

Open Budget Survey 2019

Questionnaire

Italy

April 2020

Country Questionnaire: Italy

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:
FY 2019

Source:
http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/article_0352.html

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/DEF/2018/DEF_2018_-Sez_2-_Analisi_e_Tendenze_della_Finanza_Pubblica.pdf

Comment:
The Government Accounting and Public Finance Act is Law No. 196 of 31 December 2009. The current text of Law No. 196/2009 incorporates the changes over time, including amendments by Law No. 39/2011 and by the more recent Legislative Decree No. 90/2016 and Law No. 163/2016.

The PFM law defines, among other things, the publication time frame, content and purpose of the "Documento di economia e finanza"

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

Source:
http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/article_0352.html
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/DEF/2018/DEF_2018_-Sez_2-_Analisi_e_Tendenze_della_Finanza_Pubblica.pdf

Comment:
The PBS ("DEF" in Italy) must be presented to the government and to the parliament before the 10th of April. It is determined by law (Legge 7 aprile 2011 n. 39). According to Law 196/2009, in addition to the PBS (called "Documento di economia e finanza", DEF) presented by April 10th to Parliament, "an Update of the DEF is presented to Parliament by 27 September each year" (art. 7, paragraph 2, letter b) in preparation for the Budget Bill.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

26/4/2018

Source:

http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/article_0352.html

Comment:

The Government Accounting and Public Finance Act is Law No. 196 of 31 December 2009. The current text of Law No. 196/2009 incorporates the changes over time, including amendments by Law No. 39/2011 and by the more recent Legislative Decree No. 90/2016 and Law No. 163/2016

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

The date is determined by the press release in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) website.

Source:

http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/article_0352.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

Answer:

<http://www.mef.gov.it/documenti-pubblicazioni/doc-finanza-pubblica/index.html#cont1> http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanza_pubblica/documento_di_economia_e_finanza/index.html
http://www.dt.tesoro.it/it/attivita_istituzionali/analisi_programmazione_economico_finanziaria/documenti_programmatici/sezione3/def_assistenza.html https://temi.camera.it/leg18/temi/il_documento_di_economia_e_finanza_2018.html
<http://www.senato.it/service/PDF/PDFServer/BGT/01067268.pdf>

Source:

EBP - Section 1 (Italy's Stability Program):

http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez.1_-_Programma_di_Stabilitx.pdf

EBP - Section 2 (Analysis and trends of Public Finance): http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/DEF/2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez_2_-_Analisi_e_Tendenze_della_Finanza_Pubblica.pdf

EBP - Section 3 (National Reform Program):

http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez.3_-_PNR.pdf

Comment:

In the link it is possible to find all the sections, with attachments and methodology of DEF

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

Answer:

c. No

Source:

n/a

Comment:

They're published as PDF

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

produce the document.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

The document is publicly available

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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

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

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

Answer:

"Documento di Economia e Finanza 2018" (DEF - Economic and Finance Document 2018) - Nota di Aggiornamento del Documento di Economia e Finanza 2018 (NADEF)

Source:

http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez.1_-_Programma_di_Stabilita.pdf
http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/NADEF_2018.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

b. No

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

FY 2019

Source:

<http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?pd1=1334-A>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:
31/10/2018

Source:
<http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?pd1=1334-A>
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Comment:
The law 163/2016 which amended the previous law 196/2009 - as changed by the law 39/2011- states that the EBP has to be submitted to the legislature by the 20th of October,
Please, note that in 2018 the Government has not respected this deadline. Indeed, the EBP has been submitted to the Parliament on the 31st of October.

See:
<http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?pd1=1334-A>
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:
b. At least two months, but less than three months, in advance of the budget year, and in advance of the budget being approved by the legislature

Source:
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:
06/11/2018

Source:
In 2018 the Government has not been respected the date of the 20th of October. By using the "javascript tool" (javascript:alert(document.lastModified)) it is possible to see that the EBP has been published on the 6th of November.
See: <http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer: 31/10/2018
Comments: Please note that in 2018 the Government submitted the EBP to the Parliament on the 31st of October.

Researcher Response
As the Government Reviewer indicates, the EBP has indeed been presented to the Legislature on October 31st, but it has been published on November 6th.

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

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

Answer:
The date is determined by the print of the EBP by the House which has to give the first lecture of the bill - in this case the Chamber of Deputies.

<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Source:
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Source:

The web site of Camera dei Deputati, one of the houses of the bicameral Italian Parliament -
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf> (vol 1)
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034650.pdf> (vol 2)
<https://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034660.pdf> (vol 3)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

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

Source:

<https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/2019-disegno-legge-di-bilancio-presentato-elaborabile-entrate-articolo>
<https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/2019-disegno-legge-di-bilancio-presentato-elaborabile-spese-piano-di-gestione>
<https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/2019-disegno-legge-di-bilancio-presentato-elaborabile-spese-capitolo>
<https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/2019-disegno-legge-di-bilancio-triennio-g8-od-action-plan-capitolo>

Comment:

All the EBP detailed data are in an opnedata, machine readable format

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Bilancio di Previsione dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2019 e bilancio pluriennale per il triennio 2019-2021

Source:

<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Comment:

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Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

n/a

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:
FY 2019

Source:
<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/12/31/18G00172/sg>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:
30/12/2018

Source:
http://www.camera.it/leg18/1132?shadow_primapagina=8364
<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/12/31/18G00172/sg>

Comment:
The EB has been approved on December 30th, and it has been published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale on December 31st

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

Source:
<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/12/31/18G00172/sg>

Comment:

The budget was approved on December 30, 2018, and published on December 31, 2018.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:
31/12/2018

Source:
<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/2018/12/31/302/so/62/sg/pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:
We refer to the publication on the official journal of the Italian Republic, i.e. Gazzetta Ufficiale

Source:
<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/2018/12/31/302/so/62/sg/pdf>

http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/vediMenuHTML?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2018-12-31&atto.codiceRedazionale=18G00172&tipoSerie=serie_generale&tipoVigenza=originario

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/12/31/18G00172/sg>

Source:

<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/12/31/18G00172/sg>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/catalog/LBF_SPE_G8E/?h=search0

<https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/2019-legge-di-bilancio-pubblicata-triennio-g8-od-action-plan-capitolo?t=Scarica>

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/bilancideglienti/bilanciofinanziariostato/leggedibilancio/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx#>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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

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

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

Answer:
Bilancio di previsione dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2019 e bilancio pluriennale per il triennio 2019-2021.

Source:
<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/2018/12/31/302/so/62/sg/pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

The Citizen Budget for the 2019 Enacted Budget has not been published by December 31, 2018. The last Citizen Budget refers to the previous EB 2018, and has been released in March 2018: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/

Comment:

The "bilancio in breve" is a "budget in short". It is an abstract of the EB and it can't be defined altogether as a "citizens version" of the EB. The structure, the language and the explanations of technical issues makes the "bilancio in breve" an unsatisfactory "citizens version" of the EB. See the answer to CB-1

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

Answer:

FY 2018

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf

Comment:

Please note that the Italian Government produces the "Bilancio in breve", often translated as Citizen Budget. The last published version of this Document ("La legge di bilancio 2018-2020 in breve") refers to the previous EB 2018. In any case, the "Bilancio in breve" is a sort of long abstract of the Enacted Budget, with some adjustments. It does not include the simplified communicative, attractive and easy-to-read features of a CB. In this vein, it can hardly be defined as a Citizen Budget, properly. To understand our opinion, please compare some CB examples: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/resources-for-governments/citizens-budgets/examples/> with the Italian "Bilancio in breve" http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf

Comment:

The answer is referred to the "Bilancio in Breve 2018" that is published some months after the EB - in this case on March 2018. In any case, in Italy there are an app and an interactive website where one can find real-time and up-to-date information on the EB. See, respectively:

<http://bilancioaperto.mef.gov.it/landing.html>

<https://openbdap.mef.gov.it/SitePages/home.aspx>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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

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

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

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

Answer:
1/3/2018

Source:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf

Comment:
Please note that it is not possible to know the exact date of publication of the CB, since in the Document the only generic reference is that of "March 2018"

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:
As already said, it is not possible to know the exact date of publication, since the Document we're referring to reports only the wording "March 2018". In any case, we cited the 1st March date after having found this reference on a Google typing "bilancio in breve".

Source:
[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf)
<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b&q=bilancio+in+breve>

Comment:
As already said, it is not possible to know the exact date of publication, since the Document we're referring to (http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf) reports only the wording "March 2018". In any case, we cited the 1st March date after having found this reference on a Google typing "bilancio in breve".

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

Answer:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/index.html

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/index.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

La Legge di Bilancio per il 2018-2020 in breve

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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 CB ("Bilancio in breve") corresponds to the EB

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

FY 2018

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanza_pubblica/trimestrale_di_cassa/

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. The IYRs are not released to the public, or are released more than three months after the period covered

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanza_pubblica/trimestrale_di_cassa/

Comment:

Unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, a

"d" response.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)
March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)
June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)
September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

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

Comments: In addition to the quarterly report, monthly data on budget commitments and payments are provided on a detailed basis, on the open data portal and on the institutional website within one month of the period covered.

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/entratespese/gestionespese/PagamentidelBilancioStato/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx> In 2018, January reports were published on 13th March; February reports on 4th April; March reports on 8th May; April reports on 26th June; May reports on 13th July; June reports on 24th July; July reports on 17th September; August and September reports on 4th October; October reports on 19th November; November reports on 18th December. Here some examples: <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201811-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-amministrazione-classificazione-economica-ii-livello> <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201810-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-missione-amministrazione> <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201808-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-categoria-e-classificazione-economica-ii-livello> https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/opendata/spd_lug_spe_pbs_misam_01_2018_01

Researcher Response

We think that the answer should remain unchanged ("d"), since the question specifically refers to the release to the public of IYR actual *reports* rather than monthly data.

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:

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time).
March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time).
June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late).
September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late).

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanze_publica/trimestrale_di_cassa/

Comment:

Previous years' quarterly reports were published in a timely manner.
Unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

The current text of article 14, paragraph 4, as replaced by law n. 163/2016, is as follows: "By 31 May, 30 September and 30 November each year the Minister for the Economy and Finance – Department of the State Accountant General shall publish a report on the consolidated cash account of central government, referring respectively to the first quarter, first half, and first nine months of the year. The report published by 30 September shall provide the updated estimate of the consolidated cash account of general government for the year."

Source:

The current text of article 14, paragraph 4, as replaced by law n. 163/2016, is as follows: "By 31 May, 30 September and 30 November each year the Minister for the Economy and Finance – Department of the State Accountant General shall publish a report on the consolidated cash account of central government, referring respectively to the first quarter, first half, and first nine months of the year. The report published by 30 September shall provide the updated estimate of the consolidated cash account of general government for the year."

Comment:

Unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period).

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

Answer:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanza_pubblica/trimestrale_di_cassa/

Source:

General link to all the IYRs: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanza_pubblica/trimestrale_di_cassa/

The most recent In-Year Report: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

IYR by 2018, September 30:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/TABELLE_dei_conti_di_cassa-_Settore_Pubblico_e_sottosettori_-_III_trimestre_2016-2018-e-QCSP.xls

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/TavoleDidati.zip

IYR by 2018, June 30:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/TABELLE_dei_conti_di_cassa-_Settore_Pubblico_e_sottosettori_-_II_trimestre_2016-2018_e-QCSP.xls

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/1_-_Settore_Pubblico_II_Trim_2016_x_2018.csv

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/2_-_Settore_Pubblico_II_Trim_Risultati_in_percentuale_al_PIL.csv

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/3_-_Settore_pubblico_II_Trim_Percentuale_di_realizzazione_rispetto_al_dato_annuale.csv

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/6_-_Amministrazione_Centrali_II_Trim_2016_x_2018.csv

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/7_-_Amministrazione_Locali_II_Trim_2016_x_2018.csv

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/8_-_Enti_Previdenziali_II_Trim_2016-2018.csv

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/4_-_Settore_pubblico_-_Aggiornamento_stima_2018.csv

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/IIITrimestre/5_-_Settore_pubblico_-_Revisione_preliminare_2017.csv

IYR by March 31:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2017/20170930/TABELLE_della_relazione_III_trimestre_2015-2017.xls

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2017/20170930/Settore_Pubblico_Valori_Assoluti_-_III_trimestre_2015-2017.csv

Comment:

The links above refer to the most recent IYR, i.e.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

a. Produced but made available online to the public too late (published after the acceptable time frame)

Source:

Comment:

Unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports that are used in the OBS 2019 were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, response "a" was selected.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

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

Comments: In 2018, January reports were published on 13th March; February reports on 4th April; March reports on 8th May; April reports on 26th June; May reports on 13th July; June reports on 24th July; July reports on 17th September; August and September reports on 4th October; October reports on 19th November; November reports on 18th December. So the document can be considered publicly available. Here some examples: <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201811-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-amministrazione-classificazione-economica-ii-livello> <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201810-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-categoria-e-classificazione-economica-ii-livello> <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201810-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-missione-amministrazione> <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201808-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-categoria-e-classificazione-economica-ii-livello> https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/opendata/spd_lug_spe_pbs_misam_01_2018_01

Researcher Response

The same considerations provided in Question IYR-2 in response to the Government Reviewer comment applies here. In our view the answer should remain unchanged ("A") because the Survey assesses the publication of *reports* rather than monthly data.

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:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018 (art. 14 della legge 31 dicembre 2009, n. 196)

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 giugno 2018 (art. 14 della legge 31 dicembre 2009, n. 196)

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 31 marzo 2018 (art. 14 della legge 31 dicembre 2009, n. 196)

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-giugno-2018.pdf

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-marzo-2018.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

b. No

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:
FY 2018

Source:

1. <http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.851.18PDL0017581.pdf>
2. <http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/bilancideglienti/bilanciofinanziariostato/Assestamento/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx#>
3. http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/gestione_del_bilancio/assestamento_del_bilancio/

Comment:

1. The first link refers to the MYR document
2. The second link refers to the webpage of the State General Accounting Department of the Ministry of Economics and Finance hosting information on the MYR
3. The third link refers to the MYR opendata released by the opendata portal managed by the Treasury Department of the Ministry of Economics and Finance

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

Answer:

a. Six weeks or less after the midpoint

Source:

2018, July 2nd: presentation to the Parliament of the MYR bill: <http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.851.18PDL0017581.pdf>

2018, July 3rd: publication message from the Treasury website.

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/in_vetrina/dettaglio.html?resourceType=/VERSIONE-I/_documenti/in_vetrina/elem_0063.html

2018, September 26th: definitive approval of the MYR by the Senate: <http://www.senato.it/notizia?comunicato=559>

2018, September 28th: law enactment of the MYR: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

Comment:

The document was available to the public within the indicated time frame (see the second link among the Sources), but still not approved by both the houses of Parliament. Indeed, according to art. 33 Law No. 196/2009, the MYR must be transmitted to the Parliament within June 30th. The MYR bill can be amended during Parliamentary scrutiny and debate. The MYR 2018 was approved by the Parliament on 2018, September 26th.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:
02/07/2018

Source:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

<http://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2018-09-29&atto.codiceRedazionale=18G00139>

Comment:
The MYR has been enacted on September, 28th, and published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale the day after. However, in compliance with the OBS methodology, we consider MYR and document presented to Parliament on June 2.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:
Date of publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana

Source:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

<http://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2018-09-29&atto.codiceRedazionale=18G00139>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

<http://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2018-09-29&atto.codiceRedazionale=18G00139>

Source:

<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.851.18PDL0017581.pdf>

<http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/Ddliter/50604.htm>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

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

Source:

http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/informazioni/news/2018/Pagine/Legge-di-Assessment_06112018.aspx

https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/catalog/PAS_SPE_ELB_CAPPG_001

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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

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

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

Answer:
Disposizioni per l'assestamento del bilancio dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2018

Source:
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.851.18PDL0017581.pdf>

<http://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2018-09-29&atto.codiceRedazionale=18G00139>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

FY 2017

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/e-GOVERNME1/Contabilit/Pubblicazioni/RendicontoEconomico/RendicontoEconomico_2017.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

<http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=1&leg=18&idDocumento=850&sede=&tipo=>
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/dossier/pdf/AG0003.pdf>
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/dossier/pdf/Am0021.pdf>

Comment:

According to Law n. 196, Article 35, paragraph 1 YER has to be transmitted by the Government to the Parliament within six months after the end of budget year. It means before the end of June. In 2018 the YER has been sent to the Parliament on July 2nd.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

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

Comments: July 2nd was the first working day after the deadline of 30th June. According to Law n. 196/2009, Articles 35, paragraph 1, "The Minister for the Economy and Finance shall present to Parliament, before the end of June, the Final Statement of Account for the fiscal year that ended the previous 31 December, disaggregated by mission and programme. The associated bill shall be accompanied by a preliminary general note."
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L31-12-2009_196.pdf

Researcher Response

We think that the answer should remain unchanged ("b"), also for cross-country consistency reasons. The 30th June deadline has not been respected, no matter if July 2nd was the first working day after the deadline. If the Government Reviewer comment was to be accepted, the text of the cited Law should have specified that the non-working days are excluded from the count.

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:

<http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=1&leg=18&idDocumento=850&sede=&tipo=>
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/dossier/pdf/Am0021.pdf>
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/dossier/pdf/AG0003.pdf>

Comment:

The YER was sent by the Government to the Parliament for approval on 2018, July 2nd. The first document shows the entire parliamentary process of review and approval of the YER, which became law on September 28, 2018. The second and third documents are examples of ministry-specific summaries (Environment and Agriculture).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Chamber of Deputies and Senate website links showing the legislative iter of the Bill
Formal documentation for facilitating the exam of the Bill provided by the Study Services of the Chamber of Deputies

Source:

<http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=1&leg=18&idDocumento=850&sede=&tipo=>
<http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/Ddliter/50055.htm>
<https://temi.camera.it/leg18/dossier/OCD18-10874/rendiconto-2017-assestamento-2018-10.html>
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/dossier/pdf/Am0021.pdf>
<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/dossier/pdf/AG0003.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/09/29/18G00138/sg>

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/e-GOVERNME1/Contabilit/Pubblicazioni/RendicontoEconomico/RendicontoEconomico_2017.pdf

Comment:

Links to the 2 parts in which the YER is articulated (i.e. revenue and expenditure account; balance sheet):

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/?_selmenu=2_2
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_generale_del_patrimonio/2017/Conto_generale_del_patrimonio_testo_completo.pdf

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

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

Source:

https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/catalog/RND_SPE_ELB_CAP_001

https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/catalog/RND_SPE_ELB_CAPPG_001

Comment:

The cited links take us directly to the open data format of the "Rendiconto generale dello Stato 2017". Data can be viewed and downloaded. This is what is says:

2017 - Rendiconto Pubblicato Elaborabile Spese Piano di Gestione

... di riferimento - Atto dovuto in formato elaborabile - [2017_RND_SPE_ELB_CAPPG_001] Metadata category list: ...

Fonte: Ragioneria Generale dello Stato

Data creazione: 13/06/2018

Tema: Bilancio Finanziario dello Stato

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

produced at all.

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

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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

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

Answer:

Rendiconto generale dell'Amministrazione dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017

Source:

Publication of the YER in the Gazzetta Ufficiale: <http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/09/29/18G00138/sg>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

b. No

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/rendiconto_in_breve/

Comment:

Not for 2017. The last "Rendiconto in breve" is related to 2015

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:
FY 2017

Source:
http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/index.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

Source:
http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/index.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:
26/6/2018

Source:
http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/index.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:
By Corte dei Conti's the Italian Supreme Audit Institution, website

Source:
http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/index.html

Comment:
If the website does not work, click on:
<https://www.corteconti.it/Home/Documenti/GiudizioParificazione>
and search for 2017 documents, "Corte dei Conti" (SAI), "Centrale" (central government) and "Finanza pubblica" (public finance).

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:
http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/

Source:
Additional link to all the AR reports from 1999 onwards:
http://www.corteconti.it/pubblicazioni/Giudizio_rendiconto/

Comment:

If the website does not work, click on:

<https://www.corteconti.it/Home/Documenti/GiudizioParificazione>

and search for 2017 documents, "Corte dei Conti" (SAI), "Centrale" (central government) and "Finanza pubblica" (public finance).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

It is published in a pdf format:

http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/index.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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

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

Answer:

Giudizio di parificazione sul rendiconto generale dello stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017

Source:

http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/index.html

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would

serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

Comment:

Actually, there is a synthetic version in a narrative/descriptive format of the AR transmitted to the Presidency of both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate; for this reason it is not possible to consider it as a citizen version, properly:

[http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_r_iunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/volume_sintesi.pdf](http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/volume_sintesi.pdf)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

Open data portal:

<https://openbdap.mef.gov.it/SitePages/home.aspx>

App:

<http://bilancioaperto.mef.gov.it/landing.html>

MEF Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze - Ministry for the Economy and Finance: <http://www.mef.gov.it/documenti-pubblicazioni/doc-finanza-pubblica/index.html>; <http://www.mef.gov.it/documenti-pubblicazioni/rapporti-relazioni/index.html>

Other important references

Ragioneria Generale dello Stato - State General Accounting Department:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/pubblicazioni/pubblicazioni_statistiche/la_spesa_delle_amministrazioni_centrali_dello_stato/index.html

Dipartimento del Tesoro - Treasury Department:

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/Pagine/default.aspx>

Ufficio Parlamentare di Bilancio - Parliamentary Budget Office:

<http://www.upbilancio.it/>

Corte dei Conti - Supreme Audit Institution:

<http://www.corteconti.it>

Comment:

Open data portals:

<https://openbdap.mef.gov.it/SitePages/home.aspx>

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/Pagine/default.aspx>

App:

<http://bilancioaperto.mef.gov.it/landing.html>

Other key references:

MEF Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze - Ministry for the Economy and Finance: <http://www.mef.gov.it/documenti-pubblicazioni/doc-finanza-pubblica/index.html>; <http://www.mef.gov.it/documenti-pubblicazioni/rapporti-relazioni/index.html>

Ragioneria Generale dello Stato - State General Accounting Department:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/pubblicazioni/pubblicazioni_statistiche/la_spesa_delle_amministrazioni_centrali_dello_stato/index.html

Ufficio Parlamentare di Bilancio - Parliamentary Budget Office:

<http://www.upbilancio.it/>

Corte dei Conti - Supreme Audit Institution:

<http://www.corteconti.it>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

<https://openbdap.mef.gov.it/SitePages/home.aspx>

<http://bilancioaperto.mef.gov.it/landing.html>

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/pubblicazioni/pubblicazioni_statistiche/la_spesa_delle_amministrazioni_centrali_dello_stato/index.html

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanza_pubblica/trimestrale_di_cassa/index.html

Comment:

-

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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://openbdap.mef.gov.it/SitePages/home.aspx>

<http://bilancioaperto.mef.gov.it/landing.html>

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/pubblicazioni/pubblicazioni_statistiche/la_spesa_delle_amministrazioni_centrali_dello_stato/index.html

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanza_pubblica/trimestrale_di_cassa/index.html

Comment:

-

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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://openbdap.mef.gov.it/SitePages/home.aspx>

<http://bilancioaperto.mef.gov.it/landing.html>

Comment:

-

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

GQ-2 asks about the existence of any national laws governing public financial management and auditing. These may include a public finance act, a section of the constitution, or an organic budget law. In some countries, fiscal responsibility legislation may also be relevant. For example, the Kenya researcher may include the link to its Public Finance Management Act, 2012 (<http://www.kenyalaw.org/lex/actview.xhtml?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:

Legge di contabilità e finanza pubblica 31 dicembre 2009, n.196: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L31-12-2009_196.pdf.

