

OPEN DATA TUTORIAL

Opening and promoting use of budget data

Verify national and international standards

What is an open data standard?

It is a homologation of the information in structured format through unique templates. Like that, users who work with the same standard, can share and reuse their data with yours.

The structure of the information matters a lot since we hope to use it widely after we publish it in open format.

Data sets should be structured in a homologated format in accordance with national or international standards.

This makes it easier for the data to be linked with other from the same type and gain context.

What are the advantages of using standards?

Standardized information allows wider communities to identify same meanings when identical concepts are used, even in different contexts; therefore, the information is **compatible** and **comparable**. In addition, these standards grant a methodological guideline for the construction and publication of data that is not open yet.



National standards

To ensure that the datasets published by the Ministries of Finance harmonize with other sources at national level, it is necessary to identify existent standards. For example, it is recommended to use standards from the national institutes of statistics and/or geography from the country if you have geographical information in the budget data sets.

Some of the advantages of standardizing data are: a higher feasibility of being readable by machines, a uniformed source of information so all the users can properly use it and understand it, and the benefit of using applications for the visualization of the standardized information.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
CICLO	TRIMESTR	FOLIO	NOMBRE_PROYECTO	NUMERO_PROYECT	ID_ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA	ENTIDAD	ID_MUNICIPIO	MUNICIPIO
2017	1	CHH1616030	Equipamiento De Telebachillerato Comuni	585	8	Chihuahua	1	Ahumada
2017	1	CHH1616040	Telesecundaria Est. 6082	100205	8	Chihuahua	1	Ahumada
2017	1	CHH1616040	Prim. Fed. Felix U. Gomez	100203	8	Chihuahua	1	Ahumada
2017	1	CHH1616040	Prim. Fed.Juan Alvarez	100204	8	Chihuahua	1	Ahumada
2017	1	CHH1616020	Rehabilitación De Plaza Jesús García Coron	100202	8	Chihuahua	1	Ahumada
2017	1	CHH1616030	Cobach 17 Fortalecimiento En Tics	-	8	Chihuahua	1	Ahumada
2017	1	CHH1515040	Primaria Héroes Mexicanos (Aula)	200527	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1516010	J.N. Jaime Nuno Ec2015	EC-003	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1516010	J.N. Gabriela Mistral Ec2015	EC-001	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616020	Construcción De Colector Conejos	200560	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616020	Construcción De Planta De Tratamiento De	200564	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616020	Jn Miguel Hidalgo 1053	200544	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616030	Terminación De Cambio De Luminarias En L	200584	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616040	Prim. Maclovio Herrera 2132	200577	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616040	Prim. Francisco Villa 2356	200558	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1717010	Convenio Fortaseg	fortaseg-001	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1617010	Cecyt 18 (Aldama) Obra	-	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1415030	Preparatoria Estatal 8412 (Const. Modulo S	200491	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616020	Pavimentación De Calle Zaragoza, Tramo D	-	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616040	Pavimentación Calle Venus	200582	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616040	Pavimentación Calle Septima	200580	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616040	Pavimentación Calle Ojinaga	200579	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616040	Pavimentación Calle Nimus	200578	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616040	Pavimentación Calle 7 De Febrero	200581	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616040	Pavimentación De La Calle Dolores Alvarez	200583	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH0016020	Construcción De Colector En Conejos - 4940	49408	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH0016020	Rehabilitación De Caminos Rurales - 38722	38722	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH0016020	32505 Arrendamiento De Vehiculos Terrest	49188	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH0016020	Colocación De Luminarias En La Colonia El V	38622	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH0016020	Electrificación De Colonias Populares En La	33299	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH0016020	Rehabilitación Y Construcción De Baños En C	81621	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH0016020	Adquisición De Software Y Hardware Para L	114007	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH0016020	Construcción De Baquetas Y Rampas En Difi	114518	8	Chihuahua	2	Aldama
2017	1	CHH1616020	Construcción De Planta De Tratamiento De	300257	8	Chihuahua	3	Allende
2017	1	CHH1616020	Ampliación De La Red De Atarjeas De Alcan	300254	8	Chihuahua	3	Allende

Example of national standards used in geographical data; for the case of national entities and municipalities, the identifiers are standardized according to the country's national institute of statistics. This will allow data to be homologated with data from other sources at national level.

