

Open Budget Survey 2019

Questionnaire

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

April 2020

Country Questionnaire: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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:

El año fiscal en Venezuela inicia el 01 de enero y termina el 31 de diciembre, según el artículo 7 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015. El artículo 31 de la norma citada establece que el Ministro con competencia en materia de Finanzas, presentará anualmente a la Asamblea Nacional, antes del quince (15) de julio, un Informe Global (Global Report) contentivo de:

2. "Un documento con las propuestas más relevantes que contendrá el Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el año siguiente, con indicación del monto general de dicho presupuesto, su correspondencia con las metas macroeconómicas y sociales definidas para el sector público en el Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto y la sostenibilidad de las mismas, a los fines de proporcionar la base de la discusión de dicho proyecto de ley."
3. "La cuenta ahorro-inversión-financiamiento y las estimaciones agregadas de gasto para los dos años siguientes, de conformidad con las proyecciones macroeconómicas actualizadas y la sostenibilidad de las mismas, de acuerdo con las limitaciones establecidas en la del Ley Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto."

Comment:

Tal como se describe el Informe Global (Global Report) en el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera, puede concebirse como el documento de lineamientos para la formulación presupuestaria (PBS). El Informe Global debe presentarse antes del quince (15) de julio de cada año ante la Asamblea Nacional con los lineamientos del ejercicio fiscal siguiente. Esta norma también habla de los lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS) en el artículo 37, que serán establecidos por el Presidente en Consejo de Ministros, atendiendo a los límites y estimaciones establecidos en la Ley del Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

La sentencia N° 808 del 2 de septiembre de 2016 declara que son nulos todos los actos emanados de la Asamblea Nacional por haber incurrido en desacato. Luego, la sentencia N° 814 del 11 de octubre del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia le quitó las facultades a la Asamblea Nacional para discutir y aprobar el Presupuesto Nacional. El Informe Global (Global Report) del año 2018 con los lineamientos del Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero del año 2019 no fue presentado antes del quince (15) de julio del año 2018 en la Asamblea Nacional, según lo previsto en el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público. La Ley Contra la Corrupción en el artículo 8 señala que "Toda la información sobre la administración del patrimonio público que corresponda a las personas indicadas en los artículos 4 y 5 de esta Ley, tendrá carácter público..."

Ni el Informe Global ni ningún otro lineamiento presupuestario fue puesto a disposición del público.

Comment:

El Informe Global (Global Report) considerado PBS, no ha sido presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional en los últimos seis años. Tampoco ha sido puesto a disposición del público desde los portales oficiales de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE), Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas o Presidencia de la República.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

El Informe Global 2018 (Global Report 2018) que debería contener los lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS) del ejercicio fiscal 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público. Tampoco fue consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional antes del 15 de julio del 2018.

Comment:

El Informe Global (Global Report) previsto en el artículo 31 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público es el documento con lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS). No ha sido consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional en los últimos seis años, tampoco ha sido puesto a disposición del público.

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:

El Informe Global 2018 (Global Report) con los lineamientos presupuestarios del ejercicio fiscal 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni fue entregado a la Asamblea Nacional (parlamento) antes del 15 de julio de 2018.

Comment:

El Informe Global (Global Report) previsto en el artículo 31 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público es el documento con lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS). No ha sido consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional en los últimos seis años, tampoco ha sido puesto a disposición del público.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

El Informe Global 2018 con los lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS) para el ejercicio fiscal 2019 no ha sido puesto a disposición del público ni fue consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional (parlamento).

Comment:

El Informe Global (Global Report) previsto en el artículo 31 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público es el documento con lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS). No ha sido consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional en los últimos seis años, tampoco ha sido puesto a disposición del público.

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:

El Informe Global 2018 con los lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS) para el ejercicio fiscal 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni fue consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional (parlamento).

Comment:

El Informe Global (Global Report) previsto en el artículo 31 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público es el documento con lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS). No ha sido consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional en los últimos seis años, tampoco ha sido puesto a disposición del público.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

El Informe Global 2018 con los lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS) del ejercicio fiscal 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional (AN). Por contactos con funcionarios de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) se conoce que el documento sí se elabora para uso interno.

Comment:

El Informe Global (Global Report) previsto en el artículo 31 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público es el documento con lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS). No ha sido consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional en los últimos seis años, tampoco ha sido puesto a disposición del público.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Efectivamente el PBS es producido pero es utilizado solo para uso interno

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Funcionarios de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE), responsable de la formulación presupuestaria, señalan que el Informe Global con lineamientos para el ejercicio fiscal siguiente sí se elabora para uso interno.

Source:

Desde hace varios años se ha verificado que sí se elabora el Informe Global para uso interno. El Informe Global no se publica ni se consigna ante la Asamblea Nacional (parlamento).

Comment:

Los funcionarios de la ONAPRE prefieren resguardar su identidad para no poner en riesgo sus puestos de trabajo.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Conversaciones informales con miembros de la ONAPRE confirman que el documento es producido pero es utilizado solo internamente

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Informe Global 2018

Source:

El Informe Global (Global Report) previsto en el artículo 31 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público es el documento con lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS).

Comment:

EL Informe Global 2018 es el documento que contiene los lineamientos presupuestarios (PBS) para el ejercicio fiscal 2019.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

No se produce la versión ciudadana del Informe Global. No está previsto en la legislación venezolana la elaboración de una versión ciudadana de los documentos presupuestarios clave.

Comment:

Ninguno de los ocho documentos presupuestarios esenciales son elaborados en versiones amigables y de fácil comprensión para los ciudadanos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una version del "Presupuesto Ciudadano"

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:

El ejercicio fiscal en Venezuela inicia el 1° de enero y culmina el 31 de diciembre, según el artículo 7 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015. Esta misma norma establece en el artículo 38 que "La Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto elaborará el Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto, atendiendo a los anteproyectos preparados por los órganos de la República, los entes descentralizados funcionalmente sin fines empresariales y los entes político territoriales con regímenes presupuestarios especiales..." Luego, el artículo 40 establece que "El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto será presentado por el Ejecutivo a la Asamblea Nacional antes del quince (15) de octubre de cada año..."

Comment:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 debió entregarse a la Asamblea Nacional y difundirse al público antes del 15 de octubre del año 2018.

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:

Source:

La Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela expresa en los artículos 187 y 311 que es competencia exclusiva de la Asamblea Nacional discutir y aprobar la Ley de Presupuesto. El artículo 40 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público establece que el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto será presentado por el Ejecutivo a la Asamblea Nacional antes del quince (15) de octubre de cada año. Sin embargo, las sentencias N° 808 de 2 de septiembre de 2016 y N° 814 del 11 de octubre de 2016 del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, declaran que son nulos todos los actos de la Asamblea Nacional y le quitan la competencia de aprobar el Presupuesto 2017. Desde entonces, (2016) no se presenta el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para discusión del parlamento, la legítima Asamblea Nacional.