Comment:

The current text of Law No. 196/2009 incorporates the changes over time, including amendments by Law No. 39/2011 and by the more recent Legislative Decree No. 90/2016 and Law No. 163/2016. This law concerns the different aspects of public financial management. Specifically, see title II "Misure per la Trasparenza e la Controllabilità della Spesa", which includes the different measures to ensure transparency and control over public budget. The auditing process is regulated by art Art. 37 "Parificazione del rendiconto".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Q3-3. Are there additional laws regulating: (1) access to information; (2) government transparency; or (3) citizens participation? If yes, please provide the necessary details and links in the comment/citation, and specify whether and where these laws contain specific provisions for budget transparency and/or participation.

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

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

<http://www.funzionepubblica.gov.it/foia-7>

<http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2016-05-25;97>

http://www.funzionepubblica.gov.it/sites/funzionepubblica.gov.it/files/Decreto_legislativo_trasparenza.pdf

Comment:

A "Freedom of information Act" has been enacted on May 2016. Clauses on transparency are in articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in particular, but the law concerns all the different aspects of transparency and public participation.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di legge di Bilancio, Sezione I, Tav E, p. 97: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Quadro generale del bilancio per competenza:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-02-Deliberativo_Quadri_Generali.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio Sezione I, Relazione illustrativa e articolato, pp. 107 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Stati di previsione:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Comment:

The expenditures by functional classification can be found in the EBP, Section 1, Explanatory Report, pp. 107 and following, and also in the EBP, Section 2, Estimates.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo e Quadri Generali:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf)

See also the Italian National Institute of Statistics's link to the COFOG functional classification of public expenditure in line with international standards adopted in Italy:

<https://www.istat.it/it/files/2011/01/cofog.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditures are presented by economic classification.

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione I, pp. 35-45 and tavole II.9-II.10:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-)

Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf
Previous "tavole" (II.4-II.8) show revenue information.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

A comprehensive overview of the compatibility between the economic classification adopted for the EBP and the international standard (ESA 2010) is provided in the EBP Supporting Document: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

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

Budget decisions for the upcoming year can also affect the parameters of future budgets. It is therefore useful to estimate revenues and expenditures for

multi-year periods, understanding that these estimates might be revised as circumstances change. Sometimes referred to as a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), a three-year period – that is, the budget year plus two more years – is generally considered an appropriate horizon for budgeting and planning.

Answer:

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

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli stati di previsione, Tabella 2 and following, pp. 21-622:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione I, Tav. A, B, C, D, E, F, pp. 83-98:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf)

Comment:

All above mentioned tables present information for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Comment:

The budget and most (if not all the) tables included in the above-cited document present information for BY (2019) as well as the two subsequent budget years (2020 and 2021).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli stati di previsione, pp. 23 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Comment:

The above-cited document shows program-level information for BY, BY+1 and BY+2. Each "unita' di voto" included in the tables from page 23 and following, includes estimates for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Disegno di legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli Stati di Previsione, pp. 5 and following: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli stati di previsione, pp. 11, and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli stati di previsione, pp. 5 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli Stati di Previsione, pp. 5 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

Nota tecnico-illustrativa al Disegno di Legge di Bilancio 2019-2021, p.4 (Net Borrowing and Interest Payments); p. 18 (Total Debt Outstanding):
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf

Nota di Aggiornamento DEF 2018, Figura I.3, p. 7 (Net Borrowing, Interest Payments, Total Debt Outstanding):
http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/NADEF_2018.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

Nota tecnico-illustrativa al Disegno di Legge di Bilancio 2019-2021, p.4; pp. 23-24:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf

Nota di Aggiornamento DEF 2018, Figura I.3, p. 7:

http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/NADEF_2018.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

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

Source:

Nota di Aggiornamento DEF 2018, Tabella I.3, p. 7; Tabella III.2, p. 42:

http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/NADEF_2018.pdf

Nota tecnica-illustrativa al Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Tabella 1.1 and following, pp. 4 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

The information provided in the above mentioned tables doesn't show any tips about the maturity profile of the debt and whether it is domestic or external; only information on interest rate on the debt are provided.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

Answer:

Interest rates on the debt

Source:

Nota di Aggiornamento DEF 2018, Tabella I.3, p. 7; Tabella III.2, p. 42:
http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/NADEF_2018.pdf

Nota tecnica-illustrativa al Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Tabella 1.1 and following, pp. 4 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

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

other commodities.

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Nota di Aggiornamento DEF 2018, pp. 1-32:

http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/NADEF_2018.pdf

Comment:

For example, in the above cited document information beyond the core elements is presented for the macroeconomic forecast:

- GDP trend (fig. 1.1, p. 1)
- macroeconomic trends in GDP, employment and balance of payments (Table 1.1, p. 3)
- public finance indicators on debt, interest, primary balance (Table 1.3, p. 7)
- trend macroeconomic picture of trade, consumption, investment, exports, prices, labour (Table 2.2, p. 25)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

Real GDP growth

Interest rates

Inflation rate

Information beyond the core elements (please specify)

Source:

Nota di Aggiornamento DEF 2018, pp. 1-32:

http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/NADEF_2018.pdf

Comment:

Information beyond the core elements can be found for example at p. 6 (Employment, Unemployment Trends and Forecasts), p. 12-14 (Monetary Policies, International Trade Trends and Forecasts), p. 20 and following (National Trade Trends and Forecasts).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

No sensitivity analysis is available:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Comment:

Sensitivity analysis is properly included in the in the DEF - Documento di Economia e Finanza: this Document is transmitted to the Parliament by April 10th, six months before the presentation of the EBP, and thus cannot figure here as a source of information.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: Sensitivity analysis on debt is updated in the NADEF 2018 (Nota di aggiornamento al Documento di economia e finanza) submitted to Parliament by September 27th, 2018; therefore less than a month before the Budget Bill. See Chapter II, Box "Un'analisi di rischio (o di sensitività) sulle variabili esogene", pag. 43 (.pdf)

http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/NADEF_2018.pdf

Researcher Response

The Government Reviewer is correct with regards to the fact that a sensitivity analysis is included in the NADEF; still, according to the text of the answer, the NADEF should not be confused with the Executive's Budget Proposal. Therefore, we confirm our former answer, d).

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:

Nota tecnico-illustrativa al Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, pp. 23 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf

Relazione tecnica al Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione I, pp. 167 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di Legge.pdf

Comment:

For example, in the technical-illustrative note of the EBP (http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf), pp. 26-27, new policies on labour, social security and social care - and their respective expenditures - are presented.

For example, in the technical report to the EBP (http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di Legge.pdf), pp. 189 and following, new measures on labour, combating poverty, access to retirement are presented, together with their respective expenditures.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

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

budgets can be made.

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Nota tecnico-illustrativa al Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, pp. 23 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf)

Comment:

For example:

- p. 28, description of how revenues are affected as a consequence of the envisaged introduction of a tendering procedure for the allocation of rights of use for the 5G frequencies;
- p. 28, description of additional resources deriving from the repeal of the preferential corporate income tax (IRI) scheme
- p. 28, description of revenues resulting from the reorganization of the deduction of amortizations and other intangible assets.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio 2019-2021, Sezione I, Relazione, Tabelle I and following, pp. 15 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf)

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio 2019-2021, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli stati di previsione, pp. 21 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf)

Comment:

Most if not all the tables in the above-cited documents include information for BY-1. There are dedicated columns showing expenditure estimates for

BY 2018.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable 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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio 2019-2021, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli stati di previsione, pp. 21 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio 2019-2021, Sezione I, Relazione, Tabelle I and following, pp. 15 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Comment:

Both documents include BY 2018 (BY-1) as the first column or set of information in most if not all their tables.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione I, pp. 15-18 (see columns "Previsioni secondo la Legge di Bilancio 2018" and "Previsioni assestate"):
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio 2019-2021, Sezione II, Deliberativo degli stati di previsione, pp. 21 and following (see columns "Previsioni secondo la Legge di Bilancio 2018" and "Previsioni assestate"):

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Comment:

In the above-cited documents, many tables show information for BY-1 (i.e., 2018), and specifically include "initial estimates" and "adjusted estimates" (previsioni iniziali vs. previsioni assestate). See for example pages 21 and 36 of the first document (the "Relazione illustrativa..."), and all the tables in the hundreds of pages of the "Stati di Previsione" that include two columns for 2018 (initial estimates and adjusted estimated).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

b. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are presented by two of the three expenditure classifications.

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Chapter 1, Tab. I.5a (Expenditure by accounting, based on the structure of the EBP 2019-2021. Accrual accounting), p. 17 and Tab. 1.5b (Expenditure by mission, based on the structure of the EBP 2019-2021. Cash accounting), p. 18; Chapter 2, Tab. II.11a (Expenditure by mission, based on the structure of the EBP 2019-2021. Accrual accounting, including variations in 2019 forecasts to current legislation compared to 2018 initial forecasts), p. 58 and Tab II.11b (Expenditure by accounting, based on the structure of the EBP 2019-2021. Cash accounting, including variations in 2019 forecasts to current legislation compared to 2018 initial forecasts), p. 59:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Comment:

Expenditures are presented by functional and economic classification.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

Answer:

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Chapter 1, Tab. I.5a (Expenditure by accounting, based on the structure of the EBP 2019-2021. Accrual accounting), p. 17 and Tab. 1.5b (Expenditure by mission, based on the structure of the EBP 2019-2021. Cash accounting), p. 18; Chapter 2, Tab. II.11a (Expenditure by mission, based on the structure of the EBP 2019-2021. Accrual accounting, including variations in 2019 forecasts to current legislation compared to 2018 initial forecasts), p. 58 and Tab II.11b (Expenditure by accounting, based on the structure of the EBP 2019-2021. Cash accounting, including variations in 2019 forecasts to current legislation compared to 2018 initial forecasts), p. 59:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf)

Comment:

In all the above mentioned tables, it is possible to find expenditure by both economic and functional classifications, showing estimates for more than one year prior to the budget year.

Please note that administrative classification can be found in the Volume III of the EBP which displays the revenues and the expenditures of each Ministry, even though it refers only to 1 year prior to the budget year. See for example, pp. 6 and following:

<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034660.pdf>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable 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:

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

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione I. See pp. 56-95 and Tavole C 1-10.

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di Legge.pdf

Comment:

Expenditures are presented only for "missions", not for individual programs related to BY-2.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: Please note that information on expenditures for individual programs for more than one year preceding the budget year are regularly updated and published at the link http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-1/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_28_novembre_2018/index.html In 2018, this information was provided in November on the Executive Budget Proposal, during the Parliamentary discussion. It was subsequently updated with the information related to Enacted Budget.

Researcher Response

We thank the GR for providing additional information/clarification, by the way these contents were not included in the EBP - this point seems to be also acknowledged by the GR, who think - just like us - that the correct answer should be d).

IBP Comment

The Government Reviewer's comment might indicate that written reference was made to program-level documents during Parliamentary discussion on the EBP, in which case those documents could be used as supporting documents to the EBP. However, upon further discussions, the researcher's stand is that the Government should have provided consistent proof (i.e. a link, a number of page...) of the statement that the information was used during parliamentary discussion and that explicit reference to it was made in the EBP. Given the lack of such additional evidence, the response remains unchanged.

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo e Quadri Generali, pp. 71-72:

[http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-02-Deliberativo_Quadri_Generali.pdf)

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-02-Deliberativo_Quadri_Generali.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-02-Deliberativo_Quadri_Generali.pdf)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione I , Tavole I.1a e Tavola I.1b, p. 7; Tavola 1.4a, Tavola 1.4b, pp. 15-16:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Allegato Tecnico, Entrata, Tables 4-5, pp. 9-12:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-000-Entrata.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione I, Tavole I.1a, II.1 a, II.6, II.7, pp. 7 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf)

Comment:

In the above-mentioned tables, there are always two columns for BY -1 (2018): one for initial and another for adjusted estimates ("previsioni iniziali" and "previsioni assestate").

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II-Deliberativo e quadri generali in C) Bilancio Programmatico 2019-2021, pp. 71-72:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

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Comment:

See "Column 2017 Competenza (accertamenti/impegni) and Cassa (riscosso/pagato)". Not much more than this.

More details in Nota Tecnico-Illustrativa, Tavola 1.2-7, p. 18:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. No, revenue estimates for BY-2 and prior years are not presented by category.

Comments: Revenue estimates by categories are presented only for BY-1 (e.g., Tavola 4 - Entrate Tributarie per gli anni 2018 e 2019):

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-000-Entrata.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-000-Entrata.pdf) The cited source "Column 2017 Competenza (accertamenti/impegni) and Cassa (riscosso/pagato)" in "Sezione II-Deliberativo e quadri generali in C) Bilancio Programmatico 2019-2021, pp. 71-72" refers to BY-2 year-end data and not to budget estimates.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Researcher Response

In response to the Peer Reviewer: we confirm answer "A", because it is not required to have a column with the *enacted levels* for BY-2. The year-end *actual* estimates (as indicated in the cited document) are accepted as BY-2 information.

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:

c. Yes, individual sources of revenue accounting for less than two-thirds of all revenues are presented for BY-2 and prior years.

Source:

Nota tecnico-illustrativa al Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Tab. 1.2-7, p. 18:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-)

Comment:

The above-cited table presents revenues from different individual sources of revenue.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II, Deliberativo e quadri generali, C) Bilancio programmatico 2019-2021 pp. 71-72 of the PDF file:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-02-Deliberativo_Quadri_Generali.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-)

Comment:

In those tables, the column for 2017 says "Consuntivo 2017 riscosso/pagato", meaning "actual."

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Nota tecnico-illustrativa alla Legge di Bilancio, Tabella 1.2-7 “Conto economico del comparto Stato 2017-2021”, p. 18; tabella 3.1, “Conto di cassa. Quadro tendenziale”, p. 37:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

In the tables above, information is provided about the total debt outstanding, the amount of net borrowing, the interests payments on debt. Information is missing on interest rates on the debt, maturity profile of the debt and whether it is external and domestic.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Sezione II - Deliberativo e quadri generali, pp. 71-72:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-02-Deliberativo_Quadri_Generali.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-02-Deliberativo_Quadri_Generali.pdf)

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Nota tecnico illustrativa, tabella 3.1.1, p. 37:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf)

Comment:

Please refer mainly to the the first citation.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements or some extra-budgetary funds.

Source:

Some information about extra-budgetary funds is disclosed in "Allegato Tecnico Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze", see "ALLEGATO N. 4 – GESTIONI FUORI BILANCIO E ALTRI FONDI CHE NON RIENTRANO NEI BILANCI ORDINARI", p. 1155:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-020-MEF.pdf

Comment:

In the Allegato n. 4 above, it is possible to find information on:

- name of the expenditure areas and respective regulatory reference
- reference to the ministry in charge
- balance at 31.12.2017 and at 30.6.2017
- some examples of areas of expenditure: employment investment fund, territorial pacts, guarantee fund for the first house, pension guarantee fund, fund for the reduction of climate-changing gases (Kyoto protocol)...

However, the information provided above refers only to 2017 and mid-2018, not to BY 2019.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Nota Tecnico illustrativa alla Legge di Bilancio, Tabella 1.2-4 "Raccordo tra bilancio dello stato e comparto di contabilità nazionale", p. 13; Tabella 3.2-1/2/3 "Conto economico delle amministrazioni pubbliche", p. 39 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/NotaTecnicoIllustrativaDLB/NotaTecnico_Illustrativa_dlb_2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

35. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of intergovernmental transfers for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 35 asks about intergovernmental transfers. In many cases, the central government supports the provision of a good or service by a lower level of government through an intergovernmental transfer of funds. This is necessary because, independent from the level of administrative decentralization that exists in a given country, the capacity for revenue collection of a local government is unlikely to be sufficient to pay for all its expenses. However, because the activity is not being undertaken by an administrative unit of the central government, it is unlikely to receive the same level of review in the budget. Thus it is important to include in the budget proposal a statement that explicitly indicates the amount and purposes of these transfers.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all intergovernmental transfers and a narrative discussing these transfers. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all intergovernmental transfers are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, intergovernmental transfers (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no estimates of intergovernmental transfers are presented.

Answer:

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

Source:

Disegno di legge di bilancio, Sezione I, Relazione illustrativa, pp. 19-20,
Tavola I.6.a - Spesa per categoria economica del Disegno di legge di bilancio 2019-2021. COMPETENZA
Tavola I.6.b - Spesa per categoria economica del Disegno di legge di bilancio 2019-2021. CASSA.

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Comment:

On Tavola I.6, one can see "Trasferimenti correnti Amministrazioni pubbliche, subdivided into "amministrazioni centrali" and "amministrazioni locali: regioni, comuni, altre."

However, the narrative discussion can be found only in the "Titolo VII - Enti locali" of the Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, pp. 502 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of all intergovernmental transfers are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Comments: See narratives on page 39 "Trasferimenti correnti ad amministrazioni pubbliche" (current expenditures) and on page 41 "Contributi agli investimenti ad amministrazioni pubbliche" (capital expenditures): http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of all intergovernmental transfers are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Comments: The correct answer is A. You can find a narrative discussion about intergovernmental transfers in the report to the Integrated Budget Bill for FY 2019. In particular, see paragraph "II.5 Il disegno di legge di bilancio a legislazione vigente: analisi economica", Spese, pages 43-46 (.pdf). See also the report to the "Titolo VII - Enti territoriali", articles 60-78, pages 144-155 (.pdf). It is important to underline that, according to the current text of Law n. 196/2009, starting from fiscal year 2017 the Budget and the Stability Law ("1. Disegno di legge di Stabilità" and "2. Disegno di legge di Bilancio") have been combined and presented in a single document.

IBP Comment

We welcome the Peer and Government Reviewers' comments. However, *individual* intergovernmental transfers are not presented. One can only see a line for "Trasferimenti correnti Amministrazioni pubbliche", and below that the distinction between central and local government, and within local the three categories of "regions, municipalities and others ("amministrazioni centrali", "amministrazioni locali" and specifically "regioni, comuni, and altre"). There are no individual transfers beyond these categories. To maintain consistency with the methodology and across countries, response "c" applies.

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_Legge.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_Legge.pdf)

Comment:

Presently, we have a wealth of experimentations on alternative displays of budget expenditures. Nonetheless, no one of them can be considered as an integral part of the EBP and its supporting documentation. In particular, we have:

(1) Gender budget ([http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/bilancio_di_genere/)

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/bilancio_di_genere/](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/bilancio_di_genere/)). But it refers to the Rendiconto 2017.

(2) Eco-bilancio (http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/Attivit-

[i/Bilancio_di_previsione/ECobilancio/2018/Relazione_ecobilancio_2018-2020.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/Attivit-i/Bilancio_di_previsione/ECobilancio/2018/Relazione_ecobilancio_2018-2020.pdf)) and Eco-rendiconto ([http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/ecorendiconto/index.html)

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/ecorendiconto/index.html](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/ecorendiconto/index.html)). Both of them doesn't refer to the budget year here considered.

(3) Well-being indicators. The law 163/2016 foresees that the Government presents by April 15 to the Parliament a report to assess the impact of the EB (not the EBP) on a set of 12 well-being indicators.

In 2019, Sbilanciamoci! and ASVIS have formally asked the Government to include the use of well-being indicators in the EBP, but the Government didn't answer so far: <http://asvis.it/home/46-3363/questa-settimana-asvis-2018-un-messaggio-di-preoccupazione-e-speranza#.XLNdEa1aY0o>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, two alternative displays of expenditures are presented to illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens.

Comments: The two alternative displays of expenditures concern the financial impact of policies for ODA (Official Development Assistance) and for environmental branches. The Executive's Budget Proposal carries an environmental budget, as a special annex, which is an alternative display of the

expenditures according impacting on major environmental policies. It offers a description of the outturns of expenditure for programmes of an environmental nature in order to highlight the resources employed for environmental protection and activities involving the safeguarding, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources and the natural heritage. The environmental budget is also part of the Year-End Report (as provided by article 36, paragraph 6, Law 196/2009). They are both regularly published on the website: https://www.camera.it/leg18/995?sezione=documenti&tipoDoc=lavori_testo_pdl&idLegislatura=18&codice=leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0035860&back_to=https://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=2-e-leg=18-e-idDocumento=1334-e-sede=-e-tipo= http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2017/ECOR2017.pdf The Executive's Budget Proposal carries an ODA budget: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/apas/APS-a-LB-2019.pdf http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/apas/APS-a-LB-2019.xlsx Please also note that information on the final expenditure by region is regularly updated and published on the website (but it is not part of the Executive's Budget Proposal) http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/pubblicazioni/pubblicazioni_statistiche/la_spesa_statale_regionalizzata/

Researcher Response

The Government Reviewer is right in pointing out the two additional supporting documents to the EBP. Nonetheless, the reading of those two documents does not allow to understand the financial impact of ODA and environmental policies on different groups of citizens. For this reason, we still think that answer "d" should be confirmed.

