

Open Budget Survey 2021

Questionnaire

South Sudan

May 2022

Country Questionnaire: South Sudan

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 2020/2021

Source:

National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

The pre-budget statement also referred to as the National budget plan as stated by a budget official in the ministry of finance and planning in South Sudan.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Checked site - 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:

d. The PBS is not released to the public, or is released less than one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal is introduced to the legislature

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

The National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021 was published on June 2020. The FY starts on 1st July to 30th June. However, last year was a bit of an anomaly because government of unity was formed, and with it came a number of deliberations to be made prior to passing the budget. The draft and enacted budget have not been published, the legislature in place is too not considered constitutional as it requires reconstituting as per the peace agreement. It is thus in this premise that I argue that the document should be considered to have been released and accessed by public much earlier because the follow up processes despite being followed were not finalised pending approval amid the so many pending requisite processes required to be completed.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The PBS for 2020/21 had not been published online by the end of 2020 (the review period). However, as discussed under comments on

PBS-3, the document referenced does not amount to a PBS. Note: PBS-2 is consistent with the 2019 OBI assessment, although elements related to but not amounting to a complete PBS were published for the year assessed in 2019, and relatively less information is available for FY2020/21.

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:
00/00/0000

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:
JUNE 2020. The date it is published is not indicated just JUNE 2020 but the date publication is as indicated on the ministry of finance and planning webpage

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: blank

Comments: 9th December 2020 is indicated online on the document referenced. A further Resource Envelope document published on 1st October 2020 <http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/FY2020-2021-Resource-Envelope-.pdf> provides more information about the FY2020/21 resource envelope. However, neither document or even both documents taken together, does not qualify as a PBS. Under the Guide (eds. Ramkumar and Shapiro at <http://bit.ly/2bgyxWH>), a PBS requires: (1) the government's position on macroeconomic conditions with a rationale (2) long-term objectives (3) sectoral broad strategy, with initial budget allocations and treatment of new policy proposals (4) Revenue expectations; and (5) the medium term cost of important and already-concrete new policy initiatives. The document includes a reference to a GDP forecast and oil dependency and detailed non-numerical line ministry aspirations - but that doesn't amount to any of 1,2,3 or 5, and doesn't narrate (4). See previous assessment questionnaire PBS2 for the same conclusion as given here (and note there is a lot less policy detail this round). the previous questionnaire is online here: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/sites/default/files/2020-05/south-sudan-202002150030.pdf>

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:
It is indicated in the document.

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:
As earlier stated, June 2020 is indicated in the front page of the document.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: n/a

Comments: The consistent proposer answer with (3) is that it is on the website URL <http://www.mofep-grss.org/documents/> . The proposer used the website publication date (9-dec-2020) to answer PBS-3a, and not the document publication date. But the answer consistent with the reviewer (my) answer is "n/a" as no document published amounted to a PBS. See the detailed explanation under 3a.

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.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

Published in the ministry of finance and planning webpage

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: blank

Comments: PBS was not published, see discussion under PBS3-a and 2019 discussion under PBS3-a.

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, Word (.doc/.docx) or HTML 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 publicly available, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

d. Not applicable

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

It is in word format and no numerical data is published making it unreadable in machine format.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: d. Not applicable

Comments: See discussion under PBS 3-a, a PBS was not published.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "c" to "d" given that the PBS is not publicly available.

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:

c. Produced for internal purposes/use only

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

It is produced albeit in June, not within the range that it should have been published.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: d. Not produced at all

Comments: See discussion under PBS3-a. According to the Guide and 2019 guidance provided by IBP, see 2019 questionnaire, it isn't produced and falls well short of the previous 2019 effort. For answer 6b - not provided by proposer/researcher - I determined its non-production according to the criteria referenced under PBS-3a and in accordance with the OBI 2019 decision and discussion.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

For cross country comparability and consistency across the time series, answer choice C is selected. As the peer reviewer notes, the documents published by the Ministry fall short of qualifying as a PBS.

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 2021 State Budget" or "Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Plan and Budget for 2020/21."

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

Answer:

National Budget Plan Fiscal Year 2020 – 2021 June 2020

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

National Budget Plan Fiscal Year 2020 – 2021 June 2020

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: n/a

Comments: See PBS 3-a for discussion.

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: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/publications/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same as 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: a. Yes

Comments: We do prepare a summary of citizens budget with the support from UNICEF.

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 2019/2020

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/south-sudans-lack-of-budget-extremely-worrying/1908931>

<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/11/19/na112020-four-things-to-know-about-how-fragile-states-like-south-sudan-are-coping-with-covid19>

<https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news-feature/2021/01/21/south-sudan-peace-deal-violence-famine>

<https://eyeradio.org/economic-cluster-pushes-for-60-billion-pound-supplementary-budget/#:~:text=Economic%20cluster%20pushes%20for%2060%2Dbillion%2Dpound%20supplementary%20budget,-Author%3A%20baj%20kuj&text=The%20Economic%20Cluster%20in%20the,fiscal%20year%202019%2F2020%20budget.&text=South%20Sudan's%20F>

<https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/covid-19-and-low-oil-prices-deferred-south-sudan-annual-budget-2480028>

<https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/covid-19-and-low-oil-prices-deferred-south-sudan-annual-budget-2480028>

<https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/business/covid-19-and-low-oil-prices-deferred-south-sudan-annual-budget-2480028>

Comment:

Both the draft and enacted budget for FY 2020/2021 were not approved/enacted respectively. In line with the OBS guidelines that an exception can only be made in case of an anomaly such as if the country had elections, in the case of South Sudan it was the peace agreement that was signed between the warring parties in 2018 and a government of national unity subsequently formed in 2020 February. South Sudan has never failed to publish its budget documents except in the FY 2020/2021 so an exception has to be made. There are key aspects of the peace agreement that have not been implemented impacting adversely on the normal operations of the unity government. The unconstitutional nature of the parliament further exacerbates the already compounded situation. In addition to the ongoing pandemic. The government also gave approval for the supplementary budget based on FY 2019/2020 that guided how it operated. Given these reasons and since it's a one off, with the country faced with a number of challenges, it is befitting that the FY 2019/2020 is used for draft and enacted budget respectively.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I agree. However I note relating to the proposer comments that the supplementary budget the proposer/researcher refers to is not on the website, and that EBPs were not published online in 2018/19 nor in 2017/18 according to the website <http://www.mofep-grss.org/documents/> and subsequent pages, although approved budget documents are available online on a more regular basis (currently on page 2, <http://www.mofep-grss.org/documents/page/2/>).

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

8/7/2019

Source:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/ozabs-uk-southsudan-budget-idAFKCN1U31JH-OZABS>

Comment:

It was submitted to parliament on 1st July 2019 the day the ministry of finance and planning presented the budget speech to the legislature. The article states the minister presented the draft budget on Monday which was 8th July 2019

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I agree, while noting we have little evidence of what exactly was submitted to Parliament - whether an EBP document or a narrative with a summary table (ie the tables in the first few pages of the EBP book). Previous practice has been to submit the full document itself (as far as I

understand). Couldn't find other sources to support Reuters.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: yes

Comments: According to the PFM 2011 Act Budget should be presented to parliament by 15th May every year so that parliament has 45 days to deliberate and pass it by 30th June of the same year. The new fiscal year begins 1st July. In this particular case the budget submission was delayed due to some factors.

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:

c. Less than two months in advance of the budget year, but at least in advance of the budget being approved by the legislature

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/draft-budget-estimates-for-2019-2020/>

<https://sudantribune.com/spip.php?article67984>

Comment:

The draft budget FY 2019/2020 was published on the ministry of finance and planning webpage on the 29th July 2019 and approved in parliament on 21st August 2019. This gives a three weeks period of citizen's accessing the information despite not following the schedule as per the fiscal year budget calendar.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: (c) is technically true although note that the publication date is after the start of the budget year. The PFMAA states The Minister shall compile the detailed Budget estimates and submit them to the President to cause its presentation to the Assembly before the 15th day of May of each and every financial year, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Which is consistent with c also but is de jure rather than what actually happened. 2019 assessment: d

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. 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:
29/7/2019

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:
The date above is what is indicated in the DRAFT BUDGET FY 2019/2020

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Indicated on the website <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/draft-budget-estimates-for-2019-2020/>

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:
The date is indicated on the ministry of finance and planning webpage.

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/draft-budget-estimates-for-2019-2020/>

Comment:
It is indicated on the ministry of finance and planning webpage

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Agree - <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/draft-budget-estimates-for-2019-2020/> is the enclosure page for the PDF.

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://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/draft-budget-estimates-for-2019-2020/>

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/draft-budget-estimates-for-2019-2020/>

Comment:

As published on the ministry of finance and planning webpage

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, Word (.doc/.docx) and HTML 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 publicly available, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:
c. No

Source:
N/A

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:
In PDF format, so not machine readable.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: same as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Document produced

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: was b in previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 2020-21, 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:

Draft Budget Estimates for 2019/2020 DRAFT NATIONAL BUDGET FY 2019/2020

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

DRAFT NATIONAL BUDGET FY 2019/2020

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: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/publications/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizen-budget-version-1/>

Comment:

The link above is for the citizen budget for the EBP

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 2019/2020 FY 2019/2020

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020-Approved-Budget-Book.pdf>

Comment:

As explained in preceding paragraphs, the draft and enacted budget were not approved because of the transitional nature in which the government unity is operating under and the challenges being encountered in the implementation. Nonetheless, a supplementary budget was approved on the FY 2019/2020 budget which makes it befitting to use this as the basis for the survey.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I agree, but note as previously that the supplementary budget covering the 2020/21 period is not available online. There are news reports that it does exist. Two below: <https://www.theeastafrikan.co.ke/tea/business/covid-19-and-low-oil-prices-deferred-south-sudan-annual-budget-2480028> and [https://pachodo.org/latest-news-articles/news-from-various-sources/23700-south-sudan-earmarks-us\\$364-million-supplementary-budget-to-pay-wages](https://pachodo.org/latest-news-articles/news-from-various-sources/23700-south-sudan-earmarks-us$364-million-supplementary-budget-to-pay-wages)

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

21/8/2019 21/8/2019

Source:

<https://sudantribune.com/spip.php?article67984>

http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-08/22/c_138327137.htm

Comment:

It was approved on 21st August 2019 as cited in the two newspaper articles.

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:

d. The EB is not released to the public, or is released more than three months after the budget has been enacted

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

Comment:

Was published on the ministry of finance and planning webpage on 19th December 2019 but my take is that it was circulated to the public much earlier because it is the same date that the citizen's budget was published. For the citizen's budget to be equally published on same day points to an earlier circulation and access since time is required in preparing the citizen's budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Agree with the researcher. However the online date is as indicated well after the start of the FY. 2019 OBI multiple choice selection was b.

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

19/12/2019 19/12/2019

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

Comment:

Despite the note above here that states the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document, this however is the only way we can find out when exactly it was published.

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:

I made reference to the date that it was published. Referred to the ministry of finance and planning webpage for the publication date since that is the only way we can find out

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

Comment:

Again, it is very seldom that the date the enacted budget is published is included in the documentation process so one relies exclusively on information posted on ministry of finance and planning webpage.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The online date is definitive for this assessment. Outside of the government and legislature, the printed budget is not in fact widely available. The purpose in putting it online is to allow CSOs and citizens to examine it, likely by printing it and distributing it widely.

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.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/> <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

Comment:

As per the ministry of finance and planning webpage, it was published on 19th December 2019

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, Word (.doc/.docx) and HTML 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 publicly available, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

Comment:

It is in pdf format which makes it unreadable

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

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

Source:

Approved Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020-Approved-Budget-Book.pdf>

Comment:

The Enacted budget was made available online to the public too late on 19th December 2019 as per the date it was published on the ministry of finance and planning website.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: was multiple choice outcome e in previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

FY: 2019/2020 Approved Budget Book FY: 2019/2020 Approved Budget Book

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

Comment:

The title is ; FY: 2019/2020 Approved Budget Book as indicated in the enacted budget on ministry of finance and planning webpage.

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: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/publications/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

Comment:

Yes there is and can be found in the link above

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 2019/2020

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

Comment:

Two versions of the Citizen Budget were published, the draft published on 3rd September 2019 and the enacted published on 19th December 2019.

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizen-budget-version-1/>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizens-enacted-budget/>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizen-budget-version-1/> related to the draft budget/EBP.

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:

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

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizens-enacted-budget/>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizen-budget-version-1/>

Comment:

The citizen's enacted budget was published on 19th December 2019. The draft citizen's budget was published on 3rd September both within the agreed timeline albeit a bit later due to the delay in both the draft and enacted budget being approved.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: To clarify, both documents were published well after the OBI-acceptable timeframe. was multiple choice outcome e in previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. 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:
19/12/2019

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizens-enacted-budget/>

Comment:
Enacted Citizen's budget- I am not aware of the actual date of publication except what is provided on the ministry of finance and planning webpage which is the date that it was published officially.

