

Objectives/Scope

Present the conclusions of a World Bank review of PFM performance of ECA countries using available data:

- World Bank CPIA Index
- PEFA reports
- Open Budget

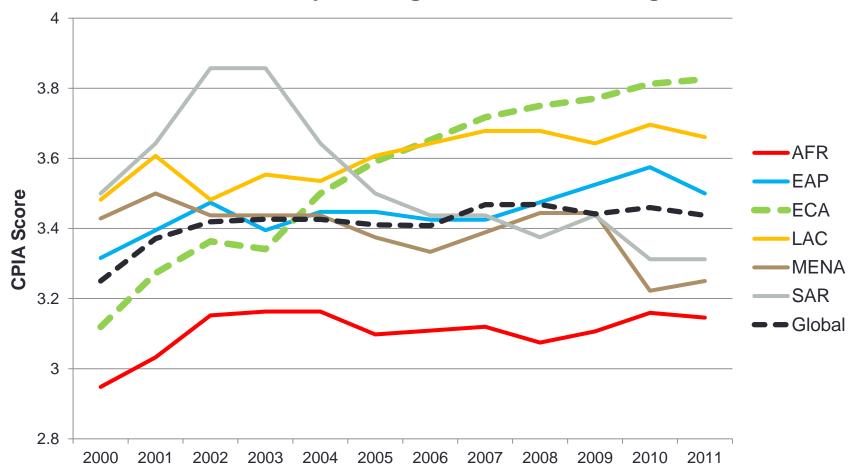
Identify regional PFM issues and challenges