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:

See previous answer

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: Other displays of expenditure (please specify): The two alternative displays of expenditures concern the financial impact of policies for ODA (Official Development Assistance) and for environmental branches. The Executive's Budget Proposal carries an environmental budget, as a special annex, which is an alternative display of the expenditures according impacting on major environmental policies. It offers a description of the outturns of expenditure for programmes of an environmental nature in order to highlight the resources employed for environmental protection and activities involving the safeguarding, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources and the natural heritage. The environmental budget is also part of the Year-End Report (as provided by article 36, paragraph 6, Law 196/2009). They are both regularly published on the website: https://www.camera.it/leg18/995?sezione=documenti&tipoDoc=lavori_testo_pdl&idLegislatura=18&codice=leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0035860&back_to=https://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=2-e-leg=18-e-idDocumento=1334-e-sede=-e-tipo= http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2017/ECOR2017.pdf The Executive's Budget Proposal carries an ODA budget: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/apas/APS-a-LB-2019.pdf http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/apas/APS-a-LB-2019.xlsx Please also note that information on the final expenditure by region is regularly updated and published on the website (but it is not part of the Executive's Budget Proposal) http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/pubblicazioni/pubblicazioni_statistiche/la_spesa_statale_regionalizzata/

Researcher Response

The GR is right in pointing out the two additional documents. Nonetheless, the reading of the two doesn't allow to understand the financial impact of ODA and environmental policies on different groups of citizens. For this reason, we think that also the "None of the above" answer to this question should be confirmed.

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:

c. Yes, estimates of some but not all transfers to public corporations are presented.

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Allegato tecnico - Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze, p. 173 and following on Ferrovie dello Stato; p. 180 and following on Poste italiane:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-020-MEF.pdf

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Allegato tecnico - Ministero delle Infrastrutture e Trasporti, p. 13 and following, on ANAS:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-100-MIT.pdf

Comment:

The information is provided in the Allegati tecnici of the EBP related to a number of Italian Ministries participating to the budget of public corporations (Mof; Economic Development, Infrastructures...). Nonetheless, the information is not complete, nor a synthetic overview of all the interventions is provided.

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: According to the proposed comment of the Researcher a more appropriate answer should be "b". Indeed, estimates of all transfers to public corporations are presented in Allegati tecnici of the EBP while the narrative discussion lacks of relevant details. See, for example, the narrative referred to transfers to Ferrovie dello Stato on page 39: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

The Peer Reviewer is referring to a single example (transfer to the "Ferrovie dello Stato"), but the EBP does not include a complete itemized list of transfers to public corporations, as confirmed by the Government Reviewer. The response remains unchanged.

38. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on quasi-fiscal activities for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for the quasi-fiscal activity and the intended beneficiaries.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 38 focuses on quasi-fiscal activities, asking whether "core" information related to such activities is presented. These core components include:

- A statement of purpose or policy rationale for the quasi-fiscal activity (i.e., what is the reason for engaging in this activity?);
- The identification of intended beneficiaries of the quasi-fiscal activity.

The term "quasi-fiscal activities" refers to a broad range of activities that are fiscal in character and could be carried out through the regular budget process but are not. For example, a quasi-fiscal activity could take place if, instead of providing a direct subsidy through the budget for a particular activity, a public financial institution provides an indirect subsidy by offering loans at below-market rates for that activity. Similarly, it is a quasi-fiscal activity when an enterprise provides goods or services at prices below commercial rates to certain individuals or groups to support the government's policy goals.

The above examples are policy choices that may be approved by the government and legislature. However, quasi-fiscal activities can also involve activities that violate or circumvent a country's budget process laws or are not subject to the regular legislative approval process for expenditures. For example, the

executive may issue an informal order to a government entity, such as a public commercial enterprise, to provide the executive with goods and services that normally would have to be purchased with funding authorized by the legislature. All quasi-fiscal activities should be disclosed to the public and subject to public scrutiny.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about quasi-fiscal activities, including for example: the anticipated duration of the quasi-fiscal activity; a quantification of the activity and the assumptions that support these estimates; and a discussion of the fiscal significance and potential risks associated with the activity, including the impact on the entity carrying out the activity. Principle 3.3.2 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>) provides examples of quasi-fiscal activities that can be consulted as needed. And more details on quasi-fiscal activities can be found in the Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>).

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

If quasi-fiscal activities do not represent a significant problem in your country, please mark "e." However, please exercise caution in answering this question.

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements or some quasi-fiscal activities.

Source:

Some information on quasi-fiscal activities is provided, but core information is missing as well as the policy rationale.

See for example the case of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, p. 473 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-020-MEF.pdf

See also, ALLEGATO N. 4 - GESTIONI FUORI BILANCIO E ALTRI FONDI CHE NON RIENTRANO NEI BILANCI ORDINARI, p. 1156:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-020-MEF.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

39. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on financial assets held by the government for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a listing of the assets, and an estimate of their value.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 39 focuses on financial assets held by the government, asking whether "core" information related to these assets is presented. These core components include:

- A listing of the financial assets; and
- An estimate of their value.

Governments own financial assets such as cash, bonds, or equities. Unlike private sector businesses, however, few governments maintain balance sheets that show the value of their assets and liabilities.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about financial assets, including for example: a discussion of their purpose; historical information on defaults; differences between reported values and market values; and a summary of financial assets as part of the government's balance sheet.

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

Answer:

d. No, information related to financial assets is not presented.

Source:

Disegno di legge di bilancio:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di legge di bilancio:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

41. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of expenditure arrears for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 41 asks about estimates of expenditure arrears, which arise when government has entered into a commitment to spend funds but has not made the payment when it is due. (For more information see sections 3.49-3.50 of the IMF's GFS Manual 2001, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/all.pdf> (page 29)). Though equivalent to borrowing, this liability is often not recorded in the budget, making it difficult to assess fully a government's financial position. Moreover, the obligation to repay this debt affects the government's ability to pay for other activities.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all expenditure arrears and a narrative discussing the arrears. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all expenditure arrears are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, expenditure arrears (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no estimates of expenditure arrears are presented.

If expenditure arrears do not represent a significant problem in your country, please mark "e." However, please exercise caution in answering this question. Public expenditure management laws and regulations often will allow for reasonable delays, perhaps 30 or 60 days, in the routine payment of invoices due. Expenditure arrears impacting a small percentage of expenditure that are due to contractual disputes should not be considered a significant problem for the purpose of answering this question.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of all expenditure arrears are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

Disegno di legge di bilancio, Sezione I, Tab. I.6a and I.6b, pp. 19-20:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf)

Comment:

A narrative description of the arrears can be found in paragraph "II.6. Il disegno di legge di bilancio a legislazione vigente per missioni e programmi" (pp. 46 and following, for example, p. 48 and p. 49) and the related financial data in the "Allegato conoscitivo" (pp. 317 and following, for example p. 419, p. 420, p. 422, p. 430).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of all expenditure arrears are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Comments: According to the Italian accounting Law (no. 196/2009 and 163/2016), a more appropriate translation of expenditure arrears should be "residui passivi" and not "interessi passivi". Information on expenditure arrears ("RS") is provided for each Ministry's account estimates (Table 2 and beyond) in the section "Sezione II Deliberativo degli stati di previsione - DLB 2019-2021": http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-03-Deliberativo_Stati_di_Previsione.pdf

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Researcher Response

We agree with the reviewers. Response "a" confirmed.

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:

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

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Allegato tecnico - Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze, "Missione: 7 - Competitività e sviluppo delle imprese (011) - Programma: 7.1 - Incentivi alle imprese per interventi di sostegno (011.008)", p. 153 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-020-MEF.pdf

Comment:

Some information is provided but some core components such as the gross exposure or the policy rationale for each contingency liability are not disclosed.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

43. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present projections that assess the government's future liabilities and the sustainability of its finances over the longer term?

(The core information must cover a period of at least 10 years and include the macroeconomic and demographic assumptions used and a discussion of the fiscal implications and risks highlighted by the projections.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 43 focuses on government's future liabilities and the sustainability of its finances over the longer-term, asking whether "core" information related to these issues is presented. These core components must include:

- Projections that cover a period of at least 10 years.
- The macroeconomic and demographic assumptions used in making the projections.
- A discussion of the fiscal implications and risks highlighted by the projections. Good public financial management calls for budgets to include fiscal sustainability analyses.

The IMF's *Fiscal Transparency Handbook* (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>) recommends that governments regularly publish the projected evolution of the public finances over the longer term (see Principle 3.1.3.). Future liabilities are a particularly important element when assessing the sustainability of public finances over the long term. Future liabilities are the result of government commitments that, unlike contingent liabilities, are virtually certain to occur at some future point and result in an expenditure. A typical example consists of government obligations to pay pension benefits or cover health care costs of future retirees. Under a cash accounting system, only current payments associated with such obligations are recognized in the budget. To capture the future impact on the budget of these liabilities, a separate statement is required.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about the sustainability of their finances, including for example: projections that cover 20 or 30 years; multiple scenarios with different sets of assumptions; assumptions about other factors (such as the depletion of natural resources) that go beyond just the core macroeconomic and demographic data; and a detailed presentation of particular programs that have long time horizons, such as civil service pensions.

For more details on future liabilities, see *Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget* (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>).

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

Answer:

d. No, information related to future liabilities and the sustainability of finances over the longer term is not presented.

Source:

Nota di aggiornamento al DEF, Tables III.2 (p.42) and III.3 (p. 44):
http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/NADEF_2018.pdf

Comment:

The information provided covers less than 5 years.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: The correct answer is C. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements. Indeed the supporting budget documentation NADEF 2018 provides projections up to 2070 (more than 10 years) for pension expenditure (Chapter III.6, Box "Le tendenze di medio-lungo periodo del sistema pensionistico italiano e delle spese pubbliche connesse all'invecchiamento", pages 60-64). The figures show projections up to 2070 only for pension expenditures.

Researcher Response

We acknowledge the information provided by the Government Reviewer. Indeed, the box in chapter III.6 shows long term expenditure projections related to the increase of elderly population. Nonetheless, this information is only included in the "NADEF" ("Nota di Aggiornamento del Documento di Economia e Finanza 2018") and, following the OBS guidelines, the NADEF should be thought of as part of the Pre-Budget Statement (DEF, "Documento di Economia e Finanza"), as it is an updated version of the PBS, published at the end of September (while the EBP was presented at the end of October). The answer should remain unchanged.

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:

Disegno di legge di bilancio:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/

Comment:
Italy does not receive donor assistance

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

a. Yes, information beyond the core elements is presented for all tax expenditures.

Source:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio, Allegato tecnico - Entrata - DLB 2019-2021, Nota integrativa allo stato di previsione dell'entrata, Spese fiscali, pp. 1137 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Bilancio_di_previsione/Bilancio_finanziario/2017/Allegato-t-17-19/2017-DLB-04-AT-000-Entrata.pdf

Comment:

According to Law n. 196/2009, article 21, paragraph 11-bis, since 2016 the EBP documents presents a report - entitled in the case of the EBP 2019-2021 "Spese fiscali" - attached to Allegato tecnico - Entrata, where all "tax expenditure" financial effects are presented.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

Disegno di Legge di Bilancio:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: See details and narratives in "II.4. Inclusione nelle previsioni di bilancio di entrate finalizzate per legge", pages 28-32:

[http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_Legge.pdf)

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_Legge.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_Legge.pdf)

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: Please note that earmarked revenues, along with a narrative discussion, are presented in the Budget Bill. In particular, see paragraph II.4 "Inclusione nelle previsioni di bilancio di entrate finalizzate per legge" of the explanatory report, pages 32-36 (.pdf). As provided by Law 196/2009, article 23, paragraph 1 bis, allows the entry of the amounts relating to portions of proceeds that are expected to be collected in the same year as revenue required by law to finance specific interventions or activities in the estimates of expenditure and in the income statement.

[http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_Legge.pdf)

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_Legge.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_Legge.pdf) In addition, see also Allegato tecnico Entrata DLB 2019-2021. For example, see Chapter 2326 "QUOTA DEL 20 PER CENTO DELLE SANZIONI PECUNIARIE RISCOSE IN MATERIA DI IMPOSTE DIRETTE DA DESTINARE AI FONDI DI PREVIDENZA PER IL PERSONALE DELL'EX MINISTERO DELLE FINANZE ED AL FONDO DI ASSISTENZA PER I FINANZIERI PER SCOPI ISTITUZIONALI" (page 469 .pdf).

[http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-000-Entrata.pdf)

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-000-Entrata.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-000-Entrata.pdf)

Researcher Response

We acknowledge the information provided by the GR and the PR. The answer should be changed, from "d" 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:

Disegno di legge di bilancio, Sezione I, "II.2. Impatto dei principali provvedimenti adottati nel 2018 sulla legislazione vigente", pp. 25 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

RELAZIONE ILLUSTRATIVAAL DISEGNO DI LEGGE DI BILANCIO 2019-2021, pp. 6-20, where existing policies and financial information are linked to both government's policy goals and new proposals:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

See also Nota di Aggiornamento al DEF 2018:
http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/NADEF_2018.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

c. Yes, nonfinancial data on inputs are presented for some programs and/or some administrative units (or functions).

Source:

Note integrative al bilancio di previsione:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/note_integrative/note_integrative_al_bilancio_di_previsione/

Comment:

Nonfinancial data are presented for programs and administrative units.

See for example some of the "schede obiettivo" under the Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Universita' e della Ricerca, that do not however include input data - http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/note_integrative/2019-2021/ni_lb/DLBNOT1C_070.pdf

We double checked also the following EBP document links, but no information on input was found:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/note_integrative/2019-2021/ni_lb/DLBNOT1C_140.pdf

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/note_integrative/2019-2021/ni_lb/DLBNOT1C_120.pdf

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

c. Yes, nonfinancial data on inputs are presented for some programs and/or some administrative units (or functions).

Comments: Nonfinancial data on inputs are provided for some programs, depending on the specific objectives. See for example, the non financial indicator referred to the number of training hours for firefighters (page 105) or the program for immigration aimed to increase the number of seats available (input measure) in the CPRs (centres for repatriation), page 125: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/note_integrative/2019-2021/ni_lb/DLBNOT1C_080.pdf See also the increase of space available for common activities in prisons (indicator: number of square metres), page 14: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/note_integrative/2019-2021/ni_lb/DLBNOT1C_050.pdf

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, nonfinancial data on inputs are provided for each program within all administrative units (or functions).

Comments: Detailed information on personnel for all administrative units and for each program is provided in the EBP document. See "Allegato tecnico per capitoli del DLB 2019-2021", in particular "Spese per le competenze fisse al personale" where the inputs data is the column "Anni/Persona". The compilation of the annexes of the personnel costs to the budget is expected by art. 60 Law No.165/2001. For example: pages 1201-1230 of Allegato tecnico - Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze - DLB 2019-2021 http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-020-MEF.pdf pages 507-542 of Allegato tecnico - Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico - DLB 2019-2021 http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/allegato-tecnico-per-capitoli/DLB_2019_DLB-04-AT-030-MISE.pdf

Researcher Response

In the light of the evidence provided by the reviewers we propose to upgrade the response, from "d" to "c". In our opinion, the Government Reviewer's proposal (a switch to an "A" response) should be rejected because only *some* programs include such information.

50. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present nonfinancial data on results (in terms of outputs or outcomes) for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 50 asks about the availability of nonfinancial data on results for the budget year. Nonfinancial data on results can include data on both outputs and outcomes, but not on inputs (which are addressed in Question 49).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present, for at least the budget year, nonfinancial data on results for each individual program within all administrative units (ministries, departments, and agencies). It is also acceptable if nonfinancial data on results for each individual program is organized by functional classification. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present nonfinancial data on results for all administrative units or all functional classifications, but not for each individual program (or even for any programs) within those administrative units or functions. A "c" response applies if nonfinancial data on results are presented only for some programs and/or some administrative units or some functions. Answer "d" applies if no nonfinancial data on results is presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, nonfinancial data on results are provided for each program within all administrative units (or functions).

Source:

Note integrative al Bilancio di previsione - 2019-2021:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/note_integrative/note_integrative_al_bilancio_di_previsione/

Comment:

The Note ("Nota Integrativa") attached to each estimate of the State Budget is governed by article 21, paragraph 11, point a) of the Law on accounting and public finance (Law No.196 of December 31st, 2009). Under this law, ministries are requested to represent the objectives related to each program expenditure. This is a document of great importance, for the support in the planning of the use of public resources for the entire three-year reporting period of the budget. It complements and enriches the information of the state budget and is the mean by which each Ministry explains, in relation to expenditure programs, the criteria for the formulation of predictions, targets and indicators to measure them. The Note is part of the wider planning process that begins with the general definition of the objectives of the Government, and their declination within the single administrations, passes through the verification of compatibility of the initial estimates of budget with the constraints and objectives of public finance, of responsibility of the General Accounting Office of the State, and concludes, after approval by the Parliament of the Budget Law, with the preparation of the annual Guidelines issued by the Ministers. Of great importance on the subject is also the Legislative Decree n.150, of October 27th 2009, of implementation of the Law of March 4th 2009, n.15 on the optimization of public labor productivity and transparency and efficiency of public administrations. Such decree foresees that each administration shall draw up a plan of the planned targets over three years defined as "consistent with those indicated in the budget indicated in the programmatic documents of the Law 468/1978 and subsequent amendments", and develop indicators for measuring organizational and individual performance. Article 21 of Law 196/2009, paragraph 11, provides a link between the indicators identified with the Notes to the forecast budget and entirety of objectives and indicators of the internal management system of the performances recalled by the leg. decree 150/2009.

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

51. Are performance targets assigned to nonfinancial data on results in the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation?

GUIDELINES:

Question 51 asks about performance targets assigned to nonfinancial data on results for the budget year. The question applies to those nonfinancial results shown in the budget, and that were identified for purposes of Question 50.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must assign performance targets to all nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget for at least the budget year. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must assign performance targets to a majority (but not all) of the nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget. A "c" response applies performance targets are assigned only to less than half of the nonfinancial data on results. Answer "d" applies if no performance targets are assigned to nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget, or the budget does not present nonfinancial results.

Answer:

a. Yes, performance targets are assigned to all nonfinancial data on results.

Source:

Note integrative al Bilancio di previsione - 2019-2021:

<http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE->

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/note_integrative/note_integrative_al_bilancio_di_previsione/](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-)

Comment:

All indicators have a performance target. Unfortunately, in many cases, the indicators and related targets are not clear. For example: a lot of percentages are provided, and they are mostly "100%". But 100% of what? An indicator should give a clear idea of what will be achieved, while a percentage has no meaning unless it's attached to a baseline, or other information, which was not presented.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

52. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of policies (both new proposals and existing policies) that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations in at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 52 asks whether the budget highlight policies, both new and existing, that benefit the poorest segments of society. This question is intended to assess only those programs that directly address the immediate needs of the poor, such as through cash assistance programs or the provision of housing, rather than indirectly, such as through a stronger national defense. This information is of particular interest to those seeking to bolster government's commitment to anti-poverty efforts. For purposes of answering this question, a departmental budget (such 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:

a. Yes, estimates of all policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

Disegno di legge di bilancio, Sezione I, "II.2. Impatto dei principali provvedimenti adottati nel 2018 sulla legislazione vigente", pp. 25 and following; "II.6. Il disegno di legge di bilancio a legislazione vigente per missioni e programmi", pp. 46 and following, related notably to "Missions" no. 18, 19, 201, 22, 24, 25, 27:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/DLB/DLB_2019_DLB-01-Deliberativo_Disegno_di_legge.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Circolare Ragioneria Generale dello Stato del 17 maggio 2018, numero 17, "OGGETTO: Previsioni di bilancio per l'anno 2019 e per il triennio 2019 – 2021 e Budget per il triennio 2019 – 2021. Proposte per la manovra 2019":

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/CIRCOLARI/2018/17/Circolare_del_14_maggio_2018_n_17.pdf

See also: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/in_vetrina/dettaglio.html?resourceType=/VERSIONE-I/_documenti/in_vetrina/elem_0047.html

Comment:

In terms of dates for the 2019 budget formulation, see section 2.9 "Calendario degli adempimenti" in the Circular of May 17, 2018 (the first document we cited). Also, please note that the second link opens a page with the Circular (main document) as well as all its annexes.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

54. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget projections are based?

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

GUIDELINES:

Question 54 focuses on the macroeconomic forecast that underlies the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether “core” information related to the economic assumptions is presented. These core components include a discussion of the economic outlook as well as estimates of the following:

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

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

To answer “a,” the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core information related to the macroeconomic forecast as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer “b,” the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above. Answer “b” is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A “c” answer applies if some information related to the macroeconomic forecast is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer “d” applies if no information on the macroeconomic forecast is presented.

Answer:

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

Source:

Documento di Economia e Finanza 2018, Programma di Stabilità dell'Italia, Tab. I.1, p. 3 (Synthetic trend macroeconomic scenario); I.2, p. 5 (Public finance indicators); II.2a, p. 34 (Macroeconomic perspectives); II.2b, p. 34 (Prices):

http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez.1_-_Programma_di_Stabilitx.pdf

Comment:

In Tab. I.1, p. 3, there are some core macroeconomic variables referred to the period 2017-2021 (e.g. GDP, Inflation and other - Consumptions, Current account balance, Employment and Unemployment).

In Tab. I.2, p. 5, there are core macroeconomic variables referred to the period 2016-2021 for Interests, Net borrowing, Primary balance).

In Tab II.2a, p. 34, there are the Macroeconomic perspectives referred to the period 2017-2021 that include nominal GDP level and real GDP growth, Import and Export, Investments and Consumption.

In Tab II.2b, p. 34, those variables related to prices from 2017 to 2021 (e.g. GDP deflator etc...).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

55. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the government’s expenditure policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget?

(The core information must include a discussion of expenditure policies and priorities and an estimate of total expenditures.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 55 focuses on the government’s expenditure policies and priorities in the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether “core” information related to these policies is presented. These core components include:

- a discussion of expenditure policies and priorities; and

- an estimate of total expenditures.

Although a Pre-Budget Statement is unlikely to include detailed programmatic proposals (such detailed information is typically only presented in the budget itself), it should include a discussion of broad policy priorities and a projection of at least total expenditures associated with these policies for the budget year. The Pre-Budget Statement can include some detail, for instance, estimates provided by any of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications.

To answer “a,” the Pre-Budget Statement must present for the upcoming budget year all of the core information related to the government’s expenditure policies and priorities as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer “b,” the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above for the upcoming budget year. Answer “b” is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A “c” answer applies if some information related to the government’s expenditure policies and priorities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer “d” applies if no information on the government’s expenditure policies and priorities is presented.

Answer:

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

Source:

Documento di Economia e Finanza 2018, Sezione III, Programma Nazionale di Riforma, e.g. tav. I.4, p. 5:
http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez.3_-_PNR.pdf

Comment:

The information is provided in the Section III of the DEF 2018. The entire document (it is called "Section III", but it is 130 pages long) includes detailed information, including extensive narrative, on the various governments policies and priorities for 2019 and 2020, as well as an estimated cost and financial impact for each sector.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

56. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the government’s revenue policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget?