Comment:

El Tribunal Supremo de Justicia desde enero de 2016 ha actuado con total parcialidad a favor de las autoridades del Ejecutivo Nacional. Desde enero de 2016 la composición del parlamento tiene mayoría contraria al partido del poder ejecutivo, por lo que, tanto el poder ejecutivo como el poder judicial han procurado desconocer sus atribuciones. Decenas de sentencias han contrariado disposiciones constitucionales y legales que contienen principios republicanos y democráticos. Los proyectos de presupuesto para los ejercicios 2017, 2018 y 2019 no fueron presentados para la discusión y aprobación de la Asamblea Nacional.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: La Constitución Nacional de Venezuela determina que el único Poder Público facultado para aprobar el Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto es la Asamblea Nacional, sin embargo en últimos 3 años el Presupuesto no ha sido presentado a la Asamblea Nacional

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:

d. The EBP is not released to the public, or is released after the budget has been approved by the legislature

Source:

La Ley contra la Corrupción en los artículos 11 y 12 prevé que los anteproyectos de la Ley de Presupuesto y de la Ley del Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto deberán ser sometidos a consulta pública antes de ser presentados a la Asamblea Nacional. Sin embargo, el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no fue consignado a la Asamblea Nacional por lo que se considera que no fue producido, según la metodología del OBS. Hubo un documento que fue entregado el 12 de octubre al presidente de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, Diosdado Cabello. El 23 de octubre fue presentado en la plenaria de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente <http://www.mppef.gob.ve/en-claves-presentado-proyecto-de-ley-del-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-2019-ante-la-anc/>. Este documento entregado a un órgano ilegítimo no fue puesto a disposición del público.

Comment:

Ninguno de los portales Web oficiales (Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto, Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas, Presidencia o Vicepresidencia de Venezuela) ha publicado los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto desde hace varios años. La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente es una instancia carente de legitimidad, puesto que fue elegida de forma fraudulenta y ha asumido competencias plenipotenciarias no previstas en la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

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:

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 se considera "no producido", según la metodología del OBS por cuanto no fue presentado para discusión y aprobación de la Asamblea Nacional según lo estipulado en la Constitución Nacional y en el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público. El Ejecutivo ha utilizado Decretos de Emergencia Económica desde enero de 2016 para desconocer las competencias de la Asamblea Nacional en materia presupuestaria y a partir de septiembre de 2017 se apoyó en las Sentencias N° 808 y N° 814 del TSJ para anular sus actos y formalizar el desconocimiento de las competencias y atribuciones de la Asamblea Nacional.

Comment:

Ha sido una práctica del Poder Ejecutivo no divulgar al público el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto, pero era consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación hasta el año 2015, momento en el que la Asamblea Nacional tenía mayoría de diputados a favor del partido de gobierno. Desde 2016 se ha evadido el control legislativo en todo el proceso presupuestario.

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:

n/a

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 se considera "no producido" según la metodología del OBS por cuanto no fue presentado para discusión y aprobación de la Asamblea Nacional según lo estipulado en la Constitución Nacional y en el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público. El Ejecutivo ha utilizado Decretos de Emergencia Económica desde enero de 2016 para desconocer las competencias de la Asamblea Nacional en materia presupuestaria y a partir de septiembre de 2017 se apoyó en Sentencias N° 808 y N° 814 del TSJ para anular sus actos y formalizar el desconocimiento de las competencias y atribuciones de la Asamblea Nacional.

Comment:

Ha sido una práctica del Poder Ejecutivo no divulgar al público el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto, pero era consignado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación hasta el año 2015, momento en el que la Asamblea Nacional tenía mayoría de diputados a favor del partido de gobierno. Desde 2016 se ha evadido el control legislativo en todo el proceso presupuestario.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La Constitución Nacional de Venezuela determina que el único Poder Público facultado para aprobar el Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto es la Asamblea Nacional, sin embargo en últimos 3 años el Presupuesto no ha sido presentado a la Asamblea Nacional

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:

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no fue presentado para discusión y aprobación de la Asamblea Nacional según lo estipulado en la Constitución Nacional y en el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público.

Comment:

El documento entregado a la ilegítima Asamblea Nacional Constituyente no ha sido puesto a disposición del público.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Ninguno de los documentos presupuestarios ha sido publicado en version web (URL or weblink)

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:

d. Not applicable

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 se considera "No producido" por cuanto no fue presentado para discusión y aprobación de la Asamblea Nacional según lo estipulado en la Constitución Nacional y en el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público.

Comment:

Documentos presupuestarios de años previos tales como la Ley de Presupuesto y Ley de Endeudamiento se publicaron en formato PDF, que no permite editar y reutilizar la información.

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:

d. Not produced at all

Source:

El Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 se considera "no producido", según la metodología del OBS, por cuanto no fue entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación según lo que establece la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y el Decreto Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público.

Hubo un documento que fue entregado por parte del Ministro del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas, Simón Zerpa a Diosdado Cabello, presidente de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente el 12 de octubre de 2018. Luego, el 23 de octubre fue entregado en plenaria de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente para su discusión y aprobación, según la siguiente nota: <http://www.mppef.gob.ve/en-claves-presentado-proyecto-de-ley-del-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-2019-ante-la-anc/>. La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente (ANC) es una instancia conformada de forma ilegítima por parte del Poder Ejecutivo, para usurpar las funciones legislativas y de control de la Asamblea Nacional, además de también realizar funciones de los poderes electoral, judicial y ejecutivo.

Comment:

La ANC está prevista en la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela como uno de los mecanismos para la reforma constitucional. Sin embargo, la convocatoria para su creación y el proceso de elección de sus integrantes estuvieron viciados de nulidad, no ha cumplido el propósito de reforma de la Constitución sino que ha sido un instrumento para la ruptura del modelo republicano y el ejercicio autoritario del poder. La legítima Asamblea Nacional elegida en diciembre de 2015 emitió un acuerdo el 6 de noviembre de 2018 rechazando el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, presentado ante la ANC y que está publicado en el portal Web de la Asamblea Nacional http://www.asambleanacional.gob.ve/actos/_acuerdo-en-rechazo-al-proyecto-de-ley-de-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-financiero-2019-ante-la-asamblea-nacional-constituyente.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: El Ministerio de Finanzas reporta que fue presentado un "Proyecto de Ley del Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico 2019" ante la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente. Sin embargo, conversaciones informales con técnicos del Ministerio de Finanzas indican que este documento no cumple con las características propias de un Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto.

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:

El Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 se considera "No producido" porque no fue entregado al órgano legítimo para su discusión y aprobación, la Asamblea Nacional, tal como lo establece la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y el Decreto Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera de Administración Pública.

Source:

Hubo un documento que fue entregado por parte del Ministro del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas a Diosdado Cabello, presidente de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente el 12 de octubre de 2018. Luego, el 23 de octubre fue entregado en plenaria de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente para su discusión y aprobación. La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente es un órgano ilegítimo.

<http://www.eluniversal.com/politica/23092/ejecutivo-entrego-ley-de-presupuesto-para-ejercicio-economico-2019-a-la-anc>

<http://www.mppef.gob.ve/en-claves-presentado-proyecto-de-ley-del-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-2019-ante-la-anc/>

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente (ANC) es una instancia conformada de forma ilegítima por parte del Poder Ejecutivo, para usurpar las funciones legislativas y de control de la Asamblea Nacional, además de también realizar funciones de los poderes electoral, judicial y ejecutivo. La ANC está prevista en la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela como uno de los mecanismos para la reforma constitucional. Sin embargo, la convocatoria para su creación y el proceso de elección de sus integrantes estuvieron viciados de nulidad, no ha cumplido el propósito de reforma de la Constitución sino que ha sido un instrumento para la ruptura del modelo republicano y el ejercicio autoritario del poder.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Consistente con la respuesta del equipo de investigadores, anexo presentamos el link con el "Acuerdo de rechazo al Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 ante la Asamblea Nacional" http://www.asambleanacional.gob.ve/actos/_acuerdo-en-rechazo-al-proyecto-de-ley-de-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-financiero-2019-ante-la-asamblea-nacional-constituyente

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:

n/a

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero del año 2019 se considera como "No producido" según la metodología del OBS, por que no fue entregado a la Asamblea Nacional, según lo previsto en la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y en el Decreto Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público.

