

Public Sector Performance Management in Australia – is it successful?

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Why look at Australia?



 Considered a leader, innovator and long-term practitioner of public sector performance management (OECD)

Main features of the system





3 decades of Australian experience

- 1980s Financial Management Improvement Program
 - Program budgets, performance measures, program evaluation
- ▶ 1990s Accrual outcome and output budgets
 - Outcome appropriations, devolved responsibility for outcomes
- 2000s Refinement of core elements
 - Strategic reviews, Operation Sunlight, Programs 2.0

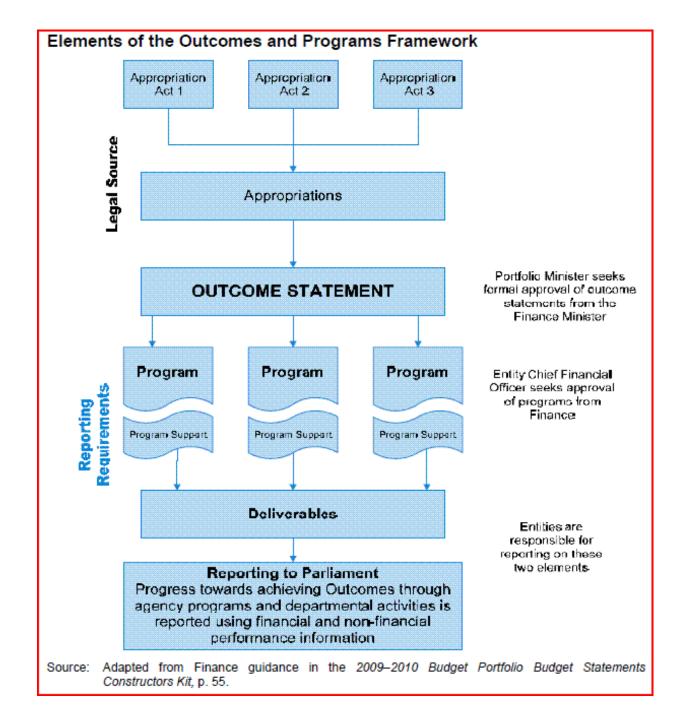




Policy Frame

- Performance m d by:
 - Outcomes and Company programs
 - Full accrual cost, cash appropriations
- Budget plans presented by outcome
- Appropriations presented by outcome
- Reporting and accountability for performance
- Performance auditing





Use of performance information

3 main uses:

- 1. Internal management
 - Financial reports by outcome and output group
 - Specific non-financial performance reports
- 2. Budget preparation
 - Central system tracks outcomes and some programs
 - New policy proposals by agency and outcome
- 3. Accountability to Parliament
 - Agency annual reports



Typical program deliverables

Entity / Program	Example of a Typical Deliverable	Qualitative Indicator provided?	Quantitative Indicator provided?	Target provided?
Customs Program 1.1	Regulate and facilitate international passengers through assessment of passengers and crew on arrival including, through deployment of detector dogs and real- time officer assessment and response activities.	✓	×	×
Program 1.4	Northern Waters surveillance ACV Triton (patrol days).	×	✓	×
FWA Program 1	Orders relating to industrial action—good faith bargaining.	×	×	×
Program 1	Dispute resolution, minimum wages, orders and approval of agreements.	×	✓	✓
NFSA Program 1.1	Australian feature length films acquired.	✓	✓	✓
Program 1.1	New media works acquired (new separate KPI).	✓	✓	✓
RET Program 2	Timely processing of applications for offshore petroleum and mineral titles and promotion of offshore petroleum acreage release.	✓	×	×
Program 4	Provision of accurate, timely and effective policy advice to the Minister and Australian Government on tourism related issues.	✓	×	×

Source: ANAO analysis of 2009–10 Portfolio Budget Statements.

Key questions

To what extent has Australia's performance management system been successful?

What has influenced the nature and level of

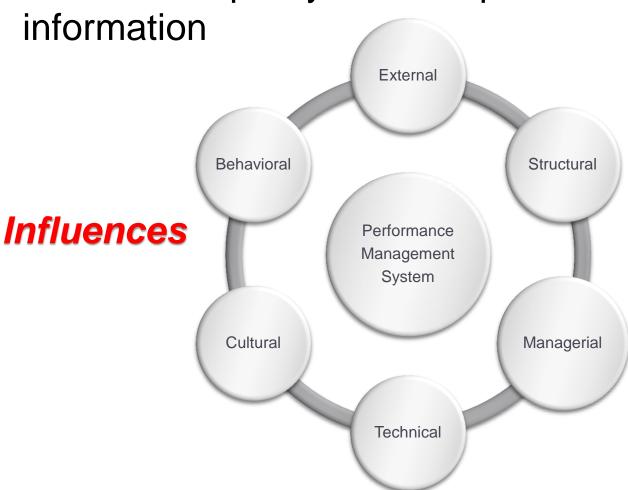
success?





What affects success?

Success = quality + use of performance



Diagnostic assessment:

- External across the board political support
- Structural strong central drivers, devolved action
- Managerial significant variation across agencies
- Technical –focus on performance for budget, basic guidance
- Cultural core values include performance (but not enforced)
- Behavioural reliant or external anagers and individual control

 Behavioural Structural

Cultural

Performance Management System

Technical

Managerial

Success?

Achievements

- Performance framework embedded in budgeting and reporting
- Evaluation focused on policy and programs development
- Pockets of good practice and effective use by managers
- Ongoing action to address technical weaknesses

Limitations

- Performance measures are often weak
- Outcome performance management remains challenging
- Patchy quality and usage





Future directions for policy

Commonwealth Financial Accountability Review (C-FAR)

- "Integrating the performance framework"
 Options being considered:
 - Whole of government requirements
 - Legislate performance obligations
 - Better support to practitioners
 - Quality assurance

(unpublished – proposal expected in July 2012)





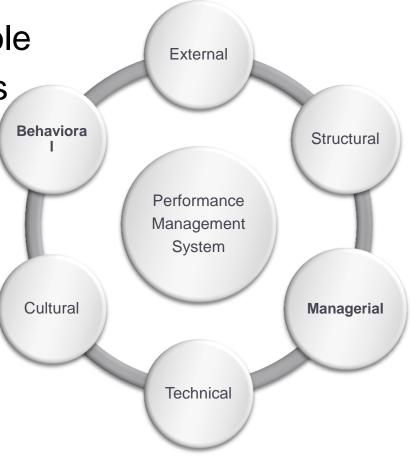
Recommendations for good practice

Be clear about system objectives: why performance?

2. Consider PFM as a whole

Address all six elements

4. Do not 'set and forget'





Questions?