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 indicated in the ministry of finance and planning webpage

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizens-enacted-budget/>

Comment:
Following the date indicated in the ministry of finance and planning webpage

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.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizens-enacted-budget/>

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizens-enacted-budget/>

Comment:
The link to the CB enacted budget is in the box above

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 2020 People's Guide" or "2021 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:

South Sudan Citizens Enacted Budget 2019/20

Source:

This is the CB that I am responding to;

South Sudan, Citizens Enacted Budget 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

Comment:

The second CB is ;

SOUTH SUDAN, CITIZENS DRAFT BUDGET 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/190829-citizensbudget-unicef-webversion-MoFP-JKv5-Draft-1.pdf>

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: this is the document under the enclosure page <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-citizen-budget-version-1/>

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:

SOUTH SUDAN, CITIZENS DRAFT BUDGET 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/190829-citizensbudget-unicef-webversion-MoFP-JKv5-Draft-1.pdf>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

South Sudan, Citizens Enacted Budget 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/fy-2019-2020-approved-budget-book/>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/190829-citizensbudget-unicef-webversion-MoFP-JKv5-Draft-1.pdf>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The South Sudan Citizen Draft budget simplifies the Draft budget FY 19/20 and the South Sudan Citizen's Enacted Budget 2019/20 simplifies the Approved Budget FY 19/20

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 2019/2020 & FY 2020/21

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/q3-budget-execution-reports-fy-2019-2020/>

Comment:

The OBS 2021 will examine the following In-Year Reports:

Q1 2020/21

Q4 2019/20

Q3 2019/20

Q2 2019/20

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.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

Of the four quarterly reports examined by the Open Budget Survey, only the 3rd quarter report for FY 2019/20 was published online. It was published

on 1 October 2020, more than three months after the end of Q3 2019/20.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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 2020 should be entered as 05 September 2020. If the document is not published or not produced, please mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

Of the four quarterly reports examined by the Open Budget Survey, only the 3rd quarter report for FY 2019/20 was published online. It was published on 1 October 2020, more than three months after the end of Q3 2019/20.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: 01 October 2020

Comments: [page gives error IYRS-6a=A ('Produced but made available online to the public too late'), but IYRS-3a does not have a publication date.] [The researchers' answer isn't wrong but the format might be throwing this error which is why I marked this disagree - sorry if not useful!]

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:

It is indicated in the ministry of finance and planning webpage

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

Indicated in above link

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: link showing date is the enclosure page, <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/q3-budget-execution-reports-fy-2019-2020/> - but researcher

was correct.

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.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/q3-budget-execution-reports-fy-2019-2020/>

Comment:

Ministry of Finance and Planning webpage

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, Word (.doc/.docx) and HTML 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 publicly available, therefore their machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

d. Not applicable

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/q3-budget-execution-reports-fy-2019-2020/>

Comment:

It is in pdf format so even though numerical it is not machine readable. Answer choice "D" is selected as the In-Year Reports are not publicly available.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree
Suggested Answer: c. No

Comments: Since the IYRs are publicly available in one instance - see proposer's previous entries - the correct answer here is 'no'. This suggested answer (c) is consistent with previous researchers' scoring. multiple choice outcome was d in 2019 assessment.

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Response to Peer Reviewer: If three out of four IYRs (quarterly IYRs) qualify as publicly available, then answer "c" would be appropriate.

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:

c. Produced for internal purposes/use only

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/q3-budget-execution-reports-fy-2019-2020/>

Comment:

Of the four quarterly reports examined by the Open Budget Survey, only the 3rd quarter report for FY 2019/20 was published online. It was published on 1 October 2020, more than three months after the end of Q3 2019/20.

Q1 2020/21: not published

Q4 2019/20: not published

Q3 2019/20: published late

Q2 2019/20: not published

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: [note error message: IYRS-6a=A ('Produced but made available online to the public too late'), but IYRS-3a does not have a publication date.] same multiple choice outcome was c in previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

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

Answer:

One of four In Year Reports has been published albeit late in Quarter 3 2019/2020 is an indication that the reports are actually produced but mainly for internal purposes.

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/q3-budget-execution-reports-fy-2019-2020/>

Comment:

The inconsistencies in publishing and lateness are perhaps indicative of an internal consensus of whether the relevance of documents are to be published or not, but not that it is not produced at all.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: n/a

Comments: As per the rubric this question should be marked 'n/a' was 'n/a' in previous 2019 OBI assessment.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Though answer should be "n/a", researcher's response remains as contains relevant information.

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 2020."

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:

Budget Execution Reports

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/q3-budget-execution-reports-fy-2019-2020/>

Comment:

Quarter 3 budget execution report FY 2019/2020

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: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/publications/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

N/A

Comment:

NO

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 2019-20

Source:
N/A.

Comment:
There is no mid year report published for the FY 2019/20

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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

Source:
The Mid Year Report FY 2019/20 has not been released to the public and not been published on the ministry of finance and planning website.

Comment:
N/A

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

Source:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

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:
N/A

Source:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

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:

Source:

N/A

Comment:
N/A

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, Word (.doc/.docx) and HTML 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 publicly available, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:
d. Not applicable

Source:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

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:
d. Not produced at all

Source:
It is not published on the ministry of finance and planning webpage nor is there a hard copy version of it.

Comment:
Not produced at all

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: To the best of my knowledge, mid-year reviews were not a de facto established part of the budget cycle in the past seven to ten years. See also the researcher answer in 2019 We sought clarification from Mr. Ngida Simon, Senior Inspector, Budget MOFEP on whether the MYR is produced and he informed us that it has not been done so in a number of years now.

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:

It has not been published online on the official ministry of finance and planning webpage and in the previous years when we contacted an official in the ministry of finance, they indicated that it has not been produced for a while.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not available online nor has it been produced for a while

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Agree, see comment MYR-6a

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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 2019/20" or "Mid-Year Report on the 2020 National Budget."

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

Answer:

N/A

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

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: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/publications/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

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 2018/19

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

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:

d. The YER is not released to the public, or is released more than 12 months after the end of the budget year

Source:

It is not published

Comment:

The FY 2018/19 Year end report was not published

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

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:

N/A

Source:

N/A

Comment:
N/A

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:

Source:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

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, Word (.doc/.docx) and HTML 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 publicly available, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:
d. Not applicable

Source:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

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:

d. Not produced at all

Source:

No such information is produced on the ministry of finance and planning webpage

Comment:

Not produced at all

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: To the best of my knowledge, no year-end report was produced. However there is some year-end summary in the UNICEF-funded citizens budget report page 19 <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/citizens-draft-budget-fy-2020-2021/> same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

There is no available information on the ministry of finance and planning webpage. I also inquired from one of the ministry officials who said it was not produced at all.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: to the best of my knowledge of the situation at the time of assessment this is likely to be the case. Consistent with government reviewer answer 2019

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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 2020" or "Annual Report 2019 Published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning." If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
N/A

Source:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

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: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/publications/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:
b. No

Source:
N/A

Comment:
There is no citizens version of the YER

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 2018/19

Source:
N/A

Comment:
NOT AVAILABLE

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:

d. Does not release to the public, or is released more than 18 months after the end of the budget year

Source:
<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports-1-annual.html>

Comment:
The last Audit report was published on the audit chamber's page since 2012 for the FY 2008-09

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 2020 should be entered as 05/09/2020. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

Source:

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL AUDIT CHAMBER, REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 2% AND 3% SHARE OF NET OIL REVENUE OF OIL PRODUCING STATES AND COMMUNITIES FOR THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2020

[http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

[Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

Comment:

The Audit report was published in March 2021 which far exceeded the 31st March deadline so this report will not be considered in the review and as such I have indicated d option where no expenditures have been audited.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Re: the proposer's comment, the linked document is not an AR in any case. [http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

[Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

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:

N/A

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

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:

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

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, Word (.doc/.docx) and HTML 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 publicly available, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:
d. Not applicable

Source:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

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:
c. Produced for internal purposes/use only

Source:
<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports-1-annual.html>

Comment:
Yes it is produced but for internal use only and we were able to interview a member of public accounts committee while conducting the OBS 2017, indicated that it was produced for internal use only.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: d. Not produced at all

Comments: There has been no evidence of an AR in over a decade. There is good evidence via a Norwegian TA program that an AR wasn't produced

for the year in question. Note the following audit strategic plan - no Financial statements audit was carried about following KPMG's exit in 2010 due to "capacity constraints" (page 13). This statement is sufficient to support (d). <https://www.idi.no/elibrary/bilateral-programmes/946-sai-south-sudan-strategic-plan-2019-2024> Further, note the following technical assistance document for Audit Chamber which notes that a guideline for consolidated financial statement audit was finalised in 2019, but doesn't contain any claims of whether an audit of the statements was undertaken. <https://www.idi.no/elibrary/bilateral-programmes/1103-south-sudan-nac-peer-support-project-final-report-2017-2020/file> multiple choice outcome was c in previous OBI 2019 assessment, I believe that the IDI reporting was not available at the time.

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:

The auditor chamber's webpage has only published the last report which was for the FY 2008-09 and since then nothing new has been updated.

Source:

<http://www.auditchamber-ss.org/reports-1-annual.html>

Comment:

No new information is available in the auditor chamber's webpage since the last time it was published for FY 2008/09 but in OBS 2017, we interviewed a member of public accounts committee who indicated that it was produced for internal use only.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: Source: <https://www.idi.no/elibrary/bilateral-programmes/946-sai-south-sudan-strategic-plan-2019-2024> Comment: Note as per AR-6a that public documentation from the Audit Chamber states that no financial statements audit was produced post-2010, even for "internal purposes", as per AC's published strategic plan.

Comments: Note as per AR-6a that public documentation from the Audit Chamber states that no financial statements audit was produced post-2010, even for "internal purposes", as per AC's published strategic plan. <https://www.idi.no/elibrary/bilateral-programmes/946-sai-south-sudan-strategic-plan-2019-2024>

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

N/A

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

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: <https://www.internationalbudget.org/publications/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 can be used to access budget information.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/>

<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/index.html>

Comment:

The main official website for disseminating government fiscal information is the ministry of finance and planning webpage. The audit chambers too provides fiscal information but in the auditing space.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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, machine readable file (or set of files)? If yes, please provide the necessary links in the comment/citation. For more information on machine readability, see: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>.

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 disaggregated revenue and/or expenditure information for the current fiscal year; (b) consolidated files that contain disaggregated 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:

d. No, neither expenditure or revenue data can be downloaded as a consolidated file

Source:

<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports-1-annual.html>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/>

Comment:

All are published in pdf format thus making it not machine readable

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Years outside the scope of this Review did have machine-readable content. See GQ1c same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

GQ-1c. On these websites/portals, can disaggregated revenue and/or expenditure data in consolidated, machine readable files be downloaded for multiple years in consistent formats? If yes, please provide the necessary links and details in the comment/citation. For more information on machine readability, see: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>.

Answer:

d. No, neither expenditure or revenue data can be downloaded for multiple years in consistent formats

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/>

<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports-1-annual.html>

Comment:

No

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Years outside the scope of this review do have multiyear files available <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/historic-budgets-and-budget-outturns-2005-2015/> same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/190829-citizensbudget-unicf-webversion-MoFP-JKv5-Draft-1.pdf>

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

Comment:

It is only the citizen's budget that has simplified data access and analysis.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I'm not sure whether static pdf pictures amount to infographics as they are not on the website itself- rather they are in pdf documents. However, this is marked agreement at present. this was marked b. no on the 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

For cross country comparability, answer choice B selected.

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://kenyalaw.org/8181/exist/kenyalex/actview_xql?actid=No.%2018%20of%202012), and the Macedonian researcher may include a link to its State Audit Law (<https://www.finance.gov.mk/files/u11/Audit%20law.pdf>). Researchers should provide links to websites where such laws are published, if possible, or an electronic copy of the law itself. They should also indicate if and where (e.g. which article) these laws include specific provisions for budget transparency and citizen participation in budget processes.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

There is a public financial and management accountability act (2011)

http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/RSS_PFMAA-2011.pdf

There is also manuals produced by national audit chambers

<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/documents/2019-nac-performance-audit-manual.pdf>

<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/documents/2020-nac-financial-audit-manual-2020.pdf>

Comment:

There are also laws in relation to public financial management and or auditing.

There is also the performance audit and financial audit manuals produced by national audit chambers in the years 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: A more complete answer would include (adapted from the 2019 OBS): The Audit Chamber Act is also available - 2010 - https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/ssd_e/WTACSSD6_LEG_5.pdf There is no public transparency stipulation for audit reports, outside presentation to the legislature, and a number of governance issues around committee membership on the legislative committee. There are a series of annual revenue or "financial" acts, however these are not in evidence on the website for FY2020/21 or 2019/20. Example: <http://grss-mof.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Financial-Inner.pdf> - fees and charges, taxation rates The 2011 PFMAA contains the following transparency provisions; http://grss-mof.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/04/RSS_PFMAA-2011.pdf Printed page 23 - pdf page 27 - The EBP, EB, AR, and quarterly expenditure execution reports will be made available to the public (either within 30 days or immediately). Consultation and participation are not decisively

covered by the Act. An LG PFM Manual is also available <http://grss-mof.org/docs/local-government-pfm-manual-may-2013/> to accompany the LG Act - <https://www.icj.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/South-SudanLocal-Government-Act-2009.pdf> - which includes responsiveness as a principle, descriptions of participation avenues, revenue sources, mandates etc. same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

GQ-3. Is there at least one additional law 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:

Right to Access Bill (2012)

https://mk0rofifiqa2w3u89nud.kinstacdn.com/wp-content/uploads/South-Sudan_RightAccessInformationBill.pdf?_ga=2.267399950.1078985417.1612896834-1054224424.1612896834

The Media Authority Bill (2012)

https://mk0rofifiqa2w3u89nud.kinstacdn.com/wp-content/uploads/South-Sudan_MediaAuthorityBill.pdf?_ga=2.247222404.1078985417.1612896834-1054224424.1612896834

The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (2011)

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/monograph/90704/116697/f>

Comment:

1. Access to Information: The Right to Access Bill 2012 in Chapter 2 articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 mention the right of citizens to information, their right to have access to it, stipulates clearly the no grounds for prohibition of obtaining information and lastly, the requirements that need to be met when requesting information.
2. Media Authority Bill 2012 page 6 article 1-14 captures the guiding principles as premise on which the right to access information, government transparency and citizen's participation is anchored.
3. Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (2011) in Article 24 mentions that right to freedom of expression as a "fundamental human right" and in Article 32 clearly states, " the right of access to official information and records, including electronic records in the possession of any level of government in South Sudan or any organs or agencies thereof"

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: additional information from OBS 2019: the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011 In part two section of Bills and Rights in clause 24, 25 and 32 on pages 8 and 9 respectively discuss Freedom of Expression and Media, Freedom of Assembly and Association and Right of Access to Information. In PART FIVE under THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE section in clause 75, Publicity of Sitzings of the National Legislature on page 25 presents the aspect of public participation in the budget process in the legislative assembly. same choice as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020;

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Budget Classification pages 2-3

<https://blog-pfm.imf.org/files/budget-classification-1.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020 and Chart of Account FY 2019/20 Both present the economic classifications and on pages 34-772 present the expenditures economically, as defined by the PFM blog pages 2-3 that identify the type of expenditure incurred which in the case of this draft budget included; Wages and salaries, Use of Goods and services, Capital Expenditure, Transfers and Grants and Interests, Grants, Loans and Donations.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: was scored d in the last 2019 assessment

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020;

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Budget Classification pages 7-9

<https://blog-pfm.imf.org/files/budget-classification-1.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020 on pages 34-772 present the expenditures economically, as defined by the PFM blog pages 7-9 that identify the type of expenditure incurred which in the case of this draft budget included; Wages and salaries, Use of Goods and services, Capital Expenditure, Transfers and Grants and Interests, Grants, Loans and Donations. Functional classification as per the PFM blog states that "the expenditures are categorized in accordance with the purposes and objectives for which they are provided" which is not the case with the draft budget when presenting expenditures.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. No, expenditures are not presented by functional classification.

