

PULSAR – FINCOP & EDUCOP

CHALLENGES AND TRENDS OF PSA The role of the Multilateral Development Agencies

Lívia Shinn Straková - EPSAS Team, EUROSTAT

06 October 2021

Content

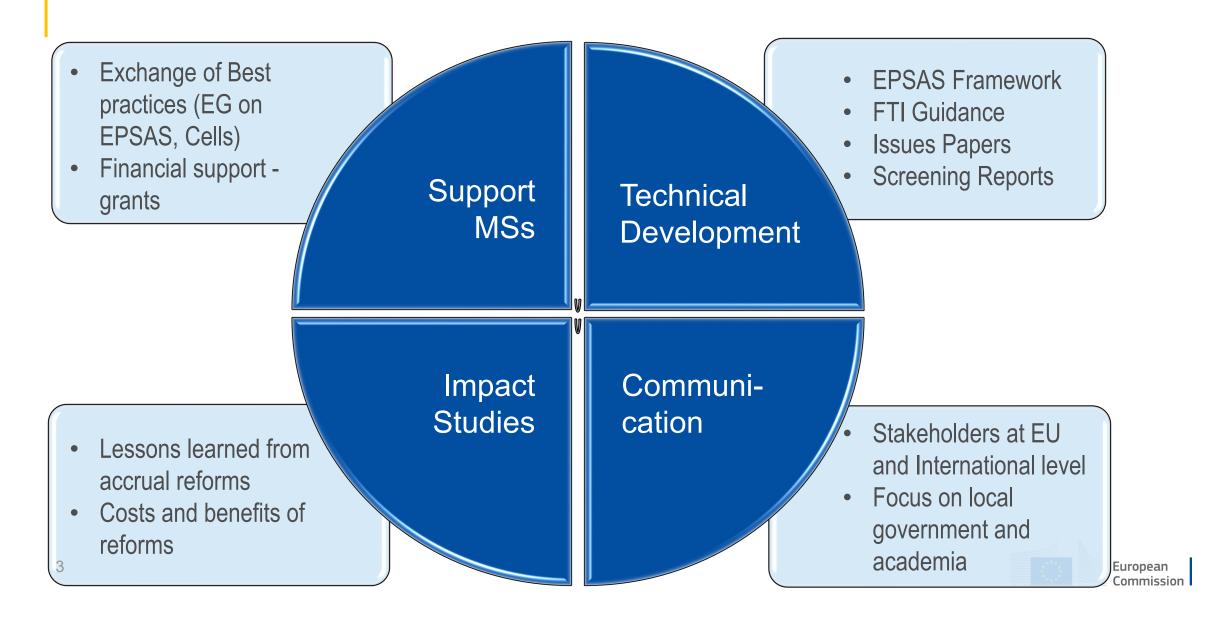
EU Support for Member States' Government Accounting Reforms:

- I. EPSAS
- II. TSI Technical Support Instrument
- III. RRF Recovery and Resilience Facility





I. EPSAS Work Streams



EPSAS - Support for voluntary accruals implementation

Since 2014, 13 projects co-financed by Eurostat in eight MSs:

 DE (Hesse), ES (Cantabria), IT, CY, HU, MT, AT (Burgenland, Salzburg and Oberösterreich) and PT

Since 2017, complemented by financial support provided by Structural Reform Support Service (SRSS) for growth-enhancing reforms in the MSs (e.g. EL, LU, IE) to achieve sustainable investment, growth and job creation:

• Financial support for various public financial management reforms, including public sector accruals accounting



II. Technical Support Instrument

The Commission's instrument to provide technical support to Member States:

- To design, develop and implement reforms
- To prepare, amend, implement and revise recovery and resilience plans
- EUR 864 million for the Multi-annual Financial Framework 2021-2027 (approx. 115 million per year) overall for all areas

Successor of Structural Reform Support Program (SRSP) 2017-2020

- Over 1000 reform projects in all Member States
- EUR 222 million (2017-2020) overall for all areas

