

Budget Allocation In The World Of Multichannel Marketing

Human rights based budget analysis projects have emerged at a time when the United Nations has asserted the indivisibility of all human rights and attention is increasingly focused on the role of non-judicial bodies in promoting and protecting human rights. This book seeks to develop the human rights framework for such budget analyses, by exploring the international law obligations of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in relation to budgetary processes. The book outlines international experiences and comparative practice in relation to economic and social rights budget analysis and budgeting. The book sets out an ICESCR-based methodology for analysing budget and resource allocations and focuses on the legal obligation imposed on state parties by article 2(1) of ICESCR to progressively realise economic and social rights to 'the maximum of available resources'. Taking Northern Ireland as a key case study, the book demonstrates and promotes the use of a 'rights-based' approach in budgetary decision-making. The book will be relevant to a global audience currently considering how to engage in the budget process from a human rights perspective. It will be of interest to students and researchers of international human rights law and public law, as well as economic and social rights advocacy and lobbying groups.

The Public Investment Management (PIM) Reference Guide aims to convey country experiences and good international practices as a basis for decisions on how to address a country-specific PIM reform agenda. The country references are drawn largely from previous diagnostics and technical assistance reports of the World Bank. The application of country diagnostics and assessments has revealed a need to address the following issues when undertaking a country reform in PIM:

- Clarification of the definition and scope of public investment and public investment management*
- Establishment of a sound legal, regulatory, and institutional setting for PIM, making sure it is linked to the budget process*
- Allocation of roles and responsibilities for key players in PIM across government*
- Strengthening of guidance on project preappraisal, appraisal, and selection-prioritization procedures and deepening of project appraisal methodologies*
- Integration of strategic planning, project appraisal-selection, and capital budgeting*
- Management of multiyear capital budget allocations and commitments*
- Efforts to address effective implementation, procurement, and monitoring of projects*
- Strengthening of asset management and ex post evaluation*
- Integration of PIM and public-private partnership (PPP) in a unified framework*
- Rationalization and prioritization of the existing PIM project portfolio*
- Development of a PIM database and information technology in the form of a PIM information system.*

The PIM Reference Guide does not seek to provide definitive answers or standard guidance for the common PIM issues facing countries. Nor does it seek to provide a detailed template for replication across countries: this would be impossible given the diversity of country situations. Instead, each chapter begins with an overview of the specific reform issue, lists approaches and experiences from different countries, and summarizes the references and good practices to be considered in designing country-specific reform actions.

Climate negotiations have been going on for the last two decades and the

awareness for impacts of climate change has improved substantially. However, the trends of global CO2 emissions did not reveal any encouraging signs, with developing countries emitting even more CO2 and industrialized nations showing no signs of reducing emissions to below their 1990 levels. In order to meet the ambitious targets set by the Stern report for the next two decades, it is important to find new and path-breaking approaches to climate change. This paper attempts to analyze the use of carbon/development space historically, at present and in the future with a focus on equity. Trends analysis focuses on the last two decades (Post Rio) and the carbon budget based analysis considers a period of 1850-2050. Industrialized countries are found to have significantly overshot their budgeted allocation for the last 160 years. Both the developing and industrialized countries are overshooting the present budget estimates based on world per capita budget for the next forty years and proportional to the population of each country. It is important for the industrialized countries to bring down their emissions to meet their carbon budgets while the developing countries use their development space as a guideline for their development path. Furthermore, this paper presents aggressive and regressive scenarios for the industrialized countries to compensate for the climate debt they have created.

Comparative Public Budgeting

Government Budgeting and Expenditure Management

Urban Public Finance in Developing Countries

Preempting a Potential Crisis

Applying an International Human Rights Framework to State Budget Allocations

World Bank Staff Working Paper

And Evaluation of Local Automotive Taxation. 8. Other Urban Taxes. Policy Objectives.

