

Accruals and Performance: Two Key Tools to Steer Public Finances – Austrian Experience since 2013

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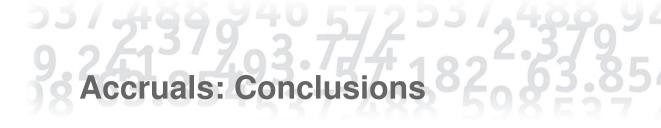
Accrual Accounting and Budgeting in Austria - Overview



- Central government: as of 2013; sub national governments: as of 2019/2020; objective: ONE accounting and budgeting system based on accruals for all levels of government
- > Cash flow statement: Provides perspective on liquidity
- > Operating statement: Provides perspective on use of resources
- Cash flow statement and operating statement are part of the annual budget bill
- Balance sheet: Compares assets and liabilities; part of annual financial statement
- International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) applied as appropriate
- External costs of reform for central government: ~30 million €



- Provisions for contingent liabilities: Probability >50 %
- > Adjustments of value and write offs
- Order now, pay later
- Net assets: substantially negative
- These risks are NOT DISCLOSED in a "cash only" accounting and budgeting system
- > See detailed figures in annex





Sustainability of public finances requires clarity about financial consequences of decisions.

Pure cash can't provide that.

Accruals can.

Performance Budgeting – Why?



- Traditional budgeting is a decision on: Who gets how much?
- No decision on intended results in context of budget approval
- Traditional budget decision lacks decision on: Who has to deliver which results?
- > Performance budgeting links
 - decisions on allocation of resources
 - decisions on intended results for citizens
- Performance budgeting aims at steering resources and results consistently and
- Provides transparency to citizens: Value for tax-payers money

Tools of Performance Budgeting in Austria



- Medium-term perspective (strategy report related to 4 years expenditure framework) includes intended impact of each budget chapter
- Intended outcomes and outputs are integral part of annual budget decisions
- Standardized impact assessment for draft legal acts and major spending programs (ex ante)
- Evaluation of legal acts and major spending programs (ex post)

Austrian Performance Budgeting Pyramid 4 5 2 7

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Practical Example: Labour Market (Summary)



Outcome: Improving ability to work for elderly persons (50+)

- Why? Know how; contributes to growth and productivity; securing affordability of social system
- How? Fostering re-integration into the labour market; support programs
- Success? Employment rate for elderly persons; number of persons supported by allowances;

Performance budgeting: Conclusion



Performance budgeting can trigger a focus on results and substantially improve value for money if:

- Design is robust and limits complexity
- Reform is well prepared (technically and concerning awareness)
- > Involved stakeholders make sufficient use of it
- Watchdogs assure relevance and quality
- Decision makers are committed to back peformance budgeting
- Stakeholders are aware: Cultural change takes time and is never finished

Accruals and Performance: Role of Austrian SAI



- Strong supporter of reform
- Task enrichment for SAI
- "Watchdog"-role for SAI
 - SAI audits financial statement
 - SAI audits application of performance budgeting





Thank you for your attention!

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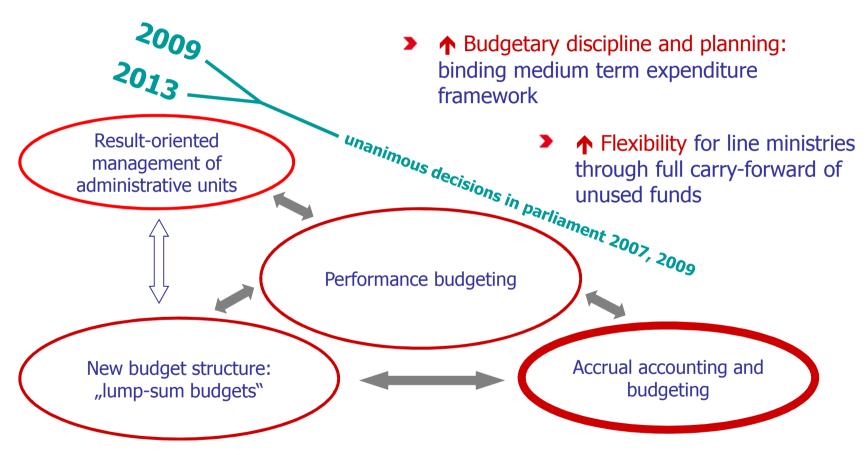




ANNEX

Austrian Budget Reform





new budget principles: outcome-orientation; efficiency; transparency; true and fair view

Role of Austrian SAI in Budget Reform



- > Strong supporter of reform:
 - accruals provide true and fair view
 - performance budgeting enhances accountability for results
- Task enrichment for SAI
- Implementing the reform: close cooperation with MoF while strictly observing the independence of SAI
- "Watchdog"-role for SAI
 - correct application of accruals
 - consistent execution of performance budgeting



- Provisions for contingent liabilities: Probability > 50 %
- Financial statement 2014 (central government):
 - provisions for guarantees: ~2,8 bn €
 - provisions for cost of pending litigation: ~0,6 bn €
 - provisions for diverse entitlements for the benefit of
- staff (severance; jubilee; unused holiday): ~2 bn €
 - annex: pension liabilities: ~307,5 bn €
- These risks are NOT disclosed in a "cash only" accounting and budgeting system.