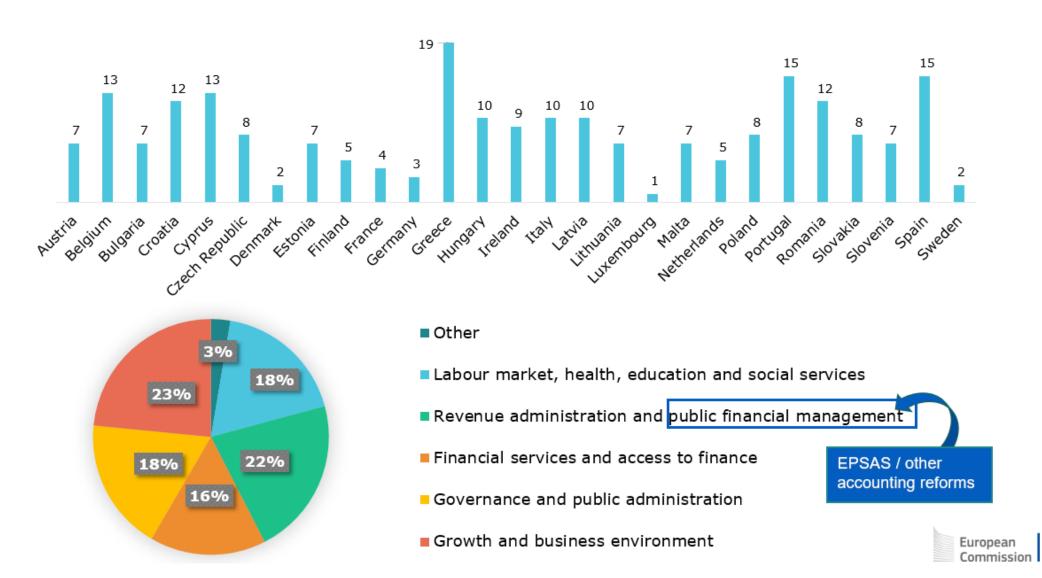
Demand-based provision of expertise, no direct funding



TSI 2021 selection

Per country (n° of requests)

Per broad policy area (n° of requests)



TSI support / request areas and topics

Examples of accounting-related reforms:

- ✓ Feasibility of a reform of the budgetary accounting and financial reporting framework
- ✓ Support on accounting policies
- ✓ Government Accounting Reform
- ✓ Support for the implementation of the accrual IPSAS/EPSAS-based accounting in the public administration
- ✓ Implementation of the accrual accounting reform in all general government entities
- ✓ Accounting reforms and Financial Management Information System
- ✓ Change management to accompany public financial management reforms



III. Recovery and Resilience Facility

The Recovery and Resilience Facility will:

- ✓ provide large scale financial support to both public investments and reforms to accelerate the recovery and to make Member States' economies more resilient and better prepared for the future
- ✓ focus on reforms and investments fostering the green and digital transitions
- ✓ reduce economic and social divergences in the Union
- ✓ be financed by the European Recovery Instrument
- complement other EU initiatives (such as REACT EU and SURE) focusing on shorter term crisis repair actions.



RRF - Implementation

General Features

- The Facility can provide both grants and loans
- Payment in instalments, upon fulfilment of milestones and targets
- National Recovery and Resilience Plans to include reforms and investments for the subsequent years (up to mid-2026)
- Member States' reporting on a bi-annual basis in the context of the European Semester

Grants

- 2018 prices: €312.5 bln
- Cur. prices: €337.968 bln
- Member States to submit recovery and resilience plans at the latest by April 2021/22
- Maximum allocation formula based on predefined allocation key
- Commitment of up to 70% of max allocation in 2021-2022; remaining commitment in 2023.
- Pre-financing of up to 10% to be available already in 2021

Loans

- 2018 prices: €360 bln
- Cur. prices: €385.855 bln
- Member States can request a loan until December 2023, in addition to their grant
- Request must be justified by higher financial needs linked to additional reforms and investments
- Loans are capped not to exceed 6.8% of MS GNI
- The cap can be increased in exceptional circumstances

Communication

European Commission – Eurostat – EPSAS:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/epsas/

- EPSAS Guidance for the First Time Implementation of Accrual Accounting
- Potential costs and benefits, taking IPSAS as a proxy for future EPSAS, of implementing harmonized accrual accounting in the EU Member States; analyses of IPSAS standards and their application in the EU Member States (2014)
- Further and updated information related to the potential impact of implementing accrual accounting in the public sector (2018)

Stay tuned - follow social media:



@EU Eurostat



@EurostatStatistics



@EU Eurostat



Thank you



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the <u>CC BY 4.0</u> license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

