



Group 5	Group 6
Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia
Croatia	Montenegro
Hungary	Serbia
Montenegro	
Serbia	
Turkey	
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Findings on discussions on Question 1

RESULTS ACHIEVED

All countries have implemented reforms:

- Improved regulations (legislation on budget, internal audit, public procurement, fiscal responsibility, right of access to information).
- Improved accountability of public resource managers (impact on cost reduction)
 - ✓ CROATIA- procurement of official vehicles
 - ✓ BIH Statement of responsibility, every institution manager in their annual reports (use of funds, implementation of the plans, etc.).
- Implementation of reforms of IT systems for publishing of information and improvement of internal efficiency (electronic submission of requests for funds – BiH, internal audit report, CHU – Turkey).



Progress in transparency made

- Budget- all countries publish budget calendar, budgets and forecasts, supplementary budgets, budget execution reports.
- Financial reports no countries publish financial reports, accounting reform underway.
- Audit external (state) audit reports are published after they are submitted to the parliament; internal audit reports are published as well.



GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLES

- Law on right of access to information
- Statement of fiscal responsibility
- Public procurement law
- Centralised payroll calculation
 - ✓ SERBIA local government e-government, publishing of the public procurement process, **publishing of commitments** (suppliers, number of invoices, amounts, duration of delays)
 - ✓ MONTENEGRO Law on financing of political parties (weekly reporting)
 - ✓ CROATIA introducing of e-citizen portals, involving citizens in budget development (some cities)

5

✓ Albania – publishing information on all paid invoices at the end of each day.



CHALLENGES

- Further reform of legal framework
- Development of risk management
- Alignment of reporting standards in countries (complex job, inventory of state assets,...)
- Reforming IT systems for publishing of info and improvement of internal efficiency (electronic submission of requests for funds — BiH, internal audit report CHU — Turkey)
- Ongoing education
 - Of employees (internal and internal audit, financial management and control, accounting, budget preparation)
 - Of users of published information (citizens, civil society, journalists, politicians)



RISKS

- How information published on the web is used
- Reliability of information in terms of :
 - ✓ Sources of information comes from
 - ✓ Quality of information (incomplete information)
- Creating uncertainty and confusion in public due as a result of:
 - ✓ Urgent adoption of legislation/ not enough time for public hearing and consultation
 - ✓ Having to meet urgent requirements of the EC
 - ✓ Subsequent amendments and changes causing legal uncertainty and confusion of the public
- Lack of financial resources for:
 - ✓ IT applications and new IT systems
 - ✓ Capacity building and staff education
- Low level of awareness on accountability among the managers (political changes)
- Non-aligned development strategies
- Lack of coordination in implementation of strategic goals and ensuring continuity of coordination.



RECOMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

- Enable citizens to to provide their suggestions in budget preparation (problem: everything is done in the last minute)
- Web portals should offer more information for citizens.



CONCLUSION

- Complete transparency may be abused, data can be misinterpreted as a result of insufficient knowledge, understanding. The need to protect the data (permanent data, personal information, internal audit reports).
- Focus should be on the quality of reports.
- Every country should implement reforms at their own pace, without external pressures.
- Right reforms are more important than the right tools.



Thank you!

