this discretion and possible movement and which funds can be switched at discretion is all codified in the proposed budget laws and defined per line item itself.

For example:

"(2) Within a chapter, revenue shall accrue to expenditure on the titles allocated to the flexibilised expenditure areas pursuant to § 5 (2) sentence 1 (1) or (2), provided that the revenues are reimbursements and contributions from third parties." - page 4 of the "Law establishing the federal budget for the financial year 2019 (Budget Act 2019)"

https://www.bundeshaushalt.de/fileadmin/de.bundeshaushalt/content_de/dokumente/2019/soll/Haushaltsgesetz_2019_Bundeshaushaltsplan_Gesamt.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Section 25 of the Budget Code, stipulates:

"(1) A surplus or a shortfall shall be the difference between the revenues actually received (actual revenues) and the expenditures actually effected (actual expenditures).

(2) A surplus shall be used, in particular, to reduce the borrowing requirement or to repay debts or allocated to the reserve for counterbalancing cyclical fluctuations. If the surplus is used for repaying debts or is allocated to the reserve for counterbalancing cyclical fluctuations, it shall be taken up in the next budget that is to be adopted. Section 6 subsection (1), third sentence, of the Act to Promote Economic Stability and Growth of 8 June 1967 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 582) shall remain unaffected.

(3) A shortfall shall be taken up at the latest in the budget for the next-but-one fiscal year. It may be covered by revenues from borrowing only insofar as the possibilities for borrowing have not been exhausted."

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Ministry/Laws/1969-08-19-federal-budget-code.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

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.

Source:

Any changes in the budget, such as reduction in spending, require the executive to seek approval from the legislature. An Adjusted Budget Law (Nachtragshaushaltsgesetz) is required by law.

See Specially section 25 of the Budget Code: <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Ministry/Laws/1969-08-19-federal-budget-code.pdf>

See also "Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany Art. 110 (Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland Art 110)"

<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg/>

https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg/art_110.html

However there is flexibility in the budget on subchapter level, as is part of the codified budget law. When there is excess revenue, the executive is expected to use this to build off debts and credits. Otherwise excess revenue, should be taken to the next year.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

c. Yes, a committee examined the Audit Report on the annual budget, but it did so after the report had been available for more than six months or it did not publish any report with findings and recommendations.

Source:

There are intensive cooperation between the parliamentary Budget Committee (Haushaltsausschuss), the parliamentary Committee for Audits and the High Court of Audits (Bundesrechnungshof) to discuss the findings of these audits and bring them before the executive.

However these hearings are not public and no reports with findings and recommendations on the Audit Report on the annual budget are published.

The 2018 Preliminary Financial Statements (Vorläufiger Haushaltsabschluss 2018) are here:

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Monatsberichte/2019/01/Inhalte/Kapitel-3-Analysen/3-4-vorlaeufiger-abschluss-bundshaushalt-2018.html>

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2019/2019-01-15-PM01-Abschluss-BHH2018.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Article 5 of the Act on the Federal Court of Audit (Gesetz über den Bundesrechnungshof (Bundesrechnungshofgesetz - BRHG), stipulates:

"The German Bundestag and the Bundesrat elect the President and the Vice-President without debate at the suggestion of the Federal Government. The German Bundestag votes by secret ballot with the majority of its members. The Federal President appoints the elected. Re-election is excluded. The Federal President appoints."

In addition, Clause 4 of the Article 3 of Act on the Federal Court of Audit (Gesetz über den Bundesrechnungshof (Bundesrechnungshofgesetz - BRHG), stipulates:

"The members of the Federal Court of Audit have judicial independence (Article 114 para. 2 sentence 1 of the Basic Law). The rules on independence and disciplinary measures applicable to judges of the highest federal courts must be applied accordingly. Section 48 (2), (4) and (5) of the German Judiciary Act applies."

https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/brhg_1985/BJNR014450985.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The president and the vice-president are elected for one term of 12 years and will afterwards receive their pension. They are removed automatically after 12 years. See Act on the Federal Court of Audit (Bundesrechnungshof - BRHG)
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/brhg_1985/BJNR014450985.html

Additionally to this provision, the law for judges applies especially clause 48 concerning pension age etc.: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bundesrecht/drjg/gesamt.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

a. The SAI determines its own budget (i.e., 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 by the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body), and the funding level is broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Source:

The High Court of Audits (Bundesrechnungshof) submits a draft budget of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) to the Minister of Finance. The draft then gets part of the overall process of the budget discussion and approval in the Parliament. The Budget of the SAI is referred to as Section (Einzelplan) 20 in the Federal Budget (EB).