Suggested PFM reform priorities

Linkage to PEMPAL activities

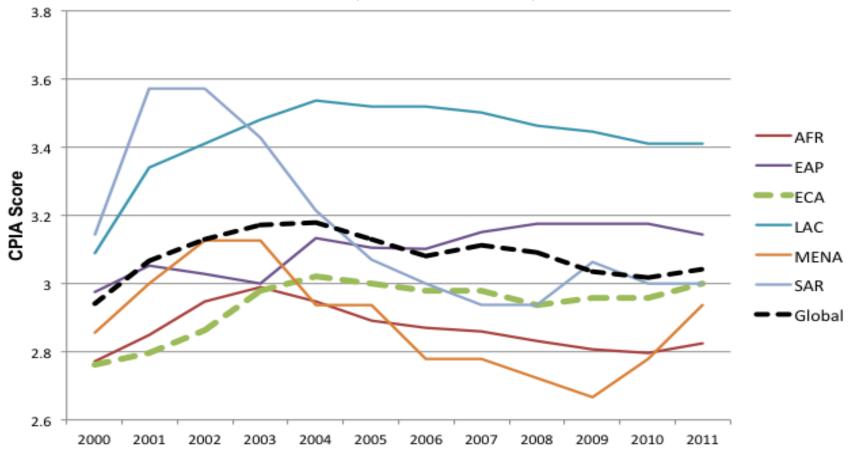
PFM Performance

CPIA Q13: Quality of Budget & Financial Management



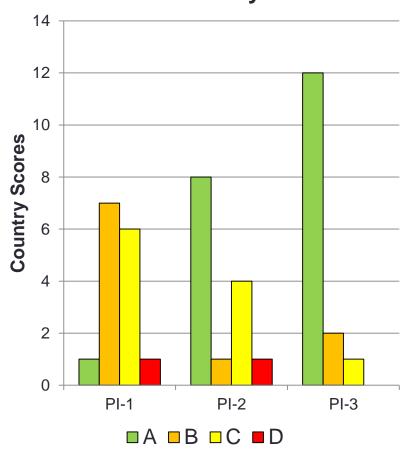
PFM peformance

CPIA 16: Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption



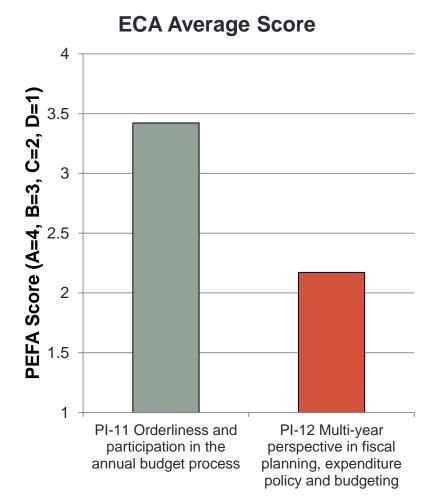
Budget Credibility

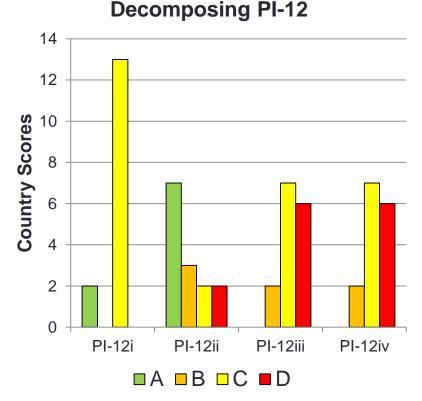
Budget Credibility 4 **PEFA Score (A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1)** ^{5.2} ^{5.2} ^{5.2} ^{5.2} ^{5.2} ^{5.2} 1 **PI-1** Aggregate PI-2 Composition PI-3 Aggregate expenditure outof expenditure revenue out-turn turn compared to out-turn compared compared to original approved original approved to original budget approved budget budget



Further analysis

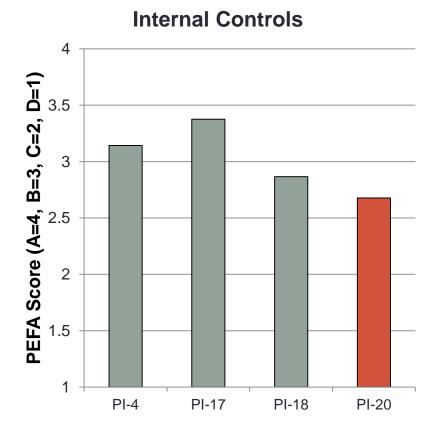
Policy-Based Budgeting

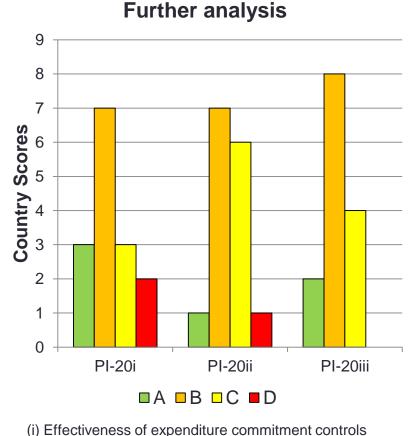




(i) Multi-year fiscal forecasts and functional allocations
(ii) Scope and frequency of debt sustainability analysis
(iii) Existence of sector strategies with multi-year costing of recurrent and investment expenditure
(iv) Linkages between investment budgets and forward expenditure estimates

Internal Controls





PI-4 Stock and monitoring of expenditure payment arrears(i)PI-17 Recording and management of cash balances, debt and(ii)guaranteesot

