

# Innovation, Risk and Control CCAF Symposium

The Budgetary and Appropriations view from Parliament Hill
Ottawa, Canada
November 28, 2008

#### Mission of the PBO

- Support parliamentary stewardship of public funds and enhance budgetary transparency.
- This is accomplished through objective, independent analyses directed toward:
  - the Budget Implementation Act,
  - the Appropriations bills

Distinct from the *retrospective* view and *assurance* role of the Auditor General, the PBO's work will be largely *prospective* in nature and in a *decision support* role for parliamentary voting purposes



#### The Problem

- The Government of Canada's Control Framework is unbalanced:
  - **Too many** controls with limited benefit in some areas, such as human resource management<sup>1</sup>
  - Too few controls, or control failures, in other areas, including financial management<sup>2</sup>
  - Overly prescriptive controls that limit innovation in areas of government operations<sup>3</sup>

- 1. The First Report of the Prime Minister's Advisory Panel on the Public Service (2007)
- 2. 2006 May Status Report of the Auditor General of Canada; the Parliamentary Budget Officer's Report on the Fiscal Impact of the Canadian Mission in Afghanistan (2008)
- 3. Treasury Board Common Services Policy (2006)

# The Consequences

- Inadequate Stewardship of Public Monies:
  - Unnecessary controls increase costs and complexity<sup>4</sup>
    - Services are high cost and uneven quality
  - Control gaps undermine parliamentary oversight<sup>5</sup>
    - Creating an environment of mistrust and cynicism
  - Prescriptive controls limit innovation<sup>6</sup>
    - Public servants are prescribed from taking risks
  - 4. The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, *Internal Control Integrated Framework* (1992)
  - 5. 2006 November Report of the Auditor General of Canada (*Matters of Special Importance*); the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, *Large Information Technology Projects* (2008)
  - 6. The Second Report of the Prime Minister's Advisory Panel on the Public Service (2008)

### Common Solutions Exist

- Enterprise Risk Management Regime<sup>7</sup>:
  - Senior Management accountable for establishing risk management philosophy and risk appetite
  - Line managers accountable for identifying risks and related management strategies before business activities are undertaken
  - Controls are commensurate with the level of risk and implemented where their benefits outweigh costs

Effective risk management requires culture and competence directed toward the effective management of opportunities and adverse effects.

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## Parliament's Needs

- The Government's "Conditions for Success" are aligned with Parliament's needs
  - Better Data: Necessary for risk identification by Government <u>and</u> presentation of efficient, effective solutions to Parliament
  - Improved Analysis: Front-end due diligence by Government allows for risk management <u>and</u> enhances Parliament's understanding of the spending plan
  - Increased Timeliness: Creates flexibility for Government to adapt to new opportunities <u>and</u> allows for relevant, frequent feedback from Parliament



## Key Aspects of a Solution

- The Government has several initiatives underway to address these needs:
  - Accrual Budgeting and Appropriations
    - Pilot project launched in 2008
  - Quarterly Financial Reporting
    - Government Platform commitment in 2008
  - Audited Annual Departmental Financial Statements
    - Ongoing work to meet 2009 deadline



#### Vision for the Future

- Parliamentarians:
  - Have trust in the Government's estimates
  - Are aware of the risks and potential variances underlying these estimates
  - Are apprised in a timely manner if these potential variances are realized

