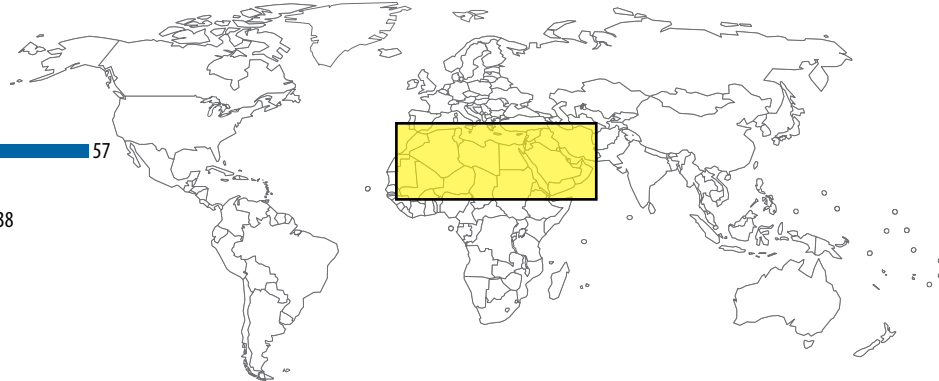
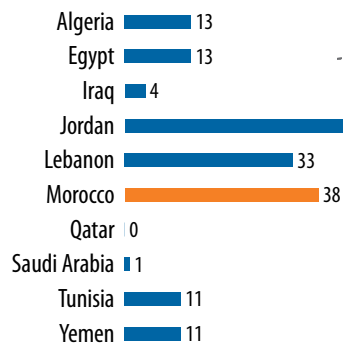


How does Morocco compare to its neighbors in the Middle East & North Africa?



81-100 Extensive

61-80 Substantial

41-60 Some

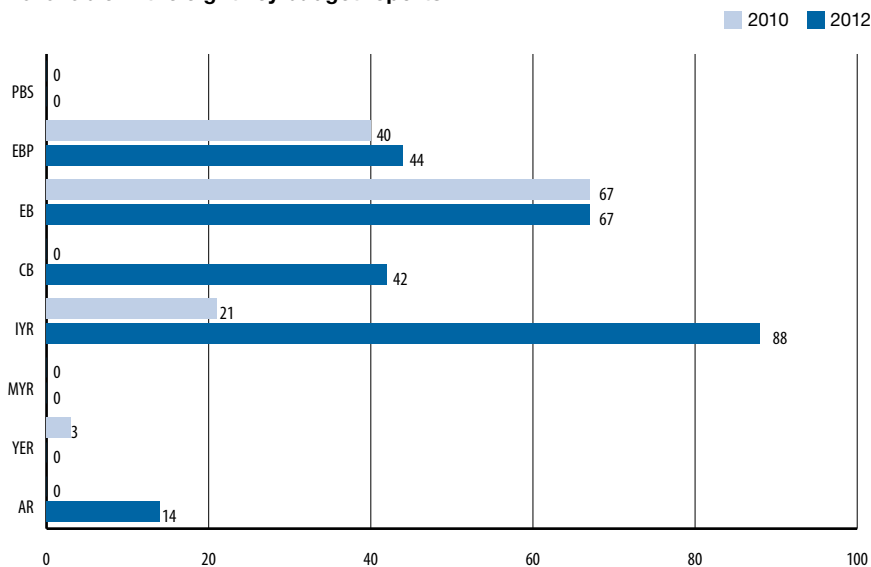
21-40 Minimal

0-20 Scant or None

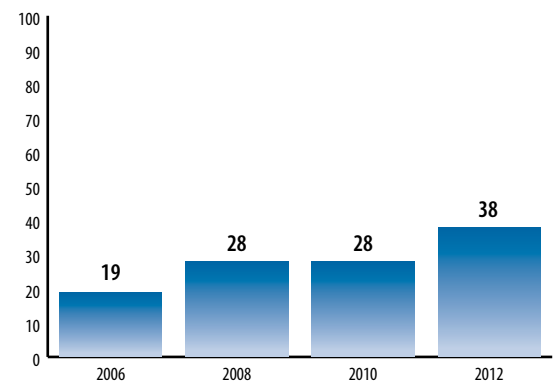
What are each of the eight key budget documents, and does the public have access to them?