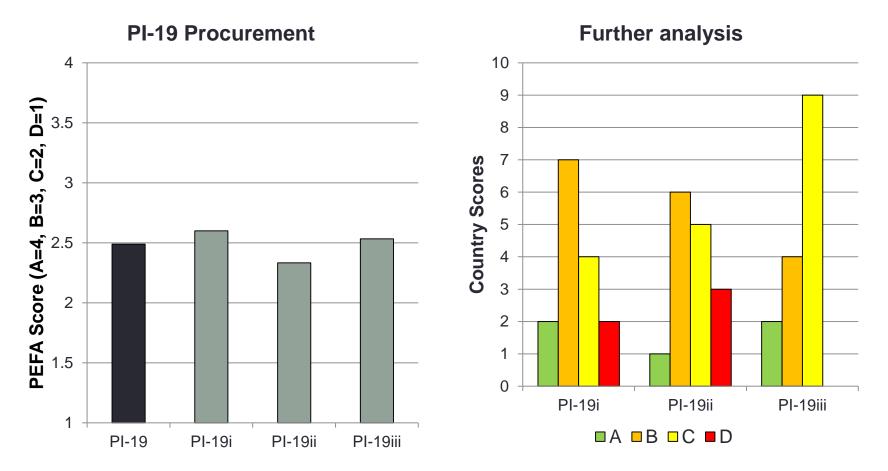
PI-18 Effectiveness of payroll controls

PI-20 Effectiveness of internal controls for non-salary expenditure

 (ii) Comprehensiveness, relevance and understanding of other internal control rules/ procedures
 (iii) Degree of compliance with rules for processing and

(iii) Degree of compliance with rules for processing and recording transactions

Procurement

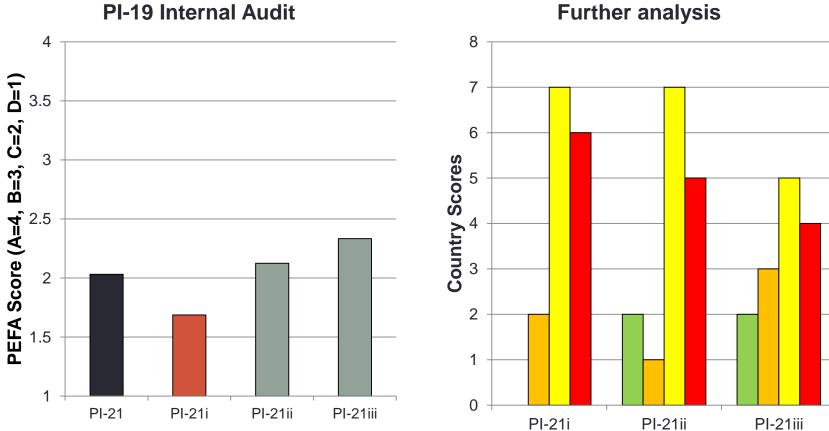


(i) Evidence on the use of open competition for award of contracts that exceed the nationally established monetary threshold for small purchases (percentage of the number of contract awards that are above the threshold)

