

DRAFT IMF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY CODE

A. FISCAL TRANSPARENCY PRINCIPLES

I. FISCAL REPORTING:

Fiscal reports should provide a comprehensive, relevant, timely, and reliable overview of the government's financial position and performance

1.1. Coverage: Fiscal reports should provide a comprehensive overview of the fiscal activities of the public sector and its sub-sectors, according to international standards.

1.1.1. Coverage of Institutions: Fiscal reports cover all entities engaged in public activity according to international standards.

1.1.2. Coverage of Stocks: Fiscal reports include a balance sheet of public assets, liabilities, and net worth.

1.1.3. Coverage of Flows: Fiscal reports cover all public revenues, expenditures, and financing.

1.1.4. Coverage of Tax Expenditures: The government regularly discloses and manages revenue loss from tax expenditure.

1.2. Frequency and Timeliness: Fiscal reports should be published in a frequent, regular and timely manner.

1.2.1. Frequency of In-Year Reporting: In-year fiscal reports are published on a frequent and regular basis.

1.2.2. Timeliness of Annual Financial Statements: Audited or final annual financial statements are published in a timely manner.

1.3: Quality: Information in fiscal reports should be relevant, internationally comparable, and internally and historically consistent.

1.3.1. Classification: Fiscal reports classify information in ways that make clear the use of public resources and facilitates international comparisons.

1.3.2. Internal Consistency: Fiscal reports are internally consistent and include reconciliations between alternative measures of summary fiscal aggregates.

1.3.3. Historical Revisions: Major revisions to historical fiscal statistics are disclosed and explained.

1.4. Integrity: Fiscal statistics and financial statements should be reliable, subject to external scrutiny, and facilitate accountability.

1.4.1. Statistical Integrity: Fiscal statistics are disseminated in accordance with international standards.

1.4.2. External Audit: Annual financial statements are subject to a published audit by an independent supreme audit institution which validates their reliability.

1.4.3. Comparability of Fiscal Data: Fiscal forecasts, budgets, and fiscal reports are presented on a comparable basis, with any deviations explained.

II. FISCAL FORECASTING AND BUDGETING:

Budgets and their underlying fiscal forecasts should provide a clear statement of the government’s budgetary objectives and policy intentions, and comprehensive, timely, and credible projections of the evolution of the public finances

2.1. Comprehensiveness: Fiscal forecasts and budgets should provide a comprehensive overview of fiscal prospects.

2.1.1. Budget Unity: Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in budget documentation and authorized by the legislature.

2.1.2. Macroeconomic Forecasts: The budget projections are based on comprehensive macroeconomic forecasts which are disclosed and explained.

2.1.3. Medium-term Budget Framework: Budget documentation includes outturns and projections of revenues, expenditures, and financing over the medium-term on the same basis as the annual budget.

2.1.4. Investment Projects: The government regularly discloses its financial obligations under multi-annual investment projects, and subjects all major projects to cost-benefit analysis and open and competitive tender.

2.2. Orderliness: The powers and responsibilities of the executive and legislative branches of government in the budget process should be defined in law, and the budget should be presented, debated and approved in a timely manner.

2.2.1. Fiscal Legislation: The legal framework clearly defines the time table for budget preparation and approval, key contents of the budget documentation, and the powers and responsibilities of the executive and legislature in the budget process.

2.2.2. Timeliness of Budget Documents: The legislature and the public are consistently given adequate time to scrutinize and approve the annual budget.

2.3. Policy Orientation: Fiscal forecasts and budgets should be presented in a way that facilitates policy analysis and accountability.

2.3.1. Fiscal Policy Objectives: The government states and reports on clear and measurable objectives for the public finances.

2.3.2. Performance Information: Budget documentation provides information regarding the objectives and results achieved under each major government policy area.

2.3.3. Public Participation: The government provides citizens an accessible summary of the implications of budget policies and an opportunity to participate in budget deliberations.

2.4. Credibility: *Economic and fiscal forecasts and budgets should be credible.*

2.4.1. Independent Evaluation: The government's economic and fiscal forecasts and performance are subject to independent evaluation.

