



Unlocking the Potential of Treasury Data: for Whom, Why and How?

Group 2: Albania, Armenia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Türkiye

Who are the key users of treasury data?



- Internal – create/use data (all government users), external (any citizen, international finance organizations, students, NGOs, journalists), both:
 - All countries in our group have both internal users (MoF, State Audit, MDAs, Treasury, etc) and external users. (citizens, journalists, businesses, NGOs, Eurostat, etc).
- Open data budget portal:
 - All countries regularly publish daily or monthly execution data, usually on the MoF website. All except Serbia use open budget data portals for such publications. In Serbia, citizens can obtain all information by writing to any state administration body, and according to the Law on Information of Public Importance each body is obliged to provide all available data within 15 days.
- Access to users (open/restricted):
 - Access to internal users is authorized for all countries in the group, and open for external users, aside from Serbia which has no open access for external users but treasury can provide data to such users based on request. (Right to information).

What is treasury data used for?



- ☐ Policy decisions
 - ☐ One of the main uses of treasury data across all countries in the group
- ☐ Financial Reporting for internal and external users + Audit and Control
 - ☐ Another common uses of treasury data among all 6 countries
- ☐ Descriptive analytics (All countries)
- ☐ Reports to the Parliament (Albania, Romania, Serbia, Türkiye)
- ☐ Predictive analytics (Hungary)
- ☐ Historical data analysis (All countries)
- ☐ Citizen's budget (Albania, Armenia, Hungary)

How can data analytics improve treasury performance?



- ❑ Debt and liquidity/cash management
- ❑ Transparency
- ❑ Risk Management and mitigation (Albania)
- ❑ Tracking payment delays (Albania, Romania, Serbia)
- ❑ Performance indicators for MoTF and spending units, monitoring all financial resources of public institutions (Turkiye)
- ❑ Distribution of revenues and e-Payments Portal, POS e-payments (Armenia)

What are the challenges of implementing data analytics in treasury operations?



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- ☐ The common challenge for all countries is Capacity: Lack of human resources, lack of financial resources needed for additional specialists and training.
- ☐ Accountability of actors, law of accounting revisions to AGFIS for data consolidation, E-Invoice – capturing data via AGFIS, enhancing existing PFM systems, solving discrepancies between AGFIS and e-GP (Albania)
- ☐ Tech: Transition to GFMIS (Armenia)
- ☐ Technical system modernization and integration (software, hardware), archiving data (Romania).
- ☐ Expansion of SPIRI and integration with other PFM systems. (Serbia)
- ☐ How do you overcome them?

THANK YOU!