Local Income Taxes. General Sales Taxes. Local Taxes on Industry, Commerce, and Professions. "Terminal" Taxes. Local Sumptuary Taxes. Entertainment Taxes. Minor

Local Taxes, Licenses, and Fees. Summary and Evaluation -- Pt. III. User Charges for

Urban Services. 9. Issues in Pricing Urban Services. The Efficiency Argument for User

Charges. Fiscal Considerations and Full Cost Pricing. Income Distribution

Considerations. The Politics and Institutions of Public Service Pricing. 10. Charging for

Urban Water Services. Pricing Water Supply Services. Sewerage and Drainage.

Summary. 11. Charging for Other Urban Services. Electricity and Telephone Services.

Collecting and Disposing of Solid Waste. Mass Transit. Housing. Development Charges

-- Pt. IV. Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations. 12. The Structure of Urban Governance.

Fiscal Decentralization. The National Structure of Urban Government.

This paper considers approaches towards improving the predictability of aid to low income countries, with a special focus on budget support. In order to accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, the donor community is increasing aid flows while pushing for more coordination and tighter performance-based selectivity. However, these factors may increase the unpredictability of aid from current levels, which are already high enough to impose significant costs. Predictability is a particular challenge in the area of budget support, which will continue to increase in importance as aid is sought to underpin longer-term recurrent spending commitments. Budget support reduces transactions costs and drains on capacity, but it tends to be more vulnerable to fluctuations than multi-year project support. Poor predictability raises the threat of a low-level equilibrium: countries, budgeting prudently within a medium-term fiscal framework, will discount commitments; donors will see few funding gaps, so pledges will fall. With some countries discounting aid commitments in formulating budgets, some already see signs of this happening. To improve

predictability, donors must extend their funding horizons. However, even if this can be done, several major issues will remain at country level. First, how can countries deal with residual short-run volatility of disbursements relative to commitments? Second, can donors lengthen commitment horizons to individual developing countries without excessive risk of misallocating aid? Third, within a country's overall aid envelope, how should donors set the shares of project aid and budget support? Finally, the paper considers the other main approach to budget support, the output or outcome-driven approach of the European Union. The paper concludes that many of these issues can be addressed. Simple spending and savings rules built around a buffer reserve fund of 2-4 months of imports can help smooth public spending. Aid can be pre-committed several years ahead with only small efficiency losses, using a strategy of "flexible pre-commitment." Guidelines can be set to limit the volatility of budget support while keeping it performance-based, and past experience can be used more systematically to develop "outcome" norms to better guide aid allocation.

Economic Policy is written for all those with an informed interest in economic policy problems. All articles are submitted to rigorous scrutiny by a panel of distinguished economists from around the world, resulting in a volume of authoritative and accessible articles, each followed by the comments of panel members. Economic Policy has earned a reputation around the world as the one publication that always identifies current and emerging policy topics early. Papers are specially commissioned from first-class economists and experts in the policy field. The editors are all based at top European economic institutions and each paper is discussed by a panel of distinguished economists. This unique approach guarantees incisive debate and alternative interpretations of the evidence.

The Political Economy of Transparency, Participation, and Accountability

World Bank Staff Working Papers

Subnational Budgeting in Russia

Monitoring Targeting Performance when Decentralized Allocations to the Poor are Unobserved

Budgeting for HIV/AIDS in Developing Countries

Strategic R&D Budget Allocation to Achieve National Energy Policy Targets

The overall objective of this comprehensive report is to consider Rwanda's budget support in context of its overall public expenditure and resources. The report reviews the country's general budget support relevance, rationale, and outstanding challenges by providing a historical background of budget support; assesses progress in budget support related processes and practices; reviews economic and structural reforms and budget support predictability trends; assesses the net resources available to the government of Rwanda and how these resources have been utilized; provides a review of resource allocations and spending among the government's ministries, including its transfers to districts breaking down public expenditures according to the structure of the Organic Budget Law; summarizes in-depth studies undertaken in the agriculture, education, health, social protection, infrastructure (water and sanitation, energy and transport sectors) with the objective to provide a consolidation of data to enhance the understanding of the country's overall public expenditure, to help put each independent sector-specific analysis into context of the overall budget allocation considerations, and to enhance the overall priority-sector analysis; provides a snapshot of non-priority sectors between 2004 and 2007; and finally addresses outstanding challenges and offering concluding remarks.

