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 Germany changed over time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Extensive</th>
<th>Substantial</th>
<th>Limited</th>
<th>Minimal</th>
<th>Scant or None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

How does budget transparency in Germany compare to others?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td>87</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Germany's score of 69 out of 100 is substantially higher than the global average score of 42.
Germany’s score of 69 on the 2017 Open Budget Index is largely the same as its score in 2015.

Since 2015, Germany has increased the availability of budget information by:

- Publishing the Citizens Budget online.

**Key Budget Documents**

**Pre-Budget Statement**: discloses the broad parameters of fiscal policies in advance of the Executive’s Budget Proposal; outlines the government’s economic forecast, anticipated revenue, expenditures, and debt.

**Executive’s Budget Proposal**: submitted by the executive to the legislature for approval; details the sources of revenue, the allocations to ministries, proposed policy changes, and other information important for understanding the country’s fiscal situation.

**Enacted Budget**: the budget that has been approved by the legislature.

**Citizens Budget**: a simpler and less technical version of the government’s Executive’s Budget Proposal or Enacted Budget, designed to convey key information to the public.

**In-Year Reports**: include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.

**Mid-Year Review**: contains a comprehensive update on the implementation of the budget as of the middle of the fiscal year; includes a review of economic assumptions and an updated forecast of budget outcomes.

**Year-End Report**: describes the situation of the government’s accounts at the end of the fiscal year and, ideally, an evaluation of the progress made toward achieving the budget’s policy goals.

**Audit Report**: issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government’s year-end accounts.

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.

Germany’s score of 17 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 Germany provide opportunities for public participation?

- **Executive**: 0
- **Legislature**: 25
- **Supreme Audit Institution**: 67

How does public participation in Germany compare to that of other countries?

![Bar chart comparing public participation in different countries](chart.png)
BUDGET OVERSIGHT

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 Germany provide budget oversight?

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

Oversight by an Independent Fiscal Institution

Germany’s independent fiscal institution (IFI) is called the Advisory Board to the Stability Council. Its independence is set in law, and it reports to the executive. It publishes an assessment of the official macroeconomic and 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

How can Germany improve transparency?

Germany should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

■ Produce and publish a separate Mid-Year Review that contains updated macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts.

■ Increase the information provided in the Executive’s Budget Proposal by increasing information on performance and policy and increasing data on the macroeconomic forecast.

The main barriers to effective legislative oversight are:

■ A legislative committee does not publish reports on in-year budget implementation online.

■ A legislative committee does not publish reports on the Audit Report online.

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

The supreme audit institution provides adequate budget oversight.

■ Under the law, it has full discretion to undertake audits as it sees fit.

■ Moreover, the head of the institution is appointed by the legislature or judiciary and cannot be removed without legislative or judicial approval, which bolsters its independence.

■ Finally, the supreme audit institution is provided with sufficient resources to fulfill its mandate, and its audit processes are reviewed by an independent agency.
How can Germany improve participation?

Germany should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in its budget process:

- Pilot mechanisms for members of the public and executive branch officials to exchange views on national budget matters during both the formulation of the national budget and the monitoring of its implementation. These mechanisms could build on innovations, such as participatory budgeting and social audits. For examples of such mechanisms, see www.fiscaltransparency.net/mechanisms/.
- Hold legislative hearings on the formulation of the annual budget, during which members of the public or civil society organizations can testify.

How can Germany improve oversight?

Germany should prioritize the following actions to make budget oversight more effective:

- Ensure a legislative committee examines and publishes reports on in-year budget implementation online.
- Publish the reports of the independent fiscal institution on cost estimates of new policy proposals online.

Further Information

Visit openbudgetsurvey.org for more information, including:

- The Open Budget Survey 2017: Global report
- Data explorer
- Methodology report
- Full questionnaire

The survey is based on a questionnaire that is completed for each country by independent budget experts who are not associated with the national government.

The draft responses to each country’s questionnaire are then independently reviewed by an anonymous expert who also has no association with the national government.

In addition, IBP invites nearly all national governments to comment on the draft responses and considers these comments before finalizing the survey results.

Researchers respond to comments from peer reviewers and their government, if applicable, and IBP referees any conflicting answers in order to ensure consistency across countries in selecting answers.

Despite repeated efforts, IBP was unable to get comments on the draft Open Budget Questionnaire results from the government of Germany.