



# GIFT

GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR  
**FISCAL TRANSPARENCY**

## Global Data Barometer Public Finance Module 2021

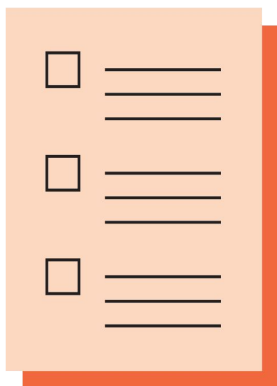
Trends and complementarity with the OBI 2021

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July 2022

# Outline



1. Public Finance Module: Concepts and global trends
2. Public Finance Module: GIFT Stewards' and partners' results
3. OBI and GDB-PF Module: A complementary approach
4. Using the Public Finance Module data
5. Concluding remarks

# Public Finance Module: Concepts and global trends



**Global Data Barometer**

# Global Data Barometer (GDB): To what extent are countries managing data for the public good?



## Global Data Barometer

- Is a **multi-dimensional and multi-layered study** that created a new global data benchmark.
- Expert survey from May 2019 until May 2021 that evaluated **109 countries**.
- **124 open databases divided by thematic modules, country, and region**, with the full questionnaires and information, including direct links to the primary sources.

The Public Finance Module (GDB-PFM) establishes a baseline for governments' collection, management, and reporting of Public Financial data.

- **40 questions** divided into **2 indicators**: “governance” and “availability”
- **9,560** data points

### 4 Core modules

Governance

Capability

Availability

Use & Impact

### 7 Thematic modules

Public Finance

Political Integrity

Public Procurement

Land

Company Information

Climate Action

Health & COVID-19

## Governance

Evaluates the existence and comprehensiveness of regulatory frameworks that mandate structured information disclosure requirements.

**13 questions**

**Documents/data:** *Executive's Budget Proposal, Enacted Budget, In-Year Reports, Year-End Report, and Budget execution legal frameworks requiring publication in their most disaggregated version.*

Considers existence of:

- Laws that require the collection, publication, and discussion of structured budget information
- Laws that require the publication of open data
- Existence of an auditing/verification process
- Standardization for updating schedule and processes
- No significant exceptions to collecting and publishing information

## Availability

Evaluates the level of openness and public access to structured, machine-readable information.

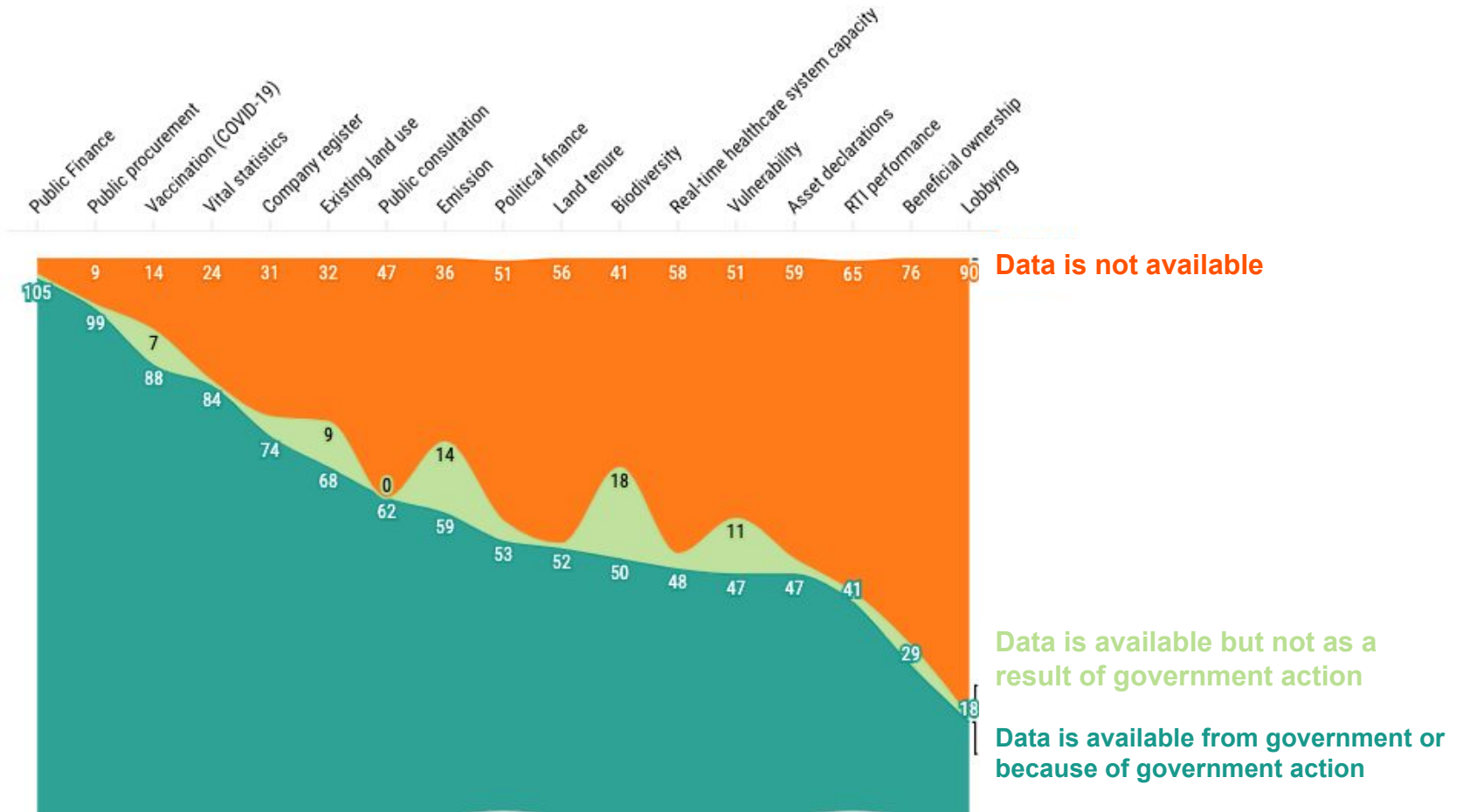
**27 questions**

**Documents/data:** *Executive's Budget Proposal, Budget Amendments, Enacted Budget, Spending, Extrabudgetary Funds, Spending of Public Corporations.*

Considers existence of:

- Disaggregation by economic, administrative, and functional classifications according to international standards,
- Data in open, free, timely, historical, and machine-readable formats
- Disaggregation by cross-cutting themes or SDGs
- Identifiers that allow linking budget information to performance indicators and/or investment projects

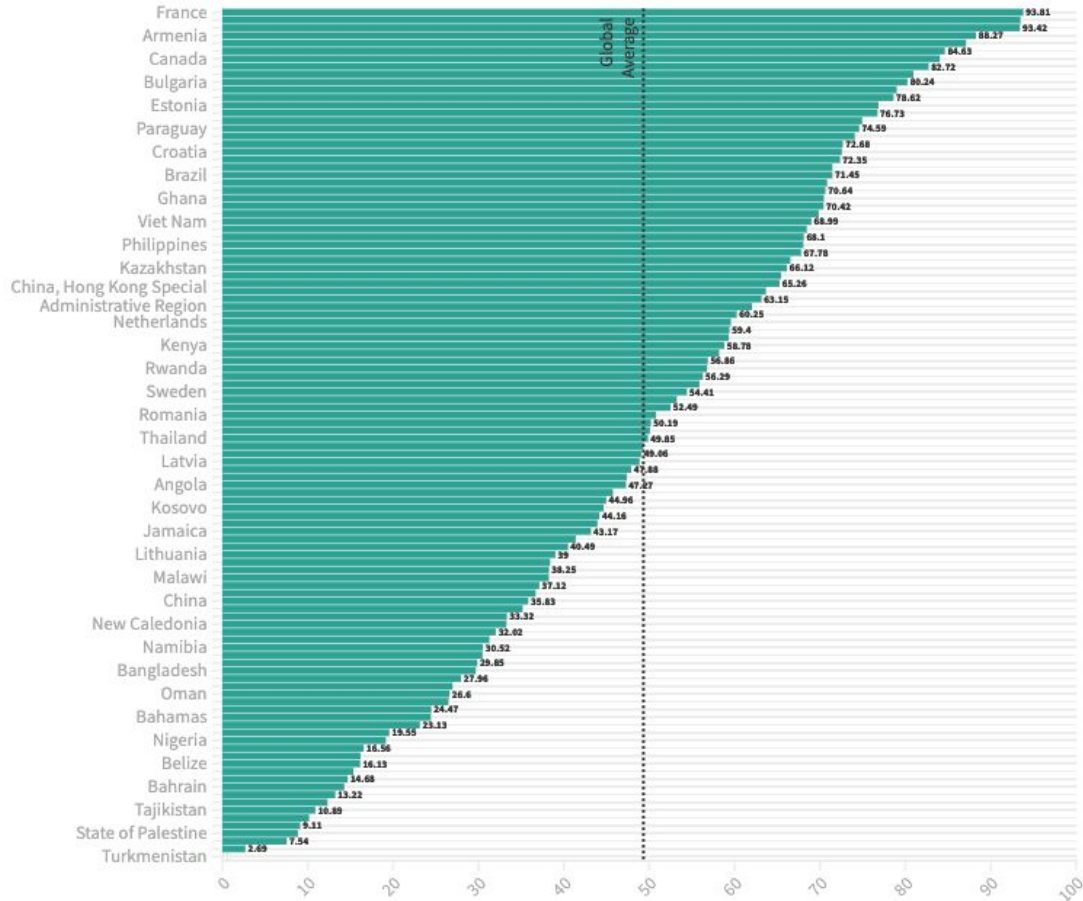
# The Public Finance Datasets are the most available worldwide



# Public Finance Module Global Ranking (Highest to Lowest Score)

From 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest).

