AIST Seminar Haiti - 2016

The stakes, issues and goals of the seminar

The stakes

- **Economic difficulties** (falling prices of raw materials, slowing growth rates,...)
- → budgetary difficulties leading to the necessity of borrowing

Common definition of public debt:

In this seminar we will mainly focus on state debt

 The debt of social welfare organizations, of public companies, or other public bodies is too country-specific to offer a common vision of their characteristics

Common definition of public debt:

The case of regional governments' debt will not be treated as such, but it does exist:

- ► Not all regional governments are able to borrow
- ► The direct access to market is very restricted
- ► The points that we will mention concerning the State (sound budget management, cash management, prudent choice of products) are also applicable to regional governments

Debt and public management: the links between them are indispensable, because debt is used to fill a need for cash

- ▶ it is imperative for the provisional budget's revenues to be correctly estimated
- ► rigorous management of expenditures and revenues
- ▶ active cash management: the benefits of a single Treasury account (unité de caisse)
- ▶ issue of established entitlements: how to account for the entirety of the debt in the state's accounts

Work schedule: three workshops

- ► the host country will present the actions undertaken to improve cash management: a necessary foundation
- ► French Treasury Agency: necessity requirements to set up a negotiable debt market (workshop A).
- ➤ Senegal: different tools of non-negotiable debt (national and international) and alternate means of financing (workshop B)
- ► The role of Public Treasury services in cash and debt management (workshop C)