REVISTA DE GESTÃO E SECRETARIADO
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSIONAL REVIEW
ISSN: 2178-9010

Revista GeSec
São Paulo, SP, Brasil
v. 14, n. 4, p. 6636-6662,
2023

DOI: http://doi.org/10.7769/gesec.v14i4.2070

Fiscal policies for economic sustainability in COVID-19: what do subnational governments in Brazil and Colombia reveal?

Politicas fiscais para a sustentabilidade econômica na COVID-19: o que revelam os governos subnacionais do Brasil e da Colômbia?

Jamille Carla Oliveira Araújo[1],
Fernando Gentil de Souza[2],
Eduardo Martínez Robles[3]
Laura Margarita Medina Celis[4]
Umbelina Cravo Teixeira Lagioia[5]

Abstract

This research aims to compare public governance response measures regarding the fiscal policies adopted by subnational governments for economic sustainability in Brazil and Colombia in the face of the Covid-19 crisis. Data collection was performed on 92 government websites from 27 Brazilian states and 33 Colombian departments (subnational governments). Through exploratory qualitative analysis, fiscal policies were studied between 2020 and 2021, instituted by laws and decrees. Categorized into two strands: (i) laws supporting the

[1] PhD student in Accounting Sciences, Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Av. de economistas, s/n, Cidade Universitária, Recife-PE, Brazil. E-mail: jamille.carla@ufpe.br
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2273-2347
[2] PhD in Accounting Sciences, Universidad Zaragoza, Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Av. de economistas, s/n, Cidade Universitária, Recife - PE, Brazil.
E-mail: fernando.gentil@ufpe.br Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3504-7872
[3]PhD student in Accounting Sciences, University of Guadalajara, Jalisco, México,
E-mail: eduardo.martinez@cucea.udg.mx Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3040-9128
[4]PhD in Accounting and Financial Sciences in University of Camaguey, Cuba, Av. Periférico Norte, No. 799 Núcleo Los Belenes, Zapopan, Jal. E-mail: medinacelis@gmail.com
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3696-7243
[5]PhD in Administration in Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Av. de economistas, s/n, Cidade Universitária, Recife - PE, Brazil. E-mail: umbelina.lagioia@ufpe.br
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8422-7808

maintenance of economic sustainability and (ii) tax incentives. The main results indicated that in a short time government needed to create methods and tools to adapt to the context of social isolation and revealed fiscal policies to support small businesses. In Brazil, governments have implemented actions: supporting vulnerable people, self-employed entrepreneurs, small businesses, such as granting financial credit. In addition to tax incentives, there was exemption, postponement and payment in installments. In Colombia, a line of credit was granted to support the liquidity of all companies in the tourism sector, the incentives were granted through tax exemptions, except for the tourism and air transport sectors. As much as the incentives launched were aimed at minimizing the impacts of the pandemic and maintaining part of the revenue collected by governments, for both countries the need for tax reform was evident. It should be noted that Colombia started processing the tax reform project in 2021 and on November 4, 2023, it was approved by both legislative houses, and is in the final drafting process. This article theoretically contributes to the expansion of studies that assess economic sustainability and public governance in developing countries in the face of relevant economic crises.

Keywords: Tax Policies. Economic Sustainability. COVID-19. Public Governance.

Resumo

Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo comparar as medidas de resposta de governança pública referentes as políticas fiscais adotadas pelos governos subnacionais para a sustentabilidade econômica no Brasil e na Colômbia frente à crise da Covid-19. A coleta de dados foi realiza em 92 websites governamentais de 27 de estados brasileiros e 33 de departamentos colombianos (governos subnacionais). Por meio da análise qualitativa exploratória foram estudadas as políticas fiscais, entre 2020 e 2021, instituídas por leis e decretos. Categorizados em duas vertentes: (i) as leis de apoio à manutenção da sustentabilidade econômica e (ii) os incentivos fiscais. Os principais resultados indicaram que em pouco tempo os governos precisaram criar métodos e ferramentas para se adaptar ao contexto de isolamento social e revelaram políticas fiscais de apoio aos pequenos negócios. No Brasil, os governos têm implementado ações: apoiar pessoas vulneráveis, empreendedores autônomos, pequenos negócios, como concessões de crédito financeiro. Além dos incentivos fiscais, houve isenção, postergação e parcelamento de impostos. Na Colômbia, foi concedida uma linha de crédito para apoiar a liquidez de todas as empresas do setor de turismo, os incentivos foram concedidos por meio de isenções fiscais, exceto para os setores de turismo e transporte aéreo. Por mais que os incentivos lançados visassem minimizar os impactos da pandemia e manter

parte da receita arrecadada pelos governos, para ambos os países a necessidade de uma reforma tributária ficou evidenciado. Cabendo destacar que a Colômbia iniciou a tramitação do projeto de reforma tributária em 2021 e no dia 04 de novembro de 2023, foi aprovado pelas duas casas legislativas, estando em processo de redação final. Esse artigo contribui teoricamente para a expansão de estudos que avaliam a sustentabilidade econômica e a governança pública em países em desenvolvimento diante crises econômicas relevantes.

Palavras-chave: Políticas Fiscais. Sustentabilidade Econômica. COVID 19. Governança Pública.

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused a serious public health crisis worldwide (World Bank Group, 2021). In this context, to reduce the spread of the virus and avoid the collapse of the health system, given the limited capacity to provide care, restrictive measures were implemented throughout the country (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2020; Pan American Health Organization [PAHO], 2020; Bergallo et al, 2021).

In Brazil, it had its first confirmed case on February 26, 2020. However, in compliance with the initial measures of the United Nations (UN) on February 3, 2020, Brazil instituted the first law, Law No. February 6, 2020, with social isolation and quarantine measures. The following stand out as government measures in this regard: (i) Provisional Measure No. 936, of April 1, 2020, which instituted the Emergency Program for the Maintenance of Employment and Income and provides for complementary labor measures to face the state of calamity public, later converted into Law No. 14,020, of July 6, 2020; (ii) Constitutional Amendment no. 106, of May 7, 2020, which institutes an extraordinary fiscal, financial and contracting regime to face a national public calamity resulting from a pandemic (United Nations Organization (UN), 2020; Presidência da República do Brasil, 2020$_{abcd}$).

In Colombia, it had the first notified case of the new coronavirus on March 2 and, on July 25, it had reported 240,745 cases and 8,269 deaths (Instituto Nacional de Salud, 2020). In Colombia, the following stand out: (i) Decree No. 417 of March 17, 2020, which institutes the State of Economic, Social and Ecological Emergency throughout the entire Colombian national territory. (ii) Decree No. 637 of May 6, 2020, institutes the generation of agile mechanisms that allow efficiently meeting the needs of the population, affected by the

economic, social and ecological emergency resulting from the COVID-19 Pandemic, go to the procedure of direct contracting (Gobierno de Colombia, 2020_{ab}).

However, these measures require regulation to be effective in practice (Tavares, Silveira and Sousa, 2020). These two South American countries are studied in this article because they were the first to implement decrees, laws, financial and non-financial measures in Latin America, assuming a fundamental role in combating the pandemic, not only to face adversities, but to meet the demands of society (Fairlie, 2020; Kijkasiwat et al., 2021; Yan et al., 2021; Grossi & Argento, 2022; Araújo, Souza & Gomes, 2023). This dichotomy is marked, on the one hand, by the effectiveness of the confinement measures enacted by the government, the strengthening of the health and self-care system exercised by citizens (Leguizamón, López & Beltrán, 2021).

On the other hand, the economic challenge depends on the government's effectiveness in maintaining the economy, ensuring the sustainability of the most vulnerable (Bergallo, Mangini, Magnelli & Bercovich, 2021, Leguizamón, López & Beltrán, 2021, Gomes, 2021).

In view of this scenario, the measures that guarantee economic sustainability through tax incentives have made it possible to obtain financial resources from central, subnational and municipal governments (Gomes, 2021; Guzmán, Araújo, & Celis, 2023). Other studies reinforce that these measures are means of facing adversity, meeting the demands of society and future challenges when dealing with mechanisms for composing strategic decision-making plans (Fairlie, 2020; Vivas & Villas, 2020; Kijkasiwat et al. , 2021; Yan et al., 2021; Araújo, Souza & Gomes, 2023).

