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This research will be of interest to:

Academic community Politicians Governmental and Non Governmental organisations

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Keywords

- 1. Gender-responsive
- 2. Budgeting process
- 3. Accounting and Accountability

Overview of Research in 3 sentences...

- 1. Reflect on the process by which gendered budgets are drawn, focusing on the on-going budget drafting process in the Scottish parliament.
- 2. Discuss accountability within the GRBs frameworks.
- 3. Discuss the role of <u>accounting</u> in both (1) and (2).

Research Methods

The research focuses on the Scottish Parliament and Executive as a case study, adopting mainly a qualitative approach

This study will rely on the following main sources of evidence:

- Published documentation and relevant academic literature
- Semi-structured interviews with members of the Scottish Executive, the Equality Unit, the Engender women's group, and with Scottish Members of Parliament.
- Observations of the relevant parliamentary committee meetings in which issues of gender budgeting are discussed; observation of the executive meetings with the equality unity; participation to the Women's Budget Group activity in London

Key Ideas

Core questions asked in gender responsive budgets:

- Do public revenues and expenditures tend to lessen gender inequality?
- Is gender equality unaffected or even increased?

Generally, GRBs impact on the drafting of budgets and their effects.

- Gender-targeted expenditure: expenditure directed specifically at improving gender equality
- Staff-related employment-equity expenditure: expenditures that promote equity among public servants (e.g. in education money spent for training women).
- Mainstream/general expenditure: analysed for their gendered impact (e.g. the provision of early proportion of early childhood education, because it particularly benefits women and older girls by reducing their burden of childcare).