

# Public Financial Management Reform Program

Strengthening Governance
Through Enhanced
Public Financial Management

Ministry of Economy and Finance December 2004

## **Royal Government of Cambodia**

## **Public Financial Management Reform Program**

"STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE IN CAMBODIA THROUGH ENHANCED PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT"

### **Volume One**

THE LONGER TERM PFM STRATEGIC VISION IN THE POLICY CONTEXT AND THE PLAN FOR STAGE ONE IMPLEMENTATION

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE
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## **VOLUME ONE**

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#### PREFACE

In the mid-1980s Cambodia embarked on a reform toward a free market economy and after going through many difficulties and constraints the country reached a no turning point in 1989 and adopted an even a higher speed of reform especially after the first and historical general election in 1993. The Royal Government (RG) of the first National Assembly prepared and implemented a comprehensive macroeconomic policy and structural reform program, which together with efforts to integrate Cambodia's economy into the region and the world, resulted in Cambodia's becoming a member of ASEAN and WTO. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has continuously achieved remarkable outcomes especially in the area of liberalization and stabilization of its economy. During the early 1990s, average annual growth has been about 6 to 7 percent with a significant drop in inflation rate to below 5 percent per annum.

The RG has also recognized the fundamental importance of improving its administration of public finance and some necessary measures have been set out and implemented since the 1980s, especially revenue mobilization and budget expenditure management measures. In fact, the draft law on the financial system, prepared in 1989 during the State of Cambodia, was submitted to and passed by the National Assembly in 1993.

During the first term of the RG, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) has set out and implemented numerous activities to strengthen economic and public financial management while establishing good governance systems, including: (i) macroeconomic policy framework management, (ii) improving the budget system, (iii) modernization of the tax system, (iv) improving the public accounting system, (v) developing the audit system, (vi) privatizing public enterprises, and (vii) strengthening state property management. Remarkable achievements have been made during the first term, including the implementation of laws and regulations such as law on financial system and its amendments; the law on taxation in 1997; sub-decree 60 on public procurement management; sub-decree 81 on establishing financial control on budget expenditure of ministries, provinces, and public administration entities; sub-decree 82 on public accounting; the law on investment of the Kingdom of Cambodia; and other laws and sub-decree on privatization.

At the same time, a two tier banking system has been established, new Riel notes has been printed and circulated for dedollarization, and the gap between the official and market exchange rates has been significantly reduced. Non-customs tax barriers have been eliminated and the tax system has been reviewed and modified in accordance with a more liberal law on investment for boosting domestic investment. Although Cambodia was suffered from conflict and unstable political situation, Cambodia has significantly enhanced the economic and political stability and reintegrated the country into the international community.

To achieve the political goals of the second term of the RG, and in particular to build the foundation for sustainable development; poverty reduction; and the integration of Cambodia into the region and the world, Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen set out a "Triangular Strategy" focusing on: (i) ensuring peace, stability, and security for the nation and citizen; (ii) integrating Cambodia into the regional and international community; (iii) developing country based on the implementation of the first two strategies. Based on this triangular strategy, four concrete reform programs have been developed and implemented, including: (i) military reform, especially demobilization program; (ii) administrative reform, focusing on enhancing public services; (iii) juridical system reform aiming at strengthening democracy, improving and strengthening rules of law, and respecting human right, and economic reform for ensuring macroeconomic stability and boosting long term sustainable growth.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance has played an important role in implementing the triangular strategy, especially in economic and public financial reform, which included strengthening governance, ensuring macroeconomic stability, strengthening banking and financial systems, implementing fiscal reform, improving state property management, increasing investment in physical and social infrastructure sectors, promoting private sector development and human resource development. For public financial management, the Ministry of Economy and Finance has launched four important programs of reform including (i) customs administration and policy, (ii) tax administration and policy, (iii) treasury operation reform, and (iv) budget formulation and execution reform. In this context, some measures has been adopted and implemented efficiently, resulting in significant achievements.

Specific customs measures included: improvement and dissemination of custom rules and regulations related to streamlining customs procedures; the preparation of a new customs law; the automation of customs valuation; strengthening administration and good governance in the customs and excise department; strengthening discipline, incentives and training for customs officials; continuing to strengthen pre-shipment inspection capacity; streamlining and improving reporting procedures and controls; improving legal framework, procedures, and institutional structure in accordance with international standards especially the implementation of customs tariffs and codes which determine new import and export procedures; implementing anti-smuggling measures and training for ASEAN customs officials to strengthen institutional capacity.

Specific tax measures included: expanding VAT coverage; expanding the tax base (i.e. salary and profit taxes); improving the legal framework and tax collection procedures; tax arrears collection enforcement; strengthening the VAT return mechanism; continued expansion of the real regime to additional provinces; increasing the number of tax officials through selection and training officials within the Ministry of Economy and Finance; and strengthening the compliance capacity of the tax department through training in auditing skills.

Specific treasury operations measures included: centralization of government's accounts; strengthening cash management through establishment of the cash management committee; improving the chart of accounts and accounting procedures; developing a system for managing and eliminating arrears; establishing accounting system for commune-sangkats; and training and strengthening treasury officials.

In the fourth area, which is very much related to the third, key reform measures included: the implementation of the Priority Action Plan (PAP) which is a pilot for program budgeting; expanding and strengthening the implementation of public procurement procedures; fiscal decentralization and strengthening state property management; introduction of a medium term expenditure framework; deconcentration of financial control; and the training officials in executing and managing the implementation of budget.

However, the RG has recognized that the public financial management system in Cambodia is still weak and good governance in managing public finance is still a major concern of the RG. In this context, it is necessary to continue promoting the implementation of a deeper, systematic, and comprehensive public financial management reform program.

In this context, the "Rectangular Strategies for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency in Cambodia" which has been set out by Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen as an economic policy agenda of the RG within the third legislature of the National Assembly has reemphasized the necessity to continue improving the public financial management system in Cambodia.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance has embarked on a systematic evaluation of the state of the administration's public financial management system to draw on all related documents such as assessment reports, analytical and evaluation reports, as well as other related reports in the area of public financial management, and experience from RG's reform programs, especially the Strengthening Economic and Financial Management program, which also known as the Technical Cooperation Assistance Program (TCAP), and the Integrated Fiduciary Assessment and Public Expenditure Review (IFAPER) which were the technical cooperation programs supported by many donor agencies and countries. The important goal has been to develop a comprehensive public financial management reform program with a clear long-term vision; and a stage-by-stage program with clear and realistic action plans for each stage toward achieving the vision endorsed by the RGC.

These efforts have been recognized and strongly supported by our development partners, including bilateral partners and international agencies, through a common agreement on adopting a "Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)" as the modality for the preparation and implementation of this important and comprehensive public financial management reform program.

With the strong support of our international development partners, the RGC has produced a public financial management vision document which will serve as a guide for the stage by stage implementation of a comprehensive and systematic public financial reform program envisions being achieved in 2015. The most important difference of this reform program from other previous programs is that this program was constructed with a clear structure and a realistic action plan developed stage by stage with strategies to build institutional capacity and human resource, including the provision of equipment and other necessary supports as well as appropriate technology.

In general, the implementation of this reform program is divided into four major stages in the first stage (2004 to 2006) MEF will implement over 200 actions spanning 27 major important activities. Therefore, step by step the RG will be able to promote efficiency and strengthen public financial management, while developing capacity for government officials at all levels and at all ministries and government agencies and as well as at provincial and commune-sangkat levels. In this regard, the RG will be able to provide more resources and directly support priorities from central to line ministries and government agencies as well as to local government agencies at the provincial and commune-sangkat levels. In addition, MEF will also assist in enhancing responsibility of all spending agencies in implementing their program in order to achieve the economic and social policy goals of the RG.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance would like to express its great gratitude to Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen, who has approved on the reform program and provided encouragement and support to this important and necessary initiative. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, as the only secretary for Samdech Prime Minister and the only commander of this economic and financial management program, has an obligation to lead the implementation of this reform program toward successful completion. However, the Ministry of Economy and Finance efforts alone is not enough, we need the full support of the RCG to carry the program to successful completion. Government officials at all level who are involved in public financial management both in the revenue and expenditure areas all have a responsibility for this work. Each official has to actively participate in this work so that we will be able to achieve a stable and strong public financial management system with transparent and clear accountability, which will ultimately and efficiently respond to the priority and the need for national development, especially poverty reduction for the Cambodian people.

Phnom Penh, 27 October 2004

Senior Minister Minister of Economy and Finance

Keat Chhon

#### **FOREWORD**

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has long recognized the fundamental importance of improving its administration of public finances. Over this time, some significant steps have been taken, some more successfully than others. However, progress on others has been slow.

Priority has been stressed again on the urgent need to strengthen public financial management in the "Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency in Cambodia" which I as the head of the Royal Government (RG) have set out as the economic policy agenda for the third term of the RG. The Strategy recognizes public finance reform as one of four crosscutting areas of reform which will ensure the successful implementation of the Rectangular Strategy including (i) peace, political stability, and social order; (ii) favorable macroeconomic and financial environment; (iii) development partnership with donor community, private sector, and civil society; and (iv) regional integration.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance responded to this renewed priority and urgency six months ago by embarking on a systematic evaluation of the state of the administration's public financial management. As a result, the Ministry has been able to draw on all related documents such as assessment reports, analytical and evaluation reports, as well as other related reports in the area of public financial management, and experience from RG's reform programs especially the Strengthening Economic and Financial Management program, which also known as Technical Cooperation Assistance Program (TCAP), and Integrated Fiduciary Assessment and Public Expenditure Review (IFAPER) which were the technical cooperation programs with the supports of many donor agencies and countries.

The Ministry's efforts to take full ownership and responsibility in this Public Financial Management (PFM) reform work have been highly recognized and strongly supported from most of our development partners including bilateral partners and international agencies. Our important goal is to develop a comprehensive and systematic public financial reform program for improving public financial management of the RG toward international standard practice. The RGC strongly welcomes "Sector Wide Approach - SWAP", which has been decided by our donor partners to apply for the implementation of this reform program, which gives an opportunity for Cambodia to play as an equal partner and especially enables the Ministry to bring together good strategies and experience from development programs and various strands of its ongoing improvement and reform efforts and to reformulate them into an integrated and consolidated public financial management reform program for high accuracy, effectiveness, and efficiency. The RGC also warmly welcomes and highly recognized the keen international interest and kind supports which our international donors have been providing to us toward achieving this ambitious objectives. The RGC strongly anticipates that this approach will provide favorable and fruitful results and will also become an outstanding model for guiding the development, monitoring and managing the implementation of the reform program in other sectors.

As the head of the RGC I would like to appeal to Ministries and all related government agencies especially the Ministry of Economy and Finance to devote effort for absorbing this rare opportunity to ensure full ownership and responsibility in both the preparation and implementation of this important and essential reform program.

With the strong support of our international development partners, the RGC now has produced a public financial management vision document which will serve as a guide for the stage by stage implementation of a comprehensive and systematic public financial reform program envisions being achieved in 2015. The most important thing here is to ensure that the reform program is constructed with a clear structure and a realistic and action plan is

developed stage by stage with strategies to build institutional capacity and human resource efficiently including provision of equipment and necessary supplies as well as appropriate technology. The reform program has to be tightly structured through stages to ensure that the Ministry's precious pool of skilled human resources is kept sharply focused on the reform essentials at any one time and not distracted by initiatives which are not urgent or which need to be kept in abeyance until the heart of the public financial system, the budget, is made the basically credible instrument which is needed to shape and deliver the Royal Government of Cambodia's policy and program agenda.

I would like to stress again and again that our principle of any reform program is long term sustainability of the program especially after the termination of international donors supports. The Government sees the public financial management and improvement program as a central plank underlying the general administrative reform program. Achievement of the 2015 vision is underpinned by the Government's commitment to establishing the framework for a professional civil service, in which officials will be able to maintain PFM standards without depending on continuous external advice. Public financial management reform and the transformation of the civil service will have to become increasingly linked and mutually supportive in the progress towards the vision of installing much higher standards of management of and accountability, transparency, and responsibility for mobilizing all government resources and effectiveness and efficiency in their application to the Government's National Poverty Reduction Strategy and priority programs.

The efforts of the Ministry of Economy Finance have given both a new coherence to our public financial management reform efforts and a greater clarity about what we want them to achieve. They have enabled the design of a program which can start yielding results from the beginning. Starting now, we shall begin to raise our public financial management standards step by step, and as fast as we can realistically manage it, so that they will draw closer and closer to the best that prevail in the region and internationally. From this drive towards higher and higher standards we expect to see increasingly effective and fuller mobilization of the revenue and other financial and other resources on which the law empowers the Royal Government of Cambodia to draw. Increasingly effective resource mobilization will need to go hand-in-hand with increasing rationalization of the Government's expenditure which priority has been given more and more toward productive sector for economic growth and social sector support for social equity and justice. Our ultimate aim is for effective and efficient revenue mobilization, proper management of state property, and increasingly better balanced, targeted and effective expenditure programs across all sectors. Ultimately, our mobilization, quardianship and deployment of public resources should, over time, yield the best possible results for the benefit of the nation and all of its citizens especially the poor and vulnerable group.

> Phnom Penh, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2004 Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia

> > **HUN SEN**

#### I. BACKGROUND

The Royal Government (RG) has long been recognized the fundamental importance of improving its public financial management policies and systems and some necessary measures have been set out and implemented since the 1980s especially in the area of revenue mobilization and budget expenditure management. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) has set out and implemented many activities to strengthening economic and public financial management and establishing good governance system including (i) macroeconomic policy framework management, (ii) improving budget system, (iii) modernization tax system, (iv) improving public accounting system, (v) developing audit system, (vi) privatizing public enterprises, and (vii) strengthening state property management.

While remarkable efforts have been devoted and significant achievements have been made, especially in some important areas such as budget management including fiscal framework; budget system management; budget formulation and execution; and treasury operation, tax policy and administration, customs policy and administration, and non-tax revenue collection, considerable challenges and lessons have been faced and learnt. This section provides a summary review of recent progress and challenges in public financial management especially the three core areas of public financial management (revenue policy and administration, public expenditure policy, and public expenditure and financial management) and program implementation and management issues, which has been addressed by the recent *Integrated Fiduciary Assessment and Public Expenditure Review* (IFAPER) and the Technical Cooperation Assistance Program (TCAP) evaluation report.

#### 1. 1. Revenue Policy and Administration

Since 1999 fiscal policy and management has been central to the reform efforts. The critical element of the strategy was to increase revenue to meet expenditure needs. As a result, government revenue strengthened from 8.3 percent of GDP in 1998 to a projected 11.9 percent in 2004. The increase in revenue was mostly due to growth in the tax base. The replacement of the turnover tax and consumption tax on imports with a 10 percent value added tax (VAT) in 1999 also contributed positively to the revenue increases. At the same time, the VAT enhanced the efficiency of the tax system by simplifying the tax structure, widening the coverage, and reducing cascading. Overall, tax policy has improved considerably.

