New Zealand’s score on the Open Budget Index shows that the government provides the public with extensive information on the central government’s budget and financial activities during the course of the budget year. This gives citizens tools to hold government accountable for its management of the public’s money.

The Open Budget Index 2008 evaluates the quantity and type of information that governments make available to their publics in the seven key budget documents that should be issued during the budget year. One of the most important documents is the executive’s budget proposal. It should contain the executive’s plans for the upcoming year along with the cost of the proposed activities. The proposal should be available to the public and to the legislature prior to being finalized, at least three months before the start of the budget year to allow for sufficient review and public debate.

In New Zealand, the proposal provides extensive information to the public, meaning citizens have a comprehensive picture of the government’s plans for taxing and spending for the upcoming year.

Moreover, it is fairly easy to track spending, revenue collection and borrowing during the year. New Zealand publishes detailed in-year reports and a mid-year review. Publishing these documents helps to facilitate public accountability, since they provide updates on how the budget is being implemented during the year.

It is also fairly easy to assess budget performance in New Zealand once the budget year is over. A year-end report is produced, allowing comparisons between what was budgeted and what was actually spent and collected. However, it lacks some important details. Also, New Zealand makes its audit report public but does not regularly release a report tracking actions taken by the executive to address audit recommendations.

Access to the highly detailed budget information needed to understand the government’s progress in undertaking a specific project or activity is fairly forthcoming. New Zealand has codified the right to access government information into law, and citizens are generally able to enjoy this right in practice.

### Public Participation and Institutions of Accountability

Beyond improving access to key budget documents, there are other ways in which New Zealand’s budget process could be made more open.

Opportunities for citizen participation in budget debates could be increased. For example, the legislature does not hold hearings on the individual budgets of ministries, departments and agencies in which public testimony is heard.

Notably, New Zealand’s Office of the Auditor General enjoys complete independence in determining its audit program.
The Open Budget Index 2008 evaluates the quantity and type of information available to the public in a country's budget documents. A country's placement within a performance category was determined by averaging the response to 91 questions on the Open Budget Questionnaire related to information contained in the eight key budget documents that all countries should make available to the public.

Research to complete the Open Budget Questionnaire was undertaken by:

Murray Petri
Transparency International (New Zealand)
34 Harbour View Rd, Northland,
Wellington 6012, New Zealand.
Tel: +64 447 561 09
Email: mpetrie@ihug.co.nz
Website: www.esg.co.nz

The International Budget Project was established as part of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a Washington, DC-based non-partisan non-profit research organization, in 1997 to support civil society organizations around the world interested in strengthening public budget processes, institutions and outcomes. For more information on the IBP and the Open Budget Initiative 2008, please visit www.openbudgetindex.org

www.openbudgetindex.org