This work aims to compare public governance response measures regarding the fiscal policies adopted by subnational governments for economic sustainability in Brazil and Colombia in the face of the Covid-19 crisis. Based on some studies that discussed the various government initiatives in: health, public finance, economy and social protection (Eigenstuhler et al., 2021; Laing, 2020; Rastev, et al. 2020; Tavares, Silveira & Paes- Sousa, 2020; Bastida, Bracci & Hoque, 2021; Cohen, Rossi, Caperchione & Brusca, 2021), this research focused on initiatives, classified into two strands: (i) laws supporting the maintenance of economic sustainability and (ii) the tax breaks. The research question must be answered: What public governance response measures regarding fiscal policies, guided by laws and decrees, have been adopted by subnational governments to guarantee economic sustainability in Brazil and Colombia in the face of the Covid-19 crisis?

Data were collected based on open data web pages in Brazil and Colombia and compared with official information published in laws and decrees regarding support for

maintaining sustainability or economic activity and tax incentives. Data were analyzed using the Analyzes Multidimensionally software from Texts et de Questionnaires 2.0. (Iramuteq 2.0.). The search the developed isa contributes in several aspects to the academic discussion, highlighting the measures of public governance responses attributed to fiscal policies and economic sustainability in the two countries that aimed to preserve the balance, involving both the tax reform of the Value Added Tax (VAT) in Colombia and exemption from various types of taxes in Brazil.

The article is organized into 5 sections. After the introduction, the theoretical framework is described in section 2 presents the literature review on public policies and fiscal policies, also addressing economic sustainability and COVID-19 in both countries, and section 3 brings the description of the methodology, addressing the research method used and in section 4, develops the analysis and discussion of the research results. Finally, conclusions, limitations and future research.

Literature Review

2.1 Public Policies and Tax Policies

According to the analytical assumption worked by Souza (2006) at first, public policies are structured through actions developed by the government to guarantee rights to the population. In this sense, an analysis of the empirical production of the relationships established by governments and the establishment of dialogues between social scientists, interest groups and government is necessary for its understanding.

Complementing this, Simon (1957) argues that his understanding of rationality and public decision-makers is always limited by problems such as incomplete or imperfect information, in addition to response time for decision-making and self-interest of decision-makers. In congruence with this, all definitions emphasize the role of public policy in solving problems and in this perspective understand how and why governments choose certain actions.

As a counterpoint to these arguments, other public policy authors ignore the essence of public policy, that is, the clash around ideas and interests, which will produce specific effects (Lyn, 1980; Dye, 1984) and are directed towards a vision of that the whole is more significant in the face of the sum of the parts, in the way that individuals, institutions, interactions, ideology and interests count, even if there are differences (Souza, 2006; Carreirão, 2015).

In this way, the rulers implemented measures, through laws, decrees, resolutions and ordinances, such as the implementation of the state of public calamity and quarantine, which direct people to maintain social isolation (Conti, 2020).

In the context of developing countries, these fiscal policies are instituted through government action programs, in this sense, they play a correlated role, and it is through the State that it is possible to raise and maintain public revenues to develop its inherent functions, as well as organize and execute (Araújo, Souza, Gonçalves & Silva, 2020, Medeiros & Rossignoli, 2017; Araújo, Souza & Gomes, 2023).

Therefore, the use of tax incentives has been adopted as one of the most common tax policies in a lawful way to grant incentives through the reduction or elimination of taxes, generating social gain (Rezende, Dalmacio & Rathke, 2018). These make it possible to reduce the tax burden, which during the pandemic were widely used for economic maintenance in the three spheres of government, by encouraging the economy of a given region (Araújo, Souza, Gonçalves & Silva, 2020, Oliveira et. al., 2014).

Such incentives during the duration of the pandemic were instituted in Brazil and Colombia through: extensions, installments and exemptions (Presidência da República da Brasil, 2020_d; Gobierno Colombia, 2020_b). These incentives could be identified by numerous decrees, laws, measures, which were presented to the citizen through digital channels and in government applications, in the study countries, which demanded daily information with: bulletin, decrees, contingency plans, booklets for small businesses and information about the recovery plan.

This more factual information from the public administration on COVID19 in digital media, provided an opportunity to improve information systems, such as presenting measures to support citizens during the pandemic (Gomes, 2021). Therefore, this information reinforces the contribution of Public Governance as an instrument to guarantee information to citizens about COVID-19 (Gonçalves, Souza & Araújo, 2020).

In Brazil and Colombia, applications were developed to bring official disclosure of COVID-19 data, the “Coronavirus – SUS”21, CoronApp, respectively, interestingly, it came as an incentive measure by the Ministry of Health of each country. Both raising public awareness and working as a preventive health measure based on information related to the virus.

However, as much as digital services and digital information are a milestone of opportunity and changes in public administration. It should be noted that this rush to develop online services, platforms and means of communication brings defects and shortcomings in

their execution, since they may not be being developed with the same excellence as if they had occurred in a more stable moment (Garcia, 2007; Carvalho & Rodrigues, 2020; Gomes, 2021).

In this sense, the contingency theory supports the discussion, considering that there were numerous factors that made changes in the dynamics of countries in public administration possible. These changes proposed by the internal and external environment and classify these responses as appropriate or dysfunctional. Therefore, when associating these theory actions, it is highlighted that there are few conclusions that can be drawn about public policies, fiscal policies, public governance, electronic government and governance and their effects on the impacts of taxes, in particular and government subsidies (tax breaks).

At this point, there is still a lot to advance towards a consolidation of electronic governance assumptions that relate fiscal policies and savings generated by incentive actions granted, still, in the COVID19 pandemic, due to the idiosyncratic conditions present in both study countries.

Moreover, the proposal of economic sustainability and the enforcement of fiscal rules imply, at least in emerging countries, maintaining high primary surpluses and containing the discretionary action of fiscal policy. However, in the pandemic situation, the tax incentives assigned are trying to guarantee the economic maintenance of the government.

2.2 Economic Sustainability and COVID-19

The paths of economic sustainability become a social challenge and a research topic in the Covid-19 pandemic, which refers to the temporal dimension, economic actions, and decisions that have been taken. Economically, the pandemic has caused and continues to cause a global slowdown, creates an impact on future decisions, and creates long-term costs in countries around the world (World Bank Groups, 2020). In the face of this problem, economic and social needs arise, technological dependence on developing countries and developed countries; the increase of people displaced by environmental situations; the increase in child mortality; the worsening of formal education and the increase in poverty (García-Contreras, Valle-Cruz & Canales García, 2021).

Based on the above, current challenges are exacerbated and compromised not only to a governance scheme but "regulatory measures need to implement guidelines with less comprehensive levels by the central government" (Alcantar *et al*, 2021). In this context, an assessment of the economic dimension aims to reduce the negative externalities of production,

seeking an economy concerned with generating a better quality of life for people. Many of these economic sustainability problems are increased by situations of uncertainty (Platje, Harvey, & Rayman-Bacchus, 2020; Van Dam & Webbink, 2020), as well as issues related to ensuring public revenue and promoting economic development sustainability.

In this regard, it should be reported that crises end up promoting adjustments in economic activities. Concerning the situation caused by Covid-19 to save lives, jobs, and the survival of companies, the adjustments must have objectives that do not prioritize tax savings, and that developing a huge expenditure will mean a greater public deficit that will always be a better option than increasing the death toll (Bresser-Pereira, 2020). For the study of Getúlio Vargas Foundation [FGV] (2020), the pandemic scenario must be seen as complex and dynamic; in turn, it must confirm that it will require the government to private initiative and aligned population actions to combat covid-19 without ruling out insecurity in its various dimensions (Barbosa, 2020).

Both Brazil and Colombia have instituted several measures intending to improve the implementation of structural public policies, and the creation of public policy's instruments that reach the entity's economy directly to increase liquidity and reduce the cost of financing, thus ensuring the achievement of the objectives of maintaining the stability of growth and employment (Brazilian Institute of Economics [IBRE], 2020; Álvarez et al, 2020; Pinzón, 2020). In these areas, the display of threats and opportunities are examples of what the pandemic creates with policies. The public, taxation, governance, and sustainability can provide an initial overview, allowing for a more realistic assessment of what consequences can be expected.