However, there has been some limited progress in customs and tax administration and non-tax revenue policy and administration. Efforts focused on ensuring a more efficient use of pre-shipment inspection services, and increased transparency to reduce hidden costs in customs procedures. Moreover, anti-smuggling operations were strengthened through enhanced inter-agency cooperation and the establishment of anti-smuggling units in key border provinces. A large taxpayer unit was set up in 2001 and tax payments through banks were introduced for large and medium taxpayers. The Tax Department recently introduced a number of tax revenue-enhancing measures, such as: improved auditing, strengthened arrears management, strengthened enforcement actions (e.g., seizures of delinquent taxpayer bank and treasury accounts, cessation of import-export operations, disallowance of import permits, etc.), and improved taxpayer registration. As a result of these initial steps, collection of tax arrears has begun. However, the recent experience suggests that administrative capacity, in terms of systems; legal framework and regulations; and human resources, is acting as the binding constraint on efforts to improve tax and non-tax revenue collection. The core concern are the delays in re-organizing the tax department along

functional lines, an inadequate number of professional tax and customs collectors, and the poor incentive structure throughout the revenue collection system.

#### 1. 2. Public Expenditure Policy

Since 1998, the Government has significantly improved the alignment of resources with its developmental objectives by increasing allocations for priority sectors, notably education and health. Government-executed spending on the priority sectors increased from 1.4 percent of GDP in 1998 to 3.2 percent in 2001. Furthermore, as indicated in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) intends to continue this strategy, presenting ambitious targets for growth in priority sector spending. The reallocation to the priority sectors was financed through increased growth and revenues, and reduced expenditures in defense and security.

Challenges linking policy and expenditure have resulted in significant sectoral differences in the effectiveness of expenditures in improving social welfare outcomes, thus pointing to expenditure management as the key constraint. In education steady progress has been made since 1999, in expanding educational opportunities by growing total enrolment. However, net enrolment ratios and the completion rate at the primary level are relatively low. Moreover, quality continues to be a concern. There have also been some significant achievements in the health sector, including a decline in the level of some communicable diseases and expansion of physical coverage of the system. However, the sector needs to improve access to services, which remains low and uneven, and rectify the imbalance in the incidence of spending. In the roads sector, though a start has been made on reconstruction and rehabilitation, the state of the road network remains poor. Significant increases in maintenance expenditure are required. A critical first step is to strengthen management of the Fund for the Repair and Maintenance of Roads (FRMR) by enabling it to carry out financial and performance audits of its expenditures and by requiring a formula-based maintenance expenditure program. In the agricultural sector the lack of both clear sector policy and output information makes evaluation of impact difficult.

Recent experience suggests that in order to reach stated poverty reduction goals, it will be necessary to improve the effectiveness of spending by linking it more closely to priority outcomes. Increased effectiveness can be attained by improving the pro-poor targeting of resources through more tightly linked sector plans and budgets. Public expenditure and financial management have thus emerged as the first priority of the reform program. Without expenditure management reform, the impact of further improvements in expenditure policy will be limited.

#### 1. 3. Public Expenditure and Financial Management

The RGC has placed public expenditure and financial management reform squarely on its development and poverty reduction agendas. Recent initiatives have built on a previous round of reforms, launched after the promulgation of the Organic Budget Law in 1993, which established the institutional architecture for budgeting, planning and budget execution. Priority was given to the development of systems that guaranteed budgetary discipline, through a process of commitment control and centralized payments system. These reforms achieved their objective in delivering—with the exception of a period of fiscal instability following the disturbances of 1998—budgetary restraint, reflected in current balances of over 1.2 percent of GDP in each the last four years. They have also been instrumental in increasing expenditures on the priority sectors of education; health; agriculture; and rural development, while reducing spending on defense and security.

It has become increasingly apparent, however, that weaknesses in the public expenditure and financial management system not only have high costs in terms of allocative and operational efficiency, but also create unacceptably high levels of fiduciary risk to public

funds. The cash-based payments system has emerged as a major constraint. Increasingly, budget execution has suffered from delays and an unpredictable release of funds, due to cash constraints, undermining operational planning, and leading to the build-up of arrears. The system is plagued by gate-keeping and deficient accounting and reporting systems, thus leading to a weak control environment and increasing opportunities for corruption. Indeed, in comparative perspective, Cambodia's system ranks below average (as compared to the low income countries assessed by a joint World Bank-IMF diagnostic tool).

Attempts have been made to address these problems by implementing pilot initiatives, notably the Accelerated District Development and Priority Action Programs, together with a sector-wide approach in aid coordination, first in education and health. This has improved the alignment of resources with policy objectives and helped channel funds to operational units, but their impact has been muted by liquidity constraints and concerns over the adequacy of control arrangements. Within MEF, attention has recently turned to the improvement of treasury operations, cash management, and public accounting so as to address these concerns. At the same time, MEF has made progress in the development of a medium term expenditure framework, which hopefully will improve resource allocation and the predictability of resources over the medium term.

Improving the management of external assistance to ensure greater alignment with RGC priorities is also critical, given the sheer volume of external assistance in total Government expenditure. The bulk of this assistance has been channeled off-budget, both in the sense that resource allocations are not reflected in the Government's budget documents and that funds are not disbursed through Treasury. Lack of information and the absence of effective instruments to guide the allocation of external financing seriously undermine the integrity and effectiveness of the budgetary system. At present, it is impossible to assess the impact of external project financing on overall resource allocations, let alone its implications for future patterns of on-budget expenditures, as regards provision for operation and maintenance costs for new investments. There is a risk that the proliferation of donor-financed projects—by financing investments that are only tangentially related to ministries' development strategies— has led to policy drift in some instances.

#### 1. 4. Conclusion

In broad terms the fiscal, fiduciary, and institutional challenges identified have been on the Government's reform agenda for some time. There is no doubt that the Government has made progress—significant in some areas, less impressive in others—in all major reform areas. One factor which may explain the differential in success is the level of consensus about the importance and nature of the reform. Government-Donor and Donor-Donor consensus and coordination is critical for ensuring success. With the strong support of our international development partners, the RGC has now produced a public financial management vision document which will serve as a guide for the stage-by-stage implementation of a comprehensive and systematic public financial reform program envisions being achieved in 2015. The important difference of this reform program is the use of bottom up and top down program formulation approaches with a strong and clear ownership and responsibility of all implementing agencies with a stage by stage, realistic, and detailed action plan ready for implantation plus a high level of consensus and coordination among Donors and Government.

# II. The Long Term Vision for Public Financial Management in Cambodia and the Program to Achieve It

# STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE IN CAMBODIA THROUGH ENHANCED PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

#### 2. 1. Introduction

The Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has declared the strengthening of governance to be at the heart of its socio-economic development thrust for the new mandate following the elections of July 2003. This is consistent with the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001-2005 (SEDPII), National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 (NPRS), and the Prime Minister's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency 2004-2008.

Enhanced public financial management is a crucial element of the strengthening of good governance, and therefore the RGC shall formulate and establish a clear vision of public financial management, and the steps necessary toward the achievement of the vision. The Royal Government (RG) understands that the establishment of enhanced public financial management systems will take many years. The vision statement will thus serve as an overall and continuing guide for the work to come.

Success in this work depends on progress made in other key pillars of good governance including the Legal and Judicial Reform and the Civil Service Reform, and getting the state closer to the Cambodian people through decentralization. The RG will give its full attention to ensuring synergy between all governance reforms: together, these reforms are the key for enhancing resource mobilization, thereby providing a sustainable path for more effective delivery of government development policies.

#### 2. 2. The Overall Vision of Public Financial Management

The aim is to install much higher standards of management and accountability in the mobilization of all government current and capital resources and effectiveness and efficiency in the use of resources in their application to the operation of the Government's NPRS and other priority programs. The long term objective is to transform the RGC's Public Financial Management (PFM) system into a system featuring what are generally accepted as the best international standards.

The PFM reform program is steadfastly built up upon four sequenced and prioritized platforms: (i) A more credible budget; (ii) Effective financial accountability; (iii) The RGC policy agenda becomes fully affordable and prioritized; and (iv) RGC managers become fully accountable for program performance.

The reform program will progress in four stages: **Stage One:** short term action plans including all necessary activities for achieving Platform One, plus activities with long lead times and necessary for later Platforms; **Stage Two and Three:** Medium term, planned for towards the end of Stage One, when Platform One objectives are within sight; and **Stage Four:** Long term while getting to achieving the vision.

In summary, the envisioned public financial management system of Cambodia is a system that fulfils a set of desired **characteristics** consistent with best practices and standards. The overall system will have sub-systems that relate to **operations** and **monitoring and evaluation**.

The RG has prepared a long term **strategy** which will enable it to reach the vision through a carefully designed series of intermediate step changes in the PFM system. The monitoring and evaluation sub-system will assist in closely monitoring progress made in implementing the strategy.

# 2. 3. The Desired Key Characteristics of the Public Financial Management System

The envisioned public financial management system of Cambodia shall be established so that, over time, the system is structured and enabled to perform as described by the following characteristics:

- 1. Legal separation of functions and fiscal powers for the national, provincial and local levels, yet within a unified budget system that covers all government offices, functions, programs and projects.
- 2. A consistent plan and program framework across all sectors, with budget transactions classified on an administrative, economic, and functional or programmatic basis which identifies poverty-related spending and which supports a general orientation of public expenditure management towards the achievement of policy results.
- **3.** An operational Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) governs multi-year programming.
- **4.** The budget covers all aspects of government operations, including longer term budget financing and debt management planning, and resourcing plans which include all of the government sector's financial, fixed and other assets with its liabilities.
- **5.** Budget formulation has an impact on the composition, incentives, size, training, deployment and other staffing implications of the government's policies and programs. The budget system also ensures that post-budget supplementary expenditure credits are fully financed.
- **6.** The acquisition, deployment, use and disposal of all government assets and resources, including human resources, are open, competitive, apolitical, non-discriminatory and transparent. The government shall establish and enforce clear rules that promote value for money for the procurement of goods and services, including privatization, contracting out government services and management processes to the private sector, and the recruitment, deployment and promotion of officials.
- 7. The government responds promptly, clearly and publicly to any problems which emerge during the course of budget implementation. Monthly up-to-date reports are made public on the progress of budget implementation, including a comprehensive mid-year review. The finance ministry is able to recommend remedial action to the government if the implementation plan is threatened, for example, by revenue flows underperforming or an unexpected need arises for additional expenditure.
- **8.** There is computerized, comprehensive and integrated financial and budget management information and accounting system. This will facilitate prompt, regular reporting on financial transactions by government agencies, and reconciliation of fiscal data with government bank accounts and of suspense accounts and advances.

- **9.** The finance ministry sets the standards for, and guides and monitors, financial management in line ministries and other spending agencies, including internal audit standards.
- **10.** Each ministry and spending agency establishes an internal audit committee to: (i) direct the preparation and management of an annual internal audit plan and (ii) oversight and support audits. There is also timely and independent external audit.
- 11. The National Audit Authority provides audit reports which are disclosed to the public, and the government acts promptly on recommendations made in the audit reports.
- 12. The PFM system is designed to seek performance, both in the use of public resources and in the achievement of policy results through sound public finance management. It seeks maximum value for money over time from the use of government resources. Good performance is rewarded and offences are detected and prosecuted.

### 2. 4. The Operating Sub-Systems of the Desired Public Finance System

In order to build the public finance system that has the desired characteristics as described in the earlier section, the system must be made up of several operational subsystems. These operating subsystems are the: (a) accounting and transaction processing systems, (b) budgeting systems, (c) revenue systems, and (d) access systems. All four subsystems have to be consistent with each other, and are inter-related. Briefly, these operating subsystems are described as follows:

- 1. Accounting and transaction processing systems: Consistent approach to accounting across Government as a whole based initially on accounting for cash payments made within the fiscal year. Future considerations may be given to possible movement to accounting on an accrual basis relating to of the consumption of resources in a year staff inputs, goods and services. Empowerment of budget holders to implement transactions, unhindered, in accordance with budget (as revised during the year) Greater reliance on post payment review rather than pre-payment scrutiny. Separate capture and control of information about commitments entered in to, but not yet liquidated.
- 2. Budgeting systems: Annual budgets of all budget holders set in context of realistic multi-year estimates published alongside them. Roll-over of multi-year estimates so that second year in one cycle becomes starting point for the budget year in the next. Comprehensive in that all significant deployments of public resources, however financed, are captured. Encompasses programme based analysis of resource deployment and monitoring of the use of resources. Decentralised and convey both authority and responsibility to budget implementers.
- 3. Resource mobilization systems: (Tax and non tax revenue, external assistance and debt financing) Effective use of revenue raising capacity in Cambodia through balanced approach to use of taxation (direct and indirect), charges to the public and other financing sources available to the public sector (including external assistance and external and domestic borrowing). Revenue mobilization systems that ensure full compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations (including the Law on Taxation, Customs Law and Law on Investment) and prudent and transparent management of external assistance and debt financing, whilst minimizing cost to the taxpayer and to the Royal Government, and optimising the level of revenue available for the Royal Government to implement its policies through public expenditure programmes.

**4. Access systems:** Common access of all those involved to the same accurate and reliable data on a timely basis based on integrated use of modern IT. Open to scrutiny by all interested parties, inside and outside of Government, to view performance compared to budget based on a clear and transparent data trail. An effective system of both external and internal audit in which the latter supports management to make effective use of resources.

### 2. 5. Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-System

The Royal Government is in the process of developing a monitoring and evaluation sub-system to enable performance of the public financial management system being regularly monitored and assessed.

