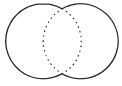


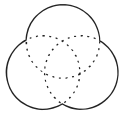
Overview



Transparency:

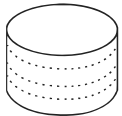
64 /100

(Open Budget Index score)



Public Participation:

17 /100



Budget Oversight:

65 /100

About the survey

Government budget decisions – what taxes to levy, what services to provide, and how much debt to take on – have important consequences for all people in society. When governments provide information and meaningful channels for the public to engage in these decisions, we can better ensure public money is spent on public interests.

The Open Budget Survey (OBS) is the world’s only independent, comparative and fact-based research instrument that uses internationally accepted criteria to assess public access to central government budget information; formal opportunities for the public to participate in the national budget process; and the role of budget oversight institutions, such as legislatures and national audit offices, in the budget process.

The survey helps local civil society assess and confer with their government on the reporting and use of public funds. This 8th edition of the OBS covers 120 countries.

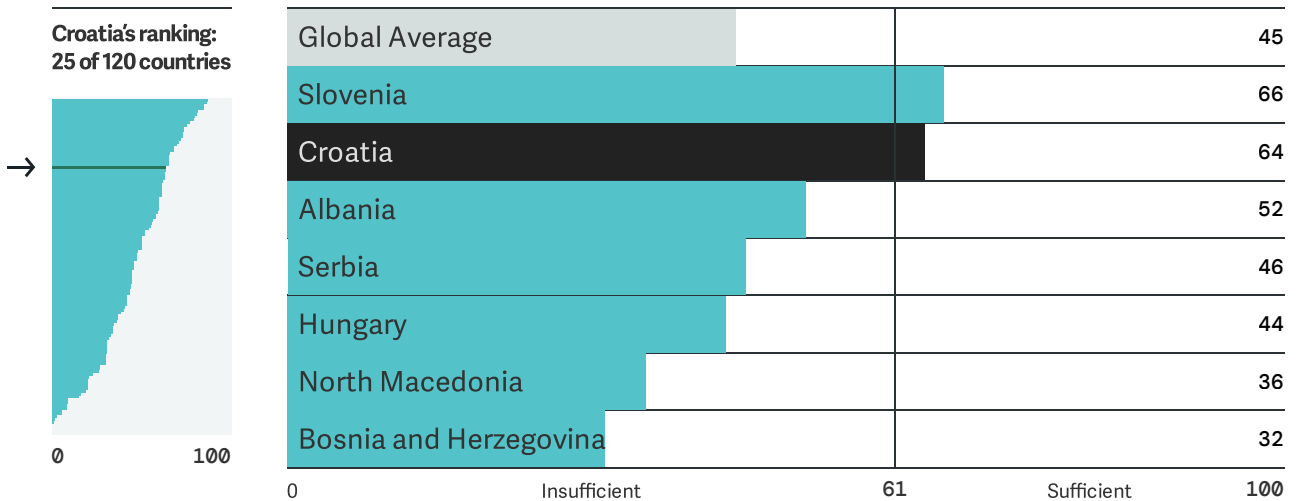
Visit www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey for more information, including the full OBS methodology, the 2021 Global and Regional Reports, findings for all surveyed countries, and the Data Explorer.

Transparency

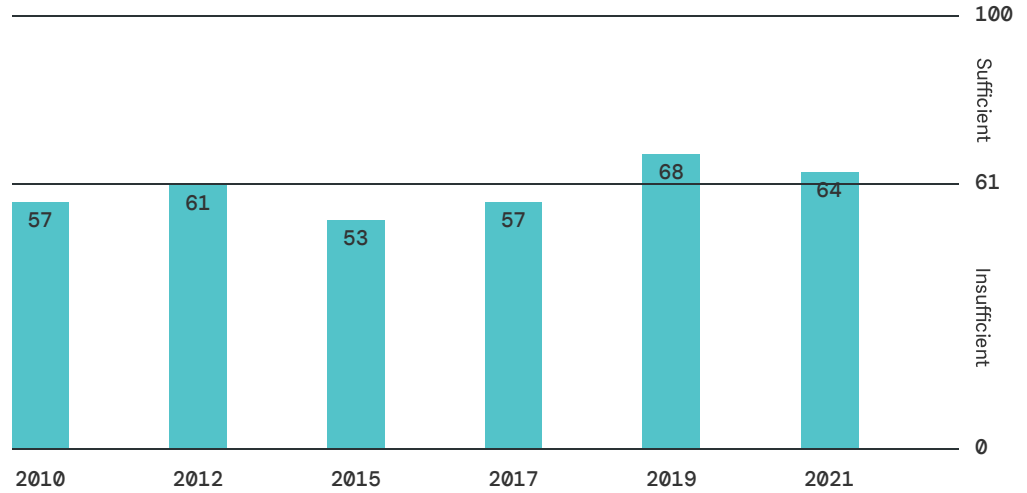
This part of the OBS measures public access to information on how the central government raises and spends public resources. It assesses the **online availability, timeliness, and comprehensiveness** of eight key budget documents using 109 equally weighted indicators and scores each country on a scale of 0 to 100. **A transparency score of 61 or above indicates a country is likely publishing enough material to support informed public debate on the budget.**