2.4.2. Supplementary Budget: Any material changes to the approved budget are authorized by the legislature.

2.4.3. Forecast Reconciliation: Budget documentation and any subsequent updates explain any material changes to the government's previous fiscal forecasts, distinguishing the fiscal impact of new policy measures from the baseline.

III. FISCAL RISK ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT:

Governments should disclose, analyze, and manage risks to the public finances and ensure effective coordination of fiscal decision-making across the public sector

3.1. Risk Disclosure and Analysis: *Governments should publish regular summary reports on risks to their fiscal prospects.*

3.1.1. Macroeconomic Risks: The government reports on how fiscal outcomes might differ from baseline forecasts as a result of different macroeconomic shocks.

3.1.2. Specific Fiscal Risks: The government provides a regular summary report on the main specific risks to its fiscal forecasts.

3.1.3. Long-Term Fiscal Sustainability Analysis: The government regularly publishes projections of the evolution of the public finances over the long-term.

3.2. Risk Management: *Specific risks to the public finances should be regularly monitored, disclosed, and managed.*

3.2.1. Budgetary Contingencies: The budget has adequate and transparent allocations for contingencies that arise during budget execution.

3.2.2. Asset and Liability Management: Risks relating to major assets and liabilities are disclosed and managed.

3.2.3. Guarantees: The government's guarantee exposure is regularly disclosed and authorized by law.

3.2.4. Public Private Partnerships: Obligations under public-private partnerships are regularly disclosed and actively managed.

3.2.5. Financial Sector Exposure: The government's potential fiscal exposure to the financial sector is analyzed, disclosed and managed.

3.2.6. Natural Resources: The government's interest in exhaustible natural resource assets and their exploitation is valued, disclosed and managed.

3.2.7. Environmental Risks: The potential fiscal exposure to natural disasters and other major environmental risks are analyzed, disclosed, and managed.

3.3. Fiscal Coordination: *Fiscal relations and performance across the public sector should be analyzed, disclosed, and coordinated.*

3.3.1. Sub-National Governments: Comprehensive information on the financial condition and performance of sub-national governments, individually and as a consolidated sector, are collected and published.

3.3.2. Public Corporations: The government oversees and regularly publishes comprehensive information on the financial performance of public corporations, including any quasi-fiscal activity undertaken by them.

B. DESCRIPTION OF BASIC, GOOD, AND ADVANCED PRACTICES BY PRINCIPLE

#	DIMENSION	PRINCIPLE	PRACTICES		
			BASIC	GOOD	ADVANCED
1	FISCAL REPORTING	Fiscal reports should provide a comprehensive, relevant, timely, and reliable overview of the government's financial position and performance			
<i>1.1</i>	<i>Coverage</i>	<i>Fiscal reports should provide a comprehensive overview of the fiscal activities of the public sector and its subsectors, according to international standards.</i>			
1.1.1	Coverage of Institutions	Fiscal reports cover all entities engaged in public activity according to international standards.	Fiscal reports consolidate all central government entities according to international standards.	Fiscal reports consolidate all general government entities and report on each subsector according to international standards.	Fiscal reports consolidate all public sector entities and report on each subsector according to international standards.
1.1.2	Coverage of Stocks	Fiscal reports include a balance sheet of public assets, liabilities, and net worth.	Fiscal reports cover cash and deposits; and all debt.	Fiscal reports cover all financial assets and liabilities.	Fiscal reports cover all financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, and net worth.
1.1.3	Coverage of Flows	Fiscal reports cover all public revenues, expenditures, and financing.	Fiscal reports cover cash revenues, expenditures and financing.	Fiscal reports cover cash flows, accrued revenues, expenditures and financing.	Fiscal reports cover cash flows, accrued revenues, expenditures and financing; and other economic flows.
1.1.4	Coverage of Tax Expenditures	The government regularly discloses and manages revenue loss from tax expenditures.	The estimated revenue loss from tax expenditures is published at least annually.	The estimated revenue loss from tax expenditures is estimated by sector or policy area, and is published at least annually.	The estimated revenue loss from tax expenditures is estimated by sector or policy area, and is published at least annually. There is control on, or budgetary objectives for, the size of tax expenditures.
<i>1.2</i>	<i>Frequency and Timeliness</i>	<i>Fiscal reports should be published in a frequent, regular, and timely manner.</i>			
1.2.1	Frequency of In-Year Reporting	In-year fiscal reports are published on a frequent and regular basis.	In-year fiscal reports are published on a quarterly basis, within a quarter.	In-year fiscal reports are published on a quarterly basis, within a month.	In-year fiscal reports are published on a monthly basis, within a month.