(The core information must include a discussion of revenue policies and priorities and an estimate of total revenues.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 56 focuses on the government’s revenue policies and priorities in the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether “core” information related to these policies is presented. These core components include:

- a discussion of revenue policies and priorities; and
- an estimate of total revenue.

Although a Pre-Budget Statement is unlikely to include detailed revenue proposals, it should include a discussion of broad policy priorities and a projection of at least the total revenue associated with these policies for the budget year. The Pre-Budget Statement can also include more detail, for instance, with estimates provided by revenue category – tax and non-tax – or some of the major individual sources of revenue, such as the Value Added Tax or the income tax.

To answer “a,” the Pre-Budget Statement must present for the upcoming budget year all of the core information related to the government’s revenue policies and priorities as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer “b,” the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above for the upcoming budget year. Answer “b” is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A “c” answer applies if some information related to the government’s revenue policies and priorities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer “d” applies if no information on the government’s revenue policies and priorities is presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for the government’s revenue policies and priorities.

Source:

Documento di Economia e Finanza 2018, Sezione I, Programma di Stabilità, Tavola III.1, p. 37; Tav. V.2, p. 104; Tav. V.7, p. 113; Figura R.1, p. 116:
http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez.1_-_Programma_di_Stabilitx.pdf

Documento di economia e finanza 2018, Sezione III, Tav I.4, p. 5; Tav. I.5, p. 6:
Programma nazionale di riforma, capitolo II.2 "Finanza pubblica e tassazione"

See also the attachment to the Nota di Aggiornamento al DEF 2018 entitled "Rapporto sui risultati conseguiti in materia di misure di contrasto all'evasione fiscale e contributiva-anno 2018", which includes detailed estimates on tax compliance and revenues:
http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/A4_-_Rapporto_contrasto_evasione.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

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

Source:

Documento di Economia e Finanza 2018, Sezione I, Programma di Stabilità, Capitolo III "Indebitamento netto e debito pubblico", pp. 35- 71; see also Tavola III.1, p. 37:
http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez.1_-_Programma_di_Stabilitx.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

Documento di Economia e Finanza 2018, Sezione I, Programma di Stabilità, Tabella III.1, p. 37; Tabella III.7.b, p. 62:
http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/def_2018/DEF_2018_-_Sez.1_-_Programma_di_Stabilitx.pdf

Comment:

Information is provided for BY (2019) as well as two subsequent years.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION

Bilancio di previsione dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2019 e bilancio pluriennale per il triennio 2019-2021; Stati di Previsione:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/stp-per-unita-di-voto.pdf

FUNCTIONAL AND ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

Bilancio di previsione dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2019 e bilancio pluriennale per il triennio 2019-202, Articolato e quadri generali, BILANCIO PER AZIONI, pp. 346 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/Articolato-e-quadri-generalii.pdf

ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION

DECRETO 31 dicembre 2018, Ripartizione in capitoli delle Unita' di voto parlamentare relative al bilancio di previsione dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2019 e per il triennio 2019-2021:

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2018-12-31&atto.codiceRedazionale=18A08462&elenco30giorni=true

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

59b. Based on the response to Question 59, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Enacted Budget:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

Please refer to the previous answer

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

60. Does the Enacted Budget present expenditure estimates for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 60 asks if expenditure estimates in the Enacted Budget are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

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

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present all programs, which account for all expenditures, in the budget year. To answer "b," the Enacted Budget must present expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. A "c" answer applies if the Enacted Budget presents programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program in the Enacted Budget.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents estimates for programs accounting for all expenditures.

Source:

Bilancio di previsione dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2019 e bilancio pluriennale per il triennio 2019-2021; Stati di Previsione:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/stp-per-unita-di-voto.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-)

Nota tecnico-illustrativa alla Legge di Bilancio 2019:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/NotaTecnico-Illustrativa_LB-2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

The first document shows program-level information organized by Ministry. The second document shows a detailed list of "actions" that are part of the "manovra" which includes the main changes (actions) the government will be implementing and their impact on the overall indebtedness and fiscal stability.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

61. Does the Enacted Budget present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 61 asks whether revenue estimates in the Enacted Budget are presented by "category"— that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents revenue estimates by category.

Source:

Nota tecnico-illustrativa alle Legge di Bilancio 2019; Quadro di sintesi delle previsioni della legge di bilancio dello Stato integrato, Tabella 1.1-1 and following, pp. 4-8

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/NotaTecnico-Illustrativa_LB-2019-2021.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/NotaTecnico-Illustrativa_LB-2019-2021.pdf)

Bilancio di previsione dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2019 e bilancio pluriennale per il triennio 2019-2021; Stati di Previsione, pp. 375-379:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/stp-per-unita-di-voto.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/stp-per-unita-di-voto.pdf)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

62. Does the Enacted Budget present individual sources of revenue?

GUIDELINES:

Question 62 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Enacted Budget. The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

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

Answer:

a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue.

Source:

Nota integrativa allo stato di previsione dell'entrata, Tavola 4 and following, pp. 9 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Bilancio_di_previsione/Note_integrative/Note-preli/2018/n-i-LB/010_ENTRATA.pdf

Bilancio di previsione dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2019 e bilancio pluriennale per il triennio 2019-2021; Stati di Previsione, Tab. 1 "Stato di previsione dell'entrata", pp. 375-377:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/stp-per-unita-di-voto.pdf

Comment:

Information in the Enacted Budget mirrors information in the EBP, and it is quite detailed.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

63. Does the Enacted Budget present three estimates related to government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year; the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year; and interest payments on the debt for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 63 asks about three key estimates related to borrowing and debt:

- *the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;*
- *the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year;*
- *the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.*

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens, banks, and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

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

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

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt. For a "b" answer, the Enacted Budget must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, the Enacted Budget must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies if no information on borrowing and debt is presented in the Enacted Budget.

Answer:

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

Source:

Nota tecnico-illustrativa alla legge di bilancio 2019-2021, tabelle 2.2-1, 2.2-2, 2.2-3 ("Riepilogo effetti della manovra"), pp. 35 and following; Tabella 1.2-7 (Conto economico del comparto Stato 2017-2021), p. 18:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_finanziario/2019-2021/LB/LB/NotaTecnico-Illustrativa_LB-2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

The information are in items "interessi", "saldo netto da finanziare", "ricorso al mercato" in Tab 2-2.1 (Effetti finanziari della manovra sul bilancio dello Stato) and "indebitamento netto" is in Tabella 1.2-7 (Conto economico del comparto Stato 2017-2021).

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

b. The Citizens Budget provides the core information.

Source:

La Legge di Bilancio per il 2019-2021 in breve:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-1/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2019/LLDBIB-2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

a. The Citizens Budget provides information beyond the core elements.

Comments: Information on macro economic forecast is available in the first paragraph and in table Tav. 1 - Le previsioni nei documenti di finanza pubblica (quadro programmatico)

Researcher Response

We think the "b" answer is correct. As per the OBS guidelines, to answer "a," the Citizens Budget must present "all of the above core information - 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 - as well as some additional information beyond the core elements." Additional information beyond those core elements is missing.

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:

La Legge di Bilancio per il 2019-2021 in breve:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2019/LLDBIB-2019-2021.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-)

Comment:

The document is posted online

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. A Citizens Budget is published by using at least two, but less than three, means of dissemination, but no other dissemination efforts are undertaken by the executive.

Comments: See the interactive website: <https://openbdap.mef.gov.it/it/BdS>

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Researcher Response

The interactive website highlighted in the Peer Reviewer's comment is a general website on the State Budget. The response should therefore remain unchanged ("c").

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:

La Legge di Bilancio per il 2019-2021 in breve:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2019/LLDBIB-2019-2021.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-)

See also: <http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE->

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/index.html](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-)

Comment:

No information is provided about mechanisms established to identify the public's requirements for budget information in the Citizen's Budget and on the website, either.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the executive has established mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information in the Citizen's Budget; while these mechanisms are accessible they are not widely used by the public.

Comments: The correct answer should be B. In fact contact information is provided to the public, with feedback opportunities. A CB for the EB 2018-2020 was published on January 2018 http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivit_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2018/LLDBIB-2018-2020.pdf A CB for the EB 2019-2021 was published on January 2019 http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivit_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2019/LLDBIB-2019-2021.pdf

Researcher Response

We think that the answer should remain unchanged, i.e. "d," because the Government Reviewer only cites the publication of the Citizens Budgets ("Bilancio in breve") rather than the actual mechanism to collect the public's feedback on such document.

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:

La Legge di Bilancio per il 2019-2021 in breve:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivit_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2019/LLDBIB-2019-2021.pdf

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivit_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/bilancio_di_previsione/bilancio_in_breve/2019/LLDBIB-2019-2021.pdf

Comment:

In the OBS2017 edition, also the "Rendiconto in breve" was included. But the last edition of this Document refers to 2015, thus cannot be included in this round of OBS2019:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-l/attivit_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/rendiconto_in_breve/

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

b. A citizens version of budget documents is published for at least two of the four stages of the budget process.

Comments: A citizen version of the EBP ("Disegno Legge di Bilancio"), EB ("Legge di Bilancio"), MYR ("Legge di Assestamento") and Annual Financial Report ("Rendiconto") are available online for each year through an interactive website: https://openbdap.mef.gov.it/it/BDS/Esplora?fase=4&esercizio=2017&entrate_spese=1&spese_navigazione=1&spese_missioni=999&navigazione_entrate=1&entrate_tipologie=99&spese_ministeri=99&spese_titoli=0&spese_categorie=0&entrate_titoli=0&entrate_categorie=0

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Researcher Response

For the same reason expressed in question 65, we think that the C) answer should remain unchanged. In addition, the Peer Reviewer refers to an opendata platform enacted by the MEF which has nothing to do with a Citizens Budget.

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:

d. No, the In-Year Reports do not present actual expenditures by any expenditure classification.

Source:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/previsione/contabilita_e_finanza_pubblica/trimestrale_di_cassa/

Comment:

The document only shows expenditure by basic economic classification. This would award a "c" response.

However and unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, a "d" response.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Comments:

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/entratespese/gestionespese/PagamentidelBilancioStato/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx>

[http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/Lists/Reportistica%20%20Documentazione/Attachments/1022//4%20Missione%20\(finalità%20della%20spesa\).pdf](http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/Lists/Reportistica%20%20Documentazione/Attachments/1022//4%20Missione%20(finalità%20della%20spesa).pdf)

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/Lists/Reportistica%20%20Documentazione/Attachments/1020//2%20Classificazione%20Economica%20di%20II%20livello.pdf>

[http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/Lists/Reportistica%20%20Documentazione/Attachments/939//5%20Missione%20\(finalità%20della%20spesa\)%20e%20Categoria%20Economica.pdf](http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/Lists/Reportistica%20%20Documentazione/Attachments/939//5%20Missione%20(finalità%20della%20spesa)%20e%20Categoria%20Economica.pdf)

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Comments: In addition to the quarterly report, monthly data on budget commitments and payments are provided on a detailed basis, by administrative, economic and functional classification (mission), on the open data portal and on the institutional website within one month of the period covered. In 2018, January reports were published on 13th March; February reports on 4th April; March reports on 8th May; April reports on 26th June; May reports on 13th July; June reports on 24th July; July reports on 17th September; August and September reports on 4th October; October reports on 19th November; November reports on 18th December .

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/entratespese/gestionespese/PagamentidelBilancioStato/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx> Here

some examples: <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201811-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-amministrazione-classificazione-economica-ii-livello> <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201810-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-categoria-e-classificazione-economica-ii-livello>

<https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201808-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-categoria-e-classificazione-economica-ii-livello>

Researcher Response

We acknowledge the comments of the reviewers and we agree that, in looking at the content of the IYRs, the answer would be different ("a").

Nonetheless, it should be kept in mind that - as said in our comment and agreed in Section 1 of the questionnaire - two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period): September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time) March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time) June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late) September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

IBP Comment

In light of the researcher's observations and evidence, the response remains unchanged "d."

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:

None of the above

Source:

Please refer to the previous answer

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: Based on my proposed answer on question 68, expenditure classification in In-Year Reports includes administrative, economic and functional classification

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: Administrative classification Economic classification Functional classification

Comments: In addition to the quarterly report, monthly data on budget commitments and payments are provided on a detailed basis, on the open data portal and on the institutional website within one month of the period covered. Monthly reports present actual expenditures by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification) . In 2018, January reports were published on 13th March; February reports on 4th April; March reports on 8th May; April reports on 26th June; May reports on 13th July; June reports on 24th July; July reports on 17th September; August and September reports on 4th October; October reports on 19th November; November reports on 18th December .
<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/entratespese/gestionespese/PagamentidelBilancioStato/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx> Here some examples: <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201811-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-amministrazione-classificazione-economica-ii-livello> <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201810-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-missione-amministrazione> <https://bdap-opendata.mef.gov.it/content/201808-pagamenti-bilancio-dello-stato-categoria-e-classificazione-economica-ii-livello>

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's comments in Q.68 and the assessment from Section 1 of the questionnaire, the IYRs are considered "not publicly available" and the response remains therefore unchanged.

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:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

Comment:

No program level information is included in the IYRs, but in this case response "d" is selected because two of the relevant quarterly reports were published too late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period).

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures for programs accounting for all expenditures.

Comments: A more appropriate answer should be "a". Indeed, In-Year Reports (available online) present actual expenditure for <http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/entratespese/gestionespese/PagamentidelBilancioStato/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx>

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's comments in Q.68 and the assessment from Section 1 of the questionnaire, the IYRs are considered "not publicly available" and the response remains therefore unchanged.

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:

b. No, comparisons are not made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

Comment:

In the quarterly reports comparisons are made with the same time-period for the previous 2 years. This information would award an "a" response for this question.

However and unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, a "b" response.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, comparisons are made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports.

Comments: I think that according to the Reviewer's comment, a more appropriate response should be "a". Delay in the release of some reports should be considered in other questions.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, comparisons are made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports.

Comments: We do not think the occasional delay in publication should be a main problem considered the effort in delivering all detailed data monthly in downloadable formats according to the open data policy of BDAP.

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/entratespese/gestionespese/PagamentidelBilancioStato/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx>

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's comments in Q.68 and the assessment from Section 1 of the questionnaire, the IYRs are considered "not publicly available" and the response remains therefore unchanged.

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:

b. No, In-Year Reports do not present actual revenue by category.

Source:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

Comment:

The information included in the IYRs would award an "a" response.

However and unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, a "b" response was selected.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

Comments: I think that according to the Reviewer's comment, a more appropriate response should be "a". Delay in the release of some reports should be considered in other questions.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, In-Year Reports present actual revenue by category.

Comments: In addition to the quarterly report, monthly report on the performance of taxes and social contributions (by type of tax and type of social contribution) are provided according to Law 196/2009, article 14, paragraph 5. It is a monitoring developments in tax revenue and social contribution revenue; the revenue effects of the tax measures adopted during the year. In 2018, January report was published on 15th March; February report was published on 16th Aprile; March report on 15th May; April report on 15th June; May report on 16th August; July report on 17th September; August report on 15th October; September report on 15th November; October report on 17th December. Here some examples:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_15_novembre_2018/index.html http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_16_luglio_2018/index.html

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's comments in Q.68 and the assessment from Section 1 of the questionnaire, the IYRs are considered "not publicly available" and the response remains therefore unchanged.

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:

d. No, In-Year Reports do not present individual sources of actual revenue.

Source:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018, "Allegato 1. Quadri di costruzione dei conti consolidati di cassa del settore pubblico: risultati al 30 settembre del triennio 2016 – 2018", pp. 17 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

Comment:

The information included in the IYRs would award a "b" response.

However and unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, a "d" response was selected.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: I think that according to the Reviewer's comment, a more appropriate response should be "b". Delay in the release of some reports should be considered in other questions.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: In addition to the quarterly report, monthly report on the performance of taxes and social contributions (by type of tax and type of social contribution) are provided according to Law 196/2009, article 14, paragraph 5. It is a monitoring developments in tax revenue and social contribution revenue; the revenue effects of the tax measures adopted during the year. In 2018, January report was published on 15th March; February report was published on 16th April; March report on 15th May; April report on 15th June; May report on 16th August; July report on 17th September; August report on 15th October; September report on 15th November; October report on 17th December. Here some examples:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_17_dicembre_2018/index.html http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_15_novembre_2018/index.html http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_16_luglio_2018/index.html

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's comments in Q.68 and the assessment from Section 1 of the questionnaire, the IYRs are considered "not publicly available" and the response remains therefore unchanged.

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:

b. No, comparisons are not made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018, "Allegato 1. Quadri di costruzione dei conti consolidati di cassa del settore pubblico: risultati al 30 settembre del triennio 2016 – 2018", pp. 17 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

Comment:

The information included in the IYRs would award an "a" response.

However and unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, a "b" response was selected.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

Comments: According to the Reviewer's comment, a more appropriate answer should be "a". Delay in the release of some reports should be considered in other questions.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, comparisons are made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Comments: In addition to the quarterly report, monthly report on the performance of taxes and social contributions (by type of tax and type of social contribution) are provided according to Law 196/2009, article 14, paragraph 5. It is a monitoring developments in tax revenue and social contribution revenue; the revenue effects of the tax measures adopted during the year. In 2018, January report was published on 15th March; February report was published on 16th April; March report on 15th May; April report on 15th June; May report on 16th August; July report on 17th September; August report on 15th October; September report on 15th November; October report on 17th December. Here some examples:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_17_dicembre_2018/index.html http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_15_novembre_2018/index.html http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/news/Ispektorati/2018/news_16_luglio_2018/index.html

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's comments in Q.68 and the assessment from Section 1 of the questionnaire, the IYRs are considered "not publicly available" and the response remains therefore unchanged.

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:

d. No, none of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are not presented.

Source:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018, Tab. 1.1.1-1.1.2-1.1.3, pp. 3-5:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

Comment:

The information included in the IYRs would award an "a" response.

However and unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, a "d" response was selected.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: According to the Reviewer's comment, a more appropriate answer should be "a". Delay in the release of some reports should be considered in other questions.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: We do not think the occasional delay in publication should be a main problem considered the effort in delivering all detailed data monthly in downloadable formats according to the open data policy of BDAP.

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/entratepese/gestionespese/PagamentidelBilancioStato/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx>

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's comments in Q.68 and the assessment from Section 1 of the questionnaire, the IYRs are considered "not publicly available" and the response remains therefore unchanged.

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:

d. No, information related to composition of total actual debt outstanding is not presented.

Source:

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 settembre 2018:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-settembre-2018-cop.pdf

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 giugno 2018:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-giugno-2018.pdf

Relazione sul conto consolidato di cassa delle amministrazioni pubbliche al 30 marzo 2018:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/Trimestral/2018/TrimestraleDiCassa-marzo-2018.pdf

Comment:

Core information on maturity profile of the debt and whether the debt is domestic or external is missing in the 3 In-Year Reports published in March, June, September 2018

Such information would award an "c" response for this question. However and unfortunately, two of the relevant quarterly reports were published late (i.e., more than three months after the end of the reporting period). Hence, a "d" response was selected.

September 2017 report – created December 15, 2017 (on time)

March 2018 report – created June 7, 2018 (on time)

June 2018 – created November 6, 2018 (late)

September 2018 report – created January 11, 2019 (late)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: According to the Reviewer's comment, a more appropriate answer should be "c". Delay in the release of some reports should be considered in other questions.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: We do not think the occasional delay in publication should be a main problem considered the effort in delivering all detailed data monthly in downloadable formats according to the open data policy of BDAP.

<http://www.bdap.tesoro.it/sites/openbdap/cittadini/entratespese/gestionespese/PagamentidelBilancioStato/Pagine/SchedaContenuto.aspx>

IBP Comment

Based on the researcher's comments in Q.68 and the assessment from Section 1 of the questionnaire, the IYRs are considered "not publicly available" and the response remains therefore unchanged.

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:

Disposizioni per l'assestamento di bilancio dello stato e dei bilanci delle amministrazioni autonome per l'anno finanziario 2018:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

77. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated expenditure estimates for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 77 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of expenditure for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include updated expenditure estimates and explain all of the differences between the initial levels presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or the Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. The expenditure estimates must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated expenditure estimates, but does not provide an explanation for the revisions. A "d" response applies if the expenditure estimates have not been updated.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated expenditure estimates is presented.

Source:

Decreto di articolazione in capitoli della legge di assestamento:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS_2018_ripart._capitoli.pdf

Comment:

Adjustments are presented in both cash and accrual terms for all chapters, measures and Ministries. For the comparison between originally enacted figures (LB2018) and the revised estimates ("assestamento") see http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/Disegno_di_legge_di_assestamento_per_unitx_di_voto.pdf.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

a. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents expenditure estimates by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

"Disposizioni per l'assestamento del bilancio dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2018", Tab. 1, p. 6 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS_2018_ripart._capitoli.pdf

ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION

"Disposizioni per l'assestamento del bilancio dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2018", from page 26 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS_2018_ripart._capitoli.pdf

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Il disegno di legge di assestamento per capitoli e piani gestionali, pp. 18 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/Disegno_di_legge_di_assestamento_per_capitoli_e_piani_gestionali.pdf

Comment:

All the above cited documents with the different classification schemes can be found at this MEF webpage:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/gestione_del_bilancio/assestamento_del_bilancio/

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

For clarity, please note that Economic Classification information is presented for each ministry throughout the document. Furthermore, a condensed summary of recurrent, capital, and debt-related expenses is shown on pages 554 and 566. The Administrative Classification information is given throughout the entire document, starting on page 16. The Functional Classification information is presented on pages 559 and following.

78b. Based on the response to Question 78, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Mid-Year Review:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

Please refer to the previous answer

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

79. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present expenditure estimates for the budget year underway for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 79 asks if expenditure estimates in the Mid-Year Review are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

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

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures. To answer "b," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. A "c" answer applies if the Mid-Year Review presents programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents estimates for programs accounting for all expenditures.

Source:

Disposizioni per l'assestamento del bilancio dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2018:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

Comment:

Variations are presented for individual programs within each ministry. and a comparison is made between the budgeted amounts ("alla previsione di competenza") and the actuals ("all'autorizzazione di cassa"). See for example the case of the MEF programs, from page 33 onwards.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

80. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated revenue estimates for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 80 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of revenue for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include updated revenue estimates and explain all of the differences between the initial levels presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or the Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the revenue estimates must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated revenue estimates, but no explanation for the revisions is provided. A "d" response applies if the revenue estimates have not been updated.

Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated revenue estimates is presented.

Source:

Disposizioni per l'assestamento di bilancio dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2018, see the tables "Stato di previsione dell'Entrata", pp. 14 and following:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

Comment:

Explanations cannot be found in the above-cited document.

To make sure, we consulted an additional document "Il Budget rivisto aggiornato alla legge di assestamento 2018" (www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/e-GOVERNME1/Contabilit/Pubblicazioni/BudgetdelloStato/Budget_rivisto_aggiornato_2018_sito.pdf), but neither here were explanations presented.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated revenue estimates is presented.

Comments: See: <http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.851.18PDL0017610.pdf> See also page 73 and beyond at: <https://documenti.camera.it/Leg18/Dossier/Pdf/BI0022.Pdf>

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates have been updated, and an explanation of all of the differences between the original and updated revenue estimates is presented.

Comments: An explanation is given in the explanatory report of MYR draft law. See pages 3-13 (.pdf) and page 30 (.pdf) http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2019/PASS_2019_PassPres-01-Deliberativo.pdf

Researcher Response

In light of the evidence produced by the Government reviewer, in particular looking at the Disegno di legge (also available here

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/Disegno_di_legge_di_assestamento_per_unitx_di_voto.pdf), we agree to change answer

from "c" to "a."

81. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present revenue estimates for the budget year underway by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 81 asks whether revenue estimates in the Mid-Year Review are presented by "category"— that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents revenue estimates by category.

Source:

Disposizioni per l'assestamento di bilancio dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2018, see the tables "Stato di previsione dell'Entrata", pp. 14 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

82. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present individual sources of revenue for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 82 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Mid-Year Review. The question applies to both tax and non-

tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenues, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," the Mid-Year Review must present individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Mid-Year Review presents estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of revenue are not presented in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Mid-Year Review presents individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue.

Source:

Disposizioni per l'assestamento di bilancio dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2018, see the tables "Stato di previsione dell'Entrata", pp. 14 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

83. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 83 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

Refer to Question 13 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal of borrowing and debt. Key estimates related to borrowing and debt include:

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

Refer to Question 14 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the composition of the debt. Core information related to the composition of government debt include:

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

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include an updated estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, and explain all of the differences between the initial estimates presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the estimates of borrowing and debt must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates, but no explanation for the revisions is provided. A "d" response applies if the estimates of borrowing and debt have not been updated.

Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of government borrowing and debt have been updated, and information on some of the differences between the original and updated estimates is presented.

Source:

Disposizioni per l'assestamento di bilancio dello Stato per l'anno finanziario 2018:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2018/PASS-REND-assestamento.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of government borrowing and debt have been updated, and information on all of the differences between the original and updated estimates is presented.

Comments: See pages 2-3 (update on government net borrowing) and debt variation at page 24 (Line item "Debito pubblico") at:

<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.851.18PDL0017581.pdf>

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of government borrowing and debt have been updated, and information on some of the differences between the original and updated estimates is presented.

Comments: See Tabella 1 in the explanatory report of MYR draft law (page 6 pdf). http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Gestione_del_bilancio/Assestamento_del_bilancio/2019/ASS_2019_PassPres-01-Deliberativo.pdf https://www.camera.it/leg18/995?sezione=documenti&tipoDoc=lavori_testo_pdl&idLegislatura=18&codice=leg.18.pdl.camera.851.18PDL0017581&back_to=https://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=2-e-leg=18-e-idDocumento=851-e-sede=e-tipo=#RT

Researcher Response

In light of the information provided by the reviewers, and having re-checked the document, we agree to change our answer from d) to b). While we could not find information on total debt, we could see information on borrowing (indebitamento netto) and debt service (line 21 "Debito pubblico" e i suoi oneri) in the Allegato ("Stati di previsione").

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:

Relazione illustrativa del Rendiconto Generale dell'amministrazione dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017. See for example, "Tavola 12 – Transizione, per Missione, dagli stanziamenti iniziali a quelli definitivi; impegni e pagamenti in conto competenza e in conto residui; residui al 31.12.2017 (milioni di euro)" pp. 32:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

85. Does the Year-End Report present expenditure estimates by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 85 asks if expenditure estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications. Answer "b" if expenditure estimates are presented by two of these three classifications. Answer "c" if expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" if expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents expenditure estimates by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

"Rendiconto generale dell'amministrazione dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017 - Relazione illustrativa":

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf)

See the section "Allegato e tabelle del Rendiconto finanziario", pp. 1078-1150:

Tab. 24 Consuntivo 2017 - classificazione economica delle spese finali dello stato

Tab. 25 Consuntivo 2017: classificazione funzionale C.O.F.O.G.: ripartizione divisioni per ministero

Tab. 26 Consuntivo 2017: classificazione funzionale C.O.F.O.G.: analisi economica per divisioni

Tab. 27 Classificazione funzionale C.O.F.O.G.: analisi delle spese: previsioni ed impegni

Tab. 28 Classificazione funzionale C.O.F.O.G.: analisi delle spese: somme spendibili, autorizzazioni e pagamenti

Tab. 29 Classificazione C.O.F.O.G.: analisi funzionale delle spese finali

Comment:

See also in the above section:

- Functional classification: tab. 27-28, pp. 1128 and following

- Administrative classification: tab. 3 and 3.1, pp. 625 and following

- Economic classification: tab. 9, p. 735 and following; tab. 12, p. 742 and following

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

85b. Based on the response to Question 85, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Year-End Report:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

Please refer to the previous answer

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

86. Does the Year-End Report present expenditure estimates for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 86 asks if expenditure estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable 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:

"Rendiconto generale dell'amministrazione dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017 - Relazione illustrativa", Section "Allegati e tabelle del Rendiconto finanziario":

Allegato B/1 spese - variazioni 2017 per provvedimenti, missione e programma - Allegato B/2 spese - variazioni 2017 per titoli, categorie e provvedimenti - Allegato B/3 spese - variazioni 2017 per missione, programma e provvedimenti - pp. 196 and following:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

"Rendiconto generale dell'amministrazione dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017- Relazione illustrativa". See for example tables 6, p. 21; table 12, p. 32:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-)

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

88. Does the Year-End Report present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 88 asks whether revenue estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by "category" – that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents revenue estimates by category.

Source:

"Rendiconto generale dell'amministrazione dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017 - Relazione illustrativa". See tables 3-4, p. 16:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

89. Does the Year-End Report present individual sources of revenue?

GUIDELINES:

Question 89 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Year-End Report. The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. Answer "c" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" if individual sources of revenue are not presented in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents individual sources of revenue accounting for all revenue.

Source:

"Rendiconto generale delle amministrazioni dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017- Relazione illustrativa", see table 6, pp. 21-22:
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

90. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 90 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original estimates and the actual outcome for the fiscal year for borrowing and debt, including its composition, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 13 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal of borrowing and debt. Key estimates related to borrowing and debt include:

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

Refer to Question 14 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the composition of the debt. Core information related to the composition of government debt include:

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

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of the differences between all the original estimates of government borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Source:

"Rendiconto generale dell'amministrazione dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017 - Relazione illustrativa", see line item "Gestione del debito pubblico" in Table 6, pp. 21-22; Table 13, p. 32, Table 13, p. 33:
[l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf)

Comment:

The document contains information on actual outcomes for key estimates, with very limited narrative discussion, and no details on debt composition

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of government borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Comments: In the Explanatory Report to YER 2017 you can find tables and a narrative discussion that present the differences between the original estimates of government borrowing and debt. See paragraph "1.2 PRINCIPALI RISULTATI DELLA GESTIONE FINANZIARIA IN TERMINI DI SALDI", pages 13-18 .pdf, and paragraph "2.2.2 LE PASSIVITÀ", pages 68 .pdf. http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf. In addition, for details on debt composition, see Explanatory Report to YER 2017 - Balance sheet. For example, Table "Passività finanziarie", pages 122-123 .pdf, Table II.11 "Consistenze e composizione del debito pubblico", Table "PROSPETTO SINTETICO DELLE VARIAZIONI VERIFICATE NELLE PASSIVITÀ FINANZIARIE", page 135 .pdf, Paragraph "6. Passività finanziarie di medio - lungo termine", page 19 .pdf http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_generale_del_patrimonio/2018/Conto_generale_del_patrimonio_testo_completo_2018.pdf

Researcher Response

In the light of the documentation put forth by the GR we acknowledge that estimates of the differences between all the original estimates of government borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, but we think that the narrative discussion is not exhaustive, in particular with regards to the debt composition, For this reason, we suggest to change the answer from c) to b) (and not to a) as requested by the GR).

IBP Comment

Upon further discussions with the researcher, response "b" is retained, not so much because there isn't a sufficiently detailed narrative (the guidelines do not specify how exhaustive the narrative should be), but because while there is a significant information on debt and its composition, information on *interest rates* is missing.

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

Source:

Please refer to the previous answer

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: A more appropriate answer should be: - The amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year - The interest payments on outstanding debt for the budget year The following items do not have differences between the original forecast and the actual outcome: - The central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year - Interest rates on the debt A more appropriate source should be the EB Annual Report: http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-) http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-
[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/conti_consuntivi_per_capitoli/02_economia_e_finanze_-_Conto_consuntivo_per_capitoli_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-)

Comments: See again my comment to the previous Question 90a: NET NEW BORROWING. The amount of net new borrowing is explained at page 14, section "Principali risultati della gestione finanziaria in termini di saldi": "Al netto delle regolazioni contabili l'indebitamento netto si attesta a -27.883 milioni.": http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-) INTEREST PAYMENTS. Differences between original estimates and current outcome with regard interest payments on outstanding debt for the budget year can be found in the Annual account of the Ministry of Finance at page 255, budget item "Oneri per il servizio del debito statale (34.1)" (see line items "INIZ." for original estimates and "P. DEF." and "PAGATO" for actual outcome): http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/conti_consuntivi_per_capitoli/02_economia_e_finanze_-_Conto_consuntivo_per_capitoli_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-) A summary of interest payments on outstanding debt for the budget year is reported on page 39 "Tavola 17" (see Titolo I - Spese correnti, budget item 9, "Interessi passivi e redditi da capitale"):
http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-) DEBT BURDEN. The central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year is explained by the graph at page 68 "Le passività". However, the current amount and the explanation about differences with original debt burden estimates are missing. INTEREST RATES. Interest rates on the debt are not disclosed.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: Please refer to the comment to the previous answer

Researcher Response

We think that the answer should remain unchanged; please note that this is consistent also with our answer provided in question 90 that took into account the GR comment.

IBP Comment

As per the discussion in question 90, all remains unchanged except for the fact that information on interest rates is not presented.

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:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Conto_del_bilancio_e_Conto_del_patrimonio/2017/Rendiconto-2017.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

91b. Based on the response to Question 91, check the box(es) to identify which elements of the macroeconomic forecast have the differences between the original forecast and the outcome for the year presented in the Year-End Report:

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Note integrative al Rendiconto dello Stato:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Note_integrative_a_consuntivo/2017/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017_-_Note_Integrative.pdf

Comment:

The "Note integrative" include information on results, but not on inputs

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

93. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 93 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion. Nonfinancial data on results can include data on both outputs and outcomes, but not on inputs (which are addressed in Question 92).

Refer to Question 50 for the nonfinancial data on results included in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/note_integrative_a_consuntivo/

Comment:

The link shows individual ministry's reports, which include information on performance. The "Nota integrativa" presents a "Report on results" for each Ministry, but a detailed narrative discussion is not included.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

c. Yes, estimates of the differences between the enacted level for some but not all of the policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are presented.

Source:

"Rendiconto generale delle amministrazioni dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017- Relazione illustrativa", paragraf 1.4, L'IMPIEGO DELLE RISORSE FINANZIARIE DISPONIBILI NEL 2017, pp. 27 and following (including tables 12-14):

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-

[I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/relazione_illustrativa/Relazione_al_rendiconto_2017.pdf)

Comment:

Estimates of the differences between the enacted level for all policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are only presented in a general and aggregate way, without any narrative discussion/specification.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

b. Yes, estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Source:

RENDICONTO ECONOMICO DELLO STATO PER L'ANNO 2017, Tabella 17, p. 113, line "Trasferimenti correnti ad Enti di previdenza":

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/e-

[GOVERNME1/Contabilit/Pubblicazioni/RendicontoEconomico/RendicontoEconomico_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/e-GOVERNME1/Contabilit/Pubblicazioni/RendicontoEconomico/RendicontoEconomico_2017.pdf)

RENDICONTO ECONOMICO DELLO STATO PER L'ANNO 2017, MISSIONE n. 25: POLITICHE PREVIDENZIALI, p. 190:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/e-

[GOVERNME1/Contabilit/Pubblicazioni/RendicontoEconomico/RendicontoEconomico_2017.pdf](http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/e-GOVERNME1/Contabilit/Pubblicazioni/RendicontoEconomico/RendicontoEconomico_2017.pdf)

See CONSUNTIVO DEL MINISTERO DEL LAVORO E DELLE POLITICHE SOCIALI PER UNITA' DI VOTO/AZIONE, line 3.2. p. 11, "Trasferimenti assistenziali a enti previdenziali, finanziamento nazionale spesa sociale, programmazione, monitoraggio e valutazione politiche sociali e di inclusione attiva":

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/2017/conti_onsuntivi_per_unit_di_voto/04_lavoro_e_politiche_sociali_-_conto_consuntivo_per_unitx_di_voto_2017.pdf

Comment:

See also, in the above document (even though the information is not presented in a straightforward way):

p. 26: "25 - Politiche previdenziali, dove si registrano circa 7 miliardi di euro di oneri in più rispetto al 2016 dovuti in parte a quanto indicato nel punto precedente ed in parte ad un aumento dei trasferimenti all'INPS per delle agevolazioni contributive, sotto contribuzioni ed esoneri e per pensionamenti anticipati"

p. 122: "Molte delle variazioni degli ultimi anni dipendono dai Trasferimenti correnti ad amministrazioni pubbliche, come si evince dal grafico successivo, ed in particolare dai trasferimenti agli enti di previdenza e assistenza e sono da attribuire al ricorso alle anticipazioni dal bilancio dello Stato da parte delle gestioni previdenziali INPS ed ex- INPDAP per coprire temporanei squilibri fra entrate da contributi e uscite per pensioni; i trasferimenti ad enti di previdenza e assistenza sono passati, nel periodo in esame, da circa 84 miliardi a circa 103 miliardi di euro del 2016 e 104 miliardi nel 2017, con un picco nel 2015 di 121 miliardi."

Please note that this is an improvement in the response selected, from the OBS 2017. After having taken into account the revisions to the OBS 2017 (in our opinion, correct) and after having analysed the documents cited in the answer, we opted for such improvement.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

The YER includes a balance sheet (Conto del Patrimonio) and a cash flow statement (Conto del Bilancio) with a narrative discussion.

- Balance sheet:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_generale_del_patrimonio/?_selmenu=2_1

- Cash flow statement:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/VERSIONE-l/attivita_istituzionali/formazione_e_gestione_del_bilancio/rendiconto/conto_del_bilancio_e_conto_del_patrimonio/conto_del_bilancio/?_selmenu=2_2

Comment:

The Rendiconto seems to satisfy these requirements, as it presents a balance sheet (Conto del Patrimonio), notes on accounting and similar elements. The information included in the YER represents a significant attempt at presenting a complete financial statement of government operations.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

97. What type of audits (compliance, financial, or performance) has the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) conducted and made available to the public?

GUIDELINES:

Question 97 asks about the types of audits conducted by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). There are three basic types of audits:

- *Financial audits are intended to determine if an entity's financial information is accurate (free from errors or fraud) and presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting and regulatory framework. See ISSAI 200 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more detail.*
- *Compliance audits look at the extent to which the relevant regulations and procedures have been followed. See ISSAI 400 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more details.*
- *Performance audits assess whether activities are adhering to the principles of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. See ISSAI 300 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more details. ≈*

Financial and compliance audits are more common than performance audits, which usually occur only once a performance framework has been agreed upon. In some countries, the SAI's mandate limits the type of audit it can conduct.

To answer "a," the SAI must have conducted all three types of audit – financial, compliance, and performance – and made all of them available to the public. A "b" response applies if the SAI has conducted two of the three audit types, and a "c" applies if it has conducted only one type of audit. Answers "b" and "c" may be selected even if the Audit Report is not publicly available, as long as the SAI has conducted compliance or performance audits and made them available to the public. A "d" response applies if the SAI has not conducted any of the three types of audits, or has not made them available to the public.

Answer:

a. The SAI has conducted all three types of audits (compliance, financial, or performance) and made them available to the public.

Source:

Giudizio di parificazione sul rendiconto generale dello Stato per l'esercizio finanziario 2017:

http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/index.html

"Vol I - I conti dello Stato e le politiche di bilancio 2017" is referred to financial type:

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/Volume-I.pdf

"Vol II - LA GESTIONE DEL BILANCIO DELLO STATO 2017 PER AMMINISTRAZIONE" is referred to performance type:

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/Volume-II_2017.pdf

"Vol III - Tomo 1 and Tomo 2 ATTENDIBILITA' DELLE SCRITTURE CONTABILI" is referred to compliance:

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riuinit_e_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/Volume-III-Tomo-I---Entrate.pdf;

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/Volume-III_tomo-II_spesa-2017.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

98. What percentage of expenditures within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited?

GUIDELINES:

Question 98 focuses on the coverage of audits by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), asking what percentage of expenditures within the SAI's mandate has been audited.

The SAI's mandate is typically defined in statute. Only expenditures related to budgetary central government (ministries, departments, and agencies) that are within the SAI's mandate should be considered for this question. (Question 99 addresses audits of extra-budgetary funds.) Further, the question does not apply to "secret programs" (for example, security-related expenditures that are confidential). Further, if the mandate gives the SAI the authority to outsource some audits, then those audits count for purposes of this question.

Only the Audit Report identified in Section 1 should be used to answer this question. Financial audits and compliance audits, or a hybrid of the two, can be taken into account to answer this question. Performance audits should not be considered for this question.

To answer "a," all expenditures within the SAI's mandate must be audited. A "b" response applies if at least two-thirds, but not all, expenditures within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "c" response is appropriate when less than two-thirds of expenditures within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "d" response applies when no expenditures have been audited.

Answer:

a. All expenditures within the SAI's mandate have been audited.

Source:

Relazione sul Rendiconto Generale dello Stato 2017, Vol. I, pp. 128 and following (paragraph "Le spese dello Stato nel 2017");
http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/Volume-I.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

99. What percentage of extra-budgetary funds within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited?

GUIDELINES:

Question 99 focuses on audits of extra-budgetary funds, asking what percentage of extra-budgetary funds within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited. These funds, although technically outside the budget, are governmental in nature and thus should be subject to the same audit requirement as other government programs.

The SAI's mandate is typically defined in statute. Only expenditures related to extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate should be considered for this question. (Question 98 addresses audits of budgetary central government.) Further, if the mandate gives the SAI the authority to outsource some audits, then those audits count for purposes of this question.

To answer "a," all extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate must be audited. A "b" response applies if extra-budgetary funds accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures associated with extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "c" response applies if extra-budgetary funds accounting for less than two-thirds of expenditures associated with extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "d" response applies if extra-budgetary funds have not been audited.

Answer:

a. All extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate have been audited.

Source:

Relazione sul Rendiconto generale dello Stato, Vol. I:
http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/Volume-I.pdf

ALLEGATO 1 - FONDI DI ROTAZIONE GESTITI DA ORGANISMI AL DI FUORI DELL'AMMINISTRAZIONE DELLO STATO: p. 595

ALLEGATO 2 - GESTIONI FUORI BILANCIO: p. 599

ALLEGATO 3 - GESTIONI FUORI BILANCIO NON INSERITE NELL'ALLEGATO CONOSCITIVO
AL DISEGNO DI LEGGE DI BILANCIO ANNI 2018-2020: p. 608

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

100. Does the annual Audit Report(s) prepared by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) include an executive summary?

GUIDELINES:

Question 100 asks whether the annual Audit Report includes an executive summary. Only the Audit Report identified in Section 1 should be used to answer this question. The Audit Report can be a fairly technical document, and an executive summary of the report's findings can help make it more accessible to the media and the public.

To answer "a," the Audit Report must include at least one executive summary summarizing the report's content. Answer "b" applies if the Audit Report does not include an executive summary, or the Audit Report is not made publicly available.

Answer:

a. Yes, the annual Audit Report(s) includes one or more executive summaries summarizing the report's content.

Source:

RELAZIONE SUL RENDICONTO GENERALE DELLO STATO 2017 Comunicata alle Presidenze della Camera dei Deputati e del Senato della Repubblica italiana il 26 giugno 2018 (documento XIV, n. 1) - SINTESI:
http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2018/volume_sintesi.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

101. Does the executive make available to the public a report on what steps it has taken to address audit recommendations or findings that indicate a need for remedial action?

GUIDELINES:

Question 101 asks whether the executive reports to the public on the steps it has taken to address audit recommendations made by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). The ultimate purpose of audits is to verify that the budget was executed in a manner consistent with existing law, and to hold the government accountable for this execution and its future improvement. The extent to which audits achieve the latter depends on whether there is adequate and timely follow-up on the recommendations provided in the SAI's audit reports.

To answer "a," the executive must report publicly on the steps it has taken to address all audit findings. A "b" response applies if the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address most, but not all, audit findings. A "c" response applies if the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address only some audit findings. As long as the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address audit finding, answer "a," "b," or "c" may be selected, even if the Audit Report is not made publicly available. A "d" response applies if the executive does not report at all on its steps to address audit findings.

Answer:

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

Source:

Brochure Corte dei Conti, p. 21:

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/chi_siamo/brochure_corte_in_sintesi.pdf

"Le amministrazioni sono tenute a comunicare alla Corte ed agli organi elettivi le misure adottate a seguito delle osservazioni della Corte dei conti (art. 3, comma 6 della legge n. 20 del 1994 e successive modificazioni). Nel caso in cui l'amministrazione non ritenga di ottemperare ai rilievi formulati dalla Corte a conclusione di controlli sulle gestioni, è tenuta ad adottare, entro trenta giorni dalla ricezione dei rilievi, un provvedimento motivato da comunicare alle Presidenze delle Camere, alla Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri ed alla Presidenza della Corte dei conti (art. 3, comma 64, della legge n. 244 del 2007)." However, this law refers to the general controls of Corte dei Conti on public administrations.

