

Open Budget Survey 2019

Questionnaire

Nicaragua

April 2020

Country Questionnaire: Nicaragua

PBS-1. What is the fiscal year of the PBS evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:

FY 2019

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:

Dentro de los documentos que publica el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público (MHCP) no se puede observar o identificar el PBS; es decir, no es publicado.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: El Proyecto de Presupuesto para 2019 incluyo, como Anexo, un documento denominado globalmente "Marco Presupuestario de Mediano plazo 2019-2022" que contiene una exposicion de la prevision macroeconomica de mediano plazo, las politicas de ingresos y gastos y sus prioridades, y un marco fiscal y presupuestario de mediano plazo asi como un marco de gasto institucional de mediano plazo. En este caso, desde nuestro punto de vista, el Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo puede considerarse el proximo mas cercano al PBS. "The Pre-Budget Statement can also be associated with a medium-term expenditure framework, which seeks to link policy, planning, and budgeting over a multi-year period. Best practice recommends that the Pre-Budget Statement include: macroeconomic forecasts upon which the budget will be based; major revenue and expenditure policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget; and multi-year revenue and expenditure projections". Este asunto es sumamente complejo, sobre todo en el contexto de un proceso presupuestario que se esta procurando realizar en un marco de mediano plazo, con evaluaciones y revisiones anuales. Es importante comprender la diferencia y relacion entre dos documentos clave del proceso presupuestario, el Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo y la Politica Presupuestaria anual. El documento que contiene el marco macroeconomico, fiscal y presupuestario de mediano plazo, denominado globalmente "Marco Presupuestario de Mediano plazo", es incluido por mandato de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario como Anexo al Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica, es decir, se presenta junto a la propuesta de presupuesto anual que el Gobierno debe presentar a la Asamblea Nacional, y se publican juntos. El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se concibe como un enfoque de planificacion y presupuesto que busca mejorar la efectividad del gasto público vinculando las prioridades, políticas y acciones de Gobierno con la disponibilidad de los recursos públicos en un horizonte de mediano plazo. En este contexto, el MPMP permite determinado grado de previsibilidad en el flujo de fondos a las instituciones determinado por el Marco Macroeconómico y las prioridades definidas en los Plans Nacionales de Desarrollo, y debe propiciar el vínculo de las políticas públicas, las prioridades estratégicas y la disponibilidad de recursos. En concreto, dentro del MPMP, el Marco de Gastos Institucionales de Mediano Plazo corresponde al presupuesto de mediano plazo de las distintas instituciones públicas. El Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo refleja informacion de las proyecciones presupuestarias de gastos que sustentan la provisión de bienes y servicios de las instituciones públicas a nivel de Programa y/o Subprograma, Proyecto (programa de inversiones de la institución), Grupo de Gasto y Fuente de Financiamiento, para un período de cuatro años. Este Marco se evalua, se revisa y se ajusta anualmente, y dando lugar a la politica presupuestaria anual. Por su parte, el documento denominado "politica presupuestaria" conforme al articulo 30 de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario (Ley 550), debe ser entregado por el Ministerio de Hacienda a las entidades y organismos regulados por esta ley a mas tardar el 30 de mayo de cada año. A traves del mismo el Ministerio de Hacienda establece el limite maximo que cada una de las entidades y organismos tendra para el ejercicio presupuestario siguiente. En base a esta politica y los objetivos y programas de los organismos y entidades, estos deberan formular su propio presupuesto y/o propuesta de asignacion presupuestaria. El documento "Politica presupuestaria" no se publica, sino que sirve unicamente para el proceso interno de formulacion presupuestaria. La diferencia entre ambos es que mientras el MPPM es un instrumento de planificacion estrategica, que se va evaluando y ajustando cada año, pero manteniendo las miras en las prioridades, objetivos y metas de mediano plazo, la politica presupuestaria es un instrumento de la programacion y presupuestacion operativa anual. Esto significa que existe una interrelacion entre la formulacion del MPMP y de la politica presupuestaria debe existir una fuerte interrelacion. De hecho, el Artículo 30 de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario se establece que debe existir una concordancia entre los objetivos, planes y programas económicos del gobierno y la política presupuestaria, y considera al MPMP como uno de los "elementos básicos para la formulación de la política presupuestaria". "The Pre-Budget Statement reflects the culmination of the strategic planning phase of the budget process, in which the executive broadly aligns its policy goals with the resources available under the budget's fiscal framework – the total amount of expenditure, revenue, and debt for the upcoming budget year. This process establishes the parameters of the budget proposal before detailed program funding decisions are made. By laying out the budget's broad parameters, the statement can help create appropriate expectations for the Executive's Budget Proposal. The Pre-Budget Statement can also be associated with a medium-term expenditure framework, which seeks to link policy, planning, and budgeting over a multi-year period. Best practice recommends that the Pre-Budget Statement include: macroeconomic forecasts upon which the budget will be based; major revenue and expenditure policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget; and multi-year revenue and expenditure projections" ("GUIDE TO THE OPEN BUDGET QUESTIONNAIRE: AN EXPLANATION OF THE QUESTIONS AND THE RESPONSE OPTIONS", pagina 13)

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Dado que el Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo al que hace referencia el revisor se envía al Congreso como parte de la propuesta de presupuesto, este documento se considera un documento de apoyo del EBP y no como un PBS: Para ser considerado un documento preliminar (PBS) en tiempo tendría

que producirse y publicarse antes del envío de la propuesta de presupuesto al Congreso.

PBS-2. When is the PBS made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for a PBS to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal is submitted to the legislature for consideration. If the PBS is not released to the public at least one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal is submitted to the legislature for consideration, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the PBS.

Answer:

d. The PBS is not released to the public, or is released less than one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal is introduced to the legislature

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:

Por fuentes extra oficiales, conocemos que el PBS es circulado a las diferentes instituciones que recibirán fondos del presupuesto nacional; no obstante, este documento no se publica a la ciudadanía en general por ningún medio.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

Comments: Este asunto es sumamente complejo, sobre todo en el contexto de un proceso presupuestario que se esta procurando realizar en un marco de mediano plazo, con evaluaciones y revisiones anuales. El documento que contiene el marco macroeconomico, fiscal y presupuestario de mediano plazo, denominado globalmente "Marco Presupuestario de Mediano plazo", es incluido por mandato de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario como Anexo al Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica, es decir, se presenta junto a la propuesta de presupuesto anual que el Gobierno debe presentar a la Asamblea Nacional, y se publican juntos, es decir, ni siquiera menos de un mes antes El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se concibe como un enfoque de planificación y presupuesto que busca mejorar la efectividad del gasto público vinculando las prioridades, políticas y acciones de Gobierno con la disponibilidad de los recursos públicos en un horizonte de mediano plazo. En este contexto, el MPMP permite determinado grado de previsibilidad en el flujo de fondos a las instituciones determinado por el Marco Macroeconómico y las prioridades definidas en los Plans Nacionales de Desarrollo, y debe propiciar el vínculo de las políticas públicas, las prioridades estratégicas y la disponibilidad de recursos. En concreto, dentro del MPMP, el Marco de Gastos Institucionales de Mediano Plazo corresponde al presupuesto de mediano plazo de las distintas instituciones públicas. El Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo refleja información de las proyecciones presupuestarias de gastos que sustentan la provisión de bienes y servicios de las instituciones públicas a nivel de Programa y/o Subprograma, Proyecto (programa de inversiones de la institución), Grupo de Gasto y Fuente de Financiamiento, para un período de cuatro años. Este Marco se evalua, se revisa y se ajusta anualmente, y dando lugar a la política presupuestaria anual. Por su parte, el documento denominado "política presupuestaria" conforme al artículo 30 de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario (Ley 550), debe ser entregado por el Monisterio de Hacienda a ls entidades y organismos regulados por esta ley a mas tardar el 30 de mayo de cada año. A través del mismo el Ministerio de Hacienda establece el limite maximo que cada una de las entidades y organismos tendra para el ejercicio presupuestario siguiente. En base a esta política y los objetivos y programas de los organismos y entidades, estos deberan formular su propio presupuesto y/o propuesta de asignacion presupuestaria. El documento "Política presupuestaria" no se publica, sino que sirve unicamente para el proceso interno de formulacion presupuestaria. La diferencia entre ambos es que mientras el MPPM es un instrumento de planificacion estrategica, que se va evaluando y ajustando cada año, pero manteniendo las miras en las prioridades, objetivos y metas de mediano plazo, la política presupuestaria es un instrumento de la programacion y presupuestacion operativa anual. Esto significa que existe una interrelacion entre la formulacion del MPMP y de la política presupuestaria debe existir una fuerte interrelacion. De hecho, el Artículo 30 de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario se establece que debe existir una concordancia entre los objetivos, planes y programas económicos del gobierno y la política presupuestaria, y considera al MPMP como uno de los "elementos básicos para la formulación de la política presupuestaria". "The Pre-Budget Statement reflects the culmination of the strategic planning phase of the budget process, in which the executive broadly aligns its policy goals with the resources available under the budget's fiscal framework – the total amount of expenditure, revenue, and debt for the upcoming budget year. This process establishes the parameters of the budget proposal before detailed program funding decisions are made. By laying out the budget's broad parameters, the statement can help create appropriate expectations for the Executive's Budget Proposal. The Pre-Budget Statement can also be associated with a medium-term expenditure framework, which seeks to link policy, planning, and budgeting over a multi-year period. Best practice recommends that the Pre-Budget Statement include: macroeconomic forecasts upon which the budget will be based; major revenue and expenditure policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget; and multi-year revenue and expenditure projections" ("GUIDE TO THE OPEN BUDGET QUESTIONNAIRE:AN EXPLANATION OF THE QUESTIONS AND THE RESPONSE OPTIONS", pagina 13)

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Ver comentario de IBP a pregunta PBS-1

PBS-3a. If the PBS is published, what is the date of publication of the PBS?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

Source:

www.hacienda.gob.ni

Comment:

El PBS en Nicaragua, a pesar que se circula de manera interna, es un documento que no se publica.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

PBS-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the PBS.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

N/A

Source:

www.hacienda.gob.ni

Comment:

Este documento se publica pero de uso interno.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: El documento denominado "Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo", el cual contiene un marco de prevision macroeconomica de mediano plazo, las politicas de ingresos y gastos y sus prioridades, y un marco fiscal y presupuestario de mediano plazo asi como un marco de gasto institucional de mediano plazo es incluido, por mandato de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario, como Anexo 3 al Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica que el Gobierno debe enviar a la Asamblea Nacional. La Ley establece que este Proyecto debe ser enviado a la Asamblea Nacional a mas tardar el 15 de Octubre. Usualmente el mismo, junto al Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo, es publicado una o dos semanas despues en la pagina electronica del Ministerio de Hacienda. El Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica para 2019 fue publicado en la pagina electronica del Ministerio de Hacienda, junto al Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022 el 18 de octubre de 2018. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo3.html>

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Ver comentario de IBP a pregunta PBS-1.

PBS-4. If the PBS is published, what is the URL or weblink of the PBS?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

Source:
www.hacienda.gob.ni

Comment:
No se publica. Es solo de uso interno

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

PBS-5. If the PBS is published, are the numerical data contained in the PBS available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the PBS is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

d. Not applicable

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:
Se elabora pero es para uso interno. No se publica

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: c. No

Comments: El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo, y los datos numericos que contiene, pueden ser descargados y leidos por las personas en formato pdf, el cual sin embargo no puede ser facilmente leído y procesado por las computadoras.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2018/anexo3.html>

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Ver comentario del IBP a pregunta PBS-1. El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo es considerado un documento de apoyo del EBP, y no un documento preliminar dado el momento en que se produce y publica.

PBS-6a. If the PBS is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the PBS is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question PBS-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless

produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question PBS-2)

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

c. Produced for internal purposes/use only

Source:

Artículo 30, Ley de Administración y del Régimen Presupuestario.

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Comment:

La ley 550 menciona en su artículo 30 que existe un documento que se circula de manera interna en los diferentes ministerios e instituciones públicas

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: a. Produced but made available online to the public too late (published after the acceptable time frame)

Comments: El denominado "Marco Presupuestario de Mediano plazo" es incorporado, por mandato del Artículo 37 de la Ley 550 Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario, como anexo al Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República enviado por el Gobierno a la Asamblea Nacional. "Artículo 37.- Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. El Presupuesto General de la República contendrá como un anexo, un Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo constituido por proyecciones de al menos los dos ejercicios presupuestarios subsiguientes al ejercicio presupuestario que se ha elaborado. Las proyecciones presupuestarias no tendrá carácter vinculante y deberán contener, como mínimo, una estimación de: a) Ingresos por rubro. b) Egresos según tipo de gasto y organismo. c) Metas físicas y de producción de bienes y servicios que se pretende lograr. d) Programa de inversiones públicas. e) Programación de desembolsos externos, préstamos y donaciones. f) Evolución de la deuda pública, de conformidad con lo establecido en la política de endeudamiento. g) Descripción de las políticas presupuestarias y criterios que sustentan las proyecciones y los resultados económicos y financieros".

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument) Este documento es enviado por el Gobierno a la Asamblea Nacional como anexo de la Propuesta de Presupuesto General de la República, y es publicado una o dos semanas después en la página electrónica del Ministerio de Hacienda junto al Proyecto de Presupuesto. Esto significa que, de acuerdo a los criterios establecidos por el Open Budget Survey, se publica demasiado tarde.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Ver comentario de IBP a pregunta PBS-1. Dado que el documento MFMP se envía junto con la propuesta al Congreso, se le considera un documento de apoyo a la misma, y no un Documento Preliminar.

PBS-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question PBS-6a, please specify how you determined whether the PBS was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question PBS-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Según el artículo 30 de la ley 550 se menciona que, "La política presupuestaria para el ejercicio a presupuestar será informada por el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público a los organismos y entidades del Sector Público regulados por el presente Capítulo, a más tardar el treinta de mayo de cada año. A través de esta política, el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público establecerá el límite máximo de gasto que cada una de las referidas entidades y organismos tendrá para el ejercicio presupuestario siguiente, discriminando los grupos de gastos a que se refiere el artículo 19 de esta Ley. En base a esta política y los objetivos y programas de estos organismos y entidades, los mismos deberán formular, según fuere el caso, sus respectivos presupuestos y/o propuesta de asignación presupuestaria."

Esto quiere decir que un documento similar al PBS es producido pero solamente se circula a nivel interno. n/a

Source:

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Comment:

La ley 550 menciona en su artículo 30 que existe un documento que se circula de manera interna en los diferentes ministerios e instituciones públicas

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

Comments: Este asunto es sumamente complejo, sobre todo en el contexto de un proceso presupuestario que se esta procurando realizar en un marco de mediano plazo, con evaluaciones y revisiones anuales. El documento que contiene el marco macroeconomico, fiscal y presupuestario de mediano plazo, denominado globalmente "Marco Presupuestario de Mediano plazo", es incluido por mandato de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario como Anexo al Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica, es decir, se presenta junto a la propuesta de presupuesto anual que el Gobierno debe presentar a la Asamblea Nacional, y se publican juntos, es decir, ni siquiera menos de un mes antes El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se concibe como un enfoque de planificación y presupuesto que busca mejorar la efectividad del gasto público vinculando las prioridades, políticas y acciones de Gobierno con la disponibilidad de los recursos públicos en un horizonte de mediano plazo. En este contexto, el MPMP permite determinado grado de previsibilidad en el flujo de fondos a las instituciones determinado por el Marco Macroeconomico y las prioridades definidas en los Plans Nacionales de Desarrollo, y debe propiciar el vínculo de las políticas públicas, las prioridades estratégicas y la disponibilidad de recursos. En concreto, dentro del MPMP, el Marco de Gastos Institucionales de Mediano Plazo corresponde al presupuesto de mediano plazo de las distintas instituciones públicas. El Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo refleja información de las proyecciones presupuestarias de gastos que sustentan la provisión de bienes y servicios de las instituciones públicas a nivel de Programa y/o Subprograma, Proyecto (programa de inversiones de la institución), Grupo de Gasto y Fuente de Financiamiento, para un período de cuatro años. Este Marco se evalua, se revisa y se ajusta anualmente, y dando lugar a la politica presupuestaria anual. Por su parte, el documento denominado "politica presupuestaria" conforme al articulo 30 de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario (Ley 550), debe ser entregado por el Monisterio de Hacienda a ls entidades y organismos regulados por esta ley a mas tardar el 30 de mayo de cada año. A traves del mismo el Ministerio de Hacienda establece el limite maximo que cada una de las entidades y organismos tendra para el ejercicio presupuestario siguiente. En base a esta politica y los objetivos y programas de los organismos y entidades, estos deberan formular su propio presupuesto y/o propuesta de asignacion presupuestaria. El documento "Politica presupuestaria" no se publica, sino que sirve unicamente para el proceso interno de formulacion presupuestaria. La diferencia entre ambos es que mientras el MPPM es un instrumento de planificacion estrategica, que se va evaluando y ajustando cada año, pero manteniendo las miras en las prioridades, objetivos y metas de mediano plazo, la politica presupuestaria es un instrumento de la programacion y presupuestacion operativa anual. Esto significa que existe una interrelacion entre la formulacion del MPMP y de la politica presupuestaria debe existir una fuerte interrelacion. De hecho, el Artículo 30 de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario se establece que debe existir una concordancia entre los objetivos, planes y programas economicos del gobierno y la política presupuestaria, y considera al MPMP como uno de los "elementos básicos para la formulación de la política presupuestaria".

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Ver comentario de IBP a pregunta PBS-1.

PBS-7. If the PBS is produced, please write the full title of the PBS.

For example, a title for the Pre-Budget Statement could be "Proposed 2019 State Budget" or "Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Plan and Budget for 2018/19."

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Política Presupuestaria

Source:

Artículo 30, Ley de Administración y del Régimen Presupuestario.

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Comment:

Según la Ley 550, el documento similar al PBS es la denominada "Política Presupuestaria".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

Comments: Este asunto es sumamente complejo, sobre todo en el contexto de un proceso presupuestario que se esta procurando realizar en un marco de mediano plazo, con evaluaciones y revisiones anuales. El documento que contiene el marco macroeconomico, fiscal y presupuestario de mediano plazo, denominado globalmente "Marco Presupuestario de Mediano plazo", es incluido por mandato de la Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario como Anexo al Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica, es decir, se presenta junto a la propuesta de

presupuesto anual que el Gobierno debe presentar a la Asamblea Nacional, y se publican juntos, es decir, ni siquiera menos de un mes antes El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se concibe como un enfoque de planificación y presupuesto que busca mejorar la efectividad del gasto público vinculando las prioridades, políticas y acciones de Gobierno con la disponibilidad de los recursos públicos en un horizonte de mediano plazo. En este contexto, el MPMP permite determinado grado de previsibilidad en el flujo de fondos a las instituciones determinado por el Marco Macroeconómico y las prioridades definidas en los Plans Nacionales de Desarrollo, y debe propiciar el vínculo de las políticas públicas, las prioridades estratégicas y la disponibilidad de recursos. En concreto, dentro del MPMP, el Marco de Gastos Institucionales de Mediano Plazo corresponde al presupuesto de mediano plazo de las distintas instituciones públicas. El Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo refleja información de las proyecciones presupuestarias de gastos que sustentan la provisión de bienes y servicios de las instituciones públicas a nivel de Programa y/o Subprograma, Proyecto (programa de inversiones de la institución), Grupo de Gasto y Fuente de Financiamiento, para un período de cuatro años. Este Marco se evalúa, se revisa y se ajusta anualmente, y dando lugar a la política presupuestaria anual. Por su parte, el documento denominado "política presupuestaria" conforme al artículo 30 de la Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550), debe ser entregado por el Ministerio de Hacienda a las entidades y organismos regulados por esta ley a más tardar el 30 de mayo de cada año. A través del mismo el Ministerio de Hacienda establece el límite máximo que cada una de las entidades y organismos tendrá para el ejercicio presupuestario siguiente. En base a esta política y los objetivos y programas de los organismos y entidades, estos deberán formular su propio presupuesto y/o propuesta de asignación presupuestaria. El documento "Política presupuestaria" no se publica, sino que sirve únicamente para el proceso interno de formulación presupuestaria. La diferencia entre ambos es que mientras el MPMP es un instrumento de planificación estratégica, que se va evaluando y ajustando cada año, pero manteniendo las miras en las prioridades, objetivos y metas de mediano plazo, la política presupuestaria es un instrumento de la programación y presupuestación operativa anual. Esto significa que existe una interrelación entre la formulación del MPMP y de la política presupuestaria debe existir una fuerte interrelación. De hecho, el Artículo 30 de la Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario se establece que debe existir una concordancia entre los objetivos, planes y programas económicos del gobierno y la política presupuestaria, y considera al MPMP como uno de los "elementos básicos para la formulación de la política presupuestaria".

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Ver comentario de IBP a pregunta PBS-1.

PBS-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the PBS?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:

No hay evidencia de que produzcan un Presupuesto Ciudadano de PBS

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

EBP-1a. What is the fiscal year of the EBP evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:

FY 2019

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Comment:
Siendo que la fecha del corte para la OBS 2019 es diciembre 31, el último EBP publicado en Nicaragua es para el ejercicio 2019.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EBP-1b. When is the EBP submitted to the legislature for consideration?

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:
15/10/2018

Source:
Ley 550, Ley de Administración y del Régimen Presupuestario:
[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Comment:
Según el Artículo 35, Ley 550, Ley de Administración y del Régimen Presupuestario, "La presentación se deberá hacer, a más tardar, el quince de octubre del año anterior al ejercicio presupuestario para el cual regirá la Ley."

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EBP-2. When is the EBP made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an EBP to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public while the legislature is still considering it and before the legislature approves (enacts) it. If the EBP is not released to the public before the legislature approves it, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the EBP.

The OBS definition of an Executive's Budget Proposal is a document(s) that (i) the executive submits to the legislature as a formal part of the budget approval process and (ii) the legislature either approves or on which it approves proposed amendments.

The OBS will treat the Executive's Budget Proposal as "Not Produced," in the following cases:

- *The executive does not submit the draft budget to the legislature; or*
- *The legislature receives the draft budget but does not approve it or does not approve recommendations on the draft budget;*
- *The legislature rejects the draft budget submitted by the executive, but the executive implements it without legislative approval; or*
- *There is no legislature, or the legislature has been dissolved.*

Answer:

b. At least two months, but less than three months, in advance of the budget year, and in advance of the budget being approved by the legislature

Source:

- <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

- Ley 550, Ley de Administración y del Régimen Presupuestario:

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Comment:

Según el Artículo 35, Ley 550, Ley de Administración y del Régimen Presupuestario, "La presentación se deberá hacer, a más tardar, el quince de octubre del año anterior al ejercicio presupuestario para el cual regirá la Ley."

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

EBP-3a. If the EBP is published, what is the date of publication of the EBP?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

In the comment boxes below, researchers should also list any supporting documents to the EBP and their date of publication.

Answer:

18/10/2018

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Comment:

El EBP fue publicado el 18 de octubre de 2018 en el sitio web del Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

EBP-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the EBP.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

El ejecutivo presentó el 15 de octubre de 2018 el EBP al legislativo. A partir de este evento estuvimos revisando en la web del Ministerio de Hacienda para saber cuando la publicaban y nos percatamos que fue el 18 de octubre.

Esto lo podemos confirmar aplicando el siguiente código en el espacio donde se escribe la página web en el navegador:

```
javascript:alert(document.lastModified)
```

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EBP-4. If the EBP is published, what is the URL or weblink of the EBP?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

In the comment boxes below, researchers should also list any supporting documents to the EBP and their URL or weblink.

Answer:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EBP-5. If the EBP is published, are the numerical data contained in the EBP or its supporting documents available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>.

Option "d" applies if the EBP is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:
c. No

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Comment:
Todos los datos publicados en el EBP no se encuentran en formato "machine readable" ya que son documentos en formato PDF

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EBP-6a. If the EBP is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the EBP is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question EBP-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question EBP-2).

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Comment:

El EBP es producido y se publica en la pagina web del MHCP

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EBP-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question EBP-6a, please specify how you determined whether the EBP was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question EBP-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

EBP-7. If the EBP is produced, please write the full title of the EBP.

For example, a title for the Executive's Budget Proposal could be "Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for BY 2018-19, produced by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development."

If there are any supporting documents to the EBP, please enter their full titles in the comment box below.

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

EBP-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the EBP?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:

No se publica un presupuesto ciudadano para ninguno de los documentos presupuestarios

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

EB-1a. What is the fiscal year of the EB evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
FY 2019

Source:

- INICIATIVA NO. 20189347. LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019.
<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9&action=openDocument#>

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Iniciativa%20d%20Ley%20Anual%20d%20Pre%20suesto%20General%20de%20la%20Rep%20C3%20BAblica%202019.pdf?Open>

LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

El año fiscal que se utilizará para el EB es el 2019 ya que es el ultimo publicado antes del cierre para selección de documentos de la OBS 2019

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente: [http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/0CD9F498F98945FF062582100060C1B3?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/($All)/0CD9F498F98945FF062582100060C1B3?OpenDocument)

IBP Comment

Se confirma que el año a revisar es 2018, pues el EB 2019 podría publicarse hasta marzo de 2019, lo que es fuera de la fecha de corte de la OBS.

EB-1b. When was the EB approved (enacted) by the legislature?

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:
11/12/2018

Source:

Ver nota de prensa que indica la fecha de aprobación por la Asamblea: <https://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/economia/481339-aprueban-presupuesto-2019-asamblea-nicaragua/>
<https://noticias.asamblea.gob.ni/aprobado-presupuesto-general-de-la-republica-2019/>

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos

<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

Según los registros el presupuesto 2019 fue aprobado el 11 de diciembre de 2018

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El link adecuado para el EB 2018

es el siguiente: [http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/0CD9F498F98945FF062582100060C1B3?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/($All)/0CD9F498F98945FF062582100060C1B3?OpenDocument) Por lo tanto, la fecha adecuada de publicación se refiere al 5 de diciembre de 2017: <http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=0EBFC3BAB6317AA4062581BF0055FBF9&action=openDocument> - <https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:64328-asamblea-nacional-aprueba-presupuesto-general-2018> -

EB-2. When is the EB made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an EB to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public three months after the budget is approved by the legislature. If the EB is not released to the public at least three months after the budget is approved by the legislature, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the EB.

Answer:

a. Two weeks or less after the budget has been enacted

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019
<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

Para la OBS 2019, al igual que para la OBS 2017, se utiliza el documento de Ley publicado por el poder legislativo ya que el Libro completo de presupuesto 2019 fue publicado hasta en Febrero de 2019, fecha posterior al cierre para escoger los documentos evaluativos de la OBS 2019.

Por otra parte, la segunda opción sería el Libro de Presupuesto Aprobado 2018, sin embargo, este se publicó en la web del Ministerio de Hacienda más allá de los tres meses posterior a su aprobación. El Proyecto de Presupuesto fue aprobado el 5 de diciembre de 2017, mientras que la publicación del Libro se dio el 16 de marzo de 2018.

Con los datos del archivo PDF de la ley podemos comprobar que La Ley fue publicada el día 19 de diciembre, es decir, una semana después de su aprobación, el 11 de diciembre de 2018.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El presupuesto fue aprobado el 5 de diciembre de 2018 y su publicación fue hecha oficialmente el 15 de diciembre, es decir, 10 días después de su aprobación. El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente: [http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/0CD9F498F98945FF062582100060C1B3?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/($All)/0CD9F498F98945FF062582100060C1B3?OpenDocument) - <https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:64328-asamblea-nacional-aprueba-presupuesto-general-2018>

EB-3a. If the EB is published, what is the date of publication of the EB?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document. Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:
19/12/2018

Source:
GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019
<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:
Según registros, el EB fue publicado el 19 de diciembre de 2019, mismo día que se publicó en la Gaceta Diario Oficial.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

Researcher Response
Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. La publicación de este documento se hizo en La Gaceta, diario oficial, el 15 de diciembre de 2017 El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente:
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf> - <https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:64328-asamblea-nacional-aprueba-presupuesto-general-2018>

EB-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the EB.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
Con los datos del archivo PDF de la Ley podemos comprobar que el documento fue publicado el día 15 de diciembre, es decir, 10 días después de su aprobación, el 5 de diciembre de 2018.

Source:
GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019
<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

Researcher Response
Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. La publicación de este documento se hizo en La Gaceta, diario oficial, el 15 de diciembre de 2017 El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente:
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf>

EB-4. If the EB is published, what is the URL or weblink of the EB?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the

document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos

<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open)

Open

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. La publicación de este documento se hizo en La Gaceta, diario oficial, el 15 de diciembre de 2017 El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente:

<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf>

EB-5. If the EB is published, are the numerical data contained in the EB available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the EB is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos

<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open)

Open

Comment:

Los datos publicados en el EB no se encuentran en formato "Machine readable".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. La publicación de este documento se hizo en La Gaceta, diario oficial, el 15 de diciembre de 2017 El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente:

<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf>

EB-6a. If the EB is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the EB is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question EB-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question EB-2)

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetar/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. La publicación de este documento se hizo en La Gaceta, diario oficial, el 15 de diciembre de 2017 El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente:
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetar/2017/12/g239.pdf>

EB-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question EB-6a, please specify how you determined whether the EB was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question EB-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

EB-7. If the EB is produced, please write the full title of the EB.

For example, a title for the Enacted Budget could be "Appropriation Act n. 10 of 2018."

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El nombre completo de este documento es "LEY N°. 966 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2018" El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente:
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf>

EB-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the EB?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:

No existe una Versión Ciudadana del EB

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente: <http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf>

CB-1. What is the fiscal year of the CB evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

If more than one Citizens Budget is produced, for each CB please indicate the document the CB simplifies/refers to, and the fiscal year.

Answer:
FY 2018

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:
En Nicaragua no se produce ni publica ninguna versión del Presupuesto Ciudadano (Citizens Budget).

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

CB-2a. For the fiscal year indicated in CB-1, what is the public availability status of the CB?

If more than one Citizens Budget is produced, please complete this question for one of them, specifying in the comment box below which document (Executive's Budget Proposal or Enacted Budget) you are referring to, and – in the same comment box – which other Citizens Budget is produced and its public availability status.

Remember that publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology
Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

Answer:
d. Not produced at all

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:
En Nicaragua no se publica ninguna versión del CB

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

CB-2b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question CB-2a, please specify how you determined whether the CB was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question CB-2a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
N/A

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios/informacion-de-los-libros/>

Comment:
En Nicaragua no se publica ninguna versión del CB

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

CB-3a. If the CB is published, what is the date of publication of the CB?

*Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.
Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.*

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

If more than one Citizens Budget is published, please complete this question for one of them, specifying in the comment box below which document you are referring to, and – in the same comment box – which other Citizens Budget is produced and its dates of publication.

Answer:

Source:

Comment:
En Nicaragua no se publica ninguna versión del CB

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

CB-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the CB.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
N/A

Source:

Comment:

En Nicaragua no se publica ninguna versión del CB

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

CB-4. If the CB is published, what is the URL or weblink of the CB?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

If more than one Citizens Budget is published, please complete this question for one of them, specifying in the comment box below which document you are referring to, and – in the same comment box – which other Citizens Budget is produced and its URL or weblink.

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

En Nicaragua no se publica ninguna versión del CB

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

CB-5. If the CB is produced, please write the full title of the CB.

For example, a title for the Citizens Budget could be "Budget 2018 People's Guide" or "2019 Proposed Budget in Brief: A People's Budget Publication."

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

If more than one Citizens Budget is produced, for the other CB, indicate the document the CB refers to and, next to it, its full title.

Answer:

n/a

Source:

Comment:

En Nicaragua no se publica ninguna versión del CB

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

CB-6. If the CB is produced, please indicate which budget document it corresponds to.

If more than one Citizens Budget is produced, please complete this question for one of them, specifying in the comment box below which document you are referring to, and – in the same comment box – which other Citizens Budget is produced and which budget document it simplifies.

Answer:

n/a

Source:

Comment:

En Nicaragua no se publica ninguna versión del CB

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-1. What is the fiscal year of the IYRs evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:

FY 2018

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-2. When are the IYRs made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for IYRs to be considered publicly available, IYRs must be made available to the public no later than three months after the reporting period ends. If at least seven of the last 12 monthly IYRs, or at least three of the last four quarterly IYRs are not released to the public at least three months after the reporting period ends, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the IYRs.

Answer:

c. At least every quarter, and within three months of the period covered

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Según nuestros registros y los de la página web del MHCP, los IYR abarcan periodos trimestrales (Enero-Marzo, Enero-Junio, Enero-Septiembre) y se publican 5 semanas después del período.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-3a. If the IYRs are published, what are the dates of publication of the IYRs?

Specifically: if quarterly In-Year Reports are published, indicate the dates of publication of at least three of the last four IYRs that were publicly available. If monthly IYRs are published, indicate the dates of publication of at least seven of the last 12 IYRs that were publicly available.

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD Month YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05 September 2018. If the document is not published or not produced, please mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018: 5 noviembre 2018

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018: 13 agosto 2018

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018: 5 mayo 2018

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the IYRs.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Se ha llevado un registro de los días que posiblemente se publican los documentos, sin embargo para tener más exactitud, se revisan la fecha de creación del documento que en casi el 100% de los casos concuerda con la fecha de publicación en el sitio web del MHCP. Además las fechas concuerdan con las fechas que se exponen en la pagina principal del Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-4. If the IYRs are published, what is the URL or weblink of the IYRs?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Researchers should provide the weblink to the most recent In-Year Report in the space below, and – in the comment box underneath – the weblinks to older IYRs.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-5. If the IYRs are published, are the numerical data contained in the IYRs available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the IYRs are not published or not produced, therefore their machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018>

Comment:

Ninguno de los IYR se publican en formato "machine readable" ya que están en formatos PDF

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-6a. If the IYRs are not publicly available, are they still produced?

If the IYRs are not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question IYRs-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question IYRs-2).

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question IYRs-6a, please specify how you determined whether the IYRs were produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question IYRs-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-7. If the IYRs are produced, please write the full title of the IYRs.

For example, a title for the In-Year Report could be "Budget Monitoring Report, Quarter 1" or "Budget Execution Report January-March 2018."

If In-Year Reports are not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Researchers should provide the full title of the most recent In-Year Report in the space below, and – in the comment box underneath – the full titles of older IYRs.

Answer:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IYRs-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the IYRs?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:
n/a

Comment:
No hay versión ciudadana de los IYR

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

MYR-1. What is the fiscal year of the MYR evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
FY 2018

Source:
N/A

Comment:
No se produce ni se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

MYR-2. When is the MYR made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an MYR to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public no later than three months after the reporting period ends (i.e., three months after the midpoint of the fiscal year). If the MYR is not released to the public at least three months after the reporting period ends, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the MYR.

Answer:
d. The MYR is not released to the public, or is released more than three months after the midpoint

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto>

Comment:
No hay evidencia que se elabore y/o publique un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

MYR-3a. If the MYR is published, what is the date of publication of the MYR?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document.

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto>

Comment:

No hay evidencia que se elabore y/o publique un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

MYR-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the MYR.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

n/a

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto>

Comment:

No se publica un MYR

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

MYR-4. If the MYR is published, what is the URL or weblink of the MYR?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto>

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

MYR-5. If the MYR is published, are the numerical data contained in the MYR available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>.

Option "d" applies if the MYR is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

d. Not applicable

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios>

Comment:

No hay evidencia de que se publique un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

MYR-6a. If the MYR is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the MYR is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question MYR-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question MYR-2).

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

d. Not produced at all

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios>

Comment:

No hay evidencia que se realice un MYR. No obstante, en años anteriores se manejaba un análisis sobre la ejecución del presupuesto en el primer semestre del año y a partir de eso se brindaban recomendaciones sobre la modificación o no del presupuesto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

MYR-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question MYR-6a, please specify how you determined whether the MYR was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question MYR-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

No hay evidencia que se realice un MYR; No obstante, en años anteriores se manejaba un análisis sobre la ejecución del presupuesto en el primer semestre del año y a partir de eso se brindaban recomendaciones sobre la modificación o no del presupuesto.

Actualmente no hay evidencia que se elabore un documento del género pero se puede pensar que si se realiza un anaálisis sobre la evolución del presupuesto ya que todos los años se realizan modificaciones al EB y es necesario tener una base.

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

MYR-7. If the MYR is produced, please write the full title of the MYR.

For example, a title for the Mid-Year Review could be "Semi-annual Budget Performance Report, FY 2017/18" or "Mid-Year Report on the 2018 National Budget."