Monitoring and analysis of public expenditure on HIV/AIDS is vital given the severity of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the substantial inflows of donor funds, and the critical need for investment from the national fiscus. This book aims to examine how governments in 4 African (Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa) and 5 Latin American countries (Argentina, Chile,

Ecuador, Mexico and Nicaragua) are funding the fight against HIV/AIDS, and simultaneously builds capacity for HIV/AIDS budget analysis within civil society. This study is unprecedented and invaluable for its unique research into government budget allocations for HIV/AIDS in these countries. No other such recent, targeted research exists in these countries, let alone is collected its comparative value from a regional and cross-continental perspective. The research was generated by local, independent institutions within the countries concerned. The report therefore represents a collective effort by local non-governmental organizations to monitor their own government spending on HIV/AIDS, and thus to act as a watchdog to ensure that government resource allocation decisions reflect vital public priorities. This report needs to be read by anyone who is concerned with AIDS and with government financing - and that includes parliamentarians and governments themselves. It especially needs to be read by those who are looking at AIDS government expenditure, trying to understand where the money is coming from, where it is going and why it is being spent that way.

Traditionally, economics training in public finances has focused more on tax than public expenditure issues, and within expenditure, more on policy considerations than the more mundane matters of public expenditure management. For many years, the IMF's Public Expenditure Management Division has answered specific questions raised by fiscal economists on such missions. Based on this experience, these guidelines arose from the need to provide a general overview of the principles and practices observed in three key aspects of public expenditure management: budget preparation, budget execution, and cash planning. For each aspect of public expenditure management, the guidelines identify separately the differing practices in four groups of countries - the francophone systems, the Commonwealth systems, Latin America, and those of the transition economies. Edited by Barry H. Potter and Jack Diamond, this publication is intended for a general fiscal, or a general budget, advisor interested in the macroeconomic dimension of public expenditure management.

Guidelines for Public Expenditure Management

Extending Democratic Peace Theory to Explain Cooperation in International Organizations

International Practices to Promote Budget Literacy

Rights and Resources

Global Unanimity Equilibrium on the Carbon Budget

Program Analysis and the Federal Budget

Have the high costs of information and reductions in library budgets put you in a dilemma? Declining Acquisitions Budgets is a key resource in beginning the task of re-thinking traditional methods of collection development and maintenance. The contributing authors to this volume provide you with thought-provoking chapters which touch on library, business, and societal issues as related to your work as a library administrator. They enable you to take a more economical approach to developing and maintaining a great collection--with a smaller budget. Specific areas covered by the contributors include: ideas for the director facing an acquisitions dilemma a unique formula for maintaining book collections new strategies for reevaluating acquisitions budgeting allocating acquisitions budgets with flexibility new practices in acquisitions budgeting based on the Ohio State University libraries' indexing system access vs. ownership in science collection development a project outline to gather circulation information for use in collection development what services a subscription vendor can offer in the collection assessment and evaluation process Library professionals throughout the country need to learn how to survive in a world of rising information costs and reductions in library budgets. Declining Acquisitions Budgets is a step in the right direction, with insightful strategies and ideas to help readers negotiate their way through these troublesome times.

"Not only are Russia's regions economically diverse, but the policies that regional governments have adopted to deal with the strains of economic transition also vary widely. Some regions have generally embraced market reforms, while others have sought to preserve enclaves of socialism, with price restrictions, large subsidies, and barriers to trade." Reforms of Russia's budgetary system at the subnational level are vital to preserve macroeconomic stability, improve the efficiency and accountability of government, and enhance incentives for local and regional governments to vigorously support economic growth. Previous analytical and reform efforts have focused on possible changes at the federal level and in the system of center-region relations. An opportunity now exists to make progress by providing reform advice and conditional aid to policymakers at the regional and subregional level. This report focuses on opportunities for reform at the subnational level. It reviews recent trends in fiscal adjustment, budgeting, and government debt at the regional and local levels in Russia. It analyzes major problems and suggests a number of measures and performance indicators that could form part of a reform strategy initiated by the Government of Russia.

