

## Overview



Transparency:

**86** /100

(Open Budget Index score)



Public  
Participation:

**19** /100



Budget Oversight:

**89** /100

## About the survey

Government budget decisions – what taxes to levy, what services to provide, and how much debt to take on – affect how equal a society is and the well-being of its people, including whether the most disadvantaged will have real opportunities for a better life. It is critical that governments inform and engage the public on these vital decisions that impact their lives.

The **Open Budget Survey (OBS)** is the world's only independent, comparative and fact-based research instrument that uses internationally accepted criteria to assess public access to central government budget information; formal opportunities for the public to participate in the national budget process; and the role of budget oversight institutions such as the legislature and auditor in the budget process.

The survey helps local civil society assess and confer with their government on the reporting and use of public funds. This 7th edition of the OBS covers 117 countries.

Visit [www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey](http://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey) for more information, including the full OBS methodology, the 2019 Global Report, findings for all surveyed countries, and the Data Explorer.

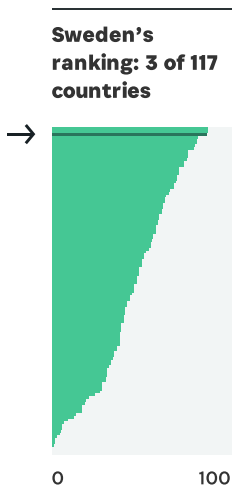


# Transparency

This part of the OBS measures public access to information on how the central government raises and spends public resources. It assesses the online availability, timeliness, and comprehensiveness of eight key budget documents using 109 equally weighted indicators and scores each country on a scale of 0 to 100. A transparency score of 61 or above indicates a country is likely publishing enough material to support informed public debate on the budget.

Sweden has a transparency score of **86** (out of 100).

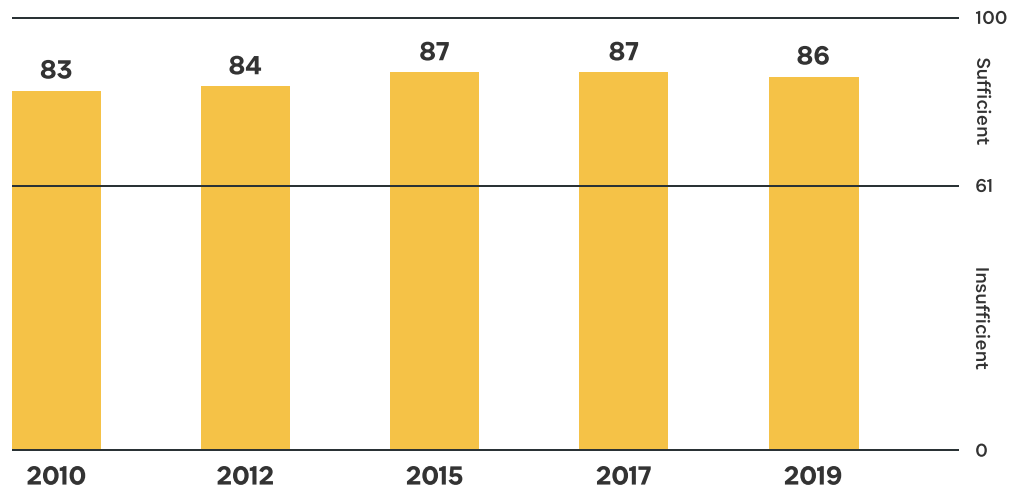
## Transparency in Sweden compared to others



Global Average	45
OECD Average	67
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>86</b>
Norway	80
United States	76
France	74
Canada	71
Italy	71
United Kingdom	70
Germany	69
Portugal	66
Spain	53

0                      Insufficient                      61                      Sufficient                      100

## How has the transparency score for Sweden changed over time?

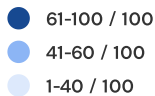


## Public availability of budget documents in Sweden

- Available to the Public
- Published Late, or Not Published Online, or Produced for Internal Use Only
- ⊘ Not Produced

Document	2010	2012	2015	2017	2019
Pre-Budget Statement	●	●	●	●	●
Executive's Budget Proposal	●	●	●	●	●
Enacted Budget	●	●	●	●	●
Citizens Budget	●	●	●	●	●
In-Year Reports	●	●	●	●	●
Mid-Year Review	⊘	⊘	●	●	●
Year-End Report	●	●	●	●	●
Audit Report	●	●	●	●	●

## How comprehensive is the content of the key budget documents that Sweden makes available to the public?



Key budget document	Document purpose and contents	Fiscal year assessed	Document content score
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.	2019	100
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.	2019	83
Enacted Budget	The budget that has been approved by the legislature.	2019	89
Citizens Budget	A simpler and less technical version of the government's Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, designed to convey key information to the public.	2019	92
In-Year Reports	Include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.	2018	96
Mid-Year Review	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.	2018	85
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.	2017	71
Audit Report	Issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government's year-end accounts.	2017	100

Sweden's transparency score of **86** in the OBS 2019 is near its score in 2017.

## Recommendations

Sweden should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- Improve the information on expenditure details in the Executive's Budget Proposal.
- Improve the information on fiscal risk in the Executive's Budget Proposal.



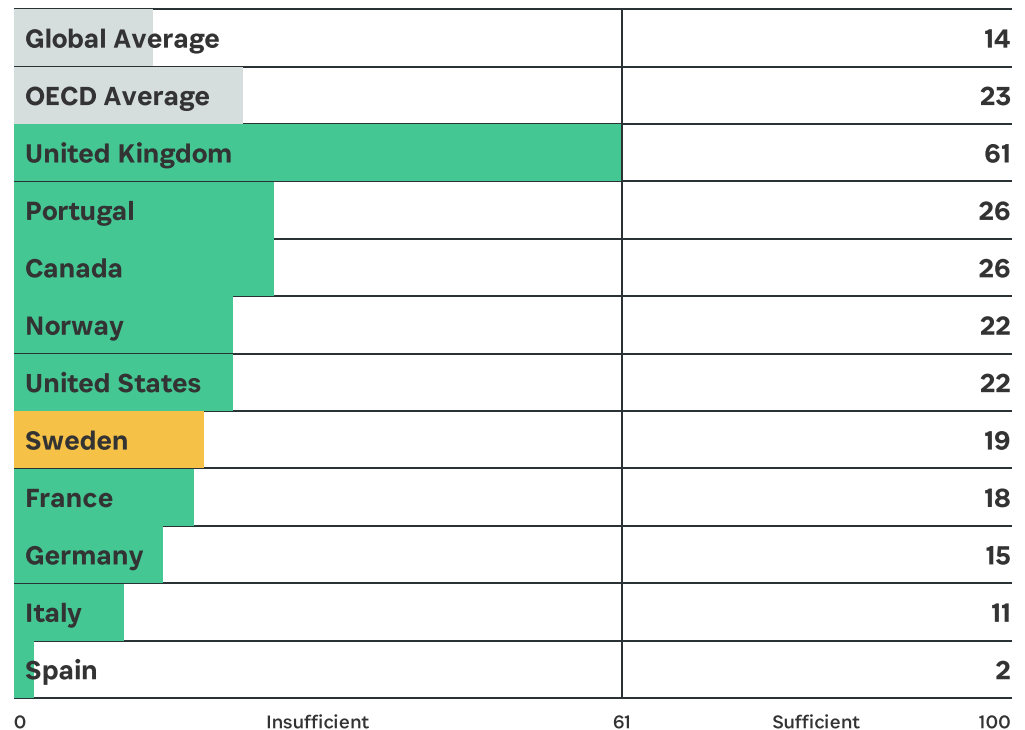
# Public Participation

Transparency alone is insufficient for improving governance. Inclusive public participation is crucial for realizing the positive outcomes associated with greater budget transparency.

The OBS also assesses the formal opportunities offered to the public for meaningful participation in the different stages of the budget process. It examines the practices of the central government's executive (Regeringen), the legislature, and the supreme audit institution (SAI) using 18 equally weighted indicators, aligned with the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency's [Principles of Public Participation in Fiscal Policies](#) ↗, and scores each country on a scale from 0 to 100.

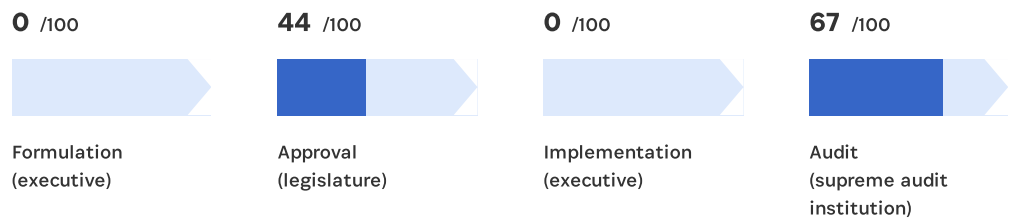
Sweden has a public participation score of **19** (out of 100).

## Public participation in Sweden compared to others



For more information, see [here](#) ↗ for innovative public participation practices around the world.

## Extent of opportunities for public participation in the budget process



few: 0 - 40; limited: 41 - 60; adequate: 61 - 100

## Recommendations

To further strengthen public participation in the budget process, Sweden's Ministry of Finance (Finansdepartementet) should prioritize the following actions:

- Pilot mechanisms to engage the public during budget formulation and to monitor budget implementation.
- Actively engage with vulnerable and underrepresented communities, directly or through civil society organizations representing them.

Sweden's Riksdag (legislature) has established submissions related to the approval of the annual budget, but should also prioritize the following actions:

- Allow any member of the public or any civil society organization to testify during its hearings on the budget proposal prior to its approval.
- Allow members of the public or civil society organizations to testify during its hearings on the Audit Report.

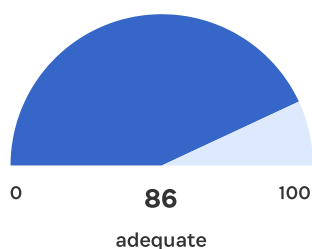


# Budget Oversight

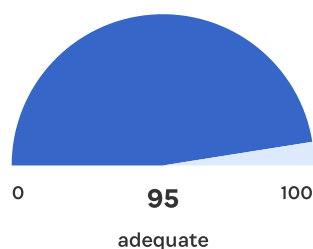
The OBS also examines the role that legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAIs) play in the budget process and the extent to which they provide oversight; each country is scored on a scale from 0 to 100 based on 18 equally weighted indicators. In addition, the survey collects supplementary information on independent fiscal institutions (see Box).

Sweden's legislature (*Riksdag*) and supreme audit institution (*Riksrevisionen*) in Sweden, together, provide adequate oversight during the budget process, with a composite oversight score of **89** (out of 100). Taken individually, the extent of each institution's oversight is shown below:

## Legislative oversight



## Audit oversight



weak: 0 - 40; limited: 41 - 60; adequate: 61 - 100

## Recommendations

Sweden's Riksdag provides adequate oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and adequate oversight during the implementation stage. To further improve oversight, the following actions should be prioritized:

- In practice, ensure the legislature (Riksdagen) is consulted before the executive (Regeringen) reduces spending due to revenue shortfalls.



## The emerging practice of establishing independent fiscal institutions

Sweden's independent fiscal institution (IFI) is the Swedish Fiscal Policy Council (Finanspolitiska rådet). Its independence is set in law, and it reports to the executive (*Regeringen*). It publishes an assessment of the official macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts produced by the executive (*Regeringen*), and its own cost estimates of some new policy proposals.

*\*The indicators for IFIs are not scored.*

# Methodology

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- Only documents published and events, activities, or developments that took place through 31 December 2018 were assessed in the OBS 2019.
- The survey is based on a questionnaire completed in each country by an independent budget expert:  
Anna Schnell  
Melander Schnell Consultants  
Liljegatan 12, 75324 Uppsala, Sweden  
[anna@melander-schnell-consultants.se](mailto:anna@melander-schnell-consultants.se)
- To further strengthen the research, each country's draft questionnaire is also reviewed by an anonymous independent expert, and in Sweden by a representative of the Ministry of Finance (Finansdepartementet).