■ Module Score

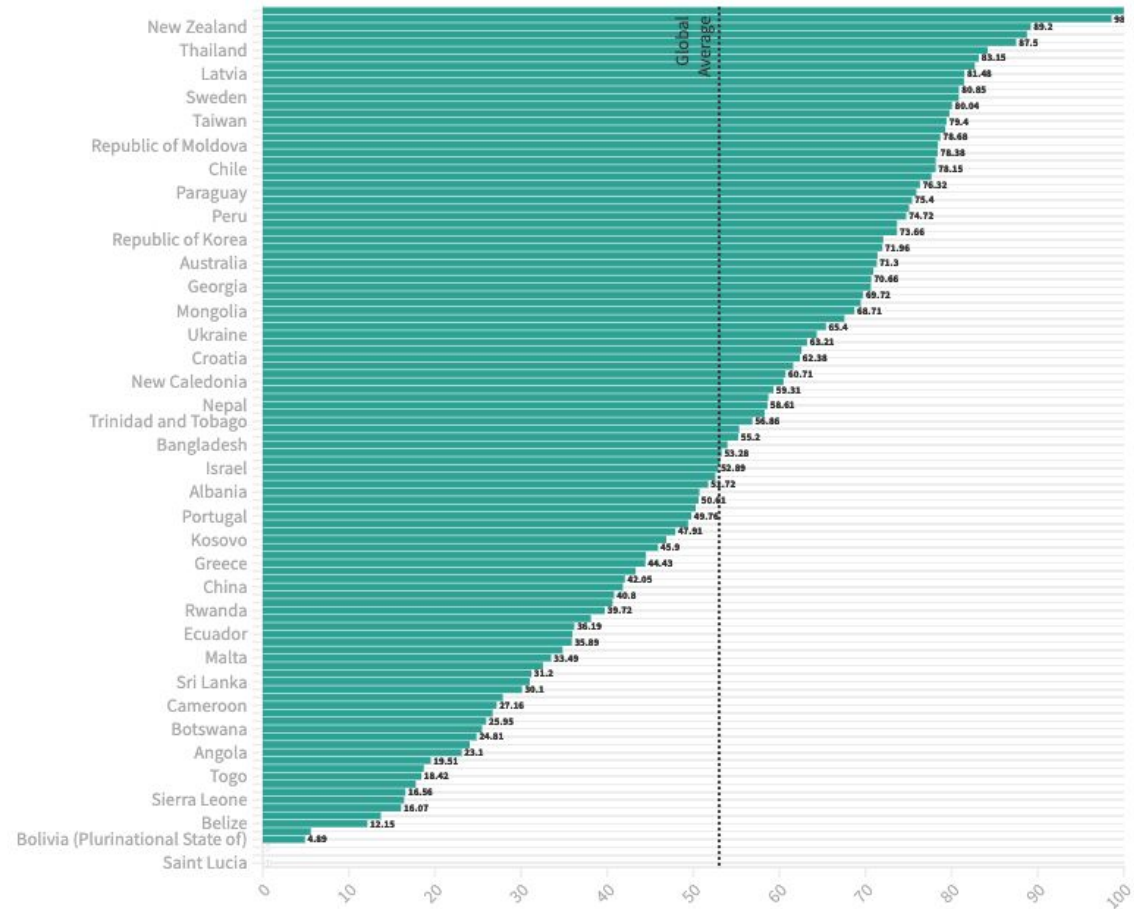


**Global Average:**  
49.32

**Highest Score:**  
France (93.81)

# Public Finance Module Global Ranking (Highest to Lowest Score)

■ Availability Score



**Availability Average Score: 53.01**

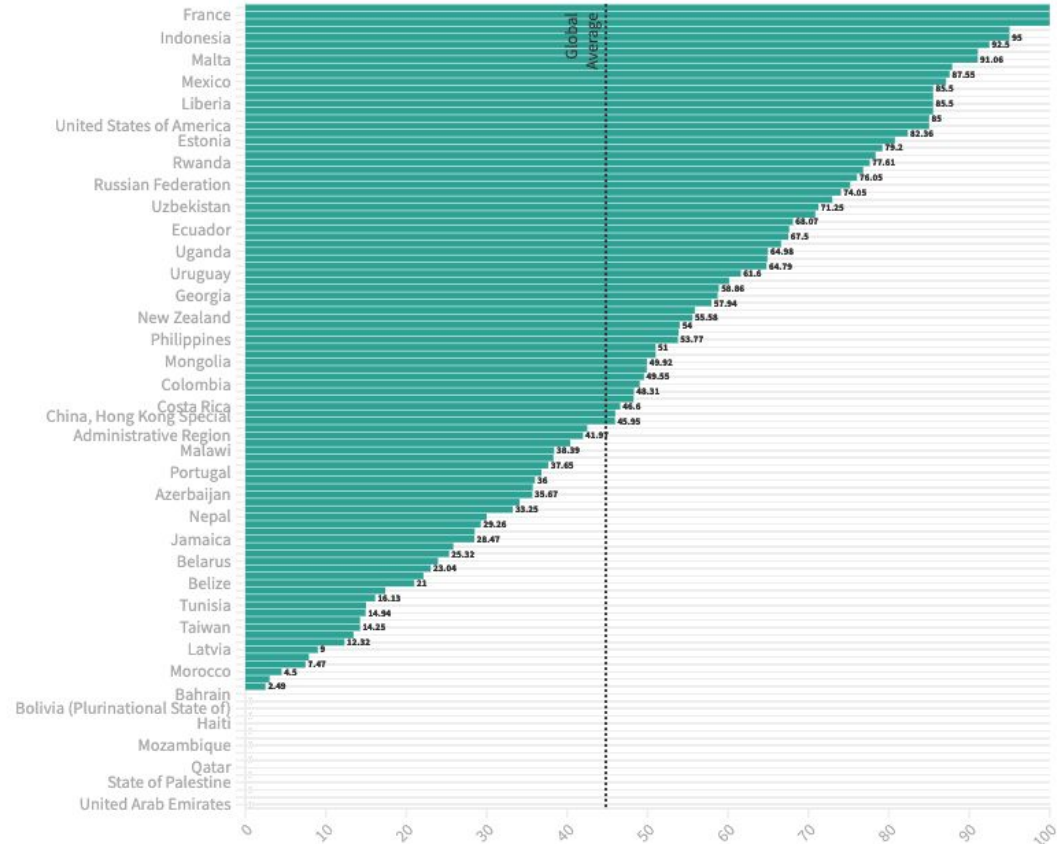
**Highest Score: South Africa (100)**

Countries below the global average need to further review their **practices on publishing open, structured, machine-readable, timely** public finance data.