(ii) Extent of justification for use of less competitive procurement methods

(iii) Existence and operation of a procurement complaints mechanism

Internal Audit



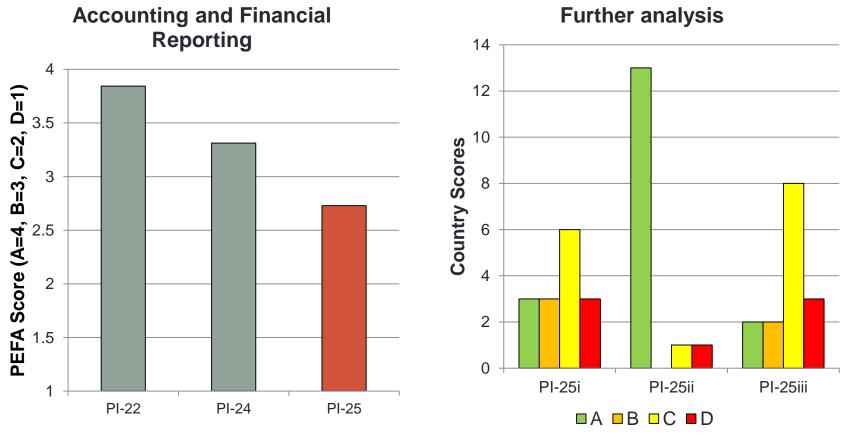
■A ■B ■C ■D

(i) Coverage and quality of the internal audit function

(ii) Frequency and distribution of reports

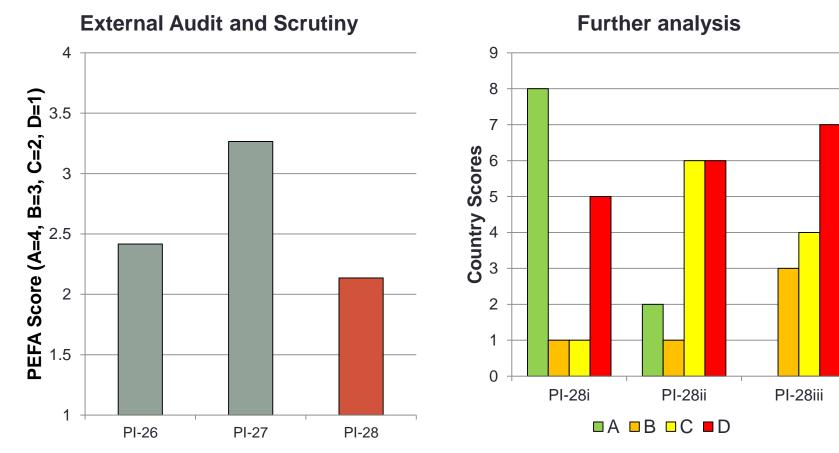
(iii) Extent of management response to internal audit findings

Accounting, Recording and Reporting



PI-22 Timeliness and regularity of accounts reconciliation PI-24 Quality and timeliness of in-year budget reports PI-25 Quality and timeliness of annual financial statements (i) Completeness of the financial statements(ii) Timeliness of submission of the financial statements(iii) Accounting standards used

External Scrutiny and Audit

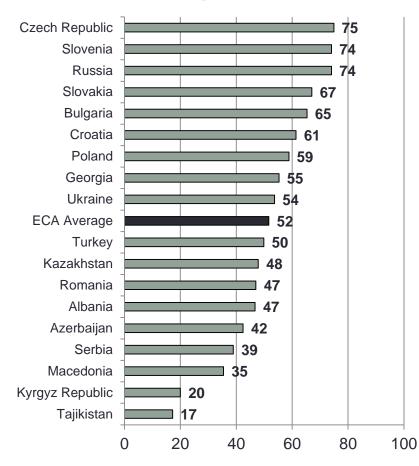


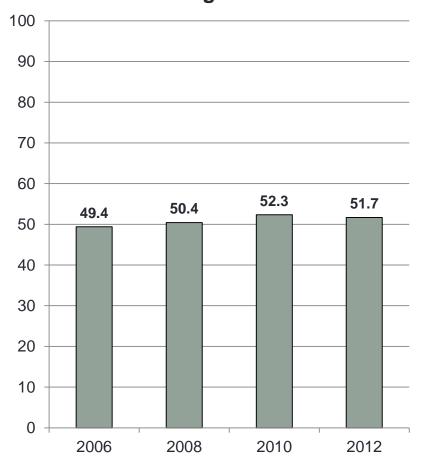
PI-26 Scope, nature and follow-up of external audit PI-27 Legislative scrutiny of the annual budget law PI-28 Legislative scrutiny of external audit reports (i) Timeliness of examination of audit reports by the legislature (for reports received within the last three years)

(ii) Extent of hearings on key findings undertaken by the legislature
 (iii) Issuance of recommended actions by the legislature and implementation by the executive