Article 1 of the Act on the Federal Court of Audit (Bundesrechnungshof - BRHG) stipulates:

"The Federal Court of Audit is a supreme federal authority and as an independent body of financial control only subject to the law. As part of its legal duties, the Federal Court of Audit supports the German Bundestag, the Bundesrat and the Federal Government in their decisions."

See https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/brhg_1985/BJNR014450985.html

See also, Federal Budget Code - Bundesrechnungshof
<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/en/bundesrechnungshof/rechtsgrundlagen/federal-budget-code>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

See clause 88 to 90 of the Federal Budget Act: Article 88 Functions of the Bundesrechnungshof:

Federal Budget Act: Article 88

(1) Subject to the provisions set out below, the Bundesrechnungshof shall examine the entire financial management of the Federation, including its Separate Property Funds and undertakings.

(2) On the basis of its audit findings, the Bundesrechnungshof may advise both Houses of the Federal Parliament, the Federal Government and individual federal ministries. Where the Bundesrechnungshof gives advice to Parliament, it will inform the Federal Government at the same time.

Federal Budget Act: Article 89

(1) The Bundesrechnungshof shall examine

1. the receipts, payments, commitments to incur expenditure, assets and liabilities,
2. programmes having expenditure or revenue implications,
3. provisional account entries for receipts and disbursements,
4. the employment of funds allocated for independent administration (self-administered funds).

(2) The Bundesrechnungshof may restrict the audit scope and refrain from auditing specific accounts at its discretion.

Federal Budget Act: Article 90

The audit shall examine whether the regulations and principles of adequate financial management have been observed, and in particular whether

1. the Budget Act and the adopted Estimates have been adhered to,
2. receipts and payments have been properly substantiated and supported by vouchers, and whether both the budget and capital accounts have been properly prepared,
3. funds are administered efficiently and economically,
4. functions might be performed with fewer human or material resources, or more effectively by other means.

Federal Budget Code - Bundesrechnungshof

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/en/bundesrechnungshof/.../federal-budget-code>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

b. Yes, an independent agency conducts and publishes a review of the audit processes of the SAI at least once in the past five years, but not annually.

Source:

The Federal Court of Auditors (Bundesrechnungshof) are audited as stipulated by law under Section 101 of the Budget Code:

"The statement of account of the Federal Court of Auditors shall be examined by the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, who shall also grant discharge." page 42

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Ministry/Laws/1969-08-19-federal-budget-code.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/en/bundesrechnungshof/rechtsgrundlagen/federal-budget-code>

The accounts of the Bundesrechnungshof are examined by the Audit Committee of the Parliament (Rechnungsprüfungsausschuss). However, the hearings of the Audit Committee are not public and not results are published. Instead the review of the Budget Committee are informing further debate in the Budget Committee and later in the Plenary of the Parliament.

The public can only access the meeting agendas (Tagesordnung) which are published on its website:

https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/a08/a08_rpa

Comment:

Additionally, in a written answer from 2017 the High Court of Auditors states that they are part of a pilot with different High Courts of Audits. This was confirmation from the Dutch Court of Auditors that they are indeed involved in this pilot together.

The response should be D as Parliament is not considered an independent body for this question.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

IBP Comment

The response has been adjusted from D to B as per the evidence of the pilot explained by the researcher.

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:

Neither the website of the High Court of Audits (Bundesrechnungshof) nor the website of the German Parliament explicitly state how often senior officials testify at hearings. However, it does state that the cooperation is close.

