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 Croatia changed over time?

Croatia’s score of 57 out of 100 is substantially higher than the global average score of 42.
Croatia’s score of 57 on the 2017 Open Budget Index is largely the same as its score in 2015.

Since 2015, Croatia has increased the availability of budget information by:
- Increasing the information provided in the Executive’s Budget Proposal.

However, Croatia has decreased the availability of budget information by:
- Failing to publish the Pre-Budget Statement online in a timely manner.
- Not producing a Mid-Year Review.

Moreover, Croatia has failed to make progress in the following way:
- Failing to publish the Pre-Budget Statement online in a timely manner.

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

Croatia’s score of 26 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 Croatia provide opportunities for public participation?

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.
For more detailed information on the survey findings for Croatia, please see the Open Budget Survey Data Explorer at survey.internationalbudget.org.

How can Croatia improve transparency?
Croatia should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:
- Publish a Pre-Budget Statement online in a timely manner.
- Produce and publish a Mid-Year Review, which reports on the implementation of the budget so far, as well as updated macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts.

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 Croatia 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.

To what extent does the supreme audit institution in Croatia provide budget oversight?

The supreme audit institution provides adequate budget oversight.

Oversight by an Independent Fiscal Institution
Croatia’s Fiscal Policy Commission serves as its independent fiscal institution (IFI). The Croatian IFI is independent of both the legislature and the executive, and its independence is set in law. It publishes an assessment of the official fiscal forecasts produced by the executive.

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. For more information, see Lisa von Trapp, Ian Lienert, and Joachim Wehner, “Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions and Case Studies,” OECD Journal on Budgeting, March 2016 (special issue), pp. 9-24.
How can Croatia improve participation?
Croatia should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in its budget process:

- Actively engage with individuals or civil society organizations representing vulnerable and underrepresented communities during the formulation and monitoring of the implementation of the national budget.
- Hold legislative hearings on the Audit Report, during which members of the public or civil society organizations can testify.
- Establish formal mechanisms for the public to participate in relevant audit investigations.

How can Croatia improve oversight?
Croatia should prioritize the following actions to make budget oversight more effective:

- Ensure the Executive’s Budget Proposal is provided to legislators at least two months before the start of the budget year.
- Ensure audit processes are reviewed by an independent agency.
- Produce and publish reports by the independent fiscal institution on macroeconomic or fiscal forecasts and on cost estimates of new policy proposals online.

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.

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