1.2.2	Timeliness of Annual Financial Statements	Audited or final annual financial statements are published in a timely manner.	Audited or final annual financial statements are published within 12 months of the end of the financial year.	Audited or final annual financial statements are published within 9 months of the end of the financial year.	Audited or final annual financial statements are published within 6 months of the end of the financial year.
1.3	Quality	<i>Information in fiscal reports should be relevant, internationally comparable, and internally and historically consistent</i>			
1.3.1	Classification	Fiscal reports classify information in ways that make clear the use of public resources and facilitates international comparisons.	Fiscal reports include administrative and economic classifications consistent with international standards, where applicable.	Fiscal reports include administrative, economic and functional classifications consistent with international standards, where applicable.	Fiscal reports include administrative, economic, functional and program classifications consistent with international standards, where applicable.
1.3.2	Internal Consistency	Fiscal reports are internally consistent and include reconciliations between alternative measures of summary fiscal aggregates.	Fiscal reports include at least one of the following reconciliations: (i) fiscal balance and financing, (ii) debt issued and debt holdings, or (iii) financing and the change in the debt stock.	Fiscal reports include at least two of the following reconciliations: (i) fiscal balance and financing, (ii) debt issued and debt holdings, or (iii) financing and the change in the debt stock.	Fiscal reports include all three of the following reconciliations: (i) fiscal balance and financing, (ii) debt issued and debt holdings, and (iii) financing and the change in the debt stock.
1.3.3	Historical Revisions	Major Revisions to historical fiscal statistics are disclosed and explained.	Major revisions to historical fiscal statistics are reported.	Major revisions to historical fiscal statistics are reported with an explanation for each major revision.	Major revisions to historical fiscal statistics are reported with an explanation for each major revision and a bridging table between the old and new time series.
1.4	Integrity	<i>Fiscal statistics and financial statements should be reliable, subject to external scrutiny, and facilitate accountability.</i>			

1.4.1	Statistical Integrity	Fiscal statistics are disseminated in accordance with international standards.	Fiscal statistics are disseminated in accordance with international standards	Fiscal statistics are compiled by a specific government agency and disseminated in accordance with international standards.	Fiscal statistics are compiled by a professionally independent body and disseminated in accordance with international standards..
1.4.2	External Audit	Annual financial statements are subject to a published audit by an independent supreme audit institution which validates their reliability.	An independent supreme audit institution publishes an audit report on the reliability of the government's annual financial statements.	An independent supreme audit institution publishes an audit report stating whether the government's annual financial statements present a true and fair view of its financial position and without a disclaimer or adverse audit opinion.	An independent supreme audit institution publishes an audit report consistent with international standards which states whether the government's annual financial statements present a true and fair view of its financial position and without major qualifications.
1.4.3	Comparability of Fiscal Data	Fiscal forecasts, budgets, and fiscal reports are presented on a comparable basis, with any deviations explained.	At least one fiscal report is prepared on the same basis as the fiscal forecast/budget.	Fiscal forecast/budget and outturn are comparable plus the outturn is reconciled with either the fiscal statistics or final accounts.	Fiscal forecast/budget and outturn are comparable plus the outturn is reconciled with both fiscal statistics and final accounts.
2	FISCAL FORECASTING AND BUDGETING	Budgets and their underlying fiscal forecasts should provide a clear statement of the government's budgetary objectives and policy intentions, and comprehensive, timely, and credible projections of the evolution of the public finances.			
2.1	Comprehensiveness	<i>Fiscal forecasts and budgets should provide a comprehensive overview of fiscal prospects</i>			
2.1.1	Budget Unity	Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in budget documentation and authorized by the legislature.	Budget documentation incorporates all gross domestic tax revenues, expenditures, and financing by central government ministries and agencies.	Budget documentation incorporates all gross domestic tax and non-tax revenues, expenditures, and financing by central government ministries, agencies and extra-budgetary funds.	Budget documentation incorporates all gross domestic and external revenues, expenditures, and financing by central government ministries, agencies, extra-budgetary funds, and social security funds.