Comments: They are not presented functionally in the document under the URL specified. <http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf> There is some sectoral classification - see the first few pages of the EBP. However there is no classification that ties together functions that sit across ministries as suggested in the rubric. At one point several years ago, functional classification was possible using a crosswalk table in the FMIS. The comment from the proposer/researcher appears to refer to the economic classification. same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Response to Peer Reviewer: Pages provided by researcher do show expenditures by functional and economic classification in one crosswalk table. Researcher provides document pages, 7-9, which correspond to pdf pages 24-26.

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:

b. No, the functional classification is not compatible with international standards, or expenditures are not presented by functional classification.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020;

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The table in pages 7-9 do present functional classification, however, it's just not comparable to international standards.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: c. Not applicable/other (please comment).

Comments: n/a - option c - is consistent with comments under the previous question. was scored b last (2019) assessment, but on inspection this does not contain a functional classification.

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. Please note that a presentation of expenditures by current and capital expenditures without additional disaggregation or detail will not qualify as an economic classification.

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020;

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The table on pages 7-9 presents economic classification. We actually see the aggregates at the end of table on page 9.

The Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020 on pages 34-772 present the expenditures economically, as defined by the PFM blog pages 2-3 that identify the type of expenditure incurred which in the case of this draft budget included; Wages and salaries, Use of Goods and services, Capital Expenditure, Transfers and Grants and Interests, Grants, Loans and Donations. The expenditures are further disaggregated as is seen in pages 34, 35 and 42 as is the case with the rest of the Draft Budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Explained perfectly by the researcher/proposer. was a b score in 2019 OBI assessment due to non-availability of the document.

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:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Chart of Account FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020Chart-of-Account.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents the economic classification as per the international standards starting from the table on pages 7-9.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: to the best of my knowledge the categories in the public document map to the GFS 2001 cash-basis codes at a high level - 2 digits. In previous years, a crosswalk table programmed into the FMIS could read across to the disaggregated GFS levels. was a b score in 2019 OBI assessment due to non-availability of documents.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents from pages 34-774 the programs accounting for all expenditures. <http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Program classification is present for all budgeted expenditures. outcome in 2019 OBI was d.

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:

d. No, multi-year expenditure estimates are not presented by any expenditure classification.

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2021

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The draft budget FY 2019/2021 does not show multi-year expenditure estimates beyond this year. The only expenditures it shows is the FY 2018/2019 expenses and Q3 outruns. However, in regards to the classifications, all three expenditure classifications are presented in the draft

budget FY 2019/2020 albeit for only one year as mentioned above.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: * FY2019/2020 same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

None of the above

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents from pages 34-776 single year and not multi-year expenditure classifications.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

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

Source:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents single year programs estimates.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

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

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on page ii presents at least two thirds of individual sources of tax revenue and these include; Personal Income Tax(PIT), Sales tax, Excise Duty, Business Profit Tax and Customs Duty Tax.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: As far as I can tell, all sources of tax revenue are estimated for the central government on page ii. Agency non-tax revenues are outside the scope of this question. multiple choice outcome was d in previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Response to Peer Reviewer: Researcher's choice is correct, given that the table on page ii shows blank values for some of the tax revenue sources.

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:

b. Yes, individual sources of non-tax revenue accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, non-tax revenues are presented.

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on page ii presents at least two thirds of individual sources of non-tax revenue and these include; Non-oil non-tax revenue, external loans, loan repayments, Bank of South Sudan and Treasury Bills. The missing details on the individual sources of non-tax that are presented include; unidentified reconciliation to bank statements, grants from donors, new borrowing, Bank of south Sudan, treasury bills, external loans-commercial oil advances and pre-financing-Sahara energy.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. No, individual sources of non-tax revenue are not presented.

Comments: Non-oil non-tax revenue is not disaggregated. An example of disaggregation would be this document from Eswatini:

<http://www.gov.sz/images/FinanceDocuments/Estimate-book-v4.pdf> bottom of page 15 onwards. d is the same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

b. No, multi-year estimates of revenue are not presented by category.

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on page ii presents single and not multi-year estimates of revenue estimates by category.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

d. No, multi-year estimates for individual sources of revenue are not presented.

Source:

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on page ii presents single and not multi-year estimates for individual sources of revenue estimates.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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. For the purposes of this question, the deficit may be accepted as a proxy for net new borrowing.

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:

b. Yes, two of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Enacted Budget FY 2018/2019

http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Budget-Inner_480-pages.pdf

Comment:

Interest payments and net borrowing requirement are on page iii. We don't see the actual central government debt burden or the total debt stock of the country. There is a discussion on debt on pages on xi-xii, however, there is no actual value of the totality of debt. Table 2 in the 2018/19 Enacted Budget presents the government debt position as of June 2018.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Interest payments estimate are presented. However it's not entirely clear that SSP1,000m would be a credible estimate of interest with a deficit of SSP76,948m (given the tenure of available debt instruments) plus existing debt. multiple choice outcome was d in previous OBI 2019 assessment

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 interest payments on outstanding debt for the budget year

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on page ii and iii presents two of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt notably; the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year. The amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year whilst listed, figures are not included with an assumption on page iii stating that there will be no new external borrowing to finance the FY 2019/2020 budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: was 'none of the above' in 2019.

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:

d. No, information related to composition of total debt outstanding is not presented.

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 information on debt is presented in both pages, ii and iii. In the absence of the component of the government's debt position (accumulated debt burden) in the draft budget, it is impossible to tell whether the debt is foreign or domestic. Some new external loans Trafigura and Sahara energy are included with the interest rate per debt instrument excluded. This, in essence is the extent of information on the composition of debt.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. No, information related to composition of total debt outstanding is not presented.

Comments: new external loans Trafigura and Sahara energy are presented - but these are presented as flows, not as debt stocks. I think that while a reader could infer that some debt was external, there is no information on the extent of any debt stock. Previous amounts owing to Trafigura and Sahara would be required for c. These are not new creditors and some oil contracts overlap the beginning of the FY or at least did in the past. So, we don't know the stock value of debt nor the share of external and domestic debt. d was the multiple choice option in OBI 2019.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "c" to "d". Given both researcher and peer reviewer comments, and further investigation of pages ii-iii referenced in the source above, information for total debt outstanding at the end of the year is not provided. In addition, it is not possible to determine whether the debt is external or domestic.

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

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

In the absence of the component of the government's debt position (accumulated debt burden) in the draft budget, it is impossible to tell whether the debt is foreign or domestic. Some new external loans Trafigura and Sahara energy are included with the interest rate per debt instrument excluded. This, in essence is the extent of information on the composition of debt.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: None of the above

Comments: See discussion under previous comment (14) and note that if it is "impossible" to tell whether the debt is external or domestic, the researchers' previous response and this response doesn't cohere with the rubric. 2019 OBI is 'none of the above'

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "Whether the debt is domestic or external" to "None of the above" given researcher's comments on questions 14a and 14b, as well as peer reviewer comments. Refer to IBP Staff comment box on question 14a.

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:

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

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents on pages iv-xiii core information on the economic assumptions notably the nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth and interest rates. It also provides additional information on prices of oil and other commodities, employment, exchange rates, government revenue, employment, medium and long term perspectives etc. However, it does not show the actual projected values for real GDP growth, inflation, interest rates, and nominal GDP.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Comments on the comment: page vi - The figure 2/table shows the constant price/real GDP forecast from the IMF, implicitly this can be taken as the authorities' forecast. Inflation is also projected, and figures are provided in Figure 3. Other aggregates are missing. Calendar years are used for the figures rather than fiscal years. multiple choice outcome was d in OBI 2019.

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:

Inflation rate
Real GDP growth

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents on pages iv-xiii core information on the economic assumptions notably the nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth and interest rates. It also provides additional information on prices of oil and other commodities, employment, exchange rates, government revenue, employment, medium and long term perspectives etc. However actual projected values are excluded.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: Real GDP growth, inflation rate.

Comments: There additional information is backward looking rather than forecast information and so does not constitute additional forecast information. as previously mentioned the information in the tables is calendar year not fiscal year which is assumed to be sufficient as is the implicit use of the IMF forecast as the authorities'. 2019 OBI answer was 'none of the above'.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "Information beyond the core elements" to select the two items above as suggested by peer reviewer. For consistency across OBS country surveys, and based on the information provided by both researcher and peer reviewer, information beyond the core elements is not provided. The information selected above is presented in the EBP document referenced in the source box above.

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:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 does not present the impact of sensitivity analysis on the budget

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

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

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

The Budget Speech FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>.

Comment:

Draft budget on pages i-xiii presents the government policies of reducing borrowing from Bank of South Sudan. It also seeks to diversify its tax base by focusing more on non-oil revenue sources and in the short to medium term, investment in agriculture and infrastructure are they key areas targeted. In deciding to cut down on borrowing from BOSS, if it does so, it will use it for development purposes and not consumption.

This question is asking about the government's proposed policy for expenditure not revenue which is for the next question. The only information that we see on what the government expects to do with expenditure is "Revitalizing agriculture is a key objective for macroeconomic stability" on page xii. Usually this kind of information on what the government expects to do is in the budget speech. The Budget Speech is available here: <http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>. Please add this link as well. On pages 8-10, we see more explanation which is enough for the A answer. Please add this to the comments as well.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. No, information that shows how new policy proposals affect expenditure is not presented.

Comments: On balance I would suggest d. There is no information on new policies' impact on expenditure. The barrel deduction for expenditure on "investment" is not enough information to count as a policy. "Investment" in the context does not have sufficiently specific meaning. Regardless of your view on the about, policies and their respective impacts are not presented with numerical (SSP) information in either document - there is no estimate of the impact of individual policy changes or the aggregate impact in either document. There is no description of major new expenditure policies and their costs. Vague statements about shifting away from the ongoing policy of monetisation of the deficit and restating principles about diversifying revenues without actually stating the fiscal year or medium term commitment or fiscal implications, are not expenditure policies. Neither are sectoral totals, the "peace budget" is also an allocation that is regularly a part of the budget. In the budget speech pages 8-10 (nor on vii-x in the Draft budget document), there are no new policies, rather old ones are restated and sectoral totals are given in the draft budget doc.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "a" to "c" after review of document and found that peer reviewer comments are relevant, and taken in support of some of the researcher's findings.

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:

d. No, information that shows how new policy proposals affect revenues is not presented.

Source:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Budget Speech FY 2019/2020, page 7

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents new policy proposals that aim to generate revenue on pages i-xiii that is further well articulated on page 7 of the Budget speech FY 2019/2020. The key issue of note is (a) A deduction of 30,000 barrels per day from the oil production to be allocated towards investment. This is expected to have adverse effects on reduced oil revenues, as well as reduce spending by spending agencies and will thus create

a deficit in the budget, in the balance of payments. In response to this, the government proposes to mitigate these effects by cutting on the imports and public expenditure as well as seek alternate areas of financing in order to meet its obligations. The government also seeks to "finance both its imports and public expenditure by drawing on government accounts in foreign currency." An additional means of revenue generation by selling concessions for exploring natural resources is seen as temporary fix due to the bureaucratic workings of the petroleum sector.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. No, information that shows how new policy proposals affect revenues is not presented.

Comments: The barrel deduction is technically an expenditure policy and not a revenue policy. In any case, merely stating "we're deducting a number of barrels for investment" is not in an SSP amount, nor is it a policy proposal (what investments?). It's not even clear whether this is a new policy. Again, the government has been exploring new concession options for years, this isn't new and isn't costed incrementally in this document. "finance both its imports and public expenditure by drawing on government accounts in foreign currency." - whatever the credibility of this policy, no numerical estimate of impact is provided. What this question has in mind is "we are changing the excise on product category x, this will raise y percent/z SSP and the income tax thresholds changing from p to q will raise r SSP". No such information is present here.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "a" to "d" given peer reviewer comments and further investigation in cited comments.

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:

b. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-1 are presented by two of the three expenditure classifications.