Thus the key features of the targeted vision shall be identified with indicators that are consistent with international standards and best practices, which will cover the following aspects:

- **1. Budget Realism**: The budget is realistic and implemented as intended in a predictable manner (e.g. composition of expenditures compared to approved budget, proportion of funds received by service delivery units etc.).
- **2.** Comprehensive, Policy-based Budget: The budget captures all relevant fiscal transactions, and is prepared in an orderly, predictable way with due regard to government policy (e.g. single budget process calendar and circular fully coordinating budgeting for investment and recurrent expenditures, budget ceilings informed by government relative spending priorities defined at political level).
- **3. Fiscal Management:** Aggregate fiscal position and risk are monitored and managed (e.g. few or no expenditure arrears, adequate system for management of domestic and foreign debt).
- **4. Information:** Adequate fiscal, revenue and expenditure records and information are produced, maintained and disseminated to meet decision-making, control and management purposes (e.g. budget reports, with classification allowing comparison with budgets, are timely available in government, after the month/ quarter end. Regular, high quality bank reconciliations).
- **5. Control:** Effective control and stewardship is exercised in the use of public funds (e.g. effective internal audit system; public procurement system based on clear, consistent and enforced rules; payroll records and nominal roll linked through computerized system to which MEF has access).
- **6.** Accountability and Transparency: Effective external financial accountability and transparency arrangements are operating (e.g. communities have regular access to information on budgets allocated to and funds received by service delivery units; external audit covers all major public sector entities and conducts a full range of financial audit).
- **7.** Clarity and accountability: Clear legal and institutional framework for functional and spending responsibilities across government levels, and for budget holders' management accountability (e.g. Program managers have maximum possible flexibility in selection, mobilization and use of resources to achieve program objectives. Accountability to national assembly and people for use of resources is

transferred to line ministries, who are also publicly accountable for program performance).

- **8.** Value for money: in use of public resources (e.g. Decrease in price of items procured regularly by the government).
- **9. Responsiveness:** of fiscal and budget management (e.g. institutionalized midyear review of budget performance feeding into implementation of second budget year half and preparation of subsequent budget).
- **10. Professionalism:** in the civil service and incentive systems (e.g. build a core group of technical experts).

#### 2. 6. Long term sequenced strategy

The Royal Government recognizes that reaching the vision is going to be a long term undertaking. It is important, therefore, to identify stages in the process of reform at which the Government will assess whether well-defined intermediate objectives have been reached before proceeding to the next stage. Each stage is designed so as to bring about a step change in the overall performance of the PFM system, and provide the platform on which further stages can then be undertaken. Four such intermediate objectives have been identified, as follows:

- 1. A more credible budget: In the first instance, the Royal Government will strive to achieve a position in which the budget becomes more credible as an instrument of strategic and day to day management of public resources, because it delivers a reliable and predictable resource to individual budget managers. This entails that the budget reflects all significant public resources and their deployment. It thereby enables steps in subsequent stages to hold budget managers more accountable for the proper, efficient and effective use of resources.
- 2. Effective financial accountability: Having removed excuses for non-compliance or inappropriate practices by budget holders, the Royal Government will turn on tightening arrangements for bringing budget holders to account and for rewarding good practice. This will require initial improvements in internal control and accountability systems at all levels. It will enable a focus on what is done with resources by providing better data, effective discipline, and greater internal transparency.
- 3. The RGC's policy agenda becomes fully affordable and prioritized: From the base established in previous stages, by which the budget is now a credible instrument for policy implementation, the Royal Government will then focus on developing techniques and capacities for analyzing the budgetary impact of policies and for connecting policy priorities and service targets to budget planning and implementation, thereby assuring that government policies are fully affordable and prioritized. This will enable greater accountability for program performance.
- 4. RGC managers become fully accountable for program performance: Having reinforced the stability, soundness and policy orientation of budget planning and management practices, the Royal Government will start to hold budget managers accountable and rewarding them for achieving agreed objectives and standards of performance. Processes of accountability and review for both financial and performance management will be fully integrated, resulting in greater external

transparency and more effective feedback from implementation into policy formulation.

#### 2. 7. Conclusion

As stated above, the RG understands that to achieve the vision of Public Financial Management will require long term commitment and willing to devote efforts for a long way. In addition, the success of this Public Financial Management reform program depends on progress made in other key pillars of good governance including the Legal and Judicial Reform and the Civil Service Reform, and active participation of Development Partners including donor community, private sector, civil society, and all level of government officials.

Indeed, a comprehensive and systematic design of the Public Financial Management reform program with clear long term vision and step by step strategy plus joint efforts from all stakeholders, we are confident in making positive changes within the short future in order to contribute to the ultimate goals of enhancing growth, employment, equity, and efficiency for the nation and its people.

#### III. THE REFORM PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

#### 3. 1. Overview of the PFM reform program activities

At this point in time activities of the PFM reform program are specified in some detail for achieving Platform One. Activities for achievement of later Platforms are outlined indicatively. The following section is an overview of these activities, detailed for Platform One and indicative for Platforms Two, Three and Four. The section also elaborates on the progression from one Platform to the next one.

#### **ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF PLATFORM 1**

Platform one aims at achieving a position in which the budget becomes more credible as an instrument of strategic and day to day management of public resources, because it delivers a reliable and predictable resource to individual budget managers. One crucial objective is to ensure that the budget reflects all significant public resources and their deployment, thereby enabling steps in subsequent platforms to hold budget managers more accountable for the proper, efficient and effective use of resources. Key activities that are necessary in order to reach these objectives are identified in table A below.

Table A: Activities in Support of Achieving Platform One

Activity	Description of what needs to be done
Improve comprehensiveness and integration of the budget (formulation and execution)	<ul> <li>Identification of main areas of public resource usage that escape incorporation in budget and design of procedures to capture. Also, improved integration of areas of budget such as capital and recurrent (including external assistance), mainstreaming of PAP expenditures, sector central and provincial programs, and improved planning of counterpart funding requirements.</li> <li>Measures to ensure that budget has an impact on each category of expenditure including levels of recruitment and staff deployment.</li> </ul>
Improve realism and sustainability of the budget	<ul> <li>Development of an overarching resource mobilization policy including tax, non tax and debt sources) and identification of measures to improve resource mobilization.</li> <li>Improve macro-fiscal framework management and revenue forecasting.</li> <li>Establish a debt management function (forecasting, financing analysis and payment management), covering external and domestic debt and linking it to budget formulation and execution.</li> </ul>
Streamline ability of budget holders to spend in line with budget provision	<ul> <li>Streamline approval process.</li> <li>Increase reliance on phased budget release by MEF.</li> <li>Progressive de-concentration of expenditure commitment, procurement and payment authority within Ministries, streamlined payment and increased reliance on post payment audit. Apply initially to Ministries who meet readiness criteria/tests and then roll out.</li> <li>Widening of scope for payment by check and transfer through banking system, transparent cash management plan for matching in-flows/outflows, isolation of past arrears for separate treatment.</li> <li>Consolidate Government bank accounts including daily consolidation of foreign currency into Treasury Single Account, and centralization of accounts opened by line agencies.</li> <li>Eliminate stock of arrears and isolate from on-going management.</li> </ul>
Steps to avoid re- accumulation of payment arrears	Measures to prevent entering into commitments that go beyond available budget resources in line with cash management plan.

Improve process for post-budget supplementary expenditure credit approvals.	<ul> <li>Arrangements to ensure that proposals on post budget supplementary expenditure credits are always accompanied by an MEF report of realistic options for financing the expenditure involved in order to avoid destabilizing the budget as a whole.</li> </ul>
Development of revised procurement procedures.	<ul> <li>To take advantage of the work being done to streamline/ speed up the spending process and to decentralize authority for procurement against demonstrated capacity in spending agencies.</li> </ul>
Capacity development measures	<ul> <li>Focused at capacity to support Platform 1 changes</li> <li>Variety of measures identified by MEF departments.</li> <li>Design guidelines for spending agencies to install de-concentrated financial business processes and accounting arrangements.</li> <li>Specify an institutional strengthening program for spending agencies on a case-by-case basis in order to install de-concentrated business processes (meet readiness checks).</li> </ul>
Motivational measures within MEF	<ul> <li>Initial measures during the program design phase</li> <li>Interim measures during platform 1 based on existing instruments.</li> <li>Longer term measures in the context of wider pay reform</li> </ul>
Motivational measures within Ministries	- Introduction of criteria and tests of capacity to respond to and support delegated spending authorities.
Initial integration of functions within MEF.	- Targeted initial improvements in coordination, information flows and collaboration to bring together areas that need to work closely together for effective change under Platform 1 objectives. (For example, integration of institutional responsibility for non-tax revenue, integration of FCU's operations with Treasury operations, rationalization of central and provincial budget management). Clearer decision-making mechanisms.

As a result of these activities, improved macro-financial management and forecasting coupled with attention to improving revenue mobilization framework provide greater confidence in the overall ability of the system to deliver cash in line with budget.

Budget Managers are enabled to commit their budgets, which are a full and integrated expression of the resources available to them, in the knowledge that as they demonstrate their capacity to exercise internal control they can pay staff and contractors by transfer, issue of check, cash or some proxy for cash within a reasonable and predictable period conditioned only by macro controls.

A clean start on arrears combined with improved revenue estimates that accelerate the government's ability to clear past arrears allow the focus to shift on measures to stop reaccumulation of arrears in relation to current budgets. The combined impact of a more realistic budget, but also streamlined procedures for its release create confidence in the budget that allows Managers to plan and manage in accordance with it and removes barriers to holding Managers accountable for performance in subsequent platforms.

The program as a whole is given momentum by attention to motivating those on whom it depends and by addressing some current unhelpful fragmentation of organizational structures in MEF, as a prelude to more fundamental organizational change later in the program.

#### INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF PLATFORM 2

Platform Two aims at achieving initial improvements in internal controls and in holding managers accountable. Having removed any excuses for non-compliance or inappropriate practices by budget holders, government is in a position to tighten arrangements for bringing them to account and for rewarding good practice. Indicative activities to reach this objective include:

- Improved accountability lines: Clarify roles, functions and responsibilities (including spending) between levels of Government.
- Improved accounting: Initial consolidation of accounting data, improved reconciliation procedures.
- Improved reporting: Interim improvements in reporting of performance against budget, introduction of tracking studies
- Improved auditing: Deepening capacity of both internal and external audit.
- Related institutional, capacity and motivational measures.

#### **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF PLATFORM 3**

The objective under Platform Three is to improve the linkage of priorities and service targets to budget planning and implementation. From the base established by Platforms 1 and 2 by which the budget is now a credible instrument for policy implementation, Platform 3 activities aim at developing techniques and capacities for analyzing the budgetary impact of policies and for connecting priorities to budget deployment:

- Deepen budgetary reform: Roll out use of MTEF, multi-year budgeting, techniques for setting sector resource envelopes, procedures for rolling from one multi-year cycle to the next, connection to strategic planning processes, linking of mobilization and deployment of resources to policy priorities including poverty reduction strategies.
- Improve budget analysis and appraisal: Improve abilities to cost and appraise spending proposals, carry out expenditure reviews, update spending norms.
- Deepen decentralization: Further de-concentration of budgets and accountability, improve fiscal decentralization.
- Widen engagement in resource deployment decisions: Create improved opportunities for politicians and civil society to have visibility of and contribute to resource allocation decisions.
- Related institutional, capacity and motivational measures.

#### **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF PLATFORM 4**

Platform 4 is about integration of accountability and review processes for both financial and performance management. Having reinforced the stability and soundness of budget planning and management practices in Platform 1, 2 and 3, government starts to hold budget managers accountable and rewarding them for achieving agreed objectives and standards of performance.

- Improved information about both financial and service performance: Computerized FMIS, computerized state asset register, integrated data on performance and budget implementation, move to accrual accounting to improve match between resources consumed and results achieved.
- Increased visibility of results achieved: Production of annual reports on budget and service performance by Ministries, consultation with public and politicians about results achieved.
- Feedback into resource deployment decisions: Review of results achieved and establishment of procedures to reflect on lessons and adjust future resource deployment decisions accordingly.

Related institutional, capacity and motivational measures.

#### 3. 2. The Strategy: Moving through Stages to Build one Platform at a Time

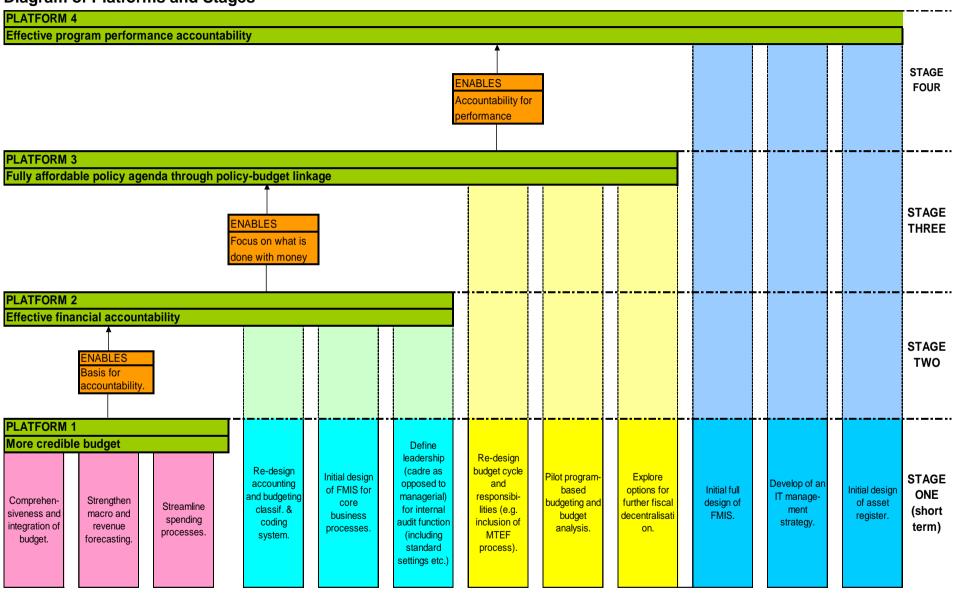
As may be seen in previous sections, many steps are needed to upgrade Cambodia's PFM system and its operations to meet the basic standards for a modern system for a developing country. For several reasons, all these steps cannot be taken at once and they must therefore be sequenced and paced. First, many of the steps can only be taken once others have been successfully completed. Secondly, the steps being taken at any one time need to be kept to manageable numbers so that key MEF officials including those at the most senior levels can give effective leadership and direction to implementation. The time of these officials is scarce and valuable and the program design has to take account of these and other capacity constraints. Thirdly, success will also depend on the pace of the program. A reform momentum needs to be built and maintained. At the same time however, the program must be paced at a slow enough rate to allow for satisfactory internalization of the changes by the thousands of MEF officials who will be affected sooner or later, let alone its eventual impact on many more officials across all line ministries. Fourthly, the annual budget cycle can also determine the pace at which some elements of the program can proceed - if they are not implemented at the right point in the cycle in one year, and then their implementation must necessarily be delayed until the right point in next year's cycle.

The **four platforms** need to be constructed one at a time, one on top of another. To be practical, program activities should be focused first on repairing existing critical *operational* deficiencies. Only when these are made good should the steps aimed at higher-level *systemic* improvements be taken. The concept of platforms is used to help work out the *sequence* for system improvement and reform activities. Thus, Platform 1 in the program has been designed to focus on critical improvements to overcome basic operational deficiencies which are detracting from the budget's credibility. Only when these basic deficiencies should steps be taken to begin to install the basic PFM system upgrades which have been identified for Platforms 2, 3 and 4. These form the logical step changes of the four platforms: budget credibility, accountability for resource usage, close policy/ budget linkage and accountability for outcomes. Each platform in turn provides the base on which to build the next.