Comment:

Executive agencies have to report to the Audit Court and to Parliament on measures taken to respond to observations and recommendations made by the Audit Court. These reports are meant to be public, but an online search revealed that no reports were made available to the public by these institutions.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

102. Does either the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or legislature release to the public a report that tracks actions taken by the executive to address audit recommendations?

GUIDELINES:

Question 102 asks whether the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or the legislature track actions by the executive to address audit recommendations. After audit results and recommendations are discussed and validated by the legislature, the executive is normally asked to take certain actions to address the audit findings. For accountability purposes, the public needs to be informed about the status of those actions, and steps the executive has taken to address audit recommendations. In addition to the executive reporting on its actions (see Question 101), the SAI and legislature – as the key oversight institutions – have a responsibility to keep the public informed by tracking the executive's progress in addressing audit recommendations.

To answer "a," the SAI or legislature must report publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address all audit findings. A "b" response applies if the SAI or legislature reports publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address most, but not all, audit findings. A "c" response applies if the SAI or legislature reports publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address only some audit findings. As long as the SAI or legislature reports publicly on the steps the executive has taken, answer "a," "b," or "c" may be selected, even if the Audit Report is not made publicly available. A "d" response applies if neither the SAI nor the legislature reports on the executive's steps to address audit findings.

Answer:

c. Yes, the SAI or legislature reports publicly on some audit recommendations.

Source:

http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/controllo/finanza_pubblica/bilanci_manovra_leggi/rendiconto_generale_2017/index.html

Comment:

The executive does not report to the public, but the SAI includes information on follow up in the following year's report, which is available to the public (comment was received from Corte dei Conti). Legal reference: Law 196/2009, Art. 124: "Le relazioni presentate dal Governo o da altri organi pubblici e ogni altro rapporto previsionale o consuntivo sono assegnati all'esame della Commissione competente per materia. La Commissione nomina su ciascun documento un relatore e procede al suo esame nel periodo previsto nell'articolo 119 se si tratta di documenti programmatici o connessi con l'esame del bilancio e del consuntivo, e in ogni altro caso nel termine di un mese. A conclusione dell'esame di documenti programmatici o connessi con l'esame del bilancio o del consuntivo, la Commissione presenta su ciascun documento una relazione da allegare a quella presentata sullo stato di previsione della spesa o sul rendiconto consuntivo. Negli altri casi la Commissione vota una risoluzione a norma dell'articolo 117."

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

103. Is there an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) that conducts budget analyses for the budget formulation and/or approval process?

GUIDELINES:

Question 103 examines whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) exists that contributes budget analyses to the budget formulation and/or approval process. According to the Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions, adopted by the OECD Council in 2014, "independent fiscal institutions are publicly funded, independent bodies under the statutory authority of the executive or the legislature which provide non-partisan oversight and analysis of, and in some cases advice on, fiscal policy and performance", and with "a forward-looking ex ante diagnostic task". In practice, they come in two main forms:

- *Parliamentary budget offices (also known as PBOs) such as the Congressional Budget Office in the United States (<https://www.cbo.gov/>), the*

Parliamentary Budget Office in South Africa (<https://www.parliament.gov.za/parliamentary-budget-office>), and the Center for Public Finance Studies in Mexico (Centro de Estudios de las Finanzas Públicas, <http://www.cefp.gob.mx/>); or

- Fiscal councils such as the Office for Budget Responsibility in the United Kingdom (<https://obr.uk/>), the Fiscal Policy Council in Sweden (Finanspolitiska Rådet, <http://www.finanspolitiskaradet.com/>), and the High Council for Public Finances in France (Haut Conseil des finances publiques, <https://www.hcfp.fr/>).

For more information, see von Trapp et al. 'Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions and Case Studies', *OECD Journal on Budgeting* 15:2 (special issue, 2016), <https://doi.org/10.1787/budget-15-5jm2795tv625>.

To answer "a," there must be an IFI, and its independence must be set in law. In addition, it must have sufficient staffing and resources, including funding, to carry out its tasks. Answer "b" applies if an IFI exists, but either its independence is not set in law or its staffing and resources are insufficient to carry out its tasks. Answer "c" applies if an IFI exists, but its independence is not set in law and it lacks sufficient staffing and resources. Answer "d" applies if no IFI exists.

If the answer is "a," "b," or "c," please specify in the comments the name and type of IFI that exists (e.g., parliamentary budget office or fiscal council). If the answer is "a" or "b," identify the law that guarantees its independence, and provide evidence in support of the assessment of the adequacy of its staffing and resources. This can include the IFI's total budget allocation over recent years, any press reports that discuss perceived funding shortfalls, assessments by international organizations, and/or information from interviews with staff of the IFI.

Answer:

a. Yes, there is an IFI, its independence is set in law, and it has sufficient staffing and resources, including funding, to carry out its tasks.

Source:

Law 243/2012, Title VII, articles 16-19, established a "Parliamentary Budget Office" called Ufficio Parlamentare Bilancio (UPB): http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L24-12-2012.pdf

This is the website of UPB: <http://www.upbilancio.it/> - English version: <http://en.upbilancio.it>

The UPB is an independent institution entrusted to analyse, evaluate and verify the observance of budget rules and the main bills of public finance: <https://www.senato.it/service/PDF/PDFServer/BGT/00739777.pdf>

Here the internal organization chart of the UPB, accounting for its staffing: <http://www.upbilancio.it/organigramma/>

Here the UPB budget, accounting for its resources: <http://www.upbilancio.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/BilancioPrevisione-2019-firmato-RID.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

104. Does the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) publish macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts?

GUIDELINES:

Question 104 assesses whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) has a role in producing the macroeconomic forecast (e.g., GDP growth, inflation, interest rates, etc.) and/or the fiscal forecast (revenues, expenditure, deficits, and debt), and if so, what kind of role it has. Macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasting is a typical core function across IFIs, but their role in forecasting takes several forms (von Trapp et al. 2016, p. 17 and Table 2). Some IFIs produce just a macroeconomic forecast, while others produce a complete fiscal forecast (which also typically requires an underlying macroeconomic forecast). In some cases, the fiscal forecast reflects continuation of current budget policies; such forecasts can be used by the legislature, the media, or the public to assess the projections in the executive's budget reflecting the government's policy proposals.

Some IFIs produce the official macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts used in the executive's budget. In other cases, IFIs do not prepare their own independent forecasts, but rather produce an assessment of the official estimates, or provide an opinion on, or endorsement of, the government's forecasts. Some others have no role at all in forecasting.

To answer "a," there must be an IFI that publishes both its own macroeconomic AND fiscal forecasts. Answer "b" applies if an IFI publishes its own macroeconomic OR fiscal forecast (but not both). Answer "c" applies if the IFI does not publish a macroeconomic or fiscal forecast, but rather publishes an assessment of the official forecasts produced by the executive and used in the budget. Choose option "d" if there is no IFI; or if there is an IFI that neither publishes its own macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts, nor a commentary on the official forecasts for the budget.

Macroeconomic forecasts may include indicators relating to economic output and economic growth, inflation, and the labor market, amongst others. Fiscal forecasts may include estimates of revenues, expenditures, the budget balance, and debt. If the answer is "a" or "b," please specify which indicators and

estimates are included in the forecasts and whether the forecast is used by government as the official forecast. If the answer is "c," please describe the nature and depth of the assessment (e.g., the length of the commentary, or whether it covers both economic and fiscal issues).

Answer:

a. Yes, the IFI publishes its own macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts.

Source:

UPB Reports archive:

<http://www.upbilancio.it/rapporti/>

UPB Report on Italian Budget Policy 2019, with macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts:

http://www.upbilancio.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Rapporto-politica-di-bilancio-2019_per-sito.pdf

UPB Thematic focus 2018-2019:

<http://www.upbilancio.it/focus-tematico-n-1-21-febbraio-2019/>

<http://www.upbilancio.it/focus-tematici-anno-2018/>

UPB Notes on the economic situation 2018-2019:

<http://www.upbilancio.it/nota-sulla-congiuntura-febbraio-2019/>

<http://www.upbilancio.it/note-sulla-congiuntura-2018/>

Comment:

Law 243/2012, Title VII, art. 18, states that UPB is in charge of publishing both macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L24-12-2012.pdf

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

105. Does the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) publish its own costings of new policy proposals, to assess their impact on the budget?

GUIDELINES:

Question 105 assesses whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) has a costing function that involves assessing the budgetary implications of new policy proposals for both revenues and expenditures, and if so, what kind of role it has. Many IFIs have a costing role, but with substantial diversity in the nature and extent of this work (von Trapp et al 2016, pp. 17-18 and Table 2). Some assess virtually all new policy proposals, while others cost only a selection of new policy proposals. Others only publish opinions on, or scrutinize the costings of, budget measures produced by the executive.

To answer "a," the IFI must publish its own costings of all (or virtually all) new policy proposals. Answer "b" applies if the IFI publishes its own costings, but only for major new policy proposals – for instance, only those proposals that cost or save above a certain amount. Answer "c" applies if the IFI publishes its own costings, but only on a limited number of proposals. This could occur, for instance, if the IFI lacked the capacity to assess proposals dealing with certain sectors. Instead of producing a cost estimate, it can also publish an assessment of the estimates produced by the executive. Answer "d" applies if there is no IFI; or if the IFI does not publish its own costings of new policy proposals or provide an assessment of the official costings of new policy proposals.

Answer:

c. Yes, the IFI publishes its own costings of a limited number of new policy proposals.

Source:

In 2018, the IFI published its own costings of a limited number of new policy, relating in particular to pensions expenditure

(<http://www.upbilancio.it/focus-tematico-n-8-28-giugno-2018/> <http://www.upbilancio.it/focus-tematico-n-2-6-febbraio-2018/>), social safety net after

the introduction of the Jobs Act (<http://www.upbilancio.it/focus-tematico-n-9-3-agosto-2018/>), gaming and betting industries' revenues

(<http://www.upbilancio.it/focus-tematico-n-6-3-maggio-2018/>)

Comment:

http://www.upbilancio.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Audizione_5_2_2019_Pisauro.pdf

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

106. In the past 12 months, how frequently did the head or a senior staff member of the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) take part and testify in hearings of a committee of the legislature?

GUIDELINES:

Question 106 concerns the interaction between two important oversight actors and assesses how frequently the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) made high-level inputs to the work of legislative committees. Almost all IFIs interact with the legislature in some form (von Trapp et al 2016, p. 18), but the intensity of the interaction varies. This question assesses this aspect by asking, with reference to the past 12 months, how frequently the head or a senior staff member of the IFI took part and testified in hearings of a committee of the legislature. The intent is to assess the extent to which the IFI staff member in question was not only present at a meeting of a legislative committee, but was an active participant (as opposed to a passive observer, serving only as a resource when called upon). As evidence to support your answer, you can refer to official records of legislative committees, websites and annual reports of the IFI, press releases and media coverage, for example. Choose answer "a" if this occurred five times or more; "b" for three times or more, but less than five times; and "c" for once or twice. Answer "d" should be selected if the head or a senior staff member of the IFI never took part and testified in hearings of a committee of the legislature, or if there is no IFI.

Answer:

a. Frequently (i.e., five times or more).

Source:

<http://www.upbilancio.it/audizioni-2018/>

<http://en.upbilancio.it/category/parliamentary-hearings/>

Comment:

6 Parliamentary Hearings from May 2018 to December 2018

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

107. Does the full legislature and/or a legislative committee debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 107 asks whether the legislature debates budget policies prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal. In general, prior to discussing the Executive's Budget Proposal for the coming year, the legislature should have an opportunity to review the government's broad budget priorities and fiscal parameters. Often times this information is laid out in a Pre-Budget Statement, which the executive presents to the legislature for debate. (See Questions 54-58.)

A number of countries conduct a pre-budget debate in the legislature around six months before the start of the budget year. In some cases, they adopt laws that guide the upcoming budget, for example the Budget Guidelines Law in Brazil and the Spring Fiscal Policy Bill in Sweden. A pre-budget debate can serve two main purposes: 1) to allow the executive to inform the legislature of its fiscal policy intentions by presenting updated reports on its annual and medium-term budget strategy and policy priorities; and 2) to establish "hard" multi-year fiscal targets or spending ceilings, which the government must adhere to when preparing its detailed spending estimates for the upcoming budget year.

To answer "a," the full legislature must debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal and approve recommendations for the upcoming budget.

Answer "b" applies if a legislative committee (but not the full legislature) debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, and approves recommendations for the budget. Option "b" also applies if, in addition to the action by the committee, the full legislature also debates budget policy in advance of the budget, but does not approve recommendations.

Answer "c" applies if the full legislature and/or a legislative committee debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, but does not approve recommendations for the budget. Answer "d" applies if neither the full legislature nor any legislative committee debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal.

In your comment, please indicate the dates of the budget debate, and if both the full legislature and a legislative committee held a debate. Note that a debate does not need to be open to the public, but a public record of the meeting or a public notice that the meeting occurred is required. In addition, please indicate whether the budget debate was focused on a Pre-Budget Statement published by the Executive. If the Executive did not publish a Pre-Budget Statement, then please indicate what served as the focus of the legislature's debate (for instance, a report released by an IFI or some other institution).

Answer:

a. Yes, the full legislature debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, and approves recommendations for the upcoming budget.

Source:

House of Representatives: <http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?leg=18&idDocumento=1334>

Senate: <http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/Ddliter/51034.htm>

See also:

<http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/docnonleg/37320.htm>

<http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/ProcANL/ProcANLscheda39915.htm>

Comment:

Both Houses of Parliament hold discussions and votes on the Pre-Budget Statement, debating the Government's plans and projections, and providing recommendations to the Government.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

108. How far in advance of the start of the budget year does the legislature receive the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 108 examines how far in advance of the start of the budget year the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal. International good practice recommends that the Executive's Budget Proposal should be submitted to the legislature far enough in advance to allow the legislature time to review it properly, or at least three months prior to the start of the fiscal year. (See, for instance, Principle 2.2.2 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>)).

For the purposes of responding to this question, if – and only if – the most recent budget submission occurred later than usual as a result of a particular event, such as an election, please use a more normal year as the basis for the response. If, however, delays have been observed for more than one budget year, and the legislature has not received the Executive's Budget Proposal in a timely manner on more than one occasion in the last three years, then "d" will be the appropriate answer.

To answer "a," the legislature must receive the Executive's Budget Proposal at least three months in advance of the start of the budget year. Answer "b" applies if the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least two months, but less than three months, before the start of the budget year. Answer "c" applies if the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month, but less than two months, before the start of the budget year. Answer "d" applies if the legislature does not receive the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month prior to the start of the budget year, or does not receive it at all.

Answer:

b. The legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least two months, but less than three months, before the start of the budget year.

Source:

<http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=2&leg=18&idDocumento=1334&sede=&tipo=>

<http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/pdl/pdf/leg.18.pdl.camera.1334.18PDL0034640.pdf>

Generally, the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal around 15th October. According to Law 163/2016 that modifies Law 196/2009 the date is now fixed on 20th October but this year the legislature received the Executive's Budget Proposal the 29th of October.

<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2016/08/25/16G00174/s...> (<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2016/08/25/16G00174/sg>)

<http://www.camera.it/leg17/126?tab=2&leg=17&idDocumento=4127...> (<http://www.camera.it/leg17/126?tab=2&leg=17&idDocumento=4127&sede=&tipo=>)

Comment:

According to Law 163/2016 that modifies Law 196/2009, art. 1/3/c the date is now fixed by October 20th (<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2016/08/25/16G00174/sg>), but in 2018 the legislature received the Executive's Budget Proposal on the 31st of October, 11 days later than due.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

109. When does the legislature approve the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 109 examines when the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal. International good practice recommends that the Executive's Budget Proposal should be approved by the legislature before the start of the fiscal year the budget proposal refers to. This gives the executive time to implement the budget in its entirety, particularly new programs and policies.

In some countries, the expenditure and revenue estimates of the Executive's Budget Proposal are approved separately; for purposes of this question, at least the expenditure estimates must be approved. Further, approval of the budget implies approval of the full-year budget, not just a short-term continuation of spending and revenue authority.

To answer "a," the legislature must approve the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month before the start of the budget year. Answer "b" applies if the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal less than one month in advance of the start of the budget year, but at least by the start of the budget year. Answer "c" applies if the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal less than one month after the start of the budget year. Answer "d" applies if the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal more than one month after the start of the budget year, or does not approve the budget.

Answer:

b. The legislature approves the budget less than one month in advance of the start of the budget year, but at least by the start of the budget year.

Source:

Law 196/2009 sets the approval process:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L31-12-2009_196.pdf

A sum is provided here:

<https://openbdap.mef.gov.it/SitePages/ViaggioneBilancio.aspx>

Art 81 of the Constitution (https://www.senato.it/1025?sezione=127&articolo_numero_articolo=81): according to the Constitution if the budget is not approved before the start of the budget year: "L'esercizio provvisorio del bilancio non può essere concesso se non per legge e per periodi non superiori complessivamente a quattro mesi."

Comment:

The 2019 budget has been approved on the 30th of December 2018, and published on the 31st of December 2018 - <http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/12/31/18G00172/sg>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

110. Does the legislature have the authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 110 examines the legislature's power to amend—as opposed to simply accept or reject—the budget proposal presented by the executive. This question is about legal authority rather than actions the legislature takes in practice. The legislature's powers to amend the budget can vary substantially across countries.

The "a" response is appropriate only if there are no restrictions on the right of the legislature to modify the Executive's Budget Proposal, including its right to change the size of the proposed deficit or surplus. The "b" response would be appropriate if, for instance, the legislature is restricted from changing the deficit or surplus, but it still has the power to increase or decrease funding and revenue levels. The more limited "c" response would apply if, for instance, the legislature can only re-allocate spending within the totals set in the Executive's Budget Proposal or can only decrease funding levels or increase revenues. Finally, response "d" would apply if the legislature may not make any changes (or only small technical changes), or if amendments must first be approved by the executive. In these cases, the legislature is essentially only able to approve or reject the budget as a whole. If the answer is "b" or "c", please indicate the nature of the amendment powers available to the Parliament and how they are limited.

Answer:

b. Yes, the legislature has authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, with some limitations.

Source:

Interview with Giulio Marcon, former Secretary of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee (2013-2018), and with Stefano Fassina, actual Member of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee.

See also the following sources:

Law 163/2016 is "Article 1. Controllo parlamentare della spesa, ciclo e strumenti della programmazione finanziaria e di bilancio"

Rule Book of the House of Representatives, wherein at article 101 "Del bilancio e del rendiconto dello Stato" the modalities of deliberation of the EBP are detailed:

http://leg16.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/camera/file/conoscere_la_camera/regolamento_camera_25_settembre_2012.pdf

Other online news/sources:

<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2016/08/25/16G00174/sg>

<http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/italy-amendments-to-the-national-budget-law/>

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-italy-budget/italy-government-wins-lower-house-confidence-vote-on-budget-moves-on-to-senate-idUSKBN1062BI>

<http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/italy-amendments-to-the-national-budget-law/>

Comment:

The amending activity to the EBP of the legislature has formal and substantial limits that are established by a specific document issued by the "Servizio Commissioni Camera dei Deputati" entitled "Emendabilità del Disegno di Legge di Bilancio. Criteri di ammissibilità e indicazioni pratiche per la redazione delle proposte emendative", according to Law 163/2016 that modifies Law 196/2009.

Moreover, in practice, from 2013 up to 2018, both the Assemblies of the Houses of the Italian Parliament never voted any amendment to the EBP. This is due to the recurrence of the confidence vote by the Government. Only a limited number of amendments (no more than 20% of all those issued) has been definitively approved by the Budget Committee of both Houses.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

List of approved amendments by the House of Representatives:

<https://temi.camera.it/leg18/dossier/OCD18-11288/legge-bilancio-2019-sintesi-degli-emendamenti-approvati-dalla-v-commissione-bilancio.html>

A summary: <http://www.camera.it/leg18/824?>

tipo=A&anno=2018&mese=12&giorno=06&view=&commissione=05#data.20181206.com05.allegati.all00010

Iter of the EBP:

<http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=2&leg=18&idDocumento=1334&sede=&tipo=>

Comment:

It is important to stress that the above amendments have been approved in the Budget Committee of the two Houses (not in the the two General Assemblies).

Since many years the Assembly of Senate and Camera dei Deputati de facto can't vote the amendments. The Governments, setting the vote of confidence, prevents the MPs from voting the amendments. In its turn, the confidence vote is a voting mechanism according to which the vote by the full parliament on a single policy measure is linked to the confidence accorded to the Government itself. This means that, if the measure proposed -

in this case by the Government - is not approved by the parliament, the Government is distrusted, generating an institutional crisis.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

112. During the last budget approval process, did a specialized budget or finance committee in the legislature examine the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 112 assesses the role of a specialized budget or finance committee during the budget approval stage. Effective committee involvement is an essential condition for legislative influence in the budget process. Specialized committees provide opportunities for individual legislators to gain relevant expertise, and to examine budgets and policy in depth. Yet, the involvement of committees differs across legislatures. Some legislatures have separate committees to examine spending and tax proposals, while others have a single finance committee. Not all legislatures have a specialized budget or finance committee to examine the budget. In addition, there can be differences in the time available for the committee's analysis of the budget.

A report with the committee's findings and recommendations is intended to inform the debate in the full legislature, therefore it must be published before the legislature has adopted the budget.

Response "a" requires that, in the last budget approval process, a specialized budget or finance committee had one month or more to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and it published a report with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted. Response "b" applies where such a committee examined the draft budget and published a report, but within a shorter timeframe of less than one month. Response "c" applies if a committee examined the budget (without regard to the time period), but did not publish a report prior to the adoption of the budget. Response "d" applies where a specialized budget or finance committee did not examine the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Please specify in your comment the name of the committee and the number of days it had available to examine the budget and to publish a report. For bicameral legislatures where one house or chamber has greater constitutional authority in budgetary matters, the question applies to the house or chamber (usually the upper or second one) that is decisive. For bicameral legislatures with co-equal houses or chambers, the question should be answered with reference to the one that achieves the higher score for this question. In the case of bicameral legislatures, please note the relevant arrangements in each house or chamber. If applicable, provide a copy of the report. Please note also if a report is published, but only after the budget has been adopted.

Answer:

a. Yes, a specialized budget or finance committee had at least one month to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and it published a report with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted.