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Yes the Executive Budget Proposal presents expenditures for the year preceding the budget year (FY 2018/19) by all three of the expenditure classifications as illustrated on the table on pages 1-3.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-1 are presented by two of the three expenditure classifications.

Comments: There is no functional classification, see previous answer. I would note that the main body presents three quarters of expenditures (page 4) while the resource envelope presents two quarters (pages ii and iii). 2019 OBI was multiple choice outcome d

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "a" to "b", given peer reviewer comments and further investigation of documents.

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Yes it does. For instance on page 34 under the sector for Accountability, the previous year's expenditure is indicated.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Note that this is for the first nine months of 2018/19 multiple choice outcome was d in previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Yes the Draft Budget book presents expenditure estimates of the year prior to the budget year with details updated from the original enacted levels to reflect actual expenditures. This can be verified and citing the Accountability sector on page 34 and several other instances where the FY 2018/2019 budget as well as the outturns are included on same table alongside the estimates for FY 2019/2020. Ideally, the Draft budget FY 2020/2021 would have ascertained if the content was original by including the previous year's expenditures but in the absence of the budget not having been produced, we can rely on these details.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Yes, for the first nine months of FY2018/19 in the main body of the book - and for the first six months of FY2018/19 in the resource envelope b was the outcome in the 2019 OBI.

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:

d. No, expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are not presented by any expenditure classification.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

No it does not. The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 only provides budget expenditures for the preceding year and not two years back.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

None of the above

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

None of the above. As explained in previous question, only the expenditure for the preceding year is included in the Draft Budget FY 2019/2020.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree
Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

No. Only the expenditure for the individual programs for the preceding year is included in the draft budget FY 2019/2020 and not for the previous two years.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

Answer:

d. No actual data for all expenditures are presented in the budget or supporting budget documentation.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The only available actual outcomes for expenditure are shown for the preceding year outturns Q3. The comprehensive actual outcomes for FY 2019/2020 should have been shown on budget for two years, but the previous year's budget is restricted to only the immediate preceding year and not two years after that with such additional information to be found in the draft budget for the following year. In this case however, the draft budget was not approved.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The draft budget book FY 2019/2020 pages ii, iii -xiii does present and discuss in detail the previous year's revenue by category.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: was outcome b in previous 2019 assessment

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:

b. Yes, individual sources of revenue accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, revenue for BY-1 are presented.

Source:

Source

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

In the draft budget book FY 2019/2020 on pages ii and iii, the sources of revenue is presented though in some cases the amount obtained is not

indicated such as in the case of the external loans on some commercial loans. Equally so are the actual figures missing on oil tax non revenues, grants from donors, new borrowing, bank of South Sudan and treasury bills.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: It is likely that two-thirds of revenues are covered given the relative size of oil revenues was d in previous assessment

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020 presents on pages ii and iii have updated actual revenue collections though in some cases, some components are missing.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: For the first six months of the year - page ii and iii Was multiple choice option b in 2019 OBI

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:

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

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020 only presents revenue estimates by category for only one year prior to the budget year.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, individual sources of revenue are not presented for BY-2 and prior years.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020 only presents individual sources of revenue for only one year prior to the budget year.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

d. No actual data for all revenues are presented in the budget or supporting budget documentation.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020 only presents revenues for actual outcomes for year prior to budget year. The ideal situation would be that for all revenues to be presented two years prior to the budget year to cater for quarters 3 and 4 that overlap into the next fiscal year.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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. Please note that for the purposes of this question, the deficit may be accepted as a proxy for net new borrowing.

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Enacted Budget FY 2018/2019

http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Budget-Inner_480-pages.pdf

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents on pages ii and iii information on debt. Interest payments and net borrowing requirement are presented on page iii however information on actual central government debt burden or the total debt stock of the country is missing. There is a discussion on debt on pages on xi-xii, however, there is no actual value of the totality of debt. It is also impossible to tell whether the debt is foreign or domestic. Some new external loans Trafigura and Sahara energy are included with the interest rate per debt instrument excluded. Table 2 in the 2018/19 Enacted Budget presents the government debt position as of June 2018. This, in essence is the extent of information on the composition of debt.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Agree, excellent description from the researchers. As noted previously, the credibility of budgeting SSP1000m given the likely debt situation is questionable. multiple choice outcome was d in OBI 2019.

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 total debt outstanding 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:

d. No actual data for government debt are presented in the budget or supporting budget documentation.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 only presents actual outcomes for one year prior to the budget year.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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.

Please provide in the comments a list of all known extra-budgetary funds.

Answer:

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

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Minister of Finance Budget Speech FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on page ii presents the Oil Revenue Stabilization Account (ORSA) which is one of two reserve funds established by the Petroleum Revenue Management Bill, the other being the Future Generation Fund. It is only the ORSA fund which is included in the budget with 10% estimates of net oil revenue that is channeled to the fund to protect the country from the market shocks of the oil market. The government channels surplus oil revenue to the ORSA fund which if reached half of the national budget is then transferred to the Future Generation Fund to counter the after effects when country's oil wells have been exhausted.

The arrears fund that is presented on the draft budget FY 2019/2020 on page iii and in the minister of finance budget speech on pages 5 and 6 is created to deal with managing existing arrears, develop a plan for clearing arrears and coming up with measures to prevent accumulation of new arrears.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Only estimates of income (ie central government outflow to EBFs; Nilepet, zero for ORSA, zero for FY2019/20 for arrears fund) are included on page ii. outcome was d in 2019 OBI

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:

b. No, central government finances are not presented on a consolidated basis.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Minister of Finance Budget Speech FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>

Comment:

Yes the Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents government's finances on not a consolidated basis. As explained in previous question, on page ii of the same document, it presents the Oil Revenue Stabilization Account (ORSA) which is one of two reserve funds established by the Petroleum Revenue Management Bill, the other being the Future Generation Fund. It is only the ORSA fund which is included in the budget with 10% estimates of net oil revenue that is channeled to the fund to protect the country from the market shocks of the oil market. The government channels surplus oil revenue to the ORSA fund which if reached half of the national budget is then transferred to the Future Generation Fund to counter the after effects when country's oil wells have been exhausted.

The arrears fund that is presented on the draft budget FY 2019/2020 on page iii and in the minister of finance budget speech on pages 5 and 6 is created to deal with managing existing arrears, develop a plan for clearing arrears and coming up with measures to prevent accumulation of new arrears.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Another notable exception is Nilepet, see IMF staff reports for recommendations to include this in consolidated reporting same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020 on pages 29-32 presents the distribution of transfers to the states.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: There is narrative discussion on pages 51,52, 189, 247, 248, 287, 288 covers several sectors, but not all sectors, where there are IGFTs. The sectors discussed are where formula and rules based allocation arrangements are stipulated. Admittedly, the narrative discussion doesn't cover all sectors. The 2019 assessment was d.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Response to peer reviewer Given that a narrative discussion isn't provided for all sectors, answer remains "b".

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 does not present alternative displays of expenditures to illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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.

Please provide in the comments a list of all known public corporations.

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

Source:
Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:
The draft budget FY 2019/2020 on page ii presents allocations to Nile Petroleum which is the National Oil and Gas Corporation of South Sudan however no narrative discussion is included.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: To the best of my knowledge there are no other active PCs which routinely receive transfers. c might be a safer answer d was the multiple choice outcome for the previous OBI 2019 assessment

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

38. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on quasi-fiscal activities for at least the budget year? (The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for the quasi-fiscal activity and the intended beneficiaries.)

GUIDELINES:

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

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

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

The above examples are policy choices that may be approved by the government and legislature. However, quasi-fiscal activities can also involve activities that violate or circumvent a country’s budget process laws or are not subject to the regular legislative approval process for expenditures. For example, the executive may issue an informal order to a government entity, such as a public commercial enterprise, to provide the executive with goods and services that normally would have to be purchased with funding authorized by the legislature. All quasi-fiscal activities should be disclosed to the public and subject to public scrutiny.

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

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

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

Answer:

d. No, information related to quasi-fiscal activities is not presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

There is no information related to quasi-fiscal activities presented on draft budget FY 2019/2020

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: same multiple choice outcome as previous OBI 2019 assessment

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 does present scanty information related to financial assets held by the government. On page xii it presents "government policy of selling concessions for exploring national resources which is intended to generate a temporary income in foreign currency to finance imports in the short run."

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: Suggest that page xiii refers to a general policy about selling physical assets, and not a specific financial asset holding nor any numerical estimates. Neither core element is even slightly attempted. 2019 OBI multiple choice outcome was d.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "c" to "d" given peer reviewer comments and OBS consistency across countries.

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

No information is presented on Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on non-financial assets held by the government for at least a year. As explained in previous question, on page xii of draft budget FY 2019/2020, the government plans to establish a government department for assets management that will monitor, register and dispose unwanted government assets.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Comments: Insufficient information to amount to any useful reference to NFAs, including the example referred to in 39.

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. Answer "d" also applies if information is only available for the changes in arrears, and not the stock or balance of arrears.

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

Answer:

d. No, estimates of expenditure arrears are not presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Budget Speech by Minister of Finance & Planning

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>

Comment:

The draft budget FY 2019/2020 does not present expenditure arrears, this is however presented in the minister of finance speech on page 5-6 point number 28 where it states the arrears though unverified run into billions of pounds.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

42. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on contingent liabilities, such as government loan guarantees or insurance programs, for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for each contingent liability; the new guarantees or insurance commitments proposed for the budget year; and the total amount of outstanding guarantees or insurance commitments (the gross exposure) at the end of the budget year.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 42 focuses on contingent liabilities, asking whether “core” information related to these liabilities is presented. These core components include:

- a statement of purpose or policy rationale for each contingent liability;
- the new contingent liabilities for the budget year, such as new guarantees or insurance commitments proposed for the budget year; and
- the total amount of outstanding guarantees or insurance commitments at the end of the budget year. This reflects the gross exposure of the government in the case that all guarantees or commitments come due (even though that may be unlikely to occur).

Contingent liabilities are recognized under a cash accounting method only when the contingent event occurs and the payment is made. An example of such liabilities is the case of loans guaranteed by the central government, which can include loans to state-owned banks and other state-owned commercial enterprises, subnational governments, or private enterprises. Under such guarantees, government will only make a payment if the borrower defaults. Thus a key issue for making quantitative estimates of these liabilities is assessing the likelihood of the contingency occurring.

In the budget, according to the OECD, “[w]here feasible, the total amount of contingent liabilities should be disclosed and classified by major category reflecting their nature; historical information on defaults for each category should be disclosed where available. In cases where contingent liabilities cannot be quantified, they should be listed and described.”

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about contingent liabilities, including for example: historical default rates for each program, and likely default rates in the future; the maximum guarantee that is authorized by law; any special financing associated with the guarantee (e.g., whether fees are charged, whether a reserve fund exists for the purpose of paying off guarantees, etc.); the duration of each guarantee; and an estimate of the fiscal significance and potential risks associated with the guarantees.

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

d. No, information related to contingent liabilities is not presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Budget Speech by Minister of Finance & Planning

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on pages ii and iii does not provide any narrative nor specific information related to contingent liabilities except information pertaining to loan payments on principal and particular prefinancing loans, the companies they are working closely with and the Contingency Fund.

The Minister of Finance and Planning on the budget speech on page 5 number 28 points to the government accruing arrears on existing and new stock which perhaps explains the pre-financing arrangement with Trafigura and Sahara Energy.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. No, information related to contingent liabilities is not presented.

Comments: Loan repayments are by nature realised/certain liabilities rather than contingent liabilities. Genuine arrears are also certain liabilities. There is no related information in either of these documents.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "c" to "d" given peer reviewer comment.

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:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 does not present an overview of the government's future liabilities and sustainability in medium to long term.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

44. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of the sources of donor assistance, both financial and in-kind, for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 44 asks about estimates of donor assistance, both financial and in-kind assistance. Such assistance is considered non-tax revenue, and the sources of this assistance should be explicitly identified. In terms of in-kind assistance, the concern is primarily with the provision of goods (particularly those for which there is a market that would allow goods received as in-kind aid to be sold, thereby converting them into cash) rather than with in-kind aid like advisors from a donor country providing technical assistance.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all donor assistance and a narrative discussing the assistance. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all donor assistance are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, donor assistance (regardless of whether it

also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "c" also applies if the sources of donor assistance are not presented, but the total amount of donor assistance is presented as a single line item. Answer "d" applies if no estimates of donor assistance are presented. Select answer "e" if your country does not receive donor assistance.

Answer:

c. Yes, estimates of some but not all sources of donor assistance are presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents on page ii the source and estimate of financial assistance provided by World Bank under the Logoseed project.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: 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:

d. No, information related to tax expenditures is not presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The draft budget FY 2019/2020 does not present any tax expenditures.

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:

d. No, estimates of earmarked revenues are not presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 does not present estimates of earmarked revenues.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

47. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on how the proposed budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to government's policy goals for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 47 and 48 ask about information that shows how the budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to the government's policy goals. The budget is the executive's main policy document, the culmination of the executive's planning and budgeting processes. Therefore, it should include a clear description of the link between policy goals and the budget – that is, an explicit explanation of how the government's policy goals are reflected in its budget choices. For an example of a discussion of a government's policy goals in the budget, see pages 13-18 of New Zealand's 2011 Statement of Intent (<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/abouttreasury/soi/2011-16>), one of the many documents supporting its budget.

In some countries the government prepares strategic/development plans. These plans include all the policies the government is planning to implement for the budget year and very often cover a multi-year perspective. In some cases, these plans do not match the budget documentation, and it is possible that they are completely disconnected from the Executive's Budget Proposal. So the question is examining whether government policy plans are "translated" into revenue and expenditure figures in the actual budget documents.

