Information in Public Documents

Norway’s score on the Open Budget Index shows that the government provides the public with substantial 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 Norway, the proposal provides substantial information to the public, meaning citizens have a comprehensive picture of the government’s plans for taxing and spending for the upcoming year.

It is fairly easy to track spending, revenue collection and borrowing during the year. Norway publishes detailed in-year reports and a mid-year review. However the in-year reports could be published in a more timely manner.

It is also fairly easy to assess budget performance in Norway once the budget year is over. A year-end report allows comparisons between what was budgeted and what was actually spent and collected, though it lacks some details. Also, Norway makes its audit report public and provides information on whether the report’s recommendations are successfully implemented.

Access to the highly detailed budget information needed to understand the government’s progress in undertaking a specific project or activity is fairly forthcoming. Norway has codified the right to access government information into law, and citizens are generally able to enjoy this right in practice, though it can be relatively difficult to attain non-financial information related to expenditures.

Public Participation and Institutions of Accountability

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

While there are significant opportunities for citizen participation in budget debates, legislative committees that hold public budget hearings do not release reports on these hearings to the public.

Notably, Norway’s Supreme Audit Institution enjoys complete independence in determining its audit program. It also maintains formal mechanisms of communication with the public to receive complaints and suggestions.
The Open Budget Index 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.

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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