2.1.2	Macroeconomic Forecasts	The budget projections are based on comprehensive macroeconomic forecasts, which are disclosed and explained.	The budget documentation includes forecasts of key macroeconomic variables.	The budget documentation includes forecasts of key macroeconomic variables and their underlying assumptions.	The budget documentation includes forecasts and explanations of key macroeconomic variables and their components, as well as their underlying assumptions.
2.1.3	Medium-term Budget Framework	Budget documentation includes outturns and projections of revenues, expenditures, and financing over the medium-term on the same basis as the annual budget.	Budget documentation includes the outturns of the two preceding years and medium-term projections of aggregate revenues, expenditures, and financing.	Budget documentation includes the outturns of the two preceding years and medium-term projections of revenues, expenditures, and financing by economic category.	Budget documentation includes the outturns of the two preceding years and medium-term projections of revenues, expenditures, and financing by economic category and by ministry or program.
2.1.4	Investment Projects	The government regularly discloses its financial obligations under multi-annual investment projects, and subjects all major projects to cost-benefit analysis and open and competitive tender.	One of the following applies: (i) the government regularly discloses the value of its total obligations under multi-annual investment projects; (ii) subjects all major projects to a published cost-benefit analysis before approval; or (iii) requires all major projects to be contracted via open and competitive tender.	Two of the following apply: (i) the government regularly discloses the value of its total obligations under multi-annual investment projects; (ii) subjects all major projects to a published cost-benefit analysis before approval; or (iii) requires all major projects to be contracted via open and competitive tender.	All of the following apply: (i) the government regularly discloses the value of its total obligations under multi-annual investment projects; (ii) subjects all major projects to a published cost-benefit analysis before approval; and (iii) requires all major projects to be contracted via open and competitive tender.
2.2	Orderliness	<i>The powers and responsibilities of the executive and legislative branches of government in the budget process should be defined in law, and the budget should be presented, debated, and approved in a timely manner.</i>			

2.2.1	Fiscal Legislation	The legal framework clearly defines the time table for budget preparation and approval, key contents of the budget documentation, and the powers and responsibilities of the executive and legislature in the budget process..	The legal framework defines one of the following: (i) the timetable for budget preparation and approval; (ii) the key content requirements for the executive's budget proposal; or (iii) the legislature's powers of amendment to the executive's budget proposal.	The legal framework defines two of the following: (i) the timetable for budget preparation and approval; (ii) the key content requirements for the executive's budget proposal; or (iii) the legislature's powers to amend the executive's budget proposal.	The legal framework defines all of (i) the timetable for budget preparation and approval; (ii) the key content requirements for the executive's budget proposal; and (iii) the legislature's powers to amend the executive's budget proposal.
2.2.2	Timeliness of Budget Documents	The legislature and the public are consistently given adequate time to scrutinize and approve the annual budget.	The budget is submitted to the legislature and made available to the public at least one month before the start of the financial year and is approved and published up to one month after the beginning of the financial year.	The budget is submitted to the legislature and made available to the public at least two months before the start of the financial year and is approved and published by the start of the financial year.	The budget is submitted to the legislature and made available to the public at least three months before the start of the financial year and is approved and published at least one month before the start of the financial year.
2.3	Policy Orientation	<i>Fiscal forecasts and budgets should be presented in a way that facilitates policy analysis and accountability.</i>			
2.3.1	Fiscal Policy Objectives	The government states and reports on clear and measurable objectives for the public finances.	The government states and regularly reports on a numerical objective for the main fiscal aggregates which is either precise or time-bound.	The government states and regularly reports on a numerical objective for the main fiscal aggregates which is both precise and time-bound.	The government states and regularly reports on a numerical objective for the main fiscal aggregates which is both precise and time-bound and has been in place for 3 or more years.