Additionally see several press moments of the president of the High Court of Audits last year:

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/presse-service/interviews-reden>

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/presse-service/pressemitteilungen>

With the most important one the press conference on the audit report, every year in November.

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte>

Moreover, the legislative committee for auditing also visits the Supreme Court of Audits and vice versa as this meeting agenda shows:

<https://www.bundestag.de/haushalt>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I agree that the exact number of testifications is unclear - therefore, even 'a' could be possible

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

I agree that the exact number of testifications is unclear - therefore, be 'A-C' could be possible. Therefore I think 'B' is the best possible answer.

IBP Comment

To ensure consistency with other countries, the response has been adjusted from B to A.

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:

No, the executive does not use open participation mechanisms through which members of the public and government officials exchange views on the budget. The budget cycle of the German Federal Budget looks like this:

One of the central tasks of the Federal Ministry of Finance is to draw up annually the government bill for the federal budget of the coming year and the budget for the following three years. The basis for this are the expected revenues and federal expenditures, which are calculated according to the political priorities of the federal government.

The Budget Department of the BMF brings together all the information that is important for the draft budget and the financial plan. On the revenue side, this is above all the tax estimate.

The BMF negotiates with the other federal ministries about the expenditures. Beginning with the draft of the federal budget in 2012, the drafting of the government bill has changed: The BMF now - in agreement with the ministries of the ministry - now adopts benchmarks that encompass the essential areas of the federal budget and the budget. These are passed by the Federal Cabinet and form the basis for the detailed distribution of funds. Thereafter, the federal government approves the draft budget and the financial plan.

The government draft of the federal budget is then forwarded to the Bundestag and Bundesrat. In the subsequent parliamentary deliberations approaches can be changed. The budget department of the BMF accompanies the process.

When the Bundestag passes the budget and the Federal President has signed it, the federal budget comes into force as a law.

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Oeffentliche_Finzen/oeffentliche-finzen.html

Comment:

There are however, many Participatory budgets (Buergerhaushalte) at municipality level, see

<https://www.buergerhaushalt.org/de/list?>

[field_commune_land_value=All&field_commune_state_value=All&field_commune_ebene_value_i18n=All&field_commune_population_value=All&field_process_status_value_i18n=All&keys=&order=field_process_status&sort=desc](https://www.buergerhaushalt.org/de/list?field_commune_land_value=All&field_commune_state_value=All&field_commune_ebene_value_i18n=All&field_commune_population_value=All&field_process_status_value_i18n=All&keys=&order=field_process_status&sort=desc)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

As in the previous answer, there is no additional participatory procedures for the federal budget, beyond the parliamentary procedures.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

As stated in previous answer, there are no engagements of citizens in the budget process. The budget is discussed in Parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) and Bundesrat (representatives from the 16 federal states governments in Germany.). The The Parliament it is discussed in the Budgetary Committee (Haushaltsausschuss) <https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/ausschuesse18/a08>

The budget is also discussed in all Ministries (Health, Education, etc) who indicate their own budgetarian needs. Specific parliament committees for the sectoral subjects also give input for the Budgetary Committee (Haushaltsausschuss).

In addition, there are independent economic input to the budget process. According to the OECD Budget Review Germany. See <https://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/Budget-Review-Germany.pdf> (page 43):

4.1. Independent economic input to the budget process

The German forecasting and budget process allows for a variety of opportunities for independent (or semi-independent) institutions to participate in fiscal policy and budget planning (see Figure 1). These include the:

- Council of Economic Experts (Sachverständigenrat, est. 1963);
- The independent economic institutions that are commissioned to produce the Joint Economic Forecast;
- Advisory Board to the Federal Ministry of Finance (est. 1950);
- Working Party on Tax Revenue Forecasting (est. 1955); and most recently the
- Independent Advisory Council (est. 2013) to the Stability Council (est. 2009).

