

5th Annual Meeting of OECD Parliamentary Budget Officials and Independent Fiscal Institutions

21st February, 2013, Ottawa

The new Austrian Parliamentary Budget Office



- Federal state but legislative and fiscal powers are highly centralised
- **Parliamentary democracy** dominated by majority governments and grand coalitions of two major parties since 1945
- Laender and municipalities depend to a high degree on fiscal transfers and fiscal equalisation
- Small, open economy depending on exports
- Little medium term fiscal discipline



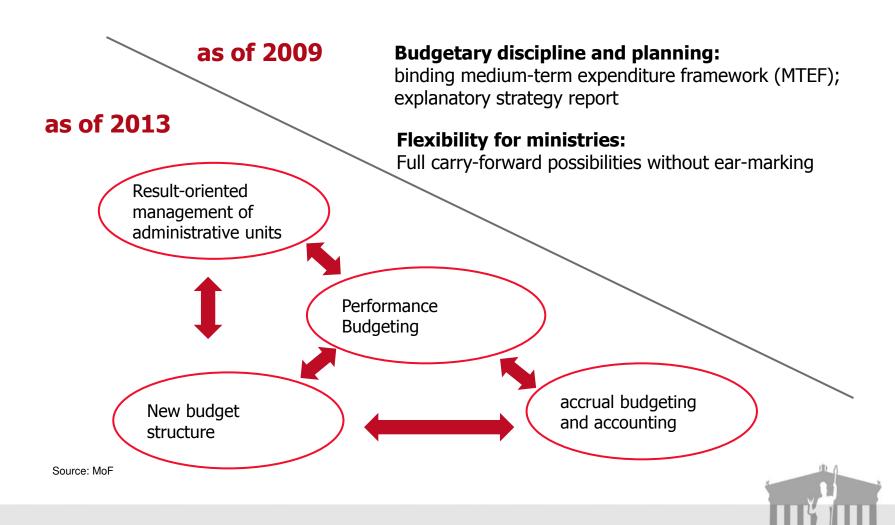
Reform of the budget law

- Vision: to improve budgetary decision-making
- Reform addresses weaknesses of the traditional system
 - No binding medium-term perspective
 - Prevailing focus on inputs
 - Monopoly of cash-perspective
- Objective: the federal budget as a comprehensive steering instrument for resources, outputs and outcomes
- Legal basis of the framework: Budget law reform in two stages (2009 and 2013)
 Unanimous decisions in Parliament
- Permanent involvement of Parliament and the Austrian Court of Audit in the reform process by establishing a parliamentary advisory board



Budgetary reform: 1st and 2nd stage

New budget principles: outcome-orientation, efficiency, transparency, true and fair view



Major changes in Austrian fiscal framework

- **Medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF):** Legally binding for four years (first stage of budget law reform since 2009)
- **Budget execution practices:** New rules for reserves: introduction of carrying forward the unused funds at the end of the fiscal year (implemented during first stage of budget law reform since 2009)
- Accrual accounting and budgeting for the federal level as of 2013 (second stage of budget law reform starting in 2013)
- Performance budgeting and result-oriented management of administrative units (second stage of budget law reform)
- **Long-term projections:** By 2013, long-term projections covering 30 years (second stage of budget law reform)
- Fiscal rules: Federal and sub-national debt brake rule (May 2012)



Challenges for Parliament

- Completely new budgetary structure and performance budgeting changes parliamentary possibilities of steering and controlling the budgetary process
- New budget rules give executive government and administration additional powers and confers former Parliament's rights in budgetary matters to a higher level of aggregation (70 global budgets instead of more than 1100 individual budget lines)
- Need for more stringent parliamentary control of the budget execution
- Federal budget reform envisages a central role for parliament However,
 - budget process is a **highly complex** mechanism
 - Large information asymmetries between government and parliament



Establishment of a new Parliamentary Budget Office

- Long-term aims to provide **independent expertise** directly to Parliament
- Need to realign budgetary procedures and strengthen budget control of government expenditure in parliament
- Increase involvement of Parliament in budgetary decision-making and objective setting
- **Objectives** of the new Parliamentary Budget Office:
 - => to provide independent and objective analysis
 - => to support Parliament, in particular the budget committee in budgetary matters



Establishment proceedings

- Political agreement between all political parties represented in the Austrian national assembly
- **Statement of the budget committee** of the Austrian Parlament of 10th November 2011):

PBO shall be based on the following principles:

- Establishment initially without legal basis
- PBO shall work independently and ensure high-quality expertise
- submit analysis to all political parties
- ensure transparency and publish results on parliaments homepage
- PBO is a unit of the Parliamentary Administration, within the Department of Legal, Legislative and Research Services, however the PBO has a unique mandate to support and consult Parliamentarians and Committees directly
- Head was appointed in July 2012



MANDATE

To support Parliament in the budgetary process, in consulting and enacting budget laws and exercising its oversight role.

Key tasks:

- To support the budget committee in form of written expertise, analysis and short studies on budgetary matters presented by the government according to the budget law (e.g. draft budget, draft medium-term expenditure framework, controlling reports)
- To support other parliamentary committees regarding impact assessment of new legislation
- To consult the Parliament on performance and gender budgeting



(PLANNED) PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- Brief and in-depth **analysis** of budgetary documents
- Responses to budgetary questions of the Committee or MPs
- Consultation regarding impact assessment of new legislation as requested by committees
- Consultation on performance and gender budgeting
- Presentations, Hearings
- **E-mail information service** on economic and fiscal data
- Knowledge transfer on budgetary issues
- Establishment of a specialized data base



2013 BUDGET ANALYSIS

- Changes of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework
- Implementation of the new budget law
- Budgetary focuses
- Macroeconomic framework
- Recommendations ECO-Fin, IMF, OECD
- Trends in expenditures and revenues
- Taxes und duties
- Debt and interests
- Development of reserves
- Gender Budgeting





CHALLENGES 2013

- PBO is still in its start-up phase
- Planned **staffing**: 8 people (6 academic experts, 2 assistants) 2013: Recruiting of 3 further experts, 1 assistant
- Development of an operational plan/product catalogue
- Development of working relations and procedures with parliamentary committees
- Development of working relations and working procedures with governmental units
- Knowledge transfer in both directions
- Creating a data base on fiscal and economic issues



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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