

# 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

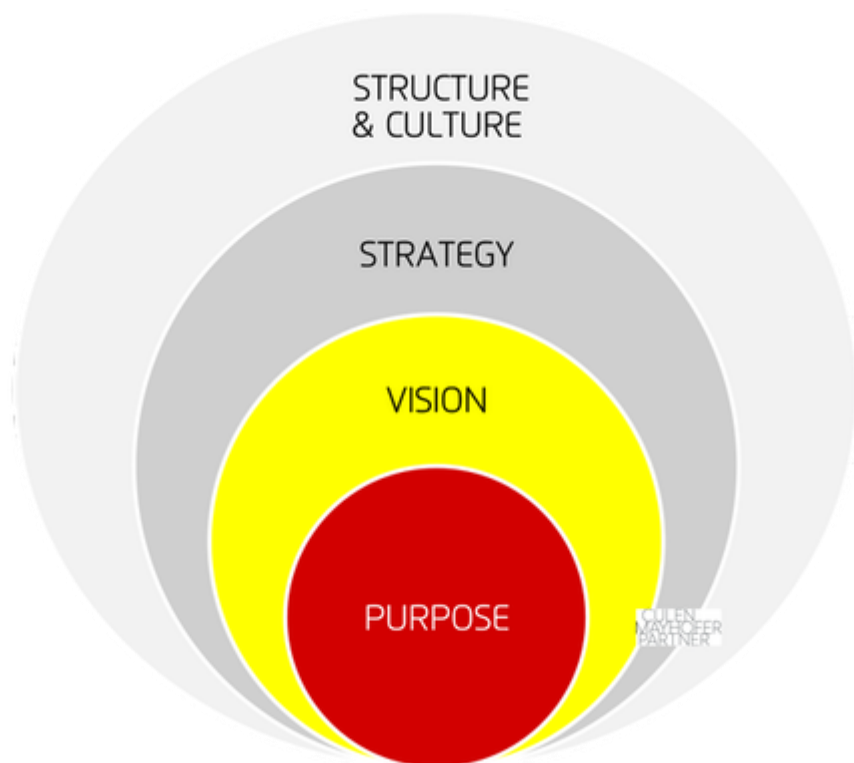


# 3. What is the purpose of strategies?

- 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



## 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 interministerial 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)?

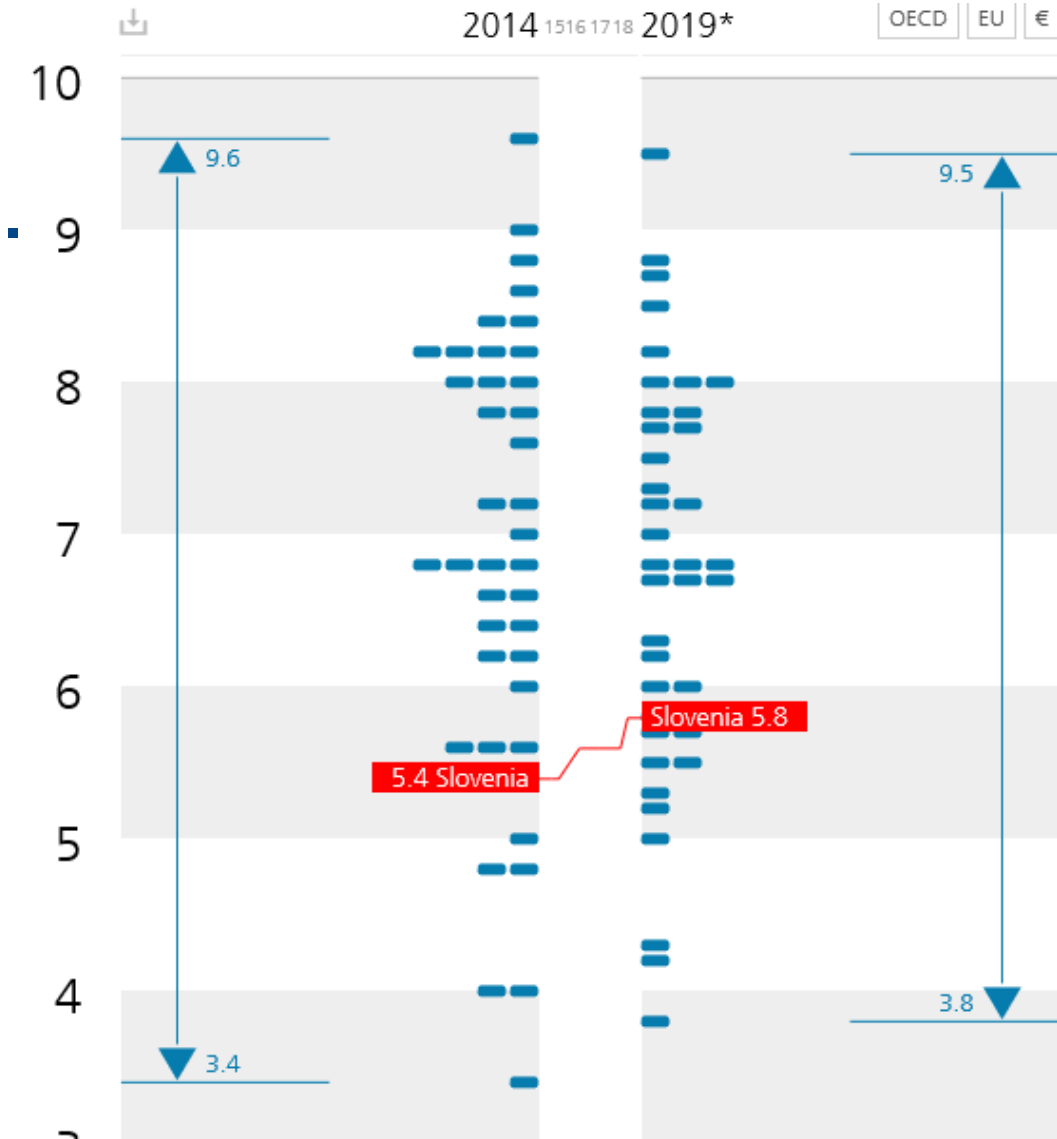
- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. Extensively & effectively               | 1. Iceland                          |
| b. In most cases & somewhat effectively    | 2. UK, USA, Spain, Slovenia, Turkey |
| c. To lesser degree & with limited effects | 3. Estonia, Denmark, Finland        |
| d. No substantial use                      | 4. Italy, Romania, Germany, Greece  |

Source: Sustainable Government Indicators, 2019





# 10. Which statement best describes this graph?



## Executive Capacity

Basics

Executive Capacity scores for the SGI 2014 and the SGI 2019 are shown. Linking lines chart countries' development over time.

Results

Significant Changes

Comparison Selection

- Executive Capacity
- Strategic Capacity
- Strategic Planning
- Expert Advice
- Interministerial Coordination
- GO Expertise
- Line Ministries
- Cabinet Committees
- Ministerial Bureaucracy
- Informal Coordination
- Digitalization for Interministerial C.
- Evidence-based Instruments
- RIA Application
- Quality of RIA Process
- Sustainability Check
- Quality of Ex Post Evaluation
- Societal Consultation
- Public Consultation
- Policy Communication
- Coherent Communication



## 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