Taken separately and together, the inputs of these institutions foster greater transparency in fiscal and economic policymaking.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The Monthly Reports (Monatsberichte) the latest numbers are provided on the implementation of the annual budget:
<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Service/Publikationen/Monatsbericht/monatsbericht.html>

The citizen version of the EB at www.bundeshaushalt.de is also updated, but there are no up-to-date expenditure report, hence cannot be used for monitoring.

In addition the MoF publishes Spending Reviews on specific policy areas/sectors.

"Starting in 2015, the federal government added annual spending reviews to its top-down method of preparing the federal budget. Spending reviews analyse revenues and expenditures in selected policy areas, with the aim of enhancing the content, impact and performance of budgeted programmes. They can help to improve operational processes or to re-prioritise allocated funds and to create fiscal space for new priorities. In this way, they improve the structure of the federal budget."

See <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/EN/Issues/Public-Finances/Spending-Reviews/spending-reviews.html>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Answer is B because there are no such mechanism or processes for citizen engagement.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

See answers to previous questions: The executive does not engagement with citizens on the budget process. For budget monitoring the parliament has the prerogative. The in-year monitoring is usually done by the very active and powerful Parliamentary Budget Committee (Haushaltsausschuss), they meet more than once a month.

While there are some "Public hearings and expert discussions (Öffentliche Anhörungen und Expertengespräche)" of the Parliamentary Budget Committee, there are no specific participatory processes or mechanisms for public participation in budget formulation or budget monitoring.

<https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/ausschuesse18/a08/anhoeerungen/278496-278496>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Answer is D because there are NO processes of public engagement within the executive and the Ministry of Finance.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Answer is D because the executive does not use public participation beyond the parliamentary procedures.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Answer is D because there are no participatory processes around the drafting or monitoring of the federal budget, beyond the parliamentary process.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Answer is B because there are no participatory processes in the formulation of the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

There are limited participation mechanisms with regards to the formulation of the budget at the line-ministries, due to the federal budget law.

However, participation for policy planning and discussion are widespread, almost all ministries have programs for direct participation running. Normally, during the writing of laws and proposals, the ministry will launch a white-paper sketching the main points for the proposed law. Civil society, stakeholders and citizen can comment and these comments are taken up in the drafting process. Some ministries also run large open dialogue processes for more long term strategies. See for example:

Merkel invites citizens to talk about Europe's future (Government)

<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/merkel-laedt-zum-buergerdialog-ueber-europas-zukunft-ein-1121090>

Dialog Live a good life in Germany (Government)

<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/static/LB/index.html>

Understanding Future (Ministry of Education and Science)

<https://www.zukunft-verstehen.de/>

EU-Bürgerdialog 2018 (Ministry of Finance)

<https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Web/DE/Themen/Europa/Europa-Dialog/Euro-Dialogtour-2018/Euro-Buergerdialog-2018.html>

See also an overview by Bertelsmann Foundation

<https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/de/themen/demokratie/demokratie/buergerbeteiligung/buergerbeteiligung/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

Answer is C because, according to normal parliamentary procedure, there is a debate in parliament in September to discuss the proposed budget law, which is open to the public, meaning that the general public can watch the sessions from the gallery. But there are no specific deliberations or additional procedures.

The entire process from 1 to 3 hearing can be accessed here <https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2018/kw47-de-haushaltsgesetz-2019-dritte-lesung-576966>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Comments: I don't think that the publicness of the parliamentary discussion Can be quillified as 'Public hearing'

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

In the 2017 OBS IBP revised the response from "d" to "c" based on cross country consistency. Hence, suggest keeping answer to C. The protocol of the 3 hearing can be accessed here <http://dipbt.bundestag.de/dip21/btp/19/19066.pdf>

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:

Answer is C because the Parliamentary Budget Committee (Haushaltsausschuss) organizes some "Public hearings and expert discussions (Öffentliche Anhörungen und Expertengespräche)" available on their website:

<https://www.bundestag.de/haushalt>

The entire process from 1 to 3 hearing can be accessed here:

<https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2018/kw47-de-haushaltsgesetz-2019-dritte-lesung-576966>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Since there is no mechanism or process for public participation during legislative deliberations on the annual budget, no feedback is provided. While some of the hearings are public, no participant can provide inputs and therefore there is nothing that parliament would need to report back.

