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Group 5	Group 6
Hungary	
Turkey	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia	Croatia
Serbia	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Montenegro
Romania	
Volunteer Reporter: Halis Kiral Facilitator: Deanna Aubrey Expert: Kay Brown South Africa National Treasury	Volunteer reporter: Nina Blecic Facilitator: Ljerka Crnkovic Expert: Lewis Hawke and Sandy Min (World Bank)
Observer: Irene Frei - SECO	



- Romania and Turkey demonstrated portals
 - Transparency even individual salaries for staff in Romania and salary bands in Turkey
- Information must be used by somebody, cost vs benefits. Lack of IT infrastructure, staff, skills, capacity in some countries
- Quality vs quantity of information.
 Checks&balances. Risk of misuse of information.
 Confidentiality problem? –exp.Internal Audit-
- Transparency often driven by international requirements.
- Importance of exchange of information between different levels of government-centralized information, many issues are at local level in several countries.



- Summary of Outcomes for Question 1 (Group 6)
- Presentation on portals in Croatia
- Presentation by World Bank (Sandy Min) on different portals taken from FMIS and OBD study
- All countries have websites.
- Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina MoF web pages.
 - Public procurement information published outside MoF Public Procurement Administration (Serbia, Montenegro), Agency (BiH), Ministry of Economy (Croatia).

Good practice examples

- Information on arrears with due dates (SRB)
- Benefits
 - Transparency
 - Increased Government accountability
 - Better use of funds
 - Compliance with laws and bylaws



Suggestions for Improvement

- Enable the citizens to provide their inputs in the process of budget preparation.
- Citizens should have the option to take part in budget development (good examples of some cities).
- Web portals should present more information that citizens need.
- Citizens should get involved in budget development prior to its adoption by the Government, in the process of public debate.

- Summary of Outcomes for Question 2&3 Group-5
- Assessments very useful (PEFA) for benchmarking, recommendations.
- Conflicting results!(EU does not accept PEFA)
- Results must be accurate and verified before released and, conducted by competent people but tools, surveys, interviews are not very perfect.
- International organizations should clarify their results with respective MoF. Sometimes out of date when released.
- OECD, WB, EC- multiple reports & multiple recommendations. Country prioritization of recommendations important.
- Inappropriate benchmarking. No one size fits all. Policy space
- Lost in translation, concept, terminology. Importance of glossary, quality of interpreters.



Summary of Outcomes for Question 2 (Group 6)

All countries are familiar with these assessments.

 These assessments have pointed out some weaknesses and helped address them and tus contribute to improving of efficiency.

Most countries have established Fiscal Councils.



Summary of Outcomes for Question 3 (Group 6)

 Assessments can indicate the areas that need improvement and increase efficiency of use of public funds.

 Encourage citizen participation, either through applications and/or round tables or debates.



Thank you!