Question 47 asks about the information covering the budget year, and Question 48 asks about the period at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how the budget is linked to government's policy goals for the budget year (for Question 47) or for a multi-year period beyond the budget year (for Question 48) and a narrative discussion of how these policy goals are reflected in the budget. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show how the budget is linked to government's policy goals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show how the budget is linked to some, but not all, of the government's policy goals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on how the budget is linked to government's policy goals.

Answer:

c. Yes, information that shows how the proposed budget is linked to some but not all of the government's policy goals for the budget year is presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Budget Speech FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on pages i-iv, Budget speech on pages 9-10 present the link between the proposed budget and the government's policy goals of the fiscal year focus on implementing peace captured in both documents through allocation to Peace Implementation Expenditures that caters for the entire peace process including the resettlement of refugees, Internally displaced persons. Both arrears and contingency funds is meant to address the payment of salaries civil servants and any emergency eventualities that all contribute towards providing stability and basis of economic growth for the country.

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 on page xiii as well as the Budget speech on page 9 sees the government present priority areas such as improving its tax collection and ensuring that all taxes related to the oil sector in the oil fields are incorporated in the National Revenue Authority Account. Similarly, capital expenditure is also presented in both the Draft Budget on page iii and page 9 of budget speech with capital expenditures estimates provided as well as the allocation of 30,000 barrels of crude oil per day towards infrastructure development respectively.

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:

d. No, information on the link between the budget and the government's stated policy goals for a multi-year period is not presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 only provides estimates for the budget year and the government policy goals are not presented in multi-year format

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:

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

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 presents non financial data on inputs for some programs and administrative units.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: there is no input, outcome or output data in this budget book and there is no data matching that description in the corresponding budget speech. Above the education budget on page 240, there is a sentence about program maintenance but no numerical information is given.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "c" to "d" given peer reviewer comment.

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 citing the example of the Accountability sector on page 34 and is the case with all the sectors, presents a budget item under ACT that states the specific output expected to be realised under each of directorate. For example under Accountability on page 37, under Audit Chamber, Audit, transparency and accountability, there is a budget line with the abbreviation ACT that states, collecting information from outposts journalists, General administration, Audit of National Accounts, Audit of state offices administration and care and upkeep of prisoners respectively.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

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

Comments: General statements of ministries'/agencies' mandates at the top of each of the ministries' budget allocation sections in the draft budget book do not provide fiscal year-specific output or outcome data as per the rubric. Data implies figures and outputs/outcomes should have some time element ("# of additional children in education by June 2020"). There are no statements of this kind in either the speech or the main EBP.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment

Answer changed from "b" to "d" given peer reviewer comment.

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

GUIDELINES:

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 does cite results but does not on the actual targets to be achieved by end of FY 2019/20.

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 for the Department of Social Welfare) would not be considered acceptable. In general, this question is asking whether the EBP includes a special presentation that pulls together estimates of all the relevant policies in one place. However, if the country uses "program budgeting," where programs are presented as expenditure categories with specific and identified objectives, and it identifies anti-poverty programs within each administrative unit, then that is also acceptable for this question.

The IBP Budget Brief, "How Transparent are Governments When it Comes to Their Budget's Impact on Poverty and Inequality?" (<https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/government-transparency-of-budgets-impact-on-poverty-inequality-ibp-2019.pdf>) includes a discussion of countries that have provided information on how its policies affect the poor.

For instance, Pakistan provides a detailed breakdown of pro-poor expenditure as part of its 2017-18 budget proposal. In one document, the government sets out policy priorities, expected outputs, and estimates of past and future spending for several programs aimed at poverty alleviation. Another supporting document provides a comprehensive overview of ongoing policies, including a chapter on social safety nets, covering both financial and performance information of poverty alleviation schemes over a period of eight years. (http://www.finance.gov.pk/budget/mtbf_2018_21.pdf and http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey_1718.html).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must for at least the budget year both present estimates covering all policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations and include a narrative discussion that specifically addresses these policies. (For countries using program budgeting that breaks out individual anti-poverty programs, there should be a separate narrative associated with each such program.) Answer "b" if a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations are presented. Answer "c" if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" if no estimates of policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations are presented.

Answer:

d. No, estimates of policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations are not presented.

Source:

Draft Budget Book FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Draft-Budget-Book-2019-2020-50-Books-compressed.pdf>

Comment:

The Draft Budget FY 2019/2020 does not present estimates of policies that are meant to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations. Rather the estimates are general in nature and components of impoverished populations are seen such as peace implementation or contingency estimates that cater for the peace process and within it the relocation of internally displaced persons and refugees as well as for emergency issues that may arise.

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:

d. No, a timetable is not issued to the public.

Source:

Draft Sample Budget Call Circular Guidelines State ministry of Finance

http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Draft_Sample-State-Budget-call-circular_guidelines.pdf

Comment:

The above is an illustration of Budget callcircular guidelines issued by Ministry of finance and planning to the respective state ministries of finance. It was published in 2013 and limited for use to government officials. This thus shows that Budget circulars are shared by ministry of finance and planning to respective spending agencies and accessible by them alone and not to the public.

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:

d. No, information related to the macroeconomic forecast is not presented.

Source:

National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

The National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021 does not present any macroeconomic forecast and was published late.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The real GDP growth rate is quoted on page 8 - not sure whether the governments uses this as its own, and the rates quoted are for calendar years, rather than fiscal years. So on balance d seems appropriate. " If according to the Open Budget Survey standards, the Pre-Budget Statement is not considered publicly available, then all questions regarding the Pre- Budget Statement should be marked "d."" - OBS Guide/questionnaire

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:

d. No, information related to the government's expenditure policies and priorities is not presented.

Source:

National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

The National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021 was published late as per the methodology.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: " If according to the Open Budget Survey standards, the Pre-Budget Statement is not considered publicly available, then all questions regarding the Pre- Budget Statement should be marked "d."" - OBS Guide/questionnaire

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:

d. No, information related to the government’s revenue policies and priorities is not presented.

Source:

National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

The National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021 does not present any information related to the government’s revenue policies and priorities. It was also published late.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: " If according to the Open Budget Survey standards, the Pre-Budget Statement is not considered publicly available, then all questions regarding the Pre- Budget Statement should be marked "d."" - OBS Guide/questionnaire

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. For the purposes of this question, the deficit may be accepted as a proxy for net new borrowing.

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:

d. No, none of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are not presented.

Source:

National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

The National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021 does not present any of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt. It was also published late.

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:

b. No, multi-year expenditure estimates are not presented.

Source:

National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

The National Budget Plan FY 2020/2021 only presents priorities of government's expenditure for the budget year. It does not present total expenditures nor does it do so for a multi-year period. It was also published late.

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:

d. No, the Enacted Budget does not present expenditure estimates by any expenditure classification.

Source:

ENACTED BUDGET FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020-Approved-Budget-Book.pdf>

21st November 2019.

Comment:

The Enacted Budget was published on 19th December, close to a month after the three months approval gap deadline for 21st November and as per the methodology is considered produced late.

In response to the question, the EB presents expenditure estimates by all three expenditure classifications of administrative, economic and functional classifications. From pages 7-9 of the enacted budget, the administrative classification is presented that shows who is spending the money. The allocations presented by the various sectors on the above mentioned pages states the name of the spending agency and how much is allocated to them.

From page 33-34, a further break down of expenditure estimates is presented in both functional and economic classifications illustrated for what purpose the money is spent on and on what. Citing the Accountability sector, allocations are presented to support services and Audit, Transparency and Accountability and goes directly to meet costs associated with salaries, incentives, staff training amongst others respectively.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Note on the reserchers' comment - as previously suggested regarding the EBP which is published in the same format, not convinced that the classification meets the standard of 'functional' so it would have scored a b if made available online.

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:

None of the above

Source:

ENACTED BUDGET FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020-Approved-Budget-Book.pdf>

Comment:

The Enacted Budget was published late.

Nonetheless it presents expenditure estimates by all three expenditure classifications of administrative, economic and functional classifications.

From pages 7-9 of the enacted budget, the administrative classification is presented that shows who is spending the money. The allocations presented by the various sectors on the above mentioned pages states the name of the spending agency and how much is allocated to them.

From page 33-34, a further break down of expenditure estimates is presented in both functional and economic classifications illustrated for what purpose the money is spent on and on what. Citing the Accountability sector, allocations are presented to support services and Audit, Transparency and Accountability and goes directly to meet costs associated with salaries, incentives, staff training amongst others respectively.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: See note on 59a.

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:

d. No, the Enacted Budget does not present expenditure estimates by program.

Source:

ENACTED BUDGET FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020-Approved-Budget-Book.pdf>

Comment:

The Enacted Budget FY 2019/2020 was published late after the 3 months period after the budget is approved so makes it produced late.

It however does present expenditure estimates for individual programs as illustrated on page 35 under the Accountability sector where further information on directorate detail is shown.

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:

b. No, the Enacted Budget does not present revenue estimates by category.

Source:

ENACTED BUDGET FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020-Approved-Budget-Book.pdf>

Comment:

Because the enacted budget was produced late past the three months gap provided after approval; it is considered as having been produced late.

Though the enacted budget FY 2019/2020 does present both revenue estimates by category in the form of taxes and non-tax sources for the former that includes PIT, Sales Tax, Business Profit Tax, Customs duty tax and non-oil-non tax revenues cumulatively referred to as non-oil revenue. Non-tax sources include the revenue from Oil proceeds, loans and grants amongst others.

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:

d. No, the Enacted Budget does not present individual sources of revenue.

Source:

ENACTED BUDGET FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020-Approved-Budget-Book.pdf>

Comment:

Because the enacted budget was produced late past the three months gap provided after approval; it is considered as having been produced late.

Though the Enacted Budget FY 2019/2020 presents individual sources of revenue estimates on page ii for both tax and non-tax revenue illustrated in the form of PIT, Sales Tax, Business Profit Tax, Customs duty tax and non-oil non-tax revenue sources include the revenue from Oil proceeds, loans and grants amongst others.

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. For the purposes of this question, the deficit may be accepted as a proxy for net new borrowing.

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:

d. No, none of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are not presented.

Source:

ENACTED BUDGET FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/FY-2019-2020-Approved-Budget-Book.pdf>

Comment:

Because the enacted budget was produced late past the three months gap provided after approval; it is considered as having been produced late.

Despite this, the enacted budget FY 2019/2020 on page ii and iii presents only one of three estimates related to government borrowing and that is the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year. The net borrowing on the other hand is listed but no estimates provided even though some loan estimates are provided. The total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year is not provided.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: See earlier comments on the credibility of the interest payment estimate.

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:

d. The Citizens Budget is not published.

Source:

Citizen's Budget-Enacted Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

Comment:

Because the citizen budget was produced late past the three months gap provided after approval; it is considered as having been produced late.

Nonetheless, the citizen budget for enacted budget FY 2019/2020 presents beyond the core elements and that includes the expenditure and revenue totals on pages 8 and 9; main policy initiatives in the budget on page 6, macro-economic forecast upon which the budget is based on page 7 and the contact information for follow up by citizens is also included. Beyond the core information, the budget cycle, calendar, how it is produced on page 5 as well as further detail on budget approved and revised spending and transparency and accountability measures on pages 14 and 15 respectively.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: On the researchers' comments It's worth noting that the contact information is postal only, the website is cited in the CB but doesn't allow direct communication with MoFEP. <http://www.mofep-grss.org/ministry/contact/> - this has the postal addresses and nothing else Also struggling to see how this adds up to 'macro policy initiatives'.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

65. How is the Citizens Budget disseminated to the public?

GUIDELINES:

Question 65 asks how the Citizens Budget is disseminated to the public. Citizens Budgets should be made available to a variety of audiences. Therefore paper versions and an Internet posting of a document might not be sufficient.

To answer "a," the executive must use three or more different types of creative media tools to reach the largest possible share of the population, including those who otherwise would not normally have access to budget documents or information. Dissemination would also be pursued at the very local level, so that the coverage is targeted both by geographic area and population group (e.g., women, elderly, low income, urban, rural, etc.). Option "b" applies if significant dissemination efforts are made through a combination of two means of communications, for instance, both posting the Citizens Budget on the executive's official website and distributing printed copies of it. Option "c" applies if the Citizens Budget is disseminated through only posting on the executive's official website. Option "d" applies when the executive does not publish a Citizens Budget.

Answer:

d. A Citizens Budget is not published.

Source:

Citizen's Budget-Enacted Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

Comment:

The citizen's budget was published late on the ministry of finance and planning webpage past the three months gap provided after approval; it is considered as having been produced late.

However there was engagement with the public in the form of radio talk shows discussing the draft budget on 10th of August, citizen's draft budget that was printed and disseminated by early August and panel discussions with Academia, students, ministry of finance and planning officials conducted on 26th November 2019.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Citizen's Budget-Enacted Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

Comment:

No the executive has not established any mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information in the Citizen's budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

67. Are "citizens" versions of budget documents published throughout the budget process?

GUIDELINES:

Question 67 asks if "citizens" versions of budget documents are published throughout the budget process. While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle.

To answer "a," a citizens version of at least one budget document is published for each of the four stages of the budget process (budget formulation, enactment, execution, and audit) – for a total of at least four citizens budget documents throughout the process. Option "b" applies if a citizens version of a budget document is published for at least two of the four stages of the budget process. Option "c" applies if a citizens version of a budget document is published for at least one of the four stages of the budget process. Select option "d" if no "citizens" version of budget documents is published.

Answer:

d. No citizens version of budget documents is published.

Source:

Formulation Phase

Citizen's Budget-Draft Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/190829-citizensbudget-unicef-webversion-MoFP-JKv5-Draft-1.pdf>

Enactment Phase

Citizen's Budget-Enacted Budget FY 2019/2020

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf>

Comment:

The citizen's budget was published late on the ministry of finance and planning webpage past the three months gap provided after approval; it is considered as having been produced late.