Comment:

El documento de propuesta de ley se suele llamar según la experiencia de años previos: Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero del año XXXX. Una parte muy importante de la propuesta del Poder Ejecutivo (EBP) en Venezuela es la Exposición de Motivos del Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto, ya que solía contener datos valiosos de las previsiones fiscales y macroeconómicas y además el desempeño presupuestario de los últimos cinco años. También el proyecto de Ley de Endeudamiento para el ejercicio económico financiero XXXX, es otro de los documentos acompañaban la propuesta de presupuesto del ejecutivo y el proyecto de Plan Operativo Anual para el ejercicio económico XXXX. No se ha podido acceder a estos documentos desde el año 2016.

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:

El ejecutivo no presentó el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto ante la Asamblea Nacional, por lo que se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS.

En Venezuela no se elabora la versión ciudadana del Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto. No existe una normativa en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar la versión ciudadana de los documentos presupuestarios.

Comment:

No se elabora la versión resumida y amigable, para no expertos, de ninguno de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una versión del "Presupuesto Ciudadano"

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:

El año fiscal en Venezuela inicia el 1° de enero y termina el 31 de diciembre, según el artículo 7 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015. Esta misma norma establece en el artículo 40

que el Presupuesto debe ser presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional antes del 15 de octubre para su discusión y debe ser aprobado antes del 15 de diciembre del año previo al inicio del ejercicio fiscal.

Comment:

La Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no fue aprobada la Asamblea Nacional, órgano con competencia exclusiva en esta materia según la Constitución Nacional, artículos 187 y 311, y lo dispuesto en el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público. Fue aprobada mediante Decreto Constituyente de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente el 19 de diciembre de 2018.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Source:

La Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no fue aprobada por la Asamblea Nacional (parlamento), órgano con competencia exclusiva en esta materia según la Constitución Nacional, artículos 187 y 311, y lo dispuesto en el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, artículo 40. Fue aprobada mediante Decreto Constituyente de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente el 19 de diciembre de 2018. Así está plasmado en la Gaceta Oficial del 19 de diciembre de 2018 N° 41.549.

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente (ANC) es una instancia conformada de forma ilegítima por parte del Poder Ejecutivo, para usurpar las funciones legislativas y de control de la Asamblea Nacional, además de también realizar funciones de los poderes electoral, judicial y ejecutivo. La ANC está prevista en la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela como uno de los mecanismos para la reforma constitucional. Sin embargo, la convocatoria para su creación y el proceso de elección de sus integrantes estuvieron viciados de nulidad, no ha cumplido el propósito de reforma de la Constitución sino que ha sido un instrumento para la ruptura del modelo republicano y el ejercicio autoritario del poder.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. The EB is not released to the public, or is released more than three months after the budget has been enacted

Source:

Los artículos 8 y 9 de la Ley Contra la Corrupción establecen el carácter público de toda la información vinculada a la administración del patrimonio del Estado. La Constitución establece en el artículo 311 y el artículo 2 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público prevén que el sistema presupuestario se rige por los principios de transparencia, participación, rendición de cuentas, entre otros principios. Sin embargo, la Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no ha sido publicada aún. Para el momento de completar la Encuesta ha transcurrido poco más de un mes de su aprobación por parte de un órgano distinto al parlamento. Tampoco fueron publicadas las leyes de presupuesto correspondientes a 2017 y 2018. En el portal de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) están publicadas las leyes de presupuesto 2014, 2015 y 2016, sin la Ley Especial de Endeudamiento ni las Exposiciones de Motivos.
<http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>

Comment:

Desde 2016 no se publica la Ley de Presupuesto. Tampoco ha sido aprobada por la Asamblea Nacional (parlamento) único órgano competente para discutir y aprobar el presupuesto, según la Constitución y el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público.

En Gaceta Oficial N° 41.549 del 19 de diciembre de 2018 aparece en el sumario: Decreto Constituyente que aprueba la Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, la Ley de Endeudamiento Anual para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 y el Plan Operativo Anual 2019. Sin embargo, la Gaceta no contiene el texto del Presupuesto. Su imagen en línea sólo contiene la primera página.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Source:

La Ley de Infogobierno garantiza en el artículo 8 el derecho de las personas a acceder a la información pública a través de medios electrónicos. También contempla el principio de transparencia en el artículo 13 para garantizar la publicidad de las actuaciones del poder público como requisito del Estado Democrático y Social de Derecho y de Justicia. Luego el artículo 19 señala que la información debe ser completa, actual, oportuna y veraz. No obstante, la Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no ha sido publicada aún. Para el momento de completar la Encuesta ha transcurrido poco más de un mes de su aprobación por parte de un órgano distinto al parlamento. Tampoco fueron publicadas las leyes de presupuesto correspondientes a 2017 y 2018. En el portal de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) están publicadas las leyes de presupuesto 2014, 2015 y 2016, sin la Ley Especial de Endeudamiento ni la Exposición de Motivos, que son documentos complementarios básicos. <http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>

Comment:

Las leyes de presupuesto de 2017 y 2018 tampoco fueron puestas a disposición del público en ningún momento.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

n/a

Source:

La Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no ha sido publicada aún. Para el momento de completar la Encuesta ha transcurrido poco más de un mes de su aprobación por parte de un órgano distinto al parlamento. Tampoco fueron publicadas las leyes de presupuesto correspondientes a 2017 y 2018. En el portal de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) están publicadas las leyes de presupuesto 2014, 2015 y 2016, sin la Ley Especial de Endeudamiento ni las Exposiciones de Motivos. <http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>

Comment:

Aunque todos los actos de la administración pública central deben ser publicado en Gaceta Oficial y en la Gaceta Oficial del 19 de diciembre de 2018 N° 41.549 señala que contiene el Decreto Constituyente de la Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, no es posible acceder al contenido de esta Gaceta.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Nosotros si logramos tener acceso a la Gaceta (el link a la Gaceta Oficial N°41.549: <https://www.ghm.com.ve/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/41549.pdf>). Sin embargo, la Gaceta Oficial N° 41.549 no presenta información sobre la Ley de Presupuesto, sino que solo certifica su aprobación. Conclusion, la Gaceta si es publica pero no presenta información sobre la Ley de Presupuesto

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

Source:

La Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no ha sido publicada aún. Para el momento de completar la Encuesta ha transcurrido poco más de un mes de su aprobación por parte de un órgano distinto al parlamento. Tampoco fueron publicadas las leyes de presupuesto correspondientes a 2017 y 2018. En el portal de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) están publicadas las leyes de presupuesto 2014, 2015 y 2016, sin la Ley Especial de Endeudamiento ni la Exposición de Motivos.
<http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>

Comment:

Ha sido una política del ejecutivo ocultar información sobre la administración de los recursos públicos, indicadores económicos y sociales y todos aquellos relativos a la gestión pública nacional.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. Not applicable

Source:

La Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no ha sido publicada aún. Para el momento de completar la Encuesta ha transcurrido poco más de un mes de su aprobación por parte de un órgano distinto al parlamento. Tampoco fueron publicadas las leyes de presupuesto correspondientes a 2017 y 2018. En el portal de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) están publicadas las leyes de presupuesto 2014, 2015 y 2016, sin la Ley Especial de Endeudamiento ni las Exposiciones de Motivos.
<http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>

Comment:

Las leyes de presupuesto publicadas correspondientes a 2014, 2015 y 2016 están en formato PDF. Por lo tanto, sus datos no están abiertos para ser reutilizados y procesados.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

c. Produced for internal purposes/use only

Source:

El Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 fue entregado por parte del Ministro del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas a Diosdado Cabello, presidente de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente el 12 de octubre de 2018. Luego, el 23 de octubre fue entregado en plenaria de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente para su discusión y aprobación, según la siguiente nota: <http://www.mppef.gob.ve/en-claves-presentado-proyecto-de-ley-del-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-2019-ante-la-anc/>

El 18 de diciembre fue aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente <http://www.vicepresidencia.gob.ve/index.php/2017/12/07/aprobada-ley-de-presupuesto-fiscal-para-ejercicio-economico-financiero-2018/>

En Gaceta Oficial de 19 de diciembre de 2018 N° 41.549 dice el sumario que está el Decreto Constituyente de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, la Ley de Endeudamiento para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 y el Plan Operativo Anual 2019.