- Adjustments of value and write offs
- Financial statement 2014 (central government):
 - write offs of shares: ~1,25 bn €
 - write offs of receivables: ~1,2 bn €
 - adjustments of value of tax receivables: ~4,45 bn €
- > These risks are NOT disclosed in a "cash only" accounting and budgeting system.



- Order now, pay later
 - Financial statement 2014: railway infrastructure
 - cash flow statement: ~2,2 bn €
 - operating statement: ~3,6 bn €
 - ~ 1,4 bn € not covered by cash flow statement
- Deficit of central government 2014: cash flow does not reflect the entire financial truth
 - ~3,2 bn € according to cash flow statement
 - ~9,1 bn € according to operating statement

Benefit of Accruals: Fiscal Illusions averted



- Selling of assets: "Cash only" shows revenue, not reduced assets
 → fiscal illusion
- Purchasing of assets: "Cash only" depicts purchasing price, not new assets
- > Is a country richer or poorer compared to last year(s)? "Cash only" cannot answer this crucial question, accruals can.
- Depreciation of public investments: allocates use of resources according to useful life (operating statement), while cash flow statement allocates entire investment to year of pay

Austrian Balance Sheet 31.12.2014: 1.1.2013 (Central Government)



Independent. Objective. Effective.

ASSETS	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	1.1.2013	Difference
	in Mio EUR	in Mio EUR	in Mio EUR	1.1.2013 - 31.12.2014
A Non-current assets	72.071	73.667	76.102	-4.031
A.I Intangible assets	455	452	368	87
A.II Property, plant and equipment	39.298	39.469	39.589	-291
A.III Securities and other investments	300	2.400	3.824	-3.524
A.IV Equity investments	25.436	24.544	25.189	247
A.V Long-term receivables	6.582	6.802	7.132	-550
B Current assets	15.344	16.515	13.407	1.937
B.I Short-term financial assets	0	0	0	0
B.II Short-term receivables	11.578	11.654	8.500	3.078
B.III Inventories	418	701	699	-281
B.IV Cash and cash equivalents	3.348	4.160	4.209	-861
Total assets	87.415	90.182	89.509	-2.094

NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES				
C Net assets (balancing item)	-148.327	-140.591	-134.167	14.160
D Non-current liabilities	198.770	188.051	187.220	11.550
D.I Long-term financial liabilities, net	177.604	169.905	169.702	7.902
D.II Long-term payables	16.215	14.666	14.005	2.210
D.III Long-term provisions	4.950	3.480	3.513	1.437
E Current liabilities	36.972	42.722	36.457	515
E.I Short-term financial liabilities, net	18.607	24.037	19.849	-1.242
E.II Short-term payables	17.318	17.995	16.156	1.162
E.III Short-term provisions	1.048	690	452	596
Total net assets and liabilities	87.415	90.182	89.509	-2.094

SAI Conducts Watchdog-Role



Austrian SAI disclosed some shortcomings in technical application of accruals → quick adjustment necessary Examples:

- > IT-interfaces and different IT-applications resulted in some accounting errors
- accounting errors concerning leases
- need for enhancement of valuations (land owned by central government; present value concerning long-term receivables)
- > inventories not always reviewed annually
- deficiencies in recognizing provisions (pending litigation)

Performance Budgeting in Austria – Institutional Roles



- Ministries: Propose outcomes, outputs, indicators to Parliament for decision; relation to chancellery: comply or explain; practice impact assessment and evaluation
- Chancellery: Supports and monitors ministries; not authorized to issue directives to ministries; reports to Parliament on results of monitoring
- Parliament: Takes decisions; may amend performance proposals of ministries
- SAI: Audits application of performance budgeting principles: relevance, consistency, understandability, confirmability, comparability, verifiability



- Key tool of performance budgeting
- > Applies for legal acts and major spending programs
- Several dimensions (see next page)
- Forces administration to ex-ante clearly asses
 - financial consequences of the respective issue?
 - consequences for the diverse dimensions?
- Supported by a standardized IT-tool

Dimensions of Impact Assessment



Impact on

- budget
- economy
- > environment
- social issues
- gender
- consumers
- children and youth
- > administrative costs for citizens and enterprises



> Evaluation

- legal acts and major spending programs
- in charge: respective line ministry
- time interval: 5 years
- Impact controlling
 - intended outcomes and outputs defined in the budget
 - + results of evaluations in line ministries
 - in charge: chancellery in cooperation with line ministries
 - twice a year: report to parliament