2.3.2	Performance Information	Budget documentation provides information regarding the objectives and results achieved under each major government policy area.	Budget documentation includes information on the inputs acquired under each major government policy area.	Budget documentation reports targets for, and performance against, the outputs delivered under each major government policy area.	Budget documentation reports targets for, and performance against the outcomes to be achieved under each major government policy area.
2.3.3	Public Participation	The government provides citizens an accessible summary of the implications of budget policies and an opportunity to participate in budget deliberations.	Government publishes an accessible description of recent fiscal performance and economic prospects, as well as a summary of the implications of the budget for a typical citizen.	Government publishes an accessible description of recent fiscal performance and economic prospects and a detailed account of the implications of the budget for a typical citizen, and provides citizens with a formal voice in budget deliberations.	Government provides an accessible description of recent fiscal performance and economic prospects, a detailed account of the implications of the budget for different demographic groups, and provides citizens with a formal voice in budget deliberations.
2.4	<i>Credibility</i>	<i>Economic and fiscal forecasts and budgets should be credible.</i>			
2.4.1	Independent Evaluation	The government's economic and fiscal forecasts and performance are subject to independent evaluation.	Budget documentation includes comparisons between the government's economic and fiscal projections and those of independent forecasters.	An independent entity evaluates the credibility of the government's economic and fiscal forecasts.	An independent entity evaluates the credibility of the government's economic and fiscal forecasts, and its performance against its fiscal objectives.
2.4.2	Supplementary Budget	Any material changes to the approved budget are authorized by the legislature.	A supplementary budget regularizes expenditure exceeding the approved budget.	A supplementary budget is required prior to material changes to total budgeted expenditure.	A supplementary budget is required prior to material changes to total budgeted expenditure or substantially altering its composition.

2.4.3	Forecast Reconciliation	Budget documentation and any subsequent updates explain any material changes to the government's previous fiscal forecasts, distinguishing the fiscal impact of new policy measures from the baseline.	Differences between the successive vintages of the government's revenue, expenditure, and financing forecasts are shown at the aggregate level, with a qualitative discussion of the impact of new policies on the forecasts.	Differences between successive vintages of the government's revenue, expenditure, and financing forecasts are broken down into the overall effect of new policies and macroeconomic determinants.	Differences between successive vintages of the government's revenue, expenditure, and financing forecasts are broken down into the effects of individual policy changes, macroeconomic determinants, and other factors, such as technical or accounting adjustments.
3	FISCAL RISK ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT	Governments should disclose, analyze, and manage risks to the public finances and ensure effective coordination of fiscal decision-making across the public sector.			
3.1	<i>Risk Disclosure and Analysis</i>	<i>Governments should publish regular summary reports on risks to their fiscal prospects.</i>			
3.1.1	Macroeconomic Risks	The government reports on how fiscal outcomes might differ from baseline forecasts as a result of different macroeconomic assumptions.	Budget documentation includes discussion of the sensitivity of fiscal forecasts to major macroeconomic assumptions.	Budget documentation includes sensitivity analysis and alternative macroeconomic and fiscal forecast scenarios.	Budget documentation includes sensitivity analysis, alternative scenarios, and probabilistic forecasts of fiscal outcomes.
3.1.2	Specific Fiscal Risks	The government provides a regular summary report on the main specific risks to its fiscal forecasts.	The main specific risks to the fiscal forecast are disclosed in a summary report and discussed in qualitative terms.	The main specific risks to the fiscal forecast are disclosed in a summary report, along with estimates of their magnitude.	The main specific risks to the fiscal forecast are disclosed in a summary report, along with estimates of their magnitude and, where practicable, their likelihood.