# Public Finance Module Global Ranking (Highest to Lowest Score)

Governance Score



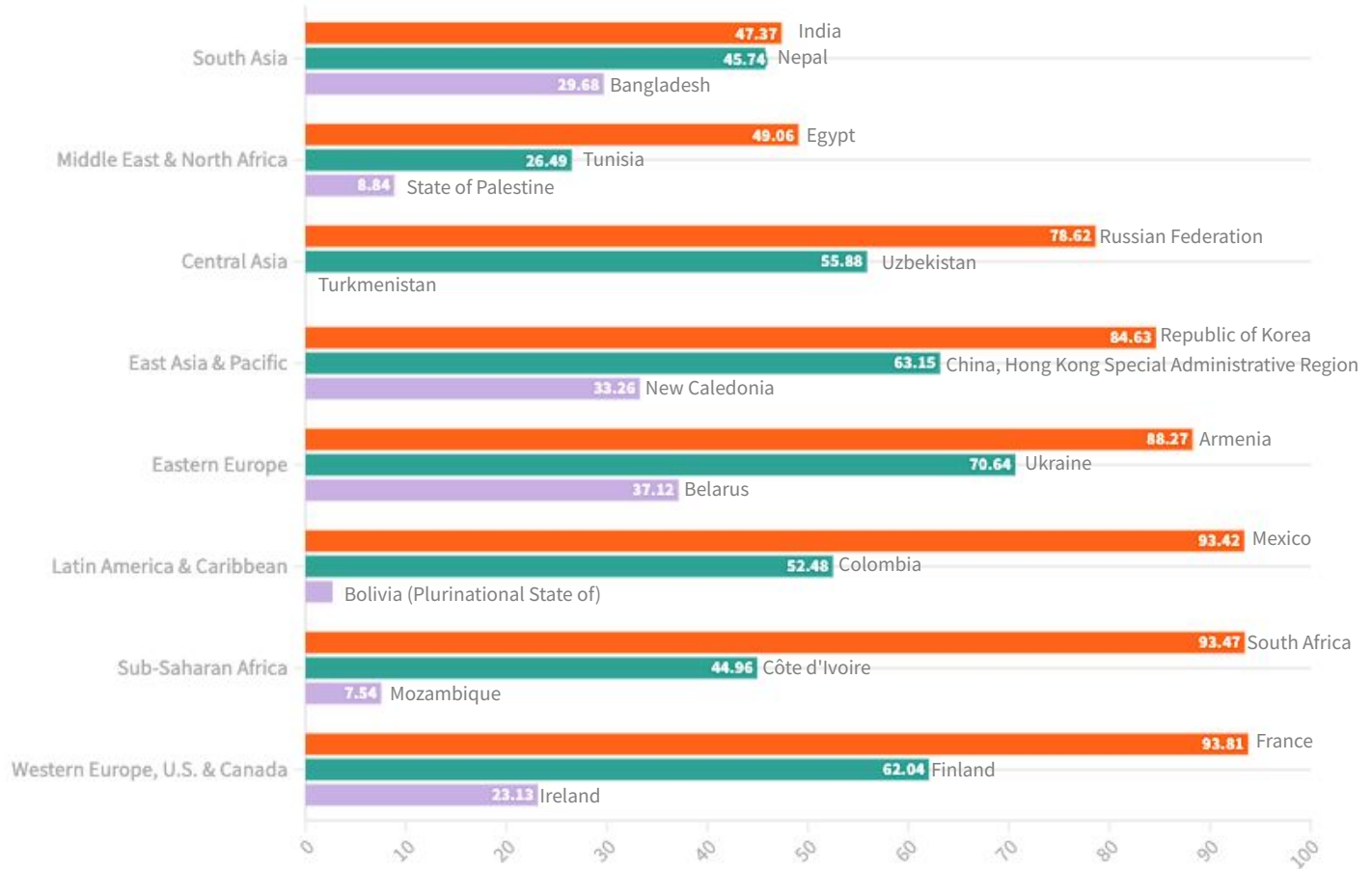
**Governance Average Score: 44.81**

**Highest Score: Republic of Korea, France, Armenia (100)**

Countries below the global average need to review the existence and comprehensiveness of **laws, norms and official guides mandating the publication of open, machine-readable, timely, and accessible information.**

Top-tier Average Low-tier

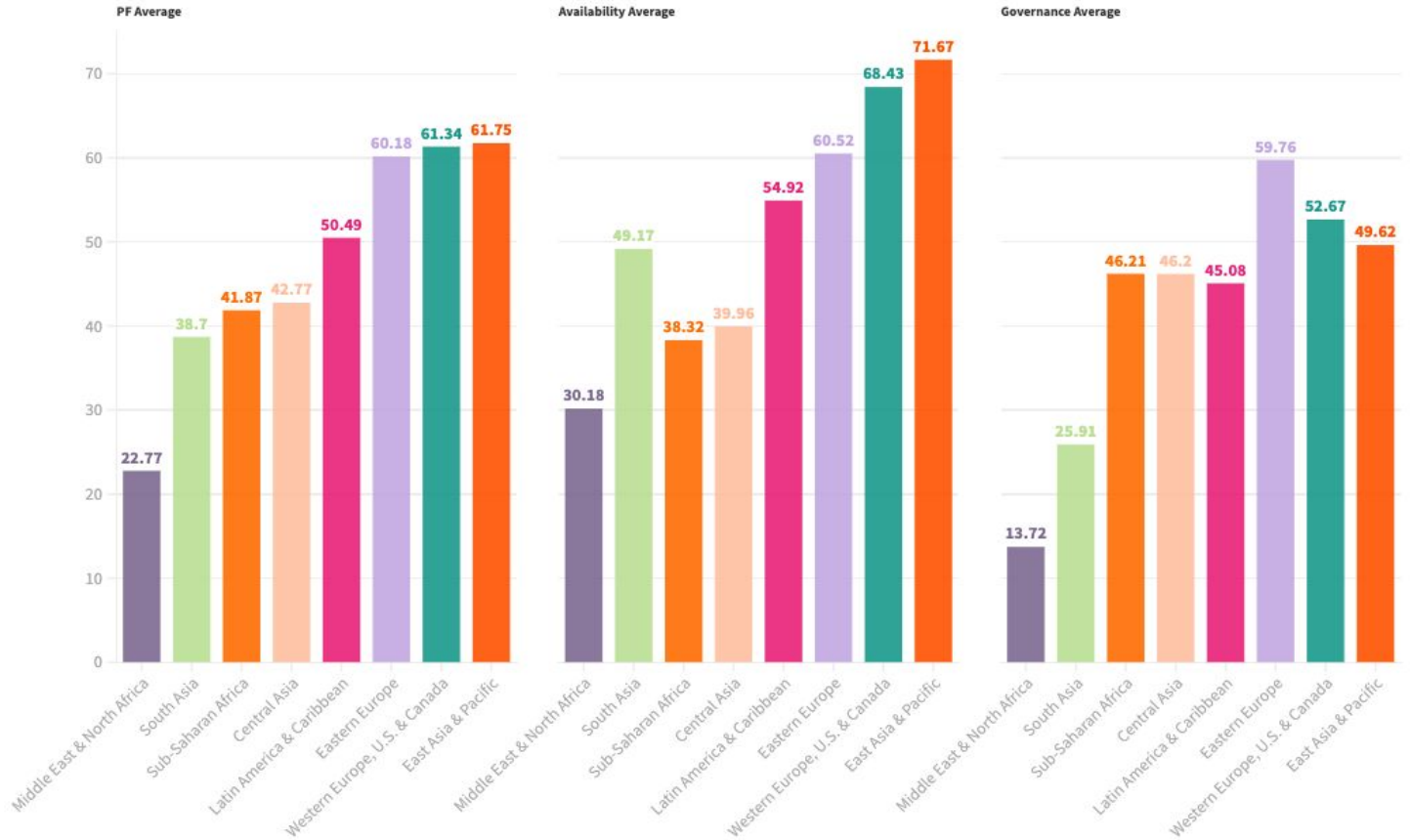
Country Clusters: Top, Average and Low Tier Results



We used the OBI region groupings. In the case in which the OBI did not set a regional group for a specific country, we used the [UN Region database](#) to set the closest geographical region according to the OBI groupings. The countries that were manually assigned were Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, China- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Oman, Panama, Saint Lucia, State of Palestine, Taiwan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Uzbekistan.

# Country Clusters: Availability VS Governance Scores

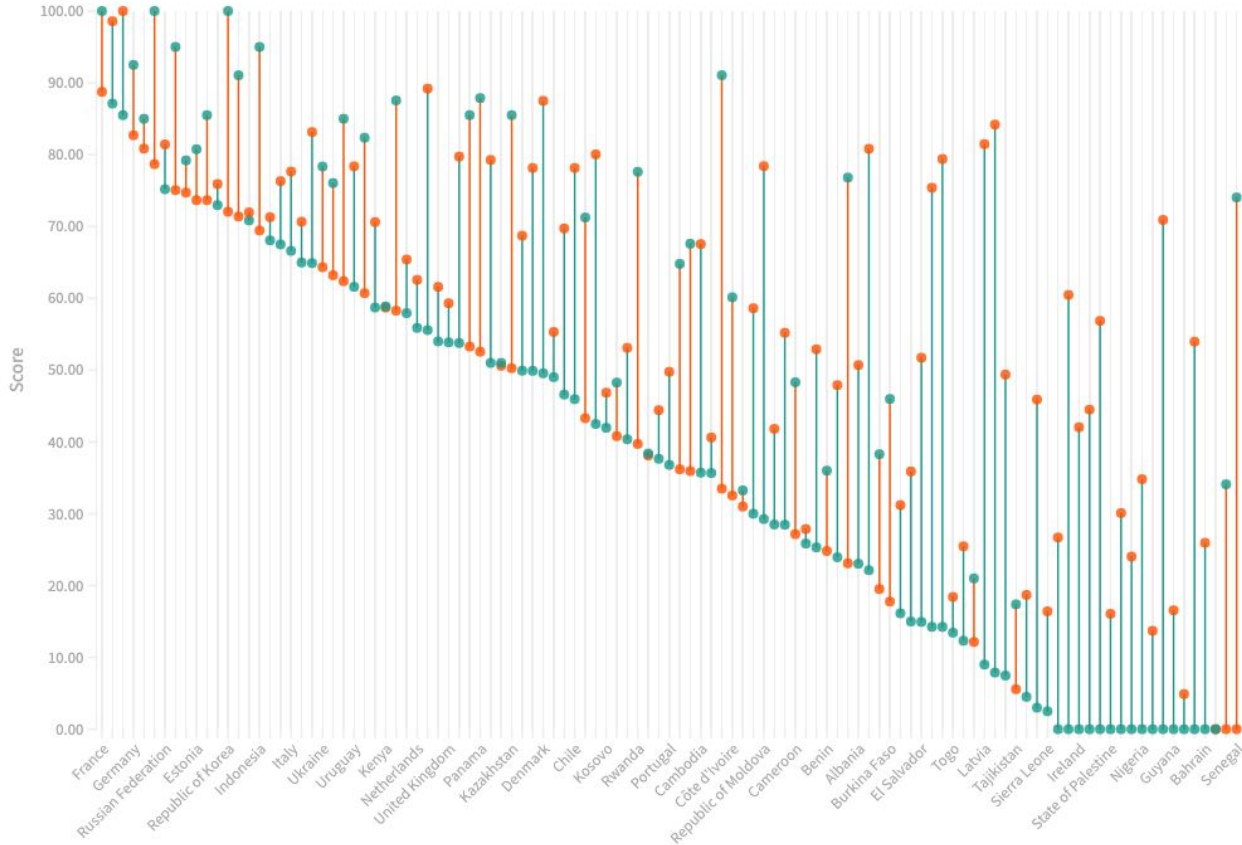
Most groups have higher average scores for the availability indicator, which shows that **governance frameworks have further to go in terms of explicitly mandating the publication of structured, standardized, open-licensed and open formatted financial data.**