Document	Description of Document	Publication Status
PBS	Pre-Budget Statement: Provides information that links government policies and budgets and typically sets forth the broad parameters that will define the budget proposal that is presented to the legislature.	Not Produced
EBP	Executive's Budget Proposal: Presents the government plans to raise revenues through taxes and other sources and spend these monies to support its priorities, thus transforming policy goals into action.	Published
EB	Enacted Budget: The legal instrument authorizing the executive to raise revenues, make expenditures, and incur debt.	Published
CB	Citizens Budget: A nontechnical presentation to enable broad public understanding of a government's plans for raising revenues and spending public funds in order to achieve policy goals.	Published
IYR	In-Year Reports: Periodic (monthly or quarterly) measures of the trends in actual revenues, expenditures, and debt, which allow for comparisons with the budget figures and adjustments.	Published
MYR	Mid-Year Review: An overview of the budget's effects at the midpoint of a budget year and discusses any changes in economic assumptions that affect approved budget policies.	Not Produced
YER	Year-End Report: Information comparing the actual budget execution relative to the Enacted Budget.	Produced for Internal Use
AR	Audit Report: Independent evaluation of the government's accounts by the country's supreme audit institution. It typically assesses whether the executive has raised revenues and spent monies in line with the authorized budget, and whether the government's accounts of its revenues and expenses are accurate and provide a reliable picture of the fiscal situation.	Published

From Zero to 100: Has Morocco increased the amount of information it makes available in the eight key budget reports?



OBI scores over four Surveys



Open Budget Index

The **Open Budget Survey** assesses whether the central government in each country surveyed makes eight key budget documents available to the public, as well as whether the data contained in these documents is comprehensive, timely, and useful. The Survey uses internationally accepted criteria to assess each country's budget transparency developed by multilateral organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic

Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).

The scores on 95 of the 125 Open Budget Survey questions are used to calculate objective scores and rankings of each surveyed country's relative transparency. These composite scores constitute the Open Budget Index (OBI), the world's only independent and comparative measure of budget transparency.

Morocco's score is 38 out of 100, which is just below the average score of 43 for all the 100 countries surveyed and is lower than the score of its neighbor Jordan, but above the scores of Namibia and South Africa. Morocco's score indicates that the government provides the public with minimal information on the national government's budget and financial activities during the course of the budget year. This makes it challenging for citizens to hold the government accountable for its management of the public's money.

Morocco's OBI 2012 score of 38 has increased by 10 points from its score of 28 on the OBI 2010

The Open Budget Index is composed of subscores for each of the eight key budget documents assessed in the Survey. These subscores represent the average of the scores received on a set of questions in the Survey that measure the public availability of and amount of information in the documents. The subscores are comparable across all of the countries included in the Survey.

Recommendations

Morocco's score on the Open Budget Index has increased significantly during the last round of the Open Budget Survey. However, with a score of 38 out of 100 on the Open Budget Index 2012, the government of Morocco has the potential to greatly expand budget transparency by introducing a number of short-term and medium-term measures, some of which can be achieved at almost no cost to the government.

The International Budget Partnership recommends that Morocco undertake the following steps to improve budget transparency:

- Publish the Year-End Report, which is currently produced for internal use only (detailed guidance on the contents of this document can be found in this guidebook: <http://bit.ly/QGzHv8>). As per the Open Budget Survey 2012, 72 countries publish a Year-End Report, including Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Yemen. Links to the budget documents published by these countries can be

accessed from the IBP's website: <http://bit.ly/P8NPOV>.