Sin embargo, en el siguiente enlace se puede observar la Gaceta que menciona la Ley de Presupuesto y la Ley de Endeudamiento pero no está ahí el Presupuesto.

(http://spgoin.imprentanacional.gob.ve/cgi-win/be_alex.cgi?Acceso=T028700027104/0&Nombrebd=spgoin&Sesion=1052002217)

Comment:

Era una práctica sacar en Gaceta Oficial el título de la Ley de Presupuesto y la Ley de Endeudamiento con un número de Decreto y Gaceta asignado, pero la publicación del texto completo aparecía en la página Web de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto. Los presupuesto 2017 y 2018 tampoco fueron publicados.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Efectivamente el EB es producido pero es utilizado solo para uso interno

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

El Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 fue entregado por parte del Ministro del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas al presidente de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente el 12 de octubre de 2018. Luego, el 23 de octubre fue entregado en plenaria de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente para su discusión y aprobación, según la siguiente nota: <http://www.mppef.gob.ve/en-claves-presentado-proyecto-de-ley-del-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-2019-ante-la-anc/>

El 18 de diciembre fue aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente <http://www.vicepresidencia.gob.ve/index.php/2017/12/07/aprobada-ley-de-presupuesto-fiscal-para-ejercicio-economico-financiero-2018/>

Source:

En Gaceta Oficial de 20 de diciembre de 2018 N° 41.550 dice el sumario que está el Decreto Constituyente de Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, la Ley de Endeudamiento para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 y el Plan Operativo Anual 2019. Sin embargo, no se puede acceder al contenido completo de la Gaceta Oficial referida, tal como se comprueba en el siguiente enlace:

(http://spgoin.imprentanacional.gob.ve/cgi-win/be_alex.cgi?Acceso=T028700027104/0&Nombrebd=spgoin&Sesion=1052002217)

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente (ANC) es una instancia conformada de forma ilegítima por parte del Poder Ejecutivo, para usurpar las funciones legislativas y de control de la Asamblea Nacional, además de también realizar funciones de los poderes electoral, judicial y ejecutivo. La ANC está prevista en la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela como uno de los mecanismos para la reforma constitucional. Sin embargo, la convocatoria para su creación y el proceso de elección de sus integrantes estuvieron viciados de nulidad, no ha cumplido el propósito de reforma de la Constitución sino que ha sido un instrumento para la ruptura del modelo republicano y el ejercicio autoritario del poder.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Conversaciones informales con miembros de la ONAPRE confirman que el documento es producido para ser utilizado solo internamente

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 de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019

Source:

<http://www.mppef.gob.ve/en-claves-presentado-proyecto-de-ley-del-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-2019-ante-la-anc/>
<http://www.vicepresidencia.gob.ve/index.php/2017/12/07/aprobada-ley-de-presupuesto-fiscal-para-ejercicio-economico-financiero-2018/>
<http://www.correodelorinoco.gob.ve/ley-de-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-financiero-2019-se-ajusta-a-la-realidad-de-venezuela/>

Comment:

Este es el nombre que se ha utilizado para las leyes de presupuesto en Venezuela.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

El Ejecutivo no elabora una versión ciudadana de la Ley de Presupuesto en Venezuela. No existe una normativa interna que obligue a la elaboración de una versión amigable y de fácil comprensión de los documentos presupuestarios.

Comment:

No se elabora la versión ciudadana de los documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una versión del "Presupuesto Ciudadano"

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 2019

Source:

El año fiscal en Venezuela inicia el 1° de enero y termina el 31 de diciembre, según el artículo 7 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015. Esta misma norma establece en el artículo 40 que el Presupuesto debe ser presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional antes del 15 de octubre para su discusión y debe ser aprobado antes del 15 de diciembre del año previo al inicio del ejercicio fiscal.

Comment:

Ninguna norma de Venezuela contempla específicamente la obligatoriedad de producir una versión amigable y de fácil comprensión para los ciudadanos de los documentos presupuestarios. Pero sí deben ser documentos que reflejen con claridad las metas, montos y responsables de cada gasto de acuerdo a la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, artículo 314.

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:

No se produce la versión ciudadana de ninguno de los documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Comment:

No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

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:

Se hizo la revisión de portales oficiales del Ejecutivo con responsabilidad en materia presupuestaria: Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas, Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto, Vicepresidencia de la República. Ninguno de ellos presenta los documentos presupuestarios ni mucho menos una versión de fácil comprensión y amigable para todos los ciudadanos.

Source:

No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

Comment:

Transparencia Venezuela elabora la versión ciudadana del presupuesto con datos que obtiene a través de fuentes internas y del seguimiento minucioso a los créditos adicionales que aún se publican en Gaceta Oficial. Pero este esfuerzo de visibilización de las finanzas públicas nacionales se realiza contrariando la evidente intención gubernamental de mantener oculta la información presupuestaria.

<https://transparencia.org.ve/una-ojeada-a-la-secreta-ley-de-presupuesto-nacional/>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una version del "Presupuesto Ciudadano"

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:

No se produce la versión ciudadana de ninguno de los documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Comment:

No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

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:

No se produce la versión ciudadana de ninguno de los documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Comment:

No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una version del "Presupuesto Ciudadano" y ciertamente no existe una normativa que obligue a su elaboración.

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:

No se produce la versión ciudadana de ninguno de los documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Comment:

No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

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:
No se produce la versión ciudadana de ninguno de los documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Comment:
No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una versión del "Presupuesto Ciudadano" y ciertamente no existe una normativa que obligue a su elaboración.

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:
No se produce la versión ciudadana de ninguno de los documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Comment:
No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

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:
El año fiscal en Venezuela inicia el 1° de enero y termina el 31 de diciembre, según el artículo 7 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015. La norma citada (art. 69) y sus reglamentos (N° 1 y N° 3) establecen la obligación de que todos los órganos y entes preparen informes trimestrales de ejecución física y financiera. Para el momento de completar la Encuesta se considera que debieron haber sido elaborados y publicados los informes trimestrales de los tres primeros trimestres del ejercicio fiscal 2018.

Comment:
De acuerdo a la normativa interna de Venezuela los informes trimestrales de ejecución física y financiera son equivalentes a los documentos

informes dentro del año o in-year report (IYR). Según la normativa interna Venezolana deberían haberse producido y publicado los informes trimestrales de los tres primeros trimestres del ejercicio fiscal 2018.

