



Important periods in Performance Reporting



Fall 2008: CCAF's Western Canadian symposium on Public Performance Reporting

Legislative auditors, Treasury Boards and Finance departments, legislators and other users meet to discuss future of public performance reporting. CCAF advocates using technology to realize the potential of performance reports and better engage citizens

2008: Manitoba Introduces Public Performance Reporting Principles

The Government of Manitoba releases its Performance Reporting Principles and Guidelines for departments and Crown agencies.

2007: CCAF's Good Practices in Public Performance Reporting Study released

CCAF documents good practices in public performance reporting, highlighting an external user focus and the need to better engage users of performance reports through emerging technology.

2006: CICA publishes Statement of Recommended Practice II on Public Performance Reporting

SORP-2 provides foundational information public sector entities need to prepare public performance reports that reflect the principles of performance reporting and incorporate the characteristics of good performance reporting.

2006: Users and Uses published

CCAF releases a study documenting user perceptions of public performance reports. Key findings indicate disconnect between reports and their intended audience

2005 Discussion document: Reporting to Manitobans on Performance

Sixteen performance indicators were selected and grouped in four categories that reflected priorities for Manitobans in the following areas: economy, people, community and environment.

2002: Treasury Board introduces Management Accountability Framework

This built upon on the framework of modern public service management, incorporating principal elements of modern management initiatives such as modern comptrollership, human resources modernization, service improvement and Government On-Line (GOL) into a set of 10 management expectations for deputy heads and all public service managers.

2001: Treasury Board/Government of Canada post-pilot

Treasury Board ministers announced the implementation of modern comptrollership on a government-wide basis. An additional 73 organizations joined the original 15 pilot departments, for a total of 88 departments and agencies participating in the reform of their management policies and practices.

2000: BC Budget Transparency and Accountability Act

British Columbia introduces performance-reporting principles as the basis for their reporting guidelines. Legislative and Legislative Auditor support for BC's 8 principles

1999: Saskatchewan Accountability Framework Approved

Saskatchewan's Accountability Framework guides the government's continuing efforts to implement a managing-for-results approach within executive government, and to improve transparency and accountability.

1999: CCAF's 9 Principles of Public Performance Reporting is Introduced.

CCAF develops the 9 principles, establishing an overarching framework for departments to report their performance

October 1996: Government of Canada- Budget split between planning and reporting

Sixteen departments agreed to report on the results they achieved for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1996, as a pilot project. Their performance reports provide information on results obtained in serving Canadians, and the cost of serving them.

March 1996: Government of Canada Revised Part III of the Estimates Pilot

Pilot to replace the existing Part III publications with separate planning and performance reports. In June 1996, the House of Commons adopted a report recommending that Departmental Performance Reports be tabled on a pilot basis in October 1996.

1995: Alberta Government introduces Measuring Up

In the Government Accountability Act Alberta introduced an accountability and governance framework called Measuring Up.