This study aims to identify the equivalent policies established by countries with comparable relevant dimensions in Brazil and Colombia, evaluating measures: fiscal policies and economic sustainability (assessed for the social protection of vulnerable and labor issues). For Colombia, the approach to economic sustainability is supported by government documents that have standardized economic policy measures. It considers in its structure all actions taken by the government regulated by devices and procedures for the implementation of measures by central governments or in partnerships with federal units (Mejía, 2020; CEPAL, 2020).

In the case of Brazil, the economic responses to the pandemic were at the federal level and have been permeated by conflicts between the technical and political bodies (Tavares *et al*, 2020). Thus, the characteristic of the pandemic and public health emergency needed several measures not only on health but also political and economic. A priori was authorized

to identify the capacities of the State, which includes institutional arrangements of rum and its government, which was decisive to face the challenges (Gomes, 2021)

This study seeks to compare equivalent policies instituted by countries with comparable relevant dimensions in Brazil and Colombia, evaluating measures: fiscal policies and economic sustainability (assessed by social protection of vulnerable people and labor issues). Sufficient and given the context of the insertion of restrictive measures and, therefore, positively influencing the management of the crisis.

Methodology

The methodology proposed in this study was based on exploratory qualitative research modeling, using secondary sources, with data from 92 web pages of state governments in Brazil and Colombia, from 04/29/2020 to 11/30/2021. The countries were chosen according to socioeconomic and demographic criteria related to the known risk factors associated with the pandemic, and because they were the first countries to institute emergency measures.

After searching the websites, a total of 294 documents were found (220 from Brazil and 74 from Colombia), which contained information on tax policies, tax incentives, laws, decrees, emergency measures and service applications (app).

The information in the documents was related to the four pillars created by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in line with the United Nations (UN), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank. Table 1 presents the four pillars for combating the effects of COVID-19.

Pillars	Guidelines
Pillar I - Stimulate the economy and employment	Tax policy actions
	Accommodative monetary policy (with low interest rates)
	Financial support and loans to essential and specific sectors
Pillar II - Support for companies, employment and income	Social and vulnerable protection
	Promotion of tax relief (taxes, fees, improvement contributions, and special contributions) for companies
	Job protection measures and formation of new enterprises
Pillar III - Protect workers in the workplace	Health and safety measures
	Organizational arrangement in the work process and in the guarantee of teaching (telework and distance learning
	Expansion of paid leave
Pillar IV- Betting on social dialogue for solutions	Strengthening the capacity of local governments to combat COVID-19
	Structuring of social and collective dialogue and work processes
	Strengthen resilience among employees and employers

Table 1 - The four pillars for combating COVID-19
Source: Araújo, Souza & Gomes, 2021 p-12
Note. From *A policy framework to address the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis*, de International Labour Organization (ILO), 2020, pp.5-18 (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-lisbon/documents/publication/wcms_766107.pdf).

The analysis considered 26 from Brazilian states and 1 federal district and 32 from Colombian departments and 1 district department. These states and department in the analysis were considered as subnational governments, a term used in International Relations to qualify states, provinces, and department, being used to qualify the state actors that are closest to meet the needs and demands of the population, which guarantee services and the well-being of citizens (Salomón & Nunes, 2007; Machado, Ortiz, Silva & Bellix, 2020; Bello-Gomez & Sanabria-Pulido, 2021; Simonassi, Gondim Filho & Arraes, 2022; Lucas et al., 2023).

Of the 294 documents analyzed, 134 documents with repeated information were excluded, and 160 documents were analyzed (128 from Brazil and 32 from Colombia) classified in pillars 1 and 2 of table 1 and categorized in the study by: (i) maintenance support laws economic sustainability and (ii) tax incentives. After defining these categories, the fiscal policies and sustainability actions adopted in both countries during COVID-19 will first be presented.

The use of the criterion of comparison between countries is possible because both have code law as their institutional structure (Ball, Kothari, & Robin, 2000) and this helps to understand how (digital) communication and economic conditions change the accounting standards adopted in the country. code law countries. These proxies interact and influence the behavior of public administration in the production of information of greater or lesser quality in developing economies with a relevant history of economic crises (Ebaid, 2016, Miranda-Lopez, & Valdovinos-Hernandez, 2019).

In addition, country choice characteristics and conceptual approaches of subnational governments support the methodology for comparing public governance response measures regarding fiscal policies adopted by subnational governments for economic sustainability. Aspects addressed in other scientific studies supporting these analyzes developed (Tavares, Silveira & Paes-Sousa, 2020; Vivas & Villar, 2020; Bhusal, 2020; Fairlie2020; Ansell, & Torfing, 2021; Grossi & Argento, 2022; Araújo, Souza & Gomes, 2023).

Next, the information was analyzed in the Iramuteq software, used in this research because it allows a more robust evaluation of textual data, separated from textual transcripts into categories, which allowed comparisons to be made between the countries studied (Camargo & Justo, 2013; Salviati , 2017). Three forms of analysis were used: Factorial Correspondence Analysis (CFA), dendrogram presentation, Reinert's method and word cloud. The CFA allows a chi-frame correlation analysis of each word, frequency and categorization by classes, graphically represented by a Cartesian plane. The dendrogram used to graphically represent textual stratification and highlight word size and class. The word cloud presents the

most frequent words, highlighting by size, the larger the words, the greater their relevance in the study (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Camargo & Justo, 2013; Ang et. al, 2016; Salviatti, 2017; Souza, de Souza, & Ramos, 2021).

All the results obtained from the research were discussed among the authors, respecting the criterion of analysis of the verbal material. In addition, the study identifies limitations for not presenting lessons, economic issues, party politics and some results of initiatives, considering that the pandemic was ongoing during the year 2021. In view of the results and discussions to be presented, this work contributes theoretically for the expansion of studies that assess economic sustainability and public governance in developing countries in the face of relevant economic crises.

Analyzes and Discussions

Facing a crisis that requires unconventional responses. In both countries, they are concerned with the level effect: the size of the economies and their capacities to recover growth after the shock, consequently the distributional impact (Heras, 2020; Moscuzza, 2020; Ortega, 2020).

In this sense, the governments of Brazil and Colombia had to implement quick and adequate measures to the particularities of each country. Adopting for this purpose activities that maintain and create mechanisms for adapting productive transactions established by digital platforms, for example, such as requests for installment payments, exemptions, economic support and financing, were included as changes that occurred and were analyzed in Figure 1.

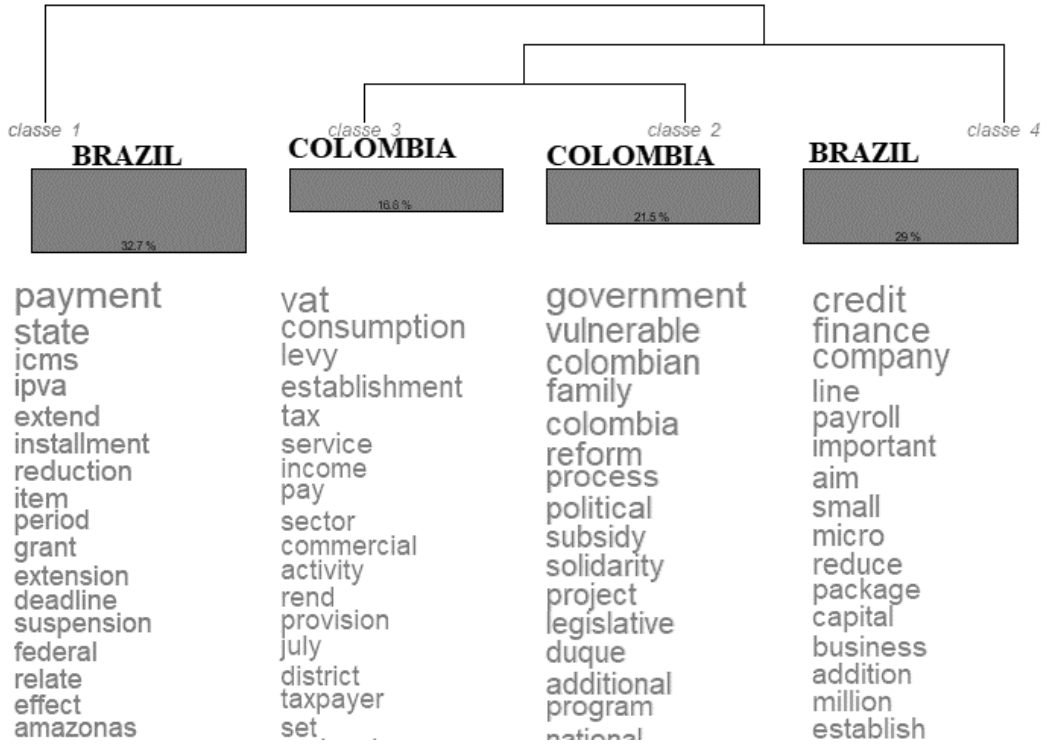


Figure 1: Dendrogram of words from the study compared between Brazil and Colombia
Source: Survey data, Iramuteq, 2021.