While most of the activities needed to install these later platforms will be scheduled for later in the program, the development of some system features needed for later platforms will be long and complicated, stretching over a number of years. This applies, for example, to the development of a fully comprehensive medium term framework (MTEF) and an integrated financial management information system (FMIS). Work is already underway on these advanced PFM system features and the reform program design has to include these ongoing development activities from the beginning.

The reform program is thus being phased **over four Stages**. The first steps will include (i) activities which are essential to the installation of Platform 1 plus (ii) ongoing activities on PFM system development on features which are needed to support later platforms but which have long lead times. Together, these activities make up Stage 1 of the reform program. Thus, the program consists of four stages of activities, with Stage 1 being the short term phase. Each stage leads to the installation of a platform of new PFM system features plus each stage also includes ongoing development activities on those PFM system features which support the eventual installation of a later platform. So Stage 2 will continue the long lead time activities carried on from Stage 1 plus any new activities needed for Platform 2 achievement and so on through Stages 3 and 4. (Stages 2 and 3 could be seen as being for the medium term and Stage 4 for the longer term.) This is illustrated in the diagram below.

### **Diagram of Platforms and Stages**



#### 3. 3. PFM Reform Program for Stage One

Hence, stage 1 of the PFM Reform Program will consist mainly of activities to support the installation of Platform 1: the achievement of a more credible budget. However, it will also include other activities which will assist in the consolidation of Platform 1 but whose main ultimate purpose will be to support all three of the later platforms.

The following table B lists, first, the Stage 1 reform activities which will most directly support Platform 1 and then the activities which will begin in Stage 1 and will consolidate Platform One achievements but which are intended mainly to eventually support the installation of the later Platforms. These include the following activities:

- Even if it takes some time to implement a new unified classification system and FMIS until Platform's 2 and 4 respectively, the future shape of both have implications for improved transaction management processes being developed under Platform 1 and it is important to have at least carried out design work.
- Similarly, it is important to have commenced foundation work for the development of internal audit capacity as it will take time and the internal audit role is important to a transaction processing system that will increasingly rely on post payment audit.
- The early piloting of expenditure tracking will enable its systematic use as part of the accountability framework under Platform 2.
- Although fundamental changes in budgetary practice cannot be made sustainable until Platform 3, it is important to have a concept of a new form of budget cycle that is more integrated and allows room for more consideration of options and priorities in order to inform the changes in transaction management that will be undertaken in Platform 1 and to have deepened earlier pilots in program budgeting so that lessons are being gained before more general application in Platform 3.
- Similarly, although it would not be safe to extend fiscal decentralization until the national framework for resource management and accountability has been approved, it is important to have now a clear vision of how fiscal decentralization might be achieved as it will have implications for the design of cash, transaction management and procurement systems under Platform 1.
- While a full FMIS is vital to the fulfillment of the connection of accountability for financial management and performance envisaged under Platform 4, having a clear vision of its design will be important earlier, in order to inform the re-shaping of transaction processing systems in Platform 1 and the consideration of the early introduction of 'core' computerized facilities that will support Platform 2 and build the foundation for the full system in Platform 4.
- While the introduction of a full FMIS in Platform 4 will represent a major upgrade in IT systems, the use of IT will gradually be increasing through all platforms, and thinking through a clear IT strategy now will help inform design, procurement and management decisions as the whole of the program unfolds.
- Similarly, while the full value of establishing a register of assets might not be felt until Platform 4, carrying out the design now will help to inform earlier decisions about systems to which it must connect and draw from.

## Table B: STAGE ONE ACTIVITIES

Activity For Platform One	Description of what needs to be done
Improve comprehensiveness and integration of the budget (formulation and execution)	<ul> <li>Identification of main areas of public resource usage that escape incorporation in budget and design of procedures to capture. Also, improved integration of areas of budget such as capital and recurrent (including external assistance), mainstreaming of PAP expenditures, sector central and provincial programs, and improved planning of counterpart funding requirements.</li> <li>Measures to ensure that budget has an impact on each category of expenditure including levels of recruitment and staff deployment.</li> </ul>
Improve realism and sustainability of the budget	<ul> <li>Development of an overarching resource mobilization policy including tax, non tax and debt sources) and identification of measures to improve resource mobilization.</li> <li>Improve macro-fiscal framework management and revenue forecasting.</li> <li>Establish a debt management function (forecasting, financing analysis and payment management), covering external and domestic debt and linking it to budget formulation and execution.</li> </ul>
Streamline ability of budget holders to spend in line with budget provision	<ul> <li>Streamline approval process.</li> <li>Increase reliance on phased budget release by MEF.</li> <li>Progressive de-concentration of expenditure commitment, procurement and payment authority within Ministries, streamlined payment and increased reliance on post payment audit. Apply initially to Ministries who meet readiness criteria/tests and then roll out.</li> <li>Widening of scope for payment by check and transfer through banking system, transparent cash management plan for matching in-flows/ outflows, isolation of past arrears for separate treatment.</li> <li>Consolidate Government bank accounts including daily consolidation of foreign currency into Treasury Single Account, and centralization of accounts opened by line agencies.</li> <li>Eliminate stock of arrears and isolate from on-going management.</li> </ul>
Steps to avoid re-accumulation of payment arrears	<ul> <li>Measures to prevent entering into commitments that go beyond available budget resources in line with cash management plan.</li> </ul>
Improve process for post-budget supplementary expenditure credit approvals.	<ul> <li>Arrangements to ensure that proposals on post budget supplementary expenditure credits are always accompanied by an MEF report of realistic options for financing the expenditure involved in order to avoid destabilizing the budget as a whole.</li> </ul>
Development of revised procurement procedures.	<ul> <li>To take advantage of the work being done to streamline/ speed up the spending process and to decentralize authority for procurement against demonstrated capacity in spending agencies.</li> </ul>
Capacity development measures	<ul> <li>Focused at capacity to support Platform 1 changes</li> <li>Variety of measures identified by MEF departments.</li> <li>Design guidelines for spending agencies to install deconcentrated financial business processes and accounting arrangements.</li> <li>Specify an institutional strengthening program for spending agencies on a case-by-case basis in order to install deconcentrated business processes (meet readiness checks).</li> </ul>
Motivational measures within MEF	<ul> <li>Initial measures during the program design phase</li> <li>Interim measures during platform 1 based on existing instruments.</li> <li>Longer term measures in the context of wider pay reform</li> </ul>
Motivational measures within Ministries	<ul> <li>Introduction of criteria and tests of capacity to respond to and support delegated spending authorities.</li> </ul>

Initial integration of functions within MEF.	- Targeted initial improvements in coordination, information flows and collaboration to bring together areas that need to work closely together for effective change under Platform 1 objectives. (For example, integration of institutional responsibility for non-tax revenue, integration of FCU's operations with Treasury operations, rationalization of central and provincial budget management). Clearer decision-making mechanisms.
Activity For Consolida	ting Platform One and Preparing for Later Platforms
Re-design and integrate accounting and budget classification system.	<ul> <li>Consider what forms of analysis are desirable in the longer term, improve and rationalize the hierarchy of analysis and integrate analysis for accounting and budgeting purposes.</li> </ul>
Initial design of FMIS requirements and implementation of interim 'core' improvements including improved financial summaries.	<ul> <li>Establish an initial system specification, but within that specification to identify certain basic and 'core' requirements that might be introduced on an interim basis.</li> <li>Ensure linkage/ inter-connectivity with existing/already planned MIS in MEF (e.g. ICD, CED).</li> </ul>
Definition of arrangement for managing and leading internal audit function.	- Establish arrangements for cadre (as opposed to managerial) leadership, standards setting and review of standards achieved.
Design of capacity development program for internal audit staff.	<ul> <li>To develop and provide access to training facilities to support line ministries as they begin to respond to the obligation on them to establish internal audit departments.</li> </ul>
Piloting of expenditure tracking work.	<ul> <li>Piloting in a number of Ministries as preparation for building tracking reviews into longer term accountability systems.</li> </ul>
Re-design budget cycle and institutional arrangements and reflect in new legislation.	<ul> <li>The existing budget cycle and institutional arrangements do not reflect changes in budget practice that have already taken place.</li> <li>These need to be re-worked into a new sub-decree, and further changes during the course of the reform program anticipated and flexibility provided for them to be introduced.</li> </ul>
Pilot program based budget analysis.	<ul> <li>Deepen the piloting work carried out through those Ministries experimenting with MTEF techniques.</li> </ul>
Investigate options for improving fiscal decentralization	- Continue and deepen on-going discussions and investigation of options with regards to fiscal distribution, equalization etc.
Initial design of full FMIS	Establish an initial system specification for the eventual fuller development of an FMIS as a basis for moving towards commissioning implementation from a service provider.
Develop an IT management strategy.	To anticipate the burden of managing and sustaining wider use of computer technology. Development of a strategy and resource requirements.
Initial design of asset register	<ul> <li>To establish capacity for register to help manage and maintain assets effectively, link to accounting systems, link to revenue generation and charging systems.</li> </ul>

### IV. STAGE ONE CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN<sup>1</sup>

The attached plans are a summary by activity of the proposed actions together with a planned timescale for implementation. At this stage, the detailed plans deal only with Platform One/ Stage One activities. Implementation is planned over a 15 month timeframe. Although the proposed actions might not be fully complete over this period, the intention is that sufficient progress will have been made to enable planning for moving to Platform Two/ Stage Two.

The working plans are drawn from plans prepared by individual Departments that have been prepared in accordance with the overall reform strategy. Those Departmental plans give more detail about the actions planned and are retained by MEF as a means for monitoring progress and holding Departments accountable for action. They are compiled in a Companion Volume, as an important management tool for MEF Reform Committee and senior management.

In some cases, the exact shape of detailed actions will be defined by initial work, supported by technical assistance where appropriate, to identify strategic options for the implementation of that activity. This emphasises the need for the plan to be viewed as a living document that will be developed and refined as progress is made.

The attached plans consolidate the complete reform program action plans of all MEF departments which directly support the public financial management (PFM) function except for the plans of the Customs and Excise Department (CED) and the Financial Industry Department (FID). While the CED's revenue collection is the biggest, its functions extend beyond PFM to cover matters such as international harmonization of customs procedures and the non-revenue related border supervision function aimed at counteracting illegal importation of banned substances. Similarly, the main focus of the FID is on the development and regulation of the finance sector. However, its functions include the collection of non-tax revenue derived from lotteries and soccer betting, which is directly relevant to the PFM reform program.

Both departments have developed reform programs covering the whole of their functions, including those related to revenue collection. Accordingly, those sections of their programs have been included in the consolidated PFM Reform Program. Readers are advised to refer to the separate program statements by the two departments for details on the remainder of their programs.

1	Acronyms	:
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BFAD	Budget and Financial Affairs Department
CED	Customs and Excises Department
ICD	Investment and Cooperation Department
TD	Tax Department
PPD	Public Procurement Department
SPD	State Property Department
EAFD	Economic Analysis and Forecast Department
EFI	Economic and Finance Institute
EFPPMU	Economic and Finance Policy Planning, Management and Monitoring Unit
FID	Financial Industry Department
GID	General Inspection Department
IAD	Internal Audit Department (to be established following Council of Ministers' approval of
	general Internal Audit Sub-Decree)
LFD	Local Finance Department
NT	National Treasury
PD	Personnel Department
EIAD	Economic Integration and Asean Department
FAD	Financial Administration Department

Generally, technical assistance requirements have been classified in three broad types of support:

- 1. Strategic advice
- 2. Implementation support
- 3. IT support.

The plans also indicate where this support might be provided by local consultants. Local consultants are resources external to MEF, contracted for a specific task and for which there is no expectation that the resource might be integrated into MEF cadre of officials. This is not to say that this should not happen. Further work is required by MEF to better specify its own inputs to the implementation of the Consolidated Action Plan. This will include specification of the number of staff required from within the *existing* cadre of MEF officials, and the time which staff members will be expected to devote to the tasks outlined in the action plans. An initiative aimed at enhancing officials' pay, based on merit, is being put in place to reward MEF officials for the particular effort that they will make in order to complete the reform tasks (see activity 31).

In addition, Departments might identify critical tasks for which they believe that they do not have any staff member whom they could deploy to carry out the task. MEF will explore the possibility of recruiting additional resources which it would expect to be integrated into MEF cadre of officials in due time (they would then be eligible for benefiting from the incentive scheme as other MEF officials). A special intensive induction training course will be designed and delivered so that these resources are quickly brought up to speed (see activity 30). MEF will explore modalities for remuneration of these resources and consult DPs on this matter.

In their action plans several Departments have also identified other types of requirements such as training and other capacity development activities (e.g. study tours) and also, equipments deemed necessary to carry out the planned activities or to strengthen the Department's general capacity to fulfil its functions. This has been taken up in several ways.

- Where specific needs could be related to an activity of the Stage One CAP they have been integrated within the work plan for this activity (e.g. action 3.11 for purchasing the necessary IT equipment for customs automation, action 3.21 for institutional strengthening of TD in line with recommendations from previous technical assistance, action 4.7 of development of manuals and training on forecasting model, action 13.8 including provision of LAN and computers for PPD etc.).
- Several types of support emerged as being requested by all or a large number of Departments: these have been integrated in generic capacity development activities including better connectivity (action 21.1 as an element of the development of a core FMIS), general IT needs (activity 28 of development of an IT strategy), English/language training (action 30.8), vehicles (action 30.10 starting by rationalizing use of existing pool) etc.

The costing of inputs that will support Stage One program includes provision for these requirements. Estimates have been calculated on an aggregate basis. The total envelopes for, say, training, will be allocated to Departments in line with Departmental action plans once these will have been revised and further detailed in light of the CAP.

PFM REFORM PROGRAM:	CONSOLIDATED	STATEMENT OF P.	ATFORM 1/STAGE 1	I DEPARTMENTAL A	ACTION PLANS

4. 1. WORK IDENTIFIED AS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE PLATFORM 1

### **PFM REFORM PROGRAM**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PLATFORM 1/STAGE 1 DEPARTMENTAL ACTION PLANS

ACTIVITY 1: Improve comprehensiveness and integration of the budget (formulation and execution). Identification of main areas of public resource usage that escape incorporation in budget and design of procedures to capture. Also, improved integration of areas of budget such as capital and recurrent (including external assistance), mainstreaming of PAP expenditures, sector central and provincial programs, and improved planning of counterpart funding requirements.

