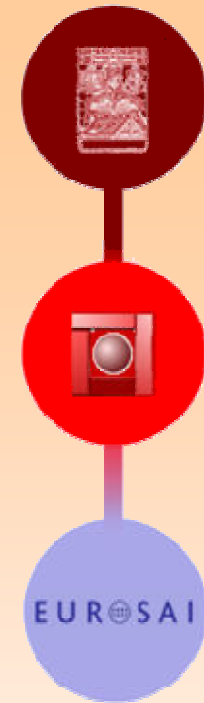




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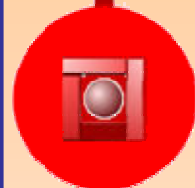
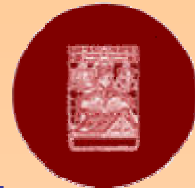


Conclusions of the Conference

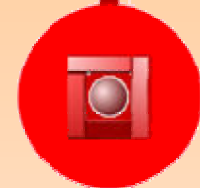
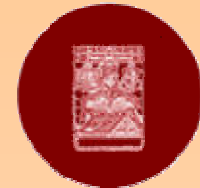
It was considered that:

Fiscal sustainability is a wide international challenge

- It implies combining sustainable economic development, social cohesion and the maintenance, expansion or improvement of the social protection to citizens with the need of restraining or reducing expenses and indebtedness
- It aims to limit burden over present and future taxpayers and to comply with external commitments

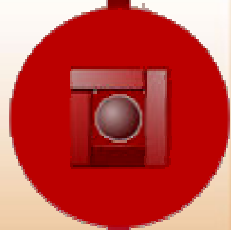


**States have been adopting reforms
in the public sector to improve
fiscal sustainability**



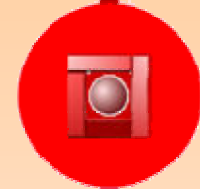
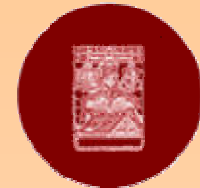
Fiscal sustainability reforms have covered:

- **Budgeting reforms**, including medium-term perspectives, set of priorities and restrictions to expenditures and to indebtedness
- **Accounting reforms**, changing cash to accrual accounting and introducing harmonised and consolidated data
- **Public management reforms**, on IT systems, performance models, transparency and fighting corruption
- **Public pension reforms**
- **Health and education reforms**



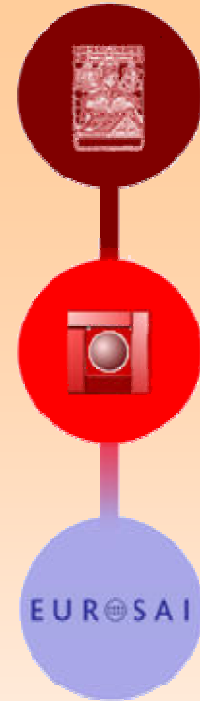
SAIs recognised that fiscal sustainability is a natural challenge for them

- **As a way of striving for a better use of public funds**
- **As a need to adapt their activities to the public sector reforms**



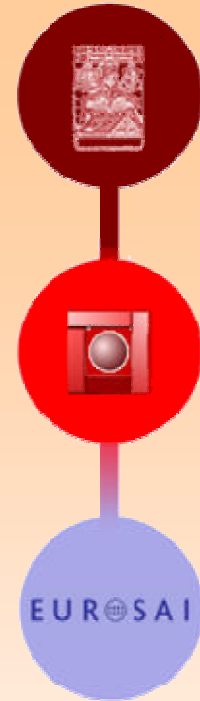
The changes in SAIs may include:

- **Auditing special issues**, such as compliance to fiscal and indebtedness limits, future costs of new funding instruments or independence and accuracy of national statistics and forecasting
- **Introducing sustainability perspectives in their current audit activities**



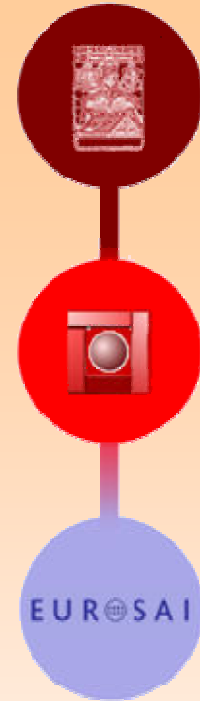
The changes in SAIs may include:

- **Adapting to new systems, procedures and rules and building skills and methodologies** to deal with new ways of budgeting, management, accounting, presentation of accounts, statistics and IT



The changes in SAIs may include:

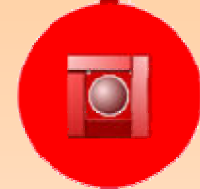
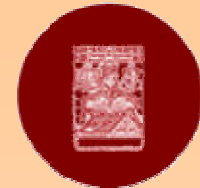
- **Assessing accountability in new dimensions**, such as contribution to sustainable development or intergenerational equity





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Recommendations of the Conference



The V EUROSAI/OLACEFS Conference recommends that SAIs:

- **Monitor development of public sustainability reforms in their countries**
- **Stimulate, when appropriate, their implementation**



The V EUROSAI/OLACEFS Conference recommends that SAIs:

● **Intensify auditing in:**

- **Fiscal restraints**
- **Sustainability of policies and practices**
- **Decentralised revenue and expenditure**
- **Fiscal balances**
- **Credit mechanisms**
- **Liabilities and future costs**
- **Evolution of social expenditure and level of service**



The V EUROSAI/OLACEFS Conference recommends that SAIs:

● Inform the Parliament and citizens on:

- The development and results of public sector reforms
- Sustainability of policies and decisions
- Accountability of public managers and users for responsibilities on preserving resources



The V EUROSAI/OLACEFS Conference recommends that SAIs:

- **Systematically follow-up on audit findings**



The V EUROSAI/OLACEFS Conference recommends that SAIs:

- **Promote development of adequate new audit procedures and skills**



The V EUROSAI/OLACEFS Conference recommends that SAIs:

- **When having mandate, provide expert advice to Parliament and/or Government on sustainability issues**



The V EUROSAI/OLACEFS Conference recommends that SAIs:

- **Exchange information and share experiences, methodologies and results among each other on sustainability issues**