

Government Resource Planning (GRP) Interoperability Brief

Situation

- Government implementations of Financial Management Information Systems (FMIS) and financial subsystems covering assets, custom, debt, human resources, procurement, and tax administration systems are rarely well-integrated
- Integration and interoperability have been identified as key limitations to support fiscal stewardship objectives

Complication

Governments often experience:

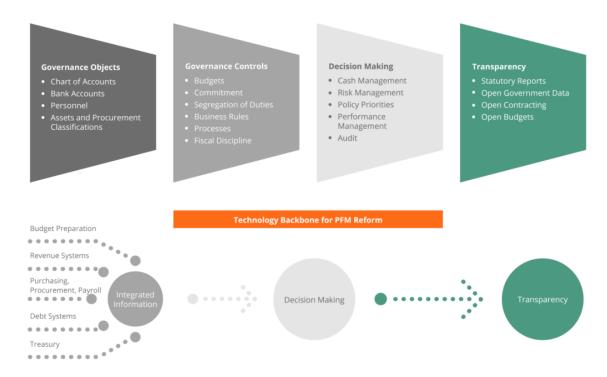
- poor quality, untimely, inconsistent data with different definitions that compromises decision-making
- limited capability to ensure budget and commitment controls across financial functions resulting in non-compliant spending that exceeds legal budgets and increases arrears
- limited ability to automate government fiscal transparency or to produce statutory reports on time
- limited integration within Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) product suites because of legacy technology usage and multiple technology platforms

Question

• Can governments use COTS software that inherently interoperates, and supports integration with other financial systems?



Solution



The FreeBalance Accountability Platform supports interoperability within the FreeBalance Accountability Suite, and with other financial systems in use by governments:

- Governance Objects: Components that are reused across all applications ensuring interoperability
- **Integrated Information**: Use of components as metadata targets for other financial systems, using built-in open integration
- **Governance Controls**: Budget and commitment controls across integrated applications
- Decision Making: Timely, accurate, and integrated data for dashboards, analytics, and reporting
- Transparency: Automated support of fiscal transparency portals through integration

Appendix: Supporting Material

Adapted FreeBalance blog entries

- 1. Interoperability in Public Financial Management Systems
- 2. The Importance of Interoperability in Government eProcurement