Action						Tir	ning	g (M	ont	h)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agencies	Required	Required
1.1. Research and review all revenue sources. Identify those not being captured that should.	X	X														BFAD SPD		
1.2. Consider and implement any changes in budget management law required.			X	X												BFAD	TA – 3 weeks (1).	
1.3. Prepare and issue circular on new requirements.					X											BFAD		
1.4. Formulate reporting requirements and formats.					X	X										BFAD		
1.5. Organise seminar to advise Ministries on obligations and proposed enforcement.							X									BFAD	TA - 1 week (2). Seminar costs.	
1.6. Strengthen implementation by continuing the program to locate Financial Controllers in Ministries.								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BFAD		
1.7. Design system for improved capture and analysis of information about ALL capital spending (including Road Fund and other domestic capital budget resources).	X	X	X	X	X											ICD BFAD	TA – 6 weeks (1)	
1.8. Implement system for improved capture of information and analysis about capital spending.						X	X	X	X	X						ICD BFAD	TA – 6 weeks (2). Some IT.	
1.9. Develop system for production of annual and rolling 12-month forecast of monthly counterpart funding requirements based on ICD project portfolio database.	X	X	X													ICD	TA – 3 weeks. Some IT.	

ACTIVITY 1: Improve comprehensiveness and integration of the budget (formulation and execution). Identification of main areas of public resource usage that escape incorporation in budget and design of procedures to capture. Also, improved integration of areas of budget such as capital and recurrent (including external assistance), mainstreaming of PAP expenditures, sector central and provincial programs, and improved planning of counterpart funding requirements.

Action						Tir		g (M								Implementing	Support	<b>MEF Input</b>
	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11		13	14	15			Required
1.10. Review and ensure compliance with IMF definitions including TOFE-GFS.	1	2	3	X	5 X		7	8	9	10	11 X	12 X	13	14	15		Required TA – 4 weeks (2)	Required

NOTE: In this plan, TA support required is identified as strategic advice (1), implementation support (2) and IT support (3).

impact on each category of expen	artu	1011	ıcıul	ung	10 10						oull.	асри	, y mic	111.		Implementing	Support	MEF Input
Action	1 2 3 4 5					6	iming (Mo								15	Agency	Required	Required
2.1. Field work to analyse the impact of budget controls on different categories of expenditure at different levels of spending agency.		_					X	X	X	X		12				BFAD	3 weeks TA to guide field work and review results (2).	rioquii cu
2.2. Implement measures identified and agreed under 2.1.												X	X	X	X	BFAD	3 weeks TA (2)	
2.3. Review current arrangements for change in pay structure and levels to ensure joint preparation/appraisal by CARS and MEF.											X					RC EFPPMU Personnel Dept		
2.4. Study options to implement the 1993 Organic Budget Law requirement for MEF to formulate and manage civil service budgets through its personnel establishment control and unit cost setting powers (including development of establishment register facility).	X	X	X	X												RC EFPPMU BFAD Personnel Dept	6 weeks TA (1 and 2)	
2.5. Plan and develop pilot establishment control arrangements.					X	X	X	X								BFAD	6 weeks TA (2) Some IT	
2.6. Implement pilot and prepare for expansion and generalization of civil service establishment control system.									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BFAD	4 weeks TA (1 & 2)	

ACTIVITY 2: Improve comprehensiveness and integration of the budget (formulation and execution). Measures to ensure that budget has an impact on each category of expenditure including levels of recruitment and staff deployment. Action Timing (Month) **Implementing Support MEF Input** 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 **Agency** Required Required 6 BFAD (and/ or 2 Weeks TA Design criteria for selecting projects that will be appraised for ICD?) (1) assessment of local capital investment and recurrent implications. 2.8. Review current projects as X BFAD (and/ or Collaboration with MOP completely as possible (merging ICD?) data from MEF. MOP and CDC and CDC on and possibly selected line PIP agencies) and identify larger capital investment projects. 2.9. Assess recurrent BFAD (and/ or X X implications for selected projects ICD?) (annualized projections). 2.10. Verify information with X BFAD (and/ or line agencies and donor agencies. ICD?) 2.11. Develop simple X X BFAD (and/ or 4 weeks TA computerized tool to present ICD?) Some IT & information for reference during software (3). budget preparation. 2.12. Develop and implement a X X BFAD (and/or 4 weeks TA model for a monthly rolling plan Some IT & ICD) of current-year local capital and software (3). recurrent expenditure impact of ongoing projects.

ACTIVITY 3: Improve realism and sustainability of the budget. Development of an overarching resource mobilization policy including tax, non tax and debt sources and identification of measures to improve resource mobilization (see cover note).

Action						Tir	ninş	g (M	ont	h)						Implementing Agency	Support Required	MEF Input Required
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
3.1. Develop options to strengthen MEF's capacity to formulate policies for and manage a fully integrated budget resource mobilization program.	X	X	X	X												EFPPMU	6 weeks TA (1)	
3.2. Develop a framework for revenue mobilization and sharing across administration levels, providing directions for the development of measures aimed at enhancing commune and provincial resources (also see 27).	X	X	X													EFPPMU LFD	4 weeks TA (1)	
3.3. Develop options for an integrated medium to longer term budget resource mobilization program for consideration during 2005 budget/ MTEF preparation.	X	X	X	X												EFPPMU	6 weeks TA (1)	
3.4. Develop options to integrate coordinated resource mobilization considerations into budget development and review processes.					X	X	X	X	X							EFPPMU	6 weeks TA (1). Some IT. Some software.	
3.5. Identify arrears in tax and non-tax revenue collection and develop a plan for collection.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								TD, CED, SPD, BFAD, FID	JICA	

ACTIVITY 3: Improve realism and sustainability of the budget. Development of an overarching resource mobilization policy including tax, non tax and debt sources and identification of measures to improve resource mobilization (see cover note).

Action						Tiı	ming	g (M	[ont	h)						Implementing	Support Required	MEF Input Required
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency		
3.6. Strengthen CED's revenue collection through implementation of (i) targeted enforcement initiatives aimed at non-compliant sectors and high revenue risk goods and (ii) RGC order on prevention and suppression of smuggling.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CED	IMF peripatetic customs advisor (2). JICA	
3.7. Specify clearer procedures in order to strengthen information sharing between CED and TD on large taxpayers.	X															CED, TD	JICA	
3.8. Strengthen CED's legal regulatory framework under the new law (when passed by the NA); implement new framework including through development of Customs Policy and Procedures Manual and associated training.	X	X	X	X	X											CED EFPPMU	IMF peripatetic customs advisor (2). JICA long term expert (2).	
3.9. Implement a comprehensive CED program of revenue analysis and provision of up-to-date accurate revenue and trade statistics.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CED EFPPMU	IMF peripatetic IT advisor (2).	
3.10. Implementation of a CED enforcement strategy and programs using risk management principles in order to reduce smuggling and other illegal cross-border activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CED	IMF peripatetic advisor (short term missions - 2 months). JICA (2).	

ACTIVITY 3: Improve realism and sustainability of the budget. Development of an overarching resource mobilization policy including tax, non tax and debt sources and identification of measures to improve resource mobilization (see cover note).

Action					-	Tiı	ning	g (M	[ont]	h)						Implementing	Support Required	MEF Input Required
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency		
3.11. Complete selection of IT project and supplier and take short term measures in readiness for customs automation implementation including provision of legal basis, procedural changes, training, and mobilization of project team.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CED	IMF peripatetic IT advisor (3). PSI TA program (TBD). Japan/ JICA (2).	
3.12. Initiate identified CED institutional strengthening measures, including a revised staff compensation and incentive structure and development of a good governance program.	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	CED	IMF peripatetic advisor. Short term advisor on good governance program (1&2)	
3.13. Establish a CED structure to manage the Department's reform program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					CED	IMF peripatetic customs advisor (2). JICA long term expert (2).	
3.14. Strengthen revenue collection by preparing amendments to tax law sub-decrees on investment, VAT, excise, house rental and land, transfer stamp tax, salary and profit, and further development of double taxation agreement. Implement and improved VAT refund system.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	TD	TA (2) IMF	
3.15. Extend the Real regime to other provinces.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	TD		
3.16. Improve tax revenue analysis and forecasting; develop new policy options to increase tax revenue.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	TD, EFPPMU	TA (1), (2) IMF	

ACTIVITY 3: Improve realism and sustainability of the budget. Development of an overarching resource mobilization policy including tax, non tax and debt sources and identification of measures to improve resource mobilization (see cover note). **Implementing Support MEF** Action Timing (Month) 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Agency Required Input 1 4 6 Required 3.17. Maximize use of the banking X X X X X X X X X X X X X X IMF treasury TD system for medium taxpayer advisor (2). transactions. XX 3.18. Strengthen excise tax XX XX X X X X X X X TD **IICA** administration. 3.19. Strengthen comprehensive tax X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X TA (2) TD audit of large and medium taxpayers. **JICA** 3.20. Strengthen TD enforcement XX X X X X X X X X X TA (3) TD program, IT system development for **IMF** return processing, and desk audit and de-registration. 3.21. Initiate TD institutional X X X X X X X X X X X X TD TA (2) **IMF** strengthening measures including reorganization, new recruitment, improved tax payer service, training program, internal audit, physical infrastructure and equipment upgrading, and library. X X X 3.22. Deliver training program on X X X X X X X X X TA (3) TD the new computer system and extend **IMF** its linkages to all tax offices. 3.23. Increase information cross-X X X X X X X X X X X  $\mathbf{X}$ TD X checking aimed at identifying turnover in the estimated regime which requires transfer to the real regime. 3.24. Identify shorter term measures X X EFPPMU. X  $\mathbf{X}$ TA (1) to strengthen the legal framework for BFAD, SPD

non-tax revenue collection.

ACTIVITY 3: Improve realism and debt sources and identification of															resou	arce mobilization	policy including ta	x, non tax
Action		<u>cusu</u>		-	<u>-P</u>				lont		(5		, 61 11	<del>010).</del>		Implementing	Support	MEF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Input Required
3.25. Strengthen management of state property inventories.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SPD	TA: 13 person- weeks covering all SPD activities in this plan (1)	
3.26. Identify and direct implementation of approved measures to strengthen non-tax revenue collections from the lease/sale of real property assets including through enhanced leasing processes and contracts.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SPD		
3.27. Identify and direct implementation of approved measures to strengthen non-tax revenue collections from the operations of public enterprises and administrative units through enhancement of their management frameworks.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SPD		
3.28. Identify and direct implementation of approved measures to strengthen non-tax revenue receipts from sales of goods and services.	X	X	X	X	X		X									BFAD	TA (1)	
3.29. Enhance revenue exploitation from natural resource management.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SPD		

ACTIVITY 3: Improve realism and sustainability of the budget. Development of an overarching resource mobilization policy including tax, non tax and debt sources and identification of measures to improve resource mobilization (see cover note).

Action						Tiı	ning	g (M	[ont	h)						Implementing	Support	MEF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Input
											L		L	L	<u> </u>			Required
3.30. Enhance management of	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SPD	TA (1) (2)	
privatization of state property.  3.31. Strengthen the existing lottery	X	X	X	X	X	X										FID	Local and	Computers
and soccer betting revenue control	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	A										TID	international	needed
and collection systems by drawing																	consultant	Experience
on international experience.																		d staff to
																		research
																		internationa 1 practice
3.32. Identify options for increasing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				FID		Need
lottery and soccer betting revenue.																		additional
																		three staff
																		to carry out new work
																		assignments
																		as first step
3.33. Strengthen the casino revenue	X	X	X	X												FID	TA (1), (2)	
collections' inspection legal																		
framework and operations.  3.34. Develop the Casino	X	X														FID	TA (1), (2)	
Management Office's administration	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>														1110	1 week study	
and enforcement capabilities and																	tours to selected	
operations including the submission																	experienced	
of monthly income reports to the Minister.																	countries	
3.35. Strengthen the FID's	X	X	X	X	X	X										FID, in	Expert to	
institutional capacity for revenue				1.	1.	1										cooperation	provide training	
collection, including through																with MOI and	to all staff	
management training.																municipal and		
																provincial finance		
																departments		

ACTIVITY 3: Improve realism and sustainability of the budget. Development of an overarching resource mobilization policy including tax, non tax and debt sources and identification of measures to improve resource mobilization (see cover note).

Action Timing (Month) Implementing Support MEF

3.36. Develop and implement a system for MEF to give final approval to concession agreements/ contracts and to enhance revenue collection from concessionaires.	Action						Ti	ming	g (M	ont	h)				Implementing	Support	MEF
system for MEF to give final approval to concession agreements/ contracts and to enhance revenue				3								11	13		Agency		
	system for MEF to give final approval to concession agreements/contracts and to enhance revenue	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							

Action						Tir	ning	g (M	[ont]	h)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
4.1. Develop a Medium Term	X	X	X													EFPPMU	8 weeks TA (1)	_
Fiscal Framework driven by																EAFD		
transparent policy related fiscal																		
management parameters.																		
4.2. Develop a computerised			X	X	X											EFPPMU	3 weeks TA (2).	
model to help with MTFF																EAFD	2 X 5 weeks	
management.																	programmer (3).	
																	Some IT.	
4.3. Review and identify	X	X	X													EFPPMU	DOC-IMF	
potential improvements in budget																TD, CED, ICD,	peripatetic IT	
resource data flows as a basis for																BFAD, LFD,	advisor.	
improved forecasting.																SPD, EAFD		
4.4. Review and enhance budget			X	X	X											EFPPMU	5 weeks TA (2).	
resource forecasting models.																EAFD	5 weeks	
· ·																	programmer (3).	
																	DOC-IMF	
																	peripatetic IT	
																	advisor.	
4.5. Develop procedures for						X	X	X								EFPPMU		
reviewing lessons from earlier																EAFD		
forecasts and making those lessons																		
transparent.																		
4.6. Develop capacity to test the						X	X	X								EFPPMU		
sensitivity of forecasts to changes in																EAFD		
assumption and to manage risk																		
effectively.																		
4.7. Develop a mechanism for						X	X	X								EFPPMU		
regular within-year revision of																EAFD		
assumptions and of the MTFF and																		
this to feed into revisions of budget																		
framework and cash plan.										v	v	v				EEDDMIT	3 weeks TA (2).	
4.8. Develop manuals and										X	X	X				EFPPMU	Cost of training &	
training programs in relation to all of the above.																EFI	manuals.	