Croatia has a transparency score of **64** (out of 100).

Transparency in Croatia compared to others



How has the transparency score for Croatia changed over time?



Public availability of budget documents in Croatia

KEY	
●	Available to the Public
●	Published Late, or Not Published Online, or Produced for Internal Use Only
⊘	Not Produced

Document	2010	2012	2015	2017	2019	2021
Pre-Budget Statement	●	●	●	●	●	●
Executive's Budget Proposal	●	●	●	●	●	●
Enacted Budget	●	●	●	●	●	●
Citizens Budget	⊘	⊘	●	●	●	●
In-Year Reports	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mid-Year Review	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	●	●
Year-End Report	●	●	●	●	●	●
Audit Report	●	●	●	●	●	●

How comprehensive is the content of the key budget documents that Croatia makes available to the public?

KEY	
● 61-100 / 100	
● 41-60 / 100	
● 1-40 / 100	

Key budget document	Document purpose and contents	Fiscal year assessed	Document content score
Pre-Budget Statement	Discloses the broad parameters of fiscal policies in advance of the Executive's Budget Proposal; outlines the government's economic forecast, anticipated revenue, expenditures, and debt.	2021	72
Executive's Budget Proposal	Submitted by the executive to the legislature for approval; details the sources of revenue, the allocations to ministries, proposed policy changes, and other information important for understanding the country's fiscal situation.	2021	64
Enacted Budget	The budget that has been approved by the legislature.	2021	95
Citizens Budget	A simpler and less technical version of the government's Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, designed to convey key information to the public.	2020	33
In-Year Reports	Include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.	2019 & 2020	59
Mid-Year Review	A comprehensive update on the implementation of the budget as of the middle of the fiscal year; includes a review of economic assumptions and an updated forecast of budget outcomes.	2020	33
Year-End Report	Describes the situation of the government's accounts at the end of the fiscal year and, ideally, an evaluation of the progress made toward achieving the budget's policy goals.	2019	74
Audit Report	Issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government's year-end accounts.	2019	76

Croatia's transparency score of **64** in the OBS 2021 is near its score in 2019.

What changed in OBS 2021?

Croatia has decreased the availability of budget information by:

- Reducing the information provided in Mid-Year Review.

Recommendations

Croatia should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- Improve the comprehensiveness of the Mid-Year Review by providing a macroeconomic forecast for the entire budget year underway; updated revenue estimates by category and individual sources; and updated estimates of government borrowing and debt.
- Expand on the participatory nature of the Citizens Budget, for example by identifying the public's requirements for budget information prior to the release of the document, including contact information for follow-up by citizens, publicizing it via additional methods of dissemination (e.g., billboards, radio programs), and publishing simplified budget documents covering the formulation and audit phases of the budget cycle.

Public Participation

The OBS assesses the formal opportunities offered to the public for meaningful participation in the different stages of the budget process. It examines the practices of the central government's executive, the legislature, and the supreme audit institution (SAI) using 18 equally weighted indicators, aligned with the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency's [Principles of Public Participation in Fiscal Policies](#), and scores each country on a scale from 0 to 100.

Croatia has a public participation score of **17** (out of 100).