International standards

At the international level, there are several standards for the homologation of data. A first advice is to adopt quality norms such as those published by the [International Organization for Standardization](#) (ISO), which allow all sources of information to use the same format for dates, currencies, languages, and update periods, among others.

	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	LEVEL_GOVEI	AUTHORITY_	KIND_DAMAC	DETAILS_DAN	PHOTOS_DAN	STATUS_INF	STATUS_OPEI	NUM_BEDS	NUM_BED_C	DATE_VERIF	HOUR_VERIFIC
2	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Damage to ce	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	523	493	21/09/2017	9:00:00
3	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Damage to ce	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	306	128	22/09/2017	9:00:00
4	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Damage to fo	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	465	200	22/09/2017	13:00:00
5	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Damage to fir	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	145	0	21/09/2017	15:00:00
6	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Damage in un	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	144	144	21/09/2017	11:00:00
7	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Damage in br	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	184	184	21/09/2017	11:00:00
8	Federal	Instituto Mex	Menor	Damage in un	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	323	323	22/09/2017	11:00:00
9	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Damage in fl	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	157	149	22/09/2017	11:00:00
10	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Damage in un	http://repositorio	preliminary	Maybe	272	30	21/09/2017	16:00:00
11	Federal	Instituto Mex	Grave	Damage to ce	http://repositorio	preliminary	No	52	0	20/09/2017	9:00:00
12	Federal	Instituto Mex	Grave	Damage to fo	http://repositorio	preliminary	No	50	0	20/09/2017	15:00:00
13	Federal	Instituto Mex	Medio	Desprendimie	http://repositorio	preliminary	Yes	292	292	20/09/2017	15:00:00
14	Federal	Instituto Mex	Grave	Damage in br	http://repositorio	preliminary	yes	42	23	20/09/2017	12:00:00
15	Federal	Instituto Mex	Grave	Damage in br	http://repositorio	preliminary	No	206	0	20/09/2017	12:30:00
16	Federal	Instituto Mex	Grave	Damage in un	http://repositorio	preliminary	No	150	25	25/09/2017	15:30:00
17	Federal	Instituto Mex	Grave	No damage	http://repositorio	preliminary	No	415	0	20/09/2017	11:00:00
18	Federal	Instituto Mex	Grave	Damage in un	http://repositorio	preliminary	No	30	30	22/09/2017	11:00:00

Example of the use of international standards; in this case, date and time formats used in columns Y and Z are from the ISO-8601 norm.

	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
	TYPE_INCOM	ID_TYPE_INC	DESC_TYPE	ID_BENEFICI	AMOUNT_COLLECT	CURRENCY_COLLECT	AMOUNT_CURRENCY	ORIGINAL_CURRENCY
	Ordinary	6	Complement	1	8614532	MXN	8614532	MXN
	Ordinary	6	Complement	1	257411	MXN	257411	MXN
	Ordinary	5	Complement	1	2314526	MXN	2314526	MXN
	Ordinary	6	Complement	1	52145698	MXN	52145698	MXN
	Ordinary	5	Complement	1	9565412	MXN	9565412	MXN
	Ordinary	6	Complement	1	541254125	MXN	541254125	MXN
	Ordinary	4	Complement	1	12	MXN	12	MXN
	Ordinary	5	Complement	1	50254512	MXN	50254512	MXN
	Ordinary	1	Payment right	1	4125541254	MXN	4125541254	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	211521	MXN	211521	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	45215	MXN	45215	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	456	MXN	456	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	512265	MXN	512265	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	25232	MXN	25232	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	632	MXN	632	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	2254	MXN	2254	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	896	MXN	896	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	52124	MXN	52124	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	9754	MXN	9754	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	555	MXN	555	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	4525	MXN	4525	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	455	MXN	455	MXN
	Ordinary	10	contribution	1	45699	MXN	45699	MXN

Example of the use of international standards; in this case, coin and currency formats used in T and V columns are from the ISO-8601 norm.

Additionally, there are several international budgetary data standards that can be used in the opening process. Some of them attempt to homologate the way the information should be published and how it should be conceptualized (what type of information a publication must contain), while others use a data structure (of rows, columns, tree, etc.) to achieve a deeper standardization.

