Coordination Schemes Quiz

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1. What is coordination?

a. organization of different elements of a complex body or activity so as to enable them to work together effectively

b. ability to use different parts of a body together smoothly and efficiently

c. act of arranging, putting things in order, or making things run smoothly together

d. harmonious functioning of parts for effective results

„All told, this lack of government *coordination* has led to poor and delayed data collection on deaths and infections in nursing homes.“
2. Why does coordination matter?

a. To avoid duplications
b. To avoid contradictions
c. To improve image of public sector
d. To address the changing demands
e. To avoid cross-cutting problems
3. What is the purpose of strategies?

a. To be aware of fiscal space

b. To fulfill the international requirements / expectations

c. To know which direction the government / country is headed

d. To be able to prepare action plans and budgets
3. What is the purpose of strategies?
Strategic development planning steps and tools

Mapping strategies, priorities, objectives and outcomes

Linking them to fiscal space: setting policy level ceilings

Defining hierarchy of documents and clear responsibilities

Tools:
- Fiscal rules
- Medium term fiscal strategy
- Medium term budgetary framework
- Spending reviews
- Program budgeting
- Results oriented budgeting

Capacity for implementation and measuring the results
Legal framework
IT budget support system

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Fiscal Implications of Structural Reforms
4. Who can initiate LM coordination?

a. Prime Minister’s Office

b. Ministry of Finance

c. Any horizontal LM

d. Any LM
5. What is the optimal involvement of PM office in preparation of policy proposals?

a. Inter-related capacities for coordination between PMO and LMs.

b. PMO is regularly briefed on new developments affecting preparation of policy proposals.

c. Formal consultation with focus on technical and drafting issues.

d. Consultation occurs only after proposals are fully drafted as laws.
6. How do we achieve coordination?

a. networks

b. collaboration

c. hierarchy

d. autocracy

e. hegemony
7. How effectively do informal coordination mechanisms complement formal mechanisms of interministerial coordination (IC)?

a. Informal coordination mechanisms generally support formal mechanisms of IC.

b. In most cases, informal coordination mechanisms support formal mechanisms of IC.

c. In some cases, informal coordination mechanisms support formal mechanisms of IC.

d. Informal coordination mechanisms tend to undermine rather than complement formal mechanisms of IC.
8. What could be agenda items at interministeral coordinations?

a. Current state of state budget execution
b. Preparation of LM financial plans – FAQs
c. Preparation of investment documentation for projects, financed from state budget
d. Performance based budgeting – how to set the goals and KPIs
e. How to live with the fiscal rule and what it means for us?
f. Ear-marked revenue/expenditures and year-end carry overs in the context of expenditure ceilings
g. Preparation of ERP.
9. Connect the countries at the right with the prevailing level of digital technologies (at the left) used to support interministerial coordination (in policy development)?

a. Extensively & effectively

b. In most cases & somewhat effectively

c. To lesser degree & with limited effects

d. No substantial use

1. Iceland

2. UK, USA, Spain, Slovenia, Turkey

3. Estonia, Denmark, Finland

4. Italy, Romania, Germany, Greece

Source: Sustainable Government Indicators, 2019
10. Which statement best describes this graph?

Source: Sustainable Governance Indicators, 2019
10. Which statement best describes the graph from previous slide?

a. Slovenia has worsened its fiscal transparency score since 2014.

b. Public consultation is a subset of interministerial coordination.

c. The average interministerial coordination has not changed much in last 5 years.

d. Volatility of country scores has worsened in last 5 years.
11. Which method would you consider useful for ERP coordination?

a. Form working groups on expert and political levels

b. Send written instructions and deadline for written contributions submission to LMs

c. Organize trilateral meetings (PM office, MoF, LM)

d. Combination of a, b, c

e. Other – what?
12. Who are part-takers in structural reform coordination process?

a. Prime minister’s office
b. Ministry of Finance
c. Ministry of Development
d. General public
e. Social partners
f. Media
g. Anyone else?
13. What is typical of coordination process in exceptional circumstances?

a. Adjustment (simplification) of procedures and assumptions

b. Adjustment (abolition, postponement) of existing measures and reforms

c. Deviation from fiscal rules

d. Teleworking
14. What are relevant coordination tools in budget negotiations?

a. Use performance based budgeting and KPIs to reinforce your arguments

b. There is no room for coordination in budget negotiations

c. Political commitments

d. Use of long term strategic goals

e. Other – what?
15. What are key ingredients for successful governance?

a. Ownership
b. Transparency
c. Expertise / capacity
d. Coordination
e. Collaboration
f. Accountability