Source:

The following links report the Rules 120 and 126 of the Chambers regulations, respectively, of the House of Representatives and the Senate that establish that every year a specialized Budget Committee examines the Executive's Budget Proposal:

http://leg16.camera.it/525?shadow_regolamento_capi=1078&shadow_regolamento_articoli_titolo=Articolo120
(*&shadow_regolamento_note=1401)

<http://www.senato.it/1043>

The parliamentary budget session lasts 45 days if it starts in the Chamber of Deputies and 35 days if it starts in the Senate. The Budget Committees examine the EBP documents before starting the Budget Session, also in order to approve the program of Hearings (see Rule 119 of Chamber of Deputies and Rule 126 of Senate).

The Budget Committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate publish a wealth of documents with findings and recommendations prior to the Budget being approved.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Dossiers: <http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=6&leg=18&idDocumento=1334&sede=&tipo=>
- Discussion of the EBP in the Assembly, with Relations of the Majority and Minority Rapporteurs appointed by the Budget Committee: <http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=5&leg=18&idDocumento=1334&sede=&tipo=>
- Exam of the EBP in the Budget Committee: <http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=4&leg=18&idDocumento=1334&sede=&tipo=>
- Texts: <http://www.camera.it/leg18/126?tab=2&leg=18&idDocumento=1334&sede=&tipo=>

SENATE

- Dossiers: http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/Ddliter/dossier/51034_dossier.htm
- Discussion of the EBP in the Assembly: http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/Ddliter/comm/51034_comm.htm
- Exam of the EBP in the Budget Committee: http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/Ddliter/comm/51034_comm.htm
- Texts and amendments: http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/Ddliter/testi/51034_testi.htm

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

113. During the last approval process, did legislative committees, responsible for particular sectors (e.g., health, education, defense, etc.), examine spending in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the sector for which they are responsible?

GUIDELINES:

Question 113 assesses the role of committees of the legislature that are responsible for particular sectors (e.g., health, education, defense, etc.) during the budget approval stage. The role of sectoral committees differs across legislatures. Some legislatures do not involve them in the budget approval process, while others do. In addition, the time available for committee analysis differs.

A report with the committee's findings and recommendations is intended to inform the debate in the full legislature, so therefore must be published before the legislature has adopted the budget. Response "a" requires that sector committees had one month or more to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and published a report with findings and recommendations prior the budget being adopted. Response "b" applies where such committees examined the draft budget and published a report, but within a shorter timeframe of less than one month. Response "c" applies if sectoral committees examined the budget (without regard to the time period), but did not publish a report prior to the adoption of the budget. Response "d" applies where sectoral committees did not examine the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Please provide in the comments a brief overview of the committee structure and specify the number of days that sectoral committees had available to examine the budget and to publish their reports. For bicameral legislatures where one house or chamber has greater constitutional authority in budgetary matters, the question applies to the house or chamber (usually the upper or second one) that is decisive. For bicameral legislatures with co-equal houses or chambers, the question should be answered with reference to the one that achieves the higher score for this question. In the case of bicameral legislatures, please note the relevant arrangements in each house or chamber. If applicable, provide a sample copy of at least one of the reports. Please note if a report is published, but only after the budget has been adopted.

For purposes of responding to this question, use those sectoral committees that are best performing – that is, the ones that examine the budget the longest and that publish reports.

Answer:

b. Yes, sector committees had less than one month to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and they published reports with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted.

Source:

Art. 126 (p. 62): <https://www.senato.it/documenti/repository/istituzione/reg.%20ing.pdf>

Art. 120 (p. 101): http://en.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/camera_eng/file/RULES_OF_PROCEDURE_CHAMBRE_OF_DEPUTIES.pdf

Comment:

See also an example of a sector committee report, a Report of the Defence Commission, It shows that the discussion on the EBP took place on November 15, 2018: <http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/resoconti/commissioni/bollettini/pdf/2018/11/15/leg.18.bol0093.data20181115.com04.pdf>

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

114. In the past 12 months, did a committee of the legislature examine in-year implementation of the Enacted Budget during the relevant budget execution period?

GUIDELINES:

Question 114 is about legislative oversight of budget execution. It assesses whether and how often a committee examined the implementation of the budget during the budget execution period (i.e., financial year) for which it was approved, and whether this resulted in an official report with findings and recommendations. This question does not apply to the ex post review of implementation following the end of the budget year as part of the audit stage, which is assessed separately. Nor does it apply to the legislature's review of the budget that it may undertake as part of the process of considering a supplemental

budget during the year. In-year monitoring by the legislature will be affected by the frequency that the executive publishes In-Year Reports.

To answer "a," a committee must have examined in-year implementation of the Enacted Budget at least three times during the course of the relevant budget year and published reports with findings and recommendations. Answer "b" applies where this occurred only once or twice during the year.

Exception: If a legislature is in session only twice during the year, and it examines the implementation of the budget during both sessions, then it would be eligible for an "a" response.

Choose "c" if a committee examined in-year implementation (without regard to frequency), but did not publish any report with findings and recommendations. Answer "d" applies where no committee examined in-year implementation.

If the answer is "a" or "b," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed budget implementation, and provide a copy of its report(s). If the answer is "c," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed budget implementation.

For purposes of responding to this question, if more than one committee holds in-year reviews of the budget, use the committee that is best performing – that is, the one that examines in-year implementation the most times and that publishes a report.

Answer:

c. Yes, a committee examined in-year implementation, but it did not publish any report with findings and recommendations.

Source:

All the reports on the Budget Committee's activities are available at this link: http://www.camera.it/leg18/1105?shadow_organo_parlamentare=2805
Some information on the implementation of the policy measures related to the Enacted Budget here: <https://temi.camera.it/leg18/temi/l-attuazione-della-legge-di-bilancio.html>

See also http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/dossier/pdf/ID0006i_vol_V.pdf?_1556112299454. Here one can find a list of the implementation measures related to the Enacted Budget 2019-2021, published in April 2019 (thus, too late for them to be included in the 2019 OBS) by the "Servizio Studi" of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Interview with Giulio Marcon, former Secretary of the Budget Committee.

Comment:

Generally, the "Commissioni Bilancio" (Budget Committee) of the Parliament examines all reports related with the budget also regarding its implementation and some reports can be available in the "atti parlamentari," <https://www.camera.it/leg18/210>.

However, it is very difficult to find these reports, so the answer should be "c."

Finally, Giulio Marcon, former Secretary of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, asserts that this Commission, while in charge of debating the state of the art and the policy measures related to the Enacted Budget in the course of the budget execution period, doesn't address the implementation of the Enacted Budget as a single "package", nor does it produce a comprehensive Report on this.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L31-12-2009_196.pdf

L196/2009 art. 23 comma 3 : "3. Con la seconda sezione del disegno di legge di bilancio, nel rispetto dei saldi di finanza pubblica programmati, per motivate esigenze, all'interno di ciascuno stato di previsione, possono essere:

a) rimodulate in via compensativa le dotazioni finanziarie di spesa di parte corrente e in conto capitale previste a legislazione vigente, relative ai fattori legislativi, di cui all'articolo 21, comma 5, lettera b), ivi incluse le dotazioni finanziarie relative alle autorizzazioni di spesa in conto capitale rimodulate ai sensi dell'articolo 30, comma 2, nonché alle altre autorizzazioni di spesa rimodulate, per l'adeguamento delle medesime dotazioni di competenza e di cassa a quanto previsto nel piano finanziario dei pagamenti di cui al comma 1-ter del presente articolo restando comunque precluso l'utilizzo degli stanziamenti di conto capitale per finanziare spese correnti;

b) rifinanziate, definanze e riprogrammate, per un periodo temporale anche pluriennale, le dotazioni finanziarie di spesa di parte corrente e in conto capitale previste a legislazione vigente relative ai fattori legislativi di cui all'articolo 21, comma 5, lettera b).

3-bis. Con la seconda sezione del disegno di legge di bilancio possono essere disposte anche regolazioni meramente quantitative rinviate alla legge di bilancio dalle leggi vigenti.

3-ter. In appositi allegati conoscitivi al disegno di legge di bilancio sono indicati, per ciascun Ministero e per ciascun programma, le autorizzazioni legislative di spesa di cui si propone la modifica ai sensi del presente articolo e i corrispondenti importi. Tali allegati sono aggiornati al passaggio dell'esame del disegno di legge di bilancio tra i due rami del Parlamento. "

Comment:

The law states that the government's flexibility to shift funds applies within programs, but not across programs. While the question asks about administrative units, the spirit of the legal requirement is similar. Broader shifts are approved by Parliament in the Assestamento di Bilancio, Italy's Mid-Year Review. The current text of Law No. 196/2009 incorporates the changes over time, including amendments by Law No. 39/2011 and by the more recent Legislative Decree No. 90/2016 and Law No. 163/2016.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

116. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenue (that is, amounts higher than originally anticipated) that may become available during the budget execution period, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 116 examines whether the executive receives approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenue, and whether it is legally required to do so. Good practice requires the legislature to approve changes in revenue or expenditure relative to the Enacted Budget. For example, if additional revenue is collected unexpectedly during the year, which often happens in oil/mineral-dependent countries, and it was not accounted for in the Enacted Budget, there should be a procedure in place to ensure that the legislature approves any proposed use of these "new" funds. If such requirements are not in place, the executive might deliberately underestimate revenue in the budget proposal it submits to the legislature, in order to have additional resources to spend at the executive's discretion, with no legislative control.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before spending any funds resulting from higher-than-expected revenues, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive obtains legislative approval before spending excess revenue, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to receive legislative approval before spending excess revenue, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if prior legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to spend excess revenue and the executive does not obtain legislative approval in practice. A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the additional spending after it has already occurred.

Typically, legislative approval of additional spending beyond what was reflected in the Enacted Budget would occur with the adoption of a supplemental budget. But other formal procedures for getting approval from the legislature in advance of it adopting the supplemental budget may exist. If that is the case, then please provide information about that approval process.

Answer:

a The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenues, and it does so in practice.

Source:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L31-12-2009_196.pdf

Art. 17, comma 1-bis "Le maggiori entrate rispetto a quelle iscritte nel bilancio di previsione derivanti da variazioni degli andamenti a legislazione vigente non possono essere utilizzate per la copertura finanziaria di nuove o maggiori spese o riduzioni di entrate e sono finalizzate al miglioramento dei saldi di finanza pubblica. (47)"

Comment:

The law stipulates that excess revenues can only be spent on deficit reduction, and cannot be used to fund new expenditures or replace other revenues. In this sense, the executive does not have to seek input from the legislature, but is limited in its use of excess revenues. The current text of Law No. 196/2009 incorporates the changes over time, including amendments by Law No. 39/2011 and by the more recent Legislative Decree No. 90/2016 and Law No. 163/2016.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

117. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below the levels in the Enacted Budget in response to revenue shortfalls (that is, revenues lower than originally anticipated) or other reasons during the budget execution period, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 117 examines whether the executive receives approval from the legislature prior to cutting spending below the levels in the Enacted Budget in response to revenue shortfalls or for any other reason, and whether it is legally required to do so. Good practice requires the legislature to approve changes in revenue or expenditure relative to the Enacted Budget. For example, if less revenue is collected unexpectedly during the year, the legislature should approve or reject any proposed reductions in expenditures that are implemented as a result. If such requirements are not in place, the executive might substantially change the composition of the budget at the executive's discretion, with no legislative control.

Typically, legislative approval of proposals to reduce spending below the levels reflected in the Enacted Budget would occur as part of the supplemental budget. But other formal procedures for getting approval from the legislature in advance of it adopting the supplemental budget may exist. If that is the case, then please provide information about that approval process.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before implementing spending cuts in response to revenue shortfalls or for other reasons, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive received legislative approval before implementing such cuts, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to obtain legislative approval before implementing such cuts, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to implement such cuts and the executive does not obtain such approval in practice. A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the spending cuts after they have already occurred.

Answer:

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:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L31-12-2009_196.pdf

The government - according to the law 196/2009- can/must present bill to the Parliament to reducing spending in order to get the balance of the budget.

Legge 196 del 2009, art 17 comma 13 "13. Il Ministro dell'economia e delle finanze, allorché riscontri che l'attuazione di leggi rechi pregiudizio al conseguimento degli obiettivi di finanza pubblica, assume tempestivamente le conseguenti iniziative legislative al fine di assicurare il rispetto dell'articolo 81 della Costituzione. La medesima procedura è applicata in caso di sentenze definitive di organi giurisdizionali e della Corte costituzionale recanti interpretazioni della normativa vigente suscettibili di determinare maggiori oneri, fermo restando quanto disposto in materia di personale dall'articolo 61 del decreto legislativo 30 marzo 2001, n. 165"

Comment:

The current text of Law No. 196/2009 incorporates the changes over time, including amendments by Law No. 39/2011 and by the more recent Legislative Decree No. 90/2016 and Law No. 163/2016.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

a. Yes, a committee examined the Audit Report on the annual budget within three months of its availability, and it published a report with findings and recommendations.

Source:

Internal regulations of the House of Deputies:

http://www.camera.it/leg17/438shadow_regolamento_capi=1038&shadow_regolamento_articoli_titolo=Articolo%20124

See also: http://banchedati.camera.it/tiap_18/ctrStartPage.asp

Comment:

All reports are sent to Parliament and are scrutinized by the competent Parliamentary Committee. See the Internal regulations of the House of Deputies (first document in the Sources).

However the report with findings and recommendations is not accessible online. "Le relazioni presentate dal Governo o da altri organi pubblici e ogni altro rapporto previsionale o consuntivo sono assegnati all'esame della Commissione competente per materia. La Commissione nomina su ciascun documento un relatore e procede al suo esame nel periodo previsto nell'articolo 119 se si tratta di documenti programmatici o connessi con l'esame del bilancio e del consuntivo, e in ogni altro caso nel termine di un mese. A conclusione dell'esame di documenti programmatici o connessi con l'esame del bilancio o del consuntivo, la Commissione presenta su ciascun documento una relazione da allegare a quella presentata sullo stato di previsione della spesa o sul rendiconto consuntivo. Negli altri casi la Commissione vota una risoluzione a norma dell'articolo 117"

Generally, the "Commissioni Bilancio" (Budget Committee) of the Parliament examines all reports related with the budget (forecasts, changes on the forecasts, audits, etc.) but the report with findings and recommendations is not accessible online.

The same holds true for other Commission, e.g. the Defense Commission. See the second document in the Sources, searching for "giudizio di parificazione cortei dei conti." At page 74, it includes evidence that the Committee reviewed the Audit Report: "Come evidenziato dalla Cortei dei conti nella relazione sul rendiconto dello Stato 2017, l'incremento della spesa di personale è avvenuto nonostante la diminuzione numerica dello stesso. Ciò sarebbe ascrivibile anche agli oneri sostenuti per effetto delle disposizioni dettate dal riordino delle carriere in attuazione dei decreti legislativi n. 94 e n. 95 del 2017."

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: a. Yes, a committee examined the Audit Report on the annual budget within three months of its availability, and it published a report with findings and recommendations.

Comments: See Dossier n. 40/2 dated 24/9/2018 published by the Budget Committees and prepared by Budget office of both Chamber of Deputies and Senate. <http://www.senato.it/service/PDF/PDFServer/BGT/01076223.pdf> Note that, according to Articles 37 and 38 Law n. 196/2009, parliamentary Committees examine the Audit Report on the annual budget produced by the SAI together the Year End Report (the Final Statement of Account). "Article 37 Reporting for the Final Statement of Account 1. At the end of the fiscal year each ministry, through the head of the competent central budget office, shall compile its own revenue and expenditure account and balance sheet. 2. The accounts referred to in Paragraph 1 shall be transmitted to the Ministry for the Economy and Finance - Department of the State Accountant General, by 30 April of the year after the end of the

fiscal year and, no later than 31 May, the Minister for the Economy and Finance, through the State Accountant General, shall transmit the Final Statement of Account for the previous year to the Court of Auditors. Article 38 Presentation of the Final Statement of Account 1. The Court of Auditors, after verifying the conformity of the Final Statement of Account, shall transmit it to the Minister for the Economy and Finance for subsequent presentation to Parliament." See Rule 119 of Chamber of Deputies Regulation, paragraph "8. The Government bill to approve the general accounts of the State shall be considered, together with the bill approving the review of the budget appropriations for the current year and the documents referred to in Rule 149, not later than one month from the introduction of the bills. Rules 120, paragraphs 1, 3 and 6, and Rules 121 and 123, paragraph 1, shall apply, except for the time limits for opinions and for the completion of consideration at the reporting stage. The aforementioned time limits shall be laid down by the President of the Chamber in such a way as to enable the two bills to be finally approved in the set time frame." See also Rule 130 of Senate "The General Government Accounts Bill shall be referred to the 5th Standing Committee for consideration. Any opinion issued by any other committee shall be annexed to the report that the 5th Standing Committee shall submit to the Senate." It is published by the Budget Committees a "Dossier" prepared by the budget office of both Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

Researcher Response

In the light of the convincing and precise evidence provided by the Government Reviewer, we agree to upgrade the response, from "c" to "a".

119. Was the process of appointing (or re-appointing) the current head of the SAI carried out in a way that ensures his or her independence?

GUIDELINES:

Question 119 concerns the appointment process of the current head of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). Appointment procedures vary greatly across countries, as well as across different types of SAIs. Moreover, conventions and informal practices can greatly affect the de facto independence of the head of the SAI. While these factors make it difficult to devise a single metric against which all SAIs can be assessed with regard to this particular aspect, this question focuses on whether the legislature or judiciary must appoint or approve the appointment of the head of the SAI as a way to ensure the SAI's independence from the executive. However, if the appointment is carried out in another way that nonetheless ensures the independence of the SAI head, then that approach could be also considered.

To answer "a," the legislature or judiciary must appoint (or re-appoint) the head of the SAI, or approve the recommendation of the executive, as a way that ensure his or her independence from the executive. (As noted above, alternative approaches may also be acceptable.) Choose "b" if the appointment process does not ensure the independence of the head of the SAI, e.g. the executive may appoint the head of the SAI without the final consent of the legislature or judiciary.

Irrespective of which answer you selected, provide a description of how the head of the SAI is appointed.

Answer:

a. Yes, the head of the SAI may only be appointed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before the appointment takes effect.

Source:

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/chi_siamo/legge_202_del_2000.pdf

"Il Presidente della Corte dei conti è nominato tra i magistrati della stessa Corte che hanno effettivamente esercitato per almeno tre anni funzioni direttive ovvero funzioni equivalenti presso organi costituzionali nazionali ovvero di istituzioni dell'Unione europea, con decreto del Presidente della Repubblica, su proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei ministri, previa deliberazione del Consiglio dei ministri, sentito il parere del Consiglio di presidenza."

Comment:

The Government selects and appoints the head of the SAI - among "judges of the same court who have actually worked for at least three years directives or equivalent functions at national constitutional bodies or institutions of the European Union" - and the decision is substantial, not only merely formal.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested 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.

Comments: Regulation on appointment of the President of the Court of Auditors (Law n. 202/2002) provides specific selection criteria and procedure that ensures his/her independence, as follows: "The President of the Court of Auditors is appointed from among judges of the same court who have actually worked for at least three years directives or equivalent functions at national constitutional bodies or institutions of the European Union, by decree of the President of the Republic, on the proposal of Chairman of the Council of Ministers, after consideration by the Council of Ministers, after consultation with the Presidency Council. " However, the nomination of the magistrates of the SAI (among which the President is selected) is not government-based, and for cross-country consistency. So, as adopted by IBP in past OBS 2017 the correct answer should be A).

Researcher Response

We have taken in due account the comment provided by the GR, but we still think that the answer should remain unchanged (B). Formally, the selection criteria adopted for the appointment of the President of the Court of Auditors confirms indeed that the executive may appoint him/her without the final consent of the legislature or judiciary.

IBP Comment

As in the Open Budget Survey 2017, we acknowledge that there is no easy response to this question. In re-examining the evidence: <http://espresso.repubblica.it/palazzo/2013/04/03/news/corte-dei-conti-chi-lanomina-1.52863>; <http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/corte-dei-conti/>; <http://www.forumcostituzionale.it/wordpress/wpcontent/uploads/2016/01/raeli.pdf>, it looks like de facto the government has a significant weight in selecting the President of the Corte dei Conti. However, the nomination of the magistrates of the SAI (among which the President is selected) is not government-based, and for cross-country consistency, IBP changes the response from "b" to "a."

120. Must a branch of government other than the executive (such as the legislature or the judiciary) give final consent before the head of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) can be removed from office?

GUIDELINES:

Question 120 covers the manner in which the head or senior members of the SAI may be removed from office. This question draws on best practices identified in the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/LimaDeclaration.pdf>), including measures intended to guarantee the office's independence from the executive.

To answer "a," the head of the SAI may only be removed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before the head of the SAI is removed. For example, the legislature or judiciary may give final consent following a certain external process, such as a criminal proceeding. So while the executive may initiate a criminal proceeding, the final consent of a member of the judiciary – or a judge – is necessary to render a verdict of wrongdoing that may lead to the removal from office of the head of the SAI. Answer "b" applies if the executive may remove the head of the SAI without the final consent of the judiciary or legislature.

Answer:

a. Yes, the head of the SAI may only be removed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before he or she is removed.

Source:

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/normativa/corte_dei_conti/r.d._12_luglio_1934x_1214.pdf - art. 8

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

121. Who determines the budget of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 121 asks who determines the budget of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). To ensure objective audits of government budgets, another important component of the SAI's independence from the executive is the extent to which the SAI's budget is determined by a body other than the executive, and whether the SAI has adequate resources to fulfill its mandate.

Answer "a" applies if the funding level is broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate, AND either the SAI determines its own budget and then submits it to the executive (which accepts it with little or no change) or directly to the legislature, or the budget of the SAI is determined directly by the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body). Answer "b" applies if the SAI's budget is determined by the executive (absent a recommendation from the SAI), and the funding level is broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate. Answer "c" applies if the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body) determines the SAI's budget, but the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate. Answer "d" applies if the executive determines the SAI's budget, and the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate. Please provide evidence in support of the assessment that the funding level is or is not broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Answer:

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:

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_riunite/sezioni_riunite_in_sede_deliberante/provvedimento_31_ottobre_2012.pdf art 2

"La Corte dei conti provvede autonomamente alla gestione delle risorse finanziarie necessarie ai propri fini istituzionali in base alle norme del presente regolamento."

Comment:

The budget limit for the SAI is determined by the SAI and approved by parliament.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

122. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) have the discretion in law to undertake those audits it may wish to?

GUIDELINES:

Question 122 explores the scope of the investigative powers of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) as prescribed in law.