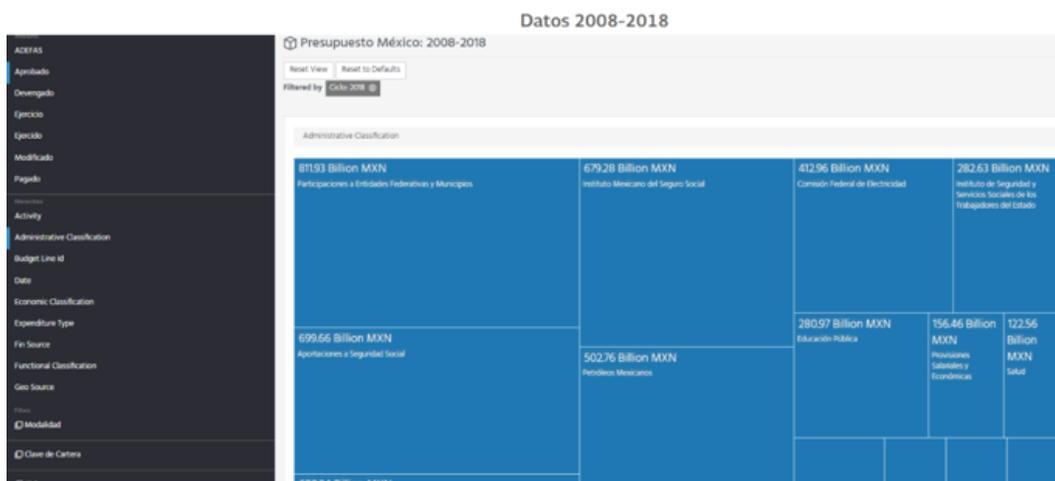
On the other hand, standards vary according to their approach, either from the point of view of an infrastructure project, public contracting, industry or type of industry, etc. Below, we introduce you to some initiatives on this topic:

- a) The [Open Fiscal Data Package](#) (OFDP) promoted by Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency in coordination with Open Knowledge International (OKI) and the BOOST Initiative by World Bank. OFDP facilitates the presentation of information related to the public budget resources, from its approval to its exercise, multi-annually.



OFDP works through the loading of a budget data set (files with structured data in Comma Separated Values .CSV format) on an [Open Spending](#) server. Through this server, it is possible to exploit data from an Application Programming Interface (API) and show them with a visual data display.

With these two elements, an API and a visual display, users can query for budget information by certain periods of time and multiple search criteria.



Example of budgetary data visualization in Mexico using an API that processes national budgetary data.

- b) The [Construction Sector Transparency Initiative](#) (CoST) is promoted by national governments in Asia, Africa and Latin America and led by the World Bank. CoST is an initiative that seeks to improve the money value invested in public infrastructure through bigger transparency in the execution of the construction projects.



The spreading of CoST requires the acquisition entities to publish key information (purpose, scope, costs and execution of construction projects financed with public funds) about the many stages of a project cycle, such as pre-contract, contract, post-contract. Homologated templates are not required to present the data.

