

COMMISSION ON REVENUE ALLOCATION Promoting an Equitable Society

SOUND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCE STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

6TH APRIL, 2016

(A) DEFINITION OF PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

 It is the administration of funds to deliver services by the government to a people over a specific period of time

- It entails
 - Revenues
 - Expenditure
 - Stabilisation

(B) STRUCTURES OF PUBLIC FINANCE

This is the 'what' in Public Finance.

 The substantive structures upon which public finance revolve

1.Fiscal Framework

- Sound policy framework at Macro-level
 - > Globalization
 - > Structure of government- clarity on function assignment
 - ➤ Institutional arrangement Independence, Interdependence and Accountability

2. Collection of Revenue

- Sources of revenue
- Appropriate Tax Policy and Legislation
- Consultation and coordination between tax policy and tax administration institutions

Collection of Revenue (Cont'd)

- Accuracy in revenue forecasting
- Transparent, predictability and fairness in collection
- Full and timely accounting
- Control of arrears and write-offs.

Debt and Cash Management

Note

- Remember government funding activities communicate government policy to the markets, and determine cost of borrowing
- Determines the level of risk and uncertainty

3. Debt and Cash Management

- Sustainable public debt in the present and for future generations
- Establish clear and sustainable deficit targets for short, medium and long term
- Proper guidelines to manage contingent Liabilities, government guarantees, pension fund- consolidate debt to reduce cost and set subnational and other entities' borrowing

3. Debt and Cash Management (Cont'd)

- Strict adherence to budget approvals
 – no leveraging by incurring expenditures (pending bills)
- Proper management of contractual obligations
- Prudent cash management across public sector
- Proper record keeping and full disclosure
- Capital expenditure must be supported over the long term by recurrent allocations

4. Effective Planning

- Develop and institutionalize planning
- Planning needs based on realistic expectations
- Capacity to manage Public Private interface
- Flexible plans

5. Resource Allocation and Budgeting

Resources Allocation should be guided by overall economic policy

• Budgets must be Comprehensive, informative ad accurate. (Must include all government revenues and expenditure)

5. Resource Allocation and Budgeting (Cont'd)

- Penalties for budget overruns
- Liabilities and assets of government
- Annual budgets based on medium-long term plans (predictability)
- Budgets should be participatory and transparentall stakeholders

6. Budget Implementation

- Budgets must be approved
- Good performance and value or money
- Strengthen institutions accountant general, standards Board, controller of budget
- Timely and full accountability of expenditures
- Clear rules on formats, frequency and timings of reports

7. Procurement

- Procurement laws in place
- Guidelines and regulations clearly spelt out
- Sanctions for non-compliance
- Centralized Procurement authority

8. Internal and External Oversight

- Internal Audit
- Auditor General- External Audit
 - Parliamentary
 - Judicial process
 - The public
 - Media, Civil Society
 - International bodies

8. Internal and External Oversight (Cont'd)

Reward and celebrate good financial management

Goal- Effective financial management

C: PROCESS OF PUBLI FINANCE MANAGEMENT

- Develop a strategic reform framework- homegrown strategies
- 2. Address structural issues
- 3. Political Will (Public Finance is a political process)
- 4. Establish and Strengthen institutions- clarity of mandate and independence with appropriate competencies, properly financed

PROCESS (Cont'd)

- 6. Make use of all available skills- harnessing global best practice
- 7. Develop capacity for timely and accurate statistical data
- 8. Build relationships
- 9. Monitor and evaluate- set measurable performance targets, focus on both outcomes (Effectiveness) and inputs (efficiency).



THANK YOU

4/7/2016