France

Overview



Transparency:

72 /100

(Open Budget Index score)



Public Participation:

18/100



Budget Oversight:

85/100

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

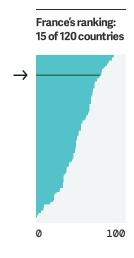


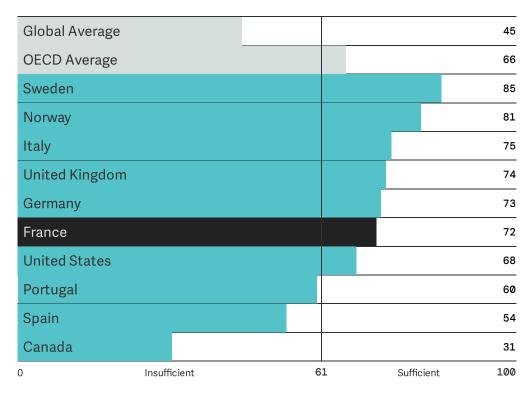
Transparency

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.

France has a transparency score of **72** (out of 100).

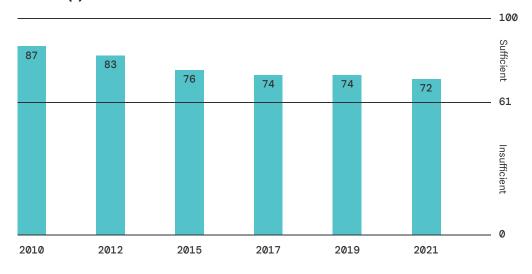
Transparency in France compared to others



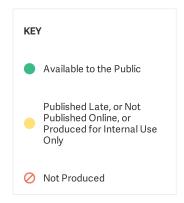




How has the transparency score for France changed over time?



Public availability of budget documents in France



Document	2010	2012	2015	2017	2019	2021
Pre-Budget Statement	•					
Executive's Budget Proposal	•	•	•	•	•	•
Enacted Budget	•	•	•	•	•	•
Citizens Budget	•	•	•	•	•	•
In-Year Reports	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mid-Year Review	•	•	•		0	0
Year-End Report	•	•	•	•	•	•
Audit Report	•	•	•	•	•	•



How comprehensive is the content of the key budget documents that France 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	44
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	80
Enacted Budget	The budget that has been approved by the legislature.	2021	89
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	50
In-Year Reports	Include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.	2020	74
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	Not Produced
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	91
Audit Report	Issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government's year-end accounts.	2019	86

France's transparency score of **72** in the OBS 2021 is near its score in 2019.

Recommendations

France should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:



- Produce and publish the Mid-Year Review online in a timely manner.
- Improve the comprehensiveness of the Pre-Budget Statement by providing additional information on the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget projections are based, and by providing estimates of total expenditures for at least two years beyond the current budget year.
- Improve the comprehensiveness of the Citizens Budget by including more information on the main policy initiatives in the budget and the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget is based, as well as contact information for follow-up by citizens.

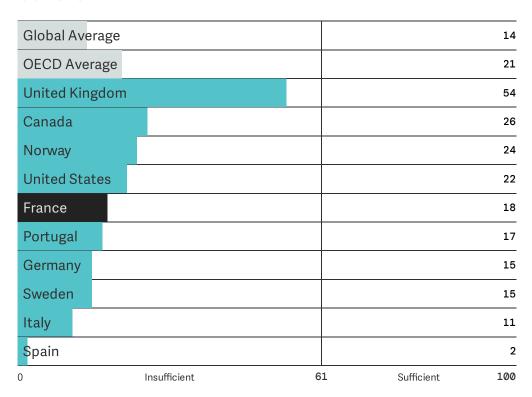


Public Participation

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 <u>Principles of Public Participation in Fiscal Policies</u>, and scores each country on a scale from 0 to 100.

France has a public participation score of 18 (out of 100).

Public participation in France compared to others



For more information, see <u>here</u> for innovative public participation practices around the world.



Extent of opportunities for public participation in the budget process



Recommendations

France's Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de la Relance has established policy consultations during budget formulation but, to further strengthen public participation in the budget process, should also prioritize the following actions:

- Pilot mechanisms to monitor budget implementation.
- Expand mechanisms during budget formulation to engage any civil society organization or member of the public who wishes to participate.
- Actively engage with vulnerable and underrepresented communities, directly or through civil society organizations representing them.

France's Parliament has established public hearings related to the approval of the annual budget, 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 members of the public or civil society organizations to testify during its hearings on the Audit Report.

France's Cour des Comptes should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in the budget process:

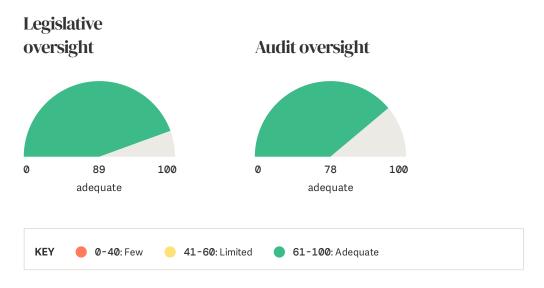
• Establish formal mechanisms for the public to assist in developing its audit program and to contribute to relevant audit investigations.



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 France, together, provide adequate oversight during the budget process, with a composite oversight score of **85** (out of 100). Taken individually, the extent of each institution's oversight is shown below:



Recommendations

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

 A legislative committee should examine in-year budget implementation and publish reports with their findings online.

To strengthen independence and improve audit oversight by France's Cour des Comptes, the following actions are recommended:

 Require legislative or judicial approval to appoint the head of the supreme audit institution.



The emerging practice of establishing independent fiscal institutions

France's independent fiscal institution (IFI) is the High Council of Public Finances. 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:

For inquiries please contact the International Budget Partnership info@internationalbudget.org

To further strengthen the research, each country's draft questionnaire is also reviewed by an anonymous independent expert.

