Drawing on internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations, the Open Budget Survey uses 109 equally weighted indicators to measure budget transparency. These indicators assess whether the central government makes eight key budget documents available to the public online in a timely manner and whether these documents present budget information in a comprehensive and useful way.

Each country receives a composite score (out of 100) that determines its ranking on the Open Budget Index – the world’s only independent and comparative measure of budget transparency.

### How has the OBI score for Bangladesh changed over time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pre-Budget Statement</th>
<th>Executive’s Budget Proposal</th>
<th>Enacted Budget</th>
<th>Citizens Budget</th>
<th>In-Year Reports</th>
<th>Mid-Year Review</th>
<th>Year-End Report</th>
<th>Audit Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>Minimal</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>Minimal</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>Minimal</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
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<td>Minimal</td>
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<td>Extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How comprehensive and useful is the information provided in the key budget documents that Bangladesh publishes?

- **Pre-Budget Statement**: Produced for internal use only
- **Executive’s Budget Proposal**: Not produced
- **Enacted Budget**: Published late
- **Citizens Budget**: Not published online
- **In-Year Reports**: Not produced
- **Mid-Year Review**: Produced for internal use only
- **Year-End Report**: Produced for internal use only
- **Audit Report**: Produced for internal use only

### Public availability of budget documents from 2006 to 2017

Bangladesh’s score of 41 out of 100 is near the global average score of 42.
Transparency alone is insufficient for improving governance. Public participation in budgeting is vital to realize the positive outcomes associated with greater budget transparency.

To measure public participation, the Open Budget Survey assesses the degree to which the government provides opportunities for the public to engage in budget processes. Such opportunities should be provided throughout the budget cycle by the executive, the legislature, and the supreme audit institution.

The questions assessing participation in the Open Budget Survey 2017 were revised to align them with the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency’s new principles on public participation, which now serve as the basis for widely accepted norms on public participation in national budget processes. Therefore, data on the extent of public participation in budgeting in the Open Budget Survey 2017 cannot be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

Bangladesh’s score of 41 on the 2017 Open Budget Index is substantially lower than its score in 2015.

Moreover, Bangladesh has been inconsistent in which documents are made publicly available in a given year.

Since 2015, Bangladesh has decreased the availability of budget information by:
- Failing to publish the In-Year Reports online in a timely manner.
- Failing to produce the Citizens Budget.

Moreover, Bangladesh has failed to make progress in the following ways:
- Not making the Pre-Budget Statement available to the public.
- Not producing an Audit Report.

How does public participation in Bangladesh compare to other countries in the region?

Bangladesh’s score of 13 out of 100 indicates that it provides few opportunities for the public to engage in the budget process. This is higher than the global average score of 12.

To what extent do different institutions in Bangladesh provide opportunities for public participation?
The Open Budget Survey examines the role that legislatures, supreme audit institutions, and independent fiscal institutions play in the budget process and the extent to which they are able to provide effective oversight of the budget. These institutions play a critical role — often enshrined in national constitutions or laws — in planning budgets and overseeing their implementation.

These indicators were revised to better assess the role of formal oversight institutions in ensuring integrity and accountability in the use of public resources. Therefore, data on the role and effectiveness of oversight institutions in the Open Budget Survey 2017 should not be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

To what extent does the legislature in Bangladesh provide budget oversight?

The legislature provides limited oversight during the budget cycle. This score reflects that the legislature provides limited oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and weak oversight during the implementation stage of the budget cycle.

Oversight by an Independent Fiscal Institution

Bangladesh does not have an independent fiscal institution (IFI). While IFIs are not yet widespread globally, they are increasingly recognized as an important source of independent, nonpartisan information. IFIs take a variety of different institutional forms. Common examples include parliamentary budget offices and fiscal councils.


RECOMMENDATIONS

How can Bangladesh improve transparency?

Bangladesh should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- Publish a Mid-Year Review and a Pre-Budget Statement online.
- Produce and publish an Audit Report and a Citizens Budget.
- Publish the In-Year Reports online in a timely manner.

For more detailed information on the survey findings for Bangladesh, please see the Open Budget Survey Data Explorer at survey.internationalbudget.org.
The Open Budget Survey uses internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations from sources such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) and the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT).

It is a fact-based research instrument that assesses what occurs in practice through readily observable phenomena. The entire research process took approximately 18 months between August 2016 and January 2018 and involved about 300 experts in 115 countries. The Open Budget Survey 2017 assesses only events, activities, or developments that occurred up to 31 December 2016. The survey was revised somewhat from the 2015 version to reflect evolving methods for disseminating budget information and to strengthen individual questions on public participation and budget oversight. A discussion of these changes can be found in the Open Budget Survey Global Report (see link below).

Survey responses are typically supported by citations and comments. This may include a reference to a public document, an official statement by the government, or comments from a face-to-face interview with a government official or other knowledgeable parties.

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Further Information
Visit openbudgetsurvey.org for more information, including:
■ The Open Budget Survey 2017: Global report
■ Data explorer
■ Methodology report
■ Full questionnaire

METHODOLOGY