We used the OBI region groupings. In the case in which the OBI did not set a regional group for a specific country, we used the [UN Region database](#) to set the closest geographical region according to the OBI groupings. The countries that were manually assigned were Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, China- Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Oman, Panama, Saint Lucia, State of Palestine, Taiwan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Uzbekistan.

## GDB Contry Clusters. Availability VS Governance Scores

Pillar ● Availability ● Governance



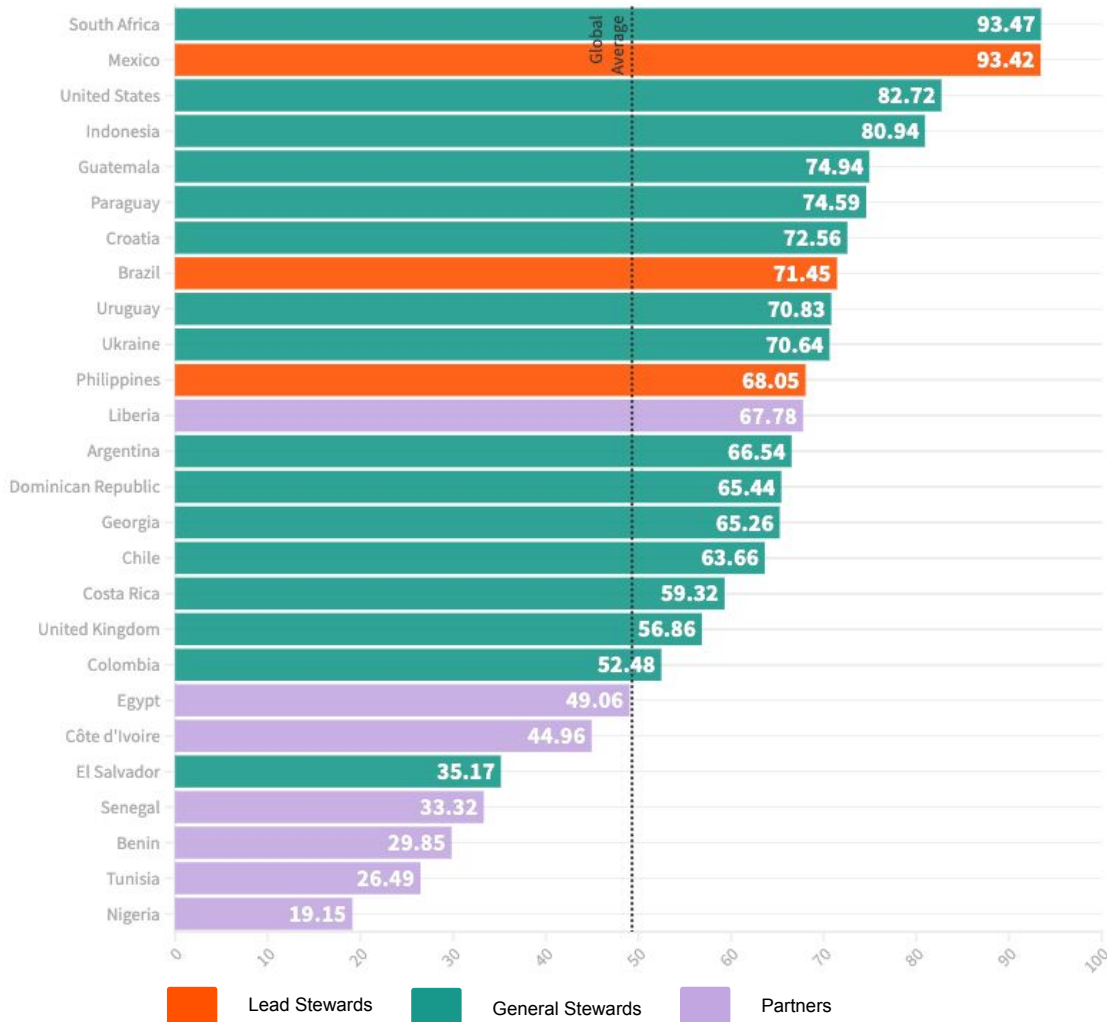
Governments whose **green dot is located above the orange line** have high scores in availability (data publication), but need to **work further on strenghtening their legal frameworks.**

Governments whose **green dot is located below the orange line** have low scores in availability (data publication), probably not complying with their own legal frameworks. They need to **work on open data formats to make PF information available to the public.**

