



Program Budgeting in the Territorial Self-administrations in the Slovak Republic





- *Organisation of the territorial self-administrations (LGs) in the Slovak republic:*

2887 municipalities

8 high territorial units – HTU (from 1.1.2002)

- *Expenditures of LGs in the year 2007:*

municipalities:

87 158 mil. SKK / 2 893 mil. EUR / 4,7% GDP

HTU:

27 730 mil. SKK / 920 mil. EUR / 1,8% GDP





Implementation of the program budgeting

- from the year 2004 – the program budgeting in the state service (chapters of the state budget),
- from the year 2009 – the program budgeting in the territorial self-administrations (an amendment of the act of budgetary rules of the territorial self-administrations, September 2007)





Program budgeting – budgeting orientated to results

- a system based on planning tasks and activities of the subjects of LGs in accordance with their priorities and the allocation of available budget resources to the programs and with the results and efficient spending of budget resources.



The aims of the program budgeting

1. Efficiency in using the public resources
2. Responsibility for achieve the objectives
3. Transparency
4. Make the qualified decisions
5. Increase the quality of service
6. Increase the quality of communications with public

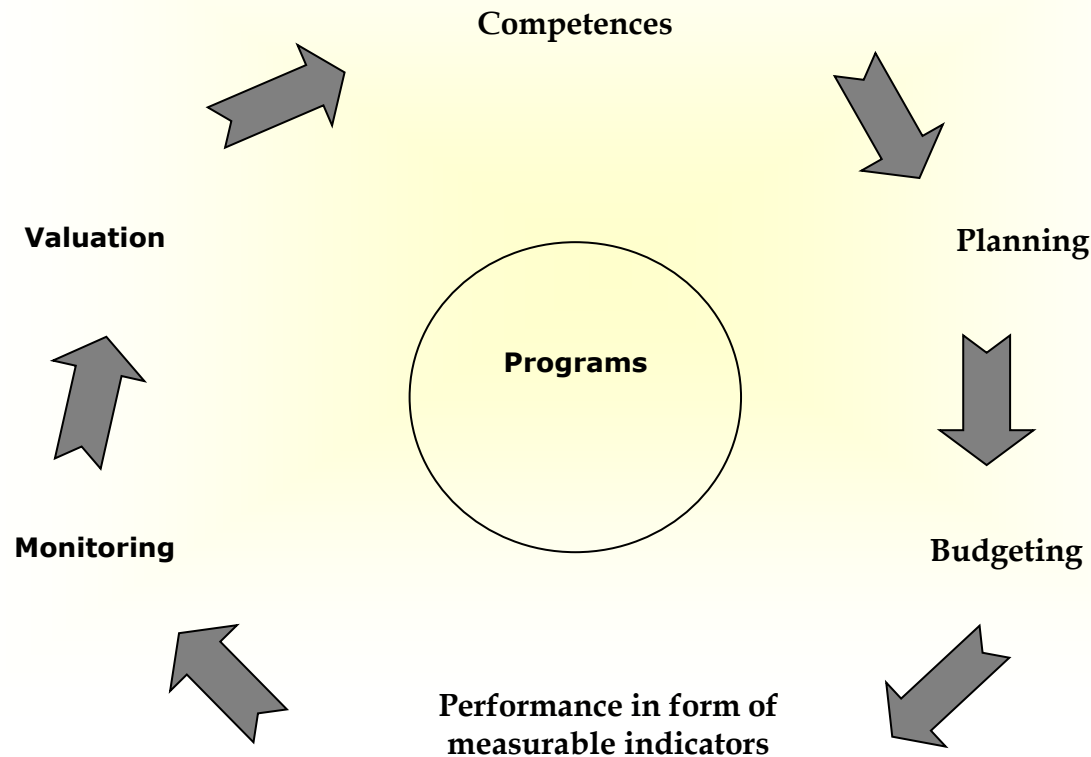


The main features of the program budgeting

1. Orientation to the outputs and the results
2. Flexibility
3. Inclusion
4. Long-term perspective



Process of the program budgeting



Content of the program budget

- Reference to mission of the subjects of LGs – the strategic plan, the vision of LGs
- The goals and the objectives of LGs – relationship between the strategic plan and own budget
- Measurable indicators
- Expenditures ordered to the programs



Program structure

Program – is the summary/group of related activities (works, actions, deliveries), which are practice to achieve the objectives and the goals.

Subprogram – is the complete part of the program, which include related activities.

Element – is not terminable current activity/activities, from which are produced the product or the service.

Project – is terminable activity, which produces the specific product or the service.





Model of program structure

- Program 1: Planning, management and control**
- Program 2: Propagation and marketing**
- Program 3: Internal service**
- Program 4: Services for citizens**
- Program 5: Security**
- Program 6: Waste economy**
- Program 7: Communications**
- Program 8: Transport**
- Program 9: Education**
- Program 10: Sport**
- Program 11: Culture**
- Program 12: Environment for life**
- Program 13: Social services**
- Program 14: Administration**



Goal, objective and measurable indicator

Goal – the expected positive effect from long-term performance of the particular objectives; the future status, which we want to achieve by the program realization.

Objective- the form of expression the output or the result through which are the goals accomplished.

Measurable indicator – is the tool for monitoring and evaluation of realization the objectives, or to measure the progress during the realization of the objective.



Logical framework of program

- **internal logic of program:**
 - **the inputs finance the realization of outputs,**
 - **the outputs help to achieve the results,**
 - **the results help to realize the goals,**
 - **the subjects of LGs reflect their mission and vision by the goal realization.**





Requirements for implementation the program budgeting

- 1. Political support – the program statement of the government for the years 2006 – 2010**
- 2. Cooperation with LGs**
- 3. Methodical support by Ministry of Finance of the Slovak republic - MF SR**
- 4. The long-term process – the permanent priority of MF SR**