3.1.3	Long-Term Fiscal Sustainability Analysis	The government regularly publishes projections of the evolution of the public finances over the long-term.	The government regularly publishes projections of the sustainability of the main fiscal aggregates and any health and social security funds over at least the next 10 years.	The government regularly publishes multiple scenarios for the sustainability of the main fiscal aggregates and any health and social security funds over at least the next 30 years using a range of macroeconomic assumptions	The government regularly publishes multiple scenarios for the sustainability of the main fiscal aggregates and any health and social security funds over at least the next 30 years using a range of macroeconomic, demographic, natural resource, or other assumptions.
3.2	Risk Management	<i>Specific risks to the public finances should be regularly monitored, disclosed, and managed.</i>			
3.2.1	Budgetary Contingencies	The budget has adequate and transparent allocations for contingencies that arise during budget execution.	The budget includes an allocation for contingencies.	The budget includes an allocation for contingencies with transparent access criteria.	The budget includes an allocation for contingencies with transparent access criteria and regular in-year reporting on its utilization.
3.2.2	Asset and Liability Management	Risks relating to major assets and liabilities are disclosed and managed.	All borrowing is authorized by law and the risks surrounding the government's debt holdings are analyzed and disclosed.	All borrowing is authorized by law and the risks surrounding the government's assets and liabilities are analyzed and disclosed.	All liabilities and significant asset acquisitions or disposals are authorized by law, and the risks surrounding the balance sheet are disclosed and managed according to a published strategy.
3.2.3	Guarantees	The government's guarantee exposure is regularly disclosed and authorized by law.	All government guarantees, their beneficiaries, and the gross exposure created by them, are published at least annually.	All government guarantees, their beneficiaries, and the gross exposure created by them are published at least annually. The maximum value of new guarantees or their stock is authorized by law.	All government guarantees, their beneficiaries, the gross exposure created by them, and the probability of their being called are published at least annually. The maximum value of new guarantees or their stock is authorized by law.

3.2.4	Public Private Partnerships	Obligations under public-private partnerships are regularly disclosed and actively managed.	The government at least annually publishes its total rights, obligations, and other exposures under public-private partnership contracts.	The government at least annually publishes its total rights, obligations, and other exposures under public-private partnership contracts and the expected annual receipts and payments over the life of the contracts.	The government at least annually publishes its total rights, obligations, and other exposures under public-private partnership contracts and the expected annual receipts and payments over the life of the contracts. A legal limit is also placed on accumulated obligations.
3.2.5	Financial Sector Exposure	The government's potential fiscal exposure to the financial sector is analyzed, disclosed and managed.	The authorities quantify and disclose their explicit support to the financial sector at least annually.	The authorities quantify and disclose their explicit support to the financial sector at least annually, and regularly undertake an assessment of financial sector stability.	The authorities quantify and disclose their explicit support to the financial sector at least annually, and regularly undertake an assessment of financial sector stability, based on a plausible range of macroeconomic and financial market scenarios.
3.2.6	Natural Resources	The government's interest in exhaustible natural resource assets and their exploitation is valued, disclosed and managed.	The government publishes annual estimates of the volume and value of major natural resource assets, as well as the volume and value of the previous year's sales and fiscal revenue.	The government publishes annual estimates of the volume and value of major natural resources assets under different price scenarios, as well as the volume and value of the previous year's sales and fiscal revenue.	The government publishes annual estimates of the volume and value of major natural resource assets under different price and extraction scenarios, as well as the volume and value of the previous year's sales.
3.2.7	Environmental Risks	The potential fiscal exposure to natural disasters and other major environmental risks are analyzed, disclosed, and managed.	The government identifies and discusses the main fiscal risks from natural disasters in qualitative terms.	The government identifies and discusses the main fiscal risks from natural disasters, quantifying them on the basis of historical experiences.	The government identifies and discusses the main fiscal risks from natural disasters, quantifying them on the basis of historical experiences, and managing them according to a published strategy.
3.3	Fiscal Coordination	<i>Fiscal relations and performance across the public sector should be analyzed, disclosed, and coordinated.</i>			