Despite this, Citizen's Budget FY 2019/2020 is only produced for two of the four phases, formulation and enactment.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

The IYR was produced late.

Despite this, the IYR for Q3 FY 2019/2020 does present actual expenditures of two of the three expenditure classifications in the form of administrative and economic categories.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Response to comments - sectoral and economic classifications are presented, but administrative categories (ministries and agencies) are not.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

68b. Based on the response to Question 68, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the In-Year Reports:

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

The IYR is considered to have been published late as per the methodology.

However, the IYR for Q3 FY 2019/2020 does present actual expenditures of two of the three expenditure classifications in the form of administrative and economic categories. The administrative category is the different sectors mentioned such as Accountability and the functional category is the wages and salaries, use of goods and services amongst others.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: as previously commented in response to the researchers' comment, sectors are not an administrative classification as the question 'who is in charge of this expenditure?' is not addressed by the sectoral classification.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

69. Do the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 69 asks if expenditure estimates in In-Year Reports are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

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

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

No, the In-Year Report does not present actual expenditures for individual programs. It was also produced late.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

70. Do the In-Year Reports compare actual year-to-date expenditures with either the original estimate for that period (based on the enacted budget) or the same period in the previous year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 70 asks whether In-Year Reports compare actual expenditures to-date with either the enacted levels or actual expenditures for the same period in the previous year.

The OECD recommends that the reports contain the total year-to-date expenditures in a format that allows for a comparison with the budget's forecast expenditures (based on enacted levels) for the same period.

To answer "a," comparisons must be made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports

Answer:

b. No, comparisons are not made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

No, comparisons are not made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Report. It was also published late.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is no comparison to anticipated Q3 expenditures. Given the high inflation environment this would be challenging although other countries, like Zimbabwe, try.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

71. Do In-Year Reports present actual revenue by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 71 asks whether In-Year Reports present actual revenues by "category" – that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

b. No, In-Year Reports do not present actual revenue by category.

Source:

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

As per the methodology, the IYR was published late.

However, a summary of the actual revenue by category in form of tax and non-tax is shared in a table format.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Agree, a fairly informative tax breakdown is provided.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

72. Do In-Year Reports present the individual sources of revenue for actual revenues collected?

GUIDELINES:

Question 72 asks whether In-Year Reports present actual collections of individual sources of revenue (such as income taxes, VAT, etc.). The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present actual collections for all individual sources of revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," In-Year Reports must present actual collections for individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue collected, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if In-Year Reports present individual sources of actual revenue that account for less than two-thirds of all revenue collected. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of actual revenue are not presented.

Answer:

d. No, In-Year Reports do not present individual sources of actual revenue.

Source:

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

The IYR was published late as per the methodology of the OBS.

Nonetheless, the In-Year report presents some of the individual sources of revenue for actual revenue collection and it does for both the tax and non-tax sources of revenue.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

73. Do the In-Year Reports compare actual year-to-date revenues with either the original estimate for that period (based on the enacted budget) or the same period in the previous year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 73 asks whether In-Year Reports compare actual revenues to-date with either the enacted levels or actual revenues for the same period in the previous year.

The OECD recommends that the reports contain the total year-to-date revenues in a format that allows for a comparison with the budget's forecast revenues (based on enacted levels) for the same period.

To answer "a," comparisons must be made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Answer:

b. No, comparisons are not made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

The IYR was published late as per the OBS methodology.

However, yes the In-Year report compares the actual year to date revenues with the enacted budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Response to comments - an estimate for anticipated revenue levels by Q3 at time of budget is not provided.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

74. Do In-Year Reports present three estimates related to actual government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing; the total debt outstanding; and interest payments?

GUIDELINES:

Question 74 asks about three key estimates related to borrowing and debt:

- *the amount of net new borrowing so far during the year;*
- *the central government's total debt burden at that point in the year; and*
- *the interest payments to-date on the outstanding debt.*

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens and banks and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

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

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:

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

The IYR was published late as per the OBS methodology.

Though, yes the In-Year report on pages 1 and 2 provides estimates on the interest payments owed and the new borrowing to date respectively.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

75. Do In-Year Reports present information related to the composition of the total actual debt outstanding?

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

GUIDELINES:

Question 75 focuses on the composition of government debt, asking whether "core" information related to its composition is presented. These core components include:

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

The interest rates affect the amount of interest that must be paid to creditors. The maturity profile indicates the final payment date of the loan, at which point the principal (and all remaining interest) is due to be paid; government borrowing typically includes a mix of short-term and long-term debt. As discussed in Question 74, domestic debt is held by a country's citizens and banks and businesses, while external debt is held by foreigners. These factors related to the composition of the debt give an indication of the potential vulnerability of the country's debt position, and ultimately whether the cost of servicing the accumulated debt is affordable.

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

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present all of the core information related to the composition of government debt to-date as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," In-Year Reports must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the composition of government debt is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on the composition of the debt outstanding in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

d. No, information related to composition of total actual debt outstanding is not presented.

Source:

BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT Q3 FY 2019/20

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Q3-Budget-Execution-Reports-FY-2019-2020-.pdf>

Comment:

The IYR were published late as per the OBS methodology.

Despite this, yes the In-Year report presents information on interests due on payments and loan repayments estimates but does not provide specific information as to whether the debt is local or external .

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is no information on debt stocks, maturity profiles or interest schedules (only interest actuals, and the oil-in-kind transactions are not disaggregated by effective principal repayment and interest so even the interest actual is not complete)

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

76. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include an updated macroeconomic forecast for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 76 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes an updated macroeconomic forecast for the budget year underway, and provides an explanation of the update.

Refer to Question 15 for the components of the macroeconomic forecast presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include an updated macroeconomic forecast and explain all of the differences between the initial forecast presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and the updated forecast. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the macroeconomic forecast must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated forecasts are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes an updated macroeconomic forecast, but does not provide an explanation for the revisions. A "d" response applies if the macroeconomic forecast has not been updated.

Answer:

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

Source:

N/A

Comment:

The Mid-Year Report is produced internally and not published for public to access.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Re: researchers' comment: to the best of my knowledge the government do not have an ongoing MYR-like product.

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 underway, and provides an explanation of the update. Please note that year-to-date expenditures as assessed in Question 70 do not qualify as updated estimates of expenditure for the purposes of this indicator.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include updated expenditure estimates and explain all of the differences between the initial levels presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or the Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. The expenditure estimates must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated expenditure estimates, but does not provide an explanation for the revisions. A "d" response applies if the expenditure estimates have not been updated.

Answer:

d. No, expenditure estimates have not been updated.

Source:

N/A

Comment:
No, expenditure estimates have not been updated.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree
Comments: There is no MYR

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

78. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present updated 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 for the budget year underway 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. Please note that year-to-date expenditures as assessed in Question 70 do not qualify as updated estimates of expenditure for the purposes of this indicator.

Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," expenditure estimates must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications in the Mid-Year Review.

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

Source:
N/A

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

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:
Comments: There is no MYR

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

78b. Based on the response to Question 78, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Mid-Year Review:

Answer:
None of the above

Source:
N/A

Comment:
Produced Internally

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is no MYR, to the best of my knowledge there is no MYR-like product internally.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

79. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present updated 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 for the budget year underway. Please note that year-to-date expenditures as assessed in Question 70 do not qualify as updated estimates of expenditure for the purposes of this indicator.

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

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

Answer:

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

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Produced internally

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is no MYR, to the best of my knowledge there is no MYR-like product internally.

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 underway, and provides an explanation of the update. Please note that year-to-date revenues as assessed in Question 73 do not qualify as updated estimates of revenue for the purposes of this indicator.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include updated revenue estimates and explain all of the differences between the initial levels presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or the Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the revenue estimates must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated revenue estimates, but no explanation for the revisions is provided. A "d" response applies if the revenue estimates have not been updated.

Answer:

d. No, revenue estimates have not been updated.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Produced Internally

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is no MYR, to the best of my knowledge there is no MYR-like product internally.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

81. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present updated revenue estimates for the budget year underway by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 81 asks whether revenue estimates for the budget year underway in the Mid-Year Review are presented by "category"— that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately. Please note that year-to-date revenues as assessed in Question 73 do not qualify as updated estimates of revenue for the purposes of this indicator.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

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

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Produced Internally

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is no MYR, to the best of my knowledge there is no MYR-like product internally.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

82. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present updated individual sources of revenue for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 82 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue for the budget year underway are presented in the Mid-Year Review. Please note that year-to-date revenues as assessed in Question 73 do not qualify as updated estimates of revenue for the purposes of this indicator.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenues, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," the Mid-Year Review must present individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Mid-Year Review presents estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of revenue are not presented in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

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

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Produced Internally

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is no MYR, to the best of my knowledge there is no MYR-like product internally.

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 underway, and provides an explanation of the update.

Refer to Question 13 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal of borrowing and debt. Key estimates related to borrowing and debt include:

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

Refer to Question 14 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the composition of the debt. Core information related to the composition of government debt include:

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

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include an updated estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, and explain all of the differences between the initial estimates presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the estimates of borrowing and debt must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates, but no explanation for the revisions is provided. A "d" response applies if the estimates of borrowing and debt have not been updated.

Answer:

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

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Produced Internally

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: There is no MYR, to the best of my knowledge there is no MYR-like product internally.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for expenditures are not presented.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

d. No, the Year-End Report does not present expenditure estimates by any expenditure classification.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:
None of the above

Source:
N/A

Comment:
Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:
d. No, the Year-End Report does not present expenditure estimates by program.

Source:
N/A

Comment:
Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for revenues are not presented.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

b. No, the Year-End Report does not present revenue estimates by category.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

d. No, the Year-End Report does not present individual sources of revenue.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

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

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

90b. Based on the response to Question 90, check the box(es) to identify which estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, have the differences between the original forecast and the actual outcome for the year presented in the Year-End Report:

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

91. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original macroeconomic forecast for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 91 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original macroeconomic forecast for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 15 for the components of the macroeconomic forecast in the Executive's Budget Proposal. Core components include estimates of the nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates, although the importance of other macroeconomic assumptions, such as the price of oil, can vary from country to country.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

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:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:
N/A

Comment:
Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:
N/A

Comment:
Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

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

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

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

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome is not presented.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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:

b. No, a financial statement is neither part of the Year-End Report nor released as a separate report.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Not published on the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning website

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 (<https://www.issai.org/pronouncements/issai-400-compliance-audit-principles/>) for more details.
- Performance audits assess whether activities are adhering to the principles of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. See ISSAI 300 (<https://www.issai.org/pronouncements/issai-300-performance-audit-principles/>) 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:

d. The SAI has not conducted any of the three types of audits, or has not made them available to the public.

Source:

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL AUDIT CHAMBER, REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 2% AND 3% SHARE OF NET OIL REVENUE OF OIL PRODUCING STATES AND COMMUNITIES FOR THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2020

[http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

[Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

Comment:

As per the OBS methodology, the SAI audits are considered to have been published late so not publically unavailable.

Despite this- the South Sudan National Audit Chamber released on March 2021, a compliance report was published on the accounts of 2% and 3% share of net oil revenue of oil producing states and communities for the period 2011-2020.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: SAI audits of the budget/central govt financial operations are not done, see previous comments. However in addition to the net share for OPSC audit, this report: <https://www.idi.no/elibrary/bilateral-programmes/1103-south-sudan-nac-peer-support-project-final-report-2017-2020/file> states that (pdf p. 9) "The initiated regularity audits of the IFMIS system and the collection of customs were completed in 2019." Performance audits on "Local content, CDF and Juba city council. Juba University in 2020." were also conducted (pdf page 11). All evidence supports (d)

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:

d. No expenditures have been audited.

Source:

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL AUDIT CHAMBER, REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 2% AND 3% SHARE OF NET OIL REVENUE OF OIL PRODUCING STATES AND COMMUNITIES FOR THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2020

[http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

[Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

Comment:

The Audit report was published in March 2021 which far exceeded the 31st March deadline so this report will not be considered in the review and as such I have indicated d option where no expenditures have been audited. Nonetheless, I provide a remark on the expenditures on the belatedly published report below:

The SAI is mandated to audit 2% and 3% of the share of net oil revenue of oil producing states and communities for the period 2011 to 2020. However as per the Auditor General's conclusive remarks, an opinion could not be expressed as to how money transferred to respective states was utilised in the absence of records. This was further complicated by the fact that key documents were omitted by the Ministry of Finance and Bank of South Sudan that would shed more light on the amount of money and usage of the money disbursed to the states.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The audit referred to by the researchers references intergovernmental OPSC transfers (expenditures) only, which would in any case cover far less than two-thirds of the budget

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:

d. No extra-budgetary funds have been audited.

Source:

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL AUDIT CHAMBER, REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 2% AND 3% SHARE OF NET OIL REVENUE OF OIL PRODUCING STATES AND COMMUNITIES FOR THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2020

[http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

[Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20oil%20Revenue%20%202011-2020.pdf)

Comment:

The Audit report was published in March 2021 which far exceeded the 31st March deadline so this report will not be considered in the review and as such I have indicated d option where no expenditures have been audited. Nonetheless, I provide a remark on the expenditures on the belatedly published report below:

The SAI is mandated to audit 2% and 3% of the share of net oil revenue of oil producing states and communities for the period 2011 to 2020. Extra-budgetary funds as with the 2% and 3% share of net oil revenue was not conclusive because as per the Auditor General's conclusive remarks, an opinion could not be expressed as to how money transferred to respective states was utilised in the absence of records. This was further

complicated by the fact that key documents were omitted by the Ministry of Finance and Bank of South Sudan that would shed more light on the amount of money and usage of the money disbursed to the states.

