

# Public Financial Management Component Map (PFMCM)

#### Situation

The World Bank Treasury Reference Module, PEFA assessments, and USAID classifications have clarified the Public Financial Management (PFM) scope, providing a solid foundation for understanding its various elements.

## Complication

Finance ministry leaders are challenged to lead PFM reform given so many PFM classification structures. This is additionally complicated by "marketectures" from Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) vendors. For example, some experts consider that payroll is not part of PFM, or that payroll is part of PFM but Human Resources are not.

### Background

FreeBalance encountered this problem in 2007 when building a product roadmap for the redesigned web-native product.

### Question

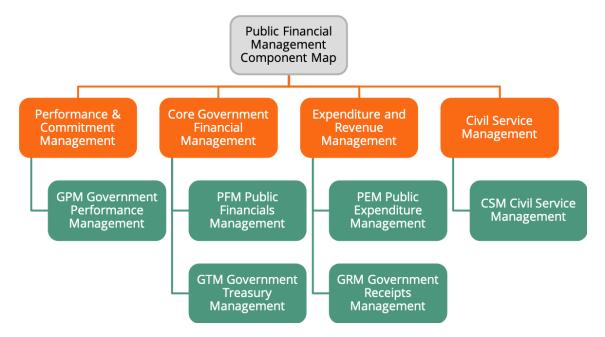
How can a holistic definition of PFM scope be established to guide reforms and technology adoption?

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#### Approach

FreeBalance adopted the business component mapping technique, originally defined by IBM, to create the Public Financial Management Component Map (PFMCM),



The PFMCM:

- **Structures PFM** into 6 pillars, detailing 26 functions and 188 components, encompassing both financial and associated non-financial elements like the Chart of Accounts (financial) & Chart of Goals (non-financial), budgets (financial) & policy (non-financial), and payroll (financial) & human resources (non-financial).
- **Offers Comprehensive Coverage:** Ensures an exhaustive definition of all possible public finance components, facilitating a thorough understanding of PFM scope.
- **Enables Priority Articulation**: Utilizes heat maps to visually represent priorities and critical areas for reform or development.
- **Guides Technology Selection**: Helps determine the necessary software components, allowing for targeted module selection to satisfy specific PFM needs.



#### Component Mapping Accountability Levels

The component business mapping approach was enhanced for public finance:

| Component Business Model<br>IBM Approach<br>Accountability Levels |  | Government Component Mapping<br>FreeBalance Approach<br>Accountability Levels |                            |  |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| Direct  | Components at this level<br>provide strategic<br>direction and corporate<br>policy to other<br>components. They also<br>facilitate collaboration<br>with other components.   | D-PS  | Planning &<br>Scenarios    | Planning & scenario<br>management  |
|   |  | D-RM  | Reform &<br>Modernization  | Definitions of policy &<br>procedures including legal<br>reform, Chart of Accounts,<br>support for progressive<br>activation |
| Control   | These mid-tier<br>components serve as<br>checks and balances<br>between the "direct" and<br>"execute" levels. They<br>monitor performance,<br>manage exceptions and<br>act as gatekeepers of<br>assets and information.          | C- GC   | Government<br>Controls     | Budget & commitment<br>controls, approval workflow,<br>segregation of duties   |
|   |  | C-ME  | Monitoring &<br>Evaluation | Query, analysis, forecasting,<br>visualization   |
|   |  | C-PM  | Performance<br>Management  | Results-based budgeting,<br>value-for-money, merit-based<br>pay, Chart of Goals  |
|   |  | C-FT  | Fiscal<br>Transparency     | Transparency portals,<br>statutory reporting   |
|   |  | C-OA  | Oversight &<br>Audit       | Oversight agency & audit<br>functionality  |
| Execute   | These "boots on the<br>ground" components<br>provide the business<br>actions that drive value<br>creation in the<br>enterprise. They process<br>assets and information<br>for use by other<br>components or the end<br>customer. | E-CM  | E-Commerce                 | Supports online commerce<br>and payments, covering<br>revenue and expenses   |
|   |  | E-PE  | Process<br>Execution       | Primarily implements or<br>executes a government<br>financial process  |



#### Benefits

The PFM Component Map serves as a crucial tool for government leaders, providing a comprehensive framework to navigate PFM reforms and technology implementations effectively, ensuring alignment with organizational goals and reform objectives. Other advantages include:

- Comprehensive definition of all possible public finance components
- Development of heat maps to articulate priorities
- Determine necessary components that can be satisfied by software modules

#### Appendix: Supporting Material

#### **FreeBalance blog entries**

- What is the FreeBalance PFM Component Map?
- Digital Public Financial Management (PFM) Transformation