Disclosure manual of CoST indicators

2. Contrato:

Etapa del Proyecto	Fase del ciclo del proyecto	Indicador	Especificaciones de la Documentación Requerida
Contrato	Proceso de contratación del Diseño del proyecto	9. Proceso de ofertas de diseño	Publicación del llamado a concurso (incluyendo número NOG) (<i>Invitación por escrito y en otros medios</i>) Selección consultor por contratación directa o ejecución por administración (Formato 1 ver anexos)
		10. Nombre del consultor principal del diseño	Publicación acta adjudicación contrato de diseño y contrato (<i>Publicar contrato completo</i>) Selección consultor por contratación directa o ejecución por administración (Formato 1 ver anexos) (<i>Detalle con nombre y No. de Colegiado del Profesional</i>)
	Proceso de contratación de la Supervisión del proyecto	11. Proceso de ofertas de supervisión	Publicación del llamado a concurso (incluyendo número NOG) (<i>Invitación por escrito y en otros medios</i>) Selección supervisión por contratación directa o ejecución por administración (Formato 2 ver anexos) (<i>Indicar nombre y No. de Colegiado del Profesional y el Contrato con los alcances de su labor</i>)
		12. Nombre del consultor principal de la supervisión	Contrato de Supervisión (<i>Contrato completo</i>) (Formato 2 ver anexos (por administración) (<i>Detalle con nombre y No. de Colegiado del Profesional y el Contrato</i>))
	Proceso de contratación de la obra	13. Proceso de ofertas	Publicación del Concurso licitación o cotización (<i>Detallar proceso de calificación y selección de proveedor</i>)
		14. Lista de oferentes	Publicación de listado de oferentes: a) <i>lista corta</i> , b) <i>lista empresas que licitaron</i>
		15. Informes de la evaluación de las ofertas	Acta de Adjudicación (<i>Publicación de acta de adjudicación y nombres y No. de NIT de los miembros de la Junta Adjudicadora</i>) En caso de ser un concurso restringido y bajo la modalidad de casos excepción, la EA debe documentar adecuadamente la aplicación de estos criterios.
	Detalles del Contrato de Supervisión	16. Precio del contrato de supervisión	Publicar el Contrato de Supervisión de Obra y sus anexos (<i>Renglones de trabajo, Programa de trabajo</i>). <i>Deben aparecer las principales características de la supervisión, periodicidad, obligaciones, mecanismos de control y verificación (bitácora, control financiero y de fianzas)</i> En caso que la supervisión sea a cargo del personal de la Entidad de Adquisición será necesario llenar el Formato 2 (ver anexos).
		17. Trabajos y alcance de la supervisión	
		18. Programa de trabajo de la supervisión	
	Detalles del Contrato de la Obra	19. Nombre del contratista	Publicar el Contrato de Ejecución de obra y sus anexos (<i>Renglones de trabajo, programa de trabajo</i>).
		20. Precio del contrato	
		21. Trabajos y alcance de la obra	
		22. Programa de trabajo aprobado al ejecutor	

Example of a disclosure manual of elements by stages in construction projects in Guatemala.

Available at: <http://costguatemala.org/media/Manual%20de%20Divulgacion%20de%20Indicadores%20CoST.pdf>.

- c) **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative** (EITI) led by the International Secretariat of EITI and promoted by governments, private enterprises (Exxon Mobil, British Petroleum, and Pemex, among others), international organizations and the organized civil society. EITI promotes openness and responsible management of resources such as oil, gas and minerals, and many other products from extractive activities.

The goal of guaranteeing the publication of information required by EITI is to promote the improvement in the extractive industries governance.



To achieve this, EITI requires the countries to report incomes derived from their extractive industries through a report with diverse variables in a specific format. However, this format does not require structured data; although it harmonizes published information, the concepts and promotes best practices, it does not count with a specific data structure.

Contextual information		Entry	Unit	Examples provided: Direct URL to source, or to section in EITI Report
Contribution of extractive industries to economy (3.4) Modify entry in "unit" column if other than default	Gross Domestic Product - extractive industries (Gross Value Added)	<number>	US \$	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Gross Domestic Product - all sectors	<number>	US \$	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Government revenue - extractive industries	<number>	US \$	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Government revenue - all sectors	<number>	US \$	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Exports - extractive industries	<number>	US \$	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Exports - all sectors	<number>	US \$	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
Production volume and value (3.5.a) Modify entry in "unit" column if other than default	Oil, volume	<number>	million Sm3	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Gas, volume	<number>	million Sm3 o.e.	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Commodity 3, volume	<number>		<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Commodity 4, volume	<number>		<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
Export volume and value (3.5.b) Modify entry in "unit" column if other than default	Oil, volume	<number>	million Sm3	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Gas, volume	<number>	million Sm3 o.e.	<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Commodity 3, volume	<number>		<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	Commodity 4, volume	<number>		<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
Distribution of revenues from extractive industries (3.7.a) Add rows as necessary	Are EI revenues recorded in the government accounts/budget?	<choose option>		<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	if no, provide a brief explanation	<text>		
	if yes, link to government's accounts, where revenues are recorded	<name of document>		<URL>
	link to other financial reports, where revenues are recorded	<name of document>		<URL>
	Public registry of licences, oil	<name of the registry/not applicable>		<URL>
Register of licences (3.9) Add rows if necessary, per registry	Public registry of licences, mining	<name of the registry/not applicable>		<URL>
	if incomplete or not available, provide an explanation	<text>		<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
	information about awarding and transfer of licences	<name of the source>		<URL, or reference to section in EITI Report>
Beneficial ownership (3.11)	Publicly available registry of beneficial ownership	<name of the registry/not available>		<URL>
	Does the report address the government's policy on contract disclosure?	<choose option>		<reference to section in EITI Report>
Contracts (3.12) Add/remove rows as necessary, per registry	Are contracts disclosed?	<choose option>		
	Publicly available registry of contracts	<name of the registry/not available>		<URL>
	Registry 2	<name of the registry/not available>		<URL>

