Vietnam’s score on the Open Budget Index shows that the government provides the public with scant information on the central government’s budget and financial activities during the course of the budget year. This makes it very difficult for citizens to hold government accountable for its management of the public’s money.

The Open Budget Index 2008 evaluates the quantity and type of information that governments make available to their publics in the seven key budget documents that should be issued during the budget year. One of the most important documents is the executive’s budget proposal. It should contain the executive’s plans for the upcoming year along with the cost of the proposed activities. The proposal should be available to the public and to the legislature prior to being finalized, at least three months before the start of the budget year to allow for sufficient review and public debate.

In Vietnam, the proposal is not made available to the public, meaning citizens do not have a comprehensive picture of the government’s plans for taxing and spending for the upcoming year.

Moreover, it is difficult to track spending, revenue collection and borrowing during the year. Vietnam does not produce a mid-year review. While it publishes its in-year reports regularly, they are incomplete in that they lack such information as the composition of central government debt. Publishing more comprehensive in-year reports and a mid-year review would greatly strengthen public accountability, since these documents provide updates on how the budget is being implemented during the year.

It is also difficult to assess budget performance in Vietnam once the budget year is over. A year-end report is produced, but it lacks details, which makes it difficult to make comparisons between what was budgeted and what was actually spent and collected. Also, while Vietnam makes its audit report public, there is a significant time lag in publishing this report, and there is no information provided on whether the audit report’s recommendations are successfully implemented.

Access to the highly detailed budget information needed to understand the government’s progress in undertaking a specific project or activity is incomplete, and limited information is available on the terms of aid and oil/gas/mining contracts. This is despite the fact that Vietnam has codified the right to access government information into law, through the Constitution.

Public Participation and Institutions of Accountability

Beyond improving timely access to key budget documents, there are other ways in which Vietnam’s budget process could be made more open.

Opportunities for citizen participation in budget debates could be increased. For example, the legislature does not hold hearings on the macroeconomic and fiscal framework presented in the budget in which the public can participate.

The independence of Vietnam’s Supreme Audit Institution could be strengthened. The SAI is limited in its discretion to decide which audits to undertake, and it does not have a budget sufficient to fulfill its mandate.
The Open Budget Index evaluates the quantity and type of information available to the public in a country’s budget documents. A country’s placement within a performance category was determined by averaging the response to 91 questions on the Open Budget Questionnaire related to information contained in the eight key budget documents that all countries should make available to the public.

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The International Budget Project was established as part of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a Washington, DC-based non-partisan non-profit research organization, in 1997 to support civil society organizations around the world interested in strengthening public budget processes, institutions and outcomes. For more information on the IBP and the Open Budget Initiative 2008, please visit www.openbudgetindex.org