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:

d. The IYRs are not released to the public, or are released more than three months after the period covered

Source:

El Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público (art. 69) y sus reglamentos (N° 1 y N° 3) establecen la obligación de que todos los órganos y entes preparen informes trimestrales de ejecución física y financiera. La Ley Contra la Corrupción también establece en el artículo 9 que todos los órganos y entes deben informar trimestralmente a los ciudadanos sobre la utilización de bienes y gastos de los recursos del patrimonio público con un informe detallado de fácil manejo y comprensión. Los órganos y entes del sector público envían a la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) y al Ministerio de Planificación sus informes para que se pueda preparar la ejecución global trimestral. Sin embargo, en 2018 no se elaboró el informe de ejecución trimestral del presupuesto nacional. En el portal Web del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas hay datos de ejecución fiscal hasta el año 2009. Se revisaron los portales Web de los ministerios y de los poderes públicos nacionales pero ninguno de ellos tiene información de ejecución presupuestaria de 2018.

Comment:

A diferencia de la evaluación previa en la que el Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT), reportaba los datos de recaudación de tributos nacionales no petroleros con frecuencia mensual, se dejó de publicar esta información en 2018. También el portal Web del poder judicial (Tribunal Supremo de Justicia) dejó de publicar datos de ejecución presupuestaria.

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:
n/a

Source:

Los órganos y entes del sector público envían a la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) y al Ministerio de Planificación sus informes. En la ONAPRE se producía un documento consolidado de la información de ejecución trimestral presupuestaria, para uso interno. En 2018 no se elaboró el documento de ejecución trimestral del presupuesto nacional, según fuentes internas de la Onapre y del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas.

Comment:

Se revisaron los portales Web de los ministerios y poderes públicos nacionales pero no se encontró ninguna información relativa a la ejecución presupuestaria trimestral del ejercicio 2018.

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:
n/a

Source:

Los órganos y entes del sector público envían a la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) y al Ministerio de Planificación sus informes de ejecución trimestral. En la ONAPRE se producía un documento consolidado de la información de ejecución trimestral presupuestaria, para uso interno. En 2018 no se elaboró el informe de ejecución trimestral, según revelaron fuentes de la ONAPRE y del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas.

Comment:

Se revisaron los portales Web de los ministerios y poderes públicos nacionales pero no se encontró ninguna información relativa a la ejecución presupuestaria trimestral del ejercicio 2018 ni por órganos y entes separados ni los datos consolidados.

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:

Source:

Los órganos y entes del sector público envían a la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) y al Ministerio de Planificación sus informes de ejecución trimestral. En la ONAPRE se producía un documento consolidado de la información de ejecución trimestral presupuestaria, para uso

interno. En 2018 no se elaboró el informe de ejecución trimestral consolidado.

Comment:

Se revisaron los portales Web de los ministerios y poderes públicos nacionales pero no se encontró ninguna información relativa a la ejecución presupuestaria trimestral del ejercicio 2018. A diferencia de la evaluación previa (2017) el Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT) y el portal Web del Poder Judicial dejaron de publicar información de ejecución presupuestaria trimestral.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. Not applicable

Source:

Los órganos y entes del sector público envían a la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) y al Ministerio de Planificación sus informes trimestrales. En la ONAPRE se producía un documento consolidado de la información de ejecución trimestral presupuestaria, para uso interno. En 2018 no se elaboró el informe de ejecución trimestral consolidado según fuentes de la ONAPRE y del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas.

Comment:

Se revisaron los portales Web de los ministerios y poderes públicos nacionales pero no se encontró ninguna información relativa a la ejecución presupuestaria trimestral del ejercicio 2018, ni por separado ni consolidada.

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:

d. Not produced at all

Source:

El Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público (art. 69) y sus reglamentos (N° 1 y N° 3) establecen la obligación de que todos los órganos y entes preparen informes trimestrales de ejecución física y financiera. La Ley Contra la Corrupción también establece en el artículo 9 que todos los órganos y entes deben informar trimestralmente a los ciudadanos sobre la utilización de bienes y gastos de los recursos del patrimonio público con un informe detallado de fácil manejo y comprensión. Los órganos y entes del sector público envían a la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) y al Ministerio de Planificación sus informes.

En 2018 no se cumplieron las normas que prevén la obligación de elaborar los informes trimestrales consolidados de ejecución presupuestaria, según nos informaron fuentes internas de la ONAPRE y del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas.

Comment:

En conversaciones con funcionarios públicos de diversos entes se nos ha informado que se siguen enviando los informes trimestrales a la ONAPRE para su consolidación, sin embargo, la ONAPRE no elaboró los informes trimestrales consolidados. Estimamos que con el crecimiento nominal del Presupuesto en más de 11.000%, a través de créditos adicionales, fue difícil consolidar la ejecución de los órganos y entes nacionales.

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:

Se mantiene contacto con funcionarios de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) y del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas, y se corroboró que no se elaboraron los informes de ejecución trimestral consolidados de todos los órganos y entes del poder público nacional.

Source:

Los órganos y entes del sector público envían a la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) y al Ministerio de Planificación sus informes, atendiendo las disposiciones legales. Hasta el año 2017 en la ONAPRE se producía un documento que consolida la información de ejecución trimestral presupuestaria. Pero dejó de atenderse esta obligación en el año 2018. El presupuesto nacional 2018 creció en términos nominales más del 100.000% situación que pudo haber afectado la preparación de informes de ejecución durante el año.

Comment:

En la Encuesta de Presupuesto Abierto 2017, esta pregunta se contestó: elaborado para uso interno. Ciertamente, en la evaluación 2017 se nos informó que se consolidaba la información de ejecución trimestral del gasto (aunque no se publicaba) y el Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT) publicaba en su portal Web la recaudación mensual de los ingresos por tributos nacionales no petroleros, que no representaban una proporción mayoritaria de los ingresos públicos, pero mostraban parcialmente el comportamiento de la recaudación. En esta evaluación 2019 se nos informa que dejó de consolidarse la ejecución trimestral del presupuesto, el SENIAT dejó de publicar los datos de recaudación bajo su competencia y se pudo conocer que el presupuesto aprobado en 2018 varió en una magnitud que hace incomparable lo aprobado respecto a lo ejecutado. La inestabilidad de la moneda, la pérdida de su valor interno y externo y los cambios en las magnitudes de cada partida presupuestaria podrían explicar esta omisión.

Los funcionarios consultados prefieren no revelar su identidad para evitar riesgos en sus trabajos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Conversaciones informales con técnicos de la ONAPRE y del Ministerio de Finanzas confirman que los informes de ejecución no fueron elaborados

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:

n/a

Source:

Informe de Ejecución Trimestral del Ejercicio Económico Financiero del año XXXX, es el nombre que se ha utilizado para hacer referencia a las ejecuciones presupuestarias realizadas durante el año. Los funcionarios contactados dentro en la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto y del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas informaron que en 2018 no se elaboraron los informes trimestrales

Comment:

El Presupuesto Nacional 2018 se modificó en términos nominales en más del 11.000% a través de créditos adicionales. La ejecución presupuestaria estuvo muy distorsionada en el ejercicio fiscal analizado.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Ciertamente es posible que la modificaciones al presupuesto hayan sido muy altas y particularmente la utilización de créditos adicionales pero no se consiguió ningún documento "publico" y oficial que permitiera cuantificarlo

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:

No se produce la versión ciudadana de los informes de ejecución presupuestaria durante el año (IYR) en Venezuela. No se elaboró el informe de ejecución trimestral del ejercicio económico financiero del año 2018.

Comment:

No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una version del "Presupuesto Ciudadano" y ciertamente no existe una normativa que obligue a su elaboración.

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:
El año fiscal en Venezuela inicia el 1° de enero y termina el 31 de diciembre, según el artículo 7 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015.

Comment:
Para el momento de completar la Encuesta debería estar publicado el documento de revisión de mitad de año correspondiente al ejercicio económico financiero 2018.