From the collected information, based on the corpus, present in Figure 1, 2 initial text units were constituted (Brazil and Colombia), divided into 07 text segments (STs). Of these 121, 107 STs were cataloged, with 4255 occurrences, average of forms per segment 35,115512, with active forms of frequency >= 3:213, with 4 clusters, separated for each country in (i) laws supporting the maintenance of economic sustainability and (ii) tax incentives. 88.43% were presented, of use of Elementary Context Unit - ECU.

According to Carmargo and Justo (2013), so that the data model loaded in Iramuteq has confirmation that its information is valid and guarantees its reliability, the hierarchical classification of descendants (CHD) of being greater than or equal to 70% is the maximum index of the UCE, considering the data acceptable for data processing.

Following the analysis of the categories by country according to the textual domains, it is possible to group the keywords highlighted in 4 clusters: (i) laws supporting the maintenance of economic sustainability clusters 2 covering 21.5% in Colombia (23 of 107st) consisting of words and stems from intervals between $X^2 = 4.01$ (websites) and $X^2 = 13.63$ (economic activity), clusters 4 covering in Brazil 42.24% (31 of 107 st) consisting of words and stems from intervals between $X^2= 4.21$ $X^2 = 16.88$; and (ii) tax incentives. clusters 1 covering in Brazil 32.71% (35 of 107 st), generated by words with radicals and intervals between $X^2= 4.58$ (web pages) and $X^2= 17.42$ (taxes) clusters 3 covering 16.82% (18 of 107

st) generated by words with radicals and ranges between X^2= 3.87 (web pages) and X^2=12.05 (taxes).

The use of the dendrogram for these analyzes allows evaluating the construction of words with radicals and intervals within the classes, allowing to identify the antecedents of the classes, independent and dependent variables that are bases for the results of statistical tests (Ha et. al., 2020).

These results reflect the additional pressure on public finances, caused by the impact of the global crisis, which was boosted by factors such as the type of fiscal policy promoted by national governments and others (Barbera, Guarani, & Steccolini, 2020, Batista, & da Cruz, 2019). Therefore, having financial and budgetary support from other government spheres becomes necessary to reduce economic shocks (Araújo, Queiroz, Paulo, & Nobre, 2020).

Contrary to this, Tavares, Silveira and Sousa, (2020), argue that the first step for Brazil to reverse the socioeconomic situation, through regulations that are effective in practice, associated with social protection measures.

Unlike the Colombian government, which on March 27, 2020, issued an economic incentive measure for rural workers and producers and to guarantee the supply of agricultural products and food security (Gobierrno de Colombia, 2020b).

On March 25, 2020, resources were allocated for social security for the elderly. This same resource also supported the value chain and informal workers not included in other government programs (Gobierrno de Colombia, 2020c). Five days later, the government announced credits of US$ 6.9 billion with benefits granted by the financial system, targeted at at least 240,000 indebted people with so-called relief plans.

In Colombia there are taxes at national and regional level. National taxes (income, VAT, consumption) apply to all natural or legal persons residing in the country and regional taxes (ICA, real estate) are determined by each department or municipality according to the parameters defined by law (Gobierno de Colombia, 2020c; Villarruel Fuentes, 2021).

In Brazil, until August 2020, the Ministry of Economy already registered a primary result accumulated in 12 months, a deficit of R$ 647.8 billion, equivalent to 8.96% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), pointed out by Prism Fiscal. Prisma Fiscal is a system for collecting market expectations developed by the Secretariat for Economic Policy that evaluates the evolution of Brazilian fiscal variables (Ministério da Fazenda do Brasil , 2020).

In Colombia, one of the fiscal measures that should be highlighted is the solidarity tax for COVID-19, specifically destined for social investment in the vulnerable middle class and informal workers, this tax being obligatorily paid by public servants according to their income.

Those taxed as follows: those earning between US$10 million and US$12.5 million must contribute 15% of their salary, while employees with salaries between US$12.5 million and US$15 million must contribute 16% . Meanwhile, Salaries in the range of US$15 million to US$20 million are given a 17% rate and those above R$20 million, 20%. This withholding also applies to contractors and pensioners with grants of $10 million (Parlamento Andino, 2021)

In this context, several studies have shown a concern about how to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic, trying to understand and measure what will be most affected in terms of business sustainability specifically, as well as what measures could be implemented by the companies themselves (Hassan, Hollander, , Van Lent, Schwedeler, & Tahoun, 2020, Fernandes, 2020).

When comparing the two countries themselves, the results indicate that Brazil had greater requirements to guarantee revenues and maintain companies. In Colombia, it concentrated its actions on the vulnerable, on programs to support the population and companies. Remembering that during the pandemic, Colombia is in the process of approving a tax reform to maintain the country's economy. Subsequently, an evaluation was carried out by combinatorial factor analysis in figure 2 (Szüster et. al., 2015).

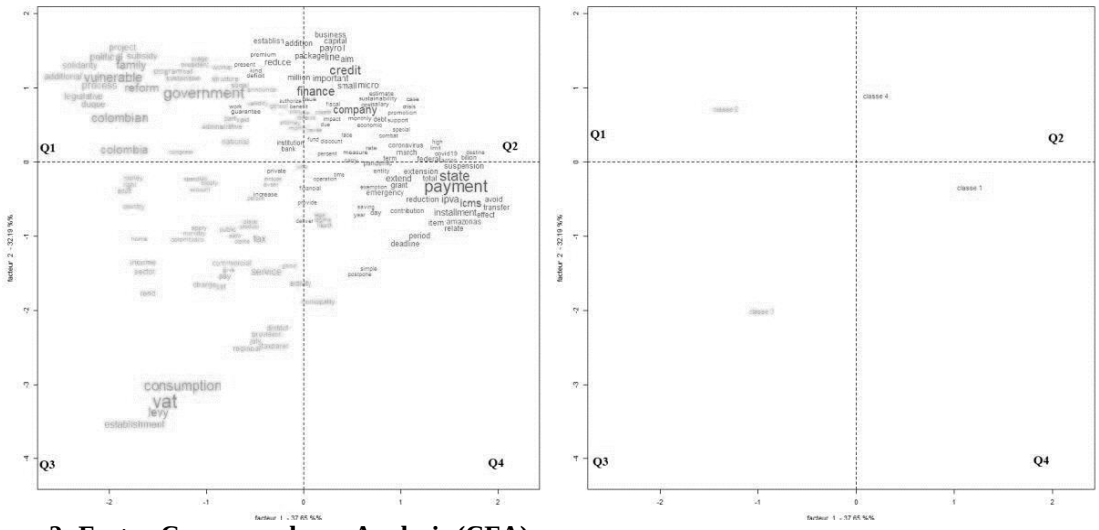


Figure 2: Factor Correspondence Analysis (CFA)
Source: Research Data, Iramuteq, 2021.

Factorial Correspondence Analysis (CFA) allows the visualization of the most important relationships in a large set of variables among themselves. Being carried out from the texts between the words, considering the frequency of incidence of the words and the class, represented in a Cartesian plane. It is observed that the words of all classes are presented in a

centralized segment that expands to peripheral points. However, few words surpass the other quadrants, showing a significant separation of classes. The figure on the right side highlights the positions of the groups.

Figure 2 summarizes the frequency and correlation values in the quadrants of each word, which were extracted in this article from the Iramuteq software. “This analysis allows identifying the specificity of the data, which are exposed in groups of selected variables” (Carmargo & Justo, 2013). In the CFA, the evaluation was performed by quadrants, to group the words and corresponding terms, which can confirm the dichotomous analysis performed. Economic sustainability of Quadrant 1 Colombia (Clusters2), Economic sustainability of Quadrant 2 Brazil (Group 4), Fiscal policies of Quadrant 3 Colombia (Group3) and Fiscal policies of Quadrant 4 Brazil (Group1).

