#### **Financial Administration Manual**

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# **Control of Public Money**

## **Control Objectives**

The objectives for the control over public money are to ensure that:

- all public money is properly recorded and safeguarded;
- instances of fraud, error and omission are identified; and
- money to which the Government is entitled is claimed and collected.

### **Definition**

**Public money** is defined in *The Financial Administration Act, 1993* (FAA) as follows:

"Public money" means money:

- belonging to the Government of Saskatchewan; or
- held by the Government of Saskatchewan or an employee or officer of the Government of Saskatchewan for the benefit of or in trust for any government or person.

# **Background**

Public moneys can be categorized as:

- General Revenue Fund (GRF)
- special purpose funds
- trust money

#### **GRF**

The GRF is public money that belongs to the Government.

### **Special Purpose Funds**

Special purpose funds are established by the Legislature for specific purposes. Some of these funds belong to the Government and some do not (i.e., they belong to a corporate entity). Where the special purpose fund belongs to the Government, it is considered to be public money. Although these moneys belong to the Government, they are not subject to the Legislature's power of appropriation.

### **Trust Money**

Money held in trust for others does not belong to the Government. Where trust money is held by government employees or officers, it is considered to be public money. Receipts of this nature are not subject to the Legislature's power of appropriation.

### **Authority**

The FAA provides Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance and the Provincial Comptroller with powers and duties with respect to public money.



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### **Treasury Board**

The FAA allows Treasury Board to direct any person receiving, managing or disbursing public money to keep any books, records or accounts that it considers necessary (clause 5(e)). The FAA requires public moneys to be forwarded, deposited and otherwise dealt with in accordance with any orders and directives of Treasury Board (section 22).

The FAA allows Treasury Board to make orders and issue directives with respect to its duties under section 4 of the FAA (e.g., relating to the finances, the administrative policy and management practices, and the accounting policies and practices of the Government) (clause 5(a)).

### Minister of Finance

The FAA provides the Minister of Finance with the responsibility for matters relating to the collection, management and control of public money that is not otherwise assigned (section 6).

### **Provincial Comptroller**

The FAA requires the Provincial Comptroller to supervise the receipt, recording and proper disposition of public money. The FAA allows the Provincial Comptroller to issue directives to ministries and public agencies detailing the manner in which Treasury Board orders and directives are to be complied with (subsection 10(2)).

# **Treasury Board Policies**

Treasury Board has approved the following policies relating to the receipt and control of public money:

- Section 3505 Receipt and Control of Public Money;
- Section 3510 Minor Errors in Remittances;
- Section 3515 NSF Cheques:
- Section 3520 Credit and Debit Card Receipts; and
- Section 3525 Receipt of Donations.

# **Applicability**

These policies apply to the General Revenue Fund, and special purpose funds and trust money that are administered by ministries. See <u>Appendix C Public Money</u>.

#### References

1200 Role of the Legislature to Control Public Money

1300 Government Management and Control

3000 Control of the GRF

3400 Control of Special Purpose Funds and Trust Money

3530 Electronic Funds Transfer Receipts

3600 Control of Bank Accounts

3700 Control of Accounts Receivable

4000 Financial Systems