3.3.1	Sub-National Governments	Comprehensive information on the financial condition and performance of sub-national governments, individually and as a consolidated sector, are collected and published.	The financial condition and performance of sub-national governments is published annually.	The financial condition and performance of sub-national governments is published annually, and there is a limit on their liabilities or borrowing.	The financial condition and performance of sub-national governments is published quarterly, and there is a limit on their liabilities or borrowing.
3.3.2	Public Corporations	The government regularly publishes comprehensive information on the financial performance of public corporations, including any quasi-fiscal activity undertaken by them.	All transfers between the government and public corporations are disclosed on at least an annual basis.	All transfers between the government and public corporations are disclosed, and based on a published ownership policy, a report on the overall financial performance of the public corporations sector is published on at least an annual basis.	All direct and indirect support between the government and public corporations is disclosed, and based on a published ownership policy, a report on the overall financial performance of public corporations sector, including estimates of any quasi-fiscal activities undertaken, is published on at least an annual basis.

C. GLOSSARY

Annual financial statements: These are a sub-set of year-end financial reports. If the accrual basis of accounting is used, the annual financial statements will include at least a balance sheet, an operating statement, a cash flow statement, and notes. If the cash basis of accounting is used, annual financial statement is presented as a cash-flow statement and may include a year-end budget execution report. The annual financial statements are expected to follow the relevant accounting standards and generally accepted accounting principles. In general, the annual financial statements are audited and made public; however, in cases where they are not subject to audit, the final annual financial statements will be used.

Balance sheet: The balance sheet presents the stocks of all the government's or public sector's assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period. This includes financial and non-financial, and domestic and external assets and liabilities, as well as further information relating to them.

Borrowing: All government borrowing, including bonds, T-bills and bank loans, as well as indirect borrowing such as accounts payable, including expenditure arrears and unpaid tax refunds.

Budget documentation: All documentation published at or around the time of the annual budget including the budget book, budget estimates, fiscal strategies, medium-term budget frameworks, fiscal risk statements, finance or estimates bills, long-term public finance reports, and the budget, finance, or appropriation act.

Contingent liabilities: Contingent liabilities are obligations that do not arise unless a particular discrete event(s) occurs in the future. These are therefore obligations that have been entered into, but whose timing and amount are contingent on the occurrence of some uncertain future event. Examples include guarantees, indemnities, and letters of comfort.

Distributional analysis: A quantitative assessment of the impact of a specific or overall government policy on different segments of the population, often differentiated by income, gender, or geographical groups. For example, the impact of a change in tax rates on different income deciles.

Expenditure arrears: Arrears are amounts that are both unpaid and past the due date for payment. It is the stock position of invoices that have not been paid by the date specified in a contract or within a normal commercial period for similar transactions. Payment arrears might arise from nonpayment by government in such areas as bills overdue from suppliers, overdue salaries or transfers, or overdue debt repayment or debt service payments.

Financial derivatives: A financial instrument that is linked to another specific financial instrument or indicator or commodity and through which specific financial risks (e.g., interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity and commodity price risks, and credit risk) can be traded in their own right in financial markets. Examples include futures, swaps, and options.

Fiscal aggregates: The key fiscal summary indicators, including on the flow-side total expenditure and total revenue, net lending/net borrowing or overall fiscal balance,; and on the stock-side gross and net debt, total assets, total liabilities and net worth.

Fiscal reports: Retrospective reports on fiscal developments including in-year and year-end budget outturn/execution reports, fiscal statistics, and annual financial statements.

Fiscal forecasts: Forecasts of the main fiscal aggregates, as well as the elements underlying them, including specific revenue heads; expenditures by either administrative, functional or economic classification; and key assets and liabilities, including gross debt.

Fiscal statistics: Retrospective reports on the government's financial performance that provide fiscal data based on international statistical standards such as Government Finance Statistics Manual (2001 or 2014), or System of National Accounts (1993 or 2008) or European system of National Accounts (1995 or 2010)..

General government: The general government sector consists of resident institutional units that fulfill the functions of government as their primary activity. The general government sector includes all government units of central, state, provincial, regional, and local government, social security funds, non-market non-profit institutions controlled by government units (referred to as extra-budgetary funds), as defined by the GFSM2014. General government includes enterprises legally established as corporations but providing goods and services primarily on a non market basis.