If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

n/a

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios>

Comment:

No hay evidencia que se elabore y/o publique un MYR

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

MYR-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the MYR?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:
b. No

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/Direcciones/presupuesto/libros-presupuestarios>

Comment:
No hay evidencia de alguna versión ciudadana de ninguno de los documentos presupuestarios.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

YER-1. What is the fiscal year of the YER evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
FY 2017

Source:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes>

Comment:
El último YER publicado es el del año 2017

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

YER-2. When is the YER made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an YER to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public no later than one year after the fiscal year to which it corresponds. If the YER is not released to the public within one year after the end of the fiscal year to which it corresponds, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the YER.

Answer:

a. Six months or less after the end of the budget year

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017>

Comment:

El YER por lo general se publica en las primeras dos semanas del mes de mayo.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

YER-3a. If the YER is published, what is the date of publication of the YER?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document. Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:

11/5/2018

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Esta es la fecha que nosotros identificamos

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

YER-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the YER.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Existen varias formas de saber la fecha exacta de publicación del YER. El monitoreo que nosotros realizamos a la página web del MHCP nos reportó que el 11 de mayo de 2018 fue la fecha de publicación del YER 2017; no obstante, los metadatos del documento PDF dicen que el documento se publicó el 22 de abril. Puede que esa haya sido la fecha, sin embargo, nosotros lo detectamos ya que se publica en un lugar visible de la página web, y el 11 de mayo fue la primera vez que lo vimos.

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

YER-4. If the YER is published, what is the URL or weblink of the YER?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

YER-5. If the YER is published, are the numerical data contained in the YER available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the YER is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Ningun documento presupuestario publicado por el gobierno de Nicaragua tiene formato "machine readable".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

YER-6a. If the YER is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the YER is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question YER-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question YER-2)

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: El documento es publicado en la pagina electronica del Ministerio de Hacienda

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

YER-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question YER-6a, please specify how you determined whether the YER was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question YER-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

YER-7. If the YER is produced, please write the full title of the YER.

For example, a title for the Year-End Report could be "Consolidated Financial Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2018" or "Annual Report 2017 Published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning." If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Informe de Liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

YER-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the YER?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:

b. No

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017>

Comment:

No se publica una Versión Ciudadana de ningún documento presupuestario

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-1. What is the fiscal year of the AR evaluated in this Open Budget Survey questionnaire?

Please enter the fiscal year in the following format: "FY YYYY" or "FY YYYY-YY."

Answer:
FY 2016

Source:
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/77-cgr-fondos-propios>
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>

Comment:
Para esta edición el año fiscal a analizarse para el AR es 2016. La información se ve en el informe anual de la Contraloría de 2017, junto con ejemplos de informes específicos sobre el año 2016.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-2. When is the AR made available to the public?

Publicly available budget documents are defined as those documents that are published on the website of the public authority issuing the document within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology and that all citizens are able to obtain free of charge. (See the Open Budget Survey Guidelines on Public Availability of Budget Documents.) This is a change from previous rounds of the Open Budget Survey: now at minimum documents must be made available on the Internet and free of charge to be considered publicly available.

The OBS methodology requires that for an AR to be considered publicly available, it must be made available to the public no later than 18 months after the end of the fiscal year to which it corresponds. If the AR is not released to the public at least 18 months after the end of the fiscal year to which it corresponds, option "d" applies. Option "d" should also be chosen for documents that are produced for internal purposes only (that is, produced but never released to the public) or are not produced at all. Some governments may publish budget documents further in advance than the latest possible dates outlined above. In these instances, researchers should choose options "a" or "b," depending on the date of publication identified for the AR.

Answer:
c. More than 12 months, but within 18 months, after the end of the budget year

Source:
Informe 2017: <https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/76-rias2018>

Comment:
Las resoluciones de las AUDITORÍAS FINANCIERA Y DE CUMPLIMIENTO sobre las instituciones públicas se publican durante los 18 meses posteriores a la finalización del año fiscal. POR lo general inician a publicarse en el segundo semestre del año.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-3a. If the AR is published, what is the date of publication of the AR?

Note that the date of publication is not necessarily the same date that is printed on the document. Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late.

Please enter the date in the following format: "DD/MM/YYYY." For example, 5 September 2018 should be entered as 05/09/2018. If the document is not published or not produced, leave this question blank.

Answer:
04/04/2018

Source:
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>

Comment:
Los AR son publicados como "Resoluciones" que son una especie de resumen de las auditorías completas, y se entregan y publican a medida que se van terminando y aprobando por el consejo superior de la Contraloría.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-3b. In the box below, please explain how you determined the date of publication of the AR.

If the document is not published at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:
El Informe Anual de la Contraloría tiene entre las propiedades del PDF la fecha de publicación.

Sobre las resoluciones, no hay una fecha exacta de publicación ya que informes son publicados como "Resoluciones" que son una especie de resumen de las auditorías completas, y se entregan y publican a medida que se van terminando y aprobando por el consejo superior de la Contraloría.

Estas resoluciones se van publicando en el sitio web de la Contraloría, a medida que se aprueban por el Consejo Superior de la Contraloría.

Source:
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-4. If the AR is published, what is the URL or weblink of the AR?

Researchers should respond to this question if the document is published either within the time frame accepted by the OBS methodology or too late. If the document is not published at all, researchers should leave this question blank.

Answer:
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>

Source:
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/76-rias2018>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-5. If the AR is published, are the numerical data contained in the AR available in a machine readable format?

Material (data or content) is machine readable if it is in a format that can be easily processed by a computer, such as .csv, .xls/.xlsx, and .json. Numerical data found in PDFs and Word (.doc/.docx) files do not qualify as machine readable. See more at: <http://opendatahandbook.org/glossary/en/terms/machine-readable/>

Option "d" applies if the AR is not published or not produced, therefore its machine readability cannot be assessed.

Answer:

c. No

Source:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/77-cgr-fondos-propios>

Comment:

Todos los AR son publicados en formato PDF

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-6a. If the AR is not publicly available, is it still produced?

If the AR is not considered publicly available under the OBS methodology (and thus the answer to Question AR-2 was "d"), a government may nonetheless produce the document.

Option "a" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public online but not within the time frame specified in the OBS methodology (see Question AR-2).

Option "b" applies if the document is produced and made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology but only in hard copy (and is not available online). Option "b" also applies if the document is made available to the public within the time frame specified by the OBS methodology in soft electronic copy but is not available online.

Option "c" applies if the document is produced for internal purposes only and so is not made available to the public.

Option "d" applies if the document is not produced at all.

Option "e" applies if the document is publicly available.

If a document is not released to the public, researchers may need to write to or visit the relevant government office in order to determine whether answer "c" or "d" applies.

Answer:

e. Not applicable (the document is publicly available)

Source:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/77-cgr-fondos-propios>
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-6b. If you selected option "c" or "d" in question AR-6a, please specify how you determined whether the AR was produced for internal use only, versus not produced at all.

If option "a," "b," or "e" was selected in question AR-6a, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

Source:

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion:

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-7. If the AR is produced, please write the full title of the AR.

For example, a title for the Audit Report could be "Annual General Reports of the Controller and Auditor General." If the document is not produced at all, researchers should mark this question "n/a."

Answer:

INFORME DE GESTIÓN ANUAL A LA HONORABLE ASAMBLEA NACIONAL 2017.
Además, los informes de auditoría específicos de instituciones.

Source:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/77-cgr-fondos-propios/7559-ria-cgr-064-18-afyc-ana>

Comment:

Los AR como tales se denominan "Informe de Auditoría Financiera y de Cumplimiento"; no obstante lo que se publica en la web del CGR son las Resoluciones de los Informes de Auditoría, que son una especie de resumen.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

AR-8. Is there a "citizens version" of the AR?

While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle. While it is recognized that it may be unreasonable to

expect that a citizens version is produced for each and every one of those key documents, it seems acceptable to expect that according to good practice, the executive releases a citizens version of key budget documents for each of the four stages of the budget process to allow citizens to be aware of what is happening, in terms of public financial management, throughout the entire budget cycle. For more information on Citizens Budget see: <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/citizens-budgets/>.

Answer:
b. No

Source:
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/77-cgr-fondos-propios>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

GQ-1a. Are there one or more websites or web portals for disseminating government fiscal information? If yes, please provide the necessary links in the comment/citation.

GQ-1a asks the researcher to list any government websites or portals where fiscal information can be found. For example, in New Zealand the Treasury website (<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/>) hosts important budget-related information, including the Pre-Budget Statement, the Executive's Budget Proposal, the Citizens Budget, In-Year Reports, the Mid-Year Review, and the Year-End Report. In addition, New Zealand's Parliamentary Counsel Office (<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>) posts the Enacted Budget while the Controller and Auditor-General website (<http://www.oag.govt.nz/>) publishes the annual Audit Report. The New Zealand researcher would provide the links to each of these sites. Other countries have developed portals that include fiscal information, though not in the "documents" format. For example, these portals have been created by Mexico (<https://www.transparenciapresupuestaria.gob.mx/>) and Brazil (<http://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/>). Some countries have both a website and a portal. The Brazilian government, for example, apart from the Transparency Portal, has a dedicated website for the federal budget, where all key documents and other information can be found (www.orcamentofederal.gov.br). Researchers should include details about all of the relevant websites and/or portals that they can be used to access budget information.

Answer:
a. Yes

Source:
1) www.hacienda.gob.ni
2) www.asamblea.gob.ni
3) www.transmuni.gob.ni
4) www.snip.gob.ni
5) www.cgr.gob.ni
6) www.bcn.gob.ni

Comment:
1) www.hacienda.gob.ni - Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público: es el sitio donde se alojan todos los documentos más importantes sobre el presupuesto nacional.
2) www.asamblea.gob.ni - Asamblea Nacional de Nicaragua: sitio web donde se presentan todas las leyes, decretos, y demás documentos legislativos.
3) www.transmuni.gob.ni - Transferencias e información municipal: sitio web que alberga la información sobre las finanzas municipales, incluyendo las transferencias que hace el gobierno central a las municipalidades.
4) www.snip.gob.ni - Sistema Nacional de Inversiones Públicas: sitio web donde se aloja información sobre el programa de inversión pública que es financiado con recursos del presupuesto nacional y con recursos propios de las empresas estatales que no entran
5) www.cgr.gob.ni - Contraloría General de la República: alberga información sobre los AR
6) www.bcn.gob.ni - Banco Central de Nicaragua: Brinda información sobre la economía de Nicaragua, pero también sobre los resultados de las finanzas del sector público en general.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

GQ-1b. On these websites/portals, can revenue and/or expenditure data for the current fiscal year be downloaded as a consolidated file (or set of files)? If yes, please provide the necessary links in the comment/citation.

GQ-1b, GQ-1c, and GQ-1d ask about whether governments publish specific types of content on their websites/portals: (a) consolidated files that contain revenue and/or expenditure information for the current fiscal year; (b) consolidated files that contain revenue and/or expenditure information for multiple years in consistent formats; and (c) infographics/visualizations or other similar tools used to simplify data access and analysis. Researchers should provide the links to relevant webpages and some explanations of what they contain.

Answer:

a. Yes, both revenue and expenditure data can be downloaded as a consolidated file

Source:

Banco Central publica base de datos consolidada del sector público.

- https://www.bcn.gob.ni/estadisticas/finanzas_publicas/finanzas/index.php

- Balance gobierno central: https://www.bcn.gob.ni/estadisticas/finanzas_publicas/finanzas/7-5.xls

También reportes trimestrales:

- https://www.bcn.gob.ni/publicaciones/periodicidad/trimestral/finanzas_publicas/index.php

Comment:

El Banco central publica datos consolidados y de análisis sobre las finanzas públicas del país en formatos XLS

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

GQ-1c. On these websites/portals, can consolidated revenue and/or expenditure data be downloaded for multiple years in consistent formats? If yes, please provide the necessary links and details in the comment/citation.

Answer:

a. Yes, both revenue and expenditure data can be downloaded for multiple years in consistent formats

Source:

Banco Central publica base de datos consolidada del sector público.

- https://www.bcn.gob.ni/estadisticas/finanzas_publicas/finanzas/index.php

- Balance gobierno central: https://www.bcn.gob.ni/estadisticas/finanzas_publicas/finanzas/7-5.xls

También reportes trimestrales:

- https://www.bcn.gob.ni/publicaciones/periodicidad/trimestral/finanzas_publicas/index.php

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

GQ-1d. On these websites/portals, are infographics/visualizations or other similar tools used to simplify data access and analysis? If yes, please provide the necessary links and details in the comment/citation.

Answer:
b. No

Source:
https://www.bcn.gob.ni/publicaciones/periodicidad/trimestral/finanzas_publicas/finanzas_publicas_2.pdf

Comment:
La información que presenta este portal son datos y algunos reportes sobre las finanzas públicas. Estos reportes son trimestrales y los datos, en la mayoría de los casos son mensuales.

Los datos son publicados en formatos XLS, y los reportes tienen algunos gráficos para hacer entender mejor los análisis.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

GQ-2. Are there laws in place guiding public financial management and/or auditing? If yes, please provide the necessary details and links in the comment/citation, and specify whether and where the law(s) contains specific provisions for budget transparency and/or participation.

GQ-2 asks about the existence of any national laws governing public financial management and auditing. These may include a public finance act, a section of the constitution, or an organic budget law. In some countries, fiscal responsibility legislation may also be relevant. For example, the Kenya researcher may include the link to its Public Finance Management Act, 2012 (<http://www.kenyalaw.org/lex/actview.xql?actid=No.%2018%20of%202012>), and the Macedonian researcher may include a link to its State Audit Law (<https://www.finance.gov.mk/files/u11/Audit%20law.pdf>). Researchers should provide links to websites where such laws are published, if possible, or an electronic copy of the law itself. They should also indicate if and where (e.g. which article) these laws include specific provisions for budget transparency and citizen participation in budget processes.

Answer:
a. Yes

Source:
- Ley de Administración Financiera y del Régimen Presupuestario.
http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/base-legal/leyes/Ley_550.pdf/view

- Ley Orgánica de la Contraloría General de la República y del Sistema de Control de la Administración Pública y Fiscalización de los Bienes y Recursos del Estado.
<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/27-leyes/57-ley-no-681>

- Ley General de Deuda Pública.
[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/64571F833F1368AE06257245005A924F?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/64571F833F1368AE06257245005A924F?OpenDocument)

- Ley de Contrataciones Administrativas del Sector Público.
[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/E57F2E97BBA45487062577F900762C46?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/($All)/E57F2E97BBA45487062577F900762C46?OpenDocument)

- Ley de Transferencias Presupuestarias a los municipios de Nicaragua, y Reforma.
<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/3133c0d121ea3897062568a1005e0f89/041948a36f3089fa06257c5c0061445a?OpenDocument>

- Ley de Organización, Competencia y Procedimientos del Poder Ejecutivo
[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/EFC75B03B4D5C69206257B320059AC3D?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/($All)/EFC75B03B4D5C69206257B320059AC3D?OpenDocument)

Comment:
Las leyes anteriormente mencionadas son las que rigen el manejo de las finanzas públicas. Entre ellas se habla sobre el manejo, la publicación de información y las facultades de las instituciones de vigilancia, entre otras.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

GQ-3. Are there additional laws regulating: (1) access to information; (2) government transparency; or (3) citizens participation? If yes, please provide the necessary details and links in the comment/citation, and specify whether and where these laws contain specific provisions for budget transparency and/or participation.

The third and last question asks researchers to list any additional laws regulating access to information, transparency, or citizens' participation that are relevant for the promotion of budget transparency and citizen participation in budget processes. These might include legislation related to access to information, to planning processes, or to public administration more generally. India's Right to Information Act of 2005 (<https://www.ncess.gov.in/facilities/central-public-information-officer/rti-act-details.html>) is an example of this type of law. More information on access to information legislation (constitutional provisions, laws, and regulations), including examples of model laws, can be found here: <http://www.right2info.org/laws/constitutional-provisions-laws-and-regulations#section-1>.

Answer:
a. Yes

Source:

- Ley de Acceso a la Información Pública

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/9e314815a08d4a6206257265005d21f9/675a94ff2ebfee9106257331007476f2?OpenDocument>

- Ley de participación ciudadana

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/9e314815a08d4a6206257265005d21f9/f78ca467f5c96d0306257257005fbadc?OpenDocument>

Comment:

Las leyes mencionadas son las que rigen la participación ciudadana y sus métodos y formas, así como la información que el gobierno debería de publicar. Actualmente no se cuenta con una ley o política de transparencia gubernamental, lo que reduce los niveles de información que está brindando actualmente el gobierno central

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

1. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for the budget year that are classified by administrative unit (that is, by ministry, department, or agency)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 1 addresses the presentation of expenditure by administrative unit. This information indicates which government entity (ministry, department, or agency, or MDAs) will be responsible for spending the funds and, ultimately, held accountable for their use.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all administrative units, accounting for all expenditures, in the budget year. To answer "b," the administrative units shown individually, in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation, must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures in the budget year. In other words, the sum of the expenditures assigned to the individual MDAs (education, health, infrastructure, interior, defense, etc.) must account for at least two-thirds of the total expenditure budgeted for that particular year. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents administrative units that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by administrative unit.

Answer:

a. Yes, administrative units accounting for all expenditures are presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de egresos. Clasificación por institución:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2019/pgr/6.ClasificacionInstitucion.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de egresos. Asignaciones y subvenciones:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2019/pgr/7.AsignacionesSubvenciones.pdf>
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2019/pgr/31.AsignacionesSubvenciones.pdf>

Comment:

Tanto en la propuesta de Presupuesto como en el Presupuesto Aprobado se detallan los gastos a nivel institucional o unidad administrativa. Esto se refiere a los ministerios e instituciones del gobierno central así como entes descentralizados y empresas estatales, que por alguna u otra razón reciben partidas presupuestarias

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

2. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for the budget year by functional classification?

GUIDELINES:

Question 2 addresses the presentation of expenditure by functional classification. This classification indicates the programmatic purpose, sector, or objective for which the funds will be used, such as health, education, or defense. Administrative units are not necessarily aligned with functional classifications. For instance, in one country all functions connected with water supply (which fall into the "Housing" function) may be undertaken by a single government agency, while in another country they may be distributed across the Ministries of Environment, Housing, and Industrial Development. In the latter case, three ministries have programs addressing water supply, so three ministries contribute to one function. Similarly, some administrative units may conduct activities that cut across more than one function. For instance, in the example above, some programs of the Ministry of Environment would also be classified in the "environmental protection" function.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for the budget year organized by functional classification.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditures are presented by functional classification.

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Clasificación funcional del gasto:
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2019/pgr/43.ClasificacionFuncional.pdf>
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2019/pgr/44.EstructuraFuncionalGasto2019.pdf>
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2019/pgr/45.EstructuraFuncionalGastoAsignacionesSubvenciones2019.pdf>

Comment:

El gobierno central de Nicaragua detalla en la Propuesta de Presupuesto la clasificación funcional del gasto a nivel general (por función) y detallando las instituciones/entes descentralizados por su determinada función.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

3. If the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation presents expenditures for the budget year by functional classification, is the functional classification compatible with international standards?

GUIDELINES:

Question 3 asks whether a country's functional classification meets international standards. To answer "a," a country's functional classification must be aligned with the OECD and the UN's Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), or provide a cross-walk between the national functional presentation and COFOG.

The OECD Best Practices for Budget Transparency can be viewed at <http://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/Best%20Practices%20Budget%20Transparency%20-%20complete%20with%20cover%20page.pdf>

COFOG can be viewed at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_84E.pdf or at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/ch6ann.pdf>.

Answer:

a. Yes, the functional classification is compatible with international standards.

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Clasificación funcional del gasto:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/43.ClasificacionFuncional.pdf>

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/44.EstructuraFuncionalGasto2019.pdf>

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/45.EstructuraFuncionalGastoAsignacionesSubvenciones2019.pdf>

Comment:

El gobierno central desde el año 2018 ha cambiado cierta información presentada en los libros de presupuestos. Entre esos cambios se encuentra el detalle o clasificación funcional del gasto.

Desde 2018 se presenta información compatible con los estándares internacionales. Por ejemplo, presenta las 10 funciones de la COFOG pero también incluye otras cuatro: 1)"Agricultura, silvicultura, caza y pesca", 2)"Combustibles y energía", 3)"Turismo y otras industrias", 4)"Transporte y comunicaciones".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

4. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for the budget year by economic classification?

GUIDELINES:

Question 4 asks whether the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents expenditures for the budget year organized by economic classification. Economic classification provides information on the nature of the expenditure, such as whether funds are being used to pay for wages and salaries, capital projects, or social assistance benefits.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for the budget year organized by economic classification.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditures are presented by economic classification.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Clasificación económica del gasto: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/37.ClasificacionEconomicaGasto2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Clasificación Institucional Económica - Corriente y Capital: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/37.ClasificacionEconomicaGasto2019.pdf>

Comment:

La Propuesta de Presupuesto del gobierno central de Nicaragua provee información sobre la clasificación económica del gasto a nivel general y por institución de gobierno central.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

5. If the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation presents expenditures for the budget year by economic classification, is the economic classification compatible with international standards?

GUIDELINES:

Question 5 asks whether a country's economic classification meets international standards. To answer "a," a country's economic classification must be consistent with the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) 2001 Government Finance Statistics (GFS). The GFS economic classification is presented here: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/app4.pdf>. To learn more about Government Finance Statistics also refer to the entire IMF 2001 GFS manual (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/all.pdf>).

Answer:

a. Yes, the economic classification is compatible with international standards.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Clasificación económica del gasto: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/37.ClasificacionEconomicaGasto2019.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Clasificación Institucional Económica - Corriente y Capital: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/37.ClasificacionEconomicaGasto2019.pdf>

Comment:

la clasificación económica del gasto es compatible con los estándares internacionales ya que indica la mayoría de los elementos propuestos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La presentación de los gastos se ha ido acercando a lo establecido en el Manual de Estadísticas de las Finanzas Públicas del FMI. Sin embargo, mientras el Manual establece la clasificación de los Egresos en Gasto más Adquisición de Activos No Financieros, y clasifica aparte las transacciones con Activos Financieros, incluyendo en estas las transacciones con activos Financieros con Fines de Política. Por su parte, la clasificación económica del Gasto en la propuesta de Presupuesto del Ejecutivo cataloga los Gastos en Gasto Corriente y de Capital y, aunque los elementos de ambos se van acercando cada vez más a los establecidos en el Manual, incluye en el Gasto de Capital la Adquisición de Activos Financieros con Fines de Política,

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

6. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for individual programs for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 6 asks whether expenditures are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should treat the term "program" as meaning any level of detail below an administrative unit – that is, any programmatic grouping that is below the ministry, department, or agency level. For example, the Ministry of Health's budget could be broken down into several subgroups, such as "primary health care," "hospitals," or "administration." These subgroups should be considered programs even if they could be, but are not, broken down into smaller, more detailed units.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures, in the budget year. To answer "b," the programs shown individually in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures in the budget year. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program.

Budget decisions for the upcoming year can also affect the parameters of future budgets. It is therefore useful to estimate revenues and expenditures for multi-year periods, understanding that these estimates might be revised as circumstances change. Sometimes referred to as a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), a three-year period – that is, the budget year plus two more years – is generally considered an appropriate horizon for budgeting and planning.

Answer:

b. Yes, programs accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures are presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/titulo2.html>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al Presupuesto General de la República. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 7. Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo3.html>

Comment:

La Propuesta de Presupuesto 2019 y sus anexos, contienen los presupuestos de gastos desglosados por programas para 61 instituciones públicas, incluyendo las 23 de gobierno central (el restante son instituciones descentralizadas). En la sección II, presupuesto de egresos, del título II del PGR, se encuentran los gastos de las instituciones del gobierno central, incluyendo sus programas. En el Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo del Anexo al PGR, se muestran todas las instituciones que contienen información sobre sus programas (mostrando también sus proyecciones para los siguientes tres años). No obstante, el total de estos gastos no es el 100%, pero si superan más del 75%. Según la Contraloría General de la República, existen 98 instituciones públicas.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

7. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditure estimates for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year) by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 7 asks if multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications for at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "b," multi-year expenditure estimates must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if multi-year expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications.

Answer:

a. Yes, multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

- Clasificación Institucional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 58. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>
- Clasificación Económica. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 15. Página 47. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>
- Clasificación Funcional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 72. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

7b. Based on the response to Question 7, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications have estimates for a multi-year period in the Executive's Budget Proposal?

Answer:

Administrative classification
Economic classification
Functional classification

Source:

- Clasificación Institucional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 58.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

- Clasificación Económica. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 15. Página 47.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

- Clasificación Funcional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 72.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

8. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditure estimates for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year) by program?

GUIDELINES:

Question 8 asks if multi-year expenditure estimates are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department. For example, the Ministry of Health's budget could be broken down into several subgroups, such as "primary health care," "hospitals," or "administration." These subgroups should be considered programs even if they could be, but are not, broken down into smaller, more detailed units.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures, for at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "b," the programs shown individually in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures over the multi-year period. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents multi-year estimates for programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if multi-year estimates are not presented by program.

Revenues generally are separated into two major categories: "tax" and "non-tax" revenues. Taxes are compulsory transfers that result from government exercising its sovereign power. The largest sources of tax revenue in some countries are taxes on personal and business income and taxes on goods and services, such as sales or value-added taxes. The category of non-tax revenues is more diverse, ranging from grants from international institutions and foreign governments to funds raised through the sale of government-provided goods and services. Note that some forms of revenue, such as contributions to social security funds, can be considered either a tax or non-tax revenue depending on the nature of the approach to these contributions. Particularly because different revenues have different characteristics, including who bears the burden of paying the tax and how collections are affected by economic conditions, it is helpful when estimates for revenues are disaggregated and displayed based on their sources.

For more information, please refer to the 2001 GFS manual, in particular Appendix 4 (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/app4.pdf>).

Answer:

b. Yes, multi-year estimates for programs accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures are presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. Ejemplo. Gobierno Central - Ministerio de Gobernación.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/216.MinisterioGobernacion.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. Ejemplo. Instituciones descentralizadas. Instituto Nicaragüense de Acueductos y Alcantarillados.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/237.InstitutoNicaraguenseAcueductosAlcantarillados.pdf>

Comment:

En el Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo del Anexo al PGR, se muestran los gastos de 61 instituciones con proyecciones para los siguientes tres años, . No obstante, el total de estos gastos no es el 100%, pero si superan más del 75%.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

9. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present the individual sources of tax revenue (such as income tax or VAT) for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 9 assesses the degree to which the individual sources of "tax" revenue are disaggregated in the budget. The largest sources of tax revenue in some countries are taxes on personal and business income and taxes on goods and services, such as sales or value-added taxes.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present all individual sources of tax revenue for the budget year, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all tax revenue. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present individual sources of tax revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all tax revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents individual sources of tax revenue that account for less than two-thirds of tax revenues. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of tax revenue are not presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, individual sources of tax revenue accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, tax revenues are presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección I. Presupuesto de Ingresos.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/5.PresupuestoIngresosRubros.pdf>

Comment:

El Proyecto de PGR 2019 muestra el presupuesto de ingresos incluyendo los tributarios. Sin embargo, no hace una separación de los diferentes impuestos sobre la renta. Nicaragua tiene diferentes tipo de impuestos sobre la renta, dependiendo de la fuente del ingreso; no obstante, en el presupuesto de ingresos se especifica uno solo. Por lo tanto no se puede responder que se mencionan todos y cada uno de los ingresos tributarios.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Efecto, el Impuesto sobre la Renta en Nicaragua grava de manera diferente distintas fuentes de renta, a saber Rentas del Trabajo, Rentas del Capital, Ganancias y Perdidas de Capital y Rentas de Actividades Economicas, cada una de las cuales tiene una naturaleza e importancia distinta. En el Proyecto de Presupuesto del Ejecutivo todos ellos aparecen agregados como "Impuesto sobre la Renta"

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

10. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present the individual sources of non-tax revenue (such as grants, property income, and sales of government-produced goods and services) for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 10 assesses the degree to which the individual sources of "non-tax" revenue are disaggregated in the budget. The category of non-tax revenues is diverse, and can include revenue ranging from grants from international institutions and foreign governments to funds raised through the sale of government-provided goods and services.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present all individual sources of non-tax revenue for the budget year, and

"other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all non-tax revenue. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present individual sources of non-tax revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all non-tax revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents individual sources of non-tax revenue that account for less than two-thirds of non-tax revenues. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of non-tax revenue are not presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, individual sources of non-tax revenue accounting for all non-tax revenue are presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección I. Presupuesto de Ingresos.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/5.PresupuestoIngresosRubros.pdf>

Comment:

El Proyecto de PGR 2019 muestra los ingresos no tributarios, es decir, aquellos provenientes de fuentes no tributarias tales como: Multas y Sanciones Pecuniarias; Venta de bienes muebles en desuso Activos incautados, decomisados y abandonados; Derechos por concesiones; Venta de Bienes y Servicios.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

11. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax) for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 11 evaluates whether revenue estimates are presented for a multi-year period (at least two years beyond the budget year) by "category," that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present multi-year estimates of revenues classified by category for at least two years following the budget year in question.

Answer:

a. Yes, multi-year estimates of revenue are presented by category.

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 14. Ingresos del Gobierno Central. Página 47.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

En el Proyecto de PGR 2019, se presentan proyecciones de los diferentes ingresos, por categorías, para los siguientes tres años.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Estas proyecciones forman parte del Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo, que se incorpora como anexo al Proyecto de Presupuesto del Ejecutivo.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

12. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates for individual sources of revenue presented for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 12 evaluates whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented for a multi-year period (at least two years beyond the budget year). The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present multi-year estimates of all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present multi-year estimates of individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents multi-year estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of revenue are not presented for a multi-year period.

Answer:

c. Yes, multi-year estimates for individual sources of revenue accounting for less than two-thirds of revenue are presented.

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 14. Ingresos del Gobierno Central. Página 47.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

En el Proyecto de PGR 2019 se presentan estimaciones de los ingresos solamente por categorías generales, es decir: Tributarios, No tributarios, Rentas de la propiedad, Venta de bienes y servicios, Transferencias, subsidios y donaciones corrientes, Ingresos de capital. No se presentan estimaciones por ingresos individuales, al contrario de años anteriores.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Se modifica la respuesta de D a C por consistencia con otros países. Se reconoce que hay identificación de rentas de propiedad y venta de bienes y servicios.

13. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present three estimates related to government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year; the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year; and interest payments on the debt for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 13 asks about three key estimates related to borrowing and debt that the budget should include:

- the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;
- the central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year; and
- the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens and banks and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF.

Net new borrowing is the additional amount of new borrowing that is required for the budget year to finance expenditures in the budget that exceed available revenues. Net new borrowing adds to the accumulated debt. It is distinct from gross borrowing, which also includes borrowing needed to repay existing debt that matured during the budget year; debt that is replaced (or rolled over) does not add to the total of accumulated debt.

Interest payments on the debt (or debt service costs) are typically made at regular intervals, and these payments must be made on a timely basis in order to avoid defaulting on the debt obligation. Interest payments are separate from the repayment of principal, which occurs only when the loan has matured and must be paid back in full.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt. For a "b" answer, the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies no information on borrowing and debt is presented for the budget year.

Answer:

b. Yes, two of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Balance Presupuestario de Ingresos y Gastos. Muestra las necesidades de financiamiento neto: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/34.BalancePresupuestarioIngresosGastos.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Servicio de la deuda pública interna 2019 (intereses). <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/58.ServicioDeudaInterna2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Servicio de la deuda pública externa 2019 (intereses). <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/59.ServicioDeudaExterna2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos. Servicios de la deuda pública 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/32.ServiciosDeudaPublica.pdf>

Comment:

El proyecto de PGR 2019, al igual que en años anteriores, presenta los datos del monto de deuda adquirida durante el año (préstamos) y los intereses a pagar, así como el pago de la amortización; Sin embargo, no se reporta el dato de la deuda pública acumulada total al finalizar el año

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La nueva deuda neta adquirida resulta de la diferencia entre el desembolso de nuevos prestamos o la nueva colocacion de titulos de deuda por parte del gobierno, y los pagos de amortizacion a la deuda anteriormente adquirida.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

13b. Based on the response to Question 13, check the box(es) below to identify which estimates of government borrowing and debt are presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal:

Answer:

The amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year

The interest payments on outstanding debt for the budget year

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Balance Presupuestario de Ingresos y Gastos. Muestra las necesidades de financiamiento neto: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/34.BalancePresupuestarioIngresosGastos.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Servicio de la deuda pública interna 2019 (intereses). <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/58.ServicioDeudaInterna2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Servicio de la deuda pública externa 2019 (intereses). <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/59.ServicioDeudaExterna2019.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

14. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information related to the composition of the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year?"

(The core information must include interest rates on the debt instruments; maturity profile of the debt; and whether it is domestic or external debt.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 14 focuses on the composition of government debt at the end of the budget year, asking whether “core” information related to its composition is presented. These core components include:

- interest rates on the debt;
- maturity profile of the debt; and
- whether the debt is domestic or external.

The interest rates affect the amount of interest that must be paid to creditors. The maturity profile indicates the final payment date of the loan, at which point the principal (and all remaining interest) is due to be paid; government borrowing typically includes a mix of short-term and long-term debt. As discussed in Question 13, domestic debt is held by a country’s citizens, banks, and businesses, while external debt is held by foreigners. These factors related to the composition of the debt give an indication of the potential vulnerability of the country’s debt position, and ultimately whether the cost of servicing the accumulated debt is affordable.

Beyond these core elements, a government may also provide additional information related to the composition of its debt, including for instance: whether interest rates are fixed or variable; whether debt is callable; the currency of the debt; a profile of the creditors (bilateral institutions, multilateral institutions, commercial banks, Central Bank, etc.); an analysis of the risk associated with the debt; and where appropriate, what the debt is being used to finance.

To answer “a,” the Executive’s Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to the composition of government debt at the end of the budget year as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer “b,” the Executive’s Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer “b” is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A “c” answer applies if some information related to the composition of government debt is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer “d” applies if no information is presented on the composition of the debt outstanding at the end of the budget year.

Answer:

d. No, information related to composition of total debt outstanding is not presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Balance Presupuestario de Ingresos y Gastos. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/34.BalancePresupuestarioIngresosGastos.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Servicio de la deuda pública Externa 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/58.ServicioDeudaInterna2019.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Servicio de la deuda pública Interna 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/59.ServicioDeudaExterna2019.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos. Servicios de la deuda pública 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/32.ServiciosDeudaPublica.pdf>

Comment:

Los documntos de la Propuesta de Presupuesto no presentan información sobre la deuda total al finalizar el período.

La información presentada sobre la deuda pública que es incluida en el Presupuesto o su Propuesta, refiere a tres elementos pero se refieren a la nueva deuda: amortización pagada durante el año, intereses pagados durante el año y comisiones. No se hace referencia a la tasa de interes de la deuda ni al perfil de amortización, dejando solamente saber si es deuda externas o interna y la fuente.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: No se presenta informacion relativa al saldo total de la deuda publica al final del periodo presupuestado.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

14b. Based on the response to Question 14, check the box(es) to identify which elements of the composition of the total debt outstanding are are presented in the Executive’s Budget Proposal:

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Balance Presupuestario de Ingresos y Gastos. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/34.BalancePresupuestarioIngresosGastos.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Servicio de la deuda pública

Externa 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/58.ServicioDeudaInterna2019.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Servicio de la deuda pública Interna 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/59.ServicioDeudaExterna2019.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos. Servicios de la deuda pública 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/32.ServiciosDeudaPublica.pdf>

Comment:

Los documentos de la Propuesta de Presupuesto no presentan información sobre la deuda total al finalizar el período.

La información presentada sobre la deuda pública que es incluida en el Presupuesto o su Propuesta, refiere a tres elementos pero se refieren a la nueva deuda

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

15. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget projections are based?"

(The core information must include a discussion of the economic outlook with estimates of nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 15 focuses on the macroeconomic forecast that underlies the budget's revenue and expenditure estimates, asking whether "core" information related to the economic assumptions is presented. These core components include a discussion of the economic outlook as well as estimates of the following:

- *nominal GDP level;*
- *inflation rate;*
- *real GDP growth; and*
- *interest rates.*

While the core macroeconomic information should be a standard feature of the Executive's Budget Proposal, the importance of some types of macroeconomic assumptions may vary from country to country. For example, the budget estimates of some countries are particularly affected by changes in the price of oil and other commodities.