Quadrant 1 with class 2 and quadrant 2 with class 4 evoke more positive words in the Cartesian plane and with greater meaning. When comparing these two quadrants with each other, it is observed that Brazil presents more measures of economic sustainability if they stand out more and positively than the adopted fiscal policies. Quadrant 3 with class 3 presented negative evocations of words in the Cartesian plane, and with non-significant values for fiscal policies in Colombia, demonstrating that there were many measures adopted in the country. Quadrant 4 with class 1 presents evocations focused on economic sustainability that demonstrate that they were significant and that they stood out more than fiscal policy measures in Colombia.

According to Rendon-Pareja (2021), the tax reform for Colombia, resulting from Law 1,819 of 2016, brought significant changes in the tax model, this reform was the engine of the country's economic growth, growth that the government sought through comparison and Colombia's inclusion in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD]. However, even though the Colombian government has only adopted it ad hoc, transitory, and aiming only to deal with its immediate effects, a new tax reform is necessary to be able to rescue the government from the socioeconomic crisis and the recurrent natural disasters, even if not periodic.

Comparing the two quadrants, it is estimated that measures of economic sustainability in Brazil stood out more and positively among the other elements studied. The results above and positively in the Cartesian plane, demonstrate that the measures adopted are greater in Brazil than in Colombia. From the keywords of our method, it was possible to perform a lexical analysis that allows grouping words and graphically organizing them according to their

frequency, where the size of the words indicates the degree of importance in the textual corpus Figure 3.

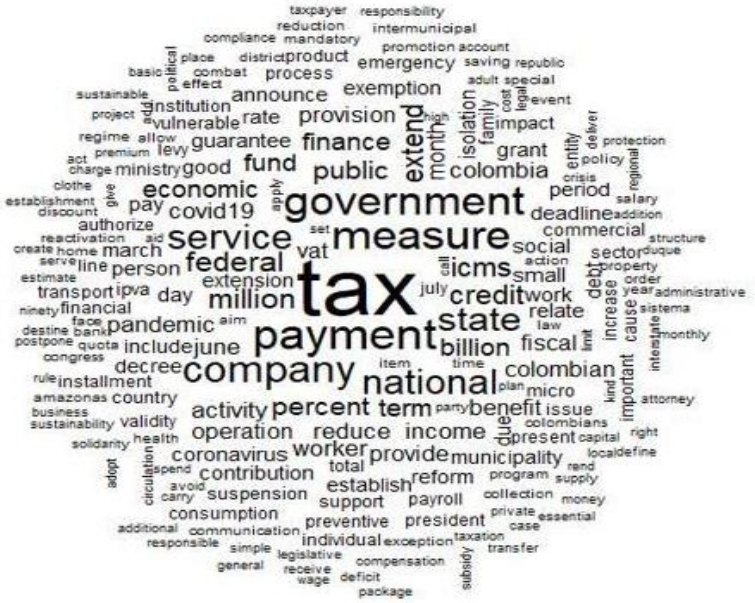


Figure 3: Word Cloud
Source: Research Data, Iramuteq, 2021.

The evidence found in Figure 3, the word cloud, on fiscal policy and economic sustainability. The most used words in the research refer to the most used names, such as "tax", "payment", "government", "national", "measure", "credit", "service" and "company". This information highlights the highlights of the analyzed measures. From the results confirmed by the analysis, other topics related to communication and transparency may arise, not addressed in this study, identified through the application (App) by both countries.

The similarity analysis allows understanding the structure of the construction of the text and themes of relative importance, it shows words that are close and distant, one from the other, or some, form a word tree with its branches from the relationships stored between them. Crespo, Simões & Dumitrescu (2020) will use a similarity analysis to identify the factors associated with trade agreement between countries, given the growing openness of economies, with a sharp increase in two levels of economic globalization, countries (and companies) facing to others. To ensure compliance with international markets, verify that the lexigraphic analysis on the trees is related to the socio-economic dimension, fiscal policy conditions and economic growth.

After the analysis, a similarity tree, which synthesizes the highlighted classes, is presented in Figure 4, allowing both the identification of occurrences and the analysis of the linkage of words in the textual corpus. Each branch present in the similarity tree represents

the main correlations between the words and the link between the terms present in the texts of the corpus, the search word practically connects with all the subgroups.

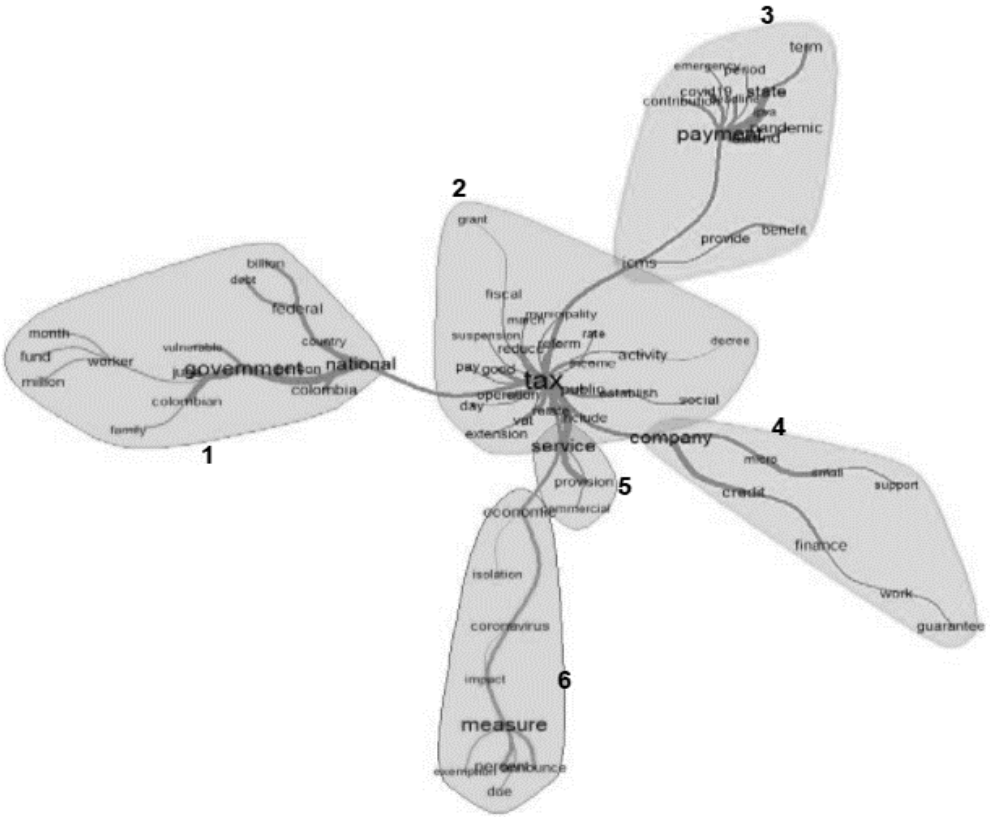


Figure 4: Similar tree of fiscal policy and economic sustainability categories
Source: Research Data, Iramuteq, 2021.

This analysis listed the words “tax”, “government”, “service” and “payment” as a central theme, in green. The axis of the central branch 1 indicates that the form "tax" was the most used field in the researched approaches. From this central connection derive the other joints, identified in Figure 4 by the most robust branches of the tree.

Branch 4 presents the states and their categories: small, solidary, work, financial, credit and business. Branch 6, evidence of conceptual approaches, directs attention to the citizen in the fight against its economic effects. Residential branch 5 focuses on activities for commercial developments. Branch 1 (left) ratifies the emergency actions in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, being the starting point for government actions, services, fiscal policies and economic sustainability, which have conceptual approximations, of the Colombian government, its federal actions aimed at meeting the more vulnerable population.

Power 3, shows conceptual approaches, of the Colombian government, its federal actions aimed at serving the most vulnerable population. “In the study, public policies are characterized by multidisciplinary union actions applied in different sectors of society, such

as education, health, work, security, sports and leisure" (Carreirão, 2015, Capella, & Brasil, 2015, Fernandes, 2007) . For countries, one of the biggest challenges was the resumption of services with the easing of social isolation, as well as the adequacy of the measures established by the World Health Organization (WHO). This organization defines the technical criteria to be adopted to prevent contamination by coronavirus in public environments.

Final Considerations

The objective of this work was to compare public governance response measures regarding the fiscal policies adopted by subnational governments for economic sustainability in Brazil and Colombia in the face of the Covid-19 crisis. The expansion of the Covid-19 virus generated supply shocks by interrupting the flow of global trade and value chains, as well as demand shocks associated with the interruption of global economic activity due to the containment measures adopted in each country. In a short period, organizations had to create methods and tools to adapt to the new context. If local governments did not provide incentives, many businesses would collapse and unemployment would rise rapidly.

Both countries provide information through the public administration recommended by law, the population responds to current shocks and reduces conflicts between rulers and ruled. All this helped to give the Brazilian and Colombian governments time to institute measures not only in the face of the health problem, but also to prepare for new strategies and decisions to be taken.

After analyzing all the content of laws, decrees and emergency measures in the states of Brazil and Colombia, it is possible to conclude that the measures taken by the countries were necessary so that the economic shocks were not worse than those experienced. Therefore, the emergency measures allowed Colombia to realize the need for a tax reform, in this case the third tax reform, which was approved by both legislative houses in November 2023. In Brazil, the implementation of the tax reform is still under discussion. However, it should be noted that Brazil has a strong social protection infrastructure and that Colombia is still building.

With the textual content analysis, it was also revealed that the positive and negative relationships of the adopted measures (quadrant analysis) highlight the economic sustainability measures of the state governments more than the fiscal policies. However, it was unable to reveal society's reaction to these measures, which is the limitation of the

research and possibly the subject of future research. The laws highlighted tax incentives, exemption, postponement and payment in installments.

It is concluded that, even though there are differences between countries, there is still much to be learned in dealing with the tax issue, considering that the tax issue as a collection system and spending on public goods and services are part of the same social pact. In this way, economic sustainability depends on government actions able to subsidize social protection, making the ideas of collection in the end sense be converted into means by which the State can perform its role as an investor in the protection of the vulnerable, provision of services the population, stabilizer of the economy and entrepreneur.

The results show the complexity involved and the need for careful analysis in relation to tax policy, as it spreads throughout the economic system, affecting a wide range of other economic variables, such as employment levels, price levels, consumption, added value, among others. others. In view of this, the results indicate the need to combine several measures to obtain results in terms of growth and income distribution.

This work theoretically contributes to the expansion of studies that assess economic sustainability and public governance in developing countries in the face of relevant economic crises.

This study was limited to the description of fiscal policies and the discussion of economic sustainability measures of subnational governments, highlighting the contingencies that occurred and did not present lessons or results of the initiatives, due to the ongoing pandemic in the period of 2021, in the opportunity to carry out a new complementary research. In this sense, it is suggested to analyze other perspectives involving other theories such as communication or contingency as a way to support and organize responses to the COVID-19 crisis. Future studies can verify the materialization of risks arising from the response time and their effects, such as their impact on the public debt.

References

Aguirre Guzmán, M. G., Oliveira Araújo, J. C., & Medina Celis, L. M. (2023). Cambios fiscales y académicos que indujo el virus COVID-19, en Brasil y México. *Retos de la Dirección*, *17*(1). http://scielo.sld.cu/scielo.php?script=sci_abstract&pid=S2306155202300010000 2&lng=es&nrm=iso..

Álvarez, A., León, D., Medellín, M., Zambrano, A., & Zuleta, H. (2020). El coronavirus en Colombia: vulnerabilidad y opciones de política. PNUD, mayo, 21, 2020. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/latinamerica/undp-rblac-CD19-PDS-Number11-ES-Colombia.pdf.

Ang, C. K., Embi, M. A., & Yunus, M. M. (2016). Enhancing the quality of the findings of a longitudinal case study: Reviewing trustworthiness via ATLAS. ti. *The Qualitative Report*, *21*(10), 1855-1867. https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2016.2480.

Ansell, C., & Torfing, J. (2021). Co-creation: the new kid on the block in public governance. *Policy & Politics*, *49*(2), 211-230. Doi: https://doi.org/10.1332/030557321X16115951196045.

Araújo, J. C. O., de Souza, F. G., & da Silva Gomes, A. P. (2023). Government incentives facing COVID-19: A comparative study between Brazil and Chile in light of communication theory. *Contabilidad y Negocios*, *18*(35). https://doi.org/10.18800/contabilidad.202301.006.

Araújo, J. C. O., Souza, F. G. D., Gonçalves, H. S., & Silva, V. L. (2020). Incentivos Fiscais Estaduais para o Combate os Efeitos Economicos da Pandemia do Coronavírus (COVID19): um Estudo sobre os Incentivos Fiscais Estaduais. In *XX Usp International Conference In Accouting*. https://congressousp.fipecafi.org/anais/20UspInternational/ArtigosDownload/2842.pdf.

Araújo, R. J. R., de Queiroz, D. B., Paulo, E., & Nobre, C. J. F. (2020). A relação da natureza das transferências governamentais e a responsabilidade fiscal de governos municipais brasileiros. *Contabilidade Gestão e Governança*, *23*(1), 124-140. https://doi.org/10.51341/1984-3925_2020v23n1a8

Ball, R., Kothari, S.P. and Robin, A. (2000), "The effect of international institutional factors on properties of accounting earnings", Journal of Accounting and Economics, Vol. 29 No. 1, pp. 1-51. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-4101(00)00012-4.

Barbosa, L. G. M. (2020). Impacto Econômico do Covid-19: Propostas para o Turismo Brasileiro. Fundação Getúlio Vargas, p.1-25. https://fgvprojetos.fgv.br/sites/fgvprojetos.fgv.br/files/01.covid19_impactoeconomico_v09_compressed_1.pdf.

Bastida, F., Bracci, E., & Hoque, Z. (2021). Accounting for unstable environments in the public sector: managing post-COVID-19 times. *Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management*.Doi: https://doi-org.ez16.periodicos.capes.gov.br/10.1108/JPBAFM-09-2021-0136.

Bello-Gomez, R., & Sanabria-Pulido, P. (2021). Custos e benefícios da dualidade: a descentralização da Colômbia ea resposta à pandemia de COVID-19. *Revista de Administração Pública*, *55*(1), 165-179. https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-761220200567.

Bergallo, P., Mangini, M., Magnelli, M., & Bercovich, S. (2021). Los impactos del COVID19 en la autonomía económica de las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe. Avaliable in: https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/latinamerica/undp-rblac-CD19-PDS-Number25-onumujeres-ES.pdf.

Bergallo, P., Mangini, M., Magnelli, M., & Bercovich, S. (2021). Los impactos del COVID-19 en la autonomía económica de las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe. *ONU*

Mujeres, *25*. https://fund.ar/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Los-impactos-del-COVID19-en-la-autonomia-economica-de-las-mujeres-en-ALC.pdf.

Bhusal, M. K. (2020). The world after COVID-19: An opportunity for a new beginning. *International journal of scientific and research publications*. https://doi.org/10.29322/ijsrp.10.05.2020.p10185.

Bresser-Pereira, L. C. (2020). Financiamento da Covid-19, inflação e restrição fiscal. *Brazilian Journal of Political Economy*, *40*, 604-621. Doi: https://doi.org/10.1590/0101-31572020-3193.

Camargo, B. V., & Justo, A. M. (2013). Iramuteq: Um software gratuito para análise de dados textuais. *Temas em Psicologia*, *21*(2), 513-518. http://dx.doi.org/10.9788/TP2013.2-16.

Capella, A. C. N., & Brasil, F. G. (2015). Análise de políticas públicas: uma revisão da literatura sobre o papel dos subsistemas, comunidades e redes. Novos estudos CEBRAP, (101), 57-76. https://www.scielo.br/j/nec/a/sbMLWs45nJHbxvVnqBHn6Dq/abstract/?lang=pt.

Carreirão, Y. D. S. (2015). Representação política como congruência entre as preferências dos cidadãos e as políticas públicas: uma revisão da literatura internacional. Opinião Pública, 21(2), 393-430. https://www.scielo.br/j/op/a/CLVkx8R8sqQXh4hjygTsGHj/?lang=pt.