ACTIVITY 5: Improve realism and sustainability of the budget. Strengthen a debt management function (forecasting, financing analysis and

Action						Tir	ning	g (M	<b>lont</b>	h) _						Implementing	Support	<b>MEF Input</b>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
5.1. Strengthen debt				X	X	X										EFPPMU	•	-
management function covering all forms of debt and link to budget formulation and execution.																ICD, BFAD, NT		
5.2. Develop improved and integrated data flows and capture about all forms of debt including payment arrears.								X	X	X	X	X	X			EFPPMU ICD, BFAD, NT, EAFD	5 weeks TA (2) Some IT Some software	
5.3. Harmonise aid loan procedures moving towards integration of whole of GRC loan procedure.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								EFPPMU ICD	On-going	
5.4. Develop operational manuals and training programs in relation to all of the above.										X	X	X	X			EFPPMU EFI	5 weeks TA (2) Training costs	

ACTIVITY 6: Streamline ability of budget holders to spend in line with budget provision. Streamline approval process. Increase reliance on phased budget release by MEF. Progressive de-concentration of expenditure commitment, procurement and payment authority within Ministries, streamlined payment and increased reliance on post payment audit. Apply initially to Ministries who meet readiness criteria/tests and then roll out.

Action						Ti	ming	(Mo	nth	1)						Implementing	Support	<b>MEF Input</b>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
6.1. Clarify commitment and	X	X														BFAD		
payment authority within BFAD																		
(authority of Financial																		
Controllers, BFAD Department,																		
and MEF management)																		
6.2. Map existing processes in	X	X														BFAD	TA -3 weeks (1)	
some detail from budget release to																LFD		
commitment to payment, for all																NT		
major variants (practice rather																		
than theory, and including																		
provincial level processes).																		
6.3. Identify delay points on this		X														BFAD	TA - 4 weeks (1)	
map and develop design to retain																NT		
essential controls but reduce																LFD		
unnecessary multiple handling/																		
approval stages, incl. review of																		
current regulations and practices																		
related to FCs' authority on																		
commitments and payment orders.																		
6.4. Consult on that design with			X													BFAD	TA - 2 weeks (1)	
all major stakeholders.																NT		
6.5. Develop detailed design for			X	X												BFAD	TA - 3 weeks (2)	
commitment process.																NT		
6.6. Develop detailed design for			$\mathbf{X}$	X												BFAD	TA - 3 weeks (2)	
payment process.																NT		
6.7. Develop new					X											BFAD	TA -4weeks (2)	
documentation and guidance																NT		
manuals.																		
6.8. Consult again on the						X										BFAD	TA - 2 weeks (2)	
detailed proposals for process																NT		
change.																		

ACTIVITY 6: Streamline ability of budget holders to spend in line with budget provision. Streamline approval process. Increase reliance on phased budget release by MEF. Progressive de-concentration of expenditure commitment, procurement and payment authority within Ministries, streamlined payment and increased reliance on post payment audit. Apply initially to Ministries who meet readiness criteria/tests and then roll out.

Action	F	- P	<u>J</u>				ming					'				Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		Required	Required
6.9. Consider what short to medium term help might be provided by use of IT systems in anticipation of an IFMIS and the transaction processing support it could be expected to provide.  Design needs to be undertaken for IFMIS.	1			X			,			10	111			111		BFAD NT	TA - 3 weeks (1)	Required
IFMIS anyway.  6.10. Either develop small scale/short term IT usage to help with introducing new processes or decide to wait for the emerging IFMIS.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BFAD NT	TA – Up to 6 weeks (3)	
6.11. Develop transition plan to new transaction processes, including through expanding/strengthening FC re-location scheme and mainstreaming of PAP into cornerstone for RGC medium term financial deconcentration reform.						X	X	X	X	X						BFAD NT	TA – 2 weeks (1)	
6.12. Provide training in the operation of new processes									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BFAD NT	TA – 4 weeks international (2) & 18 weeks local.	
<ul><li>6.13. Consideration of any changes in legislation or authorities required.</li><li>6.14. Implement those processes.</li></ul>									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BFAD NT BFAD NT	TA – 7 weeks International (2&3)	

ACTIVITY 7: Streamline abili																		
through banking system. (Timin	ig in	dica	ited	belo	w re						tion i	n Phi	nom	Penh	. Kol	_	· -	_
Action			_	_	-			<u> </u>	Mor		144	140	10			Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
7.1. All cash collected by tax			X	X												NT	TA- 2weeks (2)	
authorities to be deposited																Tax authorities		
directly into the TSA in NBC.																		
7.2. NBC to issue tax payment	X	X														NT		
receipt, acceptable to the TD																TD		
and CED, where payments are																NBC		
made by company cheque.																CED		
7.3. Tax office to accept	X	X														NT		
payment of tax by certified																TD		
cheque.																		
7.4. Introduce payment of tax										X	X					NT	TA – 3 weeks	
through commercial banking																TD	(2)	
sector.																		
7.5. Mandatory payment of										X	X					NT	TA – 3 weeks	
tax by cheque or funds transfer																TD	(2)	
for all large corporate tax																		
payers.																		
7.6. All cash collected by			X	X												NT	TA – 3 weeks	
Customs to be deposited directly																CED	(2)	
into the TSA in the NBC.																		
7.7. Customs payers to be										X	X					NT	TA – 2 weeks	
required to pay by certified																CED (first step in	(2)	
company cheque bank draft																Phnom Penh and		
except from Friday noon to																Sihanoukville)		
Monday 08:00AM.																Sinanoak (inc)		
7.8. Study options and agree		X	X													NT		
procedures for cash collected by		41	23													Line ministries,		
relevant non tax revenue																SPD, BFAD, FID		
agencies to be deposited into the																		
TSA regularly (agree on																		
maximum balances minimum																		
transfers to be agreed).																		
transfers to be agreed).																	1	

ACTIVITY 7: Streamline abil through banking system. (Timin																		
Action	lg III	iuica	iteu	Delt	JW F				Mor		uuii 1	пЕШ	110111	ı eiili	. K01	Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
7.9. Implement agreed procedures for cash collected by agencies to be deposited directly into the TSA as agreed.					X	X										NT Line ministries, SPD, BFAD, FID	UNDP/UNCDF	
7.10. Establish set of procedures to be followed in relation to all payments from the NT.			X	X												NT NBC	TA – 2 weeks (2)	
7.11. Relevant Ministries collect funds for the payment of wages from NBC rather than NT.					X	X										NT NBC, line ministries	TA – 3 weeks (2)	
7.12. Establish pilot scheme for direct payment of wages into bank accounts.										X	X					NT NBC, selected line ministries	Included in above	
7.13. Study feasibility and present options for scheme for payments of creditors through NBC direct to creditors' bank accounts at commercial banks.					X	X										NT NBC	TA – 2 weeks (2)	
7.14. Establish scheme for such payment of creditor.										X	X	X				NT NBC		
7.15. Study feasibility and present proposals for procedures for payment of creditors by cheque.					X	X										NT NBC	TA – 3 weeks (2)	
7.16. Set up procedures for payment of creditors by cheque.										X	X	X				NT		
7.17. Study options and develop a plan for enhancing efficiency of transfers from Commune/Sangkat Fund (CSF) and for payment of commune expenses, including through expanding use of banking system.	X	X	X													LFD NT	TA – 2 weeks (2)	

ACTIVITY 8: Streamline ability of budget holders to spend in line with budget provision. Development of a transparent cash management plan for matching in-flows/outflows.

Action						Ti	imir	<u> </u>		th)						Implementing	Support	<b>MEF Input</b>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
8.1. Consider and implement	X	X	X	X	X	X										BFAD, NT, ICD	4 weeks TA (1)	
measures to strengthen the Cash																	UNDP/UNCDF	
Management Committee's																		
capacity for budget																		
implementation/ cash flow																		
planning, forecasting and																		
monitoring, for the purposes of																		
budget releases on a rolling 3																		
month basis (updated monthly).																		
8.2. Issue a fresh circular (or						X										BFAD	UNDP/UNCDF	
stronger regulation text) on cash																		
management reflecting these																		
improvements. Establish clear																		
link between top down and																		
bottom up cash planning.																		
8.3. Strengthen cash						X	X	X								BFAD	4 weeks TA (2)	
management and budget release																	UNDP/UNCDF	
planning at the beginning of the																		
year with transparent																		
assumptions including what																		
happens if cash not available.																		
8.4. Support and advise						X	X	X								BFAD		
spending agencies to provide a																		
bottom up forecast of cash																		
requirements based on the																		
parameters suppliedalso on a																		
rolling 3 month basis.																		
8.5. Develop measures to								X	X							BFAD	4 Weeks TA (2)	
smooth out short term pressures																		
and minimise risk of defaulting																		
on initial cash release plan.																		

ACTIVITY 8: Streamline ability of budget holders to spend in line with budget provision. Development of a transparent cash management plan for matching in-flows/outflows.

Action						Ti	min		_	th)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
8.6. Study options for and	X	X														LFD	Included in TA	
decide on revised CSF budget																BFAD	above	
release system, taking account of																		
seasonality of local expenses and																		
general cash constraints, and																		
aligning CSF release system with																		
general budget management																		
system of monthly releases.																		
8.7. Revise the sub-decree and			X	X												LFD		
regulatory framework to align																BFAD		
CSF release system with budget																		
management system through																		
monthly releases on a non-																		
discretionary basis, in line with																		
the approved budget credit.																		
8.8. Implement and monitor					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	LFD		
revised CSF release system.																BFAD		
Integrate within general cash																		
management planning.																		

ACTIVITY 9: Streamline ability of budget holders to spend in line with budget provision. Consolidate Government bank accounts including daily consolidation of foreign currency into Treasury Single Account, and elimination/centralize accounts opened by line agencies. Timing (Month) **Implementing** Action **MEF Input Support** 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 15 5 6 10 Required 3 Agency Required Update the survey of X NT 16 weeks TA (2) (covering accounts that exist. all activities in this work plan). X X X XX X X X X X X X NT Continue to eliminate unnecessary accounts. Consider **EAFD** establishing separate committee (implications for to review their continuance in TOFE) consultation with Ministries. X X X X X X X X X X X X NT 9.3. Continue to consolidate with NBC accounts currently held in commercial banks. XX 9.4. Issue/enforce instructions NT prohibiting opening of accounts with commercial banks unless authorized. 9.5. Persuade external donors  $\mathbf{X}$ X X X X X X  $\mathbf{X}$ X X X X NT **EAFD** not to open separate accounts, particularly in commercial banks, (implications for and disburse through NBC. TOFE) 9.6. Implement decision to MEF X move the Foreign Currency Unit NT under National Treasury. 9.7. Development of processes X X NT to more fully integrate foreign currency management within overall cash management. 9.8. Establish arrangements to  $\mathbf{X}$ NT transfer dollars to Treasury Single Account (TSA) regularly on a planned basis.

ACTIVITY 9: Streamline ability of budget holders to spend in line with budget provision. Consolidate Government bank accounts including daily consolidation of foreign currency into Treasury Single Account, and elimination/centralize accounts opened by line agencies. Timing (Month) **Implementing** Action **Support MEF Input** 5 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6 Required Required 2 4 Agency 9.9. Review all accounts to X X NT consider conversion to Riels and **EAFD** bringing under normal budgetary (implications for procedure. TOFE) 9.10. Until integration of foreign X X X X X X X X X NT currency bank accounts is achieved fully, Treasury will monitor their operation and consolidate transactions.

Action						Ti	min	ıg (N	<b>Ion</b>	th)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
10.1. Continue to isolate old arrears and deal with separately.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BFAD NT		
0.2. Establish a multi-year epayment plan for arrears based on classification by type and using the budget funds set aside for this purpose.	X	X	X													BFAD NT	TA – 3 weeks (1)	
10.3. Advise relevant suppliers of intention to repay and the schedule of payments.			X	X												BFAD NT		

ACTIVITY 11: Steps to avoid re-accumulation of payment arrears. Measures to prevent entering into commitments that go beyond available budget resources in line with cash management plan. Action Timing (Month) Implementing **MEF Input Support** 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 13 14 15 Agency Required Required X X X X X 11.1. Improve data flows about BFAD TA – 6 weeks commitments (including for NT (2) provincial technical departments' budgets) and

ability to influence level of new commitments entered into.														
11.2. Work alongside re-design of transaction process to ensure ability to influence entering into new commitments where necessary in an efficient way and minimising delay in normal on-going management processes.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			BFAD NT		
11.3. Establish a system for transparent and pro-active cutbacks in budget credits when required, including development of a formal mid-year budget review mechanism and specification of policy/ program impact of cut-backs.						X	X	X	X			BFAD	TA – 2 weeks (1)	

ACTIVITY 12: Improve process for post-budget supplementary expenditure credit approvals. Arrangements to ensure that proposals on post budget supplementary expenditure credits are always accompanied by an MEF report of realistic options for financing the expenditure involved in order to avoid destabilizing the budget as a whole.

Action						Ti	mir	ng (I	Mon	nth)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
12.1. Conduct a study of supplementaries approved in recent years to identify causes	X	X														BFAD	_	_
and why they were not anticipated in the budget.  12.2. Develop a procedure by			X	X												BFAD	TA – 2 weeks	
which it is compulsory for the sources of funding for proposed supplementaries to be identified before approval (including for civil service budgets).																	(2)	
12.3. Work with Ministries to develop an early warning system for potential supplementaries and assessing their priority.					X	X	X									BFAD		

ACTIVITY 13: Development of revised procurement procedures. To take advantage of the work being done to streamline/ speed up the spending process and to decentralize authority for procurement against demonstrated capacity in spending agencies.

Action						Ti	imin		_			_		_		Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
13.1. Clarify leadership role for	X	X														Reform		
strengthening procurement across the																Committee		
public service with a view to the																		
eventual integration of all																		
procurement activities within one																		
system.																		
13.2. Strengthen procurement	X	X	X	X												PPD	TA – 12 weeks	
procedures through harmonization of																	international (2).	
procedures and documentation across																	WB	
public service.																		
13.3. Strengthen the existing '95				X	X	X	X	X								PPD	TA – 4 weeks	
procurement sub-decree and																	International (2), 4	
Implementing Rules and Regulations																	weeks local.	
governing Public Procurement																	WB	
(IRRPP).																		
13.4. Carry out study of institutional				X	X	X	X	X								PPD	TA – 6 weeks	
arrangements for procurement																	international (1)	
including decentralisation.																	WB	
13.5. Identify measures to take						X	X	X								PPD		
early advantages of improvements by																		
BFAD and NT in transaction and																		
cash release processes (see item 6.11)																		
so as to lower public contract prices																		
and achieve other contract																		
advantages.																		
13.6. Prepare and disseminate								X	X	X						PPD	TA – 4 weeks (2)	
procurement manuals for																	international, 12	
strengthening the implementation of																	weeks local.	
updated procedures.																	Dissemination	
																	costs.	