- Produce and publish the Pre-Budget Statement and the Mid-Year Review. Detailed guidance on the contents of these documents can be found in this guidebook: <http://bit.ly/QGzHv8> As per the Open Budget Survey 2012, 47 countries publish a Pre-Budget Statement, including its neighbor Jordan; 29 countries publish a Mid-Year Review, though no country in the region currently publishes the document. Links to the budget documents published by these countries can be accessed from the IBP's website <http://bit.ly/P8NPOV>.
- Increase the comprehensiveness of the Executive's Budget Proposal, specifically by focusing on providing information on the following areas:
 - expenditure classifications for the budget year, prior years, and future years beyond the budget year (see questions 4-6, 18-19, 21, and 24 of the Open Budget Questionnaire);
 - anticipated revenues for at least two years beyond the budget year (see questions 9-10 of the Open Budget Questionnaire);
 - total outstanding government debt for the budget year; previous year's debt information and debt composition, such as interest rates on the debt, maturity profile of the debt, currency denomination of the debt, or whether it is domestic or external debt (see questions 11, 13, and 33 of the Open Budget Questionnaire);
 - issues beyond the core budget, such as extra-budgetary funds, inter-governmental transfers, transfers to public corporations, quasi-fiscal activities, financial and non-financial assets, expenditure arrears, contingent and future liabilities, donor assistance, tax expenditures, and percentage of the budget devoted to secret items (see questions 35-45 and 47 of the Open Budget Questionnaire); and
 - linking the budget to the government's stated policy goals and nonfinancial and performance data for expenditure programs (see questions 16 and 49-54 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).
- Increase the comprehensiveness of In-Year Reports by including more detailed information on the composition of debt incurred monthly (see question 71 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).
- Improve the quality of the Audit Report by releasing the results of the audit after 12 months of the budget year and by adding an executive summary to the report; the supreme audit institution

should conduct audits on the extra-budgetary funds, should publish reports listing actions taken by the executive to address audit recommendations, and should provide the legislature with detailed Audit Reports on the security sector and secret programs (see questions 87-89, 91, and 95-96 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).

- Improve the quality of the Citizens Budget by taking into account the public’s priorities on budget information while drafting the document and by producing Citizens Budgets throughout the budget process. Detailed guidance on the contents of the Citizens Budget can be found in this guidebook: <http://bit.ly/QGzFmJ> (see questions 111-112 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).

Strength of Legislatures and Supreme Audit Institutions in Budget Oversight

The Open Budget Survey examines the extent of effective oversight provided by legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAIs). These institutions play a critical role — often enshrined in national constitutions — in planning and overseeing the implementation of national budgets.

The Open Budget Survey assesses whether legislatures provide effective budget oversight by measuring performance on 11 indicators, including: consultations with the executive prior to the tabling in the legislature of the draft budget, research capacity, formal debate on overall budget policy, time available to discuss and approve the budget, legal authority to amend the budget proposal, approval of shifts in expenditure budget and excess revenues collected, supplemental budget powers, authority to approve use of contingency funds, and scrutiny of audit reports.

The Open Budget Survey assesses whether supreme audit institutions are empowered to provide effective budget oversight by using

the following four indicators: authority to remove the head of the supreme audit institution, legal power to audit public finances, financial resources available, and availability of skilled audit personnel.

Recommendations

The International Budget Partnership recommends that Morocco undertake the following actions to improve budget oversight:

- The legislature should have a specialized budget research office to assist it with budget analysis, it should formally debate the overall budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive Budget Proposal, and it should have unlimited authority to amend the Executive’s Budget Proposal. The executive should consult with a range of legislators as part of its process of determining budget priorities, it should be required to seek approval from the legislature on supplemental budgets and prior to using contingency funds before these funds are expended, and the legislature should scrutinize all audit reports produced by the SAI (see questions 59, 97-98, 100, and 105-107 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).
- Empower the supreme audit institution by the following actions: require the final consent of the legislature or judiciary to require the final consent of the legislature or judiciary to remove the head of the SAI, set the funding of the SAI to be broadly consistent with the resources required by the SAI to fulfill its mandate, and have skilled staff designated to undertake audits of the central government agencies that handle the security sector (see questions 90 and 93-94 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).