Carvalho, Fabio Lins de Lessa & Rodrigues, Ricardo Schneider. (2020) COVID-19 e Direito Administrativo - Impactos da Pandemia na Administração Pública. Curitiba: Juruá
.

CEPAL, N. (2020). América Latina y el Caribe ante la pandemia del COVID-19: efectos económicos y sociales. https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/45337-america-latina-caribe-la-pandemia-covid-19-efectos-economicos-sociales.

Cohen, S., Rossi, F. M., Caperchione, E., & Brusca, I. (2021). Debate: If not now, then when? Covid-19 as an accelerator for public sector accrual accounting in Europe. *Public Money & Management*, *41*(1), 10-12.doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/09540962.2021.1834714.

Conti, T. V. (2020). Crise Tripla do Covid-19: um olhar econômico sobre políticas públicas de combate à pandemia. http://thomasvconti.com.br/pubs/coronavirus/.

Contreras, R.G., Cruz, D.V., & García, R. A. C. (2021). Selección organizacional: resiliencia y desempeño de las pymes en la era de la COVID-19. *Estudios gerenciales*, *37*(158), 73-84. https://doi.org/10.18046/j.estger.2021.158.4291.

Crespo, N., Simões, N., & Dumitrescu, I. (2020). Concorrência comercial: um guia para a medição do conceito. *Concorrência comercial: um guia para a medição do conceito*, (2), 7-16. https://repositorio.iscte-iul.pt/handle/10071/711

Dye, Thomas D.(1984) Understanding Public Policy. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: PrenticeHall.

Ebaid, I. E. S. (2016). International accounting standards and accounting quality in code-law countries: The case of Egypt. Journal of Financial Regulation and Compliance. DOI: 10.1108/JFRC-12-2011-0047.

Eigenstuhler, D. P., Pacassa, F., Kruger, S. D., & Mazzioni, S. (2021). Influência das características dos países na disseminação da covid-19. *Revista Gestão Organizacional*, *14*(1), 172-191. https://doi.org/10.22277/rgo.v14i1.5715.

Fairlie, R. W. (2020) *The impact of COVID-19 on small business owners: The first three meses after social-distancing restrictions* (NBER Working Paper Nº w27462). National Bureau of Economic Research. https://ssrn.com/abstract=3673693.

Fernandes, A. S. A. (2007) Políticas Públicas: definição evolução e o caso brasileiro na política social. In: DANTAS, H. e MARTINS JUNIOR, J. P. (Orgs). Introdução à política brasileira. São Paulo: Paulus.

Garcia, R. M. (2007). Governo eletrônico, informação e competência em informação. Informação & Sociedade: Estudos, 16(2). http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11959/brapci/101872.

Gobierno de Colombia, (2016, dec 17). Reforma Tributaria Ley 1819 de 2016.https://accounter.co/normatividad/leyes/reforma-tributaria-ley-1819-de-2016.html.

Gobierno de Colombia, (2020$_a$, marzo 17). Decreto 417 de 2020. Por el cual se declara un Estado de Emergencia Economica, Social y Ecologica en todo el territorio Nacional.https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=110334

Gobierno de Colombia, (2020$_b$, May, 6). Decreto 637 de 2020, Por el cual se declara un Estado de Emergencia Económica, Social y Ecológica en todo el territorio Nacional.https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=120018

Gomes, A.P. S (2021).Financial and non-financial responses to the Covid-19 pandemic: insights from Portugal and lessons for future. Public Money & Management. https://doi.org/10.1080/09540962.2021.1880059.

Gonçalves, H. S., Souza, F. G. , Araujo. J. C. O. Governo eletrônico e combate à pandemia do Coronavírus (COVID-19): um estudo dos estados brasileiros. In *XX Usp International Conference In Accouting*. https://congressousp.fipecafi.org/anais/20UspInternational/ArtigosDownload/2864.pdf.

Grossi, G., & Argento, D. (2022). The fate of accounting for public governance development. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, *35*(9), 272-303.Doi: https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/AAAJ-11-2020-5001/full/html.

Grossi, G., & Argento, D. (2022). The fate of accounting for public governance development. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, *35*(9), 272-303.Doi: https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/AAAJ-11-2020-5001/full/html.

Ha, N. T., Doan, X. H., Vu, T. N., Linh Nguyen, T. P., Phan, T. H., & Duong, C. D. (2020). The effect of social capital on social entrepreneurial intention among Vietnamese students. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, *7*(8). 671-680. https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2020.VOL7.NO8.671.

Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (2004). *Introduction to functional grammar*. Arnold.

Hassan, T. A., Hollander, S., Van Lent, L., Schwedeler, M., & Tahoun, A. (2020). *Firm-level exposure to epidemic diseases: Covid-19, SARS, and H1N1* (No. w26971). National Bureau of Economic Research. https://www.nber.org/papers/w26971.

Heras, R. L. (2020). Impacto del COVID-19 en el mercado de trabajo: un análisis de los colectivos vulnerables. Documentos de Trabajo (IAES, Instituto Universitario de Análisis Económico y Social),(2), 1-29. https://portal.trt3.jus.br/internet/conheca-o-trt/comunicacao/noticias-juridicas/reflexostrabalhistas-do-coronavirus-e-posicionamento-do-stf.

Instituto Brasileiro de Economia (IBRE) (2020). O maior desafio mundial desde a Segunda Guerra Mundial. Rio de Janeiro: FGV, 2020. Available in: https://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/dspace/bitstream/handle/10438/28947/BoletimMacroIbre _2 003%20_1_.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

Instituto Nacional de Salud, (2020). Covid-19 en Colombia. https://www.ins.gov.co/Noticias/paginas/coronavirus.aspx.

International Labour Organization (ILO). (2020). *A policy framework to address the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis*. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-lisbon/documents/publication/wcms_766107.pdf

Kijkasiwat, P., Wellalage, N. H., & Locke, S. (2021). The impact of symbiotic relations on the performance of micro, small and medium enterprises in a small-town context: The perspective of risk and return. *Research in International Business and Finance*, *56*, 1-19. DOI: 10.1016/j.ribaf.2021.101388.

Laing T. (2020). The economic impact of the coronavirus 2019 (COVID-2019): Implications for the mining industry. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, *7*(2), 580-582. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2020.04.003.

Leguizamón, J. F. Q, López, E. B., & Beltrán, R. R (2021). Perspectivas institucionais sobre a democracia em América Latina nos tempos atuais. *Tabula Rasa*, (37), 217-233. https://doi.org/10.25058/20112742.n37.10.

Lucas, N. B. O., do Nascimento, H. B., Cavalcante, M. W. S., Kohlrausch, T. B., & Candido, E. L. (2023). Microcrédito como política pública para geração de trabalho e renda. *Revista de Gestão e Secretariado*, *14*(1), 903-912. https://doi.org/10.7769/gesec.v14i1.1561.

Lynn, L. E. (1980) Designing Public Policy: A Casebook on the Role of Policy Analysis. Santa Monica, Calif.: Goodyear.

Machado, L. N., Ortiz, M. S. P., Silva, T. A. B., & Bellix, L. (2020). Restrições ao direito de acesso à informação em contextos emergenciais: análise dos efeitos da Covid-19 nos governos subnacionais. *Revista da CGU*, *12*(22), 246-259.https://doi.org/10.36428/revistadacgu.v12i22.361.

Medeiros, E. A., & Rossignoli, M. (2018). Políticas fiscais como instrumento de redução da desigualdade social. *Revista Digital Constituição E Garantia De Direitos*, *10*(2), 26–44. https://doi.org/10.21680/1982-310X.2017v10n2ID14790.

Mejía, L. F. (2020). COVID-19: costos económicos en salud y en medidas de contención para Colombia. https://www.repository.fedesarrollo.org.co/handle/11445/3920.

Ministério da Fazenda do Brasil, (2020). Prisma Fiscal. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/prisma-fiscal

Miranda-Lopez, J., & Valdovinos-Hernandez, I. (2019). The impact of the global economic crisis of 2008 on earnings quality in Mexico. Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies. https://doi.org/10.1108/JAEE-08-2016-0071.

Moscuzza, S. M.(2020). Los efectos del COVID-19 en el mundo del trabajo desde la perspectiva de la OIT. https://revistas.unc.edu.ar/index.php/recordip/article/view/28481.