ACTIVITY 13: Development of revised procurement procedures. To take advantage of the work being done to streamline/ speed up the spending process and to decentralize authority for procurement against demonstrated capacity in spending agencies. Timing (Month) **Implementing Support MEF Input** Action 5 8 9 4 7 10 11 12 13 15 Required Required 6 14 Agency 13.7. Establishment of Sovereign X X X X PPD (activity TA - 6 weeks Procurement Law. Preparation of not complete) international (1), 12 draft. weeks local. 13.8. Capacity building within PPD X X X PPD TA - 4 weeks to in relation to the above. design (2), local delivery. Local area network and 20 computers. Photocopier. 13.9. Decentralise procurement in X X X PPD (activity Ministries, Provinces and SOEs. not complete) including through raising **SPD** procurement thresholds under which ministries, provinces and SOEs may procure directly. 13.10. Start design dissemination PPD (activity programme for implementing not complete) Sovereign Law and legal and procurement documentation.

PFM REFORM PROGRAM: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PLATFORM 1/STAGE 1 DEPARTMENTAL ACTION PLANS

# 4. 2. ENCOMPASSING WORK FOR LATER PLATFORMS THAT NEEDS TO BE COMMENCED NOW

# **PFM REFORM PROGRAM**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PLATFORM 1/STAGE 1 DEPARTMENTAL ACTION PLANS

term, improve and rationalize th	e hi	erar	chy	of ar	nalys			_			sis fo	r acc	count	ing a	ınd b	udgeting purposes.	•	
Action						Tir	ning	g (M	[ont	h)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
20.1. Complete design of an	X	X	X													NT	TA 6 weeks	
aligned budget and accounting																BFAD	(1)	
classification based on																EAFD		
international standards.																		
20.2. Conduct seminar to				X												NT	TA 1 week	
consult on proposed form of																BFAD	(1)	
classification.																EAFD		
20.3. Finalise the new system of					X	X										NT, BFAD		
classification.																EAFD		
20.4. Document the new chart							X	X								NT	TA 2 weeks	
of accounts in a manual with																BFAD	(2)	
clear definitions and use of new																EAFD		
account codes.																En H B		
20.5. Develop a migration plan							X	X								NT	TA 3 weeks	
for moving from the old to new																BFAD	(1)	
forms of classification.																EAFD		
20.6. Compile a table mapping									X							NT		
the current Chart Of Accounts																BFAD		
(COA) with the new COA.																EAFD		
20.7. Review relevant							X	X	X							NT	TA 3 weeks	
accounting procedures and							1	1	7.							BFAD	(2)	
recording of transactions to																EAFD		
conform to the new COA.																		
20.8. Conduct training on the										X	X	X	X			NT	TA 4 weeks	
use of the new classification																BFAD	(2)	
system.																	(-)	
20.9. Assess implications for														X	X	NT		
provincial (Salakhet) and																BFAD		
commune COA and budget																LFD		
classification																		

ACTIVITY 21: Initial design of FMIS requirements and implementation of interim 'core' improvements including improved financial summaries. Establish an initial system specification, but within that specification to identify certain basic and 'core' requirements that might be introduced on an interim basis. Ensure linkage/inter-connectivity with existing/already planned MIS in MEF (e.g. ICD, CED).

Action				<u> </u>	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		ning	_	 						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15		Required	Required
21.1. Review options for the management of the development of the FMIS with due regard to likely priorities for early functionalities and to its ultimate operations, and direct establishment of arrangements accordingly	X														MEF		
21.2. Undertake networking of PCs currently available to MEF, and consider the benefit that could be achieved by simple networks for transfer and sharing of files.	X	X	X	X											EFI (IT) NT BFAD	TA – 4 weeks (3) Servers Lines Software	
21.3. Develop interim arrangements for channelling accounting and fiscal data for 'cleansing' prior to management and policy use and for producing improved financial summaries.				X	X	X									EFPPMU NT BFAD	TA – 6 weeks (2)	
21.4. Plan and undertake a capacity-building process to raise understanding and competence of desktop computers/common applications available in finance areas.		X	X	X											EFPPMU EFI NT BFAD	TA – 3 weeks (1)	

ACTIVITY 21: Initial design of FMIS requirements and implementation of interim 'core' improvements including improved financial summaries. Establish an initial system specification, but within that specification to identify certain basic and 'core' requirements that might be introduced on an interim basis. Ensure linkage/inter-connectivity with existing/already planned MIS in MEF (e.g., ICD, CED).

Action		A	Ctio	on						Action		
											Action	Action
21.5. Establish a small team in	X									EFPPMU		
MEF to analyse how and where										NT		
FMIS may best serve the										BFAD		
objectives of improved budget												
execution, cash management												
and operational efficiency,												
recognizing priority to be given												
to reform of Treasury and												
budget operations.												
21.6. Commence planning for		X	X	X	X					EFPPMU	TA - 3 weeks	
the early introduction of a										NT	(1)	
change management process to										BFAD		
prepare staff within MEF and												
Ministries for both business												
process reviews and the possible												
introduction of a FMIS.												
21.7. Undertake study tour to				X						EFPPMU	Cost of study	
view FMIS operation and										NT	tour	
functionality in other countries.										BFAD		
21.8. Consider any legal					X					EFPPMU		
constraints that may need to be										NT		
reviewed to enable an IFMIS.										BFAD		
21.9. Develop a view on						X				EFPPMU		
priority functionality for an										NT		
FMIS, based on results from										BFAD		
actions 21.5 to 21.8 above.												

ACTIVITY 21: Initial design of FMIS requirements and implementation of interim 'core' improvements including improved financial summaries. Establish an initial system specification, but within that specification to identify certain basic and 'core' requirements that might be introduced on an interim basis. Ensure linkage/inter-connectivity with existing/already planned MIS in MEF (e.g., ICD, CED).

Action			A	Acti	on								Action		
												1		Action	Action
21.10. Organize a seminar to	X												NT	TA (3 person-	
review possible accounting													BFAD	weeks) (1)	
pases and discuss their															
mplications with regard to															
capacities and timeframes of the															
whole PFM reform program															
21.11. In accordance with the		X	X										RC/ MEF		
vision and following the results													NT		
rom the seminar, take a view															
on the medium term basis for															
using modified cash accounting															
nd the potential for moving															
oward accrual accounting in															
he longer term.															
21.12. Create links to works			X	X	X								NT		
on FMIS design and transaction															
processing redesign (activity 6).															
1.13. In the context of									X	X	X	X	NT	TA (6 person-	
hanges in accounting														weeks) (2)	
procedures, develop NT														, , ,	
apacity to provide advice and															
raining to Departments,															
ninistries and provinces															
gencies on accounting matters.															

ACTIVITY 21: Initial design of FMIS requirements and implementation of interim 'core' improvements including improved financial summaries. Establish an initial system specification, but within that specification to identify certain basic and 'core' requirements that might be introduced on an interim basis. Ensure linkage/inter-connectivity with existing/already planned MIS in MEF (e.g. ICD, CED).

Action	Action	Action		
			Action	Action
21.14. Prepare and place render for contracting a User Requirements Specification Feam. Draw upon work done to analyse existing processes and redefine new processes elsewhere under Platform 1.		EFPPMU BFAD NT	TA to prepare tender – 3 weeks (3). Cost of Team.	Action

ACTIVITY 22: Definition of arrangement for managing and leading internal audit function. Establish arrangements for cadre (as opposed to managerial) leadership, standards setting and review of standards achieved.

Action						Ti	mir	0	Mon	th)						Implementing	Support	MEF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Input Required
22.1. Recognise MEF role to provide leadership, guidance and advice to the cadre of internal auditors as a professional group (as provided for in the general internal audit sub-decree).	X	X	X													MEF		
22.2. Clarify residual role of GID once IAD is established and improve arrangements for consulting with other MEF Departments on content of inspection program.		X	X	X	X											GID	TA – 1 week (2)	
22.3. Develop a work plan to assist in establishing internal audit in other agencies and SOEs as stipulated in internal audit sub-decree.			X	X	X											IAD <sup>2</sup> /MEF	TA-3 weeks (2)	
22.4. Finalise internal audit standards and code of conduct for implementation by all IA departments.				X	X	X	X									IAD/MEF	TA – 5 weeks (1)	
22.5. Develop a work plan for building capacities of GID in a new function of inspecting internal audit in government agencies.			X	X	X	X										GID		
22.6. Develop a work plan to enforce establishment and review internal audit implementation in other agencies to ensure that internal audit works comply with the audit standards and code of conduct issued by MEF.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X					GID	TA – 4 weeks (2)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Activities may start prior to the establishment of the IAD in MEF, and be carried out by GID's staff identified for re-deployment in the IAD once established.

Action         Timing (Month)         Implementing         Support         MEF           1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9         10         11         12         13         14         15         Agency         Required         Input	ACTIVITY 22: Definition of arrange managerial) leadership, standards set	emer ting	nt fo and	r ma revi	nag ew o	ging of st	and and	lead ards	ling ach	inte ieve	rnal : d.	audit	func	tion.	Esta	blish	arrangements for	cadre (as oppos	sed to
22.7. Develop and issue a policy  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Agency Required Required  22.7. Develop and issue a policy									ng (I	Mon							Implementing	Support	MEF
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Input Required
								X	X	X	X	X	X				GID and IAD		Kequirea

ACTIVITY 23: Design of capacity development program for internal audit staff. To develop and provide access to training facilities to support line ministries as they begin to respond to the obligation on them to establish internal audit departments. Action Timing (Month) **Implementing Support MEF** 8 9 13 15 7 10 11 | 12 | 14 1 3 4 5 6 Agency Required Input Required 23.1. Relocate 20 Inspectorate staff X X X X X GID/MEF IAD: 5 (and second a further 10) to the new laptops, 5 Internal Audit Department within desktops, MEF based on their qualification and printer and experience in accounting and photocopier auditing. 23.2. Develop a Training Needs XX X IAD+GID TA - 4 weeks Analysis for all IAD staff. (2) 23.3. Based on the TNA prioritise X X X IAD+GID skills required to fulfil internal audit role. 23.4. Develop a master training plan X X X X IAD+GID TA - 5 weeks to build audit capacity and related (2) training material. 23.5. Prepare and print copies of X X X X X X X IAD+GID TA - 4 weeks audit training manual including (2)advice on the application of risk assessment techniques and audit program planning.

Action						Ti	min	ıg (I	Mon	th)						Implementing	Support	MEF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Input Required
24.1. Analyse results of first pilot study (Education).	X	X	X													BFAD EFPPMU GID	On-going	
24.2. Consider lessons arising and management action that should follow, including clarification of how PETS will be used in future and which Department(s) in MEF should be responsible for which tasks.		X	X	X												BFAD EFPPMU GID		
24.3. Develop a plan to carry out studies in other sectors as an ongoing tool to management.			X	X	X	X										BFAD EFPPMU GID		
24.4. Mobilise studies in at least one other sector.								X	X	X	X					BFAD EFPPMU GID	TA – 12 weeks (3)	
24.5 Design and test a Commune budget/expenditure monitoring system.																LFD MOI	TA – 4 weeks (2)	

ACTIVITY 25: Re-design budget cycle and institutional arrangements and reflect in new legislation. The existing budget cycle and institutional arrangements do not reflect changes in budget practice that have already taken place. These need to be re-worked into a new sub-decree, and further changes during the course of the reform program anticipated and flexibility provided for them to be introduced.

Action						Ti	mir	0 \	Mon	th)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
25.1. Identify the likely impact of	X	X														EFPPMU	TA – 4 weeks	
changes in approach to resource																BFAD	(1)	
management (incl. development																		
of MTEF) on both the role/																		
relationships of BFAD and on the																		
timing/ procedure of the budget																		
process.																		
25.2. Review existing structure		X	X													BFAD	TA: 6 weeks	
of BFAD and propose a new																EFPPMU	(1)	
effective structure taking account																		
of functional responsibilities and																		
of the need for stronger sectoral																		
expertise in BFAD.																		
25.3. Identify the likely phasing		X														EFPPMU	TA – 2 weeks	
of those changes and the measures																BFAD	(1)	
that might be required to respond																		
to them.																		
25.4. Develop a detailed plan to		X														BFAD	TA - 3 weeks	
implement the strategy to																	(1)	
mainstream the PAP system																		
ensure that it supports and leads																		
the way towards across the reform																		
program's longer term objectives																		
for the budget system.																		
25.5. To consider the need for			X													BFAD		
enabling legislation that will																		
permit changes to be implemented																		
in both BFAD and in the budget																		
process as circumstances allow.																		

ACTIVITY 25: Re-design budget cycle and institutional arrangements and reflect in new legislation. The existing budget cycle and institutional arrangements do not reflect changes in budget practice that have already taken place. These need to be re-worked into a new sub-decree, and further changes during the course of the reform program anticipated and flexibility provided for them to be introduced.

Action						Ti	min	ıg (I	Mon	th)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
25.6. Training to prepare staff in				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BFAD	TA (course	
spending agencies for the changes																EFI	design) – 6	
in budget process.																	weeks (2).	
																	EFI delivery	
25.7. Improve enforcement of						X	X	X								BFAD		
budget requirements (such as																IAD		
including of all revenue collected																		
by government agencies etc.)																		
through the issue of more detailed																		
guidance and specifications in the																		
proposed code of practice for																		
internal audit departments (see																		
item 22.4)																		
25.8. Design and pilot the									X	X				X	X	BFAD	TA (3 person-	
production of an accessible form																	weeks) (2)	
of budget summary for																		
publication and circulation.																		
25.9. Study current practices and			X	X												EFPPMU	TA (6 person	
develop options for strengthening																LFD	weeks) (1 & 2)	
preparation and implementation																BFAD	also covering	
of provincial governors' budgets																	next activity	
through improved budget cycle																		
and institutional arrangements																		
(refer to activity 27).																		
•																		

ACTIVITY 25: Re-design budget cycle and institutional arrangements and reflect in new legislation. The existing budget cycle and institutional arrangements do not reflect changes in budget practice that have already taken place. These need to be re-worked into a new sub-decree, and further changes during the course of the reform program anticipated and flexibility provided for them to be introduced.