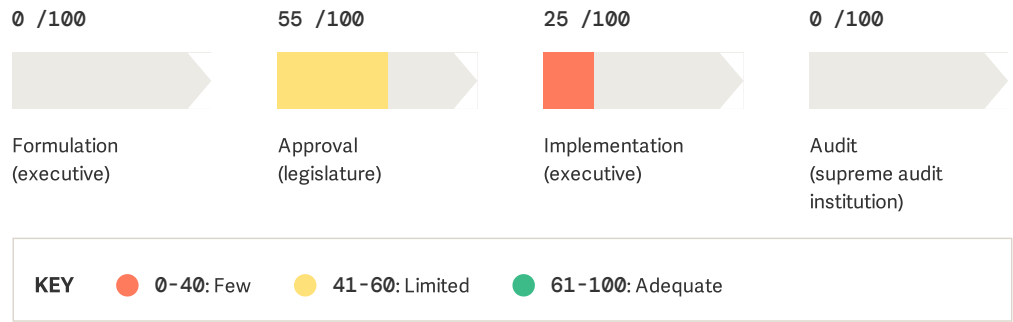
Public participation in Croatia compared to others

Global Average	14
Croatia	17
Slovenia	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9
Albania	6
North Macedonia	6
Serbia	2
Hungary	0

0 Insufficient 61 Sufficient 100

For more information, see [here](#) for innovative public participation practices around the world.

Extent of opportunities for public participation in the budget process



Recommendations

Croatia's Ministry of Finance has established the Economic and Social Council during budget implementation but, to further strengthen public participation in the budget process, should also prioritize the following actions:

- Pilot mechanisms to engage the public during budget formulation, such as resuming Economic and Social Council discussions during budget formulation.
- Expand mechanisms during budget implementation to engage any civil society organization or member of the public who wishes to participate.
- Actively engage with vulnerable and underrepresented communities, either directly or through civil society organizations representing them.

Croatia's Parliament has established public hearings related to the approval of the annual budget and public hearings related to the review of the Audit Report, but should also prioritize the following actions:

- Allow any member of the public or any civil society organization to testify during its hearings on the budget proposal prior to its approval.
- Allow any member of the public or any civil society organization to testify during its hearings on the Audit Report.

Croatia's State Audit Office should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in the budget process:

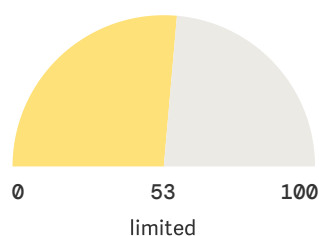
- Establish formal mechanisms for the public to assist in developing its audit program and to contribute to relevant audit investigations.

Budget Oversight

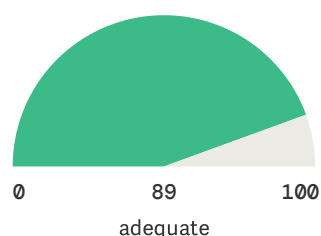
The OBS examines the role that legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAIs) play in the budget process and the extent to which they provide oversight; each country is scored on a scale from 0 to 100 based on 18 equally weighted indicators. In addition, the survey collects supplementary information on independent fiscal institutions (see Box).

The legislature and supreme audit institution in Croatia, together, provide adequate oversight during the budget process, with a composite oversight score of **65** (out of 100). Taken individually, the extent of each institution's oversight is shown below:

Legislative oversight



Audit oversight



KEY ● 0-40: Few ● 41-60: Limited ● 61-100: Adequate

Recommendations

Croatia's Parliament provides adequate oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and weak oversight during the implementation stage. To improve oversight, the following actions should be prioritized:

- The legislature should debate budget policy before the Executive's Budget Proposal is tabled and approve recommendations for the upcoming budget.

To strengthen independence and improve audit oversight by Croatia's State Audit Office, the following actions are recommended:

- Ensure audit processes are reviewed by an independent agency, such as a peer audit institution, an international organization, an academic institution with relevant expertise, or an independent domestic agency with quality assurance functions in the area of financial reporting.

The emerging practice of establishing independent fiscal institutions

Croatia's independent fiscal institution (IFI) is the Fiscal Policy Commission. Its independence is set in law, and it reports to the legislature. It publishes an assessment of the official macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts produced by the executive.

The indicators on IFIs are not scored in the Open Budget Survey.

Methodology

- Only documents published and events, activities, or developments that took place through 31 December 2020 were assessed in the OBS 2021.
- The survey is based on a questionnaire completed in each country by an independent budget expert:
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Institut za javne financije - Institute for Public Affairs (IPF)
Smičiklasova 21 10000 Zagreb Croatia
mihaela@ijf.hr; josip.franic@ijf.hr
- To further strengthen the research, each country's draft questionnaire is also reviewed by an anonymous independent expert, and in Croatia by a representative of the Ministry of Finance.