Oliveira, L. G. S. M.; Cunha, J. V. A., Nascimento, S. A. Avelino, B. C..(2014) Análise das políticas de incentivos fiscais nos municípios brasileiros: O Caso da instalação da Grendene no município de Teixeira de Freitas – Ba. Revista Catarinense da Ciência Contábil – CRCSC Florianópolis, v. 13, n. 40, p.37-53.DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.16930/2237-7662/rccc.v13n40p37-53.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] (2020). Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico. Coronavirus (Covid-19): SME policy responses. Recuperado em 11 de novembro, 2020, de http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/coronavirus-covid-19-sme-policyresponses-04440101/.

Ortega, F. F. (2020). Las medidas laborales frente al COVID-19 desde una perspectiva de género. Diario La Ley, 9623(7). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341078619_Las_medidas_laborales_frente_al_COVID-19_desde_una_perspectiva_de_genero.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). (2020). *Information sheet-COVID-19 (disease caused by the new coronavirus) - 2020*. https://www.paho.org/bra/index.php?option=com_content&vie=article&id=6101:covid-19&Itemid=875.

Parlamento Andino (2021). Principales medidas adoptadas por el gobierno colombiano frente a la emergencia provocada por la COVID-19. Online. Disponível em : https://www.parlamentoandino.org/images/actualidad/informes-covid/Colombia/Principales-medidas-adoptadas-por-el-gobierno-colombiano.pdf.

Pinzón, E. M. R. (2020). Colombia: Impacto económico, social y político de la COVID-19. Análisis Carolina, (24), 1. https://repositorio.uam.es/handle/10486/693959.

Platje, J., Harvey, J., & Rayman-Bacchus, L. (2020). COVID-19–reflections on the surprise of both an expected and unexpected event. *The Central European Review of Economics and Management*, *4*(1), 149-162. https://doi.org/10.29015/cerem.874.

Presidência da República da Brasil. (2020, Abr 01$_b$). Medida Provisória Nº 936, de 1º de abril de 2020.–Programa Emergencial de Manutenção do Emprego e da Renda e dispõe sobre medidas trabalhistas complementares para enfrentamento do estado de calamidade pública reconhecido pelo Decreto Legislativo nº 6, de 20 de março de 2020, e da emergência de saúde pública de importância internacional decorrente do coronavírus (covid-19), de que trata a Lei nº 13.979, de 6 de fevereiro de 2020, e dá outras providências. https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/mpv/mpv936.htm

Presidência da República da Brasil. (2020, Feb 06$_a$). Lei Nº 13.979, de 6 de fevereiro de 2020 Dispõe sobre as medidas para enfrentamento da emergência de saúde pública de importância internacional decorrente do coronavírus responsável pelo surto de 2019. https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/lei-n-13.979-de-6-de-fevereiro-de-2020-242078735.

Presidência da República da Brasil. (2020, Jul 06$_c$). Lei Nº 14.020, de 6 de julho de 2020. Institui o Programa Emergencial de Manutenção do Emprego e da Renda; dispõe sobre medidas complementares para enfrentamento do estado de calamidade pública reconhecido pelo Decreto Legislativo nº 6, de 20 de março de 2020, e da emergência de saúde pública de importância internacional decorrente do coronavírus, de que trata a Lei nº 13.979, de 6 de fevereiro de 2020; altera as Leis n os 8.213, de 24 de julho de 1991, 10.101, de 19 de dezembro de 2000, 12.546, de 14 de dezembro de 2011, 10.865, de 30 de abril de 2004, e 8.177, de 1º de março de 1991; e dá outras providências. https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/Lei/L14020.htm.

Presidência da República da Brasil. (2020, Mai 07$_d$). Emenda Constitucional nº 106, de 7 de maio de 202**0.**Institui regime extraordinário fiscal, financeiro e de contratações para enfrentamento de calamidade pública nacional decorrente de pandemia. https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/emendas/emc/emc106.htm.

Rastev, T. V., Petrov, G. M., & Marinov, B. S. (2020) Increasing the risk of corruption activities during a COVID-19 pandemic. *International Scientific Journal, Internauka*, *92*(12), 1-5. http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3674427.

Rendon-Pareja, B. (2021). Comparación entre la reforma tributaria de Colombia y el modelo de la ocde en perspectivas del impuesto sobre la renta y el iva (Impuesto sobre el valor agregado). https://repositorio.uco.edu.co/jspui/bitstream/20.500.13064/819/1/ART%C3%8DCULO.pdf.

Rezende, A. J., Dalmácio, F. Z., & Rathke, A. A. T. (2019). Avaliação do impacto dos incentivos fiscais sobre os retornos e as políticas de investimento e financiamento das empresas. *Revista Universo Contábil*, *14*(4), 28-49. http://dx.doi.org/10.4270/ruc.2018426.

Salomón, M., & Nunes, C. (2007). A ação externa dos governos subnacionais no Brasil: os casos do Rio Grande do Sul e de Porto Alegre. Um estudo comparativo de dois tipos de atores mistos. *Contexto Internacional*, *29*, 99-147.

https://www.scielo.br/j/cint/a/hZvcYwZZdMWJ34dKbXvwdZw/?format=pdf&lang=pt.

Salviati, M. E. (Comp.). (2017). *Manual do Aplicativo Iramuteq* (versão 0.7 Alpha 2 e R Versão 3.2.3). Interface de R pour Analyses Multidimensionnelles de Textes et de Questionneires (Iramuteq). http://www.iramuteq.org/documentation/fichiers/manual-do-aplicativo-iramuteq-par-maria-elisabeth-salviati.

Simon. H. A. (1957). Administrative Behavior: A Study of Decision-Making Processes in Administration Organizations (2a ed.). New York: Macmillan.

Simonassi, A. G., Gondim Filho, J. G., & Arraes, R. D. A. (2022). Endividamento e investimentos dos governos subnacionais no Brasil: uma análise via funções de reação. *Nova Economia*, *31*, 783-807. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0103-6351/6448.

Souza, B. V., de Souza, G., & Ramos, H. C. (2021). Sustainability Reporting in Higher Education Institutions: a systematic approach using VOSViewer and Iramuteq software. International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science, 8, 3. https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijaers.83.14.

Souza, C. (2006). Políticas públicas: uma revisão da literatura. Sociologias, (16), 20-45. https://www.scielo.br/j/soc/a/6YsWyBWZSdFgfSqDVQhc4jm/?format=pdf&lang=pt.

Szüster, N., Szüster, F. R., & Szüster, F. R. (2005). Contabilidade: atuais desafios e alternativa para seu melhor desempenho. *Revista Contabilidade & Finanças*, *16*, 20-30. https://doi.org/10.1590/S1519-70772005000200003.

Tavares, A. B., Silveira, F., & Paes-Sousa, R. (2020). Proteção social e COVID-19: a resposta do Brasil e das maiores economias da América Latina. *NAU Social*, *11*(20), 111-129. https://doi.org/10.9771/ns.v11i20.36599.

United Nations Organization (UN). (2021). *UN response to COVID-19*. https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/UN-response.

Van Dam, Y. K., & Webbink, J. F. (2020). Reflecting on reflections on COVID-19. *The Central European Review of Economics and Management*, *4*(2), 7-19. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.29015/cerem.876.

Villarruel Fuentes, M. (2021). Between instrumental reason and applied social engineering: the Latin American educational response to COVID-19. *PAAKAT: revista de tecnología y sociedad*, *11*(20). https://doi.org/10.32870/pk.a11n20.588

Vivas, V., & Villar, M. (2020). Strategic responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in pacific alliance countries. *Management Research: Journal of the Iberoamerican Academy of Management*, *18*(4), 345-356. https://doi.org/10.1108/MRJIAM-07-2020-1067.

World Bank Group (2021). COVID 19 in Brazil: Impacts and Policy Responses. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank, 2020. License: CC BY 3.0 IGO. Available in: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34223.

World Bank.(2019). Understanding the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic through data. Washington, jun., 2020. Disponível em: http://datatopics.worldbank.org/universal-healthcoverage/coronavirus/.

Yan, B., Chen, B., Wu, L., Zhang, X., & Zhu, H. (2021). Culture, institution, and COVID-19 first-response policy: A qualitative comparative analysis of thirty-one countries. *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice*, *23*(2), 219-233. https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2021.1878458.

Submetido em: 24.03.2023

Aceito em: 28.04.2023