Example of the template in which countries report the extractive industries incomes required by EITI.

- d) [International Aid Transparency Initiative](#) (IATI) promoted by the United Nations Development Programme, seeks to improve the development of international assistance spending for poverty reduction, by increasing its transparency.

In order to achieve its objective, this initiative gathers donor countries, resources receivers, civil society organizations (for example: Oxfam Novib and Climate Investment Funds) and other experts.



The IATI requires the publication of data in two specific schemes: organizations and cooperation activities for development.

The organizations scheme is used to describe organizations involved in any development cooperation stage (financing, implementation, etc.). The activities scheme is used to describe the details of the cooperation activities/projects for individual development. Each scheme requires precise elements (variables) expressed in Extensible Markup Language (XML) format.

Organisation Standard Summary Table

Section	Item	Description	Type	Codelist	XML	Occur	Rules
<i>iati-organisations</i>		Top-level list of one or more IATI organisation records.			iati-organisations		
	version	A number indicating the IATI specification version in use. This is mandatory and must be a valid version.	xsd:string	Version	iati-organisations/@version	1..1	
	generated-datetime	A date/time stamp for when this file was generated. This is not necessarily the last-updated date for the individual activity records in it. Use of this attribute is highly recommended, to allow recipients to know when a file has been updated.	xsd:dateTime		iati-organisations/@generated-datetime	0..1	
<i>iati-organisation</i>		Top-level element for a single IATI organisation report.			iati-organisations/iati-organisation	1..*	
	last-updated-datetime	The last date/time that the data for this specific organisation was updated. This date must change whenever the value of any field changes.	xsd:dateTime		iati-organisations/iati-organisation/@last-updated-datetime	0..1	

```

<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" version="2.03">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">
      International Aid Transparency Initiative: Organisation-Information Schema Release 2.03, 2018-02-19 NOTE: the xml.xsd and iati-common.xsd schemas must be in the same directory as this one. 1
      about an aid organisation, following the standard published at http://iatistandard.org This document type may be extended with additional elements and attributes, but they must belong to an
    </xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:include schemaLocation="iati-common.xsd"/>
  <xsd:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" schemaLocation="xml.xsd"/>
  <xsd:element name="iati-organisations">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">
        Top-level list of one or more IATI organisation records.
      </xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:complexType>
      <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element ref="iati-organisation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xsd:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:attribute name="version" type="xsd:string" use="required">
        <xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">
            A number indicating the IATI specification version in use. This is mandatory and must be a valid version.
          </xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
      </xsd:attribute>
      <xsd:attribute name="generated-datetime" type="xsd:dateTime" use="optional">
        <xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">

```

Example of variables required by the “Organizations” scheme and how these variables are shown in open format requested by IATI (.xml). Available at: <http://iatistandard.org/203/schema/downloads/iati-organisations-schema.xsd>.

- e) [Open Contracting Data Standard](#) (OCDS) promoted by Open Contracting Partnership (OCP), focuses on publishing data and documents generated at the different stages of a contracting process (planning, bidding, allocation, contracting and execution) through a common data model.



OCDS requires spreading specific fields for each stage of the contracting process made by governments. First, a mapping of the existent information is realized and subsequently, a modelling of the information in compliance with the standard requirements. The data is reported in a nested or tree-like structure.