Health planning is a critical component when responding to the health needs of low and middle income countries, characterised by particularly stringent resource constraints. The major communicable diseases such as AIDS, TB and malaria often appear in parallel with growing non-communicable diseases including heart disease and diabetes, and yet resources are often less than the levels recommended by the World Health Organisation for basic health care. The new edition of this well-respected text explains the importance of health planning in both developing regions such as Africa, and those in transition, such as Central and Eastern Europe. It stresses the importance of understanding the national and international context in which planning occurs, and provides an up to date analysis of the major current policy issues, including health reforms. Separate chapters are dedicated to the distinct issues of finance for health care and human resource planning. The various techniques used at each stage of the planning process are explained, starting with the situational analysis and then looking in turn at priority-setting, option appraisal, programming, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The book ends by examining the challenges facing planners in the 21st century, particularly in the light of growing globalisation. A major theme of the book is the need to recognise and reconcile the inevitable tension that lies between value judgements and 'rational' decision-making. As such, in addition to introducing techniques such as costing and economic appraisal, it also outlines techniques such as stakeholder analysis for understanding the relative attitudes and power of different groups in planning decisions. Each chapter includes a comprehensive bibliography (including key websites), a summary, and exercises to help the reader practise techniques and better understand the content. The book argues that all health professionals and community groups should be involved in the planning process for it to be effective, and will therefore appeal to anyone involved in planning.

Improving the Allocation and Management of Public Spending

Public Investment Management Reference Guide

Government resource allocation in GLOBUS

Budgeting and Budgetary Institutions

Funding the Fight

Program Budgeting

This substantial treatment of budgeting in poor countries and

discussion of the relationship between planning and budgeting covers over eighty nations and three-fourths of the world's population. While there are many treatments of planning, the approach of this study is radically different. The authors argue that the requisites of comprehensive economic planning do not exist in poor countries, and that in the effort to create them, planners merge into the environment they have set out to change. Caiden and Wildavsky provide a unique and thorough examination of planning and budgeting by governments of poor countries throughout the world, and recommend reforms that are workable and realistic for these countries. They analyze the political, economic, and social developments that influence budgeting and planning in developing countries.

Decisions about "who gets what, when, and how" are perhaps the most important that any government must make. So it should not be remarkable that around the world, public officials responsible for public budgeting are facing demands—from their own citizenry, other government officials, economic actors, and increasingly from international sources—to make their patterns of spending more transparent and their processes more participatory. Surprisingly, rigorous analysis of the causes and consequences of fiscal transparency is thin at best. *Open Budgets* seeks to fill this gap in existing knowledge by answering a few broad questions: How and why do improvements in fiscal transparency and participation come about? How are they sustained over time? When and how do increased fiscal transparency and participation lead to improved government responsiveness and accountability? Contributors: Steven Friedman (Rhodes University/University of Johannesburg); Jorge Antonio Alves (Queens College, CUNY) and Patrick Heller (Brown University); Jong-sung You (University of California—San Diego) and Wonhee Lee (Hankyung National University); John M. Ackerman (National Autonomous University of Mexico and *Mexican Law Review*); Aaron Schneider (University of Denver) and Annabella España-Najera (California State University-Fresno); Barak D. Hoffman (Georgetown University); Jonathan Warren and Huong Nguyen (University of Washington); Linda Beck (University of Maine-Farmington and Columbia University), E. H. Seydou Nourou Toure (Institut Fondamental de l'Afrique Noire), and Aliou Faye (Senegal Ministry of the Economy and Finance).

Green budget tagging can be a useful tool in an overall approach to green budgeting. This introductory guidance was developed by the OECD under the Paris Collaborative on Green Budgeting in collaboration with institutional partners working under Helsinki Principle 4 of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action

(IADB, IMF, UNDP, World Bank) and draws lessons from existing country practices.

