

Improving Public Management Effectiveness through CoPLAC-MfDR

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What and Why?

- Why Community of Practice(COP) ?
 - Globalization: The world is flat. One World
 - Key for success: knowledge sharing globally
 - Learning from other's experience (success stories, failure lessons)
 - Network
 - within Country
 - More with others
- => Very important to participate in CoPLAC-MfDR

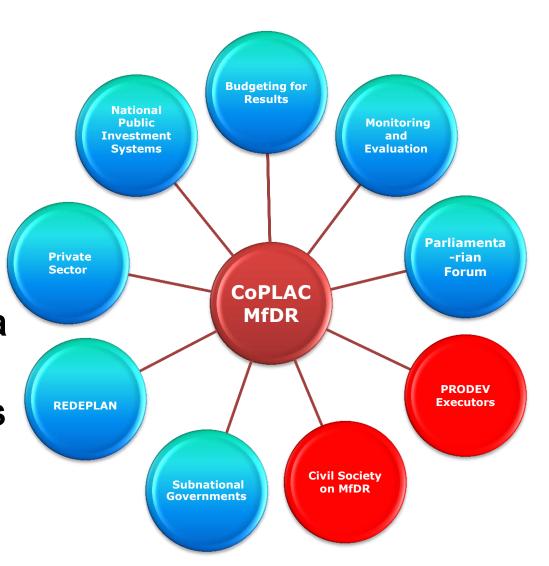
Why Korea?

- Korea's unique development experiences
 - Rapid development (less than 60 years)
 - From underdeveloped country → a top 10 trading economy & global leader in ICT
 - Korea knows how to do & what to do from experience
- Network with Korea
 - Korea's best practice → to LAC
 - LAC's best practice → to Korea, Asia, and other countries
- => Benefits from getting together

Korea's Involvement

♠ Korea--especially the MOSF--has been highly involved in CoPLAC's activities

◆ Since 2007, Korea has participated in most of the networks (except the red ones)



Korea's Involvement Continued

- ◆ As an active participant of CoPLAC,
 - Korea provides both human and other resources capital to support 7 clusters within CoPLAC
- Korea frequently participates in meetings for
 - Medium-term Expenditure Framework in LAC, including 4 meetings held in Seoul

Korea's Involvement Continued

◆For the National Public Investment System,

 Korea shares its preliminary feasibility test standards and methods

Korea Institute of Public Finance (KIPF) actively participates in

the Monitoring & Evaluation cluster

Korean system for Public Management

Pre

During

Post

Mid-Term Exp. Framework

PI Board

Performance Report

Preliminary Feasibility Study Budget Execution rate check Budgetary Program Assessment

Performance Plan Budget Waste Report Center In-depth Evaluation

Digital Budget & Accounting System

Korea's Fund Support to IDB

Name	Amount (\$ Million)
KPK	50
KPR	40
Korea IIC – SME Development	50
KPC	40
MIF	<u>60</u>
TOTAL	240
CoPLAC	<u>2.2</u>
TOTAL	242.2

Examples of Korea's Participation: 1

1. The planning network participated in the last meeting of the *REDEPLAN*, July 2013 in the Dominican Republic.

Vice-Minister Suk Joon Lee presented:

Experience of Korean Economic Success – Linkage Between Planning and Budgeting

Linkage Between Planning and Budgeting

Four Major Fiscal Reforms:

- ① Mid Term Expenditure Framework(MTEF)
 - expansion of time horizon of fiscal management
- ② Top-Down Budgeting
 - strengthen management of fiscal aggregates
 - prioritize resources allocation across sectors
- ③ Performance-Based Budgeting
 - shift from input control to output control
- ④ Digital Budget & Accounting System
 - integrated financial information, real-time monitoring

Lessons Learned

How did Korea succeed?

- ① Strategic targeting (Planning)
 - Items that Korea can do the best in the world.
 - Not that other countries can do the best.
- ② Mobilizing resources (Financing)
 - Human resources
 - Capital (Policy Loans to the private sector)
 - Incentives (Tax, Interest rate, Foreign exchanges, etc)
- ③ Taking action (Leadership)
 - President, Gov't, Congress, even ordinary people

Examples of Korea's Participation: 2

2. In the meeting of the Parliamentarian Forum, September 2012 in Chile.

Kim Hack Yong, Vice President, Special Committee on Budget and Accounts, National Assembly presented:

The Budget Deliberation Support Organizations of the Korean National Assembly

Budget Deliberation

Purpose:

- The case study of Korean National Assembly's budget deliberation support organizations gives useful ideas to Latin American and Caribbean countries.
- The Korean case may offer insights and ideas than any other OECD cases.
 - Korea has a presidential system.
 - It succeeded in establishing political democracy and rapid economic development in a short time.

Lessons Learned

- Building up parliamentary capacity by expanding budget deliberation support organizations is necessary in principle. However, there are, in reality, a number of limitations. The political environment needs to be conducive to giving the parliament more powers and capabilities. There should also be a nationwide consensus that the administration's fiscal activities need to be transparently controlled by the parliament.
- In this regard, the strategy adopted by the Korean case may offer some important insights. Perhaps the most important one is this: the strategy involved establishing legislative support organizations for budgets at a small scale and then expanding them step by step through the years as they became more capable.

Examples of our participation: 3

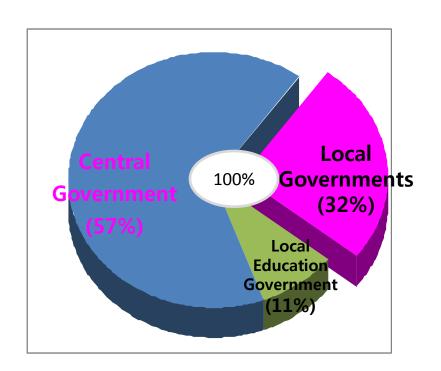
3. Last meeting of the Subnational Network, October 2013 in Guatemala.

Lee, Yong-Chul, Director of Local Finance Policy Division, Ministry of Security and Public Administration (MOSPA) presented:

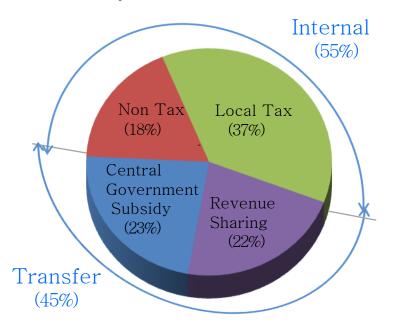
Linking Between Budgeting and the Public Investment System at Sub-national Level in Korea

Overview of Finance & Public Investment in Korean Local Government

< Distribution of National Revenue >



< Composition of Local Revenue >



Lessons Learned

Challenges and Issues

- Making fiscal statistical information on local public finance more transparent, understandable and comparable is important
- Relevance of performance indicators are practicability of performance targets should be checked
- The leadership of high level officials (particularly governor and local assemblymen)
- Decentralization has a potential to make local governments more efficient, transparent and responsible for residents or voters

Next Steps

Future Commitments:

The MOSF will continue to support the CoPLAC activities specially in the following areas:

- Fiscal Policy
- Planning
- Budgeting
- Monitoring and evaluation
- State-owned enterprise
- Public investment
- Performance Management
- Public-Private Partnership

Thank you



Gracias!

감사합니다 gamsahabnida!