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:

b. No, the annual Audit Report(s) does not include an executive summary.

Source:

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL AUDIT CHAMBER, REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 2% AND 3% SHARE OF NET OIL REVENUE OF OIL PRODUCING STATES AND COMMUNITIES FOR THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2020
<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20Oil%20Revenue%202011-2020.pdf>

Comment:

No it does not include an executive summary even if this report will not be considered due to its late publication.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: Note that this report which keeps being referenced by the researchers is evidently not an AR on the consolidated financial statements.

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:

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL AUDIT CHAMBER, REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 2% AND 3% SHARE OF NET OIL REVENUE OF OIL PRODUCING STATES AND COMMUNITIES FOR THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2020

[http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20Oil%20Revenue%202011-2020.pdf)

[Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20Oil%20Revenue%202011-2020.pdf](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20Oil%20Revenue%202011-2020.pdf)

Comment:

I have chosen d because the criteria set out for considering documents for the survey with deadline set for 31st December. However, the executive too does not report on steps it has taken to address audit findings.

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:

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

Source:

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL AUDIT CHAMBER, REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 2% AND 3% SHARE OF NET OIL REVENUE OF OIL PRODUCING STATES AND COMMUNITIES FOR THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2020

[http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20Oil%20Revenue%202011-2020.pdf)

[Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20Oil%20Revenue%202011-2020.pdf](http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/reports/nac-ag-Compliance%20Audit%20of%202%20and%203%20Percent%20of%20Net%20Oil%20Revenue%202011-2020.pdf)

Comment:

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

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Re: researchers' comments Note (see previous comments) that there hasn't been a AR report formulated for around a decade so there is nothing on which the executive could act.

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/>) 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:

d. No, there is no IFI.

Source:

<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5d3034b97.pdf>

Transitional constitution of the Republic of South Sudan Chapter V 179(1)-(5) pages, 67 and 68

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf> (pages 25 and 26 expounds more on its functions)

Comment:

As per the definition and functions cited of the independent fiscal institutions, South Sudan does not have any independent institution under either the legislature or the executive that provides independent non partisan oversight and analysis of fiscal policy or performance. The only institution that is close by definition rather than mandate is the Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring commission whose focus is on transparency and fairness in allocation of funds from the central government to the subnational levels.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Comments: On FFAMC see also 58(2) of the PFMAA <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/463/>

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:

d. No, there is no IFI; or the IFI neither publishes its own macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts, nor a commentary on the official forecasts produced by the executive.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

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:

d. No, there is no IFI; or the IFI does not publish its own costings of new policy proposals.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

N/A

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:
d. Never, or there is no IFI.

Source:
N/A

Comment:
N/A

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 debated budget policies prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal for the most recent budget year before the research cut-off date. 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:
b. Yes, a legislative committee debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, and approves recommendations for the upcoming budget.

Source:
<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf> (p.5)

<http://grss-mof.org/budget/>

Comment:

I make reference to the earlier comment I stated in the OBS 2019 that still holds true, as cited in the MoFEP webpage, in the section on budget process, the role of Legislature comes later in the budget process when the actual forecasts have been approved by the council of ministers. However the Standing Specialized Committee on Economy, Development & Finance is consulted and provides recommendations during budget formulation.

This is based on internal deliberations with the specialised committee that is not formally shared.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: PFMAA 2011 25(3) sets out steps in January and February relating to the legislature committee and the minimum amount of information they should expect from the executive. Whether they receive this information is not known. <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/463/>

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 most recent 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:

d. The legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal less than one month before the start of the budget year, or does not receive it all.

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Budget-Speech-draft-FY-19-20-Final.pdf>
<https://eyeradio.org/mps-pass-controversial-2019-2020-fiscal-year-budget/>

Comment:

The budget proposal was presented to parliament on June, 20th 2019 less than one month before the start of the fiscal year, JULY 1st.

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:

d. The legislature approves the budget more than one month after the start of the budget year, or does not approve the budget.

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Citizens-Enacted-Budget-FY2019-2020.pdf> (page 5 footnote)
<https://eyeradio.org/mps-pass-controversial-2019-2020-fiscal-year-budget/>
<https://sudantribune.com/spip.php?article67984>

Comment:

In principle the budget is expected to be approved 45 days after it is tabled by minister of finance and economic planning in the parliament. However this is often not strictly adhered to. In this particular year FY 2019/20 the first tabling was done in June 20th but it did not proceed because the ministry of finance and planning was advised to settle arrears and salaries it owed to civil servants countrywide. It was then postponed and tabled in mid July 2019 and then later approved in August.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

110. Does the legislature have the authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 110 examines the legislature's power to amend—as opposed to simply accept or reject—the budget proposal presented by the executive. This question is about legal authority rather than actions the legislature takes in practice. The legislature's powers to amend the budget can vary substantially across countries.

The "a" response is appropriate only if there are no restrictions on the right of the legislature to modify the Executive's Budget Proposal, including its right to change the size of the proposed deficit or surplus. The "b" response would be appropriate if, for instance, the legislature is restricted from changing the deficit or surplus, but it still has the power to increase or decrease funding and revenue levels. The more limited "c" response would apply if, for instance, the legislature can only re-allocate spending within the totals set in the Executive's Budget Proposal or can only decrease funding levels or increase revenues. Finally, response "d" would apply if the legislature may not make any changes (or only small technical changes), or if amendments must first be approved by the executive. In these cases, the legislature is essentially only able to approve or reject the budget as a whole. If the answer is "b" or "c", please indicate the nature of the amendment powers available to the Parliament and how they are limited.

Answer:

b. Yes, the legislature has authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, with some limitations.

Source:

http://grss-mof.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/RSS_PFMAA-2011.pdf
<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5d3034b97.pdf>

Comment:

Yes it is within its mandate to amend the executive's budget proposal. This is supported in the Transitional constitution of Republic of South Sudan 2011 page 29 clause 88(3) and Public financial management act 2011 page 11 clause 17(3).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the legislature has authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, with some limitations.

Comments: There is a key limitation on the legislature's legal amendment authority under 17(4) as follows: "In the event that the Assembly makes amendments to the Budget which increase the budgetary allocation to certain expenditure items, these amendments shall be financed by equivalent cuts in other expenditure items as identified by the Assembly, enabling it to pass the Appropriation Bill in its totality, as presented to it by the Minister on behalf of the President"

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

IBP Comment
Answer changed from "a" to "b" given peer reviewer comments.

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:

<https://eyeradio.org/mps-pass-controversial-2019-2020-fiscal-year-budget/>
<https://sudantribune.com/spip.php?article67984>

Comment:

Yes the legislature adjourned the initial tabling of the budget by the minister of finance and economic planning due to delays in payment of salaries and outstanding arrears of civil servants and it was only when that was settled that the minister was then able to table the draft budget. Whilst no policy matter was amended being able to exercise their mandate to adjourn the initial presentation of the budget and decide when to table it is a demonstration of this mandate in practice. Similar actions have been undertaken in the past that has seen amendments made in the draft budget.

Unlike this year, FY 2018/2019 saw the tax on sanitary towels removed which is a clear demonstration of the legislature exercising their authority.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: the articles cited by the researchers provide good evidence to support this. However not all amendments historically have such a clear social value: http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-07/26/c_137348279.htm

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. 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:

c. Yes, a specialized budget or finance committee examined the Executive's Budget Proposal, but it did not publish a report with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted.

Source:

In most cases, committees do examine the budget proposal and share with respective spending agencies. This is limited to internal use.

Comment:

As per our engagement with the legislative assembly in previous rounds, the specialised committees do review, examine and share their report internally to the respective spending agencies that they work closely with.

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 note that the examination of sectoral budgets by a specialized budget or finance committee is assessed in Question 112 and should not be considered for this question.

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:

c. Yes, sector committees examined the Executive's Budget Proposal, but they did not publish reports with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted.

Source:

Internal use

<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5d3034b97.pdf>

Comment:

Yes and this is based on previous engagement with specific committees that they usually examine and share their reviews to specific spending agencies internally.

The structure of the committees in parliament as per the transitional constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (2011) clause 72 (1) page 24 stipulates that the, "legislature shall have standing specialized committees and can establish ad hoc committees for the efficient discharging of its functions".

No specific days is cited in the transitional constitution of Republic of South Sudan (2011) as regards to the number of days sectoral committees are given to examine budget proposal and publish report, rather on page 29, 88(7), 45 days is indicated as a total number of days that the legislative assembly is expected to have passed the draft budget or else the president as per the constitution is given powers to issue a presidential decree on the budget and it will be considered passed.

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:

Yes it is done but report is for internal use

Comment:

Yes, they do so and there are various scenarios that inform this decision. In some cases, they have to vet specific spending agencies performance based on the report published, they are able to examine the implementation and spending agencies are expected to provide explanation to how they disbursed the funds. There are however no published reports to share since most of this process is done internally.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

Comments: It would be good to be able to cite some specific evidence that in the most EB year 2019/20 that this took place. However I'm not aware of any. In fact note this article published August 22, 2019 <https://eyeradio.org/mps-pass-controversial-2019-2020-fiscal-year-budget/> on previous lack of information to the TNLA: "Other observations show that the ministry [MoFEP] does not submit reports on loans, quarterly and bi-annually reports on budget expenditure." The lack of in-year reporting made available to the public does not strengthen the case for a non-(d) answer here,

however I don't know either way.

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:

c. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to shifting funds between administrative units, but in practice the executive shifts funds before obtaining approval from the legislature.

Source:

As stipulated in the transitional constitution of South Sudan 2012, p.29, 88(6) the executive is required to seek approval from the legislature before shifting any funds however the practice is different with funds shift before any approval.

<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5d3034b97.pdf>

Comment:

In our prior engagements with committees in legislature, shifting of funds without approval was a frequent occurrence. However such information is not published but shared via reports internally that we are able to access.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The specifics are in PFMAA section 18. <http://www.mofep-grss.org/docs/463/>

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:

c. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenues, but in practice the executive spends these funds before obtaining approval from the legislature.

Source:

http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/RSS_PFMAA-2011.pdf

Comment:

The law as per the Public Financial Management and Accountability Act (2011) page 12, 18(2) states that any surplus revenue estimates that could have emanated from instance oil proceeds need to undergo the same process as the supplementary appropriation bill-that in essence requires the legislature to approve it before being sent. The practice is however not in line with the law, with due process not followed by respective spending agencies.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

117. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below the levels in the Enacted Budget in response to revenue shortfalls (that is, revenues lower than originally anticipated) or other reasons during the budget execution period, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 117 examines whether the executive receives approval from the legislature prior to cutting spending below the levels in the Enacted Budget in response to revenue shortfalls or for any other reason, and whether it is legally required to do so. Good practice requires the legislature to approve changes in revenue or expenditure relative to the Enacted Budget. For example, if less revenue is collected unexpectedly during the year, the legislature should approve or reject any proposed reductions in expenditures that are implemented as a result. If such requirements are not in place, the executive might substantially change the composition of the budget at the executive's discretion, with no legislative control.

Typically, legislative approval of proposals to reduce spending below the levels reflected in the Enacted Budget would occur as part of the supplemental budget. But other formal procedures for getting approval from the legislature in advance of it adopting the supplemental budget may exist. If that is the case, then please provide information about that approval process.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before implementing spending cuts in response to revenue shortfalls or for other reasons, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive received legislative approval before implementing such cuts, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to obtain legislative approval before implementing such cuts, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to implement such cuts and the executive does not obtain such approval in practice. A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the spending cuts after they have already occurred.

Answer:

c. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below enacted levels, but in practice the executive implements these cuts before seeking approval from the legislature.

Source:

http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/RSS_PFMAA-2011.pdf

Comment:

In the Public Financial Management and Accountability Bill (2011) page 12, 18(3) cites in the event of any new occurrence or a matter of public concern that caused the inadequacies in the budget the president via the minister is required to submit a financial bill, supplementary appropriation bill or an allocation from the reserve funds to the legislature as per the same conditions when passing the budget and appropriations bill. There are cases as is cited above when the budget threshold is not met due to the fluctuating global prices of oil which thus affects the revenue initially set, in

this case-the law permits it to reduce the budget as long as the due process cited above is followed. This process is not keenly followed.

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:

d. No, a committee did not examine the Audit Report on the annual budget.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Audit report was not examined by the committee.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

119. Was the process of appointing (or re-appointing) the current head of the SAI carried out in a way that ensures his or her independence?

GUIDELINES:

Question 119 concerns the appointment process of the current head of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). Appointment procedures vary greatly across countries, as well as across different types of SAIs. Moreover, conventions and informal practices can greatly affect the de facto independence of the head of the SAI. While these factors make it difficult to devise a single metric against which all SAIs can be assessed with regard to this particular aspect, this question focuses on whether the legislature or judiciary must appoint or approve the appointment of the head of the SAI as a way to ensure the SAI's independence from the executive. However, if the appointment is carried out in another way that nonetheless ensures the independence of the SAI head, then that approach could be also considered.

To answer "a," the legislature or judiciary must appoint (or re-appoint) the head of the SAI, or approve the recommendation of the executive, as a way that ensure his or her independence from the executive. (As noted above, alternative approaches may also be acceptable.) Choose "b" if the appointment process does not ensure the independence of the head of the SAI, e.g. the executive may appoint the head of the SAI without the final consent of the legislature or judiciary.

Irrespective of which answer you selected, provide a description of how the head of the SAI is appointed.

Answer:

a. Yes, the head of the SAI may only be appointed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before the appointment takes effect.

Source:

<http://mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Audit-Chamber-Act-2011.pdf>
<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/background-ag-profile.html>

Comment:

The Southern Sudan Audit Chamber Act 2011, page 9 clause 8(2) does stipulate that the Auditor General will be appointed by the president with the approval of 2/3 majority vote of all members in the assembly for a period of 5 years and can be reappointed following the same procedure. The current Auditor General was appointed by the president in 2010 and confirmed on 7th February 2010 by the parliament and his tenure has since then been consistently renewed.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

120. Must a branch of government other than the executive (such as the legislature or the judiciary) give final consent before the head of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) can be removed from office?

GUIDELINES:

Question 120 covers the manner in which the head or senior members of the SAI may be removed from office. This question draws on best practices identified in the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/LimaDeclaration.pdf>), including measures intended to guarantee the office's independence from the executive.

To answer "a," the head of the SAI may only be removed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before the head of the SAI is removed. For example, the legislature or judiciary may give final consent following a certain external process, such as a criminal proceeding. So while the executive may initiate a criminal proceeding, the final consent of a member of the judiciary – or a judge – is necessary to render a verdict of wrongdoing that may lead to the removal from office of the head of the SAI. Answer "b" applies if the executive may remove the head of the SAI without the final consent of the judiciary or legislature.

Answer:

a. Yes, the head of the SAI may only be removed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before he or she is removed.

Source:

<http://mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Audit-Chamber-Act-2011.pdf>

Comment:

The Southern Sudan Audit Chamber Act 2011 page 15(1-4) expressly state that the due process to be followed in the event the Auditor General is to be removed. In all situations cited, the legislature or judiciary are required to consent either through the legislature or tribunal formed by the president respectively.

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:

c. The budget of the SAI is determined by the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body), but the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Source:

<http://mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Audit-Chamber-Act-2011.pdf>

Comment:

The Southern Sudan Audit Chamber Act 2011 page 28, 37(2-3) cites the Audit Chamber's responsibility in preparing the budget for every financial year that is then presented to the president by Auditor General role and thereby included in the budget. The budget presented will then be reviewed in parliament before its approval.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. The budget of the SAI is determined by the executive, and the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Comments: I would argue that d was a more accurate description of what happens in practice. I am not aware of an actual recent occasion where the AG presents their budget separately as part of the budget process, even where the SSACA law allows. From their SP

<https://www.idi.no/elibrary/bilateral-programmes/946-sai-south-sudan-strategic-plan-2019-2024> For example, NAC Act is reasonably satisfactory except for two provisions that have the effect of undermining the constitutional interpretation of independence. "Its budget is controlled by the primary auditee, the Ministry of Finance. The staffing function is subordinated to another main auditee, the Ministry of Public Service"

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:

<http://mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Audit-Chamber-Act-2011.pdf>

Comment:

The law provides the SAI significant discretion notably in the Southern Sudan Audit Chamber Act 2011 page 13 (1-4) stipulates the mandate for the Auditor General to investigate public expenditure by government and the assigned persons overseeing these bodies. It also calls for a caution on interference of Auditor General in exercising his/her duties. However they encounter a number of limitations through undue influence unable to audit and publish government audit report since 2012.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: here are a few limitations from the 2019-2014 SP - <https://www.idi.no/elibrary/bilateral-programmes/946-sai-south-sudan-strategic-plan-2019-2024> "The NAC Audit Act, 2011 does not give the Chamber financial and administrative independence as required by Lima Declaration and UN Resolution 66. The Auditor General continues to push for amendments to the Constitution and legal provisions in regards to guaranteeing adequate independence of NAC. For example, NAC Act is reasonably satisfactory except for two provisions that have the effect of undermining the constitutional interpretation of independence." "Its budget is controlled by the primary auditee, the Ministry of Finance. The staffing function is subordinated to another main auditee, the Ministry of Public Service"

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:

<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/index.html>

Comment:

No but the SAI has been supported to develop the financial audit manual by "Norwegian Embassy in Juba (MFA Norway) under the NAC, INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI) and AFROSAI-E Cooperation Agreement aimed at supporting the Chamber to implement key strategic priorities, especially in the areas of auditing, stakeholder relations and planning, quality control and reporting."

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:
d. Never.

Source:
<http://www.audit-chamber-ss.org/news-press-cuttings-menu.html>

Comment:
There is no publicly available information regarding senior staff members testifying in hearings of the committee of the legislature. As per the SAI, the last such occurrence was back in 2012.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I couldn't find any reference of recent testimony in the IDI reporting - see all documents on <https://www.idi.no/bilateral-support/south-sudan>

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:

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).

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>
http://mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/RSS_Aid-Strategy.pdf (page 9)

Comment:

The ministry of finance and economic planning in South Sudan does involve key actors in given sector working groups aimed to bring coordination and leveraging their input at the planning level. The link above page 8 whilst focused on FY 2020/21 gives a brief input on what happens in practice in as far as the role the sector working groups play in the planning phase of the budget cycle. However it is not open to anyone in the public but particular actors that are invited nor is the attendance list of this participation easily accessible unless shared by the ministry.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: The first reference refers to activity in 2018, it's ambiguous as to whether this actually happened more recently. "Sector Working Groups (SWGs) were activated to coordinate the planning process at sectoral level, leveraging inputs from relevant actors in the sector." The second reference refers to participation in the future.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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 at least one vulnerable and underrepresented community and/or civil society organization 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://mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/RSS_Aid-Strategy.pdf (page 9)

Comment:

The vulnerable or under represented are not specifically targeted rather a sector based approach is taken by the ministry of finance and economic planning. As such the vulnerable and under represented could fall within the sectors.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

127. During the budget formulation stage, which of the following key topics does the executive's engagement with citizens cover?

For the purpose of this question, key topics are considered to be:

1. Macroeconomic issues
2. Revenue forecasts, policies, and administration
3. Social spending policies
4. Deficit and debt levels
5. Public investment projects
6. Public services

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Timeliness". Please consider all of the mechanisms currently used by the executive to promote public participation during the formulation of the annual budget.

Please note that while the public engagement can/may cover other topics – and for this reason the other questions assessing the executive's engagement with the public during budget formulation can be answered on the basis of engagement on topics other than the six listed above – for the purpose of answering this question, "key topics" are considered to be only the ones listed above. If the executive's engagement with the public covers topics other than the six listed above, please specify these topics in the comments.

Note also that this question assesses only the coverage of public engagement (i.e., "what issues is the public invited to engage on?") and issues related to the depth of engagement or selectivity of engaged are not dealt with by this question.

If written materials about the public engagement, such as an invitation, do not specify the coverage of the public engagement, but the researcher has personally participated in the engagement, s/he may respond to this question based on firsthand experience of the coverage of the public engagement.

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:

c. The executive's engagement with citizens covers at least one (but less than three) of the above-mentioned topics.

Source:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/S-Sudan-national-BB-2020_V2-002.pdf

Comment:

The national budget plan shows us areas of focus in the planning phase and it includes the different sectors. The national budget brief analysis indicates the different areas looked at in the budget. Again, none of these documents show straight forward response as to what specific topics are discussed, what it shows in practice is that in both the budget plan and budget brief, these topics are covered.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Comments: There's no documented record of any of the six areas being covered by engagement and the explanation given by the researchers misses that criterion. According to the guide for this question, there needs to be a reference to a specific topic and the engagement thereon. The researcher can cite this as personal experience (ie we don't need the document) . However the two references provided don't have any any specifics on these areas related to engagement.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

No available information

Comment:

No such platform is provided by the ministry of finance and economic planning through which public can provide input in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget.

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 at least one vulnerable and underrepresented community and/or civil society organization 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:

No source

Comment:

The vulnerable and under represented are incorporated under sectors and not specific groups such as this so no such concrete steps are undertaken to capture their input.

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.

If written materials about the public engagement, such as an invitation, do not specify the coverage of the public engagement, but the researcher has personally participated in the engagement, s/he may respond to this question based on firsthand experience of the coverage of the public engagement.

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:

NO Source

Comment:

Citizen's are not engaged in the implementation phase nor is their input consulted.

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:

NO

Comment:

No information is provided prior to any executive engagement with citizens to allow for adequate preparation

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:

N/A

Comment:

The executive does not provide written record that indicates the inputs they have received or a report detailing how their input was used.

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:

N/A

Comment:

The executive does not provide written record that indicates the inputs they have received or a report detailing how their input was used in the monitoring of the budget.

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:

<http://www.mofep-grss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/National-Budget-Plan-FY-2020-2021-.pdf>

Comment:

It is communicated mostly to spending agencies and stakeholders invited by the ministry but not available to entire public.

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 – 134 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:

N/A

Comment:

Each line ministry has its mechanisms it uses in engaging with stakeholders that is limited to those they invite and not to general public. Such information however is not available for public rather limited to the select actors they engage with at the ministry level during formulation or implementation of the annual budget.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: It appears that UNICEF have supported MoGEI to at least consult users of MoGEI services

<https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/8091/file/UNICEF-South-Sudan-2019-2020-Education-Budget-Brief.pdf> pages 5 and 6 and footnote 13. This took place in 2020/2021 however it is not clear that it is linked to the budget in any way.

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

136. Does the legislature or the relevant legislative committee(s) hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the formulation of the annual budget (pre-budget and/or approval stages)?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle on "Sustainability," "Transparency," and "Complementarity" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the 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)*
- *The legislature has a provision (via standing orders or in law) through which the public can submit their inputs, and members of the public or CSOs actively use it to submit opinions on the budget.*

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

Answer:

c. Yes, public hearings on the budget are held. No testimony from the public is provided during the public hearings, and there are no other mechanisms through which public contributions are received, but the legislature invites specific individuals or groups to testify or provide input (participation is not, in practice, open to everyone).

Source:

<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5d3034b97.pdf> (page 25 clause 75)

Comment:

The law allows for public to attend these sessions but it is not information that the public is easily accessible to except to a select few. Also through our own experience we know that public hearings on the budget are held but there is hardly any avenues for contribution by public in the process.

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.

If written materials about the public engagement, such as an invitation, do not specify the coverage of the public engagement, but the researcher has personally participated in the engagement, s/he may respond to this question based on firsthand experience of the coverage of the public engagement.

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:

<https://eyeradio.org/parliament-and-executive-at-impasse-over-new-budget-reading/> (14 minutes 23 seconds)
<https://www.voanews.com/episode/south-sudan-focus-1889226>

Comment:

Public is often invited to public events pertaining political developments and seldom invited in budget process except for a select few who have access to such information. In cases where citizens do engage they do so in areas which affect their lives and livelihoods. For instance in 2018 women group that represent citizens engaged law makers and lobbied for removal of taxes on sanitary towels imported in the country which was effected. There were similar calls by citizens through actors in the media or academia who were advocating against removal of the oil subsidies. The areas of engagement are thus crosscutting

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: I would note that the two references do not refer to more than one of the six topics, so this assertion is implicitly based on the personal experience of the researcher (which is still valid). The timestamp appears to refer to the VOA reference. No audio on the other page.

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 makes available a video recording of the relevant legislative session or provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received from the public (e.g., a written transcript) or*
- *A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the annual budget.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

NO

Comment:

I do not think the legislature provides such detailed information on how citizen's input have been used in the proceedings. I however think in the event of a successful lobby such as is the case with the removal of tax on sanitary towels, communicate on the success is communicated.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

139. Does the legislature hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the Audit Report?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle on "Sustainability," "Transparency," and "Complementarity" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the legislative are interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the legislature, rather than being limited to allowing the public to attend or hear public budget deliberations.

A key constitutional role of the legislature in almost all countries is to oversee the government's management of public resources. While the Supreme Audit Institution is responsible for checking the government's accounts and publishing the outcome of their audits, for accountability purposes it is essential that the legislature reviews and scrutinizes those reports, and checks on whether the executive is taking the appropriate corrective actions based on the Supreme Audit Institution's recommendations.

Holding public hearings to review audit findings allows the public to learn more about how the government has managed its resources for the budget years that have ended, and demand accountability in case of mismanagement and irregularities. Reviewing and discussing those reports in public is therefore a key responsibility of a legislature.

Please note that by "Audit Report" we refer to the same audit report assessed in the transparency section of this Survey, i.e., one of the eight key budget documents that all governments (in this case, the Supreme Audit Institution) must produce, according to best practice.

Please consider participation mechanisms that the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) have put in place and using to allow the public to participate in their deliberations on the Audit Report.

Mechanisms through which members of the public reach out to individual members of parliament as opposed to the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) or unofficial hearings organized by a subset of committee members should not be considered in answering this question.

To answer "a," the national legislature must hold public hearings where citizens are allowed to testify. This answer applies only if the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can testify (for example, participation takes place on a first-come-first-served basis).

Answer "b" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *No testimony is allowed from the public; BUT*
- *There are other means used by the legislature to receive and collect views from citizens and CSOs on the budget, and the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can provide input. The researcher must provide evidence to support the presence of those alternative processes through which the legislature seeks inputs from citizens. For example, there should be a public record indicating that views from citizens and the public were sought.*

Answer "c" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *No testimony is allowed from the public;*
- *No other means are used by the legislature to receive and collect views/input from citizens and CSOs on the budget, BUT*
- *The legislature invites a few individuals/groups to provide input (through public hearings or elsewhere)*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the Audit Report.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

No such deliberations occur

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).

Please note that formal mechanisms that do not explicitly seek the public's input in the audit program (such as general comment submission boxes on the SAI's website) should not be considered for this question.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

NO

Comment:

No such formal avenues are provided to public to provide suggestions on their topics that need to be included in the 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:

N/A

Comment:

No it does not. The only information shared is unsolicited and as per the SAIs mandate and has no citizen input to warrant further disclosure of details shared.

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:

NO

Comment:

No it does not

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion: Agree