The data mapping is done through a [template](#) in .xlsx format provided by OCP; once the data has been identified, a model of the information is created in a standardized for its direct validation by OCDS through an exclusive [platform](#). For that purpose, a file with the data structure must be loaded (in CSV or JSON format) and it must also contain real data related to all the variables requested by the OCDS.

```
{
  id: "http://standard.open-contracting.org/schema/1_1_3/release-schema.json",
  $schema: "http://json-schema.org/draft-04/schema#",
  title: "Schema for an Open Contracting Release",
  description:
    "Each release provides data about a single contracting process at a particular point in time. Releases can be used to notify users of new tenders,
  type: "object",
  - properties: {
    - ocid: {
      title: "Open Contracting ID",
      description: "A globally unique identifier for this Open Contracting Process. Composed of a publisher prefix and an identifier for the cont
      type: "string",
      minLength: 1,
    },
    - id: {
      title: "Release ID",
      description:
        "An identifier for this particular release of information. A release identifier must be unique within the scope of its related contracting
      type: "string",
      minLength: 1,
      omitWhenMerged: true,
    },
    - date: {
      title: "Release Date",
      description: "The date this information was first released, or published.",
      type: "string",
      format: "date-time",
      omitWhenMerged: true,
    },
    - tag: {
      title: "Release Tag",
      description: "One or more values from the [releaseTag codelist](http://standard.open-contracting.org/latest/en/schema/codestlists/#release-ta
      type: "array",
      - items: {
        type: "string",
        - enum: [
          "planning",
          "planningUpdate",
          "tender",
          "tenderAmendment",
          "tenderUpdate",
          "tenderCancellation",
          "award",
          "awardUpdate",
          "awardCancellation",
          "contract",
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example of some variables requested by OCDS in JSON format.

Example of adoption and linking of international standards: Use of the OFDP.

What kind of budgetary data can governments standardize with this dataset?

- Approved budget (subsidies, transfers).
- Budget modifications.
- Public expenditure execution.
- Consolidation of the year-end exercise.
- Budget by program, responsible units and expenditure classifications.

How to standardize budgetary information in accordance with the OFDP?

Identify budgetary information that complies with the requested information fields.

OFDP offers a standardized framework to present data by its different classifications and disaggregation levels. As it is the case for several countries, Mexico's budget is classified in accordance with three criteria: an administrative one, (who spends), a functional one (What it is spent for) and an economic one (What it is spent in). This disaggregation fulfils the OFDP requirements for published data.

Model the information according to the standard.

Modeling implies registering data in the format required by the standard. At the processing stage it is necessary to be in constant communication with the technical team of the organization that operates the standard.

The screenshot shows the OS Packager interface. At the top, there is a header with the OS Packager logo and a 'Fiscal Data Package Specification' link. Below the header, there is a large black area with the text 'Get your data ready for OSViewer' and 'Create a data package in 5 minutes'. There are two buttons: 'How it works' and 'Get Started'. Below this, there is a section titled 'How it works' with a sub-section 'Provide your data'. A small text box says 'Get started by uploading your CSV file containing government budget, spending information or any other fiscal data. Map the columns in your file to common concepts (such as amount and time). The more details you provide, the better visualizations you will be able to create!'. Below this is a table with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Fiscal Year	Department	Fund	CATEGORY	Amount	Expense/Revenue	Fund Category
2	2013	Mayor/Council	General Fund	Employee Servi	3435866	E	General Fund
3	2013	Mayor/Council	General Fund	Intergovernment	83169	R	General Fund
4	2013	Mayor/Council	General Fund	Labor/Supply O	-1,564,995	E	General Fund

Below the table, there is a section titled 'Provide your data' with the text 'Provide a CSV file containing fiscal data'. There are two input fields: 'Upload a file' and 'URL'. The 'Upload a file' field is currently empty and has a 'No file selected' label. The 'URL' field is also empty. Below the input fields, there is a status indicator that says 'Waiting for file or URL...'.

Packer entrance (OFDP) where the budgetary data is loaded for its validation. Available at: <https://openspending.org/packager/>.

We can expand the context of our budget data by linking them to national and international standards, thus facilitating their compatibility with data used by other communities in other latitudes. Moreover, standardization is also a methodological framework that makes it possible to open new data.

While working on the information openness process it is important to take into account how to make the process endure over time, in other words, think about its sustainability, which is the subject of the next document.