Government balance sheet: A comprehensive and consolidated statement of assets, liabilities and net worth of government at a point in time.

Government guarantee: The most common type is a government guaranteed loan which requires the government to repay any outstanding amount on a loan in the event of default by a third party. In some contracts – particularly relating to PPPs – the government may provide a revenue or demand guarantee that requires the government to make up the difference if revenue or quantity demand falls short of an agreed level. Other contracts may include exchange rate or price guarantees.

Independent body. An independent body for effective conduct of auditing or the preparation of fiscal statistics is one with a sufficiently broad mandate and full professional discretion in the discharge of its functions, the right and obligation to report on its work, unrestricted access to information, and the availability of appropriate human, material and monetary resources, all enshrined in the legal framework.

International standards: Internationally recognized standards for government finance statistics, including Government Finance Statistics Manual (2001 or 2014), or System of National Accounts (1993 or 2008) or European system of National Accounts (1995 or 2010); and government financial statements (including IPSAS and IFRS).

In-year fiscal reports: Budget outturn/execution reports and fiscal statistics that are produced on monthly or quarterly frequency within the financial year, but can include full year reports that are produced shortly after the end of the financial year.

Macroeconomic risks: Risks related to macroeconomic outturns coming out differently to forecast, such as when GDP, inflation, unemployment, commodity prices or exchange rates come in above or below the forecasts on which the budget is based.

Major audit qualifications: For the purpose of this Code, major audit qualifications include any of the following: (i) disclaimer audit opinion; (ii) adverse audit opinion; and (iii) any other audit qualification the financial impact of which has been estimated by the auditor to be of the order of one percent of GDP or larger.

Major revisions: Major revisions to historical fiscal statistics are large enough to have macro-critical impact on the key fiscal aggregates, and in particular, any revision of the order of one percent of GDP or larger.

Medium-term: Three to ten years beyond the current year.

Multi-annual contracts: Contracts between the government and private sector with a term of more than a year, such as PPPs, long-term leases and long-term procurement arrangements

Long-term: The period spanning ten or more years beyond the current year.

Public activity: All fiscal activity undertaken by units within the public sector.

Public corporations: A corporation owned or controlled by a government unit or another public corporation, as defined by the Government Finance Statistics Manual (2001 or 2014).

Public sector: The public sector consists of all resident institutional units controlled directly, or indirectly, by resident government units, that is, all units of the general government sector and resident public corporations (including non-financial and financial public corporations).

Public-private partnerships (PPPs): PPPs are long-term contracts between two units, whereby one unit acquires or builds an asset or set of assets, operates it for a period, and then hands the asset over to a second unit. In these arrangements the private sector provides infrastructure assets and services that have traditionally been provided by the government, such as hospitals, schools, prisons, roads, bridges, railways and water and sanitation plants. Cases where the private operator has some responsibility for asset management and improvement are described as concessions.

Quasi-fiscal operations: Government operations carried out by institutions other than the government units (such as central banks and other public corporations). Examples include concessional loans given by the central bank, directed lending by public corporations and requirement to provide services at below-market prices.

Semi-autonomous body: A semi-autonomous body is part of the government sector, but which enjoys a certain degree of de facto or legal operational and financial autonomy from the Ministry of Finance with regard to staffing, budget management and internal organization, in comparison to government ministries and departments.

Specific fiscal risk: Fiscal risks that are not directly related to macroeconomic factors. They are narrower and arise from specific sources, such as the potential costs of guarantees or natural disasters; and the possible need to provide fiscal support to a public corporation or private banks.

Sub-national governments: Sub-national government includes state, provincial or regional governments, as well as local governments, as defined in GFSM2001 or 2014. For the purposes of Fiscal Transparency Code, however, the focus is on the most economically significant sub-national government sector, which will vary across countries.

Tax expenditure: Tax expenditures are concessions or exemptions from a “normal” tax structure that reduce government revenue collection. These concessions, reliefs, rebates or exemptions from a “normal” tax structure reduce government revenue collections. Because the government policy objectives could be achieved alternatively through a subsidy or other direct outlays are regarded as equivalent to budget expenditure.