Beyond these core elements, some governments also provide additional information related to the economic outlook, including for instance: short and long-term interest rates; rate of employment and unemployment; GDP deflator; price of oil and other commodities; current account; exchange rate; and composition of GDP growth.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to the macroeconomic forecast as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the macroeconomic forecast is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on the macroeconomic forecast is presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for the macroeconomic forecast.

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Programa Económico Financiero. Cuadro 2, página 29. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Los pronósticos macroeconómicos presentados en el Proyecto de PGR 2019 se encuentran en el anexo Programa Económico Financiero (PEF), en el que se recogen tres de las cuatro estimaciones esenciales: el nivel de PBI nominal; la tasa de inflación; el crecimiento real del PBI; sin embargo, no se presentan estimaciones sobre la tasa de interés. El PEF también presenta las siguientes estimaciones: precio del petróleo; cuenta corriente; tasa de cambio; y composición del crecimiento del PBI.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

A pesar de que hace falta uno de los 4 elementos esenciales, El PEF también presenta las siguientes estimaciones: precio del petróleo; cuenta corriente; tasa de cambio; y composición del crecimiento del PBI.

IBP Comment

Dada la metodología de la OBS, se responde B a pesar de que falta un elemento esencial pues hay otros elementos en el documento más allá de los esenciales.

15b. Based on the response to Question 15, check the box(es) to identify which elements of the macroeconomic forecast are included in the Executive's Budget Proposal:

Answer:

Nominal GDP level

Inflation rate

Real GDP growth

Information beyond the core elements (please specify)

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Programa Económico Financiero. Cuadro 2, página 29. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

Comment:

A pesar de que no se presentan estimaciones sobre la tasa de interés, El PEF también presenta las siguientes estimaciones: precio del petróleo; tasa de cambio; composición del crecimiento del PBI (cuadro 3-6); Balance del sector público combinado (cuadro 7-8); Balanza de pagos (cuadro 10).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

16. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation show the impact of different macroeconomic assumptions (i.e., sensitivity analysis) on the budget?"

(The core information must include estimates of the impact on expenditures, revenue, and debt of different assumptions for the inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 16 focuses on the issue of whether the Executive's Budget Proposal shows how different macroeconomic assumptions affect the budget estimates (known as a "sensitivity analysis"). It asks whether "core" information related to a sensitivity analysis is presented, estimating the impact on expenditures, revenue, and debt of different assumptions for:

- *inflation rate;*
- *real GDP growth; and*
- *interest rates.*

A sensitivity analysis shows the effect on the budget of possible changes in some macroeconomic assumptions, and is important for understanding the impact of the economy on the budget; for instance, what would happen to revenue collections if GDP growth were slower than what is assumed in the budget proposal? Or what would happen to expenditure if inflation were higher than estimated? Or how will revenue be affected by a decrease in the price of oil?

As noted for Question 15, changes in certain macroeconomic assumptions, such as the price of oil and other commodities, can have a significant impact on the budget estimates. As a result, some sensitivity analyses may also examine the impact on the budget estimates of changes in assumptions such as the price of oil that are beyond the core elements of the inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to a "sensitivity analysis" as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to a "sensitivity analysis" is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on "sensitivity analysis" is presented.

Answer:

d. No, information related to different macroeconomic assumptions is not presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Programa Económico Financiero. Cuadro 2, página 29. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Análisis de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda Pública. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/208.AnalisisSostenibilidadDeudaPublica.pdf>

Comment:

Ninguno de los anexos al proyecto de PGR 2019 contiene una análisis de sensibilidad del PGR. Existen algunos estimados, así como un análisis de sostenibilidad de la deuda.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

17. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information for at least the budget year that shows how new policy proposals, as distinct from existing policies, affect expenditures?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 17 and 18 ask about new policy proposals in the budget. In any given year, most of the expenditures and revenues in the budget reflect the continuation of existing policies. However, much of the attention during the budget debate is focused on new proposals – whether they call for eliminating an existing program, introducing a new one, or changing an existing program at the margins. Typically, these new proposals are accompanied by an increase, a decrease, or a shift in expenditures or revenues. Because these changes may have different impacts on people's lives, the budget proposal should present sufficient detail about new policies and their budgetary impact.

Question 17 asks about new expenditure policies, and Question 18 asks about new revenue policies. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how all new policy proposals affect expenditures (for Question 17) or revenues (for Question 18) and a narrative discussion of the impact of these new policies. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show the impact of all new policy proposals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show the impact of only some, but not all, policy proposals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on the impact of new policy proposals.

Answer:

d. No, information that shows how new policy proposals affect expenditure is not presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/204.EjesProgramaNacionalDesarrolloHumano.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Programa Económico Financiero. Cuadro 2, página 29. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

Comment:

El proyecto de PGR 2019, al igual que en años anteriores, presenta algunas de las políticas públicas que se implementan actualmente en Nicaragua, y que se reflejan en el Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano; Sin embargo, no se presentan estimaciones de cuánto cuestan o cuánto se gasta efectivamente. De la misma manera no hay una estimación sobre cómo las nuevas políticas afectan el gasto público.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

18. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information for at least the budget year that shows how new policy proposals, as distinct from existing policies, affect revenues?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 17 and 18 ask about new policy proposals in the budget. In any given year, most of the expenditures and revenues in the budget reflect the continuation of existing policies. However, much of the attention during the budget debate is focused on new proposals – whether they call for eliminating an existing program, introducing a new one, or changing an existing program at the margins. Typically, these new proposals are accompanied by an increase, a decrease, or a shift in expenditures or revenues. Because these changes may have different impacts on people's lives, the budget proposal should present sufficient detail about new policies and their budgetary impact.

Question 17 asks about new expenditure policies, and Question 18 asks about new revenue policies. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how all new policy proposals affect expenditures (for Question 17) or revenues (for Question 18) and a narrative discussion of the impact of these new policies. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show the impact of all new policy proposals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show the impact of only some, but not all, policy proposals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on the impact of new policy proposals.

Prior-year information constitutes an important benchmark for assessing the proposals for the upcoming budget year. Estimates of prior years should be presented in the same formats (in terms of classification) as the budget year to ensure that year-to-year comparisons are meaningful. For example, if the budget proposes shifting responsibility for a particular program from one administrative unit to another – such as shifting responsibility for the training of nurses from the health department to the education department – the prior-year figures must be adjusted before year-to-year comparisons of administrative budgets can be made.

Typically, when the budget proposal is submitted, the year prior to the budget year (BY-1), also known as the current year, has not ended, so the executive will provide estimates of the anticipated outcome for BY-1. The soundness of these estimates is directly related to the degree to which they have been updated to reflect actual expenditures to date, legislative changes that have occurred, and anticipated changes in macroeconomic, caseload, and other relevant factors for the remainder of the year.

The first year that can reflect actual outcomes, therefore, is generally two years before the budget year (BY-2). Thus the OECD recommends that data covering at least two years before the budget year (along with two years of projections beyond the budget year) are provided in order to assess fully the trends in the budget.

Answer:

d. No, information that shows how new policy proposals affect revenues is not presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I. Exposición de motivos. Pag. 12-18.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/1.ExposicionMotivos.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/204.EjesProgramaNacionalDesarrolloHumano.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Programa Económico Financiero. Cuadro 2, página 29. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

Comment:

El proyecto de PGR 2019, al igual que en años anteriores, presenta algunas de las políticas públicas que se implementan actualmente en Nicaragua, y que se reflejan en el Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Humano; en la exposición de motivos (p. 12-18) se mencionan algunas política que afectarán a los ingresos pero no es nada exhaustivo ni con datos específicos.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

19. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1) by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 19 asks if expenditure estimates for the year prior to the budget year (BY-1) are presented by one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. (See Questions 1-5 above.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditure estimates for BY-1 by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," expenditure estimates for BY-1 must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if expenditure estimates for BY-1 are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if expenditure estimates for BY-1 are not presented by any of the three classifications.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-1 are presented by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

- Clasificación Institucional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 58.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

- Clasificación Económica. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 15. Página 47.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

- Clasificación Funcional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 72.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que las proyecciones para dos años posteriores, el Proyecto de Presupuesto 2019 presenta información de 2 años anteriores a lo que será el BY para las TRES clasificaciones del gasto. Es decir, se presenta la información sobre la ejecución del año donde se dispone la información total (2017 en este caso) y la proyección de ejecución para el año en curso (que no ha terminado al preparar al Propuesta de Presupuesto), o sea, 2018.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Esta informacion se recoge en el Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo, que se incorpora como anexo al Proyecto de Presupuesto del Ejecutivo.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

20. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for individual programs for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 20 asks if expenditure estimates for the year before the budget year (BY-1) are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department. For example, the Ministry of Health's budget could be broken down into several subgroups, such as "primary health care," "hospitals," or "administration." These subgroups should be considered programs even if they could be, but are not, broken down into smaller, more detailed units.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures, for BY-1. To answer "b," the programs shown individually in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures for BY-1. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents programs that account for only less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program.

Answer:

b. Yes, programs accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures are presented for BY-1.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. Ejemplo. Gobierno Central - Ministerio de Gobernación.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/216.MinisterioGobernacion.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. Ejemplo. Instituciones descentralizadas. Instituto Nicaragüense de Acueductos y Alcantarillados.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/237.InstitutoNicaraguenseAcueductosAlcantarillados.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que las proyecciones para dos años posteriores, el Proyecto de Presupuesto 2019 presenta información de 2 años anteriores a lo que sera el BY para la mayoría de los programas de las diferentes instituciones que ejecutan el Presupuesto Nacional. No obstante, se muestran los gastos de programas 61 instituciones, que represnetan más del 75% de los gastos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

21. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, have expenditure estimates of the year prior to the budget year (BY-1) been updated from the original enacted levels to reflect actual expenditures?

GUIDELINES:

Question 21 asks whether the expenditure estimates for the year before the budget year (BY-1) have been updated from the original enacted levels. Updates can reflect actual experience to date; revised estimates due to shifting of funds by the executive, as permitted under the law; enactment of supplemental budgets; and revised assumptions regarding macroeconomic conditions, caseload, and other relevant factors for the remainder of the year.

Answer "a" applies if the estimates have been updated; answer "b" applies if the original estimates are still being used.

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-1 have been updated from the original enacted levels.

Source:

- Clasificación Institucional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 58.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

- Clasificación Económica. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 15. Página 47.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

- Clasificación Funcional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 72.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

Comment:

En el Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo, se ha incluido la actualización de los gastos (incluyendo reformas y/o modificaciones) del año anterior BY-1

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

22. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of expenditure for more than one year prior to the budget year (that is, BY-2 and prior years) by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 22 asks if expenditure estimates for more than one year prior to the budget year (BY-2 and prior years) are presented by any of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. (See Questions 1-5 above.)

To answer “a,” the Executive’s Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer “b,” expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years must be presented by two of these three classifications. A “c” answer applies if expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer “d” applies if expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are not presented by any of the three classifications

Answer:

a. Yes, expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are presented by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

- Clasificación Institucional (administrativa). Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 58.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

- Clasificación Económica. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 15. Página 47.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

En el Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo, se incluye la ejecución real de los gastos de 2 años antes, así como la actualización de los gastos (incluyendo reformas y/o modificaciones) del año anterior, pero solo para la clasificación económica y la institucional

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Se modifica la respuesta de B a A pues se observa clasificación funcional entre las páginas 72 a 77,

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

22b. Based on the response to Question 22, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications have estimates for more than one year prior to the budget year in the Executive Budget Proposal:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

- Clasificación Institucional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 58.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

- Clasificación Económica. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 15. Página 47.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

23. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present expenditures for individual programs for more than one year preceding the budget year (that is, BY-2 and prior years)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 23 asks if expenditure estimates for more than one year before the budget year (BY-2 and prior years) are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department. For example, the Ministry of Health's budget could be broken down into several subgroups, such as "primary health care," "hospitals," or "administration." These subgroups should be considered programs even if they could be, but are not, broken down into smaller, more detailed units.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures, for BY-2 and prior years. To answer "b," the programs shown individually in the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation must account for at least two-thirds of all expenditures for BY-2 and prior years. A "c" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or its supporting documentation presents programs that account for only less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program.

Answer:

b. Yes, programs accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures are presented for BY-2 and prior years.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo3.html>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. Ejemplo. Gobierno Central - Ministerio de Gobernación, página 201.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/216.MinisterioGobernacion.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. Ejemplo. Instituciones descentralizadas. Instituto Nicaragüense de Acueductos y Alcantarillados.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/237.InstitutoNicaraguenseAcueductosAlcantarillados.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que las proyecciones para dos años posteriores, el Proyecto de Presupuesto 2019 presenta información de 2 años anteriores a lo que será el BY para la mayoría de los programas de las diferentes instituciones que ejecutan el Presupuesto Nacional. No obstante, se muestran los gastos de programas 61 instituciones, que representan más del 75% de los gastos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

24. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, what is the most recent year presented for which all expenditures reflect actual outcomes?

GUIDELINES:

Question 24 asks for which year the actual outcomes for expenditures are shown. In most cases, the most recent year for which budget data on actual outcomes are available will be BY-2, as BY-1 is generally not yet finished when the budget proposal is drafted. So a government that has updated all its expenditure data for BY-2 to reflect what actually occurred, as opposed to estimating the outcome for that year, shows good public financial management practice.

For an "a" answer, a country must meet the good practice of having the figures for BY-2 reflect actual outcomes.

Answer:

a. Two years prior to the budget year (BY-2).

Source:

- Clasificación Institucional. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Anexo

Estadístico. Clasificación por tipo de Gasto, Institución. Página 58.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/210.AnexosEstadisticosMPMP.pdf>

- Clasificación Económica. Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro No. 15. Página 47.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Cada Proyecto de Presupuesto y el Aprobado muestra información actualizada de los gastos efectivamente ejecutados de 2 años anteriores (BY-2)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

25. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present revenue by category (such as tax and non-tax) for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates for BY-1 are presented by category.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro 11 Y 14 . <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

El anexo Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022 del Proyecto de Presupuesto 2019 presenta información actualizada de los ingresos por categorías.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

26. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present individual sources of revenue for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

d. No, individual sources of revenue are not presented for BY-1.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro 11 Y 14 . <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que con las proyecciones/estimaciones para tres años posteriores, El anexo Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022 del Proyecto de Presupuesto 2019 solamente presenta información actualizada de los ingresos por categorías y no por fuente individual

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

27. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, have the original estimates of revenue for the year prior to the budget year (BY-1) been updated to reflect actual revenue collections?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates for BY-1 have been updated from the original enacted levels.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro 11 Y 14 . <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Los datos de los ingresos BY-1 son actualizados presentando proyecciones de ejecución.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

28. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax) for more than one year prior to the budget year (that is, BY-2 and prior years)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Yes, revenue estimates for BY-2 and prior years are presented by category.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro 11 Y 14 . <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Los ingresos por categorías para el BY-2 se presentan como ingresos realmente percibidos.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

29. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present individual sources of revenue for more than one year prior to the budget year (that is, BY-2 and prior years)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

d. No, individual sources of revenue are not presented for BY-2 and prior years.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro 11 Y 14 . <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Ningun documento del Proyecto de Presupuesto 2019 presenta información posterior o anterior al BY para ingresos individuales.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

30. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, what is the most recent year presented for which all revenues reflect actual outcomes?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 25 through 30 cover the same topics about prior-year information as the previous six questions, only they ask about information provided for revenues rather than expenditures.

Answer:

a. Two years prior to the budget year (BY-2).

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro 11 Y 14 . <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Los ingresos realmente percibidos son los del BY-2 a nivel de categorías generales.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

31. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on government borrowing and debt, including its

composition, for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1)?

(The core information must include the total debt outstanding at the end of BY-1; the amount of net new borrowing required during BY-1; interest payments on the debt; interest rates on the debt instruments; maturity profile of the debt; and whether it is domestic or external debt.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 31 focuses on prior-year debt information, rather than on prior-year expenditures or revenues, asking whether "core" information is provided on government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the year preceding the budget year (BY-1).

The "core" information includes:

- total debt outstanding at the end of BY-1;
- amount of net new borrowing required during BY-1;
- interest payments on the debt;
- interest rates on the debt instruments;
- maturity profile of the debt; and
- whether it is domestic or external debt.

This core information for BY-1 is consistent with the budget year information for borrowing and debt, which is examined in Questions 13 and 14.

In addition, some governments provide information beyond the core elements, such as gross new borrowing required during BY-1; currency of the debt; whether the debt carries a fixed or variable interest rate; whether it is callable; a profile of the creditors (bilateral institutions, multilateral institutions, commercial banks, Central Bank, etc.); where appropriate, what the debt is being used to finance.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for BY-1 as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to government borrowing and debt, including its composition, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on government borrowing and debt for BY-1.

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro 13 y 16. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo presenta información de la deuda pública del año BY-1, sin embargo, al igual que para el año presente (2019), carece de alguna información relevante, como: perfil de amortización de la deuda y tasas de interés sobre los instrumentos de deuda

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Tampoco se incluye el saldo total de la deuda pública y su composición.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

32. In the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation, what is the most recent year presented for which the debt figures reflect actual outcomes?

GUIDELINES:

Question 32 asks for which year the actual outcome for debt is shown. In most cases, the most recent year for which budget data on actual outcomes are available will be BY-2, as BY-1 is generally not yet finished when the budget proposal is drafted. So a government that has updated its debt data for BY-2 to reflect what actually occurred, as opposed to estimating the outcome for that year, shows good public financial management practice.

For an "a" answer, a country must meet the good practice of having the figures for BY-2 reflect actual outcomes.

It is essential that all government activities that may have an impact on the budget – in the current budget year or in future budget years – be fully disclosed to the legislature and the public in budget documents. In some countries, for instance, entities outside central government (such as public corporations) undertake fiscal activities that could affect current and future budgets. Similarly, activities that can have a significant impact on the budget, such as payment arrears and contingent liabilities, sometimes are not properly captured by the regular presentations of expenditure, revenue, and debt.

Answer:

a. Two years prior to the budget year (BY-2).

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Cuadro 13 y 16. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Los datos reales sobre endeudamiento son del año 2017, es decir BY-2

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: los datos de endeudamiento reflejan los flujos de contratación de nueva deuda neta (desembolsos menos amortización) pero no los saldos anuales de la deuda pública

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

33. "Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on extra-budgetary funds for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for the extra-budgetary fund; and complete income, expenditure, and financing data on a gross basis.)"

GUIDELINES:

Question 33 focuses on extra-budgetary funds, asking whether "core" information related to these funds, which exist outside the budget, are presented. These core components include:

- *a statement of purpose or policy rationale for the extra-budgetary fund (i.e., why was a particular fund set up? what is it used for?); and*
- *estimates of its income, expenditure, and financing. (These estimates should be presented on a gross basis so that it is possible to tell how much money flows through each extra-budgetary fund.)*

In most countries, governments engage in certain budgetary activities that are not included in the central government's budget. Known as extra-budgetary funds, they can range in size and scope. For example, countries frequently set up pension and social security programs as extra-budgetary funds, where the revenues collected and the benefits paid are recorded in a separate fund outside the budget. Another example of an extra-budgetary fund can be found in countries dependent on hydrocarbon/mineral resources, where revenues from producing and selling those resources are channeled through systems outside the annual budget.

In some cases, the separation engendered by an extra-budgetary fund serves a legitimate political purpose, and the finances and activities of these funds are well documented. In other cases, however, this structure is used for obfuscation, and little or nothing is known about a fund's finances and activities.

The availability of information related to extra-budgetary funds is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the government's true fiscal position. In addition to the core information, other information about extra-budgetary funds is also desirable. Such information includes a discussion of the risks associated with the extra-budgetary fund; expenditures classified by economic, functional, or administrative unit; and the rules and procedures that govern the operations and management of the extra-budgetary fund.

For more information about extra-budgetary funds, see the Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>) and Principle 2.1.1 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.library.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to extra-budgetary funds as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. A "b" answer applies if the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation presents all of the core information. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to extra-budgetary funds is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on extra-budgetary funds.

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements or some extra-budgetary funds.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo II. Presupuestos de los órganos y entidades descentralizadas por funciones, Entidades descentralizadas territoriales, empresas del Estado e instituciones financieras del Estado y otros órganos autónomos del

Estado dependientedel PGR. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo2.html>

Comment:

El anexo II de la propuesta de PGR 2017 muestra una serie de órganos y entidades descentralizadas, empresas e instituto que operan con autonomía, financiándose en parte con transferencias gubernamentales y fondos propios que no son ingresados en el Presupuesto Nacional. Esto nos da una idea de los fondos extrapresupuestarios, como por ejemplo, el Instituto nicaraguense de seguridad social, que siendo el sistema de seguridad nacional maneja fondos importantes fuera del presupuesto nacional. Por otra parte están las empresas estatales, como la Empresa Nicaragüense de Petróleos (PETRONIC), entre otras. Estas empresas obtienen fondos del gobierno pero también de sus ingresos propios para ejecutar obras sociales importantes.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

34. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present central government finances (both budgetary and extra-budgetary) on a consolidated basis for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 34 asks whether the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documents present the finances of the central government on a consolidated basis, showing both its budgetary and extra-budgetary activities. Virtually all of the questions in the OBS questionnaire focus on budgetary central government – the activities of the ministries, departments, or agencies of central government. In addition, Question 33 asks about extra-budgetary funds, such as social security funds that are not included in the budget.

Coverage is an important aspect of fiscal reporting. Budget documents should cover the full scope of government's financial activity. In many countries, extra-budgetary activities are substantial, and can represent a sizable share of the central government's activities. To get a full picture of the central government's finances, therefore, it is necessary to examine both activities that are included in the budget and those that are extra-budgetary. This question asks whether such a consolidated presentation of central government finances is provided.

The central government is only one component of the overall public sector. The public sector also includes other levels of government, such as state and local government, and public corporations. (See Box 2.1 under Principle 1.1.1 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018): <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>. For the purpose of answering this question, please consider only the central government level.

In order to answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present central government finances (both budgetary and extra-budgetary) on a consolidated basis for at least the budget year.

Answer:

b. No, central government finances are not presented on a consolidated basis.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR - Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. Balance del sector público combinado. Cuadro 7 y 8 .
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Existe una serie de órganos y entidades descentralizadas, empresas e instituto que operan con autonomía, financiándose en parte con transferencias gubernamentales y fondos propios que no son ingresados en el Presupuesto Nacional, por lo tanto el gobierno realiza un cálculo mostrando el "Balance del sector público consolidado".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: De acuerdo con el Artículo 113 de la Constitución Política de Nicaragua "El Proyecto de Ley Anual de Presupuesto deberá contener, para información de la Asamblea Nacional, los Presupuestos de los entes autónomos y gubernamentales, y de las empresas del Estado" En el Artículo 34 título II de la Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario se establece que se incluya, como Anexo II del Presupuesto General de la República el Presupuesto estimado de los Órganos y Entidades Descentralizadas por Funciones, Entidades Descentralizadas Territoriales (Gobiernos Municipales), Empresas del Estado e Instituciones Financieras del Estado y Otros Órganos Autónomos Del Estado Dependiente del Presupuesto General de la República y un Balance del Sector Público Consolidado. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo2.html>

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

La respuesta se ajusta a B para asegurar consistencia.

35. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of intergovernmental transfers for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 35 asks about intergovernmental transfers. In many cases, the central government supports the provision of a good or service by a lower level of government through an intergovernmental transfer of funds. This is necessary because, independent from the level of administrative decentralization that exists in a given country, the capacity for revenue collection of a local government is unlikely to be sufficient to pay for all its expenses. However, because the activity is not being undertaken by an administrative unit of the central government, it is unlikely to receive the same level of review in the budget. Thus it is important to include in the budget proposal a statement that explicitly indicates the amount and purposes of these transfers.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all intergovernmental transfers and a narrative discussing these transfers. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all intergovernmental transfers are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, intergovernmental transfers (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no estimates of intergovernmental transfers are presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of all intergovernmental transfers are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/54.TransferenciaMunicipalDepMunTipoRecursosTipoGasto.pdf>

Comment:

El Proyecto de PGR 2019 presenta información de las transferencias intergubernamentales pero no hay una discusión narrativa del asunto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

36. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present alternative displays of expenditures (such as by gender, by age, by income, or by region) to illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens, for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 36 asks about "alternative displays" of expenditures that highlight the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens. As discussed above, expenditures are typically presented by at least one of three classifications – administrative, functional, and economic classifications (see Questions 1-5) – and by individual program (Question 6). In addition, governments can provide alternative displays to emphasize different aspects of expenditure policies and to show who benefits from these expenditures.

For the purpose of answering this question, the alternative presentation must differ from the presentations (such as administrative, functional, or economic classifications or presentation by program) used to answer other questions. The alternative display can cover all expenditures or only a portion of expenditures. For instance, it can show how all expenditures are distributed according to geographic region or it can show how selected expenditures (such as the health budget or the agriculture budget) are distributed to different regions. But such a geographic display must be something different than the presentation of intergovernmental transfers used to answer question 35. One exception is when a country includes a special presentation of all policies intended to benefit the most impoverished populations (and is used to answer Question 52) then that can be considered an alternative display for purposes of answering this question as well. Finally, brief fact sheets showing how proposals in the budget benefit particular groups would be insufficient; only more detailed presentations would be considered.

The IBP Budget Brief, "How Transparent are Governments When it Comes to Their Budget's Impact on Poverty and Inequality?"

(<https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/government-transparency-of-budgets-impact-on-poverty-inequality-ibp-2019.pdf>) includes a discussion of the importance of alternative displays of budget information and provides a number of examples. For instance,

- Bangladesh in its 2017-18 Budget included a detailed supplementary Gender Budgeting Report, which presents the spending dedicated to advancing women across various departments. (<https://mof.portal.gov.bd/site/page/3bb14732-b5b1-44df-9921-efedf1496295>).
- The UK's 2017 budget included a supplementary analysis that provided a distributional analysis of the budget by households in different income groups (see

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/661465/distributional_analysis_autumn_budget_2017.pdf

- *South Africa's 2017 Budget Review goes beyond the standard presentation of intergovernmental transfers, discussing the redistribution that results from national revenue flowing to the provinces and municipalities and presenting the allocations on a per capita basis (see chapter 6, <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2017/review/FullBR.pdf>).*

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must include at least three different presentations that illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens for at least the budget year. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must include at least two different alternative displays of expenditures. A "c" applies if only one type of alternative display of expenditure is presented. Answer "d" applies if no alternative display of expenditure is presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, at least three alternative displays of expenditures are presented to illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Detalle del Gasto de Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/51.DetalleGastoEstrategiaReduccionPobreza.pdf>

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/52.DetalleGastoEstrategiaReduccionPobrezaFteFinanciamiento.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Recursos Destinados a las Prácticas de Género 2019: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/55.RecursosPracticasGenero2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República: Clasificación del Gasto Público en Cambio Climático, Gestión de Riesgo ante Desastres y Gestión Ambiental:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/56.ClasifGastoPublicoCambioClimaticoGestionRiesgoAmbientallnstTipogasto.pdf>

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/57.ClasifGastoPublicoCambioClimaticoGestionRiesgoAmbientallnstTipogasto.pdf>

Comment:

El Proyecto de PGR 2019 muestra información del gasto dividida en tres tipos grupos: 1) gasto en reducción de la pobreza, 2) Recursos destinados a prácticas de género, 3) Gasto público en cambio climático.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

36b. Based on the response to Question 36, select the box(es) below to identify which types of alternative displays are included in the Executive's Budget Proposal:

Answer:

Policy impacts based on income

Policy impacts based on gender

Other displays of expenditure (please specify)

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Detalle del Gasto de Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/51.DetalleGastoEstrategiaReduccionPobreza.pdf>

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/52.DetalleGastoEstrategiaReduccionPobrezaFteFinanciamiento.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Recursos Destinados a las Prácticas de Género 2019: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/55.RecursosPracticasGenero2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República: Clasificación del Gasto Público en Cambio Climático, Gestión de Riesgo ante Desastres y Gestión Ambiental:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/56.ClasifGastoPublicoCambioClimaticoGestionRiesgoAmbientallnstTipogasto.pdf>

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/57.ClasifGastoPublicoCambioClimaticoGestionRiesgoAmbientallnstTipogasto.pdf>

Comment:

La que no se detalla en la lista es la referida a los "Recursos destinados para el cambio climático"

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

37. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of transfers to public corporations for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 37 asks about transfers to public corporations. It is often the case that governments have a stake in enterprises that manage resources that are particularly relevant for the public good (such as electricity, water, and oil). While these public corporations can operate independently, in some cases the government will provide direct support by making transfers to these corporations, including to subsidize capital investment and operating expenses.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all transfers to public corporations and a narrative discussing the purposes of these transfers. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all transfers to public corporations are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, transfers to public corporations (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "c" also applies if estimates of transfers to public corporations are presented as a single line item. Answer "d" applies if no estimates of transfers to public corporations are presented.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of all transfers to public corporations are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II - Presupuesto General de la República. Asignaciones y subvenciones.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/31.AsignacionesSubvenciones.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo II. Presupuesto de los Órganos y Entidades Descentralizadas por Funciones, Entidades Descentralizadas Territoriales, Empresas del Estado e Instituciones Financieras del Estado y Otros Órganos Autónomos Del Estado Dependiente del Presupuesto General de la República.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo2.html>

Ejemplo: Empresas Públicas No Financieras Nacionales. Empresa Nacional de Transmisión Eléctrica.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/entes/151.EmpresaNacionalTransmisionElectrica.pdf>

Comment:

El anexo II del PGR muestra los presupuestos de las entidades descentralizadas, entre ellas las empresas estatales que reciben transferencias del gobierno central. Incluye una breve descripción de los objetivos y funciones de la entidad, así como de sus alcances esperados para el año fiscal.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

38. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on quasi-fiscal activities for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for the quasi-fiscal activity and the intended beneficiaries.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 38 focuses on quasi-fiscal activities, asking whether "core" information related to such activities is presented. These core components include:

- *A statement of purpose or policy rationale for the quasi-fiscal activity (i.e., what is the reason for engaging in this activity?);*
- *The identification of intended beneficiaries of the quasi-fiscal activity.*

The term "quasi-fiscal activities" refers to a broad range of activities that are fiscal in character and could be carried out through the regular budget process but are not. For example, a quasi-fiscal activity could take place if, instead of providing a direct subsidy through the budget for a particular activity, a public financial institution provides an indirect subsidy by offering loans at below-market rates for that activity. Similarly, it is a quasi-fiscal activity when an enterprise provides goods or services at prices below commercial rates to certain individuals or groups to support the government's policy goals.

The above examples are policy choices that may be approved by the government and legislature. However, quasi-fiscal activities can also involve activities that

violate or circumvent a country's budget process laws or are not subject to the regular legislative approval process for expenditures. For example, the executive may issue an informal order to a government entity, such as a public commercial enterprise, to provide the executive with goods and services that normally would have to be purchased with funding authorized by the legislature. All quasi-fiscal activities should be disclosed to the public and subject to public scrutiny.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about quasi-fiscal activities, including for example: the anticipated duration of the quasi-fiscal activity; a quantification of the activity and the assumptions that support these estimates; and a discussion of the fiscal significance and potential risks associated with the activity, including the impact on the entity carrying out the activity. Principle 3.3.2 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>) provides examples of quasi-fiscal activities that can be consulted as needed. And more details on quasi-fiscal activities can be found in the Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to all quasi-fiscal activities for at least the budget year as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to quasi-fiscal activities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on quasi-fiscal activities.

If quasi-fiscal activities do not represent a significant problem in your country, please mark "e." However, please exercise caution in answering this question.

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements or some quasi-fiscal activities.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I. Disposiciones generales. Exposición de motivos.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/1.ExposicionMotivos.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo II. Instituto de la Vivienda Urbana y Rural.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/entes/117.InstitutoViviendaUrbanaRural.pdf>

Comment:

La propuesta de PGR y sus anexos provee información sobre algunas actividades cuasifiscales, por ejemplo, el subsidio a la tasa de interés que se da a las personas que adquieren una vivienda de

interés social (casas que no superan los 22 mil dólares). Este subsidio se da a los bancos para que tengan tasas de interés inferiores a las del mercado inmobiliario. No obstante lo anterior, la información esencial sobre las actividades cuasifiscales no son proporcionadas en ningún documento

de la propuesta del PGR.

El financiamiento de este programa se refleja en el Instituto de la Vivienda Urbana y Rural.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

39. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on financial assets held by the government for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a listing of the assets, and an estimate of their value.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 39 focuses on financial assets held by the government, asking whether "core" information related to these assets is presented. These core components include:

- A listing of the financial assets; and
- An estimate of their value.

Governments own financial assets such as cash, bonds, or equities. Unlike private sector businesses, however, few governments maintain balance sheets that show the value of their assets and liabilities.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about financial assets, including for example: a discussion of their purpose; historical information on defaults; differences between reported values and market values; and a summary of financial assets as part of the government's balance sheet.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year all of the core information related to all financial assets held by the government as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but

additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to financial assets is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on financial assets held by the government.

Answer:

d. No, information related to financial assets is not presented.

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. 3.- Programa Económico Financiero 2019-2022. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que años anteriores, no se ha logrado identificar información sobre los activos financieros del gobierno central.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

40. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on nonfinancial assets held by the government for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a listing of the assets by category.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 40 focuses on nonfinancial assets held by the government, asking whether "core" information related to these assets is presented. The core information is a listing of nonfinancial assets, grouped by the type (or category) of asset.

Nonfinancial assets are things of value that the government owns or controls (excluding financial assets) such as land, buildings, and machinery. The valuation of public nonfinancial assets can be problematic, particularly in cases where the asset is not typically available on the open market (such as a government monument). In these cases, it is considered acceptable to provide summary information in budget documents from a country's register of assets. But, in some cases, governments are able to value their nonfinancial assets; some present a summary of nonfinancial assets as part of their balance sheets. For an example of how nonfinancial assets are presented in one of the many supporting documents to the New Zealand Executive's Budget Proposal, see the Forecast Financial Statement 2011, Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued), Note 14, accessible here: <https://treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2011-05/befu11-pt6of8.pdf>.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year a listing by category of all nonfinancial assets held by the government as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to nonfinancial assets is presented, but some nonfinancial assets are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on nonfinancial assets held by the government.

Answer:

d. No, information related to nonfinancial assets is not presented.

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo. 3.- Programa Económico Financiero 2019-2022. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que años anteriores, no se ha logrado identificar información sobre los activos no financieros del gobierno central.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

41. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of expenditure arrears for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 41 asks about estimates of expenditure arrears, which arise when government has entered into a commitment to spend funds but has not made the payment when it is due. (For more information see sections 3.49-3.50 of the IMF's GFS Manual 2001, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/qfs/manual/pdf/all.pdf> (page 29)). Though equivalent to borrowing, this liability is often not recorded in the budget, making it difficult to assess fully a government's financial position. Moreover, the obligation to repay this debt affects the government's ability to pay for other activities.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all expenditure arrears and a narrative discussing the arrears. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all expenditure arrears are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, expenditure arrears (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no estimates of expenditure arrears are presented.

If expenditure arrears do not represent a significant problem in your country, please mark "e." However, please exercise caution in answering this question. Public expenditure management laws and regulations often will allow for reasonable delays, perhaps 30 or 60 days, in the routine payment of invoices due. Expenditure arrears impacting a small percentage of expenditure that are due to contractual disputes should not be considered a significant problem for the purpose of answering this question.

Answer:

d. No, estimates of expenditure arrears are not presented.

Source:

- Ley de Administración Financiera y del Régimen Presupuestario. http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/base-legal/leyes/Ley_550.pdf/view

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I. Disposiciones generales. Exposición de motivos. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/1.ExposicionMotivos.pdf>

Comment:

El artículo 60 de la Ley 550, "Ley de Administración Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario" menciona que los gastos no pagados al 31 de diciembre de cada año se cancelarán durante el siguiente ejercicio presupuestario; no obstante, No se ha logrado identificar descripción de los gastos atrasados para el ejercicio presupuestario 2019.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

42. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on contingent liabilities, such as government loan guarantees or insurance programs, for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for each contingent liability; the new guarantees or insurance commitments proposed for the budget year; and the total amount of outstanding guarantees or insurance commitments (the gross exposure) at the end of the budget year.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 42 focuses on contingent liabilities, asking whether "core" information related to these liabilities is presented. These core components include:

- a statement of purpose or policy rationale for each contingent liability;
- the new contingent liabilities for the budget year, such as new guarantees or insurance commitments proposed for the budget year; and
- the total amount of outstanding guarantees or insurance commitments at the end of the budget year. This reflects the gross exposure of the government in the case that all guarantees or commitments come due (even though that may be unlikely to occur).