# Public Finance Module: GIFT Stewards' & partners' results



**Global Data Barometer**

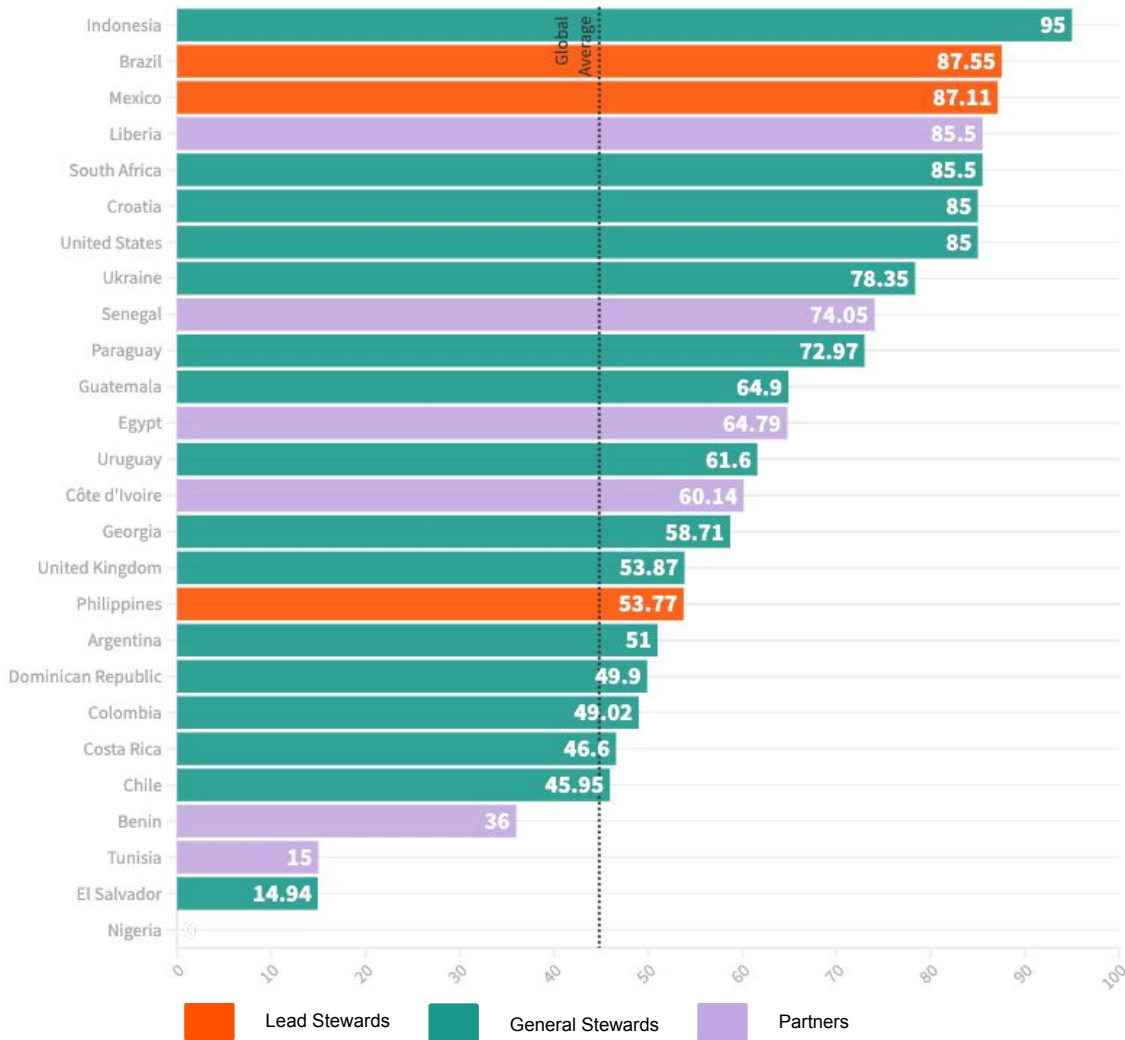


**World Average:**  
49.32

**Stewards & Partners  
Average:**  
61.11

**20 out of 26 have scores  
higher than the global  
average.**

4 are within the top 10:  
South Africa (93.47), Mexico  
(93.42), United States (82.72),  
and Indonesia (80.94).



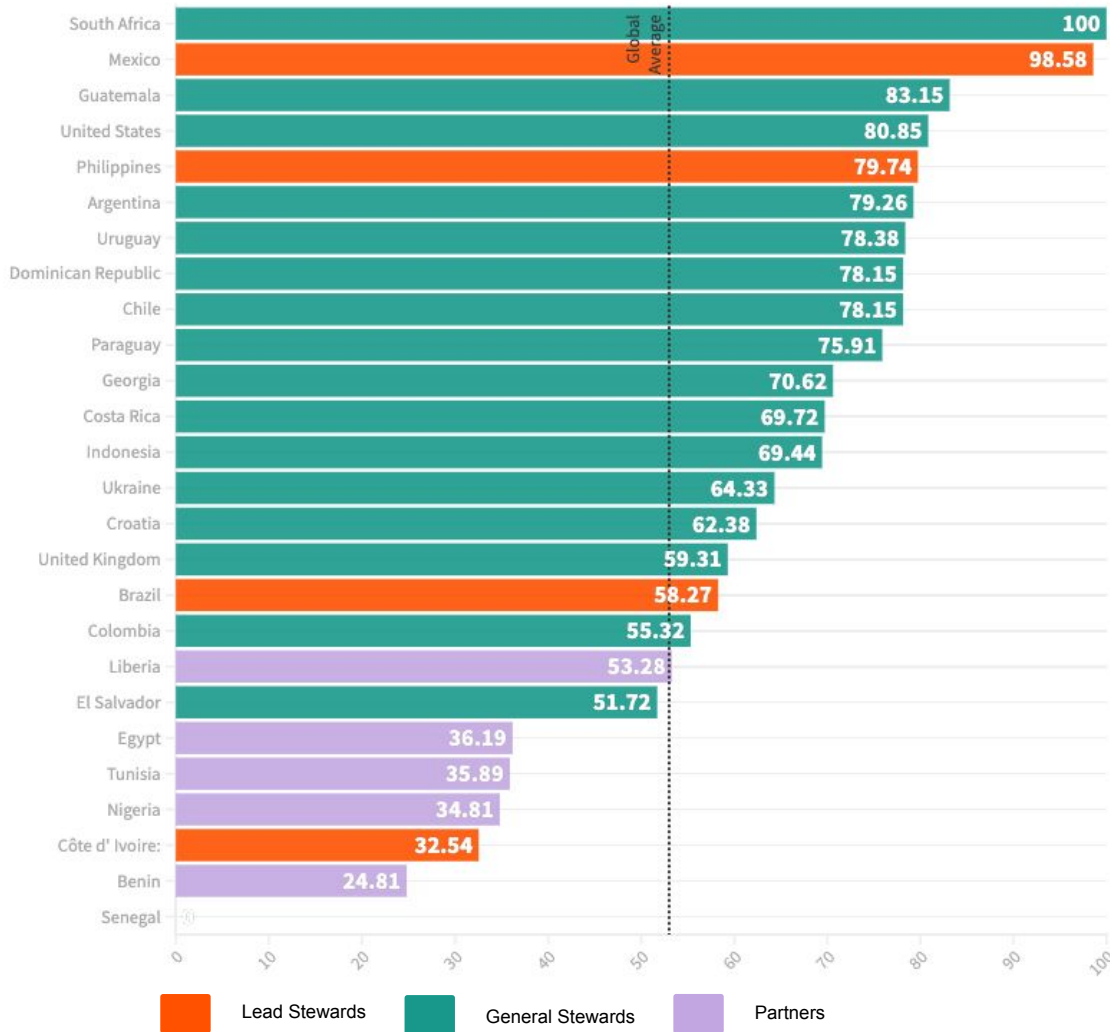
**World Average:**  
44.81

**Stewards & Partners Average:**  
60.08

**Governance**

**22 out of 26 countries have scores higher than the global average.**

2 countries are within the top 10: Indonesia (95) and Brazil (87.55).



**World Average:**  
53.01

**Stewards & Partners Average:**  
61.95

**Availability**

19 out of 26 countries have scores higher than the global average.

3 countries are within the top 10: South Africa (100), Mexico (98.58), Guatemala (83.15)



# OBI and GDB-PF Module: A complementary approach

**Open Budget  
Survey 2021**



**Global Data Barometer**

# A complementary approach

## Open Budget Index

### WHAT?

What information is being published? Which documents? Do they contain comprehensive information according to international standards? Are the documents published timely?



Existence, depth and timeliness of the 8-key documents

## Public Finance Module

### HOW?

How is the information published? In which formats? Is it structured? And, are there legal frameworks that specifically refer to the formats for publishing public finance information?

Existence of public finance information in open formats: machine-readable, open-licensed and sourced, etc.

RUBRO	NOMBRE DEL RUBRO	FUENTE	APROPACI3N VIGENTE	APROPACI3N BLOQUEADA	CDP	% CDP	APROPACI3N DISPONIBLE	COMPROMISOS	CDP SIN COMPROMETER
C-0301-1000-16	FORTALECIMIENTO DE LOS MECANISMOS T3CNICOS Y REGULATORIOS QUE PROMUEVAN LA VINCULACI3N DEL SECTOR PRIVADO EN INFRAESTRUCTURA PRODUCTIVA Y SOCIAL NACIONAL	14	11,917,000,000.00	-	10,346,634,853.00	86.82%	1,570,365,147.00	10,323,032,798.00	23,602,055.00
C-0301-1000-17	FORTALECIMIENTO DEL SISTEMA DE INVERSI3N P3BLICA EN COLOMBIA, ALCANCE NACIONAL	14	82,500,000.00	-	74,988,568.00	90.90%	7,511,432.00	74,988,568.00	0.00
C-0301-1000-18	APOYO AL DESARROLLO DE PROYECTOS A TRAV3S DEL FONDO REGIONAL PARA LOS CONTRATOS PLAN NACIONAL	11	13,900,000,000.00	-	5,730,000,000.00	44.08%	7,270,000,000.00	5,730,000,000.00	0.00
C-0301-1000-19	APOYO T3CNICO PARA LA IMPLEMENTACI3N DE LAS ESTRATEGIAS DE LA POLITICA LOGISTICA NACIONAL	14	60,000,000.00	-	58,498,805.00	97.50%	1,501,195.00	58,498,805.00	0.00
C-0301-1000-20	FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS ENTIDADES TERRITORIALES NACIONAL	14	37,756,080,644.00	-	20,447,221,046.00	54.15%	17,310,859,598.00	20,447,221,046.00	0.00
C-0301-1000-21	MEJORAMIENTO DE LA ARTICULACI3N ENTRE NACION - TERRITORIO PARA EL DESARROLLO TERRITORIAL Y LA GESTI3N DE ESPACIOS P3BLICOS NACIONAL	11	7,947,889,326.00	-	7,055,438,582.00	88.77%	892,450,744.00	5,792,499,501.00	1,262,939,081.00
C-0301-1000-22	IMPLEMENTACI3N DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL CATASTRAL MULTIPROPOSITO DESDE EL DNP ALCANCE NACIONAL	14	8,940,622,086.00	-	6,417,634,034.00	71.78%	2,522,988,052.00	3,762,845,534.00	2,654,788,500.00
C-0301-1000-23	FORTALECIMIENTO DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE EVALUACI3N DE GESTI3N Y RESULTADOS NACIONAL	11	10,194,337,223.00	-	8,258,819,857.00	81.01%	1,935,517,366.00	7,980,961,036.00	277,858,821.00
C-0301-1000-25	APOYO A ENTIDADES P3BLICAS PARA PROYECTOS DE INVERSI3N NACIONAL - DISTRIBUCI3N PREVIO CONCEPTO DNP	11	930,390,308,865.00	930,390,308,865.00	-	0.00%	0.00	-	-
C-0301-1000-26	AMPLIACI3N DE LAS CAPACIDADES EN EL DISEÑO Y SEGUIMIENTO DE POLITICAS, PARA EL DESARROLLO SECTORIAL NACIONAL	11	19,172,713,951.00	-	17,075,810,371.00	89.06%	2,096,903,580.00	14,089,682,618.00	2,986,127,753.00
C-0301-1000-26	AMPLIACI3N DE LAS CAPACIDADES EN EL DISEÑO Y SEGUIMIENTO DE POLITICAS, PARA EL DESARROLLO SECTORIAL NACIONAL	15	92,493,134.00	-	-	0.00%	92,493,134.00	-	0.00
C-0301-1000-27	FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA CALIDAD DE LA INVERSI3N P3BLICA NACIONAL	11	70,899,703,112.00	-	27,542,972,284.00	38.85%	43,356,730,828.00	24,563,825,878.00	2,979,146,406.00