Fiscal Transparency

Open Budget Index 2012

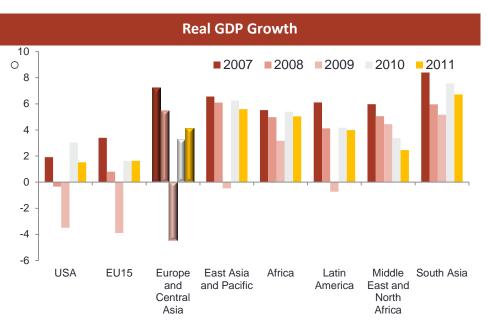




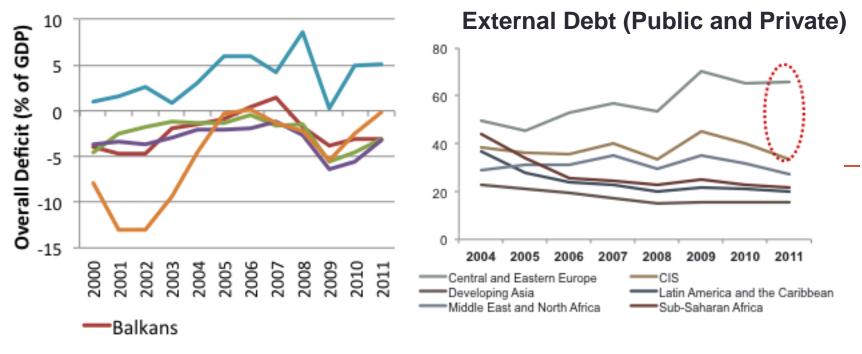
ECA Average over time

Strategic challenges to ECA countries fiscal stability and future prosperity?

- Slow projected growth
 - Need to invest in infrastructure and skills to boost competitiveness



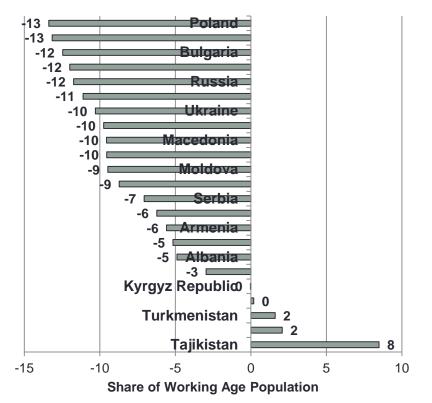
Fiscal imbalances and debt



- CIS and South Caucasus
- ---EU10+1
 - Russia and Oil Exporters
- —Turkey

Bad Demographics

Projected Change in Share of Working Age Population, 2010-2050



- Pressure on discretionary budget
- Reform of entitlement programs to ensure sustainability
- Rebalancing revenues (declining payroll tax)
- Inter-generational equity issues

ECA Priorities for PFM Reform

Long term budget sustainability	 Use of medium/longer term budgeting and fiscal rules Management of debt and arrears (incl. municipal) Governance of SOEs, and associated fiscal risks Reform of entitlement programs to ensure sustainability Broadening the tax base and improving collection
Budget efficiency – doing more with less	 Results orientation in budgeting (MTEF, PBB) Investment in information management (IFMIS) Improved evaluation and management of capital projects Supporting new models of service delivery (incl. PPPs) Reducing waste and corruption in public procurement
Strengthening PFM at sub-national level to support decentralization	 Control of debt and arrears Modernization of transfers and grants Management of EU funds (structural, cohesion, climate change etc.) Capacity building
Increasing fiscal transparency and accountability	 Modernization of internal controls and development of internal audit Strengthening independent audit and oversight Improving the quality and availability of budget information (quality of accounting systems, citizen budget, IFMIS etc.) Improving civic consultation and participation

Linkage with PEMPAL Activities

- All the themes that PEMPAL COPs have identified as priorities in their action plans are among the suggested PFM reform priorities for ECA countries.
- COPs might want to use the list of suggested reform priorities as a reference when revisiting the action plans in the future
- Budget efficiency, and fiscal transparency and accountability are the two areas of priority interest for PEMPAL members that coincide with suggested PFM priorities for the region.
- The theme of 'Budget Transparency' proposed by the Russia MOF and BCOP for the May 2014 plenary is among the PFM reform priorities for the region and one of dimensions of priority interest for PEMPAL members.



