## Education and Public Sector Accounting Reform

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## Outline

PSA Reform Rationale
Reform Evolution
Education System in the Country
Recent Developments
Future Potential

## PSA Reform Rationale

## Potential benefits

> Accurate, reliable, timely and complete information
> Disciplined management
> Improved resource allocation and decision making
> Better checks and balances oversight over upcoming risks

## Common Facilitators

>Political support and ownership
>Reform Strategy and implementation plan
>Coordination and management
$>$ Availability of resources (Human, IT)

## PSA Reform Initial Phase

## Potential benefits

> Historically - cash method was dominant in Georgia
> Treasury's mandate includes standard-setting function since 2009
> Initially Reform covered Central Budget: since 2017 local government involved in the implementation process
Translating standards
Piloting the process in selected organization
Providing trainings
> Since 2021, agencies submit financial reports based on 24 IPSAS standards
> Treasury consolidates and publishes the reports
>Treasury serves 1450 organizations. This number will increase to 4100 by the end of the year.

## PSA Reform Initial Phase

$>$ Reform recognition and signs for potential benefits
Closely links with budget planning/execution
Will help to answer questions:
what resources are currently available for future expense, to what extent are subject to restrictions or under what conditions may they be used?
has the ability of the organization to provide services, improved or deteriorated compared to previous year?
Do financial results and the results defined in the program budget differ and are these differences significant?
$>$ PSA teaching programs become more prominent
$>$ Treasury consolidates and publishes the reports

## PSA Reform Continuation (2)

Challenges ahead<br>> Weaknesses identified by PEFA 2018<br>$>$ Resource scarcity: staff, literature

Primary limitation: Lack of academic literature/detailed handbook in Georgian language that would support:
> Students to study the subject
$>$ Accountants and financial managers within the sector to better understand IPSAS standards and apply them in practice, taking into account Georgian Public Sector specification.


## Georgia's Education System (2)

| Education level | Type of institution | \# of institutions | Enrollments, '000 | Enrollments, \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General education | Public | 2,086 | 530.1 | 89.4\% |
|  | Private for-profit | 184 | 52.9 | 8.9\% |
|  | Private not-for-profit | 43 | 9.9 | 1.7\% |
|  | Total | 2,313 | 592.9 | 100.0\% |
| Higher education | Public | 19 | 98.8 | 64.6\% |
|  | Private for-profit | 29 | 45.0 | 29.5\% |
|  | Private not-for-profit | 14 | 9.0 | 5.9\% |
|  | Total | 62 | 152.8 | 100.0\% |
| Vocational education | Public | 43 | 10.1 | 64.6\% |
|  | Private for-profit | 57 | 5.4 | 34.3\% |
|  | Private not-for-profit | 5 | 0.2 | 1.1\% |
|  | Total | 105 | 15.6 | 100.0\% |

## PSA Reform Initial Phase

## Promising areas

>Collaboration precedents with professional organizations
$>$ New tool of "IPSAS in a Box"
> Strong support from the management of Universities to develop new study programs
$>$ Potentials to increase collaboration with the universities internationally
$>$ Well developed regulatory base can be used to develop study programs

## PSA Reform Initial Phase

## Promising areas

> Developing syllabus to teach PSA accountants
$>$ More structured approach toward organization of PSA education system

- Various forms: University, MOF Academy, collaboration with PAOs
$>$ Better coordination of the education process for accountants in the public sector
$>$ Introduction of requirements related to the continued education


## PSA Reform Initial Phase

## Promising areas

>Enhancement of the competence-based curriculum
> Support and improvement of the competence-based teaching and learning methods at the university
> State support for the new program development that will be tailored to the public sector accounting
> Continuous professional development for the University academic staff
$>$ Public sector accountants' certification

## Thank You