# Country Coverage

Total Evaluated countries: 120

Open Budget  
Index

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Afghanistan, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, São Tomé e Príncipe, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, United Republic of, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Venezuela, Yemen, Rep., Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Total Evaluated countries: 109

Public  
Finance  
Module

28

Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, China Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Oman, Panama, Saint Lucia, State of Palestine, Taiwan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

81

# What can be compared?

Topic/Document	OBI Source (Questions)	GDB Source (Question-Variable)
Executive's Budget Proposal	1-53, EBP-2	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e1.PROPOSE D
Enacted Budget	59-63, EB-2	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e1.APPROVE D
Central government spending data/information	1-8, 19-24, 36, 41, 45, 58, 59, 60, 68-70, 77-79, 84-86, 98	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e1.SGA
Extrabudgetary funds data/information	95, 33(EBP), 34(EBP)	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e1.EXTRASP ENDING
Public corporations' data/information	37(EBP)	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e1.PUBCORP
Economic classification	1	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e2.ADMIN
Administrative classification	4,5	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e2.ECON
Functional classification	2,3	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e2.FUNC
Programs	6, 60, 69, 79, 86	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e2.PROGRA M
Timely Publication of information	EBP-2,EB-2,YER-2,IYR-2	A.PF.BUDGETSPEND.e.e3.TIMELY

# What is different?

## Open Budget Index

Evaluates the Pre-budget statement.

Evaluates the Audit Report.

Evaluates the publication of information on debt.

Publication of information within specific timeframes.

Evaluates the publication of sources of revenue (tax and non-tax)

Evaluates revenue and spending estimates.

Evaluates the publication of macroeconomic forecasts and assumptions.

Evaluates the publication of information on financial assets of the government.

Evaluates the publication of information of donations.

Evaluates the information on policies intended to directly benefit the country's impoverished population.

Information on government's priorities for development.

Evaluates the Citizens' budget.

The information on actual vs estimated revenue and expenditures is presented.

## Public Finance Module

Legal frameworks that guarantee the publication of public finance information.

Data availability online and accessible to the public.

Publication of amendments to the budget.

Publication of social security spending.

Publication of information of individual financial transactions.

Publication of data disaggregated by cross-cutting programs.

Publication of data with common identifiers to link budget with budget performance data.

Data access free of charge

Data has an open license

Data is available in the country's official languages.

Online available tools to explore data

Data available in machine-readable formats

Datasets are available as a whole.

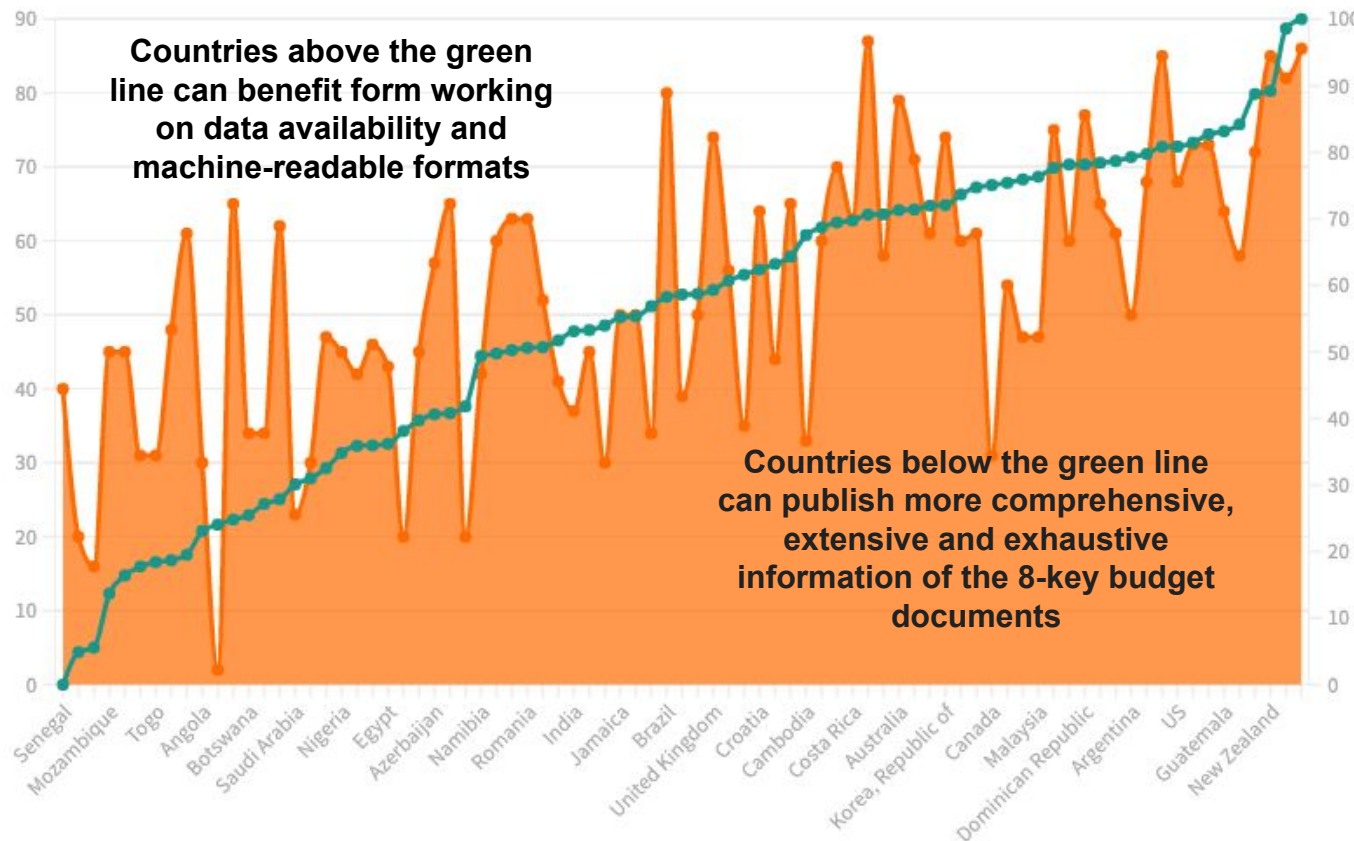
Data is missing required information

Compromised information due to COVID-19

Evaluates if the information is comprehensive.

# Score Comparison

Score GDB Availability Score OBI

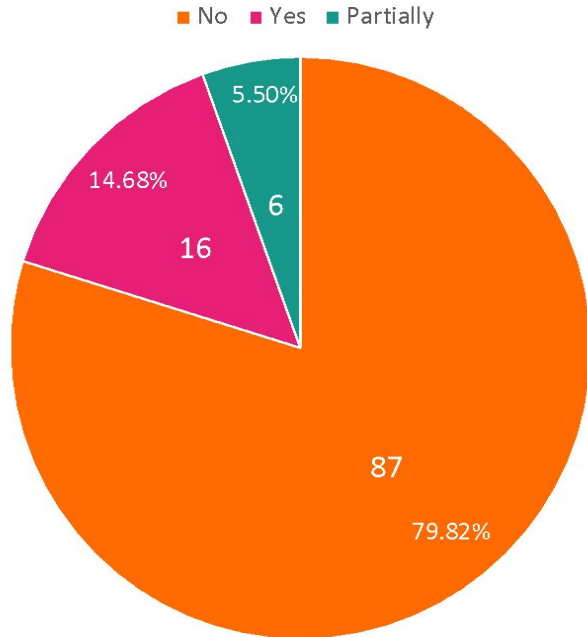


**Above the green line: better comprehensiveness of information than open data practices and standards.**

**Below the green line: better open data than the quality and comprehensiveness of key budget documents**

# GDB: Cross-cutting programs

**Data is disaggregated by cross-cutting programs, or issues such as SDGs, climate action, gender budgeting, etc,?**



**22 countries publish under some degree disaggregated data by cross-cutting programs.**

**Countries that publish information:**

Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Gambia, Georgia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay.