Contingent liabilities are recognized under a cash accounting method only when the contingent event occurs and the payment is made. An example of such liabilities is the case of loans guaranteed by the central government, which can include loans to state-owned banks and other state-owned commercial enterprises, subnational governments, or private enterprises. Under such guarantees, government will only make a payment if the borrower defaults. Thus a key issue for making quantitative estimates of these liabilities is assessing the likelihood of the contingency occurring.

In the budget, according to the OECD, "[w]here feasible, the total amount of contingent liabilities should be disclosed and classified by major category reflecting their nature; historical information on defaults for each category should be disclosed where available. In cases where contingent liabilities cannot be quantified, they should be listed and described."

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about contingent liabilities, including for example: historical default rates

for each program, and likely default rates in the future; the maximum guarantee that is authorized by law; any special financing associated with the guarantee (e.g., whether fees are charged, whether a reserve fund exists for the purpose of paying off guarantees, etc.); the duration of each guarantee; and an estimate of the fiscal significance and potential risks associated with the guarantees.

For more details on contingent liabilities, see *Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget* (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>) and page 59 (Box 11) and Principle 3.2.3 of the IMF's *Fiscal Transparency Handbook* (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year all of the core information related to contingent liabilities as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to contingent liabilities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on contingent liabilities.

Answer:

d. No, information related to contingent liabilities is not presented.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

Al igual que en años anteriores, No existe un apartado o anexo en la propuesta de PGR 2019 sobre los pasivos contingentes del gobierno. Existe una serie de pasivos contingentes conocidos pero que el gobierno no detalla en los presupuestos. El mejor ejemplo ha sido el denominado "Bono solidario", pago extra que se le hacía a algunos trabajadores del Estado y que era financiado por la cooperación venezolana. Por exigencias del FMI se tuvo que incluir en el Presupuesto. NO obstante, antes no se detallaba como un pasivo contingente.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

43. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present projections that assess the government's future liabilities and the sustainability of its finances over the longer term?

(The core information must cover a period of at least 10 years and include the macroeconomic and demographic assumptions used and a discussion of the fiscal implications and risks highlighted by the projections.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 43 focuses on government's future liabilities and the sustainability of its finances over the longer-term, asking whether "core" information related to these issues is presented. These core components must include:

- Projections that cover a period of at least 10 years.
- The macroeconomic and demographic assumptions used in making the projections.
- A discussion of the fiscal implications and risks highlighted by the projections. Good public financial management calls for budgets to include fiscal sustainability analyses.

The IMF's *Fiscal Transparency Handbook* (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>) recommends that governments regularly publish the projected evolution of the public finances over the longer term (see Principle 3.1.3.). Future liabilities are a particularly important element when assessing the sustainability of public finances over the long term. Future liabilities are the result of government commitments that, unlike contingent liabilities, are virtually certain to occur at some future point and result in an expenditure. A typical example consists of government obligations to pay pension benefits or cover health care costs of future retirees. Under a cash accounting system, only current payments associated with such obligations are recognized in the budget. To capture the future impact on the budget of these liabilities, a separate statement is required.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about the sustainability of their finances, including for example: projections that cover 20 or 30 years; multiple scenarios with different sets of assumptions; assumptions about other factors (such as the depletion of natural resources) that go beyond just the core macroeconomic and demographic data; and a detailed presentation of particular programs that have long time horizons, such as civil service pensions.

For more details on future liabilities, see *Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget* (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core information related to future liabilities and the sustainability of government finances over the longer term as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to future liabilities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on future liabilities and the sustainability of government's finances

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements.

Source:

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2018-2022. 5. - Análisis de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda Pública (ASD).
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/208.AnalisisSostenibilidadDeudaPublica.pdf>

Comment:

El anexo del Proyecto de PGR 2019, Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo, muestra un análisis de sostenibilidad de la deuda pública. Presenta información sobre supuestos macroeconómicos en diferentes supuestos; Sin embargo no se muestra el impacto de las variables demográficas que se mencionan en las recomendaciones. Por otra parte, muestran las implicaciones de los supuestos en la deuda pública, pero a nuestro parecer el análisis presentado es poco profundo o poco detallado.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: No existe evaluación alguna sobre las implicaciones de las transiciones demográfica y epidemiológica sobre las finanzas públicas, en términos del costo que representarían para el sistema de pensiones y los costos de las prestaciones de salud. Dada la velocidad de estos procesos, esta representa una limitación muy importante.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

44. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of the sources of donor assistance, both financial and in-kind, for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 44 asks about estimates of donor assistance, both financial and in-kind assistance. Such assistance is considered non-tax revenue, and the sources of this assistance should be explicitly identified. In terms of in-kind assistance, the concern is primarily with the provision of goods (particularly those for which there is a market that would allow goods received as in-kind aid to be sold, thereby converting them into cash) rather than with in-kind aid like advisors from a donor country providing technical assistance.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all donor assistance and a narrative discussing the assistance. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all donor assistance are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, donor assistance (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "c" also applies if the sources of donor assistance are not presented, but the total amount of donor assistance is presented as a single line item. Answer "d" applies if no estimates of donor assistance are presented. Select answer "e" if your country does not receive donor assistance.

Answer:

c. Yes, estimates of some but not all sources of donor assistance are presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. - Anexos del PGR. Desglose de financiamiento del déficit.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/41.DesgloseFinanciamientoDeficit.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. - Anexos del PGR. Donaciones y Préstamos Externos por Origen.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/40.DonacionesPrestamosExternosOrigen.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I. Disposiciones generales. Exposición de motivos. VI. Déficit Fiscal y su Financiamiento. P. 45-47 <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/1.ExposicionMotivos.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que la edición pasada, para esta respuesta existen algunos puntos: 1- Existe información sobre los montos de la cooperación internacional, sin embargo, no se muestra a cuánto asciende la cooperación en especies. 2- Existe información narrativa sobre la cooperación internacional pero no incluye todas las fuentes y no incluye tampoco la información sobre cooperación en especie.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

45. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on tax expenditures for at least the budget year?

(The core information must include a statement of purpose or policy rationale for each tax expenditure, the intended beneficiaries, and an estimate of the revenue foregone.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 45 focuses on tax expenditures, asking whether "core" information related to these tax preferences is presented. These core components must include for both new and existing tax expenditures:

- a statement of purpose or policy rationale;
- a listing of the intended beneficiaries; and
- an estimate of the revenue foregone.

Tax expenditures arise as a result of exceptions or other preferences in the tax code provided for specified entities, individuals, or activities. Tax expenditures often have the same impact on public policy and budgets as providing direct subsidies, benefits, or goods and services. For example, encouraging a company to engage in more research through a special tax break can have the same effect as subsidizing it directly through the expenditure side of the budget, as it still constitutes a cost in terms of foregone revenues. However, expenditure items that require annual authorization are likely to receive more scrutiny than tax breaks that are a permanent feature of the tax code.

Beyond the core information, some governments may also provide other information about tax expenditures, including for example: the intended beneficiaries by sector and income class (distributional impact); a statement of the estimating assumptions, including the definition of the benchmark against which the foregone revenue is measured; and a discussion of tax expenditures as part of a general discussion of expenditures for those program areas that receive both types of government support (in order to better inform policy choices). For more details on tax expenditures, see Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Core Budget (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Looking-Beyond-the-Budget.pdf>) and Principle 1.1.4 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present, for at least the budget year, all of the core information related to tax expenditures as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to tax expenditures is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on tax expenditures.

Answer:

d. No, information related to tax expenditures is not presented.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

El gobierno de Nicaragua desde el año 2009 estableció que se calcularía año con año el denominado gasto tributario; no obstante y a pesar de que en la exposición de motivos del PROYECTO PGR 2019 se hace referencia al gasto tributario, no se menciona el monto al cual asciende esto.

Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I. Disposiciones generales. Exposición de motivos.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Comments: El Arto 286 de la propia Ley de Concertación Tributaria, que dice lo siguiente: "Art. 286 Publicación de exenciones y exoneraciones. El Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en coordinación con la Administración Tributaria y Aduanera, publicará la información sobre las exenciones y exoneraciones otorgadas. La publicación deberá contener al menos la siguiente información: nombre del beneficiario, bienes, monto exonerado y base legal para otorgarla. Esta información deberá incorporarse en los informes de ejecución presupuestaria que el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público remita a la Asamblea Nacional y a la Contraloría General de la República". Sin embargo, este artículo de la Ley de Concertación Tributaria jamás se ha cumplido.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

46. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of earmarked revenues for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 46 asks about estimates of earmarked revenues, which are revenues that may only be used for a specific purpose (for example, revenues from a tax on fuel that can only be used for building roads). This information is important in determining which revenues are available to fund the government's general expenses, and which revenues are reserved for particular purposes.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present for at least the budget year both estimates covering all earmarked revenues and a narrative discussing the earmarks. If a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all earmarked revenues are presented, then a "b" answer is appropriate. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, earmarked revenues (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no estimates of earmarked revenues are presented. An "e" response applies if revenue is not earmarked or the practice is disallowed by law or regulation.

Answer:

d. No, estimates of earmarked revenues are not presented.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

El gobierno de Nicaragua, para el año fiscal (BY) 2018 realiza un cambio en la información que presenta en los libros de presupuestos. En estos, se suprime la información sobre las Rentas con Destino Específico que serían los ingresos asignados para propósitos específicos. Antes de 2018 se detallaba los ingresos que tenían ciertas instituciones producto de ventas de servicios y/o bienes que lograban financiar parte de sus gastos, pero con los cambios esta información desaparece.

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo1.html>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2018. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2018/anexo1.html>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2017. Anexo I: Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Detalle de Rentas con Destino Específico por Entidad. http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2017/E_12_RENTAS_DE.pdf

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, estimates of all earmarked revenues are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included.

Comments: En Nicaragua, por mandato Constitucional debe destinarse el 6% del Presupuesto de Ingresos a las Universidades de Servicio Público y el 10% de los Ingresos Tributarios a las Transferencias Presupuestarias a los Municipios. Puede constatar que los presupuestos asignados a los Universidades corresponden al 6% del Presupuesto de Ingresos y las transferencias presupuestarias a las municipalidades corresponden al 6% de la proyección de ingresos tributarios. Adicionalmente, debe destinarse el 4% del Presupuesto General de la República a la Corte Suprema de Justicia.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Se confirma la respuesta D pues la evidencia presentada refiere a gastos predeterminados, no a ingresos predeterminados. Asimismo, en años anteriores se publicó información sobre rentas con destino específico, por ejemplo 2017:

http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2017/E_12_RENTAS_DE.pdf Esa información no se encuentra disponible en el EBP 2019.

47. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on how the proposed budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to government's policy goals for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 47 and 48 ask about information that shows how the budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to the government's policy goals. The budget is the executive's main policy document, the culmination of the executive's planning and budgeting processes. Therefore, it should include a clear description of the link between policy goals and the budget – that is, an explicit explanation of how the government's policy goals are reflected in its budget choices. For an example of a discussion of a government's policy goals in the budget, see pages 13-18 of New Zealand's 2011 Statement of Intent (<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/abouttreasury/soi/2011-16>), one of the many documents supporting its budget.

In some countries the government prepares strategic/development plans. These plans include all the policies the government is planning to implement for the budget year and very often cover a multi-year perspective. In some cases, these plans do not match the budget documentation, and it is possible that they are completely disconnected from the Executive's Budget Proposal. So the question is examining whether government policy plans are "translated" into revenue and expenditure figures in the actual budget documents.

Question 47 asks about the information covering the budget year, and Question 48 asks about the period at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how the budget is linked to government's policy goals for

the budget year (for Question 47) or for a multi-year period beyond the budget year (for Question 48) and a narrative discussion of how these policy goals are reflected in the budget. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show how the budget is linked to government's policy goals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show how the budget is linked to some, but not all, of the government's policy goals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on how the budget is linked to government's policy goals.

Answer:

c. Yes, information that shows how the proposed budget is linked to some but not all of the government's policy goals for the budget year is presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I. Disposiciones generales. Exposición de motivos. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pg/1.ExposicionMotivos.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 201. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 3 - Programa Económico Financiero (PEF) 2018-2022. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 201. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 4. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

En la exposición de motivos del Proyecto de PGR, el Programa Económico Financiero, así como el Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo, el gobierno hace la relación entre las políticas más importantes y el presupuesto. No obstante, no se observan los esfuerzos que se hacen para otras políticas públicas, como juventud, género, recreación cultura y religión, entre otros. Es necesario hacer una conexión entre las políticas y los programas de las instituciones públicas que ayudan a llevar a cabo dichas políticas.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En el Proyecto de Presupuesto de cada Institucion se incluye una introduccion sobre las politicas y las metas anuales que se propone cada una.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

48. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present information on how the proposed budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to government's policy goals for a multi-year period (for at least two years beyond the budget year)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 47 and 48 ask about information that shows how the budget (both new proposals and existing policies) is linked to the government's policy goals. The budget is the executive's main policy document, the culmination of the executive's planning and budgeting processes. Therefore, it should include a clear description of the link between policy goals and the budget – that is, an explicit explanation of how the government's policy goals are reflected in its budget choices. For an example of a discussion of a government's policy goals in the budget, see pages 13-18 of New Zealand's 2011 Statement of Intent (<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/abouttreasury/soi/2011-16>), one of the many documents supporting its budget.

In some countries the government prepares strategic/development plans. These plans include all the policies the government is planning to implement for the budget year and very often cover a multi-year perspective. In some cases, these plans do not match the budget documentation, and it is possible that they are completely disconnected from the Executive's Budget Proposal. So the question is examining whether government policy plans are "translated" into revenue and expenditure figures in the actual budget documents.

Question 47 asks about the information covering the budget year, and Question 48 asks about the period at least two years beyond the budget year. To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present both estimates of how the budget is linked to government's policy goals for the budget year (for Question 47) or for a multi-year period beyond the budget year (for Question 48) and a narrative discussion of how these policy goals are reflected in the budget. To answer "b" for either question, the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present estimates that show how the budget is linked to government's policy goals, but no narrative discussion is included. A "c" response applies if the presentation includes only a narrative discussion, or if it includes estimates that show how the budget is linked to some, but not all, of the government's policy goals (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on how the budget is linked to government's policy goals.

Answer:

c. Yes, information that shows how the proposed budget is linked to some but not all of the government's policy goals for a multi-year period is presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I. Disposiciones generales. Exposición de motivos. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pg/1.ExposicionMotivos.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 201. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 3 - Programa Económico Financiero (PEF) 2018-2022. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 201. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 4. Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que la pregunta anterior, hay información sobre la vinculación de las políticas y su presupuesto pero no de todas y Menos información se brinda sobre datos multianuales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En el Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo se discute la situación del sector que atiende la institución, así como una descripción de las políticas y metas que se propone para los tres años para gran parte de las instituciones.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo3.html> Vease por ejemplo el caso del Ministerio de Educación:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/221.MinisterioEducacion.pdf>

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

49. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present nonfinancial data on inputs to be acquired for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 49 asks about the availability of nonfinancial data on inputs for the budget year. (Nonfinancial data on outputs and outcomes are addressed in Question 50.)

The budget should disclose not only the amount of money that is being allocated on a program but also any information needed to analyze that expenditure. Nonfinancial data and performance targets associated with budget proposals are used to assess the success of a given policy. For example, even when allocated funds are spent according to plan, there remains the question of whether the policy delivered the results that it aimed to achieve.

Nonfinancial data can include information on:

Inputs - These are the resources assigned to achieve results. For example, in regards to education, nonfinancial data on inputs could include the number of books to be provided to each school or the materials to be used to build or refurbish a school.

Outputs - These are products and services delivered as a result of inputs. For example, the number of pupils taught every year; the number of children that received vaccines; or the number of beneficiaries of a social security program.

Outcomes - These are the intended impact or policy goals achieved. For example, an increase in literacy rates among children under 10, or a reduction in rates of maternal mortality.

In addition, governments that set performance targets must use nonfinancial data for outputs and outcomes to determine if these targets have been met.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present, for at least the budget year, nonfinancial data on inputs for each individual program within all administrative units (ministries, departments, and agencies). It is also acceptable if nonfinancial data on inputs for each individual program is organized by functions. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present nonfinancial data on inputs for all administrative units or all functions, but not for each individual program (or even for any programs) within those administrative units or functions. A "c" response applies if nonfinancial data on inputs are presented only for some programs and/or some administrative units or some functions. Answer "d" applies if no nonfinancial data on inputs is presented.

Answer:

d. No, nonfinancial data on inputs are not presented.

Source:

N/A

Comment:

No hay documento en el Proyecto de PGR 2019 que mencione o detalle los inputs necesarios en los programas de las instituciones que reciben fondos del PGR.

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/titulo2.html>

Ejemplo: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/10.ConsejoSupremoElectoral.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 7 - Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo3.html>

Ejemplo: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/237.InstitutoNicaraguenseAcueductosAlcantarillados.pdf>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En la mayoría de los Proyectos de Presupuestos por cada institución se establecen metas por Programa, pero se reflejan exclusivamente los montos presupuestarios asignados por programa, no el conjunto de insumos requeridos para lograr las metas.

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

50. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present nonfinancial data on results (in terms of outputs or outcomes) for at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 50 asks about the availability of nonfinancial data on results for the budget year. Nonfinancial data on results can include data on both outputs and outcomes, but not on inputs (which are addressed in Question 49).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present, for at least the budget year, nonfinancial data on results for each individual program within all administrative units (ministries, departments, and agencies). It is also acceptable if nonfinancial data on results for each individual program is organized by functional classification. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must present nonfinancial data on results for all administrative units or all functional classifications, but not for each individual program (or even for any programs) within those administrative units or functions. A "c" response applies if nonfinancial data on results are presented only for some programs and/or some administrative units or some functions. Answer "d" applies if no nonfinancial data on results is presented.

Answer:

c. Yes, nonfinancial data on results are presented for some programs and/or some administrative units (or functions).

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/titulo2.html>

Ejemplo: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/10.ConsejoSupremoElectoral.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 7 - Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo3.html>

Ejemplo: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/237.InstitutoNicaraguenseAcueductosAlcantarillados.pdf>

Comment:

Los documentos de la propuesta de PGR muestran información no financiera sobre metas y resultados de la mayoría de la mayoría de los programas de 61 instituciones del sector público; esto representa alrededor del 60% de las instituciones que reciben fondos del PGR.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

51. Are performance targets assigned to nonfinancial data on results in the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation?

GUIDELINES:

Question 51 asks about performance targets assigned to nonfinancial data on results for the budget year. The question applies to those nonfinancial results shown in the budget, and that were identified for purposes of Question 50.

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must assign performance targets to all nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget for at least the budget year. To answer "b," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must assign performance targets to a majority (but not all) of the nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget. A "c" response applies performance targets are assigned only to less than half of the nonfinancial data on results. Answer "d" applies if no performance targets are assigned to nonfinancial data on results shown in the budget, or the budget does not present nonfinancial results.

Answer:

c. Yes, performance targets are assigned to some nonfinancial data on results.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/titulo2.html>

Ejemplo: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/10.ConsejoSupremoElectoral.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 7 - Marco de Gasto Institucional de Mediano Plazo. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo3.html>
Ejemplo: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/224.MinisterioSalud.pdf>

Comment:

Al igual que para la pregunta 50, Los documentos de la propuesta de PGR muestran información no financiera sobre metas y resultados de la mayoría de la mayoría de los programas de 61 instituciones del sector público; esto representa alrededor del 60% de las instituciones que reciben fondos del PGR.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

52. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal or any supporting budget documentation present estimates of policies (both new proposals and existing policies) that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations in at least the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 52 asks whether the budget highlight policies, both new and existing, that benefit the poorest segments of society. This question is intended to assess only those programs that directly address the immediate needs of the poor, such as through cash assistance programs or the provision of housing, rather than indirectly, such as through a stronger national defense. This information is of particular interest to those seeking to bolster government's commitment to anti-poverty efforts. For purposes of answering this question, a departmental budget (such for the Department of Social Welfare) would not be considered acceptable. In general, this question is asking whether the EBP includes a special presentation that pulls together estimates of all the relevant policies in one place. However, if the country uses "program budgeting," where programs are presented as expenditure categories with specific and identified objectives, and it identifies anti-poverty programs within each administrative unit, then that is also acceptable for this question.

The IBP Budget Brief, "How Transparent are Governments When it Comes to Their Budget's Impact on Poverty and Inequality?" (<https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/government-transparency-of-budgets-impact-on-poverty-inequality-ibp-2019.pdf>) includes a discussion of countries that have provided information on how its policies affect the poor.

For instance, Pakistan provides a detailed breakdown of pro-poor expenditure as part of its 2017-18 budget proposal. In one document, the government sets out policy priorities, expected outputs, and estimates of past and future spending for several programs aimed at poverty alleviation. Another supporting document provides a comprehensive overview of ongoing policies, including a chapter on social safety nets, covering both financial and performance information of poverty alleviation schemes over a period of eight years. (http://www.finance.gov.pk/budget/mtbf_2018_21.pdf and http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey_1718.html).

To answer "a," the Executive's Budget Proposal or supporting documentation must for at least the budget year both present estimates covering all policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations and include a narrative discussion that specifically addresses these policies. (For countries using program budgeting that breaks out individual anti-poverty programs, there should be a separate narrative associated with each such program.) Answer "b" if a narrative discussion is not included, but estimates for all policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations are presented. Answer "c" if the presentation includes estimates covering only some, but not all, policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations (regardless of whether it also includes a narrative discussion). Answer "d" if no estimates of policies that are intended to benefit the most impoverished populations are presented.

Answer:

c. Yes, estimates of some but not all policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations are presented.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I: Disposiciones Generales. Exposición de motivos. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/1.ExposicionMotivos.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. 3. Programa Económico Financiero 2018-2022. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/206.ProgramaEconomicoFinanciero2018-2022.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo al PGR. Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo 2019-2022. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/mpmp/207.MarcoFiscalMedianoPlazo2019-2022.pdf>
- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Detalle del gasto de Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/51.DetalleGastoEstrategiaReduccionPobreza.pdf>

Comment:

En los documentos del Proyecto de PGR 2019: Exposición de motivos, Programa Económico Financiero y Marco Fiscal de Mediano Plazo, se menciona las política por excelencia de los gobiernos nicaragüenses para combatir la pobreza, a su saber "Gasto de Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza". Esta es una serie de gastos programáticos de instituciones que dirigen sus actividades directamente a reducir la situación de pobreza en el país. No obstante, no se describen todas las políticas que están integradas en esta Estrategia, solamente una breve descripción de las políticas más importantes.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

53. Does the executive release to the public its timetable for formulating the Executive's Budget Proposal (that is, a document setting deadlines for submissions from other government entities, such as line ministries or subnational government, to the Ministry of Finance or whatever central government agency is in charge of coordinating the budget's formulation)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 53 asks about the budget timetable. An internal timetable is particularly important for the executive's management of the budget preparation process, in order to ensure that the executive accounts for the views of the different departments and agencies in the proposed budget. The timetable would, for instance, set deadlines for submissions from other government entities, such as line ministries or subnational government, to the Ministry of Finance or whatever central government agency is in charge of coordinating the budget's formulation. So that civil society is aware of the various steps in the budget formulation process, and when opportunities may exist to engage the executive, it is essential that this timetable be made available to the public.

To answer "a," the executive must prepare a detailed budget timetable and release it to the public. A "b" answer applies if the timetable is made public, but some details are not included. A "c" response applies if the timetable is made public, but many important details are excluded, reducing its value for those outside government. Answer "d" applies if no timetable is made available to the public. As long as a timetable for formulating the Executive's Budget Proposal is released, answer "a," "b," or "c" may be selected, even if the Executive's Budget Proposal is not made publicly available.

Answer:

d. No, a timetable is not issued to the public.

Source:

Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público. www.hacienda.gob.ni (<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni>) Ley de Administración Financiera y del Régimen Presupuestario. Arto 30 y 35. [http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Comment:

Según la Ley 550, hay algunas fechas claves para el proceso de formulación del PGR, por ejemplo:

- (arto. 30) A más tardar, el 30 de mayo se presenta la política presupuestaria para que las entidades públicas realicen sus presupuestos de gastos.
- (Arto 35) A más tardar el 15 de octubre, el poder ejecutivo presenta ante el poder legislativo la propuesta de PGR Ley de Administración Financiera y del Régimen Presupuestario).

A parte de estas fechas, se desconoce cuándo las instituciones públicas tienen sus fechas límites para presentar sus presupuestos de gastos, ya que eso se menciona en la política presupuestaria, pero éste es un documento que es de uso interno y no se publica.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

54. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget projections are based?

(The core information must include a discussion of the economic outlook with estimates of nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 54 focuses on the macroeconomic forecast that underlies the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether "core" information related to the economic assumptions is presented. These core components include a discussion of the economic outlook as well as estimates of the following:

- *nominal GDP level;*
- *inflation rate;*
- *real GDP growth; and*
- *interest rates.*

Beyond these core elements, some governments also provide additional information related to the economic outlook, including for instance: short- and long-

term interest rates; the rate of employment and unemployment; GDP deflator; price of oil and other commodities; current account; exchange rate; and composition of GDP growth.

To answer "a," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core information related to the macroeconomic forecast as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the macroeconomic forecast is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on the macroeconomic forecast is presented.

Answer:

d. No, information related to the macroeconomic forecast is not presented.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica el Documento Preliminar para FY2019

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for the macroeconomic forecast.

Comments: "The Pre-Budget Statement can also be associated with a medium-term expenditure framework, which seeks to link policy, planning, and budgeting over a multi-year period. Best practice recommends that the Pre-Budget Statement include: macroeconomic forecasts upon which the budget will be based; major revenue and expenditure policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget; and multi-year revenue and expenditure projections" El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo es la culminacion del proceso de planificacion estrategica en el marco del cual se enmarca el Presupuesto General de la Republica. Incluye, ademas de los elementos nucleo mencionados, Es presentado junto al Proyecto de Presupuesto Anual como anexo. Aunque su publicacion resulta extemporanea desde el punto de vista del Open Budget Review, este documento resulta clave para analizar la consistencia del proyecto de Presupuesto con las proyecciones macroeconomicas y los planes y politicas gubernamentales.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Como se explicó en la Sección 1, sobre el PBS, el Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se considera un documento de apoyo del EBP dado que se presenta conjunto con el EBP al Congreso para la discusión presupuestaria. En consecuencia, el PBS se considera como no disponible al público y la respuesta correcta es la D.

55. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the government's expenditure policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget?

(The core information must include a discussion of expenditure policies and priorities and an estimate of total expenditures.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 55 focuses on the government's expenditure policies and priorities in the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether "core" information related to these policies is presented. These core components include:

- a discussion of expenditure policies and priorities; and
- an estimate of total expenditures.

Although a Pre-Budget Statement is unlikely to include detailed programmatic proposals (such detailed information is typically only presented in the budget itself), it should include a discussion of broad policy priorities and a projection of at least total expenditures associated with these policies for the budget year. The Pre-Budget Statement can include some detail, for instance, estimates provided by any of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications.

To answer "a," the Pre-Budget Statement must present for the upcoming budget year all of the core information related to the government's expenditure policies and priorities as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above for the upcoming budget year. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the government's expenditure policies and priorities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on the government's expenditure policies and priorities is presented.

Answer:

d. No, information related to the government's expenditure policies and priorities is not presented.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica el PBS

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for the government's expenditure policies and priorities.

Comments: El Marco presupuestario de Mediano plazo, que se publica como anexo del Presupuesto General de la Republica, presenta las politicas y prioridades de gasto y estimaciones detalladas del gasto presupuestado para los proximos tres años. La fecha de publicacion es extemporanea, sin embargo, desde el punto de vista del GUIDE TO THE OPEN BUDGET QUESTIONNAIRE.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Como se explicó en la Sección 1, sobre el PBS, el Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se considera un documento de apoyo del EBP dado que se presenta conjunto con el EBP al Congreso para la discusión presupuestaria. En consecuencia, el PBS se considera como no disponible al público y la respuesta correcta es la D.

56. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present information on the government's revenue policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget?

(The core information must include a discussion of revenue policies and priorities and an estimate of total revenues.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 56 focuses on the government's revenue policies and priorities in the Pre-Budget Statement, asking whether "core" information related to these policies is presented. These core components include:

- *a discussion of revenue policies and priorities; and*
- *an estimate of total revenue.*

Although a Pre-Budget Statement is unlikely to include detailed revenue proposals, it should include a discussion of broad policy priorities and a projection of at least the total revenue associated with these policies for the budget year. The Pre-Budget Statement can also include more detail, for instance, with estimates provided by revenue category – tax and non-tax – or some of the major individual sources of revenue, such as the Value Added Tax or the income tax.

To answer "a," the Pre-Budget Statement must present for the upcoming budget year all of the core information related to the government's revenue policies and priorities as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all of the core components noted above for the upcoming budget year. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the government's revenue policies and priorities is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information on the government's revenue policies and priorities is presented.

Answer:

d. No, information related to the government's revenue policies and priorities is not presented.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica el PBS para el año 2019

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the core information is presented for the government's revenue policies and priorities.

Comments: El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo, que se publica como anexo del Presupuesto General de la Republica, refleja las politicas y prioridades para los ingresos publicos y una estimacion de los montos de ingresos fiscales proyectados para los proximos tres años.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Como se explicó en la Sección 1, sobre el PBS, el Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se considera un documento de apoyo del EBP dado que se presenta conjunto con el EBP al Congreso para la discusión presupuestaria. En consecuencia, el PBS se considera como no disponible al público y la respuesta correcta es la D.

57. Does Pre-Budget Statement present three estimates related to government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year; the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year; and interest payments on the debt for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 57 asks whether the Pre-Budget Statement includes three key estimates related to borrowing and debt:

- the amount of net new borrowing needed in the upcoming budget year;*
- the central government's total debt burden at the end of the upcoming budget year; and*
- the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the upcoming budget year.*

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens, banks, and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Net new borrowing is the additional amount of new borrowing that is required for the budget year to finance expenditures in the budget that exceed available revenues. Net new borrowing adds to the accumulated debt. It is distinct from gross borrowing, which also includes borrowing needed to repay existing debt that matured during the budget year; debt that is replaced (or rolled over) does not add to the total of accumulated debt.

Interest payments on the debt (or debt service costs) are typically made at regular intervals, and these payments must be made on a timely basis in order to avoid defaulting on the debt obligation. Interest payments are separate from the repayment of principal, which occurs only when the loan has matured and must be paid back in full.

To answer "a," the Pre-Budget Statement must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt for at least the upcoming budget year. For a "b" answer, the Pre-Budget Statement must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, the PBS must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies if no information on borrowing and debt is presented in the PBS.

Answer:

d. No, none of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are not presented.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica el PBS para el año 2019

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, two of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Comments: El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo refleja las necesidades de nuevo endeudamiento neto y el servicio de la deuda publica para el año presupuestado y los proximos tres años. No se publica el saldo de la deuda al final del periodo.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Como se explicó en la Sección 1, sobre el PBS, el Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se considera un documento de apoyo del EBP dado que se presenta conjunto con el EBP al Congreso para la discusión presupuestaria. En consecuencia, el PBS se considera como no disponible al público y la respuesta correcta es la D.

58. Does the Pre-Budget Statement present estimates of total expenditures for a multi-year period (at least two-years beyond the budget year)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 58 asks about multi-year expenditure estimates in the Pre-Budget Statement.

To answer "a," expenditure estimates for at least two years beyond the upcoming budget year must be presented. The estimates must be for at least total expenditures, but could include more detail than just the aggregate total.

Answer:

b. No, multi-year expenditure estimates are not presented.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un PBS para el año 2019

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, multi-year expenditure estimates are presented.

Comments: El Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo refleja una proyeccion multianual detallada del gasto presupuestario (los siguientes tres años al que se presupuesta..

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Como se explicó en la Sección 1, sobre el PBS, el Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo se considera un documento de apoyo del EBP dado que se presenta conjunto cn el EBP al Congreso para la discusión presupeustaria. En consecuencia, el PBS se considera como no disponible al público y la repuesta correcta es la D.

59. Does the Enacted Budget present expenditure estimates by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 59 asks if expenditure estimates in the Enacted Budget are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," expenditure estimates must be presented by two of the three classifications. A "c" answer applies if expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications.

Answer:

d. No, the Enacted Budget does not present expenditure estimates by any expenditure classification.

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

Hacia el final del primer link, donde se ve la ley en el Diario Oficial, se ve una clasificación administrativa y económica dentro de la administrativa parcial. Página 4382. No se presentan todas las unidades administrativas, sino solo aquellas respecto de las cuales la ley aprobada realizó incrementos o disminuciones.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents expenditure estimates by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Comments: La Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la Republica aprueba o modifica el Proyecto de Presupuesto enviado por el Poder Ejecutivo a la Asamblea Nacional, incluyendo las clasificaciones institucional, económica y funcional. Este proyecto no desaparece al aprobarse esta ley, sino que, una vez aprobado o modificado, es la base para la administración del mismo por parte del Sistema Presupuestario.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El nombre completo de este documento es "LEY N°. 966 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2018" El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente: <http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf> La respuesta sigue siendo válida por las razones mencionadas

59b. Based on the response to Question 59, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Enacted Budget:

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

En la Ley de Presupuesto (EB) no se puede observar ninguna de las tres clasificaciones del gasto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: En la Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la Republica se incluyen cuadros resumen del Presupuesto por Institucion, desglosado por clasificación económica de los gastos. Mas alla de eso, la Ley aprueba o modifica el Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica, el cual no desaparece, sino que se mantiene. La Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario establece la estructura de la Ley de Presupuesto, que coincide con la estructura del Proyecto de Presupuesto y sus Anexos. El Anexo 1, en el cual se establece la clasificación institucional-económica, detallando los gastos de cada institución por gasto corriente y de capital, así como la clasificación funcional del gasto del gobierno, forma parte de esa estructura. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo1.html> Al aprobarse o modificarse este proyecto de Presupuesto, no se trata de un borrón y cuenta nueva con respecto al mismo, y la administración, ejecución, informes y evaluación se refieren a lo contemplado en dicho Proyecto, con las modificaciones que pudo hacer aprobado el Poder Legislativo. Como ejemplo, los Proyectos del Programa de Inversión Pública contemplado en el Anexo I del Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica, no se detallan en la Ley anual de Presupuesto, pero la misma establece que forman parte de la misma. "Artículo 7. El Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público dará seguimiento a los proyectos contemplados en el Programa de Inversiones que forman parte de la presente Ley. Este Ministerio queda facultado para no suministrar fondos de contrapartida local para la ejecución de los mismos, si los organismos no cumplen con la presentación de los informes de avances físicos y financieros alcanzados, así como del registro de los recursos externos".

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El nombre completo de este documento es "LEY N°. 966 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2018" El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente: <http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf> La respuesta sigue siendo válida por las razones mencionadas

60. Does the Enacted Budget present expenditure estimates for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 60 asks if expenditure estimates in the Enacted Budget are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaille. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present all programs, which account for all expenditures, in the budget year. To answer "b," the Enacted Budget must present expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. A "c" answer applies if the Enacted Budget presents programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program in the Enacted Budget.

Answer:

d. No, the Enacted Budget does not present expenditure estimates by program.

Source:

LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open)

Open

<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

Comment:

La Ley aprobada no presenta información de los gastos programáticos de las instituciones que reciben fondos del PGR 2019

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents estimates for programs accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures.

Comments: En la Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la Republica se incluyen cuadros resumen del Presupuesto por Institucion, desglosado por clasificacion economica de los gastos. Mas alla de eso, la Ley aprueba o modifica el Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica, por instituciones y la mayor parte de los programas, el cual no desaparece, sino que se mantiene, con los cambios que pudieron ser aprobados.. La Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario establece la estructura de la Ley de Presupuesto, que coincide con la estructura del Proyecto de Presupuesto y sus Anexos. Al aprobarse o modificarse este proyecto de Presupuesto, no se trata de un borron y cuenta nueva con respecto al mismo, y con respecto a los programas institucionales, y la administracion, ejecucion, informes y evaluacion se refieren a lo contemplado en dicho Proyecto, con las modificaciones que pudo hacer aprobado el Poder Legislativo.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Como indicara el revisor en la pregunta 59, luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El nombre completo de este documento es "LEY N°. 966 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2018" El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente: <http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf> La respuesta sigue siendo la misma.

61. Does the Enacted Budget present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 61 asks whether revenue estimates in the Enacted Budget are presented by "category"— that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

b. No, the Enacted Budget does not present revenue estimates by category.

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019
<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

La Ley de Presupuesto (EB) solamente muestra información sobre grandes categorías de ingresos tales como: ingresos corrientes y de capital; no obstante, no se hace una separación entre ingresos tributarios y no tributarios, por lo tanto la respuesta para esta pregunta es b.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

a. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents revenue estimates by category.

Comments: la Ley aprueba o modifica el Proyecto de Presupuesto General de Ingresos la Republica, y las diferentes categorias de ingresos que establece. El proyecto de presupuesto de ingresos no desaparece, sino que se mantiene, con los cambios que pudieron ser aprobados.. La Ley de Administracion Financiera y Regimen Presupuestario establece la estructura de la Ley de Presupuesto, que coincide con la estructura del Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la Republica y sus Anexos. El Anexo 1 establece el Presupuesto de Ingresos por Rubro 2019 / Unidad Recaudadora.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/anexo1.html> Al aprobarse o modificarse este proyecto de Presupuesto, no se trata de un borrón y cuenta nueva con respecto al mismo, y con respecto a las categorías de ingresos que contempla, y la administración, ejecución, informes y evaluación se refieren a lo contemplado en dicho Proyecto, con las modificaciones que pudo hacer aprobado el Poder Legislativo.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El nombre completo de este documento es "LEY N°. 966 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2018" El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente:
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf> La respuesta sigue siendo válida por las razones mencionadas

62. Does the Enacted Budget present individual sources of revenue?

GUIDELINES:

Question 62 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Enacted Budget. The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present all individual sources of revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," the Enacted Budget must present individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Enacted Budget presents individual sources of revenue that account for less than two-thirds of revenues. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of revenue are not presented.

Answer:

d. No, the Enacted Budget does not present individual sources of revenue.

Source:

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos
<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019
<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

La Ley de Presupuesto Aprobado (EB) en su estructura de ley no detalla las fuentes individuales de ingresos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, the Enacted Budget presents individual sources of revenue accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, revenue.

Comments: Las fuentes individuales de ingreso contempladas en el Proyecto de Presupuesto se mantienen, al ser aprobado o modificado el mismo por la Asamblea Nacional. Al aprobarse o modificarse este proyecto de Presupuesto, no se trata de un borrón y cuenta nueva con respecto al mismo, y con respecto a las fuentes individuales de ingreso, y la administración, ejecución, informes y evaluación se refieren a lo contemplado en dicho Proyecto, con las modificaciones que pudo hacer aprobado el Poder Legislativo.

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El nombre completo de este documento es "LEY N°. 966 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2018" El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente: <http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2017/12/g239.pdf> La respuesta sigue siendo válida por las razones mencionadas

63. Does the Enacted Budget present three estimates related to government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year; the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year; and interest payments on the debt for the budget year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 63 asks about three key estimates related to borrowing and debt:

- *the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;*
- *the total debt outstanding at the end of the budget year;*
- *the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.*

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens, banks, and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Net new borrowing is the additional amount of new borrowing that is required for the budget year to finance expenditures in the budget that exceed available revenues. Net new borrowing adds to the accumulated debt. It is distinct from gross borrowing, which also includes borrowing needed to repay existing debt that matured during the budget year; debt that is replaced (or rolled over) does not add to the total of accumulated debt.

Interest payments on the debt (or debt service costs) are typically made at regular intervals, and these payments must be made on a timely basis in order to avoid defaulting on the debt obligation. Interest payments are separate from the repayment of principal, which occurs only when the loan has matured and must be paid back in full.

To answer "a," the Enacted Budget must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt. For a "b" answer, the Enacted Budget must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, the Enacted Budget must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies if no information on borrowing and debt is presented in the Enacted Budget.

Answer:

c. Yes, one of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

Artículo 4 Ley No. 984

GACETA DIARIO OFICIAL - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019 + Anexos

<http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetas/2018/12/g246.pdf>

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA - LEY N°. 984 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2019

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open)

Open

Comment:

La información proveída por la Iniciativa de Ley y el PGR aprobada detalla información de uno de los estimados claves sobre endeudamiento: montos de la nueva deuda captada. El artículo 3 de la ley detalla dicha información.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

b. Yes, two of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Comments: En el Anexo 1 del Presupuesto aprobado, que según el artículo 34 de la Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario forma parte de la estructura misma de la Ley anual de Presupuesto General de la República, se establecen los niveles de nuevo endeudamiento neto externo e interno que se contraerán, así como el detalle del Servicio de la deuda externa e interna. No se contempla el saldo de la deuda a fin del periodo.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Luego de revisar esta sección con el IBP, se ha acordado que el año presupuestario a revisar para el EB es el 2018. El nombre completo de este documento es "LEY N°. 966 LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2018" El link adecuado para el EB 2018 es el siguiente: <http://deviunn.asamblea.gob.ni/iunp/docspdf/gacetitas/2017/12/g239.pdf> - ver artículo 4. La respuesta sigue siendo válida por las razones mencionadas

64. What information is provided in the Citizens Budget?

(The core information must include expenditure and revenue totals, the main policy initiatives in the budget, the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget is based, and contact information for follow-up by citizens.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 64 focuses on the content of the Citizens Budget, asking whether "core" information is presented. These core components include:

- *expenditure and revenue totals;*
- *the main policy initiatives in the budget;*
- *the macroeconomic forecast upon which the budget is based; and*
- *contact information for follow-up by citizens.*

To answer "a," the Citizens Budget or supporting documentation must present all of the above core information as well as some additional information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," the Citizens Budget must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if the Citizens Budget includes some of the core components above, but other core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if a Citizens Budget is not published.

Answer:

d. The Citizens Budget is not published.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un Presupuesto Ciudadano

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

65. How is the Citizens Budget disseminated to the public?

GUIDELINES:

Question 65 asks how the Citizens Budget is disseminated to the public. Citizens Budgets should be made available to a variety of audiences. Therefore paper versions and an Internet posting of a document might not be sufficient.

To answer "a," the executive must use three or more different types of creative media tools to reach the largest possible share of the population, including those who otherwise would not normally have access to budget documents or information. Dissemination would also be pursued at the very local level, so that the coverage is targeted both by geographic area and population group (e.g., women, elderly, low income, urban, rural, etc.). Option "b" applies if significant dissemination efforts are made through a combination of two means of communications, for instance, both posting the Citizens Budget on the executive's official website and distributing printed copies of it. Option "c" applies if the Citizens Budget is disseminated through only posting on the executive's official website. Option "d" applies when the executive does not publish a Citizens Budget.

Answer:

d. A Citizens Budget is not published.

Source:
n/a

Comment:
No se produce ni se publica el Presupuesto Ciudadano

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

66. Has the executive established mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information prior to publishing the Citizens Budget?

GUIDELINES:

Question 66 asks whether the executive has established mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information before publishing a Citizens Budget. What the public wants to know about the budget might differ from the information the executive includes in technical documents that comprise the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget; similarly, different perspectives might exist on how the budget should be presented, and this may vary depending on the context. For this reason the executive should consult with the public on the content and presentation of the Citizens Budget.

To answer "a," the executive must have established mechanisms to consult with the public, and these mechanisms for consultation are both accessible and widely used by the public. Such mechanisms can include focus groups, social networks, surveys, hotlines, and meetings/events in universities or other locations where people gather to discuss public issues. In countries where Citizens Budgets are consistently produced and released, it may be sufficient for the government to provide the public with contact information and feedback opportunities, and subsequently use the feedback to improve its management of public resources.

Option "b" applies if the executive has established mechanisms for consultation that are accessible to the public, but that the public nonetheless does not use frequently. That is, the public does not typically engage with the executive on the content of the Citizens Budget, even though the executive has created opportunities for such consultation. Option "c" applies if the executive has established mechanism for consultation with the public, but they are poorly designed and thus not accessible to the public. Option "d" applies if the executive has not created any mechanisms to seek feedback from the public on the content of the Citizens Budget.

Answer:

d. No, the executive has not established any mechanisms to identify the public's requirements for budget information in the Citizen's Budget.

Source:
n/a

Comment:
No se produce ni se publica el Presupuesto Ciudadano

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

67. Are "citizens" versions of budget documents published throughout the budget process?

GUIDELINES:

Question 67 asks if "citizens" versions of budget documents are published throughout the budget process. While the Citizens Budget was initially conceived as a simplified version of the Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, good practice is now evolving and suggests that a "citizens" version of key budget documents should be produced during each of the four phases of the budget cycle. This would serve to inform citizens of the state of public financial management throughout the entire budget cycle.

To answer "a," a citizens version of at least one budget document is published for each of the four stages of the budget process (budget formulation, enactment, execution, and audit) – for a total of at least four citizens budget documents throughout the process. Option "b" applies if a citizens version of a budget document is published for at least two of the four stages of the budget process. Option "c" applies if a citizens version of a budget document is

published for at least one of the four stages of the budget process. Select option "d" if no "citizens" version of budget documents is published.

Answer:

d. No citizens version of budget documents is published.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se produce ni se publica ningun tipo de presupuesto Ciudadano

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

68. Do the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 68 asks if expenditure estimates in In-Year Reports are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above.

Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present actual expenditures by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," actual expenditures must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if actual expenditures are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if actual expenditures are not presented by any of the three classifications in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

a. Yes, the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

En la pagina 15, 18 y 58, del Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018 se pueden observar las tres clasificaciones. Por otro lado, en los anexos estadísticos, los cuadros del 4 al 8 también muestra dicha información.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

68b. Based on the response to Question 68, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the In-Year Reports:

Answer:

Administrative classification

Economic classification

Functional classification

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Cuadros 6, 7 y 8 del Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018 se pueden observar las tres clasificaciones. P

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

69. Do the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 69 asks if expenditure estimates in In-Year Reports are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present actual expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures. To answer "b," In-Year Reports must present actual expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. A "c" answer applies if In-Year Reports present actual expenditures for programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if actual expenditures are not presented by program in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

c. Yes, the In-Year Reports present actual expenditures for programs accounting for less than two-thirds of expenditures.

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los IYR solamente muestran información de algunos de los programas más importantes de las instituciones más importantes. Por ejemplo en el IYR Enero - septiembre 2018, entre la página 35 y la 55 se describe una serie de proyectos y programas que tienen que ver con proyectos de infraestructura. Por otra parte el cuadro 17 de los anexos detallan lo que es el gasto de la Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza, en la cual aparece información de los programas más importantes de ciertas instituciones pero que no superan el 55% del gasto total.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

70. Do the In-Year Reports compare actual year-to-date expenditures with either the original estimate for that period (based on the enacted budget) or the same period in the previous year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 70 asks whether In-Year Reports compare actual expenditures to-date with either the enacted levels or actual expenditures for the same period in the previous year.

The OECD recommends that the reports contain the total year-to-date expenditures in a format that allows for a comparison with the budget's forecast expenditures (based on enacted levels) for the same period.

To answer "a," comparisons must be made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports

Answer:

a. Yes, comparisons are made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los IYR hacen una breve comparación de los gastos más importantes con años anteriores. Por ejemplo el IYR Enero - septiembre de 2018, en las páginas 11-14 se hace una descripción del comportamiento de 2018 con el 2017 al mismo período (Enero-septiembre); así como la tabla mostrada en la página 18.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Los gastos del periodo normalmente se comparan con la estimación del presupuesto, y con el mismo periodo del año anterior.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

71. Do In-Year Reports present actual revenue by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Questions 71 asks whether In-Year Reports present actual revenues by "category"— that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, In-Year Reports present actual revenue by category.

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los IYR presentan información sobre los ingresos por categorías. Por ejemplo, el IYR Enero-septiembre 2018 en las páginas 6-11 se plasma una breve descripción. Luego, más adelante en los anexos, en los cuadros 1-3 se muestran los detalles de cada uno de los ingresos por categorías e individuales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

72. Do In-Year Reports present the individual sources of revenue for actual revenues collected?

GUIDELINES:

Question 72 asks whether In-Year Reports present actual collections of individual sources of revenue (such as income taxes, VAT, etc.). The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present actual collections for all individual sources of revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," In-Year Reports must present actual collections for individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue collected, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if In-Year Reports present individual sources of actual revenue that account for less than two-thirds of all revenue collected. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of actual revenue are not presented.

Answer:

b. Yes, In-Year Reports present individual sources of actual revenue accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, revenue.

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los IYR presentan información sobre los ingresos individuales. Por ejemplo, el IYR Enero-septiembre 2018 en las páginas 6-19 se plasma una breve descripción del comportamiento hasta la fecha. Luego, más adelante en los anexos, en los cuadros 1-3 se muestran los detalles de cada uno de los ingresos por categorías e individuales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Se modifica la respuesta de A a B pues la información no detallada o desagregada es mayor a 3%, que sería el máximo aceptado para una respuesta A.

73. Do the In-Year Reports compare actual year-to-date revenues with either the original estimate for that period (based on the enacted budget) or the same period in the previous year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 73 asks whether In-Year Reports compare actual revenues to-date with either the enacted levels or actual revenues for the same period in the previous year.

The OECD recommends that the reports contain the total year-to-date revenues in a format that allows for a comparison with the budget's forecast revenues (based on enacted levels) for the same period.

To answer "a," comparisons must be made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Answer:

a. Yes, comparisons are made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los IYR hacen una breve comparación de los ingresos más importantes con años anteriores. Por ejemplo el IYR Enero - septiembre de 2018, en las páginas 6-11 se hace una descripción del comportamiento de 2018 con el 2017 al mismo período (Enero-septiembre).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Los ingresos del periodo normalmente se comparan con la estimación del presupuesto, y con el mismo periodo del año anterior.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

74. Do In-Year Reports present three estimates related to actual government borrowing and debt: the amount of net new borrowing; the total debt outstanding; and interest payments?

GUIDELINES:

Question 74 asks about three key estimates related to borrowing and debt:

- the amount of net new borrowing so far during the year;*
- the central government's total debt burden at that point in the year; and*
- the interest payments to-date on the outstanding debt.*

Debt is the accumulated amount of money that the government borrows. The government can borrow from its citizens and banks and businesses within the country (domestic debt) or from creditors outside the country (external debt). External debt is typically owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Net new borrowing is the additional amount of new borrowing that is required for the budget year to finance expenditures in the budget that exceed available revenues. Net new borrowing adds to the accumulated debt. It is distinct from gross borrowing, which also includes borrowing needed to repay existing debt that matured during the budget year; debt that is replaced (or rolled over) does not add to the total of accumulated debt.

Interest payments on the debt (or debt service costs) are typically made at regular intervals, and these payments must be made on a timely basis in order to avoid defaulting on the debt obligation. Interest payments are separate from the repayment of principal, which occurs only when the loan has matured and must be paid back in full.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present all three estimates of borrowing and debt. For a "b" answer, In-Year Reports must present two of those three estimates. For a "c" answer, IYRs must present one of the three estimates. Answer "d" applies if no information on borrowing and debt is presented in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

b. Yes, two of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are presented.

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los IYR muestran información sobre la adquisición de deudas. Por ejemplo, el IYR Enero-septiembre 2018 muestra en las páginas 1-5 descripción sobre el endeudamiento adquirido en el periodo, pero solamente de dos de los tres estimados importantes: montos de la nueva deuda adquirida a la fecha (páginas 10-12) y los pagos de intereses hasta la fecha (página 20).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

75. Do In-Year Reports present information related to the composition of the total actual debt outstanding?

(The core information must include interest rates on the debt instruments; maturity profile of the debt; and whether it is domestic or external debt.)

GUIDELINES:

Question 75 focuses on the composition of government debt, asking whether "core" information related to its composition is presented. These core components include:

- *interest rates on the debt;*
- *maturity profile of the debt; and*
- *whether the debt is domestic or external.*

The interest rates affect the amount of interest that must be paid to creditors. The maturity profile indicates the final payment date of the loan, at which point the principal (and all remaining interest) is due to be paid; government borrowing typically includes a mix of short-term and long-term debt. As discussed in Question 74, domestic debt is held by a country's citizens and banks and businesses, while external debt is held by foreigners. These factors related to the composition of the debt give an indication of the potential vulnerability of the country's debt position, and ultimately whether the cost of servicing the accumulated debt is affordable.

Beyond these core elements, a government may also provide additional information related to the composition of its debt, including for instance: whether interest rates are fixed or variable; whether debt is callable; the currency of the debt; a profile of the creditors (bilateral institutions, multilateral institutions, commercial banks, Central Bank, etc.); an analysis of the risk associated with the debt; and where appropriate, what the debt is being used to finance.

To answer "a," In-Year Reports must present all of the core information related to the composition of government debt to-date as well as some additional

information beyond the core elements. To answer "b," In-Year Reports must present all of the core components noted above. Answer "b" is also accepted if one of the core elements is not presented but additional information beyond the core elements is presented. A "c" answer applies if some information related to the composition of government debt is presented, but some of the core pieces of information are not included. Answer "d" applies if no information is presented on the composition of the debt outstanding in In-Year Reports.

Answer:

c. Yes, information is presented, but it excludes some core elements.

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Junio 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Junio%202018.pdf/view>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Marzo 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Marzo%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los IYR solamente muestran detallada en la pregunta anterior: Pago de intereses, amortización de la deuda, fuente de financiamiento (préstamo o donación), si es deuda externa o interna (páginas 10-12); sin embargo el perfil de amortización, como tal, y la tasa de interes de los préstamos no son identificados.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

76. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include an updated macroeconomic forecast for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 76 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes an updated macroeconomic forecast for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

Refer to Question 15 for the components of the macroeconomic forecast presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include an updated macroeconomic forecast and explain all of the differences between the initial forecast presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and the updated forecast. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the macroeconomic forecast must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated forecasts are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes an updated macroeconomic forecast, but does not provide an explanation for the revisions. A "d" response applies if the macroeconomic forecast has not been updated.

Answer:

d. No, the estimates for macroeconomic forecast have not been updated.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

77. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated expenditure estimates for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 77 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of expenditure for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include updated expenditure estimates and explain all of the differences between the initial levels presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or the Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. The expenditure estimates must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated expenditure estimates, but does not provide an explanation for the revisions. A "d" response applies if the expenditure estimates have not been updated.

Answer:

d. No, expenditure estimates have not been updated.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

78. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present expenditure estimates for the budget year underway by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 78 asks if expenditure estimates in the Mid-Year Review are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications. To answer "b," expenditure estimates must be presented by two of these three classifications. A "c" answer applies if expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" applies if expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

d. No, the Mid-Year Review does not present expenditure estimates by any expenditure classification.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

78b. Based on the response to Question 78, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Mid-Year Review:

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

79. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present expenditure estimates for the budget year underway for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 79 asks if expenditure estimates in the Mid-Year Review are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditures for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures. To answer "b," the Mid-Year Review must present expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. A "c" answer applies if the Mid-Year Review presents programs that account for less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" applies if expenditures are not presented by program in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

d. No, the Mid-Year Review does not present expenditure estimates by program.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

80. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated revenue estimates for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 80 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of revenue for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include updated revenue estimates and explain all of the differences between the initial levels presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or the Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the revenue estimates must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated revenue estimates, but no explanation for the revisions is provided. A "d" response applies if the revenue estimates have not been updated.

Answer:

d. No, revenue estimates have not been updated.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

81. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present revenue estimates for the budget year underway by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 81 asks whether revenue estimates in the Mid-Year Review are presented by "category"—that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

b. No, the Mid-Year Review does not present revenue estimates by category.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

82. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget present individual sources of revenue for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 82 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Mid-Year Review. The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must present all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenues, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. To answer "b," the Mid-Year Review must present individual sources of revenue that when combined account

for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. A "c" answer applies if the Mid-Year Review presents estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" applies if individual sources of revenue are not presented in the Mid-Year Review.

Answer:

d. No, the Mid-Year Review does not present individual sources of revenue.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

83. Does the Mid-Year Review of the budget include updated estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the budget year underway?

GUIDELINES:

Question 83 asks whether the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the budget year, and provides an explanation of the update.

Refer to Question 13 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal of borrowing and debt. Key estimates related to borrowing and debt include:

- *The amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;*
- *The central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year; and*
- *The interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.*

Refer to Question 14 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the composition of the debt. Core information related to the composition of government debt include:

- *interest rates on the debt;*
- *maturity profile of the debt; and*
- *whether the debt is domestic or external.*

To answer "a," the Mid-Year Review must include an updated estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, and explain all of the differences between the initial estimates presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal (or Enacted Budget) and the updated estimates. The explanation must include at least estimates of all differences; a narrative discussion is desirable but not required if estimates of all the differences are provided. To answer "b," the estimates of borrowing and debt must be updated, but only some of the differences between the initial and updated estimates are explained. The explanation would be more limited, such as only a narrative discussion of the differences or estimates covering only some of the differences. A "c" response applies if the Mid-Year Review includes updated estimates, but no explanation for the revisions is provided. A "d" response applies if the estimates of borrowing and debt have not been updated.

Answer:

d. No, estimates of government borrowing and debt have not been updated.

Source:

n/a

Comment:

No se publica un MYR en Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

84. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the enacted levels (including in-year changes approved by the legislature) and the actual outcome for expenditures?

GUIDELINES:

Question 84 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and actual expenditures for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for all expenditures, along with a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if estimates of the differences for all expenditures are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences are presented for some, but not all expenditures, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. Answer "d" if no estimates of the differences are presented in the Year-End Report

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for all expenditures are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El Informe de fin de año del PGR 2017 muestra los gastos aprobados, modificados y el resultado real de estos, junto con una explicación narrativa. Entre la página 19 y la 72 se encuentra la parte narrativa en la cual compara a nivel general los gastos, y de ciertas instituciones, entre lo aprobado y lo ejecutado. Luego, en los anexos estadísticos, a partir del cuadro No. 4 se muestran los datos del gasto aprobado y ejecutados.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

85. Does the Year-End Report present expenditure estimates by any of the three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, or functional classification)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 85 asks if expenditure estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by any one of the three expenditure classifications – by administrative, economic, and functional classifications – which were addressed in Questions 1-5 above. Each of the classifications answers a different question: administrative unit indicates who spends the money; functional classification shows for what purpose is the money spent; and economic classification displays what the money is spent on. Unlike classification by administrative unit, which tends to be unique to each country, functional and economic classifications for government budgeting have been developed and standardized by international institutions. Cross-country comparisons are facilitated by adherence to these international classification standards.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present expenditure estimates by all three of the expenditure classifications. Answer "b" if expenditure estimates are presented by two of these three classifications. Answer "c" if expenditure estimates are presented by one of the three classifications. Answer "d" if expenditure estimates are not presented by any of the three classifications in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents expenditure estimates by all three expenditure classifications (by administrative, economic, and functional classification).

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El YER 2017 muestra la información del gasto por las tres categorías tanto de manera narrativa como en detallada en los anexos. Ver páginas: 32, 36, 84; anexos cuadro 6 (administrativa), 7 (funcional) y 8 (económica)

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

85b. Based on the response to Question 85, check the box(es) to identify which expenditure classifications are included in the Year-End Report:

Answer:

Administrative classification
Economic classification
Functional classification

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El YER 2017 muestra la información del gasto por las tres categorías tanto de manera narrativa como en detallada en los anexos. Ver páginas: 32, 36, 84; anexos cuadro 6, 7 y 8

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

86. Does the Year-End Report present expenditure estimates for individual programs?

GUIDELINES:

Question 86 asks if expenditure estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by program. There is no standard definition for the term "program," and the meaning can vary from country to country. However, for the purposes of answering the questionnaire, researchers should understand the term "program" to mean any level of detail below an administrative unit, such as a ministry or department.

A note for francophone countries: "Program" level detail is sometimes referred to as le plan comptable or le plan comptable detaillé. (These data are typically coded in the financial management database, following the chart of budgetary accounts, so that they can be organized by administrative and functional classification.)

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present expenditure estimates for all individual programs, accounting for all expenditures. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents expenditures for individual programs that when combined account for at least two-thirds of expenditures, but not all expenditures. Answer "c" if the Year-End Report presents programs that account for only less than two-thirds of expenditures. Answer "d" if expenditures are not presented by program in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

b. Yes, the Year-End Report presents estimates for programs accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017. Página 87-146.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR muestra información de los programas de las instituciones más importantes como son las del gobierno central, es decir, los ministerios, poderes del estado, policía nacional y procuraduría. Los gastos de estos programas suman más de 2/3 de los gastos totales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

87. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the enacted levels (including in-year changes approved by the legislature) and the actual outcome for revenues?

GUIDELINES:

Question 87 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and actual revenues for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for all revenues, along with a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if estimates of the differences for all revenues are presented, but a narrative discussion is not included. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences are presented for some, but not all revenues, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. Answer "d" if no estimates of the differences are presented in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

a. Yes, estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for all revenues are presented, along with a narrative discussion.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017. Página 26.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR 2017 muestra información de los ingresos actualizados y los realmente percibidos tanto en la parte narrativa como en los anexos. No obstante, solamente en la parte narrativa (p. 26) se muestra la comparación de los ingresos aprobados, los modificados y los percibidos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

88. Does the Year-End Report present revenue estimates by category (such as tax and non-tax)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 88 asks whether revenue estimates in the Year-End Report are presented by "category"—that is, whether tax and non-tax sources of revenue are shown separately.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present revenue estimates classified by category.

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report presents revenue estimates by category.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR 2017 muestra tanto en la parte narrativa como en sus anexos estadísticos información sobre los ingresos por categorías, pagina 26.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

89. Does the Year-End Report present individual sources of revenue?

GUIDELINES:

Question 89 asks whether revenue estimates for individual sources of revenue are presented in the Year-End Report. The question applies to both tax and non-tax revenue.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present all sources of revenue individually, accounting for all revenue, and "other" or "miscellaneous" revenue must account for three percent or less of all revenue. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents individual sources of revenue that when combined account for at least two-thirds of all revenue, but not all revenue. Answer "c" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of individual revenue sources that account for less than two-thirds of revenue. Answer "d" if individual sources of revenue are not presented in the Year-End Report.

Answer:

b. Yes, the Year-End Report presents individual sources of revenue accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, revenue.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR 2017 muestra el 99% de los ingresos. Sin embargo, no hace una separación de los diferentes impuestos sobre la renta. Nicaragua tiene diferentes tipo de impuestos sobre la renta, dependiendo de la fuente del ingreso; no obstante, en el presupuesto de ingresos se especifica uno solo. Por lo tanto no se puede responder que se mencionan todos y cada uno de los ingresos tributarios.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

90. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 90 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original estimates and the actual outcome for the fiscal year for borrowing and debt, including its composition, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 13 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal of borrowing and debt. Key estimates related to borrowing and debt include:

- *the amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year;*
- *the central government's total debt burden at the end of the budget year; and*
- *the interest payments on the outstanding debt for the budget year.*

Refer to Question 14 for details on estimates in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the composition of the debt. Core information related to the composition of government debt include:

- *interest rates on the debt;*

- maturity profile of the debt; and
- whether the debt is domestic or external.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt, including its composition, for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

c. Yes, estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of government borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR 2017 muestra información sobre la deuda pública nueva presupuestada y sus verdaderos niveles adquiridos, pero hace falta información clave como: total de la deuda del gobierno central al finalizar el año; tasas de intereses, perfil de amortización de la deuda. Tanto en la parte narrativa como en los anexos estadísticos se muestra la información.

Entre la página 15 y 21 se puede encontrar descripción de la nueva deuda adquirida por fuentes y el pago de intereses. De la misma forma en los anexos estadísticos en el Cuadro No.14 y 15 se puede observar detalle del pago en intereses por fuente de financiamiento; en el Cuadro No. 1 la deuda adquirida durante el año.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

90b. Based on the response to Question 90, check the box(es) to identify which estimates of government borrowing and debt, including its composition, have the differences between the original forecast and the actual outcome for the year presented in the Year-End Report:

Answer:

The amount of net new borrowing required during the budget year
The interest payments on outstanding debt for the budget year
Whether the debt is domestic or external

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR 2017 muestra información en su parte narrativa y en los anexos estadísticos sobre la deuda pública adquirida en los montos de la deuda nueva adquirida, los pagos de intereses y si la deuda es doméstica o externa

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

91. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original macroeconomic forecast for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year?

GUIDELINES:

Question 91 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original macroeconomic forecast for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 15 for the components of the macroeconomic forecast in the Executive's Budget Proposal. Core components include estimates of the nominal GDP level, inflation rate, real GDP growth, and interest rates, although the importance of other macroeconomic assumptions, such as the price of oil, can vary from country to country.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original macroeconomic assumptions for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original macroeconomic forecast for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year is not presented.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

En el EYR de 2017 no se presenta información sobre las proyecciones macroeconómicas.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

91b. Based on the response to Question 91, check the box(es) to identify which elements of the macroeconomic forecast have the differences between the original forecast and the outcome for the year presented in the Year-End Report:

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR no presenta información sobre las estimaciones macroeconómicas.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

92. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 92 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 49 for the nonfinancial data on inputs included in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on inputs and the actual outcome are not presented.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

No hay información sobre los inputs estimados y los realmente percibidos

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

93. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 93 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion. Nonfinancial data on results can include data on both outputs and outcomes, but not on inputs (which are addressed in Question 92).

Refer to Question 50 for the nonfinancial data on results included in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

c. Yes, estimate of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome are presented.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El YER 2017 muestra información sobre las metas alcanzadas así como la comparación con lo estimado inicialmente. Esto aparece en la parte narrativa, entre la pagina 87 y 146. No obstante esa información comparada solo se hace para 21 de las 23 instituciones del gobierno central.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

94. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the enacted level of funds for policies (both new proposals and existing policies) that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 94 asks whether the Year-End Report includes estimates of the differences between the enacted level of funds for policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 52 for assistance to the most impoverished populations in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must present estimates of the differences between the enacted level for all policies that are intended to benefit the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between the enacted level for all policies that are intended to benefit the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between the enacted level for some but not all of the policies that are intended to benefit the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

c. Yes, estimates of the differences between the enacted level for some but not all of the policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are presented.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR 2017 en sus anexos estadísticos se muestra información sobre el Gasto en Reducción de la Pobreza (p. 84 y cuadro No. 20), la cual es la política que apunta a mejorar los niveles de vida de la población más empobrecida de Nicaragua

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

95. Does the Year-End Report present the differences between the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome?

GUIDELINES:

Question 95 asks whether the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome for the year, and whether these estimates are accompanied by a narrative discussion.

Refer to Question 33 for estimates of extra-budgetary funds in the Executive's Budget Proposal.

To answer "a," the Year-End Report must include estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome, including a narrative discussion. Answer "b" if the Year-End Report presents estimates of the differences between all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome, but does not include a narrative discussion. Answer "c" if estimates of the differences between some but not all of the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome are presented, regardless of whether a narrative discussion is included. A "d" response applies if estimates of the differences are not presented.

Answer:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original estimates of extra-budgetary funds and the actual outcome is not presented.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR 2017 no presenta información sobre los fondos extrapresupuestarios manejados por los entes descentralizados y empresas públicas; solamente se limita a presentar información sobre la ejecución de los fondos presupuestarios.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

96. Is a financial statement included as part of the Year-End Report or released as a separate report?

GUIDELINES:

Question 96 asks whether a financial statement is included as part of the Year-End Report, or whether it is released as a separate report. The financial statement can include some or all of the following elements: a cash flow statement, an operating statement, a balance sheet, and notes on accounting. For purposes of responding to this question, the financial statement in question does not need to be audited. For an example of a financial statement, see the document "Financial Statements of the Government of New Zealand 2013" (<https://treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2013-10/fsgnz-year-jun13.pdf>)

To answer "a," a financial statement must either be included in the Year-End Report or must be released as a separate report. Answer "a" applies if a financial statement is released as a separate report, even if the Year-End Report is not publicly available. Answer "b" applies if no financial statement is released either as part of the Year-End Report or as a separate report.

Answer:

b. No, a financial statement is neither part of the Year-End Report nor released as a separate report.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público (MHCP), el ente encargado de las finanzas públicas nicaragüenses, no produce un Estado financiero en el EYR. La única información es un balance fiscal del presupuesto general de la república. Sin embargo, el Banco Central de Nicaragua publica un informe trimestral de las finanzas públicas del país, y en su informe anual presenta un estado financiero del sector público consolidado.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: El Ministerio de Hacienda no produce ningun Financial Statement junto al informe de liquidacion presupuestaria (Year-End Report)

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

97. What type of audits (compliance, financial, or performance) has the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) conducted and made available to the public?

GUIDELINES:

Question 97 asks about the types of audits conducted by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). There are three basic types of audits:

- Financial audits are intended to determine if an entity's financial information is accurate (free from errors or fraud) and presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting and regulatory framework. See ISSAI 200 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more detail.
- Compliance audits look at the extent to which the relevant regulations and procedures have been followed. See ISSAI 400 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more details.
- Performance audits assess whether activities are adhering to the principles of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. See ISSAI 300 (<http://www.issai.org/issai-framework/3-fundamental-auditing-principles.htm>) for more details. ≈

Financial and compliance audits are more common than performance audits, which usually occur only once a performance framework has been agreed upon. In some countries, the SAI's mandate limits the type of audit it can conduct.

To answer "a," the SAI must have conducted all three types of audit – financial, compliance, and performance – and made all of them available to the public. A "b" response applies if the SAI has conducted two of the three audit types, and a "c" applies if it has conducted only one type of audit. Answers "b" and "c" may be selected even if the Audit Report is not publicly available, as long as the SAI has conducted compliance or performance audits and made them available to the public. A "d" response applies if the SAI has not conducted any of the three types of audits, or has not made them available to the public.

Answer:

b. The SAI has conducted two of the three types of audits, and made them available to the public.

Source:

Contraloría General de la República. Marco Legal. Control. Manual de auditoría gubernamental.

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/33-manual-de-auditoria-gubernamental-mag/27-manual-de-auditoria-gubernamental-mag-rar>

INFORME DE GESTIÓN ANUAL DE LA CGR

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>

Ejemplos: Auditoría Financiera y de Cumplimiento Ministerio de Energías y Minas: <https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/61-cgr/7304-ria-cgr-1005-17-afyc-mem>

Informe de Auditoría Especial: SISTEMA LOCAL DE ATENCIÓN INTEGRAL EN SALUD SILAIS CHINANDEGA, DEPARTAMENTO DE CHINANDEGA:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/61-cgr/7354-ria-cgr-1262-17-aees-minsa>

Comment:

Según la información proporcionada por el sitio web de la Entidad Fiscalizadora Superior (Contraloría General de la República), se realizan dos de los tres tipos de auditorías: financiera y de cumplimiento. No hay evidencia de que se realice una auditoría de rendimiento. Sin embargo, se describen otros tipos de auditorías, tales como: Operacional, Integral, especial, ambiental, forense, obras públicas, informática, entre otras.

Según el Informe de Gestión Anual 2017 de la CGR se realizaron 124 Auditorías Financieras y de Cumplimiento, 68 Especiales, 2 Operacionales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

98. What percentage of expenditures within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited?

GUIDELINES:

Question 98 focuses on the coverage of audits by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), asking what percentage of expenditures within the SAI's mandate has been audited.

The SAI's mandate is typically defined in statute. Only expenditures related to budgetary central government (ministries, departments, and agencies) that are within the SAI's mandate should be considered for this question. (Question 99 addresses audits of extra-budgetary funds.) Further, the question does not apply to "secret programs" (for example, security-related expenditures that are confidential). Further, if the mandate gives the SAI the authority to outsource some audits, then those audits count for purposes of this question.

Only the Audit Report identified in Section 1 should be used to answer this question. Financial audits and compliance audits, or a hybrid of the two, can be taken into account to answer this question. Performance audits should not be considered for this question.

To answer "a," all expenditures within the SAI's mandate must be audited. A "b" response applies if at least two-thirds, but not all, expenditures within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "c" response is appropriate when less than two-thirds of expenditures within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "d" response applies when no expenditures have been audited.

Answer:

c. Expenditures representing less than two-thirds of expenditures within the SAI's mandate have been audited.

Source:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/77-cgr-fondos-propios>

Comment:

Revisando la información publicada en la web de la Contraloría General de la República, se pudo constatar que se han publicado 83 Resoluciones de Auditoría Financiera y de cumplimiento las cuales auditan el Presupuesto General de la República de 2017. Esas 83 instituciones equivalen al 37% del gasto total ejecutado en ese año.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

99. What percentage of extra-budgetary funds within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited?

GUIDELINES:

Question 99 focuses on audits of extra-budgetary funds, asking what percentage of extra-budgetary funds within the mandate of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been audited. These funds, although technically outside the budget, are governmental in nature and thus should be subject to the same audit requirement as other government programs.

The SAI's mandate is typically defined in statute. Only expenditures related to extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate should be considered for this question. (Question 98 addresses audits of budgetary central government.) Further, if the mandate gives the SAI the authority to outsource some audits, then those audits count for purposes of this question.

To answer "a," all extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate must be audited. A "b" response applies if extra-budgetary funds accounting for at least two-thirds of, but not all, expenditures associated with extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "c" response applies if extra-budgetary funds accounting for less than two-thirds of expenditures associated with extra-budgetary funds within the SAI's mandate have been audited. A "d" response applies if extra-budgetary funds have not been audited.

Answer:

d. No extra-budgetary funds have been audited.

Source:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/77-cgr-fondos-propios>

Comment:

No se encontró evidencia de que se hayan auditados gastos extrapresupuestarios

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

100. Does the annual Audit Report(s) prepared by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) include an executive summary?

GUIDELINES:

Question 100 asks whether the annual Audit Report includes an executive summary. Only the Audit Report identified in Section 1 should be used to answer this question. The Audit Report can be a fairly technical document, and an executive summary of the report's findings can help make it more accessible to the media and the public.

To answer "a," the Audit Report must include at least one executive summary summarizing the report's content. Answer "b" applies if the Audit Report does not include an executive summary, or the Audit Report is not made publicly available.

Answer:

b. No, the annual Audit Report(s) does not include an executive summary.

Source:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/77-cgr-fondos-propios>

Comment:

En Nicaragua se publican las resoluciones de auditorías que son una especie de resumen de los hallazgos de estas.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

IBP Comment
Se modifica la respuesta de A a B pues la resolución de auditorías que se registran, no pueden considerarse en si mismas el resumen.

101. Does the executive make available to the public a report on what steps it has taken to address audit recommendations or findings that indicate a need for remedial action?

GUIDELINES:

Question 101 asks whether the executive reports to the public on the steps it has taken to address audit recommendations made by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). The ultimate purpose of audits is to verify that the budget was executed in a manner consistent with existing law, and to hold the government accountable for this execution and its future improvement. The extent to which audits achieve the latter depends on whether there is adequate and timely follow-up on the recommendations provided in the SAI's audit reports.

To answer "a," the executive must report publicly on the steps it has taken to address all audit findings. A "b" response applies if the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address most, but not all, audit findings. A "c" response applies if the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address only some audit findings. As long as the executive reports publicly on the steps it has taken to address audit finding, answer "a," "b," or "c" may be selected, even if the Audit Report is not made publicly available. A "d" response applies if the executive does not report at all on its steps to address audit findings.

Answer:

d. No, the executive does not report on steps it has taken to address audit findings.

Source:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio>

Comment:

No hay evidencia que el ejecutivo publique un reporte para mostrar qué medidas se tomaron para captar las recomendaciones de las auditorías.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

102. Does either the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or legislature release to the public a report that tracks actions taken by the executive to address audit recommendations?

GUIDELINES:

Question 102 asks whether the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or the legislature track actions by the executive to address audit recommendations. After audit results and recommendations are discussed and validated by the legislature, the executive is normally asked to take certain actions to address the audit findings. For accountability purposes, the public needs to be informed about the status of those actions, and steps the executive has taken to address audit recommendations. In addition to the executive reporting on its actions (see Question 101), the SAI and legislature – as the key oversight institutions – have a responsibility to keep the public informed by tracking the executive's progress in addressing audit recommendations.

To answer "a," the SAI or legislature must report publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address all audit findings. A "b" response applies if the SAI or legislature reports publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address most, but not all, audit findings. A "c" response applies if the SAI or legislature reports publicly on what steps the executive has taken to address only some audit findings. As long as the SAI or legislature reports publicly on the steps the executive has taken, answer "a," "b," or "c" may be selected, even if the Audit Report is not made publicly available. A "d" response applies if neither the SAI nor the legislature reports on the executive's steps to address audit findings.

Answer:

d. No, neither the SAI nor legislature reports on steps the executive has taken to address audit recommendations.

Source:

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio>
www.asamblea.gob.ni

Comment:

No hay evidencia que el la Contraloría o la legislatura publiquen un reporte para mostrar qué medidas tomó el ejecutivo implementar las recomendaciones de las auditorías.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

103. Is there an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) that conducts budget analyses for the budget formulation and/or approval process?

GUIDELINES:

Question 103 examines whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) exists that contributes budget analyses to the budget formulation and/or approval process. According to the Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions, adopted by the OECD Council in 2014, "independent fiscal institutions are publicly funded, independent bodies under the statutory authority of the executive or the legislature which provide non-partisan oversight and analysis of, and in some cases advice on, fiscal policy and performance"; and with "a forward-looking ex ante diagnostic task". In practice, they come in two main forms:

- *Parliamentary budget offices (also known as PBOs) such as the Congressional Budget Office in the United States (<https://www.cbo.gov/>), the Parliamentary Budget Office in South Africa (<https://www.parliament.gov.za/parliamentary-budget-office>), and the Center for Public Finance Studies in Mexico (Centro de Estudios de las Finanzas Públicas, <http://www.cefp.gob.mx/>); or*
- *Fiscal councils such as the Office for Budget Responsibility in the United Kingdom (<https://obr.uk/>), the Fiscal Policy Council in Sweden (Finanspolitiska Rådet, <http://www.finanspolitiskaradet.com/>), and the High Council for Public Finances in France (Haut Conseil des finances publiques, <https://www.hcfp.fr/>).*

For more information, see von Trapp et al. 'Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions and Case Studies', OECD Journal on Budgeting 15:2 (special issue, 2016), <https://doi.org/10.1787/budget-15-5jm2795tv625>.

To answer "a," there must be an IFI, and its independence must be set in law. In addition, it must have sufficient staffing and resources, including funding, to carry out its tasks. Answer "b" applies if an IFI exists, but either its independence is not set in law or its staffing and resources are insufficient to carry out its tasks. Answer "c" applies if an IFI exists, but its independence is not set in law and it lacks sufficient staffing and resources. Answer "d" applies if no IFI exists.

If the answer is "a," "b," or "c," please specify in the comments the name and type of IFI that exists (e.g., parliamentary budget office or fiscal council). If the answer is "a" or "b," identify the law that guarantees its independence, and provide evidence in support of the assessment of the adequacy of its staffing and resources. This can include the IFI's total budget allocation over recent years, any press reports that discuss perceived funding shortfalls, assessments by international organizations, and/or information from interviews with staff of the IFI.

Answer:

d. No, there is no IFI.

Source:

Ver la Ley orgánica del poder Legislativo de la República de Nicaragua (Ley 606) Art. 89, Numeral 2.

Link: <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/leyorganica.pdf>

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/0A22EEE06E37FA0B062572A000707A4D?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/0A22EEE06E37FA0B062572A000707A4D?OpenDocument)

Comment:

El art. 89 de la Ley orgánica del Poder Legislativo de la República de Nicaragua, hace mención de los "Órganos auxiliares Sustantivos de la Asamblea Nacional" entre los cuales en el numeral 2, menciona a la "Dirección General de Análisis y Seguimiento Presupuestario y Económico" como el órgano auxiliar sustantivo encargado de elaborar el análisis, seguimiento y evaluación al Presupuesto General de la República y a la economía nacional. Aunque taxativamente no se menciona como un órgano independiente, si está separado del Ministerio de Hacienda, órgano que rector de las finanzas públicas. No se establece más detalle de su funcionamiento en esta ley orgánica, ni se conoce a ciencia cierta como funciona, salvo que brinda información a la Comisión de Producción, Economía y Presupuesto de la Asamblea Nacional.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La "Dirección General de Análisis y Seguimiento Presupuestario y Económico" depende del Coordinador de la Comisión de Producción, Economía y Presupuesto de la Asamblea Nacional y administrativamente del Presidente de la Asamblea Nacional.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

104. Does the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) publish macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts?

GUIDELINES:

Question 104 assesses whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) has a role in producing the macroeconomic forecast (e.g., GDP growth, inflation, interest rates, etc.) and/or the fiscal forecast (revenues, expenditure, deficits, and debt), and if so, what kind of role it has. Macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasting is a typical core function across IFIs, but their role in forecasting takes several forms (von Trapp et al. 2016, p. 17 and Table 2). Some IFIs produce just a macroeconomic forecast, while others produce a complete fiscal forecast (which also typically requires an underlying macroeconomic forecast). In some cases, the fiscal forecast reflects continuation of current budget policies; such forecasts can be used by the legislature, the media, or the public to assess the projections in the executive's budget reflecting the government's policy proposals.

Some IFIs produce the official macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts used in the executive's budget. In other cases, IFIs do not prepare their own independent forecasts, but rather produce an assessment of the official estimates, or provide an opinion on, or endorsement of, the government's forecasts. Some others have no role at all in forecasting.

To answer "a", there must be an IFI that publishes both its own macroeconomic AND fiscal forecasts. Answer "b" applies if an IFI publishes its own macroeconomic OR fiscal forecast (but not both). Answer "c" applies if the IFI does not publish a macroeconomic or fiscal forecast, but rather publishes an assessment of the official forecasts produced by the executive and used in the budget. Choose option "d" if there is no IFI; or if there is an IFI that neither publishes its own macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts, nor a commentary on the official forecasts for the budget.

Macroeconomic forecasts may include indicators relating to economic output and economic growth, inflation, and the labor market, amongst others. Fiscal forecasts may include estimates of revenues, expenditures, the budget balance, and debt. If the answer is "a" or "b," please specify which indicators and estimates are included in the forecasts and whether the forecast is used by government as the official forecast. If the answer is "c," please describe the nature and depth of the assessment (e.g., the length of the commentary, or whether it covers both economic and fiscal issues).

Answer:

d. No, there is no IFI; or the IFI neither publishes its own macroeconomic and/or fiscal forecasts, nor a commentary on the official forecasts produced by the executive.

Source:

Comment:

Aunque existe una Dirección General de Análisis y Seguimiento Presupuestario y Económico de la Asamblea Nacional que es un órgano de apoyo a este poder del Estado, no se considera una IFI y no son públicos el tipo de documentos ni el contenido de los mismos que generan como parte de su trabajo.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

105. Does the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) publish its own costings of new policy proposals, to assess their impact on the budget?

GUIDELINES:

Question 105 assesses whether an Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) has a costing function that involves assessing the budgetary implications of new policy proposals for both revenues and expenditures, and if so, what kind of role it has. Many IFIs have a costing role, but with substantial diversity in the nature and extent of this work (von Trapp et al 2016, pp. 17-18 and Table 2). Some assess virtually all new policy proposals, while others cost only a selection of new policy proposals. Others only publish opinions on, or scrutinize the costings of, budget measures produced by the executive.

To answer "a," the IFI must publish its own costings of all (or virtually all) new policy proposals. Answer "b" applies if the IFI publishes its own costings, but only for major new policy proposals – for instance, only those proposals that cost or save above a certain amount. Answer "c" applies if the IFI publishes its own costings, but only on a limited number of proposals. This could occur, for instance, if the IFI lacked the capacity to assess proposals dealing with certain sectors. Instead of producing a cost estimate, it can also publish an assessment of the estimates produced by the executive. Answer "d" applies if there is no

IFI; or if the IFI does not publish its own costings of new policy proposals or provide an assessment of the official costings of new policy proposals.

Answer:

d. No, there is no IFI; or the IFI does not publish its own costings of new policy proposals.

Source:

Comment:

Conocemos que la Dirección General de Análisis y Seguimiento Presupuestario y Económico elabora informes para apoyar la labor de la Comisión de Producción, Economía y Presupuesto de la Asamblea Nacional, pero desconocemos de manera específica cuáles informes elaboran y su contenido ya que no son públicos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

106. In the past 12 months, how frequently did the head or a senior staff member of the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) take part and testify in hearings of a committee of the legislature?

GUIDELINES:

Question 106 concerns the interaction between two important oversight actors and assesses how frequently the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) made high-level inputs to the work of legislative committees. Almost all IFIs interact with the legislature in some form (von Trapp et al 2016, p. 18), but the intensity of the interaction varies. This question assesses this aspect by asking, with reference to the past 12 months, how frequently the head or a senior staff member of the IFI took part and testified in hearings of a committee of the legislature. The intent is to assess the extent to which the IFI staff member in question was not only present at a meeting of a legislative committee, but was an active participant (as opposed to a passive observer, serving only as a resource when called upon). As evidence to support your answer, you can refer to official records of legislative committees, websites and annual reports of the IFI, press releases and media coverage, for example. Choose answer "a" if this occurred five times or more; "b" for three times or more, but less than five times; and "c" for once or twice. Answer "d" should be selected if the head or a senior staff member of the IFI never took part and testified in hearings of a committee of the legislature, or if there is no IFI.

Answer:

d. Never, or there is no IFI.

Source:

Comment:

No se conoce si funcionarios de la Dirección General de Análisis y Seguimiento Presupuestario y Económico han participado en presentaciones durante el tiempo aquí indicado en instancias de la Asamblea Nacional como Comisiones o instancias externas, ni en los espacios de consulta que se realizaron como parte de la consulta del proyecto de presupuesto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

107. Does the full legislature and/or a legislative committee debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 107 asks whether the legislature debates budget policies prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal. In general, prior to discussing the Executive's Budget Proposal for the coming year, the legislature should have an opportunity to review the government's broad budget priorities and fiscal parameters. Often times this information is laid out in a Pre-Budget Statement, which the executive presents to the legislature for debate. (See Questions 54-58.)

A number of countries conduct a pre-budget debate in the legislature around six months before the start of the budget year. In some cases, they adopt laws that guide the upcoming budget, for example the Budget Guidelines Law in Brazil and the Spring Fiscal Policy Bill in Sweden. A pre-budget debate can serve two main purposes: 1) to allow the executive to inform the legislature of its fiscal policy intentions by presenting updated reports on its annual and medium-term budget strategy and policy priorities; and 2) to establish "hard" multi-year fiscal targets or spending ceilings, which the government must adhere to when preparing its detailed spending estimates for the upcoming budget year.

To answer "a," the full legislature must debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal and approve recommendations for the upcoming budget.

Answer "b" applies if a legislative committee (but not the full legislature) debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, and approves recommendations for the budget. Option "b" also applies if, in addition to the action by the committee, the full legislature also debates budget policy in advance of the budget, but does not approve recommendations.

Answer "c" applies if the full legislature and/or a legislative committee debates budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal, but does not approve recommendations for the budget. Answer "d" applies if neither the full legislature nor any legislative committee debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal.

In your comment, please indicate the dates of the budget debate, and if both the full legislature and a legislative committee held a debate. Note that a debate does not need to be open to the public, but a public record of the meeting or a public notice that the meeting occurred is required. In addition, please indicate whether the budget debate was focused on a Pre-Budget Statement published by the Executive. If the Executive did not publish a Pre-Budget Statement, then please indicate what served as the focus of the legislature's debate (for instance, a report released by an IFI or some other institution).

Answer:

d. No, neither the full legislature nor any legislative committee debate budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Source:

En este link se encuentra disponible el dictamen del proyecto de ley y no se comenta nada sobre la discusión de estas prioridades.

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Dictamen%20Ley%20Anual%20de%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

No se cuenta con información sobre si se discute con los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional o con la Dirección de análisis y seguimiento información sobre prioridades de la política presupuestaria.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

108. How far in advance of the start of the budget year does the legislature receive the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 108 examines how far in advance of the start of the budget year the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal. International good practice recommends that the Executive's Budget Proposal should be submitted to the legislature far enough in advance to allow the legislature time to review it properly, or at least three months prior to the start of the fiscal year. (See, for instance, Principle 2.2.2 of the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Handbook (2018) (<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF069/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859/24788-9781484331859.xml>).

For the purposes of responding to this question, if – and only if – the most recent budget submission occurred later than usual as a result of a particular event, such as an election, please use a more normal year as the basis for the response. If, however, delays have been observed for more than one budget year, and the legislature has not received the Executive's Budget Proposal in a timely manner on more than one occasion in the last three years, then "d" will be the appropriate answer.

To answer "a," the legislature must receive the Executive's Budget Proposal at least three months in advance of the start of the budget year. Answer "b" applies if the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least two months, but less than three months, before the start of the budget year. Answer "c" applies if the legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month, but less than two months, before the start of the budget year. Answer "d" applies if the legislature does not receive the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month prior to the start of the budget year, or does not receive it at all.

Answer:

b. The legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal at least two months, but less than three months, before the start of the budget year.

Source:

A continuación el link que muestra la fecha de presentación de la iniciativa de ley:
<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Iniciativa%20d%20Ley%20Anual%20d%20Presuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Rep%C3%ABlica%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

La Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550) en su art. 35 establece que "... la presentación se deberá hacer, a más tardar, el quince de octubre del año anterior al ejercicio presupuestario para el cual regirá la Ley". Cabe señalar que el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto General de la República del 2019 fue presentada el 15 de octubre del 2018.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

109. When does the legislature approve the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 109 examines when the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal. International good practice recommends that the Executive's Budget Proposal should be approved by the legislature before the start of the fiscal year the budget proposal refers to. This gives the executive time to implement the budget in its entirety, particularly new programs and policies.

In some countries, the expenditure and revenue estimates of the Executive's Budget Proposal are approved separately; for purposes of this question, at least the expenditure estimates must be approved. Further, approval of the budget implies approval of the full-year budget, not just a short-term continuation of spending and revenue authority.

To answer "a," the legislature must approve the Executive's Budget Proposal at least one month before the start of the budget year. Answer "b" applies if the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal less than one month in advance of the start of the budget year, but at least by the start of the budget year. Answer "c" applies if the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal less than one month after the start of the budget year. Answer "d" applies if the legislature approves the Executive's Budget Proposal more than one month after the start of the budget year, or does not approve the budget.

Answer:

b. The legislature approves the budget less than one month in advance of the start of the budget year, but at least by the start of the budget year.

Source:

En el siguiente link se muestra que la Ley 984 fue aprobada el 11 de diciembre del año 2018

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

En el siguiente link se puede observar el diario de debate que documentos y sus fechas, por ejemplo de la iniciativa y de aprobación de la Ley 984 en lo general y en lo particular. (Hacer click en seguimiento):

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9&action=openDocument>

Este link lleva a unas serie de pestañas de interés, por ejemplo:

- En la pestaña "Iniciativa" podrá encontrar el documento pdf que hay que descargar para ver la fecha de la iniciativa (15 de octubre)
- En la pestaña "Debate del plenario" se indica la fecha de aprobación de la ley en lo general y lo particular (11 de diciembre).

Comment:

La Ley Anual del Presupuesto General de la República del 2019 fue aprobada el 11 de diciembre del 2018 por la Asamblea Nacional.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

110. Does the legislature have the authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 110 examines the legislature's power to amend—as opposed to simply accept or reject—the budget proposal presented by the executive. This question is about legal authority rather than actions the legislature takes in practice. The legislature's powers to amend the budget can vary substantially across countries.

The "a" response is appropriate only if there are no restrictions on the right of the legislature to modify the Executive's Budget Proposal, including its right to change the size of the proposed deficit or surplus. The "b" response would be appropriate if, for instance, the legislature is restricted from changing the deficit or surplus, but it still has the power to increase or decrease funding and revenue levels. The more limited "c" response would apply if, for instance, the legislature can only re-allocate spending within the totals set in the Executive's Budget Proposal or can only decrease funding levels or increase revenues. Finally, response "d" would apply if the legislature may not make any changes (or only small technical changes), or if amendments must first be approved by the executive. In these cases, the legislature is essentially only able to approve or reject the budget as a whole. If the answer is "b" or "c", please indicate the nature of the amendment powers available to the Parliament and how they are limited.

Answer:

b. Yes, the legislature has authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, with some limitations.

Source:

Constitución Política de Nicaragua <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/constitucion.pdf>

Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550)

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Ley Orgánica de la Asamblea Nacional (Ley 606) <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/leyorganica.pdf>

Comment:

El art. 112 de la Constitución Política de Nicaragua indica que "... La Asamblea Nacional podrá modificar el Proyecto de Presupuesto enviado por el Presidente de la República, pero no se puede crear ningún gasto extraordinario sino por ley y mediante creación y fijación al mismo tiempo, de los recursos para financiarlos. La Ley de Régimen Presupuestario regulará esta materia..."

De leyes específicas el art. 38 de la Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550) indica que La Asamblea Nacional al aprobar el proyecto de presupuesto no podrá introducir aumentos del total de egresos, sin señalar una nueva fuente de ingresos suficientes para atender esos aumentos. Por su parte, la Ley Orgánica de la Asamblea Nacional en su art. 183 establece que "Las mociones de modificación al proyecto de Ley deberán ser introducidas por los Diputados en la instancia de la comisión, por escrito y debidamente fundamentadas, durante los primeros veinte días del proceso de Consulta y Dictamen".

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

111. During the most recent budget approval process, did the legislature use its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 111 assesses whether any formal authority of the legislature to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal is used in practice. The responses to this question should be determined based on action by the legislature related to the Enacted Budget used in the OBS. Choose answer "a" if the legislature used its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal during the most recent budget approval process, and amendments were adopted (all, or at least some of them). Answer "a" also applies if the legislature used its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, but the amendments were rejected by executive veto. Answer "b" applies if the legislature used its authority in law to propose amendments to the Executive's Budget Proposal, but none of these amendments were adopted. Answer "c" applies if the legislature has the authority in law to amend the budget, but no amendments were proposed during its consideration. Answer "d" applies when the legislature does not have any authority to amend the budget (that is, Question 110 is answered "d").

If the answer is "a" or "b", please specify in the comments the number of amendments introduced by the legislature (and in the case of an "a" response, the number adopted, or if applicable, information about an executive veto) and describe their nature. For example, did the amendments result in an increase or decrease of the deficit? What were the most significant amendments to revenues and to expenditures in terms of the sums involved? How did amendments affect the composition of expenditures? If the answer is "a", please specify which amendments were adopted, and provide evidence for it.

Answer:

a. Yes, the legislature used its authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, and (at least some of) its amendments were adopted.

Source:

En el siguiente link se encuentra la Ley 984 aprobada. Por ejemplo ver específicamente el art. 2.

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019.pdf>

Open

En el siguiente link se encuentra detalle del debate en el plenario (ver pestaña del mismo nombre) donde se indican las modificaciones a algunos artículos.

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9&action=openDocument>

No obstante, solo en la Ley que está publica en este link pero en formato pdf y en el de la página del Ministerio de Hacienda, también en pdf, se puede ver en detalle algunas modificaciones que se hicieron de la iniciativa original.

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Ley%20No%20984%20PGR%202019%20%20Anexos%20T.pdf?Open>

Ejemplos- Art. 2 incisos:

I. Del techo de gastos establecidos en el proyecto de Presupuesto General de Egresos del 2019, redúzcase la suma de 47 millones de córdobas de los cuales 37 millones corresponden a gastos corrientes y 10 millones a gastos de capital (detalle anexo 1).

II. Del techo de gastos establecidos en el proyecto de Presupuesto General de Egresos del 2019, increméntese la partida presupuestaria de las instituciones en base al detalle en los reglones de anexos II, en 47 millones de córdobas en gasto corriente.

La misma ley indica que las modificaciones se pueden ver en detalle en los anexos I, II (A yB) y III.

Link del MHCP <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2019/titulo1.html>

Comment:

En el artículo 2 de la Ley 984 se especifican las partidas que sufrieron modificación en relación a la propuesta presentada y lo aprobado en lo general y lo particular por la Asamblea Nacional.

Por otra parte, en la iniciativa de Ley en relación a la Ley aprobada se pueden observar los cambios realizados. En el dictamen se detalla de igual forma las modificaciones.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

112. During the last budget approval process, did a specialized budget or finance committee in the legislature examine the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

Question 112 assesses the role of a specialized budget or finance committee during the budget approval stage. Effective committee involvement is an essential condition for legislative influence in the budget process. Specialized committees provide opportunities for individual legislators to gain relevant expertise, and to examine budgets and policy in depth. Yet, the involvement of committees differs across legislatures. Some legislatures have separate committees to examine spending and tax proposals, while others have a single finance committee. Not all legislatures have a specialized budget or finance committee to examine the budget. In addition, there can be differences in the time available for the committee's analysis of the budget.

A report with the committee's findings and recommendations is intended to inform the debate in the full legislature, therefore it must be published before the legislature has adopted the budget.

Response "a" requires that, in the last budget approval process, a specialized budget or finance committee had one month or more to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and it published a report with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted. Response "b" applies where such a committee examined the draft budget and published a report, but within a shorter timeframe of less than one month. Response "c" applies if a committee examined the budget (without regard to the time period), but did not publish a report prior to the adoption of the budget. Response "d" applies where a specialized budget or finance committee did not examine the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Please specify in your comment the name of the committee and the number of days it had available to examine the budget and to publish a report. For bicameral legislatures where one house or chamber has greater constitutional authority in budgetary matters, the question applies to the house or chamber (usually the upper or second one) that is decisive. For bicameral legislatures with co-equal houses or chambers, the question should be answered with reference to the one that achieves the higher score for this question. In the case of bicameral legislatures, please note the relevant arrangements in each house or chamber. If applicable, provide a copy of the report. Please note also if a report is published, but only after the budget has been adopted.

Answer:

a. Yes, a specialized budget or finance committee had at least one month to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and it published a report with findings and recommendations prior to the budget being adopted.

Source:

Link de la Ley orgánica de la Asamblea Nacional (Ley 606) con sus reformas incorporadas <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/gaceta-606.pdf> establece a que dependencia le compete el análisis de la iniciativa de Ley del PGR (ver art. 71 inc. 3).

En el siguiente link se muestra las fechas de seguimiento de la iniciativa <http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp>

Link del dictamen de la iniciativa

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/A5EDE467A0BDAE7B06258328005631A9/%24File/Dictamen%20Ley%20Anual%20de%20PGR%202019.pdf?Open>

Comment:

El artículo 71 inc. 3 de la Ley 606 establece que le compete a la Comisión de Producción, Economía y Presupuesto de la Asamblea Nacional el análisis del Presupuesto General de la República. El art. 180 de esta misma norma señala que "... Posteriormente el Presidente de la Asamblea Nacional lo remitirá a la Comisión de Producción, Economía y Presupuesto para el proceso de Consulta y Dictamen." Por su parte, la sección de seguimiento de la Asamblea muestra que la iniciativa se introdujo el 15 de octubre, fue presentada en el plenario el 18 y posteriormente remitida a la Comisión y que el dictamen se generó el 22 de noviembre del 2019. Es decir, se conoció por la Comisión por algo más de un mes.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

113. During the last approval process, did legislative committees, responsible for particular sectors (e.g., health, education, defense, etc.), examine spending in the Executive's Budget Proposal related to the sector for which they are responsible?

GUIDELINES:

Question 113 assesses the role of committees of the legislature that are responsible for particular sectors (e.g., health, education, defense, etc.) during the budget approval stage. The role of sectoral committees differs across legislatures. Some legislatures do not involve them in the budget approval process, while others do. In addition, the time available for committee analysis differs.

A report with the committee's findings and recommendations is intended to inform the debate in the full legislature, so therefore must be published before the legislature has adopted the budget. Response "a" requires that sector committees had one month or more to examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, and published a report with findings and recommendations prior the budget being adopted. Response "b" applies where such committees examined the draft budget and published a report, but within a shorter timeframe of less than one month. Response "c" applies if sectoral committees examined the budget (without regard to the time period), but did not publish a report prior to the adoption of the budget. Response "d" applies where sectoral committees did not examine the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Please provide in the comments a brief overview of the committee structure and specify the number of days that sectoral committees had available to examine the budget and to publish their reports. For bicameral legislatures where one house or chamber has greater constitutional authority in budgetary matters, the question applies to the house or chamber (usually the upper or second one) that is decisive. For bicameral legislatures with co-equal houses or chambers, the question should be answered with reference to the one that achieves the higher score for this question. In the case of bicameral legislatures, please note the relevant arrangements in each house or chamber. If applicable, provide a sample copy of at least one of the reports. Please note if a report is published, but only after the budget has been adopted.

For purposes of responding to this question, use those sectoral committees that are best performing – that is, the ones that examine the budget the longest and that publish reports.

Answer:

d. No, sector committees did not examine the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Source:

En el siguiente link se encuentra el dictamen del proyecto de Ley <http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp>

Comment:

La Ley orgánica de la Asamblea (Ley 606) solo establece que la Comisión de Producción, Economía y Presupuesto es la encargada de generar el proceso de consulta y dictamen. El proyecto no es valorado por otras Comisiones como la de Educación o Salud, sin embargo si se conoce que como parte del proceso de consulta si se citan algunas autoridades pero para dar su opinión de dicho proyecto lo que queda establecido en el dictamen en el acápite II correspondiente a las consultas de la Comisión. Por ejemplo se señala que se presentó el Ministro de Hacienda y del 23 al 25 de octubre del 2018 se invitó a diferentes funcionarios de 11 ministerios de gobierno central.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

114. In the past 12 months, did a committee of the legislature examine in-year implementation of the Enacted Budget during the relevant budget execution period?

GUIDELINES:

Question 114 is about legislative oversight of budget execution. It assesses whether and how often a committee examined the implementation of the budget during the budget execution period (i.e., financial year) for which it was approved, and whether this resulted in an official report with findings and recommendations. This question does not apply to the ex post review of implementation following the end of the budget year as part of the audit stage, which is assessed separately. Nor does it apply to the legislature's review of the budget that it may undertake as part of the process of considering a supplemental budget during the year. In-year monitoring by the legislature will be affected by the frequency that the executive publishes In-Year Reports.

To answer "a," a committee must have examined in-year implementation of the Enacted Budget at least three times during the course of the relevant budget year and published reports with findings and recommendations. Answer "b" applies where this occurred only once or twice during the year.

Exception: If a legislature is in session only twice during the year, and it examines the implementation of the budget during both sessions, then it would be eligible for an "a" response.

Choose "c" if a committee examined in-year implementation (without regard to frequency), but did not publish any report with findings and recommendations. Answer "d" applies where no committee examined in-year implementation.

If the answer is "a" or "b," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed budget implementation, and provide a copy of its report(s). If the answer is "c," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed budget implementation.

For purposes of responding to this question, if more than one committee holds in-year reviews of the budget, use the committee that is best performing – that is, the one that examines in-year implementation the most times and that publishes a report.

Answer:

c. Yes, a committee examined in-year implementation, but it did not publish any report with findings and recommendations.

Source:

La Ley de Administración Financiero y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550).
El manual del sistema de seguimiento y evaluación presupuestario de la Dirección General de Presupuesto del Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público (MHCP).

Comment:

La Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550) establece que la labor de evaluar la ejecución del Presupuesto Anual le corresponde al Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público (art. 9 de las atribuciones) a través de la Dirección General de Presupuesto que en su art. 25 en su inc e establece que le corresponde preparar los informes periódicos de evaluación de la ejecución presupuestaria. No obstante esta no es una Comisión ni alguna otra instancia de la Asamblea, como por ejemplo la Dirección General de Análisis y Seguimiento al Gasto Público tiene entre de sus funciones: 1) Dirigir y coordinar el análisis económico del Proyecto de Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la República; 2) Dirigir y coordinar el análisis de los informes de ejecución trimestral y de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República que remite el Poder Ejecutivo a la Asamblea Nacional y emitir las consideraciones y recomendaciones técnicas respectivas.

Cabe señalar que los estudios y/o análisis de esta dependencia no son publicados y son más de uso de la Comisión de Presupuesto o de cualquier otra instancia dentro de este poder del Estado.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

115. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to shifting funds between administrative units that receive explicit funding in the Enacted Budget, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 115 examines whether the executive seeks approval from the legislature prior to shifting funds between administrative units, and whether it is legally required to do so.

In some countries, the executive has the power in law to adjust funding levels for specific appropriations during the execution of the budget. This question examines rules around shifting funds between administrative units (ministries, departments, or agencies) or whatever funding unit (or "vote") is specified in the Enacted Budget.

The conditions under which the executive may exercise its discretion to shift funds should be clearly defined in publicly available regulations or law. In addition, the amount of funds that the executive is allowed to transfer between administrative units should not be so excessive as to undermine the accountability of the executive to the legislature.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before shifting funds between administrative units, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive obtains legislative approval before shifting funds between administrative units, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to receive legislative approval before shifting funds, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to shift funds between administrative units and the executive does not obtain legislative approval in practice. Answer "d" also applies if the executive is authorized to shift an amount considered so excessive as to undermine accountability (roughly equal to 3 percent of total budgeted expenditures). A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the shifting of funds after it has already occurred.

In the comments, please indicate any law or regulation that provides the executive with standing authority to shift funds between administrative units and, if so, describe that authority. Similarly, legislative approval for shifting funds between administrative units typically occurs with the adoption of legislation such as a supplemental budget. But if other formal procedures for gaining approval from the legislature exist, then please provide information about that approval process.

Answer:

a. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to shifting funds between administrative units, and it does so in practice.

Source:

Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/constitucion.pdf>

Ley 565 que reforma la Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550). <http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/b92aaea87dac762406257265005d21f7/cb503ef64c813eef062570d20061968f?OpenDocument>

LEY DE MODIFICACION A LA LEY NO. N° 966, LEY ANUAL DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA 2018.

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=295060C576CDECAB062582E4006D3DAB&action=openDocument>

Comment:

La Constitución Política de Nicaragua con sus reformas en su artículo establece las regulaciones para que se puedan aprobar modificaciones al presupuesto aprobado, señalando "... Toda modificación al Presupuesto General de la República que suponga aumento o disminución de los créditos, disminución de los ingresos o transferencias entre distintas instituciones requerirá de la aprobación de la Asamblea Nacional". Por su parte, la Ley 565 en su artículo 3 reforma el art. 51 de la Ley 550 que tras esta modificación se lee de la siguiente manera: " La Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la República podrá ser modificada durante su ejecución; con el objetivo de ajustar las proyecciones de ingresos a los límites de egresos en atención a las necesidades y disponibilidades de recursos. Esto de conformidad a lo establecido en los artículos 112, 113 y 114 de la Constitución Política de la República.

Todo Proyecto de Ley de Modificación a la Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la República será elaborado por el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público de acuerdo a lo establecido en la presente Ley y las normativas vigentes sobre la materia. El Proyecto de Ley de modificación será presentado por el Presidente de la República a la Asamblea Nacional para su consideración, análisis, discusión y aprobación. La Asamblea Nacional deberá dar el trámite de ley a este proyecto de modificación al presupuesto, de acuerdo al numeral 1 del artículo 138 de la Constitución Política de la República, en un plazo máximo de sesenta días contados a partir de su recepción en la Primera Secretaría de la Asamblea Nacional. Una vez recibido el proyecto de ley de modificación se procederá a su incorporación en la agenda parlamentaria en la reunión inmediata posterior de la Junta Directiva de la Asamblea Nacional".

Cabe señalar que con la vigente Ley Anual de Presupuesto del 2019 no se han realizado modificaciones en lo que va del año, pero el año pasado si a la respectiva Ley en el siguiente link se puede obtener la modificación

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/3133c0d121ea3897062568a1005e0f89/4e8270146ba05db1062582f100543595?OpenDocument>
Ejemplos:

II. Incrementése o asígnese en su caso, las partidas presupuestarias de los ministerios o instituciones siguientes por el monto total de C\$ 861,025,379.00 (OCHOCIENTOS SESENTA Y UN MILLONES VEINTICINCO MIL TRESCIENTOS SETENTA Y NUEVE CÓRDOBAS NETOS) y cuyo detalle y fuente de financiamiento se presenta en Anexo N°. III.

1. A la Asamblea Nacional, la suma de C\$ 5,856,040.00 (CINCO MILLONES OCHOCIENTOS CINCUENTA Y SEIS MIL CUARENTA CÓRDOBAS NETOS) de los cuales C\$ 2,932,703.00 (DOS MILLONES NOVECIENTOS TREINTA Y DOS MIL SETECIENTOS TRES CÓRDOBAS NETOS) corresponden a gastos corrientes y C\$ 2,923,337.00 (DOS MILLONES NOVECIENTOS VEINTITRÉS MIL TRESCIENTOS TREINTA Y SIETE CÓRDOBAS NETOS) a gastos de capital.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

116. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenue (that is, amounts higher than originally anticipated) that may become available during the budget execution period, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 116 examines whether the executive receives approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenue, and whether it is legally required to do so. Good practice requires the legislature to approve changes in revenue or expenditure relative to the Enacted Budget. For example, if additional revenue is collected unexpectedly during the year, which often happens in oil/mineral-dependent countries, and it was not accounted for in the Enacted Budget, there should be a procedure in place to ensure that the legislature approves any proposed use of these "new" funds. If such requirements are not in place, the executive might deliberately underestimate revenue in the budget proposal it submits to the legislature, in order to have additional resources to spend at the executive's discretion, with no legislative control.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before spending any funds resulting from higher-than-expected revenues, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive obtains legislative approval before spending excess revenue, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to receive legislative approval before spending excess revenue, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if prior legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to spend excess revenue and the executive does not obtain legislative approval in practice. A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the additional spending after it has already occurred.

Typically, legislative approval of additional spending beyond what was reflected in the Enacted Budget would occur with the adoption of a supplemental budget. But other formal procedures for getting approval from the legislature in advance of it adopting the supplemental budget may exist. If that is the case, then please provide information about that approval process.

Answer:

a The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenues, and it does so in practice.

Source:

Art. 3 de la Ley 565 que reforma el art. 51 de la Ley 550.

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/b92aaea87dac762406257265005d21f7/cb503ef64c813eef062570d20061968f?OpenDocument>

Art. 53, 54 y 55 de la Ley 550.

Ejemplos:

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=911EF48D1C85F396062581B1006AF921&action=openDocument#)

[documentId=911EF48D1C85F396062581B1006AF921&action=openDocument#](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=911EF48D1C85F396062581B1006AF921&action=openDocument#)

Ley 961. Ley de modificación al PGR del 2017

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/911EF48D1C85F396062581B1006AF921/%24File/Ley%20No%20961%2C%20Ley%20de%20Reforma%20al%20PGR%202017.pdf?Open>

Iniciativa de Ley de modificación de PGR 2017

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/911EF48D1C85F396062581B1006AF921/%24File/INICIATIVA%20REFORMA%20PGR%202017.doc.pdf?Open>

Comment:

Un ejemplo para poder mostrar que esto se realiza lo podemos encontrar en la Ley 961 que es la Ley de reforma a la Ley Anual del PGR 2017. En la iniciativa de ley se puede observar en la exposición de motivos que producto de la espera de mayores ingresos, y otras situaciones, fue necesario aprobar una reforma al presupuesto aprobado 2017, por lo tanto se necesitó que el poder legislativo aprobase a través de ley. La iniciativa de ley explica de la página 1-7 las modificaciones generales.

En la Ley 550 en el artículo 53 se establece sobre las ampliaciones presupuestarias por rentas con destino específico que si durante el período de ejecución del Presupuesto General de la República, los organismos que recaudan rentas con destino específico llegasen a alcanzar montos de recaudación superiores a los previstos en el Presupuesto General de República del ejercicio vigente, la suma confirmada de incremento en las rentas podrá ser incorporada al Presupuesto General de Egresos mediante crédito presupuestario adicional. Sin perjuicio de lo anterior, el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público deberá informar mensualmente a la Comisión de Asuntos Económicos, Finanzas y Presupuesto de la Asamblea Nacional, a través de la Dirección General de Análisis y Seguimiento al Gasto Público y a la Contraloría General de la República, sobre las ampliaciones presupuestadas resultantes.

Esta misma norma en su art. 54 en su segundo párrafo determina que "... Si con posterioridad a la presentación del Proyecto de Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la República, se formalizaren y percibieren ingresos provenientes de donaciones u operaciones de crédito internacionales debidamente aprobadas por la Asamblea Nacional, y que por tal razón no figuraren en el ejercicio presupuestario vigente, el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público preparará una modificación a la Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la República para incorporar dichos ingresos y quede autorizado el gasto, utilizando el mecanismo de modificación establecido en el artículo 51 de la presente Ley." Cabe señalar que el art. 51 fue modificado por el art. 3 de la Ley 565.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

117. Does the executive seek approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below the levels in the Enacted Budget in response to revenue shortfalls (that is, revenues lower than originally anticipated) or other reasons during the budget execution period, and is it legally required to do so?

GUIDELINES:

Question 117 examines whether the executive receives approval from the legislature prior to cutting spending below the levels in the Enacted Budget in response to revenue shortfalls or for any other reason, and whether it is legally required to do so. Good practice requires the legislature to approve changes in revenue or expenditure relative to the Enacted Budget. For example, if less revenue is collected unexpectedly during the year, the legislature should approve or reject any proposed reductions in expenditures that are implemented as a result. If such requirements are not in place, the executive might substantially change the composition of the budget at the executive's discretion, with no legislative control.

Typically, legislative approval of proposals to reduce spending below the levels reflected in the Enacted Budget would occur as part of the supplemental budget. But other formal procedures for getting approval from the legislature in advance of it adopting the supplemental budget may exist. If that is the case, then please provide information about that approval process.

To answer "a," the executive is required by law or regulation to obtain prior legislative approval before implementing spending cuts in response to revenue shortfalls or for other reasons, and it does so in practice. Answer "b" applies if the executive received legislative approval before implementing such cuts, but is not legally required to do so. Answer "c" applies if the executive is legally required to obtain legislative approval before implementing such cuts, but does not do so in practice. Answer "d" applies if legislative approval is not legally required for the executive to implement such cuts and the executive does not obtain such approval in practice. A "d" response applies if the legislature only approves the spending cuts after they have already occurred.

Answer:

a. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below the enacted levels in response to revenue shortfalls or other reasons, and it does so in practice.

Source:

Ver la Ley 550 en sus artículos 53 y 54 y la Ley 565 que reforma en su artículo 3 la Ley 550.

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/b92aeea87dac762406257265005d21f7/cb503ef64c813eef062570d20061968f?OpenDocument>

Ley 978. Ley de modificación al PGR del 2018

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/3133c0d121ea3897062568a1005e0f89/4e8270146ba05db1062582f100543595?OpenDocument>

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=295060C576CDECAB062582E4006D3DAB&action=openDocument>

Comment:

Tanto en las normas de la Ley 550 (art. 53 y 54) como en el art. 3 que modifica el art. 51 de la Ley 550 queda establecido que ante cualquier aumento o disminución de ingresos y/ o egresos debe ser aprobado como ley que reforma la Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la República.

la Ley 978. Ley de modificación al PGR del 2018: <http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/SILEG/Iniciativas.nsf/NewIniciativa.xsp?documentId=295060C576CDECAB062582E4006D3DAB&action=openDocument>

muestra un ejemplo claro que al no tener los suficientes ingresos, el poder legislativo tiene que aprobar una reforma planteado por el poder ejecutivo realizando recortes a los ingresos y gastos del PRESUPUESTO.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

118. Did a committee of the legislature examine the Audit Report on the annual budget produced by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 118 is about ex post oversight following the implementation of the budget. It probes whether a committee examined the Audit Report on the annual budget produced by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), and whether this resulted in an official report with findings and recommendations. A key issue is how soon after the SAI releases the report does it legislature review it. This question does not apply to the legislative scrutiny of in-year implementation of the Enacted Budget during the relevant budget execution period, which is assessed separately. Also, the question is asking specifically about the SAI's annual report on the execution of the budget, not about other audit reports that the SAI may produce. (This is the Audit Report used for responding to Question 98.)

To answer "a," a legislative committee must have examined the annual Audit Report within three months of it being released by the SAI, and then published a report (or reports) with findings and recommendations. (Note that the three-month period should only take into account time when the legislature is in session.)

Answer "b" applies when the committee examines it within six months of it being released (but more than three months), and then published a report with its findings and recommendations. Choose "c" if a committee examined the annual Audit Report more than six months after it became available or it did not publish any report with findings and recommendations. Answer "d" applies where no committee examined the annual Audit Report.

If the answer is "a" or "b," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed the Audit Report, and provide a copy of its report(s). If the answer is "c," please specify the name of the committee and when it reviewed budget implementation. Answers "a," "b," or "c" may be selected if the Audit Report is produced by the SAI but not made publicly available.

Answer:

d. No, a committee did not examine the Audit Report on the annual budget.

Source:

Constitución Política de Nicaragua con sus reformas <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/constitucion.pdf>

Ley orgánica de la Contraloría General de la República, CGR (Ley 681) <https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/27-leyes/57-ley-no-681>

Ley 550 [http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Ley orgánica de la Asamblea Nacional (Ley 606). <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/gaceta-606.pdf>

Comment:

No hay evidencia que algún comité de la Asamblea Nacional examine los Reportes de Auditoría de los Presupuestos Anuales a pesar que el marco normativo nicaragüense

El art. 155 de la Cn en su numeral 2 establece que corresponde a la CGR "... El control sucesivo sobre la gestión del Presupuesto General de la República..."

La Ley de la CGR establece en su artículo Art. 6 Competencia que "...tiene a su cargo: la rectoría del Sistema de Control de la Administración Pública y Fiscalización de los Bienes y Recursos del Estado; el examen y evaluación, por medio de auditoría gubernamental, de los sistemas administrativos, contables, operativos y de información y sus operaciones, realizadas por las entidades y organismos públicos y sus servidores, sin excepción alguna...". A su vez, el art. 9 (atribuciones y funciones) determina que a este órgano le corresponde entre otras cosas numeral 10) Evaluar y fiscalizar la aplicación de los sistemas de contabilidad gubernamental y de control de los recursos públicos y el numeral 11) Evaluar la ejecución presupuestaria de las entidades y organismos de la Administración Pública.

La Ley 550 en su art. 68 señala que la CGR dictaminará el Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria remitido por el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público y lo remitirá a la Comisión de Asuntos Económicos, Finanzas y Presupuesto de la Asamblea Nacional, la que deberá emitir sus consideraciones a Primera Secretaría, previo a la comparecencia del Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público ante el Plenario de la Asamblea Nacional. Adicionalmente, en su art. 138. indica que la CGR emitirá un dictamen de auditoría sobre los Estados Contables Financieros anuales consolidados del Sector Público correspondientes al ejercicio presupuestario finalizado. Este dictamen deberá ser presentado a la Asamblea Nacional y al Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público a más tardar el 30 de septiembre posterior al ejercicio presupuestario auditado.

Por su parte, la Ley 606 de la Asamblea en su art. 80 en su numeral 4 señala que a la Comisión de Transparencia y Probidad le corresponde "Dictaminar y conocer los asuntos relacionados con la CGR". No obstante esta disposición, no se conoce de informe que pudiera surgir de la labor de esta Comisión al respecto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

119. Was the process of appointing (or re-appointing) the current head of the SAI carried out in a way that ensures his or her independence?

GUIDELINES:

Question 119 concerns the appointment process of the current head of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). Appointment procedures vary greatly across countries, as well as across different types of SAIs. Moreover, conventions and informal practices can greatly affect the de facto independence of the head of the SAI. While these factors make it difficult to devise a single metric against which all SAIs can be assessed with regard to this particular aspect, this question focuses on whether the legislature or judiciary must appoint or approve the appointment of the head of the SAI as a way to ensure the SAI's independence from the executive. However, if the appointment is carried out in another way that nonetheless ensures the independence of the SAI head, then that approach could be also considered.

To answer "a," the legislature or judiciary must appoint (or re-appoint) the head of the SAI, or approve the recommendation of the executive, as a way that ensure his or her independence from the executive. (As noted above, alternative approaches may also be acceptable.) Choose "b" if the appointment process does not ensure the independence of the head of the SAI, e.g. the executive may appoint the head of the SAI without the final consent of the legislature or judiciary.

Irrespective of which answer you selected, provide a description of how the head of the SAI is appointed.

Answer:

a. Yes, the head of the SAI may only be appointed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before the appointment takes effect.

Source:

Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/constitucion.pdf>

Ley orgánica de la Contraloría General de la República (Ley 681) <https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/27-leyes/57-ley-no-681>

Comment:

El art. 154 de la Constitución Política establece entre otros aspectos que "La Contraloría General de la República es el Organismo Rector del sistema de control de la Administración Pública y fiscalización de los bienes y recursos del Estado. Para dirigirla créase el Consejo Superior de la Contraloría General de la República, que estará integrado por cinco miembros propietarios y tres suplentes, electos por la Asamblea Nacional para un período de cinco años, dentro del cual gozarán de inmunidad.

Cabe señalar que esta disposición casi integra se encuentra contenida en el art. 5 de la Ley 681 que señala que los miembros del Consejo Superior son elegidos por la Asamblea Nacional.

En el siguiente link se encuentra la noticia de presentación del informe de gestión, no obstante es del 2016 que se realizara en marzo del 2017 <https://cgr.gob.ni/index.php/noticias/85-cgr-presento-informe-de-gestion-anual-2016-a-la-honorable-asamblea-nacional>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

120. Must a branch of government other than the executive (such as the legislature or the judiciary) give final consent before the head of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) can be removed from office?

GUIDELINES:

Question 120 covers the manner in which the head or senior members of the SAI may be removed from office. This question draws on best practices identified in the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/LimaDeclaration.pdf>), including measures intended to guarantee the office's independence from the executive.

To answer "a," the head of the SAI may only be removed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before the head of the SAI is removed. For example, the legislature or judiciary may give final consent following a certain external process, such as a criminal proceeding. So while the executive may initiate a criminal proceeding, the final consent of a member of the judiciary – or a judge – is necessary to render a verdict of wrongdoing that may lead to the removal from office of the head of the SAI. Answer "b" applies if the executive may remove the head of the SAI without the final consent of the judiciary or legislature.

Answer:

a. Yes, the head of the SAI may only be removed by the legislature or judiciary, or the legislature or judiciary must give final consent before he or she is removed.

Source:

Ley orgánica de la CGR (Ley 681) [http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/%28\\$All%29/5F242CF8FE6DA9820625764F00602768?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/%28$All%29/5F242CF8FE6DA9820625764F00602768?OpenDocument)

Comment:

El artículo 21 de la Ley 681 establece que "...los Miembros Propietarios y Miembros Suplentes del Consejo Superior de la Contraloría General de la República solamente podrán ser suspendidos o destituidos de su cargo por la Asamblea Nacional..." Las causales de destitución son taxativas y establecidas en este mismo artículo. El art. 22 de este mismo cuerpo normativo indica el procedimiento a seguir para la suspensión o destitución de los miembros del Consejo que es la máxima autoridad de la CGR.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

121. Who determines the budget of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI)?

GUIDELINES:

Question 121 asks who determines the budget of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI). To ensure objective audits of government budgets, another important component of the SAI's independence from the executive is the extent to which the SAI's budget is determined by a body other than the executive, and whether the SAI has adequate resources to fulfill its mandate.

Answer "a" applies if the funding level is broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate, AND either the SAI determines its own budget and then submits it to the executive (which accepts it with little or no change) or directly to the legislature, or the budget of the SAI is determined directly by the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body). Answer "b" applies if the SAI's budget is determined by the executive (absent a recommendation from the SAI), and the funding level is broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate. Answer "c" applies if the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body) determines the SAI's budget, but the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate. Answer "d" applies if the executive determines the SAI's budget, and the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate. Please provide evidence in support of the assessment that the funding level is or is not broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Answer:

c. The budget of the SAI is determined by the legislature or judiciary (or some independent body), but the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Source:

Ley orgánica de la CGR (Ley 681)

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/%28\\$All%29/5F242CF8FE6DA9820625764F00602768?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/%28$All%29/5F242CF8FE6DA9820625764F00602768?OpenDocument)

Comment:

Según el art. 7 de la Ley 681 señala que "... Para garantizar la independencia y autonomía de la Contraloría General de la República conferida en la Constitución Política, los órganos competentes del Estado deberán asignar anualmente una cantidad suficiente de los ingresos tributarios del Presupuesto General de la República..." Estos órganos competentes son por una parte el poder ejecutivo que elabora el proyecto de PGR y la Asamblea Nacional que aprueba.

En reiteradas ocasiones miembros del Consejo Superior de la CGR han señalado que cuentan con pocos recursos para realizar de manera integral su labor.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

122. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) have the discretion in law to undertake those audits it may wish to?

GUIDELINES:

Question 122 explores the scope of the investigative powers of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) as prescribed in law.

Question 97 asks which of the three types of audits – financial, compliance, and performance – the SAI conducts. This question asks if the SAI is constrained by law (rather than by a lack of capacity or an inadequate budget) from undertaking any form of audit or investigating irregularities in any program or activity.

There are numerous examples of limitations. For instance, some SAIs are not permitted by their legal mandate to audit joint ventures or other public-private arrangements. Others are only allowed to undertake financial audits, precluded from conducting performance or value-for-money audits. The SAIs in some countries do not have the legal mandate to review arrangements involving oil or stabilization funds, or other types of special or extra- budgetary funds. The SAI may also not have the ability to audit commercial projects involving the public and private sector.

To answer "a," the SAI must have full discretion in law to decide which audits to undertake. Answer "b" applies if some limitations exist, but the SAI enjoys significant discretion to undertake those audits it wishes to. Answer "c" applies if the SAI has some discretion, but significant legal limitations exist. Answer "d" applies if the SAI has no power at all to choose which audits to undertake

Consulting the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts (<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/LimaDeclaration.pdf>) may be useful in answering this question as its provisions serve to define the appropriate scope of a SAI's legal mandate and jurisdiction.

Answer:

a. The SAI has full discretion to decide which audits it wishes to undertake.

Source:

Informe de gestión de la CGR del 2016.

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>

Plan estratégico de la CGR del 2016- 2020.

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/41-1-pedi/75-pedi-cgr-2016-2020>

Comment:

En la página web de la CGR se encuentran publicados los informes de gestión, no obstante hasta el 2017. En este documento se establecen las metas alcanzadas en el año, por ejemplo se finalizaron 763 Informes de Auditorías Gubernamentales, logrando una cobertura de 222 Instituciones del Estado, de las 251 existentes, correspondiendo a 79 Instituciones que incluye los Poderes del Estado, Ministerios, Empresas y 143 Municipalidades distribuidas a lo largo y ancho del territorio Nacional.

El plan estratégico del 2016- 2020 de la institución indica entre sus metas que "Ampliará la cobertura de control y fiscalización de la CGR en el Estado, fortaleciendo la transparencia y rendición de cuentas en el manejo de los recursos públicos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

123. Are the audit processes of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) reviewed by an independent agency?

GUIDELINES:

Question 123 assesses whether and to what extent the audit processes of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) are subject to review by an independent agency. The latter could be a peer SAI, an international organization, an academic institution with relevant expertise, or an independent domestic agency with quality assurance functions in the area of financial reporting.

To answer "a," an independent agency must conduct and publish a review of the audit processes of the SAI on an annual basis. Answer "b" applies if a review was carried out within the past five years, and published, but it is not conducted annually, but. Choose answer "c" if the SAI has an internal unit that reviews the audit processes of the SAI on a regular basis, but an independent agency does not conduct such a review. Answer "d" applies if the audit processes of the SAI are reviewed neither by an independent agency nor by a unit within the SAI.

If the answer is either "a" or "b," please specify the name of the independent agency and when last it conducted such a review, and provide a copy of the published report. If the answer is "c," please specify the name of the unit within the SAI that is tasked with conducting such reviews.

Answer:

d. No, the audit processes of the SAI are reviewed neither by an independent agency nor by a unit within the SAI.

Source:

Ley orgánica de la CGR

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/%28\\$All%29/5F242CF8FE6DA9820625764F00602768?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/%28$All%29/5F242CF8FE6DA9820625764F00602768?OpenDocument)

Comment:

Ni en la Constitución Política ni en la Ley 681 de la CGR se establece que existe un órgano independiente que se encargue de la revisión de lo generado por este ente fiscalizador. En todo caso, por ejemplo si se menciona (art. 71) que lo generado de las auditorías a las instituciones es aprobado por el Consejo Superior que es su máxima instancia.

Art. 71 Informes de Auditoría y su Aprobación.El resultado final de la auditoría gubernamental realizada por la Contraloría General de la República, se concretará en un informe de auditoría, el cual se emitirá según lo establecido en la presente ley, las Normas de Auditoría Gubernamental de Nicaragua y demás regulaciones aplicables. El informe de auditoría y su respectiva resolución administrativa será aprobado por el Consejo Superior de la Contraloría General de la República, haciéndolo del conocimiento de las máximas autoridades y a los funcionarios correspondientes de las entidades u organismos auditados.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

124. In the past 12 months, how frequently did the head or a senior staff member of the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) take part and testify in hearings of a committee of the legislature?

GUIDELINES:

Question 124 concerns the interaction between two important oversight actors and assesses how frequently the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) made high-level inputs to the work of legislative committees. Many SAIs interact with the legislature in some form, but the nature and intensity of the interaction varies. This question probes this aspect by asking, with reference to the past 12 months, how frequently the head or a senior staff member of the SAI took part and testified in hearings of a committee of the legislature. The intent is to assess the extent to which the SAI representative in question was not only present at a meeting of a legislative committee, but was an active participant (as opposed to a passive observer, serving only as a resource when called upon). You can refer to official records of legislative committees, websites and annual reports of the SAI, press releases and media coverage, for example. Choose answer "a" if this occurred five times or more; "b" for three times or more, but less than five times; "c" for once or twice, and "d" for never.

Answer:
d. Never.

Source:

Comment:

En el período indicado no se conoce de presentaciones de miembros del Consejo de la CGR ante el Plenario de la Asamblea o una Comisión específica. Una vez al año se presentaba un funcionario de esta dependencia a presentar el informe de gestión, no obstante el último que se presentó fue el del año 2016, posteriormente no hay constancia de tal presentación que usualmente ocurría en marzo de cada año.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

125. Does the executive use participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during the formulation of the annual budget (prior to the budget being tabled in parliament)?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Inclusiveness" and "Timeliness" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the executive are truly interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the executive.

The drafting of this question and its answers are partially drawn from the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, in particular with regards to the concepts of "involvement" (option "a" in the responses) and "consultation" (option "b"). See:

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.iap2.org/resource/resmgr/foundations_course/IAP2_P2_Spectrum_FINAL.pdf.

Please consider only participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency designated by the government to implement participation mechanisms ("the executive") is currently using to allow the public to participate in the formulation of the annual budget, including annual pre-budget discussions. Participation mechanisms used only by line ministries should not be used to answer this question. If there is more than one mechanism used by the executive, please select the deepest or most interactive mechanism that reflects the government's efforts to incorporate citizens' input into the formulation of the annual budget. The participation mechanisms can involve a range of different issues, such as spending and tax policy, funding and revenue levels, and macro-fiscal planning.

To answer "a," the executive must use open participation mechanisms that involve the public in the formulation of the annual budget. This means that a public process is in place whereby CSOs and/or individual members of the public and government officials interact, and have the opportunity to express their opinions to each other in what can be considered a public dialogue between them (i.e., in-person and online discussion forums). Additionally, the mechanism should be open to any CSO and/or individual members of the public who wish to participate. By selecting this answer, the researcher must present evidence to support the presence of a public dialogue among citizens and government officials. Examples include public meetings and online deliberative exchanges.

Answer "b" applies if an open consultation mechanism is in place whereby members of the public (i.e., individuals and/or CSOs as well as academics, independent experts, policy think tanks, and business organizations) can provide their input in the formulation of the annual budget. This answer applies if the government is using a mechanism that is structured and well established, and not ad-hoc. The researcher must present evidence to support the presence of consultative processes through which the executive seeks out inputs from citizens. Examples include surveys, focus groups, report cards, published policy consultation exercises, and online platforms that government officials actively manage to solicit inputs.

Answer "c" applies if the executive has established a mechanism or mechanisms to allow citizens to participate in the budget formulation phase, but:

1) The mechanisms are not structured and happen only on ad-hoc basis, or not regularly.

and/or

2) The executive consults with and/or interacts with, citizens, but there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, and the executive determines fully or partially such selection process by inviting specific groups (for example by making an open call but just to experts from a particular sector, or naming specific organizations). While it is not possible for all citizens and/or CSOs to participate in this or other phases of the budget process, options "a" and "b" apply if the government does not exercise any discretion in determining who is allowed to participate. While there is likely going to be self-selection, it is important that the selection is not made by the executive.

In cases where there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, to select answer choice "c", there should be some sort of public record (held in public, minutes of meetings released to public) so that the all CSOs and individual members of the public can have knowledge of the meeting, who participated, and what was discussed.

Examples of mechanisms that might qualify as a "c" response include hotlines, Facebook announcements, and one-off meetings with NGOs in which there is a public record.

The researcher must present evidence to support selection of a "c" response.

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

No hay evidencia

Comment:

No se conoce de mecanismo, ni de acciones que indique que el Ejecutivo realiza consultas ciudadanas antes de remitir el proyecto de presupuesto a la Asamblea Nacional.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

126. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 125, does the executive take concrete steps to include vulnerable and under-represented parts of the population in the formulation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle of "Inclusiveness", and examines the executive's effort to actively reach out to citizens who are from socially vulnerable groups and/or underrepresented in national processes. The emphasis here is on the executive's efforts to seek out the views of members of the public from socially vulnerable groups and/or who are underrepresented in the process.

To answer "a," the executive must actively seek out individuals from vulnerable and underrepresented communities and/or civil society organizations representing vulnerable and underrepresented individuals and communities. The researcher must provide evidence to show the government's efforts and actions. The researcher must speak with the relevant government official(s), and subsequently double check with an alternative source, such as representatives of vulnerable/underrepresented groups.

Answer "b" applies if the executive does not take concrete steps to incorporate vulnerable/underrepresented individuals, or organizations representing them, into participation mechanisms or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

Con presupuestos municipales se dan algunas acciones. Por ejemplo:

<https://nuevaya.com.ni/alcaldia-de-managua-presenta-plan-de-proyectos-a-habitantes-del-districto-iv/>

<http://www.canal4.com.ni/index.php/multinoticias/44290-alcaldia-cabildos-anteproyectos-presupuesto-2019>

Comment:

En cuanto al Presupuesto General de la República no se conoce de mecanismos de consulta ciudadana, solo de algunas iniciativas que se dan a nivel de consulta de presupuestos municipales o de alcaldías, aunque no todas.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

127. During the budget formulation stage, which of the following key topics does the executive's engagement with citizens cover?

For the purpose of this question, key topics are considered to be:

1. Macroeconomic issues
2. Revenue forecasts, policies, and administration
3. Social spending policies
4. Deficit and debt levels
5. Public investment projects
6. Public services

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Timeliness". Please consider all of the mechanisms currently used by the executive to promote public participation during the formulation of the annual budget.

Please note that while the public engagement can/may cover other topics -- and for this reason the other questions assessing the executive's engagement with the public during budget formulation can be answered on the basis of engagement on topics other than the six listed above -- for the purpose of answering this question, "key topics" are considered to be only the ones listed above. If the executive's engagement with the public covers topics other than the six listed above, please specify these topics in the comments.

Note also that this question assesses only the coverage of public engagement (i.e., "what issues is the public invited to engage on?") and issues related to the depth of engagement or selectivity of engaged are not dealt with by this question.

Answer "d" applies if requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

No hay evidencia.

Comment:

No se conoce de evidencia que se de una proceso de consulta ciudadana por parte del Ejecutivo que aborde alguno o todos los temas señalados.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

128. Does the executive use participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Inclusiveness" and "Timeliness" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the executive are truly interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the executive.

The drafting of this question and its answers are partially drawn from the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, in particular with regards to the concepts of "involvement" (option "a" in the responses) and "consultation" (option "b"). See: https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.iap2.org/resource/resmgr/foundations_course/IAP2_P2_Spectrum_FINAL.pdf.

Please consider only participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency designated by the government to implement participation mechanisms ("the executive") is currently using to allow the public to participate in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget. If the executive has designated a central coordinating agency to implement participation mechanisms throughout the national budget process, researchers may consider these mechanisms. Participation mechanisms used only by line ministries should not be used to answer this question. If there is more than one mechanism used by the executive, please select the deepest or most interactive mechanism that reflects the government's efforts to incorporate citizens' input into the implementation of the annual budget. The participation mechanisms can involve a range of different issues, such as revenue administration, public service delivery, public investment project implementation, including procurement, and the administration of social transfer schemes.

To answer "a," the executive must use open participation mechanisms that involve the public in the implementation of the annual budget. This means that a public process is in place whereby CSOs and/or individual members of the public and government officials interact, and have the opportunity to express their opinions to each other in what can be considered a public dialogue between them (i.e., in-person and online discussion forums). Additionally, the mechanism should be open to any CSO and/or individual members of the public who wish to participate. By selecting this answer, the researcher must present evidence to support the presence of a public dialogue among citizens and government official. Examples include public meetings, online, deliberative exchanges, procurement complaint mechanisms, and social monitoring and dialogue.

Answer "b" applies if an open consultation mechanism is in place whereby members of the public (i.e., individuals and/or CSOs as well as academics, independent experts, policy think tanks, and business organizations) can provide their input on the implementation of the annual budget. This answer applies if the government is using a mechanism that is structured and well established, and not ad-hoc. The researcher must present evidence to support the presence of consultative processes through which the executive seeks out inputs from citizens. Examples include public hearings, surveys, focus groups, report cards, and online platforms that government officials actively manage to solicit inputs.

Answer "c" applies if the executive has established a mechanism or mechanisms to allow citizens to provide input on budget implementation, but:

1) The mechanisms are not structured, happen only on ad-hoc basis, or not regularly.

and/or

2) The executive consults with and/or interacts with, citizens, but there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, and the executive determines fully or partially such selection process by inviting specific groups (for example by making an open call but just to experts from a particular sector, or naming specific organizations). While it is not possible for all citizens and/or CSOs to participate in this or other phases of the budget process, options "a" and "b" apply if the government does not exercise any discretion in determining who is allowed to participate. While there is likely going to be self-selection, it is important that the selection is not made by the executive.

In cases where there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, to select answer choice "c", the researcher must have evidence that the government is holding participation mechanisms that have some sort of public record (held in public, minutes of meetings released to public) so that all CSOs and members of the public can have knowledge of the meeting, who participated, and what was discussed.

Examples include hotlines, Facebook announcements, one-off meetings with NGOs in which there is a public record.

The researcher must present evidence to support selection of a "c" response.

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Ley de Administración y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550)

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Nacional (Ley 606)

Comment:

Varias normas concretas establecen que la ciudadanía conocerá de información presupuestaria (transparencia activa), no obstante no establecen mecanismos para que participe y retroalimenten.

Ejemplo de lo primero es lo establecido en el artículo 23.- Publicidad y Acceso Ciudadano. Todos los tipos de presupuestos a los que se hace referencia en el artículo 15 de la presente Ley, así como los informes de análisis, seguimiento y evaluación de los mismos que se remitan a la Asamblea Nacional, estarán a disposición de la ciudadanía a través de los medios informáticos y de comunicación disponibles a más tardar quince días después de haber sido remitidos. Será responsabilidad de las máximas autoridades de cada órgano y entidad del Sector Público velar por el cumplimiento de esta disposición.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

129. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 128, does the executive take concrete steps to receive input from vulnerable and underrepresented parts of the population on the implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle of "Inclusiveness", and examines the executive's effort to actively reach out to citizens who are from socially vulnerable groups and/or underrepresented in national processes. The emphasis here is on national government's efforts to obtain input from members of the public who are from socially vulnerable groups and/or underrepresented in national processes during the implementation of the annual budget.

To answer "a," the executive must actively seek out individuals from vulnerable and underrepresented community and/or civil society organizations representing vulnerable and underrepresented individuals and communities. The researcher must provide evidence to show the government's efforts and actions. The researcher must speak with the relevant government official(s), and subsequently double check with an alternative source, such as representatives from vulnerable/underrepresented groups.

Answer "b" applies if the national executive does not take concrete steps to incorporate vulnerable/underrepresented individuals, or organizations representing them, into participation mechanisms or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

Ley 550 (sección 2- artículos del 45- 57) [http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Comment:

En la Ley 550 en la sección 2 se establece lo relativo a la ejecución del presupuesto y se hace alusión a información que generan los mecanismos de ejecución, no obstante no se conoce de iniciativas que se hayan emprendido donde la ciudadanía pueda realizar aportes a esta fase del ciclo.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

130. During the implementation of the annual budget, which of the following topics does the executive's engagement with citizens cover?

For the purpose of this question, key topics are considered to be:

1. Changes in macroeconomic circumstances
2. Delivery of public services
3. Collection of revenue
4. Implementation of social spending
5. Changes in deficit and debt levels
6. Implementation of public investment projects

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Timeliness". Please consider all of the mechanisms currently used by the executive to promote public participation during the implementation of the annual budget.

Please note that while the public engagement can/may cover other topics -- and for this reason the other questions assessing the executive's engagement with the public during budget implementation can be answered on the basis of engagement on topics other than the six listed above -- for the purpose of answering this question, "key topics" are considered to be ONLY the ones listed above. If the executive's engagement with the public covers topics other than the six listed above, please specify these topics in the comments.

Note also that this question assesses only the coverage of public engagement (i.e., "what issues is the public invited to engage on?") and issues related to the depth of engagement or selectivity of engaged are not dealt with by this question.

Answer "d" applies if requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

No hay evidencia

Comment:

No se cuenta con evidencia de que se realicen procesos de consulta de la ejecución ni de espacios para escuchar la participación ciudadana sobre la ejecución presupuestaria en general o alguno o todos los tópicos aquí señalados.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

131. When the executive engages with the public, does it provide comprehensive prior information on the process of the engagement, so that the public can participate in an informed manner?

Comprehensive information must include at least three of the following elements:

1. Purpose
2. Scope
3. Constraints
4. Intended outcomes
5. Process and timeline

GUIDELINES:

This question relates to the GIFT principle of "Openness," and addresses whether the executive provides relevant information on the process of the engagement before public participation takes place, in order to help citizens engage effectively. The question addresses whether the "rules of the public engagement" are clearly spelled out, in advance and in detail, so that those members of the public who want to engage know how to do so, in terms of when they can do so, what they are expected to provide input on, by when, to whom, etc. This question does not cover the substance of the engagement, which is covered by questions 127 and 130.

Non-comprehensive information means that the government provides information that includes at least one but less than three of the elements listed above.

Purpose refers to a brief explanation of why the public engagement is being undertaken, including the executive's objectives for its engagement with the public.

Scope refers to what is within the subject matter of the engagement as well as what is outside the subject matter of the engagement. For example, the scope may include how a current policy is administered but exclude the specifics of the policies themselves.

Constraints refers to whether there are there any explicit limitations on the engagement. An example of a constraint could be that any policy changes must not cost (or forgo revenue) more than a specific amount or have no net fiscal cost.

Intended outcomes refers to what the executive hopes to achieve as a result of the engagement. Examples of intended outcomes could be revising a policy to better reflect citizen or service-user views or to improve the way in which a particular program is administered.

Process refers to the methods by which the public engagement will take place and the discrete steps in the process. For example, the process may simply be a one-off Internet-based consultation, with a summary published of public inputs and the official response. The process may involve simultaneous or overlapping steps, and may be conducted in one round or in two or more rounds of engagement.

Timeline refers to the specific dates on which the discrete steps in the process will take place, or during which they will be completed, and clear start and end dates for the overall engagement.

Answer "d" applies if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation or formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

No hay evidencia

Comment:

No se conoce de mecanismos o experiencia de consulta ciudadana en esta fase del ciclo.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

132. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 125, does the executive provide the public with feedback on how citizens' inputs have been used in the formulation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the executive provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received, which ones are used in the formulation of the annual budget, and how/why.

By "written record", we mean a document that is produced and released by the lead budget agency (Ministry of Finance, Treasury) that has set up and holds the participation activity.

Answer "a" applies when the executive provides a written document with:

- *The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public and*
- *A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how)*

Answer "b" applies when the executive provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public and*
- *A not-so-detailed report, such as a document with a few paragraphs, on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were used or not used.*

Answer "c" applies when the executive provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public or*
- *A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

No hay evidencia.

Comment:

El Ejecutivo en la formulación del presupuesto general no utiliza mecanismos de consulta ciudadana para crear la retroalimentación.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

133. With regard to the mechanism identified in question 128, does the executive provide the public with information on how citizens' inputs have been used to assist in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the executive provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received during the implementation of the annual budget, which ones are taken into account to improve budget monitoring, and how/why.

By "written record", we mean a document that is produced and released by the lead budget agency (Ministry of Finance, Treasury) that has set up and holds the participation activity.

Answer "a" applies when the executive provides a written document with:

- *The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public and*
- *A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how)*

Answer "b" applies when the executive provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received (e.g., a written transcript) from the public and*
- *A not-so-detailed report, such as a document with a few paragraphs, on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were or were not taken into account by the executive during budget monitoring.*

Answer "c" applies when the executive provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs (e.g., a written transcript) received from the public or*
- *A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget implementation stage.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

No se cuenta con evidencia al respecto.

Comment:

El Poder Ejecutivo no cuenta con ningún mecanismo que permita la participación ciudadana para realizar monitoreo de la implementación del Presupuesto General de la República.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

134. Are participation mechanisms incorporated into the timetable for formulating the Executive's Budget Proposal?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Sustainability," "Timeliness" and "Complementarity" and addresses whether the executive is able to link participation mechanisms to the administrative processes that are used to create the annual budget.

Please note that "timetable" refers to a document setting deadlines for submissions from other government entities, such as line ministries or subnational government, to the Ministry of Finance or whatever central government agency is in charge of coordinating the budget's formulation. This document is sometimes referred to as the budget calendar and is the same document referenced in Question 53.

Answer "a" applies if the national executive establishes a clear set of guidelines that enable citizens and civil servants to understand when participation mechanisms should be used to enable citizen inputs to be incorporated into the annual budget. For answer choice "a", the timetable must be available to the public prior to the budget preparation process beginning.

Answer "b" applies if the executive does not establish a clear set of guidelines that enable citizens and civil servants to understand when participation mechanisms should be used to enable citizen inputs to be incorporated into the annual budget or if the executive does not use public participation mechanisms during the budget formulation or implementation stage.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550)

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Ley 565 que reforma la Ley 550.

Ley orgánica del poder legislativo (Ley 606) <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/leyorganica.pdf>

Comment:

En el capítulo 3 sección 1 de la Ley 550 se establece lo concerniente a la formulación y aprobación del PGR. No obstante, no se establece mecanismo para la consulta ciudadana para que el Ejecutivo obtenga retroalimentación de la población. La Ley orgánica de la Asamblea si establece la consulta de la que se encarga la Comisión de Producción, Economía y Presupuesto, pero esta se concentra en invitar a los responsables de algunas instituciones públicas cuando el proyecto de PGR está para dictamen.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

135. Do one or more line ministries use participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during the formulation or implementation of the annual budget?

GUIDELINES

While questions 125 – 135 focus only on participation mechanisms that the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency currently use to allow the public to participate in the national budget process, this question asks about participation mechanisms used by line ministries to allow the public to participate in national budget processes. Thus, participation mechanisms used by the Ministry of Finance, lead budget agency, or central coordinating agency should not be used to answer this question. If there is more than one mechanism used by a line ministry or if multiple line ministries use participation mechanisms, please select the deepest or most interactive mechanism that reflects the government's efforts to incorporate citizens' input into the formulation and/or implementation of the annual budget.

This question reflects the GIFT principles on "Inclusiveness" and "Timeliness" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the executive are truly interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the executive.

The drafting of this question and its answers are partially drawn from the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, in particular with regards to the concepts of "involvement" (option "a" in the responses) and "consultation" (option "b"). See:

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.iap2.org/resource/resmgr/foundations_course/IAP2_P2_Spectrum_FINAL.pdf

To answer "a," a line ministry must use open participation mechanisms that involve the public in the formulation or implementation of the annual budget. This means that a public process is in place whereby CSOs and/or individual members of the public and government officials interact, and have the opportunity to express their opinions to each other in what can be considered a public dialogue between them (i.e., in-person and online discussion forums). Additionally, the mechanism should be open to any CSO and/or individual members of the public who wish to participate. By selecting this answer, the researcher must present evidence to support the presence of a public dialogue among citizens and government official. Examples include public meetings and online deliberative exchanges.

Answer "b" applies if an open consultation mechanism is in place whereby members of the public (i.e., individuals and/or CSOs as well as academics, independent experts, policy think tanks, and business organizations) can provide their input in the formulation or implementation of the annual budget. This answer applies if the government is using a mechanism that is structured and well established, and not ad-hoc. The researcher must present evidence to support the presence of consultative processes through which a line ministry seeks out inputs from citizens. Examples include surveys, focus groups, report cards, published policy consultation exercises, and online platforms that government officials actively manage to solicit inputs.

Answer "c" applies if a line ministry has established a mechanism or mechanisms to allow citizens to participate in the budget formulation phase, but:

1) The mechanisms are not structured and happen only on ad-hoc basis, or not regularly.

and/or

2) A line ministry consults with and/or interacts with, citizens, but there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, and the line ministry determines fully or partially such selection process by inviting specific groups (for example by making an open call but just to experts from a particular sector, or naming specific organizations). While it is not possible for all citizens and/or CSOs to participate in this or other phases of the budget process, options "a" and "b" apply if the government does not exercise any discretion in determining who is allowed to participate. While there is likely going to be self-selection, it is important that the selection is not made by the executive.

In cases where there is discretion in who is allowed to participate, to select answer choice "c", there should be some sort of public record (held in public,

minutes of meetings released to public) so that the all CSOs and individual members of the public can have knowledge of the meeting, who participated, and what was discussed.

The researcher must present evidence to support selection of a "c" response.

Examples of mechanisms that might qualify as a "c" response include hotlines, Facebook announcements, and one-off meetings with NGOs in which there is a public record.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Ley de Administración Financiera y Régimen Presupuestario (Ley 550)

[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/\(\\$All\)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/($All)/625E262D99AA8B44062570BD0059F107?OpenDocument)

Comment:

La Ley 550 establece en su sección 1 del capítulo 3 lo referido a la formulación y aprobación del PGR; no obstante no hay mecanismos que pongan a la disposición funcionarios públicos de los ministerios u otro tipo de entidades públicas para que la ciudadanía participe dando sus opiniones ya sea en la formulación o en la implementación del presupuesto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

136. Does the legislature or the relevant legislative committee(s) hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the formulation of the annual budget (pre-budget and/or approval stages)?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle on "Sustainability," "Transparency," and "Complementarity" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the legislative are interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the legislature, rather than being limited to allowing the public to attend or hear public budget deliberations.

Please consider participation mechanisms that the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) has put in place and is using to allow the public to participate in their deliberations on the annual budget. This includes deliberations during the pre-budget phase (i.e., when the executive is still in the process of formulating the draft budget) and the budget discussions after the budget has been tabled to parliament and before it is approved. In the comment box, please specify during which stage of the budget cycle the legislature has put in place a public participation mechanism.

Mechanisms through which members of the public reach out to individual Members of Parliament as opposed to the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) or unofficial hearings organized by a subset of committee members should not be considered in answering this question.

If there is more than one mechanism, please select a mechanism that best shows/reflects the legislature's efforts to incorporate citizens into the formulation of the annual budget. The participation mechanisms can involve a range of different issues, such as revenues, policy selection, and macro-fiscal planning (please note that the issue of coverage is covered in a subsequent question).

To answer "a," the legislature must hold public hearings where citizens are allowed to testify. This answer applies only if the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can testify (for example, participation takes place on a first-come-first-served basis).

Answer "b" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *Testimony is not allowed from members of the public or CSOs; but*
- *There are other means used by the legislature to receive and collect views from citizens and CSOs on the budget, and the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can provide input. The researcher must provide evidence to support the presence of those alternative processes through which the legislature seeks inputs from citizens. For example, there should be a public record indicating that views from citizens and the public were sought.*

Answer "c" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *Testimony is not allowed from members of the public or CSOs;*
- *No other means are used by the legislature to receive and collect views/input from citizens and CSOs on the budget, but*

- *The legislature invites a few individuals/groups to provide input (through public hearings or elsewhere)*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the annual budget

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Dictamen de la Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la República del 2019

Artículo 110 de la Ley orgánica del poder legislativo (Ley 606) <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/gaceta-606.pdf>

Comment:

El dictamen de la Ley de PGR 2019 de fecha 22 de noviembre del 2018 indica en su sección II denominada consulta de la comisión, que se consultó pero solo a funcionarios de algunas instituciones como ministerios (11 en total) y algunas asociaciones sin fines de lucro pero no se sabe qué dicen, hacen o dejan de hacer en estas "audiencias públicas". No se invitó a miembros de organizaciones de sociedad civil o a expertos independientes. Por tal razón no lo consideramos como un mecanismo de participación ciudadana.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

137. During the legislative deliberations on the annual budget (pre-budget or approval stages), which of the following key topics does the legislature's (or relevant legislative budget committee) engagement with citizens cover?

For the purpose of this question, key topics are considered to be:

1. Macroeconomic issues
2. Revenue forecasts, policies, and administration
3. Social spending policies
4. Deficit and debt levels
5. Public investment projects
6. Public services

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Timeliness". Please consider the range of mechanisms currently used by the legislature to promote public participation during legislative deliberations on the annual budget.

Please note that while the public engagement can/may cover other topics, for the purpose of answering this question, "key topics" are considered to be only the ones listed above. If the legislature's engagement with the public covers topics other than the six listed above, please specify these topics in the comments.

Note also that this question assesses only the coverage of public engagement (i.e., "what issues is the public invited to engage on?") and issues related to the depth of engagement or selectivity of engaged are not dealt with by this question.

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the annual budget.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Dictamen del Proyecto de Ley Anual de Presupuesto General de la República del 2019. Sección II sobre consulta de la Comisión.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

138. Does the legislature provide feedback to the public on how citizens' inputs have been used during legislative deliberations on the annual budget?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the legislature provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received and how inputs were used during legislative deliberations (please note that these deliberations can refer to the pre-budget and approval phases). By "written record" in this question, we mean a document that is produced and released by the legislature.

Answer "a" applies when the legislature provides a written document with:

- *The inputs received from the public (e.g., a written transcript) and*
- *A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how).*

Answer "b" applies when the legislature provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received from the public (e.g., a written transcript) and*
- *A not-so-detailed report on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were used or not used in legislative deliberations on the annual budget (please note that these deliberations refer to the pre-budget and approval phases).*

Answer "c" applies when the legislature provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received from the public (e.g., a written transcript) or*
- *A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the annual budget.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

Dictamen del proyecto de Ley Anual de PGR 2019 que se emitió el 22 de noviembre del 2018.

Comment:

En el dictamen se señala que las consultas solo se realizaron a funcionarios de 11 ministerios e instituciones públicas y no se incluyen a particulares ni miembros de sociedad civil. De los primero solo se indica que expusieron sobre metas, objetivos, prioridades, proyectos y programas y su disposición para contribuir al desarrollo del país. No se explicita nada de manera específica.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

139. Does the legislature hold public hearings and/or use other participation mechanisms through which the public can provide input during its public deliberations on the Audit Report?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principle on "Sustainability," "Transparency," and "Complementarity" and assesses the extent to which the participation mechanism(s) used by the legislative are interactive and involve a two-way conversation between citizens and the legislature, rather than being limited to allowing the public to attend or hear public budget deliberations.

A key constitutional role of the legislature in almost all countries is to oversee the government's management of public resources. While the Supreme Audit Institution is responsible for checking the government's accounts and publishing the outcome of their audits, for accountability purposes it is essential that the legislature reviews and scrutinizes those reports, and checks on whether the executive is taking the appropriate corrective actions based on the Supreme

Audit Institution's recommendations.

Holding public hearings to review audit findings allows the public to learn more about how the government has managed its resources for the budget years that have ended, and demand accountability in case of mismanagement and irregularities. Reviewing and discussing those reports in public is therefore a key responsibility of a legislature.

Please note that by "Audit Report" we refer to the same audit report assessed in the transparency section of this Survey, i.e., one of the eight key budget documents that all governments (in this case, the Supreme Audit Institution) must produce, according to best practice.

Please consider participation mechanisms that the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) have put in place and using to allow the public to participate in their deliberations on the Audit Report.

Mechanisms through which members of the public reach out to individual members of parliament as opposed to the legislature (both in its whole institution or its relevant budget/public accounts/finance committees) or unofficial hearings organized by a subset of committee members should not be considered in answering this question.

To answer "a," the national legislature must hold public hearings where citizens are allowed to testify. This answer applies only if the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can testify (for example, participation takes place on a first-come-first-served basis).

Answer "b" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *No testimony is allowed from the public; BUT*
- *There are other means used by the legislature to receive and collect views from citizens and CSOs on the budget, and the legislature does not exercise discretion in determining which citizens and/or CSOs can provide input. The researcher must provide evidence to support the presence of those alternative processes through which the legislature seeks inputs from citizens. For example, there should be a public record indicating that views from citizens and the public were sought.*

Answer "c" should be selected if the following applies:

- *The legislature holds public hearings on the budget;*
- *No testimony is allowed from the public;*
- *No other means are used by the legislature to receive and collect views/input from citizens and CSOs on the budget, BUT*
- *The legislature invites a few individuals/groups to provide input (through public hearings or elsewhere)*

Answer "d" applies if the requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if the legislature does not use public participation mechanisms during its deliberations on the Audit Report.

Answer:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

No hay evidencia.

Comment:

En años anteriores la CGR presentaba su informe a la Asamblea y publicaba el mismo en su página web, no obstante esto se dejó de hacer a partir del 2016 y no existen reportes de que esto se haya dado en años posteriores.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

140. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) maintain formal mechanisms through which the public can suggest issues/topics to include in the SAI's audit program (for example, by bringing ideas on agencies, programs, or projects that could be audited)?

GUIDELINES:

This question assesses whether the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has established mechanisms through which the public can provide suggestions on issues/topics to be included in its audit program. When deciding its audit agenda, the SAI may undertake audits for a sample of agencies, projects, and programs in the country; and such a selection could be based on complaints and suggestions made by members of the public. To receive such suggestions, the SAI may create formal mechanisms, like setting up a website, hotline, or office (or assigning staff to liaise with the public).

Answer:

a. Yes, the SAI maintains formal mechanisms through which the public can suggest issues/topics to include in its audit program.

Source:

La CGR cuenta con una oficina de denuncia ciudadana <https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/denuncia-ciudadana>

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/requisitos-para-interponer-una-denuncia-ciudadana>

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/procedimiento-de-tramitacion-de-denuncias-ciudadanas>

Comment:

La CGR como órgano que se encarga del Control de la Administración Pública y Fiscalización de los bienes y recursos del Estado, para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en el artículo 154 de la Constitución Política de Nicaragua y con los artículos 50, 52 y 131 referentes al derecho de los ciudadanos a participar en igualdad de condiciones en los asuntos públicos y en la gestión estatal, al igual que hacer peticiones, denunciar anomalías y críticas constructivas ante cualquier autoridad como consecuencia de que la función pública se debe ejercer a favor de los intereses del pueblo constituyó a partir del año 2000 la oficina de denuncia ciudadana que cuenta con su propio procedimiento para tramitación y requisitos para proceder con la acción.

puede atender cuenta con un procedimiento de tramitación para realizar la denuncia y señala los requisitos para poder interponer las mismas.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

141. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) provide the public with feedback on how citizens' inputs have been used to determine its audit program?

GUIDELINES:

This question reflects the GIFT principles of "Transparency" and "Sustainability", and examines the extent to which the Supreme Audit Institution provides information to citizens on which public inputs were received, which ones are used to determine the Supreme Audit Institution's audit program. By "written record" in this question, we mean a document that is produced and released by the Supreme Audit Institution.

Answer "a" applies when the Supreme Audit Institution provides a written document with:

- *The inputs received from the public and*
- *A detailed report on how the inputs were used or not used (such report should include information on which inputs were used or not used, why, and how).*

Answer "b" applies when the SAI provides a written document that includes:

- *The inputs received from the public and*
- *A not-so-detailed report on how public inputs were used or not used. This document only gives a general idea on how those inputs were used or not used to determine the SAI's annual audit program.*

Answer "c" applies when the SAI provides a written document that includes:

- *The received from the public or*
- *A report (being it detailed or not-so-detailed) on how public inputs have been used or not used.*

Answer "d" applies if requirements for a "c" response or above are not met or if maintain formal mechanisms through which the public can suggests issues/topics to include in the SAI's audit program.

Answer:

c. Yes, the SAI provides a written record which includes either the list of the inputs received or a report or summary on how they were used.

Source:

Estadísticas de la CGR

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/resultados-fiscalizacion>

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/category/61-cgr>

Informe de gestión del 2017

<https://www.cgr.gob.ni/index.php/repositorio/send/42-2-informesgestion/9028-7-informegestionanualcgr2017>

Comment:

La CGR realiza auditorías, no obstante solo publica información que muestra los datos estadísticos sobre las mismas y también las resoluciones del Consejo Superior en los que aprueba los informes de auditoría realizados, no dando más detalle sobre los mismos. Se publica el informe de gestión institucional de 2017, el cual contiene en su mayoría datos estadísticos y algún grado de descripción sin abordar los elementos de fondo de las auditorías.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

142. Does the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) maintain formal mechanisms through which the public can contribute to audit investigations (as respondents, witnesses, etc.)?

GUIDELINES:

This question mirrors question 140, but instead of covering public assistance in formulating the SAI's audit program, it focuses on whether the Supreme Audit Institution has established mechanisms through which the public can participate in audit investigations. In addition to seeking public input to determine its audit agenda, the SAI may wish to provide formal opportunities for the public and civil society organizations to participate in the actual audit investigations, as witnesses or respondents.

Answer:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

No hay evidencia al respecto.

Comment:

La CGR es la única instancia que realiza las auditorías, ya sea con sus funcionarios del área de fiscalización o a través de la contratación de firmas privadas que ejercen esta tarea por delegación. No obstante, los informes (de unos y otros) en todo momento son del conocimiento del Consejo Superior quien emite una resolución sobre ellos. La CGR no cuenta con un mecanismo para que la ciudadanía colabore en esta tarea.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S0. Are you participating in the Sector Budget Transparency Module pilot?

Please select "Yes" to this question if you have confirmed your participation in the Sector Budget Transparency Module pilot, and S1-S20 related to sector budget transparency will become available for you to complete.

For all others, please select "No," and you will be directed to the last page of the Open Budget Survey questionnaire.

Answer:

a. Yes

Source:

Comment:

Se abordará el sector educación

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

Comments: Esta pregunta no es pertinente para quien realiza esta revision.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S1. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present revenue earmarked for the sector and/or the sector's expenditure associated with this earmarked revenue?

Answer:

d. No, the Executive's Budget Proposal does not present total revenues earmarked for the sector or the total sector's expenditure associated with earmarked revenue.

Source:

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019>

Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria Enero - Septiembre 2018

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2018/Informe%20de%20Ejecucion%20Presupuestaria%20Enero%20-%20Septiembre%202018.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los ingresos reservados a partir del año 2018 desaparecen de los documentos del Libro de Presupuestos. No obstante, dicha información reaparece en los informes de ejecución (IYR)

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer: d. No, the Executive's Budget Proposal does not present total revenues earmarked for the sector or the total sector's expenditure associated with earmarked revenue.

Comments: El porcentaje de los Ingresos Totales o Tributarios que se destina a instituciones especificas esta establecido en la Constitucion Politica. El Articulo 125 establece la obligacion de destinar anualmente el 6% del Presupuesto de Ingresos a las Universidades de Servicio Publico. El articulo 159 establece que el Poder Judicial recibira no menos del 4% del Presupuesto. El Articulo 177 establece la obligatoriedad de destinar un "porcentaje suficiente" del Presupuesto a los municipios. La Ley de Transferencias Presupuestarias a los Municipios (ley 466) preciso que las transferencias presupuestarias a los municipios deberian corresponder al 10% de los Ingresos Tributarios.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

De acuerdo con la respuesta del revisor y lo agradecemos.

S2. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present revenue earmarked for the sector and/or the sector's expenditure associated with this earmarked revenue?

Answer:

c. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents *at least the total amount* of revenues earmarked for the sector or the total sector's expenditure associated with the earmarked revenue.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017. Anexos estadísticos. Cuadro No. 3-A.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Los EYR (Informes de Fin de año) sí muestran información sobre algunos de los ingresos reservados/asignados para el sector de educación y salud. Por ejemplo, el Cuadro No. 3-A de los anexos estadísticos del Informe de liquidación del PGR 2017, denominado "Detalle del Rubro de Rentas con Destino Especifico", muestra los ingresos de algunas instituciones que prestan brindan servicios a la población y que por lo tanto perciben ingresos que los utilizan para sus diferentes programas y proyectos. Por ejemplo el Ministerio de Educación; Consejo Nacional del Deporte, la Educación

Física y la Recreación Física.

Es el caso del Ministerio de Educación y Ministerio de Salud. los cuales otorgan ciertos servicios y que sus ingresos tienen la finalidad de financiar sus actividades. Existen otros ingresos que perciben algunas instituciones públicas como el Consejo Nacional de Universidades que hacen parte del sector educativo pero que no son reflejados en esta clasificación de ingresos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested Answer:

Comments: El Reporte de Fin de Año no incluye un informe de los montos de ingresos pre-asignados a instituciones específicas. Los porcentajes de los ingresos fiscales o tributarios que se preasignan a instituciones, se establecen por mandato de la Constitución Política de Nicaragua. El Artículo 125 establece la obligación de destinar anualmente el 6% del Presupuesto de Ingresos a las Universidades de Servicio Público. El artículo 159 establece que el Poder Judicial recibirá no menos del 4% del Presupuesto. El Artículo 177 establece la obligatoriedad de destinar un "porcentaje suficiente" del Presupuesto a los municipios. La Ley de Transferencias Presupuestarias a los Municipios (ley 466) precisa que las transferencias presupuestarias a los municipios deberían corresponder al 10% de los Ingresos Tributarios.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S3. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present donor assistance for the sector and/or the sector's expenditure associated with this donor assistance?

Answer:

c. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents *at least the total amount* of donor assistance for the sector or the total sector's expenditure associated with donor assistance.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. - Anexos del PGR. Desglose de financiamiento del déficit.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/41.DesgloseFinanciamientoDeficit.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. - Anexos del PGR. Donaciones y Préstamos Externos por Origen.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/40.DonacionesPrestamosExternosOrigen.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Detalle de Gasto por Programa y Fuente de Financiamiento 2019.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/42.DetalleGastoProgramaFuenteFinanciamiento2019.pdf>

Comment:

El EBP de 2019 en sus anexos muestra información de los donantes y prestamistas que apoyan el presupuesto nacional; no obstante, no se hace un detalle del financiamiento por sector, sino que se detallan los proyectos que la fuente financia.

Es necesario realizar una exploración por institución para conocer si algún proyecto o programa es financiado a través de una donación, préstamo o recurso interno y hacer la búsqueda, si fuera el caso, con los anexos que detallan los proyectos que financian los donantes o prestatarios.

Las siguientes instituciones tienen gastos que forman parte del gasto en educación:

MINED - MINISTERIO DE SALUD

Universidades y Centros De Educación Técnica Superior

MINSA - MINISTERIO DE SALUD

POLICIA

INTECNA - INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO NACIONAL

INATEC - INSTITUTO NACIONAL TECNOLÓGICO

MINJUVE - MINISTERIO DE LA JUVENTUD

MIGOB - MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACIÓN

UNICA (Programa para Formación Maestros Empíricos) - UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA

Gobierno Regional Autónomo Costa Caribe Sur

CNEA - Consejo Nacional de Evaluación y Acreditación

Fundación La Verde Sonrisa

Gobierno Regional Autónomo Costa Caribe Norte

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S4. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present expenditure by a functional classification (first-level functional) that is consistent with the first-level functional classification presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents expenditure by a functional classification that is consistent with the classification presented in both the Executive's Budget Proposal and the Enacted Budget.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017. Anexos estadísticos. Cuadro No. 7.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Clasificación Funcional.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/43.ClasificacionFuncional.pdf>

Comment:

El EYR-Informe de fin de año presenta los gastos por clasificación funcional la cual es la misma es que se presenta tanto en la Propuesta de Presupuesto del Ejecutivo como en el Presupuesto Aprobado.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Se ajusta la cita de esta respuesta pues el EBP debe ser el correspondiente a 2017 - disponible en

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2017/> Asimismo, el EB debe ser el referido a 2017, también disponible en la página del Ministerio de Hacienda (Sección "Libros de Presupuesto") y en

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/normaweb.nsf/9e314815a08d4a6206257265005d21f9/005ee4ab294f6e6d0625807d007f929f>

S5. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present the sector's expenditure by a subfunctional classification (second-level functional)?

Answer:

b. No, neither the Executive's Budget Proposal nor the Enacted Budget present the sector's expenditure by a subfunctional classification.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Estructura Funcional del Gasto 2019.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/44.EstructuraFuncionalGasto2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Estructura Funcional del Gasto 2019. Estructura Funcional del Gasto Asignaciones y Subvenciones 2019.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/45.EstructuraFuncionalGastoAsignacionesSubvenciones2019.pdf>

Comment:

El EBP no muestra información del gasto sectorial en educación por clasificación subfuncional. Es decir, no hay una clasificación funcional que muestre en una sola tabla los diferentes sub-niveles y gastos asignados para educación.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S6. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present the sector's expenditure by a subfunctional classification (second-level functional) that is consistent with the subfunctional classification presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget?

Answer:

d. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present the sector's expenditure by a functional classification.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Estructura Funcional del Gasto 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/44.EstructuraFuncionalGasto2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Estructura Funcional del Gasto Asignaciones y Subvenciones 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/45.EstructuraFuncionalGastoAsignacionesSubvenciones2019.pdf>

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017. Anexos estadísticos. Cuadro No. 7 <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Si bien el EYR (Informe de fin de año) presenta la clasificación funcional y una especie de subfuncional, esta última no es completa ya que no da el detalle de todas las instituciones que están dentro de los diferentes sectores; tampoco presenta el gasto del sector educación o cualquier sector de manera subfuncional, es decir, primaria, secundaria, terciaria, etc. POr ejemplo, como se mencionaba en la pregunta anterior, la función Salud está compuesta en un 99% por el gasto del MINSA, pero también tiene algunas transferencias para algunos entes descentralizados que se detallan en la "Estructura Funcional del Gasto Asignaciones y Subvenciones 2019" del EBP. Este detalle no se muestra en el EYR y solo presenta la información de las instituciones de gobierno central (Ministerios y poderes del Estado).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S7. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present expenditure by an administrative classification that is consistent with the administrative classification presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget?

Answer:

a. Yes, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) presents expenditure by an administrative classification that is consistent with the administrative classification presented in both the Executive's Budget Proposal and the Enacted Budget.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017. Anexos estadísticos. Cuadro No. 6 y 6-A <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos. Clasificación por Institución. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/6.ClasificacionInstitucion.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos. Asignaciones y Subvenciones. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/7.AsignacionesSubvenciones.pdf>

Comment:

El Informe de Fin de Año (EYR) presenta información y datos de la clasificación institucional/administrativa y es consistente con la mostrada en el EBP y el EB

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

IBP Comment

Similar al ajuste realizado en la pregunta 4, las referencias al EBP and EB deben corresponder al año 2017. EBP: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/presupuesto2017/> Asimismo, el EB debe ser el referido a 2017, también disponible en la página del Ministerio de Hacienda (Sección "Libros de Presupuesto")

S8. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present the sector's expenditure by program?

Answer:

b. No, neither the Executive's Budget Proposal nor the Enacted Budget present the sector's expenditure by program.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Estructura Funcional del Gasto 2019.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/44.EstructuraFuncionalGasto2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Estructura Funcional del Gasto Asignaciones y Subvenciones 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/45.EstructuraFuncionalGastoAsignacionesSubvenciones2019.pdf>

Comment:

Si bien es cierto no hay un documento dentro del Libro de Presupuesto General de la República 2019 que presente información sobre los programas de los diferentes sectores Educación y/o Salud, se puede revisar algunos datos referidos al sector educación y salud si se revisa el presupuesto de gasto institucional del MINED (<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/18.MinisterioEducacion.pdf>) y MINSA (<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/21.MinisterioSalud.pdf>). A pesar de que estos gastos equivalen a más del 65% y 99%, respectivamente, no es la totalidad y lo óptimo para evaluar el gasto de un sector.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

Comments: No logro entender la respuesta

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S9. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present the sector's expenditure by program consistent with sector programs presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget?

Answer:

d. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present the sector's expenditure by program.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017. Pag. 113-117.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Estructura Funcional del Gasto 2019.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/44.EstructuraFuncionalGasto2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Estructura Funcional del Gasto Asignaciones y Subvenciones 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/45.EstructuraFuncionalGastoAsignacionesSubvenciones2019.pdf>

Comment:

Para los sectores de Educación los EYR no presentan la misma información programática de este sector, ni en los EBP ni en el EB

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

S10. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal and/or the Enacted Budget present the sector's expenditure by administrative or program classification, showing details below the second level of the classification's hierarchy?

Answer:

b. No, neither the Executive's Budget Proposal nor the Enacted Budget presents this level of detail.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Detalle del Gasto de Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/51.DetalleGastoEstrategiaReduccionPobreza.pdf>

Comment:

A pesar de que no hay un documento que muestre la información programática total de los sectores en mención, la Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza muestra toda la información del MINED y MINSA por programas y proyectos (estos se detallan por programas, es decir, son un detalle por debajo de los programas). No obstante para el sector Educación y Salud no se puede conocer el desglose completo para el 100% de sus gastos.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

S11. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present the sector's expenditure by administrative or program classification, showing details below the second level of the classification's hierarchy?

Answer:

b. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present this level of detail.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017. Anexos estadísticos. Cuadro No. 20.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Detalle del Gasto de Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/51.DetalleGastoEstrategiaReduccionPobreza.pdf>

Comment:

Como se mencionó en la pregunta anterior, a pesar de que el EYR no muestra la información programática total de los sectores en mención, la Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza muestra toda la información del MINED y MINSA por programas y proyectos (estos se detallan por programas, es decir, son un detalle por debajo de los programas). No obstante para el sector Educación y Salud no se puede conocer el desglose completo para el 100% de sus gastos.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

S12. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present an economic classification for the sector's expenditure (organized by functional, administrative, or program classification)?

Answer:

b. No, the Executive's Budget Proposal does not present an economic classification for the sector's expenditure.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Clasificación económica del gasto: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/37.ClasificacionEconomicaGasto2019.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del Presupuesto General de la República. Clasificación Institucional Económica - Corriente y Capital: <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/37.ClasificacionEconomicaGasto2019.pdf>

Comment:

El EBP no brinda información del gasto de los sectores Educación y Salud o de cualquier sector, en una clasificación económica ya sea de manera funcional, administrativa o programática. Lo único parecido que hay es una clasificación económica de manera administrativa pero para todas las instituciones. Sería necesario realizar una revisión de institución por institución para determinar un gasto económico para los sectores Educación y/o Salud.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S13. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present a geographic distribution of the sector's expenditure (organized by functional classification, administrative classification, or program)? (For the purposes of this question, the sector's expenditure must include spending beyond just intergovernmental transfers.)

Answer:

b. No, the Executive's Budget Proposal does not present a geographic distribution of the sector's expenditure.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019>

Comment:

No hay evidencia que muestre en el EBP una distribución geográfica del gasto sectorial en Educación y Salud por cualquiera de las clasificaciones del gasto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S14. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present intergovernmental transfers to the sector?

Answer:

d. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present total intergovernmental transfers to the sector.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017. Anexos estadísticos. Cuadro No. 22.

[http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%](http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20)

20Republica%202017.pdf/view

Comment:

El EYR muestra información de las transferencias hacia los gobiernos municipales pero no se detalla una clasificación por sector de ningún tipo.

Por otro lado, el arto. 12 de la Ley no. 850 Ley de reforma a la ley no. 466, "ley de transferencias presupuestarias a los municipios de Nicaragua", menciona que "Los gobiernos municipales, asignarán anualmente de las transferencias de inversión los porcentajes mínimos para los siguientes sectores priorizados: Salud 5%, Educación 5%, Medio Ambiente 5%, Agua y Saneamiento 7.5%."; no obstante, esto no se detalla en ningún documento presupuestario y en muchos casos ni siquiera los gobiernos municipales cumplen con tal ordenanza.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S15. Does the Executive Budget Proposal present expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector?

Answer:

b. No, the Executive's Budget Proposal does not present expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Anexo I. Anexos del PGR. Detalle del Gasto de Estrategia y Reducción de la Pobreza.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/51.DetalleGastoEstrategiaReduccionPobreza.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos. Ministerio de Educación.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/18.MinisterioEducacion.pdf>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título II. Sección II. Presupuesto de Egresos. Ministerio de Salud.
<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/21.MinisterioSalud.pdf>

Comment:

El EBP no presenta los gastos desglosados por unidad de prestación de servicios de primera línea en ningún sector, incluidos Educación y Salud. Los ministerios de Salud y Educación encargados de regir la educación y salud pública no hacen un desglose de sus gastos por unidad de atención, ya sean hospitales o centros educativos. La información se limita a mostrar un gasto solo si hay una inversión en equipamiento o infraestructura.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S16. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector?

Answer:

b. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present expenditure for individual front-line service delivery units for the sector.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

Al igual que en el EBP, el EYR no presenta los gastos desglosados por unidad de prestación de servicios de primera línea en ningún sector, incluidos

Educación y Salud. Los ministerios de Salud y Educación encargados de regir la educación y salud pública no hacen un desglose de sus gastos por unidad de atención, ya sean hospitales o centros educativos. La información se limita a mostrar un gasto solo si hay una inversión en equipamiento o infraestructura.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

S17. Does the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) present the differences between the original estimates of transfers to public corporations in the sector and the actual outcome?

Answer:

d. No, the Year-End Report (or the final In-Year Report) does not present the differences between the original estimates of transfers to public corporations in the sector and the actual outcome.

Source:

Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

Comment:

El EYR presenta información sobre las transferencias realizadas a empresas y muestra una actualización en el caso de que hayan cambios, sin embargo, para el sector salud o educación no se realizan transferencias a empresas que brinden o aporten en actividades, proyectos o programas de estos sectores.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

S18. Does the Executive's Budget Proposal present a narrative explaining the objectives for the sector's expenditure, and show the expenditure associated with achieving the objectives?

Answer:

c. Yes, the Executive's Budget Proposal presents a narrative explaining the objectives for the sector's expenditure but does not show how expenditure is associated with achieving the objectives.

Source:

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. Título I. Disposiciones generales. Exposición de motivos. pag. 28-32.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019/pgr/1.ExposicionMotivos.pdf>

Comment:

La exposición de motivos del EBP 2019 muestra una explicación narrativa de los objetivos o metas que se pretenden conseguir en el año 2019 para diferentes sectores, incluidos el de Salud y Educación, con la salvedad que dichos objetivos o metas tienen que ver con el Programa de Inversión Pública, es decir, toda la infraestructura que se va a crear en el año.

Es importante señalar que la explicación narrativa incluye las metas/objetivos, pero no un estimado de gastos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S19. Is subnational expenditure in the sector (including expenditure financed from own-source revenues) reported in *central* government budget formulation documents (Executive's Budget Proposal or Enacted Budget) or budget execution documents (In-Year Reports or Year-End Report)?

Answer:

d. No, the sector's subnational expenditure is not presented in any central government budget formulation or execution documents.

Source:

- Informe de liquidación del Presupuesto General de la República (PGR) 2017.

<http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/documentos/presupuesto/informes/2017/Informe%20de%20Liquidacion%20del%20Presupuesto%20General%20de%20la%20Republica%202017.pdf/view>

- Proyecto de Presupuesto General de la República 2019. <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2019>

Comment:

No hay información en los documentos de presupuestos (EBP, EB o EYR) que muestren detalles sobre los gastos de transferencias municipales a los gobiernos municipales, así como los gastos financiados por los ingresos propios del gobierno municipales.

Es necesario resaltar que desde Junio de 2018, el gobierno de Nicaragua dejó de publicar información detallada sobre los presupuestos municipales que se reportaban en la plataforma www.transmuni.gob.ni

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

S20. Does the central government make publicly available on a website or portal at least one of the key budget documents (Executive's Budget Proposal, Enacted Budget, In-Year Reports, or Year-End Report) prepared by subnational governments?

Answer:

d. No, the sector's subnational expenditure is not presented in any central government budget formulation or execution documents.

Source:

<http://www.transmuni.gob.ni/>

Comment:

En Nicaragua existe la página web, administrada por el Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público, www.transmuni.gob.ni la cual brinda información sobre los presupuestos municipales de los 153 municipios de Nicaragua. La información proporcionada se refiere a datos sobre: ingresos individuales, gastos individuales, así como el denominado Plan Anual de Inversiones, en el cual se presentan los proyectos que tienen las municipalidades. Está información es básico y no brinda grandes detalles, como por ejemplo la fuente de financiamiento de los proyectos antes mencionados.

No obstante, desde junio de 2018 la información ha sido reducida y solamente se puede observar el nivel de ingresos y gastos así como el Plan de Inversión Anual a nivel general, sin detalles.

No es práctica publicar en línea ningún presupuesto municipal con los detalles de alguno de los documentos presupuestarios de los gobiernos centrales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: