

## Overview



### Transparency:

**34** /100

(Open Budget Index score)



### Public Participation:

**20** /100



### Budget Oversight:

**24** /100

## About the survey

Government budget decisions – what taxes to levy, what services to provide, and how much debt to take on – have important consequences for all people in society. When governments provide information and meaningful channels for the public to engage in these decisions, we can better ensure public money is spent on public interests.

**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 legislatures and national audit offices, 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 9th edition of the OBS covers 125 countries.

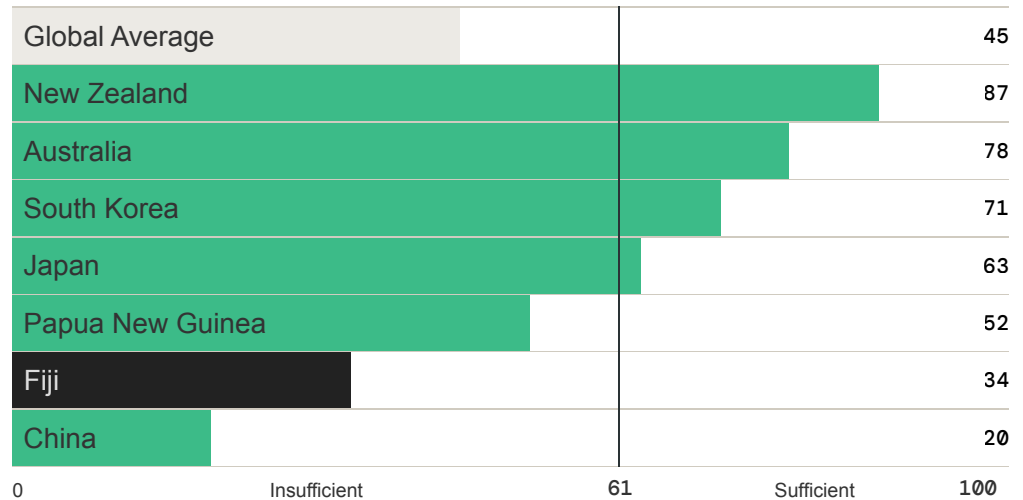
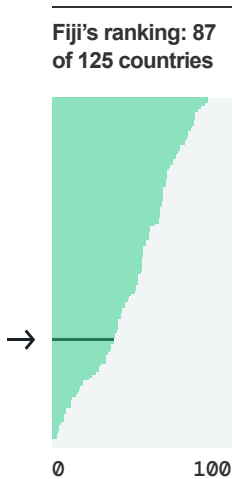
Visit [www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey](http://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey) for more information, including the full OBS methodology, the 2023 Global Report, findings for all surveyed countries, and the Data Explorer.

# Transparency

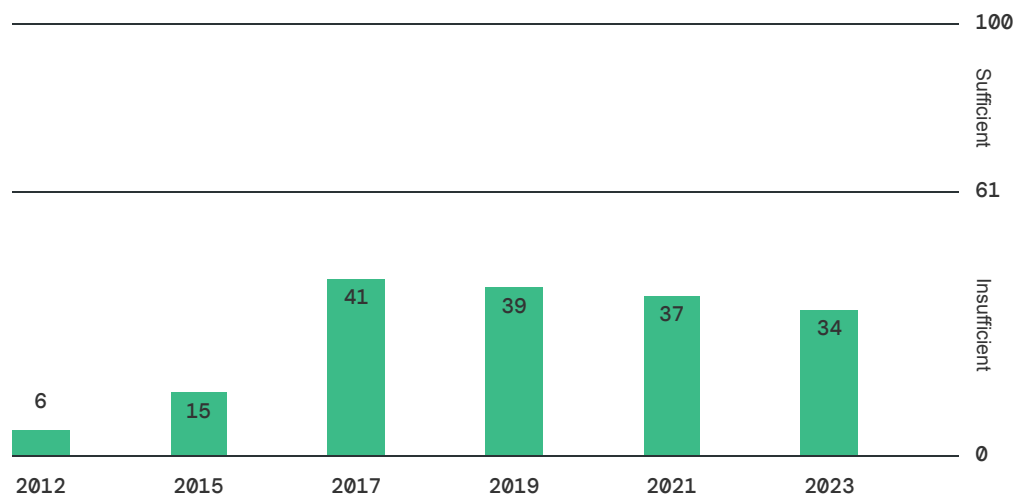
This part of the OBS measures public access to information on how the central government raises and spends public resources. It assesses the **online availability, timeliness, and comprehensiveness** of eight key budget documents using 109 equally weighted indicators and scores each country on a scale 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.**

Fiji has a transparency score of **34** (out of 100).

## Transparency in Fiji compared to others



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



## Public availability of budget documents in Fiji

**KEY**

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

Document	2012	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
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 Fiji makes available to the public?

KEY	
<span style="color: green;">●</span>	61-100 / 100
<span style="color: yellow;">●</span>	41-60 / 100
<span style="color: red;">●</span>	1-40 / 100

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.	2022-23	Internal Use
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.	2022-23	62
Enacted Budget	The budget that has been approved by the legislature.	2022-23	56
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.	2022-23	Not Produced
In-Year Reports	Include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.	2021-22	Published Late
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.	2021-22	Not Produced
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.	2021-22	Not Produced
Audit Report	Issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government's year-end accounts.	2020-21	Internal Use

Fiji's transparency score of **34** in the OBS 2023 is near its score in 2021.

## What changed in OBS 2023?

Fiji has decreased the availability of budget information by:

- Producing the Audit Report for internal use only.

# Recommendations

Fiji should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

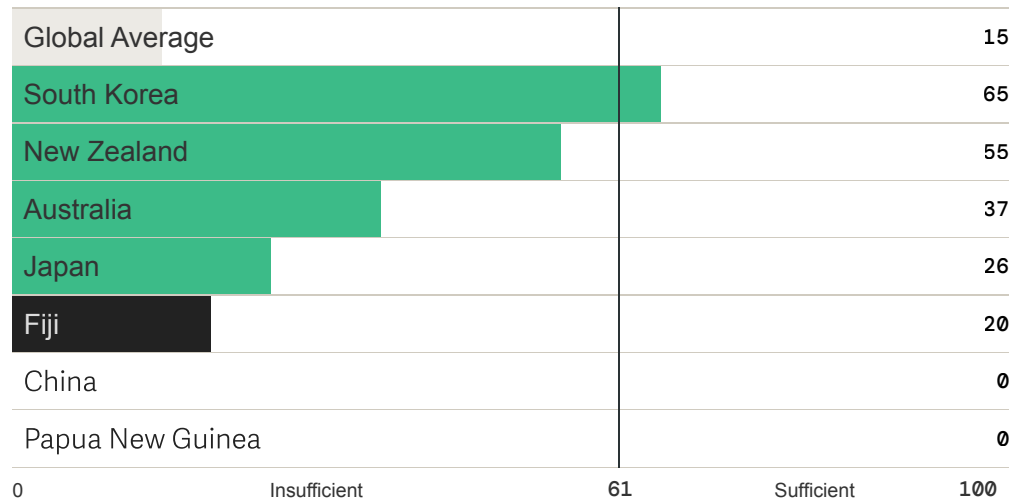
- Publish In-Year Reports and the Audit Report online in a timely manner. All In-year reports must be published within three months of the end of the reporting period.
- Produce and publish the Mid-Year Review and Year-End Report online in a timely manner.
- The government for the first time published the Pre-Budget Statement and the Citizens Budget. However, since this occurred after the OBS cut-off date, it cannot be taken into account.
- Improve the comprehensiveness of the Enacted Budget by including information on revenue.

# Public Participation

The OBS 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, 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.

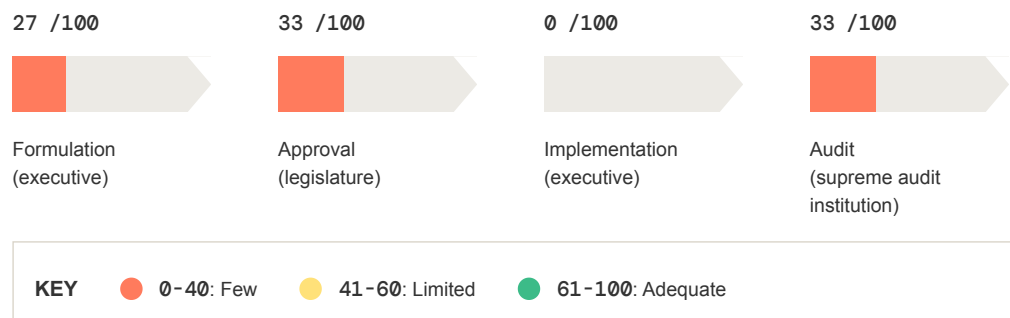
Fiji has a public participation score of **20** (out of 100).

## Public participation in Fiji 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



## Recommendations

Fiji's Ministry of Economy has established public consultations during budget formulation but, to further strengthen public participation in the budget process, should also prioritize the following actions:

- Expand the roadshow for monitoring budget implementation.
- Actively engage with vulnerable and underrepresented communities, directly or through civil society organizations representing them.

Fiji's Parliament 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.

Fiji's Office of the Auditor General has established mechanisms for the public to assist in developing its audit program. It should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in the budget process:

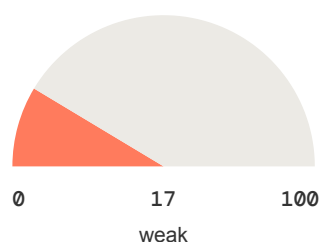
- Establish formal mechanisms for the public to contribute to relevant audit investigations.

# Budget Oversight

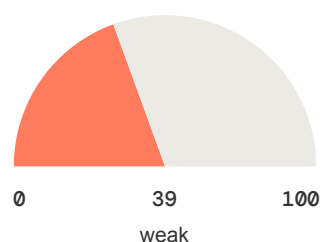
The OBS examines the role that legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAIs) play in the budget process and the extent to which they provide oversight; each country is scored on a scale from 0 to 100 based on 18 equally weighted indicators. In addition, the survey collects supplementary information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

The legislature and supreme audit institution in Fiji, together, provide weak oversight during the budget process, with a composite oversight score of **24** (out of 100). Taken individually, the extent of each institution's oversight is shown below:

## Legislative oversight



## Audit oversight



**KEY** ● 0-40: Few ● 41-60: Limited ● 61-100: Adequate

## Recommendations

Fiji's Parliament provides weak oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and weak oversight during the implementation stage. To improve oversight, the following actions should be prioritized:

- The legislature should debate budget policy before the Executive's Budget Proposal is tabled and approve recommendations for the upcoming budget.
- The Executive's Budget Proposal should be submitted to legislators at least two months before the start of the budget year.
- Legislative committees should examine the Executive's Budget Proposal and publish reports with their analysis online.
- A legislative committee should examine in-year budget implementation and publish reports with their findings online.



- In practice, ensure the legislature is consulted before the executive shifts funds specified in the Enacted Budget between administrative units; spends any unanticipated revenue; or reduces spending due to revenue shortfalls during the budget year.
- A legislative committee should examine the Audit Report and publish a report with their findings online.

To strengthen independence and improve audit oversight by the Fiji Office of the Auditor General, the following actions are recommended:

- Require legislative or judicial approval to appoint and remove the head of the supreme audit institution.

### **The emerging practice of establishing independent fiscal institutions**

Fiji does not have an independent fiscal institution (IFI). IFIs are increasingly recognized as valuable independent and nonpartisan information providers to the Executive and/or Parliament during the budget process.

*\*These indicators are \*not\* scored in the Open Budget Survey.*

# Methodology

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- Only documents published and events, activities, or developments that took place through 31 December 2022 were assessed in the OBS 2023.
- The survey is based on a questionnaire completed in each country by an independent budget expert:  
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- To further strengthen the research, each country's draft questionnaire is also reviewed by an anonymous independent expert, and in Fiji by a representative of the Ministry of Economy.