Question 97 asks which of the three types of audits – financial, compliance, and performance – the SAI conducts. This question asks if the SAI is constrained by law (rather than by a lack of capacity or an inadequate budget) from undertaking any form of audit or investigating irregularities in any program or activity.

There are numerous examples of limitations. For instance, some SAIs are not permitted by their legal mandate to audit joint ventures or other public-private arrangements. Others are only allowed to undertake financial audits, precluded from conducting performance or value-for-money audits. The SAIs in some countries do not have the legal mandate to review arrangements involving oil or stabilization funds, or other types of special or extra-budgetary funds. The SAI may also not have the ability to audit commercial projects involving the public and private sector.

To answer "a," the SAI must have full discretion in law to decide which audits to undertake. Answer "b" applies if some limitations exist, but the SAI enjoys significant discretion to undertake those audits it wishes to. Answer "c" applies if the SAI has some discretion, but significant legal limitations exist. Answer "d" applies if the SAI has no power at all to choose which audits to undertake

Consulting the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/LimaDeclaration.pdf>) may be useful in answering this question as its provisions serve to define the appropriate scope of a SAI's legal mandate and jurisdiction.

Answer:

b. The SAI has significant discretion, but faces some limitations.

Source:

This is a complex and controversial question. At first sight, it may seem that the SAI has full discretion to decide. See, e.g., "Regolamento interno per il funzionamento del Consiglio di presidenza della Corte dei conti. (Deliberazione n. 220/CP/2008)", art. 11. c. 3:

http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario;jsessionid=GJEFClD7IAq+QGBMfKN6gA__ntc-as4-guri2a?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2008-07-01&atto.codiceRedazionale=08A04595&elenco30giorni=false

Nonetheless, we received a comment from the Corte dei Conti stating that audits on budgets of constitutional bodies are excluded.

This is indeed confirmed by a recent deliberation (N. 2/SSRRCO/QMIG/19) by the "Sezioni riunite in sede di controllo presiedute dal Presidente della Corte dei Conti Angelo Buscema" on the legitimacy of an audit by the SAI on the Italian National Council for Economics and Labor (CNEL), which is a constitutional body:

http://www.corteconti.it/export/sites/portalecdc/_documenti/controllo/sezioni_r_iunite/sezioni_r_iunite_in_sede_di_controllo/2019/delibera_2_2019_srr.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

123. Are the audit processes of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) reviewed by an independent agency?

GUIDELINES:

Question 123 assesses whether and to what extent the audit processes of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) are subject to review by an independent agency. The latter could be a peer SAI, an international organization, an academic institution with relevant expertise, or an independent domestic agency with quality assurance functions in the area of financial reporting.

To answer "a," an independent agency must conduct and publish a review of the audit processes of the SAI on an annual basis. Answer "b" applies if a review was carried out within the past five years, and published, but it is not conducted annually, but. Choose answer "c" if the SAI has an internal unit that reviews the audit processes of the SAI on a regular basis, but an independent agency does not conduct such a review. Answer "d" applies if the audit processes of the SAI are reviewed neither by an independent agency nor by a unit within the SAI.

If the answer is either "a" or "b," please specify the name of the independent agency and when last it conducted such a review, and provide a copy of the published report. If the answer is "c," please specify the name of the unit within the SAI that is tasked with conducting such reviews.

Answer:

d. No, the audit processes of the SAI are reviewed neither by an independent agency nor by a unit within the SAI.

Source:

There is no evidence that the audit processes of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) are reviewed by an independent agency.

Comment:

There is no evidence that the audit processes of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) are reviewed by an independent agency.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

http://www.corteconti.it/attivita/uffici_centrali/sezioni_riunite_sede_controllo/audizioni/

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

125. Does the executive use participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during the formulation of the annual budget (prior to the budget being tabled in parliament)?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Inclusiveness" and "Timeliness" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the executive are truly interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the executive.

The drafting of this question and its answers are partially drawn from the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, in particular with regards to the concepts of "involvement" (option "a" in the responses) and "consultation" (option "b"). See:

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.iap2.org/resource/resmgr/foundations_course/IAP2_P2_Spectrum_FINAL.pdf.

Please consider only participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency designated by the government to implement participation mechanisms ("the executive") is currently using to allow the public to participate in the formulation of the annual budget, including annual pre-budget discussions. Participation mechanisms used only by line ministries should not be used to answer this question. If there is more than one mechanism used by the executive, please select the deepest or most interactive mechanism that reflects the government's efforts to incorporate citizens' input into the formulation of the annual budget. The participation mechanisms can involve a range of different issues, such as spending and tax policy, funding and revenue levels, and macro-fiscal planning.

To answer "a," the executive must use open participation mechanisms that involve the public in the formulation of the annual budget. This means that a public process is in place whereby CSOs and/or individual members of the public and government officials interact, and have the opportunity to express their opinions to each other in what can be considered a public dialogue between them (i.e., in-person and online discussion forums). Additionally, the mechanism should be open to any CSO and/or individual members of the public who wish to participate. By selecting this answer, the researcher must present evidence to support the presence of a public dialogue among citizens and government officials. Examples include public meetings and online deliberative exchanges.

Answer "b" applies if an open consultation mechanism is in place whereby members of the public (i.e., individuals and/or CSOs as well as academics, independent experts, policy think tanks, and business organizations) can provide their input in the formulation of the annual budget. This answer applies if the government is using a mechanism that is structured and well established, and not ad-hoc. The researcher must present evidence to support the presence of consultative processes through which the executive seeks out inputs from citizens. Examples include surveys, focus groups, report cards, published policy consultation exercises, and online platforms that government officials actively manage to solicit inputs.

Answer "c" applies if the executive has established a mechanism or mechanisms to allow citizens to participate in the budget formulation phase, but:

1) The mechanisms are not structured and happen only on ad-hoc basis, or not regularly.

and/or

2) The executive consults with and/or interacts with, citizens, but there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, and the executive determines fully or partially such selection process by inviting specific groups (for example by making an open call but just to experts from a particular sector, or naming specific organizations). While it is not possible for all citizens and/or CSOs to participate in this or other phases of the budget process, options "a" and "b" apply if the government does not exercise any discretion in determining who is allowed to participate. While there is likely going to be self-selection, it is important that the selection is not made by the executive.

In cases where there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, to select answer choice "c", there should be some sort of public record (held in public, minutes of meetings released to public) so that the all CSOs and individual members of the public can have knowledge of the meeting, who participated, and what was discussed.

Examples of mechanisms that might qualify as a "c" response include hotlines, Facebook announcements, and one-off meetings with NGOs in which there is a public record.

The researcher must present evidence to support selection of a "c" response.

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

In the past, the Government used to meet - before the presentation of the EBP - the so called "parti sociali" (social partners - SP) as trade unions, business association, third sector forum, etc, in order to inform the SPs in advance on the contents on the EBP. This procedure has not been implemented in 2018. The Government met the "parti sociali" on the EBP on 10th of December 2018. No public, official and formal meeting with SPs has been organized "during the budget formulation phase".

<https://notizie.tiscali.it/politica/articoli/manovra-governo-avvia-incontri-parti-sociali/>

Comment:

During the hearings in the Budget Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, before the iter of approval of the EBP, Governmental Institution as Banca d'Italia and ISTAT or Trade Unions and the Business Representatives are heard at the presence of the Executive. But: 1) The Parliament - not the Executive - decide to hear those institution or organizations; b) The Civil Society Organizations, the Third Sector Forum and the Campaigns dealing with EBP have not been heard for EBP 2019. We don't know about direct and public initiative of Executive to audit CSOs on the EBP.

http://www.camera.it/leg18/1099?slAnnoMese=201811&slGiorno=12&shadow_organo_parlamentare=2805&primaConvUtile=ok

http://www.camera.it/leg18/1099?slAnnoMese=201811&slGiorno=09&shadow_organo_parlamentare=2805&primaConvUtile=ok

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer:

c. Yes, the executive uses participation mechanisms during the budget formulation phase, but either these mechanisms capture only some ad-hoc views, or the executive invites specific individuals or groups for budget discussions (participation is not, in practice, open to everyone).
Comments: We think C) is the correct answer because during the Budget formulation phase the executive receives and discusses proposals from major groups representing businesses (e.g. Confindustria) and civil society organisations and trade unions.

Researcher Response

We think that the answer should remain unchanged ("D"): the comment of the Government Reviewer seems to ignore the crucial fact that no formal participative mechanism is established in order to allow, regulate, discipline the engagement of the public with the executive.

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:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L31-12-2009_196.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: I choose not to review this question

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:

http://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Selezione_normativa/L-/L31-12-2009_196.pdf

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. The executive's engagement with citizens covers at least three (but less than six) of the above-mentioned topics.

Comments: Most topics addressed in trade unions and businesses representatives proposals concern 2) Revenue policies, 3) Social spending , 5) Public investment, 6) Public services

IBP Comment

We acknowledge the Government Reviewer's comment, but in light of the response provided by the researcher in question 125 and the agreement shown by the Peer Reviewer, the response to this question remains unchanged.

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:

There are no evidence that the executive uses participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget.

The MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance) promotes some specific on line consultations on some laws and reform policies. But: 1) No consultation concerns the EBP; 2) We couldn't find any public evidence on the results (citizens opinions) on the other laws and reform policies.

<http://www.mef.gov.it/comunica-con-noi/consultazione/index.html#cont1>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

129. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 128, does the executive take concrete steps to receive input from vulnerable and underrepresented parts of the population on the implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle of "Inclusiveness", and examines the executive's effort to actively reach out to citizens who are from socially vulnerable groups and/or underrepresented in national processes. The emphasis here is on national government's efforts to obtain input from members of the public who are from socially vulnerable groups and/or underrepresented in national processes during the implementation of the annual budget.

To answer "a," the executive must actively seek out individuals from vulnerable and underrepresented community and/or civil society organizations representing vulnerable and underrepresented individuals and communities. The researcher must provide evidence to show the government's efforts and actions. The researcher must speak with the relevant government official(s), and subsequently double check with an alternative source, such as representatives from vulnerable/underrepresented groups.

Answer "b" applies if the national executive does not take concrete steps to incorporate vulnerable/underrepresented individuals, or organizations representing them, into participation mechanisms or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

Interview with Stefano Fassina, MA and member of the Budget Committee.

Comment:

Input from vulnerable and under-represented parts of the population are received by Parliament Commissions and not by the Executive during preliminary examination of the draft law on the budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

130. During the implementation of the annual budget, which of the following topics does the executive's engagement with citizens cover?

For the purpose of this question, key topics are considered to be:

1. Changes in macroeconomic circumstances
2. Delivery of public services
3. Collection of revenue
4. Implementation of social spending
5. Changes in deficit and debt levels
6. Implementation of public investment projects

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Timeliness". Please consider all of the mechanisms currently used by the executive to promote public participation during the implementation of the annual budget.

Please note that while the public engagement can/may cover other topics -- and for this reason the other questions assessing the executive's engagement with the public during budget implementation can be answered on the basis of engagement on topics other than the six listed above -- for the purpose of answering this question, "key topics" are considered to be ONLY the ones listed above. If the executive's engagement with the public covers topics other than the six listed above, please specify these topics in the comments.

Note also that this question assesses only the coverage of public engagement (i.e., "what issues is the public invited to engage on?") and issues related to the depth of engagement or selectivity of engaged are not dealt with by this question.

Answer "d" applies if requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Interviews with Giulio Marcon, former MPs (2013-2018) and Secretary of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, and with Stefano Fassina, MP and member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

Comment:

Input from citizens are received by Parliament Commissions and not by the Executive during preliminary examination of the draft law on the budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

131. When the executive engages with the public, does it provide comprehensive prior information on the process of the engagement, so that the public can participate in an informed manner?

Comprehensive information must include at least three of the following elements:

1. Purpose
2. Scope
3. Constraints
4. Intended outcomes
5. Process and timeline

GUIDELINES:

This question relates to the GIFT principle of "Openness," and addresses whether the executive provides relevant information on the process of the engagement before public participation takes place, in order to help citizens engage effectively. The question addresses whether the "rules of the public engagement" are clearly spelled out, in advance and in detail, so that those members of the public who want to engage know how to do so, in terms of when they can do so, what they are expected to provide input on, by when, to whom, etc. This question does not cover the substance of the engagement, which is covered by questions 127 and 130.

Non-comprehensive information means that the government provides information that includes at least one but less than three of the elements listed above.

Purpose refers to a brief explanation of why the public engagement is being undertaken, including the executive's objectives for its engagement with the public.

Scope refers to what is within the subject matter of the engagement as well as what is outside the subject matter of the engagement. For example, the scope may include how a current policy is administered but exclude the specifics of the policies themselves.

Constraints refers to whether there are any explicit limitations on the engagement. An example of a constraint could be that any policy changes must not cost (or forgo revenue) more than a specific amount or have no net fiscal cost.

Intended outcomes refers to what the executive hopes to achieve as a result of the engagement. Examples of intended outcomes could be revising a policy to better reflect citizen or service-user views or to improve the way in which a particular program is administered.

Process refers to the methods by which the public engagement will take place and the discrete steps in the process. For example, the process may simply be a one-off Internet-based consultation, with a summary published of public inputs and the official response. The process may involve simultaneous or overlapping steps, and may be conducted in one round or in two or more rounds of engagement.

Timeline refers to the specific dates on which the discrete steps in the process will take place, or during which they will be completed, and clear start and end dates for the overall engagement.

Answer "d" applies if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation or formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Interviews with Giulio Marcon, former MPs (2013-2018) and Secretary of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, and with Stefano Fassina, MP and member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

Comment:

Parliament's engagement with citizens takes place during preliminary examination of the draft law on the budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Interviews with Giulio Marcon, former MPs (2013-2018) and Secretary of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, and with Stefano Fassina, MP and member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

Comment:

The executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Interviews with Giulio Marcon, former MPs (2013-2018) and Secretary of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, and with Stefano Fassina, MP and member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

Comment:

The executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

134. Are participation mechanisms incorporated into the timetable for formulating the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Sustainability," "Timeliness" and "Complementarity" and addresses whether the executive is able to link participation mechanisms to the administrative processes that are used to create the annual budget.

Please note that "timetable" refers to a document setting deadlines for submissions from other government entities, such as line ministries or subnational government, to the Ministry of Finance or whatever central government agency is in charge of coordinating the budget's formulation. This document is sometimes referred to as the budget calendar and is the same document referenced in Question 53.

Answer "a" applies if the national executive establishes a clear set of guidelines that enable citizens and civil servants to understand when participation mechanisms should be used to enable citizen inputs to be incorporated into the annual budget. For answer choice "a", the timetable must be available to the public prior to the budget preparation process beginning.

Answer "b" applies if the executive does not establish a clear set of guidelines that enable citizens and civil servants to understand when participation mechanisms should be used to enable citizen inputs to be incorporated into the annual budget or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation or implementation stage.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

Interviews with Giulio Marcon, former MPs (2013-2018) and Secretary of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, and with Stefano Fassina, MP and member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

Comment:

The executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Interviews with Giulio Marcon, former MPs (2013-2018) and Secretary of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, and with Stefano Fassina, MP and member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

Comment:

There are some consultation processes but they are not directly related to the budget formulation. Moreover, they are not structured and happen only on ad-hoc basis/not regularly. See for example the website of the consultation to discuss the "Codice dei contratti pubblici": <http://www.governo.it/articolo/line-la-consultazione-sul-codice-dei-contratti-pubblici/9815>

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

136. Does the legislature or the relevant legislative committee(s) hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the formulation of the annual budget (pre-budget and/or approval stages)?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle on "Sustainability," "Transparency," and "Complementarity" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the 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.

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:

b. Yes, public hearings are held. No testimony from the public is provided during the public hearings, but contributions from the public are received through other means.

Source:

Art 119 Regulation of the House of Deputies:

http://leg16.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/camera/file/conoscere_la_camera/regolamento_camera_25_settembre_2012.pdf

"Prima dell'inizio della sessione di bilancio, le Commissioni parlamentari iniziano l'esame degli stati di previsione del disegno di legge di bilancio di rispettiva competenza, senza procedere a votazioni, provvedendo ad acquisire i necessari elementi conoscitivi. A tal fine ciascuna Commissione delibera, d'intesa con il Presidente della Camera, il programma delle audizioni. La Commissione bilancio avvia altresì, con le medesime modalità, l'esame generale del disegno di legge di bilancio a legislazione vigente."

Comment:

While some CSOs are heard by the Budget Committee (for example the Sbilanciamoci! coalition up to 2017), there is a strong discretionary power held by the Ufficio di Presidenza (Presidency Office) of the Budget Committee in order to select which CSOs/publics may join the hearings.

In principle, anyone is allowed to make submission to participate to the hearings. Nonetheless, the list of actors who effectively take part to the hearings remains unchanged over time, i.e. it is formed more or less by the same actors.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

a. The legislature seeks input on all six topics.

Source:

All the topics have been addressed during the hearings. At the following link it is possible to see and download the documents produced and discussed by the actors heard by the joint Budget Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

<http://www.infoparlamento.it/tematiche/audizioni/legge-di-bilancio-2019-ac-1334-audizione-del-ministro-delleconomia-e-delle-finanze-tria-e-del-cnel>

See for example:

http://www.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/leg18/attachments/upload_file_doc_acquisiti/pdfs/000/000/411/Memorie_CGIL_CISL_UIL.pdf

http://www.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/leg18/attachments/upload_file_doc_acquisiti/pdfs/000/000/406/CNEL_PARERE_DDL_BILANCIO_2019_20181109.pdf

http://www.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/leg18/attachments/upload_file_doc_acquisiti/pdfs/000/000/405/Memorie_Banca_d'Italia.pdf

http://www.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/leg18/attachments/upload_file_doc_acquisiti/pdfs/000/000/417/Memorie_SVIMEZ.pdf

The schedule of the hearings is recorded in the House of Representatives' website:

http://www.camera.it/leg18/1099?slAnnoMese=201811&slGiorno=12&shadow_organo_parlamentare=2805&primaConvUtile=ok

http://www.camera.it/leg18/1099?slAnnoMese=201811&slGiorno=09&shadow_organo_parlamentare=2805&primaConvUtile=ok

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

c. Yes, the legislature provides a written record which includes either the list of the inputs received or a report or summary on how they were used.

Source:

Art 119 comma 3 Regolamento della Camera

http://leg16.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/camera/file/conoscere_la_camera/regolamento_camera_25_settembre_2012.pdf

Comment:

No written documents are provided on how the inputs were used during legislative deliberations on the budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

During an internal IBP review, the score was revised from D to C. The parliament publishes the written submissions received from organizations (linked to in Q. 137). However, the parliament did not provide any feedback or report on how the inputs were used. As per guidelines, this only qualifies for C.

139. Does the legislature hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the Audit Report?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle on "Sustainability," "Transparency," and "Complementarity" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the legislative are interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the legislature, rather than being limited to allowing the public to attend or hear public budget deliberations.

A key constitutional role of the legislature in almost all countries is to oversee the government's management of public resources. While the Supreme Audit Institution is responsible for checking the government's accounts and publishing the outcome of their audits, for accountability purposes it is essential that the legislature reviews and scrutinizes those reports, and checks on whether the executive is taking the appropriate corrective actions based on the Supreme

Audit Institution's recommendations.

Holding public hearings to review audit findings allows the public to learn more about how the government has managed its resources for the budget years that have ended, and demand accountability in case of mismanagement and irregularities. Reviewing and discussing those reports in public is therefore a key responsibility of a legislature.

Please note that by "Audit Report" we refer to the same audit report assessed in the transparency section of this Survey, i.e., one of the eight key budget documents that all governments (in this case, the Supreme Audit Institution) must produce, according to best practice.

Please consider participation mechanisms that the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) have put in place and using to allow the public to participate in their deliberations on the Audit Report.

Mechanisms through which members of the public reach out to individual members of parliament as opposed to the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) or unofficial hearings organized by a subset of committee members should not be considered in answering this question.

To answer "a," the national legislature must hold public hearings where citizens are allowed to testify. This answer applies only if the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can testify (for example, participation takes place on a first-come-first-served basis).

Answer "b" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *No testimony is allowed from the public; BUT*
- *There are other means used by the legislature to receive and collect views from citizens and CSOs on the budget, and the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can provide input. The researcher must provide evidence to support the presence of those alternative processes through which the legislature seeks inputs from citizens. For example, there should be a public record indicating that views from citizens and the public were sought.*

Answer "c" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *No testimony is allowed from the public;*
- *No other means are used by the legislature to receive and collect views/input from citizens and CSOs on the budget, BUT*
- *The legislature invites a few individuals/groups to provide input (through public hearings or elsewhere)*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the Audit Report.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

SAI website:

<http://www.corteconti.it/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

140. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) maintain formal mechanisms through which the public can suggest issues/topics to include in the SAI's audit program (for example, by bringing ideas on agencies, programs, or projects that could be audited)?

GUIDELINES:

This question assesses whether the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has established mechanisms through which the public can provide suggestions on issues/topics to be included in its audit program. When deciding its audit agenda, the SAI may undertake audits for a sample of agencies, projects, and programs in the country; and such a selection could be based on complaints and suggestions made by members of the public. To receive such suggestions, the SAI may create formal mechanisms, like setting up a website, hotline, or office (or assigning staff to liaise with the public).

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

http://www.corteconti.it/english_corner/about_us/control_activity/

Comment:

There is no evidence of any formal mechanisms through which the public can suggest issues/topics to include in the SAI's audit program

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

141. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) provide the public with feedback on how citizens' inputs have been used to determine its audit program?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the Supreme Audit Institution provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received, which ones are used to determine the Supreme Audit Institution's audit program. By "written record" in this question, we mean a document that is produced and released by the Supreme Audit Institution.

Answer "a" applies when the Supreme Audit Institution provides a written document with:

- *The inputs received from the public and*
- *A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how).*

Answer "b" applies when the SAI provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received from the public and*
- *A not-so-detailed report on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were used or not used to determine the SAI's annual audit program.*

Answer "c" applies when the SAI provides a written document that includes:

- *The received from the public or*
- *A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if maintain formal mechanisms through which the public can suggests issues/topics to include in the SAI's audit program.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

SAI website:

<http://www.corteconti.it/>

Comment:

There is no evidence of any formal mechanisms through which the public can suggest issues/topics to include in the SAI's audit program.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

SAI website:

<http://www.corteconti.it/>

Comment:

There is no evidence of any formal mechanisms through which the public can contribute to audit investigations.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree