CONTENTS

Abst	ractix
Ackn	nowledgments
Abbı	reviations and Acronyms
Exec	utive Summary
	Fiscal Policy Faces Historical and Structural Constraints
	Fiscal Trends and Challenges
	Pro-Poor Expenditure and the Room for Additional Fiscal Space xxv
	Public Expenditure Management (PEM) and Other Institutional Issuesxxviii
	Conclusions and Policy Recommendations
	A Selection of Key Policy Recommendations
1.	Fiscal Policy in a Dollarized Economy
	The Ecuadorian Economy: Some Historical Background
	The Role of Fiscal Policy in a Dollarized Framework
	Structural Constraints on Fiscal Policy
2.	Fiscal Trends and Challenges
	The Volatility of Fiscal Variables
	Fiscal Performance Before and After Dollarization
	The Challenge of Revenue Management
	Fragmented Tax Structure
	Tax Exemptions and the Erosion of the Tax Base
	Earmarking: The Undermining of Budget Flexibility
•	Expenditure Trends
	The Fiscal Transparency, Stabilization and Responsbility Law
	Stabilization Funds
	Fine-Tuning Fiscal Rules
	Issues in Debt Sustainability
	Exercise 1. Fiscal Sustainability under a Sudden Drop in the Price
2	of Oil, Surge in Interest Rate, or Capital Outflows
	Exercise 2. Fiscal Sustainability under Tax Revenue Volatility
	Policy Recommendations
3.	Pro-Poor Expenditures and the Fiscal Space
	Is Social Expenditure Enough for Poverty Reduction?
	Is Social and Basic Infrastructure Expenditure Pro-Poor?
	Main Social Programs
	Subsidies in Basic Infrastructure Services
	How Much Fiscal Space Is Available for a Poverty Reduction Strategy
Rever	rsing Current Expenditure

	Making an Optimal Selection of Public Investment
Assess	sing Defense Spending
	How Much Off-Budget Fiscal Space Can Be Found for a Poverty Reduction Strategy . 56
•	Freezing or Reducing Budget Earmarking56
	Reducing Tax Expenditure
	Making Transparent and Intergrating Off-Budget Public Investment
	Towards a Results-Oriented Budget: Attaining the Millennium Development Goals59
	Policy Recommendations
To Sł	nift Public Expenditures Toward a Pro-Poor Focus
	To Re-Target Public Subsidies
	Trade-Offs Between In- and Off-Budget Fiscal Space
	To Reach Selected MDGs69
4.	Performance of Public Expenditure Management
	The PEM Process and its Recent Performance72
	Budget Management Review in the Central Government
	Budget Formulation74
	Execution
	Budget Management Review in Social Programs and Subnational Governments 84
	Social Programs
	Provincial and Municipal Governments
	Budget Transparency, Accountability, and Participation
	Are There Sufficient Conditions for a Multiyear Budgeting Framework in Ecuador?97
	Policy Recommendations
APP	ENDIX A. An Estimation of the Potential Output
	And the Structural Fiscal Balance in Ecuador
	ENDIX B. Summary of the Budget Process
	ENDIX C. Major Budgetary Issues in Priority Social Programs
	ENDIX D. Budgetary Framework of Decentralization in Ecuador
	ENDIX E. Budgetary Framework of Decentralization in Ecuador
	TISTICAL APPENDIX 143
BIBI	ZIOGRAPHY 239
List	r of Tables
ES.1	Potential Sources of Fiscal Space and Estimated Annual Impact xxviii
2.1	Volatility of NFPS Variables, 1993–2003
2.2	Ecuador: Actual and Structural Fiscal Balance, Fiscal Stance and Fiscal Impulse 13
2.3	Total Revenue of the Non-Financial Public Sector and Central Government 15
2.4	The Structure of the Tax System
2.5	Selected Tax Administration Indicators, 2001–03

2.6	"Optimal" Fund vs FEIREP Flows for Debt Reduction
2.7	Evaluation of Compliance with the Fiscal Rules
3.1	Ecuador: Social Expenditure of Central Government as a Percentage of GDP 41
3.2	Pro-Poor and Non Pro-Poor Social Expenditures
3.3	Social Expenditure and Energy Subsidies, by Income Quintile 45
3.4	Basic Services Subsidies by Expenditure Quintile
3.5	Rigidity of the Central Government Budget, 2001–0453
3.6	Ecuador: Personnel Involved in Defense and Security
3.7	Estimated Tax Expenditures of the Internal VAT Exemptions
3.8	Progress by Ecuador in Meeting the Millennium Development Goals 60
3.9	Estimated Fiscal Cost of Attaining Key MDGs and Social Targets
3.10	Potential Sources of Fiscal Space
4.1	Basic Elements of Public Expenditure Management: The "Three-level Analysis" 72
4.2	Allocation of Public Spending by Tiers
4.3	Review of Ecuador's Public Expenditure Management and Benchmarks
4.4	Ranking of Ecuador's PEM in Relation to Peru, Bolivia, and HIPC Indicators 77
4.5	Sources of Government Financing
4.6	Budgetary Assumptions and Actuals
4.7	Level of Budget Execution of Sector Expenditures81
4.8	Changes in the Budget Share between Executed and Approved
4.9	Forms of Local Participation within Selected Priority Social Programs
4.10	Budget of Priority Social Programs Grouped by Social Sector
4.11	Budget Approved and Executed for Priority Social Programs
4.12	Budget Execution and Tracking Survey of Transactional Delays within PSPs 89
4.13	Positive Qualifications per Country95
List	of Figures
ES.1	Oil Prices, Growth, and the Fiscal Deficitxxii
ES.2	Debt Sustainability under the Fiscal Rulexxiv
ES.3	Incidence of Social Expenditure and Energy Subsidies, 1999 xxvii
1.1	Total Public Sector Net Work
2.1	Non-Financial Public Sector Balances
2.2	Tax and Non-Tax Revenue of the Central Government and Important Tax Reform Efforts 1964–2004
2.3	Total and Primary Expenditures
2.4	Trends in NFPS and Central Government Expenditures
2.5	Public Expenditure by Selected Functions
2.6	Composition of Wages by Selected Sectors
2.7	Institutional Composition of Public Fixed Investment

2.8	"Optimal" and Actual Stabilization Accumulation Scenarios	. 27
2.9	Base Case for Debt Sustainability	. 32
3.1	Incidence of Social Expenditure and Energy Subsidies	. 44
3.2	Telephone Penetration by Household Income Quintile	. 50
3.3	Rigid Compared to Flexible Public Expenditure	. 54
3.4	Military Expenditure, 1998–2001	. 56
3.5	Decomposition of Budget and Off-Budget Financing Sources	. 57
3.6	Chile: Fondo Concursable	. 65
4.1	Changes in Shareof NFPS Expenditures, by Government Tier	. 72
4.2	Emergency Decrees	. 80
4.3	Stock of Arrears	. 83
4.4	Budget Execution of Social Programs	. 88
4.5	Seasonal Patterns in Budget for Social Programs	. 90
4.6	Planned Compared to Executed Transfers of the 15-Percent Law, 1997-2003	. 91
4.7	Transfers and Payments of the 15-Percent Law to Municipalities	. 93
4.8	Transfers of the 15-Percent Law and the New Subnational Budget Cycle	. 93
4.9	LAC Index of Budgetary Transparency	. 94
4.10	Revenue Base for the 15-Percent Law with/without Oil Revenue	102
List	of Boxes	
1.1	The Costs and Benefits of Dollarization	5
1.2	Ecuador's Political Economy	9
2.1	The Civil Service and the Wage Unification Law:	
	A Step in the Right Direction	
2.2	Ecuador's Oil Funds	
2.3	The Base Case Scenario	
3.1	Teacher Absenteeism in Primary Schools	
3.2	Household Expenditures on Water: The Case of Machala, El Oro	. 51
3.3	Main Conclusions of the World Bank Ecuador Poverty Assessment	. 61
3.4	The Chilean Competitive (Concursable) Fund for Public Programs	
4.1	The Six Stages of a Comprehensive Multiyear Budgeting Framework	
4.2	Main Recommendations of the IMF-ROSC	. 99
4.3	Ecuador—Institutionalizing a Virtual Poverty Fund:	
	A Look at Best-Practice in Uganda	101
List	of Annex Tables	
A.1	Structural Fiscal Balance	109
C.1	Budget Execution at BDH, by Financing Source	. 117
C.2	Budget Execution at PAI, by Financing Source	118

C.3	Budget Execution at LMG, by Financing Source
C.4	Budget Execution at PRADEC, by Financing Source
C.5	Budget Execution at PAE, by Financing Source
D.1	Current and Capital Spending of Municipalities and Provincial Councils
D.2	Priorities of Subnational Investment Spending
D.3	Capital Spending of Municipalities and Provincial Councils in the Health and Education Sectors
D.4	Administration of Schools, Teachers, and Students in The Education Sector, School Year 2000–01
D.5	Public Spending in Health Sector
E.1	Subsidy Distribution by Consumption Deciles
E.2	Distribution of the Cooking-Gas Subsidy by Ethnic Group
E.3	Effect of Various Reform Scenarios for the Cooking-Gas Subsidy 139
List o	F ANNEX FIGURES
List o	F ANNEX FIGURES Actual and Potential GDP
A.1	Actual and Potential GDP
A.1 A.2	Actual and Potential GDP
A.1 A.2 B.1	Actual and Potential GDP 107 Primary Balance 108 Flow of Budgetary Funds 112
A.1 A.2 B.1 C.1	Actual and Potential GDP
A.1 A.2 B.1 C.1	Actual and Potential GDP
A.1 A.2 B.1 C.1 C.2	Actual and Potential GDP 107 Primary Balance 108 Flow of Budgetary Funds 112 Organization of the BDH Operating in 14 Provinces 116 Organization of PAI Operating Nationwide 119 Organization of LMG Operating in 40 Municipios 120
A.1 A.2 B.1 C.1 C.2 C.3	Actual and Potential GDP
A.1 A.2 B.1 C.1 C.2 C.3 C.4	Actual and Potential GDP 107 Primary Balance 108 Flow of Budgetary Funds 1112 Organization of the BDH Operating in 14 Provinces 116 Organization of PAI Operating Nationwide 119 Organization of LMG Operating in 40 Municipios 120 Organization of PRADEC Operating in 443 Juntas Parroquiales 122 Organization of PAE Operating in the Coast and Sierra 124
A.1 A.2 B.1 C.1 C.2 C.3 C.4 C.5	Actual and Potential GDP 107 Primary Balance 108 Flow of Budgetary Funds 112 Organization of the BDH Operating in 14 Provinces 116 Organization of PAI Operating Nationwide 119 Organization of LMG Operating in 40 Municipios 120 Organization of PRADEC Operating in 443 Juntas Parroquiales 122 Organization of PAE Operating in the Coast and Sierra 124 Intergovernmental Transfers, 1996–2003 128