An Annotated Bibliography

Budgeting for Effectiveness in Rwanda

Lessons from the Experiences of Seven Reforming Countries

Global Health Economics: Shaping Health Policy In Low- And Middle-income Countries

Key Findings and Lessons Learned

Reaching Poor Areas in a Federal System

Comparative Public Budgeting and Finance is a collection of original chapters examining public budgeting issues, methods, and techniques in countries around the world. Each chapter explores the history of the budget system and how it fits within the political system in the country, as well as the legal foundation and any reforms that affect the budget system. A discussion of revenue and expenditure allocations is included in each section. Each chapter also examines topics such as: budget behavior and decision making, capital budgeting, analytical processes, budget processes, intergovernmental relations, budget reform, performance budgeting, and financial management. Each chapter concludes with a list of thought provoking questions, an appendix, end notes and a glossary which provides a point of departure for classroom discussion as well as individual student research on each country. Budgeting and budgetary institutions play a critical role in resource allocation, government accountability, and improved fiscal and social outcomes. This volume distills lessons from practices in designing better fiscal institutions, citizen friendly budgets, and open and transparent processes of budget preparation and execution. It also highlights newer concepts of performance budgeting, accrual accounting, activity based costing, and the use of information and communication technology in budgeting. These tools of analysis are supplemented by a review of budgeting in post-conflict countries and two country case studies on the reform of budgeting systems.

Comparative Public Budgeting A Global Perspective Jones & Bartlett Publishers

Towards More Predictable Budget Support

Markets within Planning

Planning and Budgeting in Poor Countries

Open Budgets

Binding Governments to Fiscal Performance

Socialist Economic Management in the Third World

Carbon budgets are a useful way to frame the climate mitigation challenge and much easier to agree upon than the allocation of emissions. We propose a mechanism with countries agreeing on the global carbon budget, while the decision to emit is decentralized at the country level. The revenue

is collected in a global fund and allocated according to endogenously defined weights proportional to the marginal cost of climate change. The proposal features a unanimous agreement of the national citizenries of the world and global Pareto efficiency. We run a simulation in the spirit of the Paris Agreement, with zero emissions after 2055. At the Global Unanimity Equilibrium, permits are priced at 90\$/tC, yielding 1.3 trillion dollars annually. Africa, India and the less developed countries in Asia are the only net recipients, while the US and China are the largest net contributors. Published in 1988, Markets within Planning is a valuable contribution to the field of Economics. While recent international negotiations to combat climate change have led governments around the world to invest in R&D in the energy sector, funds allocated to R&D investment are limited during global economic downturns and depending on national economic conditions. A systematic approach and strategic budget allocation is required to achieve various national energy policy targets. In this study, we describe the optimal investment portfolio for achieving energy policy targets in any nation based on three budget allocation criteria: past investment performance, expected future effects, and additional investment risk. We outline the analytic hierarchical process by which policy target priorities are set, developing a market allocation model to analyze expected future effects and a system dynamics model to calculate the investment volume. Then, we apply these models to an example in an empirical analysis. The systematic approach suggested in this study may increase the efficiency of budget spending by helping government makes investment decisions based on clear criteria and the results of a quantitative analysis regarding government investment in R&D. Allocation, Collection Development, and Impact Communication Principles and International Practice

*budget structure and processes ; paper prepared for delivery at the 12th world congress of the International Political Science Association, August 9 - 14, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Toward Next-Generation Performance Budgeting
From Reconstruction to Reform*

The government budget should be the financial mirror of society's choices. Yet most people view budgeting as the epitome of eye-glazing subjects, rarely explained in a way that is understandable to the non-specialist and too often presented without adequate consideration of a country's governance and institutional capacity. Government Budgeting and Expenditure Management fills a gap in the literature to redress these failings and does so in comparative international perspective. This book provides a comprehensive but pithy and easy-to-understand treatment of public financial management, taking into account a variety of special issues including budgeting in post-conflict situations, at subnational government levels, for military/security expenditures, and in countries with large extractive revenues. Distilling the lessons of budgeting reform in countries at different levels of income and administrative capacity, each chapter gradually progresses from the basic principles to the more technical aspects and then on to implementation issues, using concrete examples and illustrations from around the globe. Government