**Countries that publish partial information:**

Botswana, China-Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Paraguay, Taiwan, United States of America, Viet Nam.

# Using the Public Finance Module data



**Global Data Barometer**



# <https://globaldatabarometer.org/module/public-finance/>

Module average global score: 49



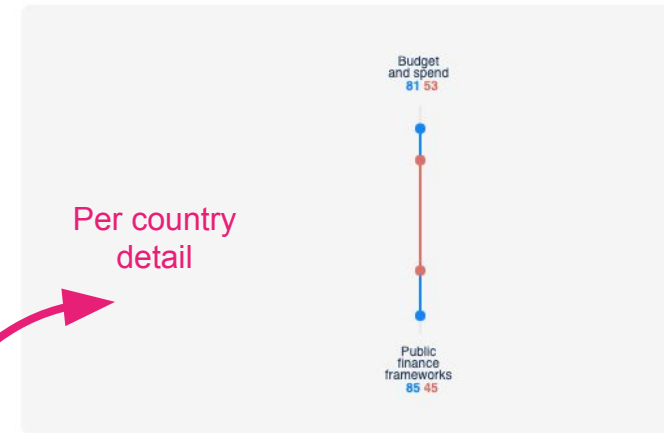
Region/country selection

Filter by country/region:

United States of America

Country	Module score	Pillar: Availability		Pillar: Governance	
		Budget and spend data	Public finance frameworks	Budget and spend data	Public finance frameworks
United States of America →	83	81	85	81	85

Public Finance →



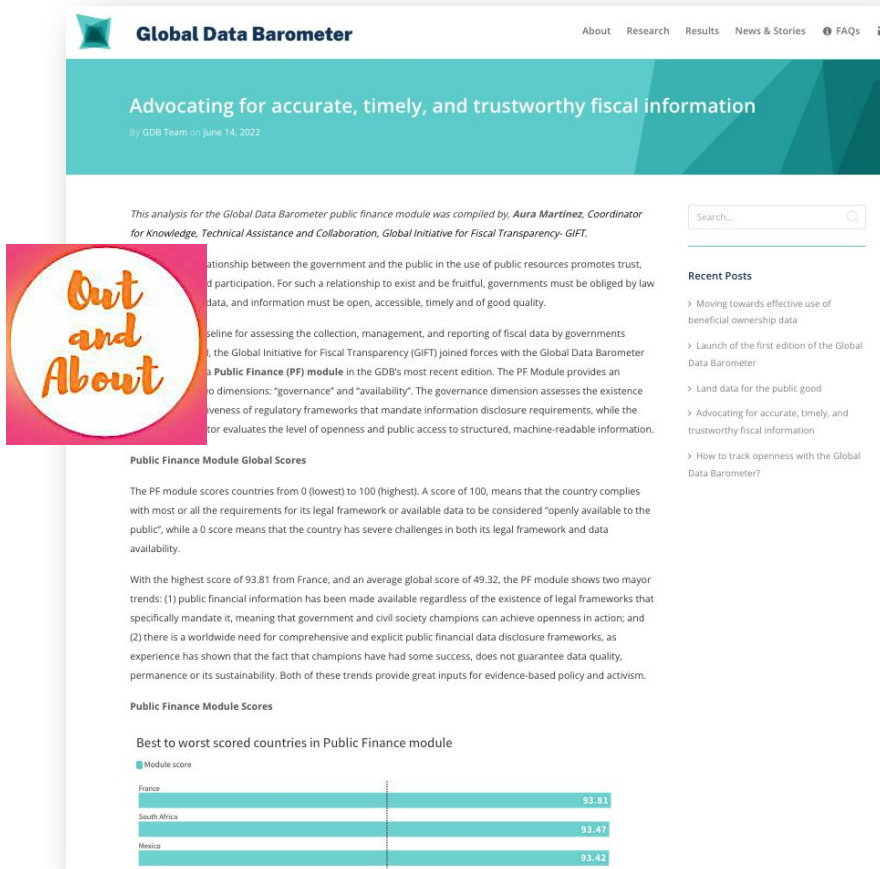
Per country detail

Show all countries

Download data ↓

Open Data

# Tools to go deeper



**Global Data Barometer** About Research Results News & Stories FAQs

## Advocating for accurate, timely, and trustworthy fiscal information

By GDB Team on June 14, 2022

This analysis for the Global Data Barometer public finance module was compiled by, *Aura Martínez*, Coordinator for Knowledge, Technical Assistance and Collaboration, Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency- GIFT.

Relationship between the government and the public in the use of public resources promotes trust, and participation. For such a relationship to exist and be fruitful, governments must be obliged by law, data, and information must be open, accessible, timely and of good quality.

Baseline for assessing the collection, management, and reporting of fiscal data by governments, the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) joined forces with the Global Data Barometer to create a **Public Finance (PF) module** in the GDB's most recent edition. The PF Module provides an analysis across two dimensions: "governance" and "availability". The governance dimension assesses the existence and effectiveness of regulatory frameworks that mandate information disclosure requirements, while the availability dimension evaluates the level of openness and public access to structured, machine-readable information.

### Public Finance Module Global Scores

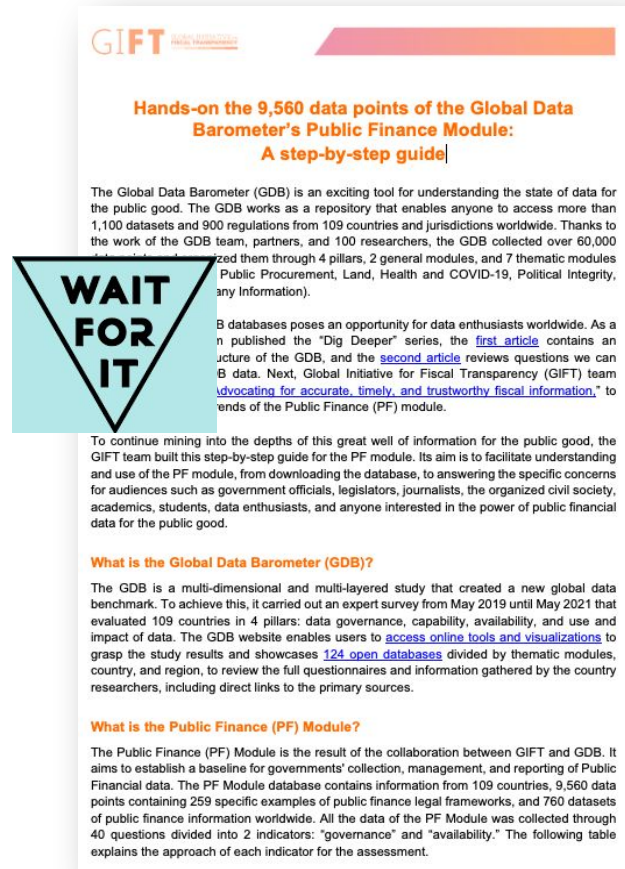
The PF module scores countries from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest). A score of 100, means that the country complies with most or all the requirements for its legal framework or available data to be considered "openly available to the public", while a 0 score means that the country has severe challenges in both its legal framework and data availability.

With the highest score of 93.81 from France, and an average global score of 49.32, the PF module shows two major trends: (1) public financial information has been made available regardless of the existence of legal frameworks that specifically mandate it, meaning that government and civil society champions can achieve openness in action; and (2) there is a worldwide need for comprehensive and explicit public financial data disclosure frameworks, as experience has shown that the fact that champions have had some success, does not guarantee data quality, permanence or its sustainability. Both of these trends provide great inputs for evidence-based policy and activism.

### Public Finance Module Scores

Best to worst scored countries in Public Finance module

Country	Module score
France	93.81
South Africa	93.47
Mexico	93.42



**GIFT** GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR FISCAL TRANSPARENCY

## Hands-on the 9,560 data points of the Global Data Barometer's Public Finance Module: A step-by-step guide

The Global Data Barometer (GDB) is an exciting tool for understanding the state of data for the public good. The GDB works as a repository that enables anyone to access more than 1,100 datasets and 900 regulations from 109 countries and jurisdictions worldwide. Thanks to the work of the GDB team, partners, and 100 researchers, the GDB collected over 60,000 data points. We organized them through 4 pillars, 2 general modules, and 7 thematic modules (Public Procurement, Land, Health and COVID-19, Political Integrity, and Open Access to Information).

The GDB database poses an opportunity for data enthusiasts worldwide. As a part of our "Dig Deeper" series, the [first article](#) contains an overview of the GDB, and the [second article](#) reviews questions we can ask about the data. Next, Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) team [advocating for accurate, timely, and trustworthy fiscal information](#), to help you understand the ends of the Public Finance (PF) module.