Morocco is a poor performer in the Middle East and North Africa on budget oversight and engagement

Country	Legislative Strength	SAI Strength	Public Engagement
Algeria	Weak	Moderate	Weak
Egypt	Moderate	Moderate	Weak
Iraq	Moderate	Strong	Weak
Jordan	Moderate	Weak	Weak
Lebanon	Moderate	Moderate	Weak
Morocco	Weak	Weak	Weak
Saudi Arabia	Weak	Moderate	Weak
Yemen	Weak	Strong	Weak
Qatar	Weak	Weak	Weak
Tunisia	Weak	Weak	Weak

Strong: average score above 66 of 100; **Moderate:** average score between 34 and 66; **Weak:** average score below 34

Opportunities for Public Participation

Research and advocacy experience of civil society over the past 15 years has demonstrated that transparency by itself is insufficient for improving governance. Transparency along with opportunities for public participation in budgeting can maximize the positive outcomes associated with open budgeting. Therefore, the Open Budget Survey assesses opportunities available to the public to participate in national budget decision-making processes. Such opportunities can be provided throughout the budget cycle by the executive, legislature, and supreme audit institution.

Based on these indicators, the Open Budget Survey 2012 finds that opportunities for public participation in the budget process in Morocco are limited.

Morocco has much room to improve public participation

Requirement	Finding
Process Followed Before Consultation	
Formal requirement for public participation (Q114)	Does not exist
Articulation of purposes for public participation (Q115)	Does not exist
Communication by the SAI of audit findings beyond publication of audit reports (Q124)	Does not exist
Process of Consultation	
Mechanisms developed by the executive for participation during budget planning (Q116)	Does not exist
Public hearings in the legislature on macroeconomic budget framework (Q119)	Exists but is weak
Public hearings in the legislature on individual agency budgets (Q120)	Exists but is weak
Opportunities in the legislature for testimonials by the public during budget hearings (Q121)	Does not exist
Mechanisms developed by the executive for participation during budget execution (Q117)	Does not exist
Mechanisms developed by the SAI for participation in audit agenda (Q123)	Does not exist
Process Followed After Consultation	
Feedback by the executive on use of inputs provided by the public (Q118)	Does not exist
Release by the legislature of reports on budget hearings (Q122)	Does not exist
Feedback by the SAI on use of inputs provided by the public (Q125)	Does not exist

Recommendations

The International Budget Partnership recommends that Morocco expand public engagement in budgeting after considering the Open Budget Survey indicators on which the country performs poorly (see table below and questions 114-125 in the Open Budget Questionnaire).

Description of Survey, Methodology, Reliability, and Researcher Contact Information

The Open Budget Survey is a fact-based research instrument that uses easily observable phenomena to assess what occurs in practice. The research conclusions are typically supported by citations and comments, including reference to a budget document, a law, or other public document; a public statement by a government official; or comments from a face-to-face interview with a government official or other knowledgeable party. The Survey is compiled from a questionnaire completed for each country by independent budget experts who are not associated with the national government. Each country's questionnaire is then independently reviewed by two anonymous experts who also have no association with government. In addition, the IBP invites national governments to comment on the draft results from the Survey and considers these comments before finalizing the Survey results. The entire research process for 2012 took over 18 months between July 2011 and December 2012 and involved approximately 400 experts.

The Open Budget Survey provides a reliable source of data on national budget transparency practices for governments, development practitioners, the media, and citizens. Current users of the Survey results include the Open Government Partnership, Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative, INTOSAI, the World Bank in its Worldwide Governance Indicators, and a number of bilateral aid agencies and international and regional multilateral bodies. The publication of the Open Budget Survey 2012 has reinforced the Survey's preeminent position as a global data repository on budget transparency, participation, and accountability.

Research to complete this country's Open Budget Survey was undertaken by Alaziz Abdeslam, IBI, 81 Boulevard De La Resistance Casablanca, Maroc, ibi@menara.ma.

The Moroccan government has provided its comments on the draft Open Budget Questionnaire results for the country.