Budgeting and Expenditure Management is ideally suited as the primary text for advanced undergraduate or graduate courses in government budgeting or public financial management, or as a supplementary text for courses in public finance, public economics, economic development, public administration or comparative politics. With its attention to practical implementation aspects, the book will also be of direct interest to practitioners, policy-makers, and government employee training organizations.

By integrating their poverty reduction strategies (PRSs), national budgets, and the corresponding reporting processes, low-income countries can strengthen domestic accountability and the implementation of pro-poor policies. Minding the Gaps, based on nine low-income country case studies and a review of relevant experience in four higher-income countries, offers practical insights for donors and national governments on how to strengthen the links between PRSs and budgets. PRS countries' efforts to integrate policy with budgeting processes have often had limited effect. Their policy making, planning, and budgeting are often embedded in fragmented processes and institutions. Going beyond mainly technical fixes that have been commonly used to address this fragmentation, this study frames domestic accountability in terms of ownership and incentive structures. Experience counsels the use of a simple approach that is not too ambitious. This approach should be centrally led and make use of existing systems while gradually improving them. It should build support from within and foster incentives for integration, for example by better linking PRS and budget reporting to actual decision-making processes. Also, simple budget reforms can significantly improve the budget's responsiveness to policies. Structuring a poverty reduction strategy paper in a more budget friendly manner can facilitate the interface with the budget by involving sector agencies more closely in elaborating policy priorities and establishing resource implications. It can also expand ownership and boost incentives for integration of a great number of stakeholders, thereby strengthening domestic accountability.

The overall objective of this comprehensive report is to consider Rwanda's budget support in the context of its overall public expenditure and resources. The report reviews the country's general budget support relevance, rationale, and outstanding challenges by providing a historical

background of budget support; assesses progress in budget support related processes and practices; reviews economic and structural reforms and budget support predictability trends; assesses the net resources available to the government of Rwanda and how these resources have been utilized; provides a review of resource allocations and spending among the government's ministries, including its transfers to districts breaking down public expenditures according to the structure of the Organic Budget Law; summarizes in-depth studies undertaken in the agriculture, education, health, social protection, infrastructure (water and sanitation, energy and transport sectors) with the objective to provide a consolidation of data to enhance the understanding of the country's overall public expenditure, to help put each independent sector-specific analysis into the context of the overall budget allocation considerations, and to enhance the overall priority-sector analysis; provides a snapshot of non-priority sectors between 2004 and 2007; and finally addressing outstanding challenges and offering concluding remarks."

Budgeting in Third World Countries

A Global Perspective

Introductory Guidance & Principles

Minding the Gaps

Two Decades of International Climate Negotiations - Carbon Budget Allocation Approach to Re-Shaping Developing Country Strategies

Declining Acquisitions Budgets

The Handbook is a virtual encyclopedia of public financial management, written by topmost experts, many with a background in the IMF and World Bank. It provides the first comprehensive guide to the subject that has been published in more than ten years. The book is aimed at a broad audience of academics/students, government officials, development agencies and practitioners. It covers both bread-and-butter topics such as the macroeconomic and legal framework for budgeting, budget preparation and execution, procurement, accounting, reporting, audit and oversight, as well as specialist subjects such as government payroll systems, local government finance, fiscal transparency, the management of fiscal risks, sovereign wealth funds, the management of state-owned enterprises, and political economy aspects of budgeting. The book sets out numerous examples and case studies describing good practice in public financial management, and is highly relevant for use in both advanced and developing countries.

Budget literacy is defined as 'the ability to read, decipher, and understand public budgets to enable and enhance meaningful citizen participation in the budget process'. It is comprised of two main parts - (i) a technical understanding of public budgets, including familiarity with government spending, tax rates and public debt

and; (ii) the ability to engage in the budget process, comprising of practical knowledge on day-to-day issues, as well as an elementary understanding of the economic, social and political implications of budget policies, the stakeholders involved and when and how to provide inputs during the annual budget cycle. Given that no international standards or guidelines have been established for budget literacy education to date, this book seeks to address this gap by taking stock of illustrative initiatives promoting budget literacy for youth in selected countries. The underlying presumption is that when supply-side actors in the budget process -- governments -- simplify and disseminate budget information for demand-side actors -- citizens -- this information will then be used by citizens to provide feedback on the budget. However, since citizens are often insufficiently informed about public budgets to constructively participate in budget processes one way to empower them and to remedy the problem of "budget illiteracy" is to provide budget-literacy education in schools to youth, helping them evolve into civic-minded adults with the essential knowledge needed for analyzing their government's fiscal policy objectives and measures, and the confidence and sense of social responsibility to participate in the oversight of public resources. This book elaborates on approaches, learning outcomes, pedagogical strategies and assessment approaches for budget literacy education, and presents lessons that are relevant for the development, improvement, or scaling up of budget literacy initiatives.

A critical evaluation of the impact of fiscal imbalances on the economy of industrialized and developing countries prepared by a diverse group of scholars involved in advanced research on public finance.

Improving the Dynamics of Aid

An Empirical Study of Budget Allocation in the World Health Organization, 1970-1997
Budget Statement

Economic Policy 39

An Introduction to Health Planning for Developing Health Systems

Green Budget Tagging Introductory Guidance & Principles

This book contains a collection of works showcasing the latest research into global health economics conducted by leading experts in the field from the Centre for Health Economics (CHE) at the University of York and other partner research institutions. Each chapter focuses upon an important topic in global health economics and a number of separate research projects. The discussion delves into health care policy evaluation; economic evaluation; econometric and other analytic methods; health equity and universal health coverage; consideration of cost-effectiveness thresholds and opportunity costs in the health sector; health system challenges and possible solutions; and others. Case study examples from a variety of low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) settings are also showcased in the final part of this volume. The research presented seeks to contribute toward increasing understanding on how health policy can be enhanced to improve the welfare of LMIC populations. It is strongly recommended for public health policymakers and analysts in low- and middle-income country settings and those affiliated to international health organizations and donor organizations.

This book is designed to help improve understanding of the principles of program budgeting in relation to the decisionmaking process in the federal government; to stimulate others to develop these ideas further; and to accelerate the application of program budgeting in governmental activities.

Toward Next-Generation Performance Budgeting: Lessons from the Experiences of Seven

Reforming Countries analyzes the difficulties that national governments have had in linking measurement of performance and results to the annual budget process. The book is based on intensive reviews of four advanced countries that were early reformers and three pioneers in Central and Eastern Europe. In addition to looking at their current systems, Toward Next-Generation Performance Budgeting looks at how their approaches have evolved over time. This book attempts to fill a gap between survey-based self-assessments and best-practice guides. It was compiled in response to the concerns of budget departments in countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, many of which are committed to adopting some form of performance-based budgeting and are seeking to learn from the experiences of previous reformers what the practical challenges are and how they can adapt best-practice approaches to a messy reality. The case studies demonstrate a general pattern of disappointment with the results of performance budgeting, balanced by a strong belief in the underlying logic, which has resulted in repeated efforts to modify approaches to tighten the links between budgeting and performance. These efforts have resulted in significant variation in how countries have implemented performance budgeting and in the benefits they have derived. These variations offer guidance for models of next-generation performance budgeting, avoiding classic pitfalls, and incorporating modifications introduced by those who have used it longest and found it useful.

The International Handbook of Public Financial Management

Integrating Poverty Reduction Strategies and Budgets for Domestic Accountability

Commodity Promotion Programs in the United States

Budget Deficits and Debt

Budgetary Institutions and Expenditure Outcomes