To continue mining into the depths of this great well of information for the public good, the GIFT team built this step-by-step guide for the PF module. Its aim is to facilitate understanding and use of the PF module, from downloading the database, to answering the specific concerns for audiences such as government officials, legislators, journalists, the organized civil society, academics, students, data enthusiasts, and anyone interested in the power of public financial data for the public good.

### What is the Global Data Barometer (GDB)?

The GDB is a multi-dimensional and multi-layered study that created a new global data benchmark. To achieve this, it carried out an expert survey from May 2019 until May 2021 that evaluated 109 countries in 4 pillars: data governance, capability, availability, and use and impact of data. The GDB website enables users to [access online tools and visualizations](#) to grasp the study results and showcases [124 open databases](#) divided by thematic modules, country, and region, to review the full questionnaires and information gathered by the country researchers, including direct links to the primary sources.

### What is the Public Finance (PF) Module?

The Public Finance (PF) Module is the result of the collaboration between GIFT and GDB. It aims to establish a baseline for governments' collection, management, and reporting of Public Financial data. The PF Module database contains information from 109 countries, 9,560 data points containing 259 specific examples of public finance legal frameworks, and 760 datasets of public finance information worldwide. All the data of the PF Module was collected through 40 questions divided into 2 indicators: "governance" and "availability." The following table explains the approach of each indicator for the assessment.

# Step by step guide

WAIT  
FOR  
IT

## Through...

- Access the PF database
- Retrieve the scores for Availability, and Governance indicators
- Retrieve specific information from the questionnaires
- All answers from all countries on a specific question...

## You will be able to...

- Know which specific provisions can be improved in your country's legal framework.
- Know which questions were given a lower score, identify what is assessed, and **establish paths of action** to improve future evaluation.
- **Access remarkable practices** from other countries and **build bridges for communication and cooperation.**

## Using... GDB's website, python or Excel

```
import pandas as pd
pfmodule_dataframe = pd.read_csv('gdb_pfmodule.csv')
```

pfmodule\_dataframe - DataFrame

Index	iso3	country	pillar	module	indicator
0	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
1	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
2	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
3	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
4	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
5	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
6	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
7	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
8	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
9	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-
10	XKX	Kosovo	Governance	PUBLIC FINANCE	G.PF.PUB-

iso3	country	pillar	module	indicator
XKX	Kosovo	Availability		
BHS	Bahamas	Availability		
BLZ	Belize	Availability		
DOM	Dominican Republic	Availability		
GUY	Guyana	Availability		
HTI	Haiti	Availability		
JAM	Jamaica	Availability		
LCA	Saint Lucia	Availability		
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	Availability		
GEO	Georgia	Availability		
OMN	Oman	Availability		
PSE	State of Palestine	Availability		
EGY	Egypt	Availability		
JOR	Jordan	Availability		
DNK	Denmark	Availability		
EST	Estonia	Availability		
FIN	Finland	Availability		
FRA	France	Availability		

Ordenar

Por color: Ninguno

Filtro

Por color: Ninguno

Es igual a: Availability

Elige uno: Y O

Buscar

(Seleccionar todo)

Availability

Governance

# Step by step guide



K	L
data_type	response
response	Data is available from government, or because of government actions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ministry of Economy of Finance website: <a href="https://www.economie.gouv.fr/cedef/chiffres-cles-budget-etat">https://www.economie.gouv.fr/cedef/chiffres-cles-budget-etat</a></li><li>- Budget Gouv Portal: <a href="https://www.budget.gouv.fr/">https://www.budget.gouv.fr/</a></li><li>- French Internal Revenue Service: <a href="https://www.impots.gouv.fr/portail/ouverture-des-donnees-publiques-de-la-dgfip">https://www.impots.gouv.fr/portail/ouverture-des-donnees-publiques-de-la-dgfip</a></li><li>- Open Data Gouv Portal: <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/deniers-publics-donnees-ouvertes-spallian/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/deniers-publics-donnees-ouvertes-spallian/</a></li><li>- Annual Finance Act (budget) <a href="https://data.economie.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/projet-de-loi-de-finances-pour-2020-plf-2020-donnees-du-plf-et-des-annexes-proje/information/">https://data.economie.gouv.fr/explore/dataset/projet-de-loi-de-finances-pour-2020-plf-2020-donnees-du-plf-et-des-annexes-proje/information/</a></li><li>- Ministry of Economy of Finance (territorial public finance)</li></ul>
supporting	<a href="https://www.economie.gouv.fr/cedef/chiffres-cles-budgets-collectivites-locales">https://www.economie.gouv.fr/cedef/chiffres-cles-budgets-collectivites-locales</a>

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**Year**

Every year

2022  2007

2021  2006

2020  2005

2019  2004

2018  2003

2017  2002

2016  2001

2015  2000

2014  1999

2013  1998

2012  1997

2011  nineteen ninety

2010  six

2009  nineteen ninety

2008  five

**género**  **Sort by:** [Relevance](#)

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**Gender financial monitoring third quarter 2021** [DATA](#) [DOCUMENTATION](#)

Third Quarter Gender Financial Tracking  
Updated eventually Update: Dec 17 2021. Publication: 17 Dec. 2021. 577536 Bytes. 930 rows

**Gender physical monitoring third quarter 2021** [DATA](#) [DOCUMENTATION](#)

Gender physical follow-up third trimester  
Updated eventually Update: Dec 17 2021. Publication: 17 Dec. 2021. 32768 Bytes. 66 rows

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# Who can use it?

## Officials at all levels of government



- Access data for evidence-based decision making.
- Find inspiration and specific examples to enhance their publication processes and standards.
- Assess the implementation of national legal frameworks.

## Legislators



- Explore windows of opportunity on laws, norms, and official guidelines to guarantee the access to public finance information.
- Assess the implementation of national legal frameworks.

## Journalists



- Access first-hand sources of information on public financial data, legal frameworks, and fiscal policy trends.
- Compare policies and government decisions internationally.

# Who can use it?

Developers, data scientists, and data enthusiasts



- Start a new challenge in organizing, extracting, and interpreting data, creating visualizations, or identifying trends with social impact.

Civil Society Organizations



- Carry out the timely analyses required to make effective proposals for improvements in legal frameworks
- Monitor the governments' allocation of resources to hold them accountable and offer alternatives.
- Communicate your findings to the public to promote awareness.

Academia and Students



- Use it as a basis for analysis on public finance legal frameworks, data publication, and worldwide transparency and spending decisions.
- Detect trends and windows of opportunity to build innovative research and address the challenges worldwide.

The Public



- Access specific laws, databases, and documents to build an informed public opinion.
- Engage with your governments in the budget cycle.
- Participate in budget decision-making.

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# Concluding Remarks

# General trends

- ▶ Both the **Global Data Barometer** and the **Open Budget Index** allows us to understand the state of public finance data around the world. On the one side, the **GDB allows us to know if there are legal frameworks and if data is being published**. On the other side, the **OBI allow us to evaluate the comprehensiveness of such information**.
- ▶ On the one hand, the Global Data Barometer shows us that **information is being made accessible to the public despite the existence of a legal framework**. Overall, there is a global need for strong legal frameworks that guarantee the publication of budget data.
- ▶ The OBI shows us that **countries publish information, but the comprehensiveness and quality of the information is limited**. This affects public participation as not enough information is made available to the public so they can not influence public policy decisions effectively.
- ▶ Despite the global average on comparable countries is almost the same, the general scores are lower for the OBI. This means that **countries publish information, but the information is not comprehensive enough to guarantee an effective public participation**.



# Next Steps

After reviewing GDB and OBI results, we can see clear paths for action to improve public finance data publication, legal frameworks and comprehensiveness of information:

- ▶ Countries can strongly benefit from establishing collaboration schemes with data users and providers on the national level to **deepen the use of open data at the governmental** level;
- ▶ International standards have proven to be extremely beneficial to guarantee the comprehensiveness of data. It is important **to encourage the use of international standards** for all 8 key budget documents.
- ▶ Regions around the world have low-scoring and high-scoring countries. Regions can benefit from **existing networks to exchange information and build peer-learning activities**.
- ▶ New **technologies can boost public finance data publication**. It is essential to establish robust public finance management systems. This can help countries guarantee a constant publication of data without overusing their current human, monetary and technology resources.
- ▶ As we see a stagnant increase of public finance data legal frameworks, publication, and comprehensiveness. It is important to encourage a **healthy competition around the world to promote better practices for public finance data**.

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# ANNEX-

## Countries/Jurisdictions per cluster

# Country/Jurisdiction clusters

## Central Asia

Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

## East Asia & Pacific

Australia, Cambodia, China, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Viet Nam.

## Eastern Europe

Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Kosovo, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine.

## Latin America & Caribbean

Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

# Country/Jurisdiction clusters

## Middle East & North Africa

Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

## South Asia

Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

## Suh-Saharan Africa

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uganda.

## Western Europe, U.S. & Canada

Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.