Action										th)						Implementing	Support	MEF Inpu
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
5.10. Develop action plan for					X	X	X											
mplementation of preferred																		
ption, including revision of																		
egulatory framework.																		
								1										

ACTIVITY 26: Pilot program based budget analysis. Deepen the piloting work carried out through those Ministries experimenting with MTEF
techniques

techniques.	1															T	T	<del></del>
Action			•		,			<u> </u>	Mor				,		,	Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
26.1. Using experience gained				X	X	X	X									BFAD,	TA (6 weeks)	
in implementing program																Selected Line	(1)	
budgeting (through PAP) in																Ministries		
selected line ministries, develop																		
enhanced program budget																		
structure for these ministries																		
under the new budget																		
classification and linked to																		
MTEF further development.																		
26.2. Develop modalities for							X	X	X	X						BFAD	TA (6 weeks)	
piloting increased flexibility in																Selected Line	(2)	
use of resources within broader																Ministries		
categories of expenditures in																		
programs for these ministries.																		
26.3. Pilot increased flexibility										X	X	X	X	X	X	BFAD		
in use of program resources for																Selected line		
selected ministries.																Ministries		
	<u> </u>						<u> </u>						l			ļ		

ACTIVITY 27: Investigate options for improving fiscal decentralization. Continue and deepen on-going discussions and investigation of options with regards to fiscal distribution, equalization etc.

Action					T	<u> </u>	ng (N	<u>Iont</u>	h)							Implementing	Support	MEF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Input Required
27.1. Establish arrangements for MEF to strengthen its involvement in the development of RGC deconcentration and decentralization strategic framework.	X	X														RC (proposed specialized sub-group)/ EFPPMU	UNDP	
27.2. Consider implications arising from specific PFM reform activities related to D&D (e.g. strengthening of CSF functioning, study of provincial budget operations, development of C/S Councils' own source revenues) for emerging D&D framework and PFM reform program and vice-versa, and ensure consistency and coordination.			X	X	X	X	X	X								RC/ EFPPMU	UNDP	
27.3. Identify and carry out finance-related studies required to inform the development of D&D strategic framework (e.g. analysis of vertical and horizontal resource allocation, distribution of services delivery responsibilities and functional assignments).			X	X	X	X	X	X								RC/ EFPPMU	UNDP	
27.4. Contribute to D&D strategic framework development.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						RC/ EFPPMU	UNDP	
27.5. Identify implications from emerging D&D strategic framework for PFM reform program.									X	X							UNDP	
27.6. Study options and develop measures for piloting commune councils' "own source" revenue.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X								LFD EFPPMU	12 weeks TA (2) UNDP/ UNCDF	

ACTIVITY 27: Investigate options for improving fiscal decentralization. Continue and deepen on-going discussions and investigation of options with regards to fiscal distribution, equalization etc.

Action					Ι	imir	ng (N	<b>Iont</b>	h)							Implemen	Support	MEF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	ting Agency	Required	Input Required
27.7. Study options and develop measures for piloting devolution and delegation arrangements for services delivery to CC and related fiscal implications in selected sectors			X	X	X	X										LFD Selected Line Ministries	UNDP/ UNCDF	
27.8. Implement pilot and draw lessons for further strengthening resource basis at local and provincial levels.				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	LFD EFPPMU	4 weeks TA (2) UNDP/ UNCDF	
27.9. Establish CSF Board	X	X	X	X	X											EFPPMU LFD	UNDP/ UNCDF	
27.10. Develop options for a medium term strategy for financing CS own activities (clarifying the balance between transfers from the CSF and own source revenue)			X	X												EFPPMU LFD	2 weeks TA (1) UNDP/UN CDF	
27.11. Develop a mechanism for integrating the implications of the preferred option for financing CS activities in government budget, including for determining CSF envelope over the medium term as required by the CSF sub-decree.					X	X										EFPPMU LFD	UNDP/ UNCDF	

ACTIVITY 27: Investigate options for improving fiscal decentralization. Continue and deepen on-going discussions and investigation of options with regards to fiscal distribution, equalization etc.

Action					]	imir	ng (N	<b>I</b> ont	h)							Implemen	Support	MEF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		14	15	ting Agency	Required	Input Required
27.12. Develop an action plan for improving the allocation of resources to C/S Councils, based on lessons from the pilot on own source revenue and better integration of poverty-related information in CSF allocation formulae.													X	X		EFPPMU LFD	2 weeks TA (1) UNDP/ UNCDF	Required

Action						Ti	min	ıg (I	Mon	nth)						Implementing	Support	<b>MEF Input</b>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	_	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
28.1. Review likely trends in administrative use of computers and the needs that this will give rise to.	X	X														EFI	TA - 12 weeks (covers 28.1- 28.5) (1 and 2)	
28.2. Identify a strategy in the light of the above analysis.			X	X												EFI		
28.3. Consider short term measures that might be taken in the light of that strategy to make better use of the IT already or likely to be shortly available.			X	X												EFI		
28.4. Assess both the cost of implementing the strategy and the capacity required.				X												EFI		
28.5. Propose initial institutional and organisational arrangements to manage the implementation of both the short term measures and longer term strategy.				X												EFI		
28.6. Consult on the proposed strategy.					X											EFI		

ACTIVITY 29: Initial design of asset register. To establish capacity for register to help manage and maintain assets effectively, link to accounting systems. link to revenue generation and charging systems.

Action						Ti	mir	ıg (I	Mon	th)						Implementing Agency	Support Required	MEF Input Required
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		•	-
29.1. Workshop to help	X															SPD	TA – 2 weeks	
clarify roles and																	(1)	
responsibilities with regards to																	Study tour 10	
state asset management.																	staff	
29.2. Review design of asset		X	X	X												SPD	2 sets of laptop	
register and																	computers	
consider/implement enhanced																	•	
functionality for computer																		
system.																		
29.3. Train SPD staff to					X	X										SPD	TA – 2 weeks	
operate and input data into the																	(2)	
computerised data base.																		
29.4. Enter data into the							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SPD		
computerised data base																		
29.5. Assist line Ministries,							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SPD	Travel costs	
institutions and Provinces to																~		
complete their inventories.																		
29.6. Develop framework and									X	X	X	X				LFD, SPD	TA (2 weeks)	
draft regulations defining C/S																212,512	(2)	
assets.																		
4550151																		

PFM REFORM PROGRAM:	CONSOLIDATED	STATEMENT OF PI	ATEORM 1/STAGE 1	DEPARTMENTAL	ACTION PLANS
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# 4. 3. INSTITUTIONAL, CAPACITY AND MOTIVATIONAL MEASURES

# PFM REFORM PROGRAM

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PLATFORM 1/STAGE 1 DEPARTMENTAL ACTION PLANS

Action						Tir	ning	g (M	[ont	h)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
30.1. Institutional appraisal of	X	X														EFI	TA (6 person-	_
EFI capacity with regard to																	weeks) (1)	
potential roles in the PFM reform																	, , ,	
program (assistance to MEF																		
Departments and government																		
agencies in organization																		
development for improved PFM																		
systems, IT strategy development																		
and implementation and training																		
need identification and provision)																		
and development of an action																		
plan for developing the required																		
capacities																		
30.2. Training, capacity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Individual		
development and study tours																Departments		
relevant to specific process																with support of		
changes are dealt with in the																EFI		
relevant sections of this Plan.																		
30.3. Review options for the				X	X											EFI	TA (2 person-	
development of an intensive																	weeks) (2)	
induction course to enable the																	, , ,	
rapid mobilization of new talents																		
as change agents within MEF																		
30.4. Design and implement						X	X									EFI (managing;		
intensive induction course as																actual		
mentioned above.																implementation		
																may be		
																contracted out)		
																,		

<b>ACTIVITY 30:</b> Capacity develo	hme	ent n	neas	ures	. F 0						uppo	rt Pla	ttori	nıc	nang		T a .	
Action		1	1		1		ning				1	1	1		1	Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
30.5. Develop a foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	EFI	TA for design	
course in knowledge and skills																	and some	
relevant to financial management																	delivery – 24	
reform. Build a cadre of people																	weeks (1and	
capable of responding to the																	2)	
reform challenge.																		
30.6. Develop and implement a																		
training program on fiscal																		
decentralization for MEF/MOI																		
staff and decentralization focal																		
persons in line Ministries																		
30.7. Design and implement a								X	X	X						EFI	TA (8 person-	
course to upgrade awareness of																EFPPMU	weeks) (1)	
international standards for PFM																		
(including use of performance																		
indicators).																		
30.8. Design and implement a											X	X	X	X	X	EFI	TA (8 person-	
course to upgrade capacity to use																	weeks) (3)	
IT in PFM.																		
30.9. Identify needs for					X	X										EFI		
upgrading language skills and																		
consider options for delivering																		
training program.																		
30.10. Implement language skill						X	X	X								Likely to be		
enhancement training program.																contracted out		
30.11. Develop adequate	X	X														Administration		
management arrangements for																Department		
rational use of MEF pool of																Parametra		
vehicles and identify residual																		
needs.																		
30.12. Identify options and	X	X						X	X							EFI	IT support	
implement measures for wider	1	1														EFPPMU	(see activity	
email and internet connection																2111110	28)	
across MEF.																	20)	

Action						Tiı	ning	g (M	[ont	h)						Implementing	Support	<b>MEF Input</b>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
30.13. Identify further capacity																EFI		
development measures in the																All Departments		
course of the IOCC mission in																		
August 2004.																		
															1			

Action						Tir	ning	g (M	[ont]	h)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
31.1. Finalization of design of	X															RC	IOCC (August	-
first phase merit-based pay																Personnel Dept	2004)	
initiative.																•		
31.2. Implementation of first		X	X	X	X	X										RC		
phase scheme merit-based pay																Personnel Dept		
initiative.																All Depts		
31.3. Development of full	X	X	X	X	X	X										RC	CARS	
framework of principles for																Personnel Dept	Consultancy	
merit-based pay initiative into a																_	support to be	
fundable and sustainable																	identified	
scheme.																		
31.4. Rollout of full merit-							X	X	X	X	$\mathbf{X}$	X	X	X		RC		
based pay initiative for																Personnel Dept		
Platform/ Stage One.																All Depts		
31.5. Review of													X	X		RC	TA (3 person-	
implementation of incentive																Personnel Dept	weeks) (1)	
scheme and adjustment for																		
rollout as required.																		
31.6. Develop teams/	$\mathbf{X}$	X														RC	TA (2 person-	
individuals' performance																Personnel Dept	weeks) (2)	
agreements, and associated																All Depts		
management arrangements.																		
31.7. Finalize performance	$\mathbf{X}$	X	X													RC	TA (4 person-	
monitoring arrangements																EFPPMU	weeks)	
including base-lining																Relevant Depts		
performance indicators (all																		
evels: individuals, Departments																		
and program impact).																		
31.8. Launch workshops of	$\mathbf{X}$	X														Departments		
Departmental action plans.																EFPPMU/RC		
	<u> </u>				L											secretariat		
31.9. Design PFM Reform				X	X											EFI	TA (3 person-	
News Bulletin.																EFPPMU	weeks, local)	

Action						Tir	ning	g (M	[ont]	h)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		Required	Required
31.10. Regularly issue and						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	EFI	_	_
lisseminate PFM Reform																EFPPMU		
Program News Bulletin.																		
31.11. Identify other non	X															RC	IOCC (August	
inancial motivational measures.																	2004)	

ACTIVITY 32: Motivational measures within Ministries. Introduction of criteria and tests of capacity to respond to and support delegated spending authorities. Design guidelines for spending agencies to install de-concentrated financial business processes and accounting arrangements. Specify an institutional strengthening program for spending agencies on a case-by-case basis in order to install de-concentrated business processes (meet readiness checks).

Action						T				nth)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
32.1. Identify the motivational				X												BFAD		
impact of the PAP scheme to																NT		
ensure that the design of the																		
plan to implement the strategy																		
for mainstreaming the system																		
incorporates an incentive																		
structure to promote its adoption																		
and operation.																		
32.2. Identify what improved							X									BFAD	TA – 4 weeks	
flexibilities and freedoms would																NT	(23.2 and 23.3)	
prepare staff in spending																	(1)	
agencies to take a positive																		
attitude to reforms.																		
32.3. Identify the criteria by							X									BFAD		
which spending agencies might																NT		
be invited to 'compete' to attract																		
those freedoms and flexibilities.								<b>T</b> 7	<b>T</b> 7							DEAD		
32.4. Link those criteria back to								X	X							BFAD		
plans developed under (6) for																NT		
re-design of transaction																		
processes.																		

ACTIVITY 33: Initial integration of functions within MEF. Targeted initial improvements in coordination, information flows and collaboration to bring together areas that need to work closely together for effective change under Platform 1 objectives. (For example, integration of institutional responsibility for non-tax revenue, integration of FCU's operations with Treasury operations, rationalization of central and provincial budget management). Clearer decision-making mechanisms.

Action						Ti	imir	<b>ng</b> (1	Mor	nth)						Implementing	Support	MEF Input
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
33.1. Ensure appropriate attention	X	X	X													Chair RC	IOCC team	
to cross-cutting development																	and continued	
issues by drawing Departments																	TA	
together under 'Process Groups'																		
led by Deputy Secretary Generals.																		
33.2. Merge EFPPMU with	X	X	X													Chair RC		
EAFD to form EFPD to provide																		
strong management of overall																		
fiscal policy.																		
33.3. The new EFPD to have				X	X											Chair RC	TA	
responsibility for interim																		
arrangements for financial																		
management data consolidation																		
and 'cleansing'.																		
33.4. Establish and deploy staff	X	X	X													Chair RC		
for RC secretariat as stand-alone																		
unit reporting to Chair of RC																		
33.5. Include new IFMIS	X	X	X													Chair RC	TA	
Development Unit into new EFPD.																		
33.6. Merge FCU into Treasury	X	X	X													Chair RC		
based on revised processes																		
developed under Section 9.																		
33.7. Establish a new unit/	X	X	X													Chair RC	TA	
Department to manage Non-tax																EFPPMU		
revenue policy.																SPD, BFAD,		
																FID		
33.8. Establish a new unit/	X	X	X													Chair RC	TA	
Department to manage all forms of																EFPPMU		
debt.																ICD		

ACTIVITY 33: Initial integration of functions within MEF. Targeted initial improvements in coordination, information flows and collaboration to bring together areas that need to work closely together for effective change under Platform 1 objectives. (For example, integration of institutional responsibility for non-tax revenue, integration of FCU's operations with Treasury operations, rationalization of central and provincial budget management). Clearer decision-making mechanisms.

Action						T	imiı	<b>ng</b> (]	Mor	nth)						Implementing	Support	<b>MEF Input</b>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Agency	Required	Required
33.9. Carry out a full functional	X	X	X													Chair RC		
review of BFAD and LFD, based																		
on existing legal and regulatory																		
framework, to ensure that																		
functions appropriate for the role																		
of each are properly identified and																		
decided.																		
33.10. Establish joint (MEF-	X	X	X													Chair RC		
CARS) working modalities for																		
integration of civil service																		
management and reform policies in																		
government budget.																		
33.11. Establish relevant	X	X	X													Chair RC		
mechanism for internal																		
coordination of D&D issues and																		
for clear interface with other																		
government agencies involved in																		
D&D.																		