The records of parliamentary hearings on the budget, however, are publically available

1st to 3rd Hearing Federal Budget 2019 (1. bis 3. Lesung Bundshaushalt 2019)

<https://www.bundestag.de/#url=L2Rva3VtZW50ZS90ZXh0YXJjaGl2LzlwMTgva3c0Ny1kZS1oYXVzaGFsdHNNZXRldHotMjAxOS1maW5hbnpwbGFuLTU3Njk2NA==&mod=mod493054>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Agree. Changed to D

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 legislature 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:

The legislature does not hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the Audit Report, beyond the below mentioned publications.

The Audit Report is presented as a briefing to the parliament and with a speech by the president of the Supreme Audit Committee (SAI).

Comments (Annual Report) 2018 (Bemerkungen (Jahresbericht) 2018)

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018>

Press Release to the Comments (Annual Report) 2018 (Bemerkungen (Jahresbericht) 2018) from 13. November 2018

https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/en/veroeffentlichungen/products/annual-reports/2018/p-r-e-s-s-r-e-l-e-a-s-e-german-sai2019s-annual-report-2018?set_language=en

The remarks are then taken up by the Budget Committee of the parliament (Haushaltsausschuss), and one by one debated by the committee for auditing and the responsible ministers are held accountable by this committee. The budget committee then prepares the "Entlastungsentscheidung": the decision of the parliament to accept the audit report, recommend the government to take over the recommendations and relieve the SAI of its task

Source: preamble of the Comments (Annual Report) 2018 (Bemerkungen (Jahresbericht) 2018)

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen/produkte/bemerkungen-jahresberichte/jahresberichte/2018/vorbemerkung>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

The SAI maintains formal mechanisms through which the public can suggest issues/topics to include in its audit program.

See the SAI's citizen service site: <https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/presse-service/buergerservice>

It states: "The BRH regularly receives many references from citizens, citizens' initiatives, companies or other organizations. In most cases, the submitting parties refer BRH to possible maladministration in the public administration; often this is the charge of tax wastage. These references are an important source of information for the BRH. He treats such hints as so-called input.

Information can be sent by telephone, e-mail or in writing to the BRH press office (see press contact). Questions for the prevention of corruption within the BRH will be answered by the contact person for corruption prevention."

See also the legal basis (Rechtsgrundlagen)

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/ueber-uns/rechtsgrundlagen>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

The SAI welcomes citizen input and feedback via its citizen service (Buergerservice) <https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/presse-service/buergerservice>

However, it does not provide the public with feedback on how citizens' inputs have been used to determine its audit program.

The Supreme Court of Audits publishes Audit Reports on its website (although not all Audit Reports are published):

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/veroeffentlichungen>

The meetings of the parliamentary Committee for Audits (Rechnungsprüfungsausschuss) are not public, but the agenda of hearings are published on the website of the parliament:

https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/a08/a08_rpa

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

The Federal Court of Auditors (Bundesrechnungshof) encourages citizens and the general public to can contribute to audit investigations via mail.

"Each year, the Federal Court of Auditors receives a large number of letters, e-mails and phone calls from citizens, citizens' initiatives, companies or other organizations, which point to what they consider to be maladministration. Most of them express their request to follow these instructions and to inform them of the result of the examination. The subject-related examination areas incorporate the often valuable information into their examinations as far as possible. Not infrequently they lead to test results, which sometimes even go into the comments of the Federal Court of Audit. The Federal Audit Office takes the audit proposals of the citizens very seriously and complies with them as much as possible. However, he is not obliged to take any single hint, as this would stand in the way of his independence. In addition, the audit capacity of the Federal Court of Audit is limited." - page 45/46

Informationsbroschuere des Bundesrechnungshofes (Information brochure of the Federal Court of Auditors)

<https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/de/bundesrechnungshof/informationsbroschuere/informationbroschuere-der-bundesrechnungshof>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: