#### Madagascar

Overview



**Transparency:** 

 $27_{\scriptscriptstyle /100}$ 

(Open Budget Index score)



Public Participation:

15/100



**Budget Oversight:** 

30/100

#### 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.

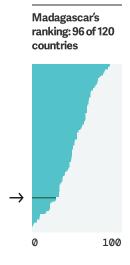


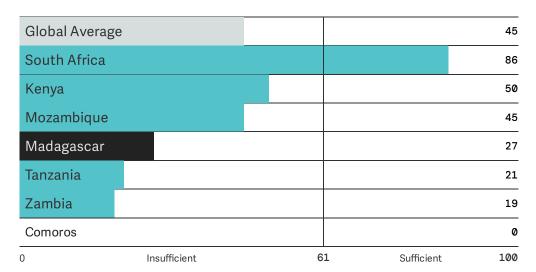
#### **Transparency**

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.

Madagascar has a transparency score of 27 (out of 100).

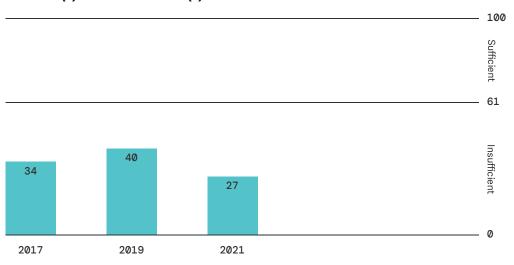
## Transparency in Madagascar compared to others







# How has the transparency score for Madagascar changed over time?



## Public availability of budget documents in Madagascar

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

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



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

KEY		
<b>6</b> 1-100 / 100		
<b>41-60 / 100</b>		
<b>1</b> -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	Internal Use
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	43
Enacted Budget	The budget that has been approved by the legislature.	2020	72
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	42
In-Year Reports	Include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.	2019 & 2020	Not Produced
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	Published Late
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	Not Produced
Audit Report	Issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government's year-end accounts.	2018	Not Produced

Madagascar's transparency score of **27** in the OBS 2021 is substantially lower than its score in 2019.

#### What changed in OBS 2021?

Madagascar has decreased the availability of budget information by:



- Producing the Pre-Budget Statement for internal use only.
- Failing to produce the In-Year Reports, Year-End Report and Audit Report.

#### Recommendations

Madagascar should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- Publish the Pre-Budget Statement and Mid-Year Review online in a timely manner.
- Produce and publish the In-Year Reports, Year-End Report and Audit Report online in a timely manner.
- Include information in the Executive's Budget Proposal on individual sources of tax revenue for the fiscal year; information related to the composition of total debt outstanding; actual expenditure and revenue figures for more than one year prior to the budget year; and a presentation of central government finances on a consolidated basis.
- Improve the comprehensiveness of the Citizens Budget (CB) by establishing mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information, and by distributing the CB to the public via methods of dissemination beyond online publication.



### **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.

Madagascar has a public participation score of 15 (out of 100).

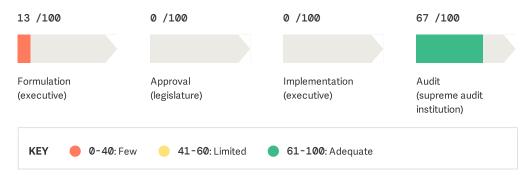
### Public participation in Madagascar compared to others

Global Average		14
Kenya		31
Zambia		24
South Africa		19
Mozambique		18
Madagascar		15
Tanzania		9
Comoros		0
0 Insuff	ficient 61	. Sufficient 100

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

Madagascar's Ministry of Economy and Finance has established pre-budget deliberations 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.

Madagascar's Parliament should prioritize the following actions:

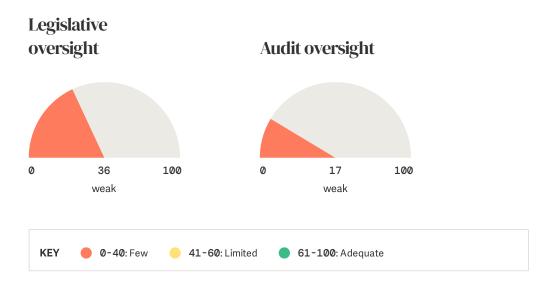
- Allow members of the public or civil society organizations to testify during its hearings on the budget proposal prior to its approval.
- Allow members of the public or civil society organizations to testify during its hearings on the Audit Report.



### **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 Madagascar, together, provide weak oversight during the budget process, with a composite oversight score of **30** (out of 100). Taken individually, the extent of each institution's oversight is shown below:



#### Recommendations

Madagascar's Parliament provides limited 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:

- Parliament should debate budget policy before the Executive's Budget Proposal is tabled and approve recommendations for the upcoming budget.
- Legislative committees should examine the Executive's Budget Proposal and publish reports with their analysis online.
- A legislative committee should examine in-year budget implementation and publish reports with their findings online.



- In practice, ensure Parliament is consulted before the executive shifts funds specified in the Enacted Budget between administrative units; spends any unanticipated revenue; or reduces spending due to revenue shortfalls during the budget year.
- A legislative committee should examine the Audit Report and publish a report with their findings online.

To strengthen independence and improve audit oversight by Madagascar's Court of Audit, the following actions are recommended:

- Require legislative or judicial approval to appoint and remove the head of the Court of Audit.
- Ensure the Court of Audit has adequate funding to perform its duties, as determined by an independent body (e.g., the legislature or judiciary).
- Ensure audit processes are reviewed by an independent agency.

### The emerging practice of establishing independent fiscal institutions

Madagascar does not have an independent fiscal institution (IFI). IFIs are increasingly recognized as valuable independent and nonpartisan information providers to the Executive and/or Parliament during the budget process.

\*These indicators 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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- To further strengthen the research, each country's draft questionnaire is also reviewed by an anonymous independent expert, and in Madagascar by a representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