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:
No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

Comment:
Sí se mencionan en varias normas (Decreto Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, Ley Contra la Corrupción) los informes de ejecución mensuales y trimestrales, pero no uno relativo a la evaluación de la ejecución de mitad de año. Anteriormente el Banco Central de Venezuela (BCV) producía informes mensuales de gestión presupuestaria que permitían evaluar la ejecución mensual, trimestral y de mitad de año. Sin embargo, se publicaban datos en hojas de cálculo sin una valoración sobre el desempeño como establecen los términos de referencia en relación a este documento presupuestario.

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:

No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

Comment:

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:

No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

Comment:

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:

No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

Comment:

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:
No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

Comment:

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:
No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

Comment:

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:
n/a

Source:
No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

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:
No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

Comment:

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:

No hay una normativa interna en Venezuela que establezca la obligación de elaborar un informe de gestión del presupuesto de mitad de año en los términos de las buenas prácticas de transparencia presupuestaria. No se elabora un documento de revisión de mitad de año de la ejecución presupuestaria en Venezuela.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una versión del "Presupuesto Ciudadano" y ciertamente no existe una normativa que obligue a su elaboración.

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:

El año fiscal en Venezuela inicia el 1° de enero y termina el 31 de diciembre, según el artículo 7 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015. Esta misma Decreto Ley, contempla en los artículos 131- 133 la entrega de la Cuenta General de Hacienda con la información de la ejecución presupuestaria global antes del 30 de julio de cada año, además prevé el deber de preparar el Informe Global con una evaluación de la ejecución presupuestaria anterior, que debe entregarse ante la Asamblea Nacional antes del 15 de julio de cada año (art. 31). Además, por disposición de la Ley Orgánica de Administración Pública (art. 77 numeral 10) todos los órganos y entes de la administración pública deben entregar la Memoria y Cuenta de su gestión en el transcurso del primer trimestre del año siguiente a la culminación del ejercicio fiscal.

Comment:

Para el momento de completar la Encuesta deberían estar disponibles los Informes de Memorias y Cuentas 2017, la Cuenta General de Hacienda 2017 y el Informe Global 2018, con la evaluación de la ejecución presupuestaria del ejercicio fiscal 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:

d. The YER is not released to the public, or is released more than 12 months after the end of the budget year

Source:

Hay varias normas en Venezuela que obligan a elaborar un reporte de fin de año de la gestión pública. La Ley Orgánica de Administración Pública (art. 77-82) establece la obligación de producir documentos de memoria y cuenta anuales por cada órgano del sector público; el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público (LOAFSP) (art. 131 y 133) establece la obligación del Ministerio de Finanzas de elaborar la Cuenta General de Hacienda y entregarla a la Asamblea Nacional antes del 30 de julio de cada año. También el documento Informe Global previsto en el Decreto (LOAFSP art. 31) debe contener "La evaluación de la ejecución del presupuesto del ejercicio anterior, comparada con los presupuestos aprobados por la Asamblea Nacional, con la explicación de las diferencias ocurridas en materia de recursos, egresos y resultados financieros"

Sin embargo, ni una memoria y cuenta consolidada ni las memorias y cuentas por ministerios del ejercicio fiscal 2017 fueron publicadas ni entregadas a la Asamblea Nacional para su valoración.

Comment:

Luego de la revisión de los portales Web oficiales de los ministerios y de los poderes públicos nacionales se pudo constatar que sólo la Contraloría General de la República (órgano superior de auditoría) publicó en línea su informe de gestión correspondiente al año 2017. En el Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas hay una fotografía que dice Memoria y Cuenta de Maduro, pero reseña solo eso, fotografías de la actividad, el siguiente enlace lo demuestra: <http://www.mppef.gob.ve/memoria-y-cuenta-2017-ante-la-asamblea-nacional-constituyente-anc/>. En el portal del Ministerio del Despacho de la Presidencia y seguimiento de la Gestión de Gobierno tampoco hay información alguna relativa a la ejecución del presupuesto.

Por otro lado, está disponible el video contiene el mensaje anual a la nación del Presidente de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela Nicolás Maduro Mórós, de fecha 15 de enero de 2018. <http://albaciudad.org/2018/01/mensaje-anual-memoria-y-cuenta-nicolas-maduro-2018/> Se puede corroborar que no se corresponde con un Informe de Ejecución del Presupuesto de fin de año, según los estándares mínimos internacionales.

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:

Source:

No se publicó un reporte de fin de año que consolide la ejecución física y financiera del presupuesto 2017 en Venezuela.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

n/a

Source:

No se publicó un reporte de fin de año que consolide la ejecución física y financiera del presupuesto nacional 2017.

Comment:

Luego de la revisión de los portales Web oficiales de los ministerios y de los poderes públicos nacionales se pudo constatar que sólo la Contraloría General de la República (órgano superior de auditoría) publicó en línea su informe de gestión correspondiente al año 2017. En el Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas hay una fotografía que dice Memoria y Cuenta de Maduro, pero es sólo propaganda. En el portal del Ministerio del Despacho de la Presidencia y seguimiento de la Gestión de Gobierno tampoco hay información alguna relativa a la ejecución del presupuesto.

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:

Source:

No se publicó un reporte de fin de año que consolide la ejecución física y financiera del presupuesto nacional 2017.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

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:
d. Not applicable

Source:
No se publicó un reporte de fin de año que consolide la ejecución física y financiera del presupuesto 2017 en Venezuela.

Comment:
Cuando los documentos de Memoria y Cuenta se consignaban a la Asamblea Nacional y algunos se publicaban en los portales de los ministerios estaban en formato PDF, que no permite la reutilización de los datos y su procesamiento o edición.

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:
c. Produced for internal purposes/use only

Source:
Hay varias normas en Venezuela que obligan a elaborar un reporte de fin de año de la gestión pública. La Ley Orgánica de Administración Pública (art. 77-82) establece la obligación de producir documentos de memoria y cuenta anuales por cada órgano del sector público y también el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público (LOAFSP) (art. 131 y 133) establece la obligación del Ministerio de Finanzas de elaborar la Cuenta General de Hacienda y entregarla a la Asamblea Nacional antes del 30 de julio de cada año. Según publicación del 20 de marzo de 2018 del portal Web del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas, se consignó la Memoria y Cuenta 2017 ante la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente.
<http://www.mppef.gob.ve/memoria-y-cuenta-2017-ante-la-asamblea-nacional-constituyente-anc/>

Comment:
Funcionarios del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas afirman que sí se elaboran los documentos de ejecución de fin de año para uso interno. La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente (ANC) es una instancia conformada de forma ilegítima por parte del Poder Ejecutivo, para usurpar las funciones legislativas y de control de la Asamblea Nacional, además de también realizar funciones de los poderes electoral, judicial y ejecutivo.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: Conversaciones informales con miembros de la ONAPRE y el Ministerio de Finanzas confirman que los informes de ejecución no fueron elaborados

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:

Según publicación del 20 de marzo de 2018 del portal Web del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas, el Poder Ejecutivo consignó la Memoria y Cuenta 2017 ante la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente.

<http://www.mppef.gob.ve/memoria-y-cuenta-2017-ante-la-asamblea-nacional-constituyente-anc/>

Source:

Funcionarios del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas afirman que sí se elaboran los documentos de ejecución anual del presupuesto para uso interno. Desde el año 2017 los documentos de Memoria y Cuenta no se presentan ante la Asamblea Nacional (parlamento). Los informes de fin de año de 2016 fueron entregados al Tribunal Supremo de Justicia y los de 2017 a la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente.

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente (ANC) es una instancia conformada de forma ilegítima por parte del Poder Ejecutivo, para usurpar las funciones legislativas y de control de la Asamblea Nacional, además de también realizar funciones de los poderes electoral, judicial y ejecutivo.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

Memoria y Cuenta 2017

Source:

Hay varias normas en Venezuela que obligan a elaborar un reporte de fin de año de la gestión pública. La Ley Orgánica de Administración Pública (art. 77-82) establece la obligación de producir documentos de memoria y cuenta anuales por cada órgano del sector público y también el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público (LOAFSP) (art. 131 y 133) establece la obligación del Ministerio de Finanzas de elaborar la Cuenta General de Hacienda y entregarla a la Asamblea Nacional antes del 30 de julio de cada año. También el documento Informe Global previsto en el Decreto (LOAFSP art. 31) debe contener "La evaluación de la ejecución del presupuesto del ejercicio anterior, comparada con los presupuestos aprobados por la Asamblea Nacional, con la explicación de las diferencias ocurridas en materia de recursos, egresos y resultados financieros"

Comment:

El documento Memoria y Cuenta va acompañado del nombre del Ministerio que lo elaboró. El Presidente también entrega un documento Memoria y Cuenta que se supone debe consolidar la información presupuestaria nacional.

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:
No se produce la versión ciudadana de ninguno de los documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Comment:
No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios fundamentales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una version del "Presupuesto Ciudadano" y ciertamente no existe una normativa que obligue a su elaboración.

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:
El ejercicio fiscal en Venezuela va desde el 1° de enero al 31 de diciembre, según el Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, artículo 7. Las buenas prácticas de transparencia prevén que el documento de auditoría del presupuesto debería publicarse 18 meses después a la culminación del año presupuestario. Al momento de completar la Encuesta correspondería evaluar el Informe de Auditoría del Presupuesto del Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2016.

Comment:
No se elabora un Informe de Auditoría del Presupuesto Nacional en Venezuela.

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:

d. Does not release to the public, or is released more than 18 months after the end of the budget year

Source:

La Contraloría General de la República es la instancia fiscalizadora superior de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela. Junto a la Fiscalía General de la República y la Defensoría del Pueblo, conforman el Poder Ciudadano. A la Contraloría General de la República le corresponde el control, la vigilancia y la fiscalización de los ingresos, gastos y bienes públicos, así como de las operaciones relativas a los mismos, cuyas actuaciones se orientarán a la realización de auditorías, inspecciones y cualquier tipo de revisiones fiscales en los organismos y entidades sujetos a su control, según el artículo 2 de la Ley de la Contraloría General de la República. Sin embargo, no elaboran un informe de auditoría del presupuesto con los contenidos y características que corresponden a los estándares y las buenas prácticas internacionales.

Comment:

La Contraloría General de la República publicó el Informe de Gestión 2017, en el siguiente enlace puede descargarse en el siguiente enlace: http://www.cgr.gob.ve/site_informes_management.php?Cod=026&y=2019. Como en años previos sus actuaciones se aplican a una porción inferior a la mitad de los órganos y entes que conforman el sector público nacional y el informe no presenta datos de evaluación presupuestaria discriminados por las partidas de ingresos y gastos.

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:

Source:

A la Contraloría General de la República le corresponde el control, la vigilancia y la fiscalización de los ingresos, gastos y bienes públicos, así como de las operaciones relativas a los mismos, cuyas actuaciones se orientarán a la realización de auditorías, inspecciones y cualquier tipo de revisiones fiscales en los organismos y entidades sujetos a su control, según el artículo 2 de la Ley de la Contraloría General de la República. Sin embargo, no elaboran un informe de auditoría del presupuesto con los contenidos y características que corresponden según las buenas prácticas internacionales.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

n/a

Source:

A la Contraloría General de la República le corresponde el control, la vigilancia y la fiscalización de los ingresos, gastos y bienes públicos, así como de las operaciones relativas a los mismos, cuyas actuaciones se orientarán a la realización de auditorías, inspecciones y cualquier tipo de revisiones fiscales en los organismos y entidades sujetos a su control, según el artículo 2 de la Ley de la Contraloría General de la República. Sin embargo, no elaboran un informe de auditoría del presupuesto con los contenidos y características que corresponden según las buenas prácticas internacionales.

Comment:

No se elabora un reporte de auditoria a la ejecución del presupuesto nacional en Venezuela.

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:

Source:

No se elabora un reporte de auditoria a la ejecución del presupuesto nacional en Venezuela.

Comment:

La Contraloría General de la República produce un Informe de Gestión que contempla sus actuaciones en diversos ámbitos: auditoría de cumplimiento, auditoría operativa, examen de las cuentas, seguimiento a la acción correctiva, auditoría de tecnología de información y comunicación, consultas escritas, potestad investigativa y análisis. Estas actuaciones se aplican a una porción inferior a la mitad de los órganos y entes que conforman el sector público nacional y el informe no presenta datos de evaluación presupuestaria discriminado por las partidas de ingresos y gastos. En el portal Web: http://www.cgr.gob.ve/site_informes_management.php?Cod=026&y=2019 están los Informes de Gestión, en los que se puede observar que no realizan una auditoria al Presupuesto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. Not applicable

Source:

No se elabora un reporte de auditoria a la ejecución del presupuesto nacional en Venezuela.

Comment:

Los Informes de Gestión de la Contraloría General de la República que aparecen en el portal Web http://www.cgr.gob.ve/site_informes_management.php?Cod=026&y=2019 están en formato PDF, que no permite la reutilización y procesamiento de los datos. Tampoco hacen una evaluación de la ejecución del presupuesto nacional.

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:

d. Not produced at all

Source:

La Ley Orgánica de la Contraloría General de la República prevé en el artículo 33 que le corresponde a la máxima instancia de control: Evaluar el ejercicio y los resultados del control interno y externo. Y en el artículo 42 correspondiente al control externo de las entidades públicas se establece que deberá verificarse: la medida en que se hubieren alcanzado sus metas y objetivos y la exactitud y sinceridad de su información financiera, administrativa y de gestión, entre otros. No obstante, la Contraloría General de la República (CGR) realiza actividades de control de forma aleatoria a los órganos y entes del poder público nacional, estatal y municipal sobre la gestión de uno o varios años. En el Informe de Gestión 2017 se evidencia que se realizaron siete (7) procedimientos de examen de cuenta, dieciséis (16) auditorías operativas y veintidós (22) auditorías de cumplimiento en la administración de los poderes públicos nacionales, pero existen 165 órganos. En relación a los entes descentralizados de la administración pública nacional se realizaron veintidós (22) auditorías operativas, ningún examen de cuenta y ninguna auditoría de cumplimiento, pero existen 847 entes.

Comment:

No se elabora un reporte de auditoría a la ejecución del presupuesto nacional en Venezuela.

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:

No se produce un Informe de Auditoría del Presupuesto Nacional en concordancia a la buenas prácticas internacionales de transparencia presupuestaria. En el Informe de Gestión 2017 se observa que se realizaron siete (7) procedimientos de examen de cuenta, dieciséis (16) auditorías operativas y veintidós (22) auditorías de cumplimiento en la administración de los poderes públicos nacionales, pero existen 165 órganos. En relación a los entes descentralizados de la administración pública nacional se realizaron veintidós (22) auditorías operativas, ningún examen de cuenta y ninguna auditoría de cumplimiento, pero existen 847 entes.

Source:

En el portal Web de la Contraloría General de la República http://www.cgr.gob.ve/site_informes_management.php?Cod=026&y=2019 se puede verificar que los Informes de Gestión no contienen una auditoría al Presupuesto Nacional según las buenas prácticas internacionales de transparencia.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

n/a

Source:

No se elabora un reporte de auditoría a la ejecución del presupuesto nacional en Venezuela según los términos y buenas prácticas aceptadas internacionalmente.

Comment:

La Contraloría General de la República produce un Informe de Gestión que contempla sus actuaciones en diversos ámbitos: auditoría de cumplimiento, auditoría operativa, examen de las cuentas, seguimiento a la acción correctiva, auditoría de tecnología de información y comunicación, consultas escritas, potestad investigativa y análisis. Estas actuaciones se aplican a una porción inferior a la mitad de los órganos y entes que conforman el sector público nacional.

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:

No se elabora el Informe de Auditoría del Presupuesto ni se produce una versión ciudadana con contenidos que reflejen datos del Informe de Auditoría.

Comment:

No existe una normativa en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de documentos amigables y de fácil comprensión para no expertos de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion:

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una versión del "Presupuesto Ciudadano" y ciertamente no existe una normativa que obligue a su elaboración.

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:

b. No

Source:

Las leyes de presupuesto de los ejercicios fiscales 2014, 2015 y 2016 están en el portal web de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE) <http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>

En la portal Web del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas hay datos fiscales de gastos mensuales, trimestrales y anuales del Gobierno Central Presupuestario y del Sector Público Restringido en formato Excel, pero las últimas publicaciones son del año 2009.

<http://www.mpppef.gob.ve/gcp-ampliada-mensual/>

En el portal Web del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria están los datos de recaudación de los impuestos nacionales hasta el año 2017. Aunque un enlace menciona el año 2018 este enlace no abre.

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR CONTENIDO SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html

El Banco Central de Venezuela publica indicadores del sector público en materia de colocaciones de bonos (año 2005) y cuentas consolidadas de la nación (gastos del sector público). Pero en relación a las cuentas consolidadas de la nación el último año publicado es 2014.

<http://www.bcv.org.ve/estadisticas/cuentas-consolidadas-de-la-nacion>

<http://www.bcv.org.ve/estadisticas/gobierno-central>

El portal Web de la Asamblea Nacional publicó las Memorias y Cuentas de los Ministerios del año 2015. Pero no recibieron las correspondientes a los años 2016 y 2017. Al revisar el portal de la AN no se encontró la información del año 2015.

Comment:

Todos los portales Web oficiales tienen información desactualizada o dejó de publicarse. Por eso la respuesta es NO. En la Encuesta de Presupuesto 2017 el Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas tenía datos desactualizados pero más recientes que lo que está ahora. El Seniat era el ente que tenía datos actualizados de una parte de la recaudación fiscal pero a partir del año 2018 dejaron de publicar información.

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:

d. No, neither expenditure or revenue data can be downloaded as a consolidated file

Source:

El portal la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE), tienen información de los presupuestos de hace tres años (2016), según puede observarse en el siguiente enlace: <http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>
El portal del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas tiene datos de hace 10 años. El portal del Banco Central de Venezuela tampoco tiene información actualizada.

Comment:

Las leyes de presupuesto de 2017, 2018 y 2019 no han sido publicados en ningún portal oficial. Tampoco ninguno de los otros siete documentos presupuestarios esenciales para garantizar la transparencia presupuestaria. En la Encuesta de Presupuesto Abierto 2017 la respuesta a esta pregunta fue sí. En el portal de la ONAPRE estaba publicado el Presupuesto 2016, correspondiente al ejercicio fiscal que estaba siendo considerado.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Para la fecha se realizó la revisión (5-17 Julio 2019) la página web del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT) se mantiene caída. Link con las bases de datos anteriormente publicadas por el SENIAT:

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html Link de recaudación mensual (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA S_01.xls Link de recaudación anual no conseguido (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICAS _05_7.xls

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:

d. No, neither expenditure or revenue data can be downloaded for multiple years in consistent formats

Source:

Los portales oficiales no tienen información presupuestaria reciente. La principal agencia responsable de presupuesto es la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE), el último presupuesto publicado es del año 2016.
<http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>. El Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas publica información consolidada de sector público pero la información está hasta el año 2009. (<http://www.mppf.gob.ve/gcp-ampliada-mensual/>). El Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT), publicaba los datos de recaudación de impuestos nacionales no petroleros, pero dejaron de hacerlo en 2018. Ahora no hay ningún dato de recaudación disponible.
http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html El Banco Central de Venezuela publica cuentas consolidadas de la nación con datos del sector público, pero el último año disponible es 2014.
<http://www.bcv.org.ve/estadisticas/cuentas-consolidadas-de-la-nacion>

Comment:

Para el momento de contestar la Encuesta no hay acceso a ninguna información presupuestaria en Venezuela. En el portal del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas aparece la publicación "Reporte Económico" Año II, Edición 10 de fecha Enero - 2019. Aunque reseña la presentación de la Memoria y Cuenta no contiene ningún dato presupuestario. Esta respuesta es diferente a la Encuesta de Presupuesto Abierto

2017, que fue contestada afirmativa por cuanto ONAPRE tenía disponible los presupuestos de los tres años previos al momento de la evaluación. Desde entonces la información no fue actualizada.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Para la fecha se realizó la revisión (5-17 Julio 2019) la página web del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT) se mantiene caída. Link con las bases de datos anteriormente publicadas por el SENIAT:

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html Link de recaudación mensual (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA_S_01.xls Link de recaudación anual no conseguido (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICAS_05_7.xls

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:

Los portales oficiales de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE)

<http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/26-leyes>, del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas (<http://www.mppef.gob.ve/gcp-ampliada-mensual/>), del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT),

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html y del Banco Central de Venezuela tienen información presupuestaria de varios años que no es reciente.

Comment:

Para el momento de contestar la Encuesta no hay acceso a ninguna información presupuestaria en Venezuela. En el portal del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas aparece la publicación "Reporte Económico" Año II, Edición 10 de fecha Enero - 2019. Aunque reseña la presentación de la Memoria y Cuenta no contiene ningún dato presupuestario.

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.xhtml?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:

Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (CRBV): el artículo 6 prevé que "El gobierno de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y de las entidades territoriales que lo componen es y será siempre democrático, participativo, electivo, descentralizado, alternativo, responsable, ..." CBRV artículo 62 contempla que "Todos los ciudadanos y ciudadanas tienen el derecho a participar libremente en los asuntos públicos, directamente o por medio de sus representantes elegidos o elegidas..." CBRV artículo 211 establece que "durante el proceso de discusión y aprobación de los proyectos de leyes, consultarán a los otros órganos del Estado, a los ciudadanos y ciudadanas y a la sociedad organizada para oír opinión sobre los mismos". CBRV artículo 311 "La gestión fiscal estará regida y será ejecutada con base en principios de eficiencia, solvencia, transparencia, responsabilidad y equilibrio fiscal." <http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/31-constitucion-de-la-republica-bolivariana-de-venezuela>

Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público (LOAFSP) artículo 2 "La administración financiera (...) estará regida por los principios de justicia social, legalidad, honestidad, participación, eficiencia, solidaridad, solvencia, transparencia, responsabilidad, rendición de cuentas, equilibrio fiscal y coordinación macroeconómica" <http://www.oncop.gob.ve/site/src/archivos/normativa-legal/LEYES/2-Ley%20Org%20de%20la%20Administraci%20Financiera%20del%20Sector%20P%20B%20lico.pdf>
Ley Orgánica de Administración Pública (LOAP) artículo 10 "La actividad de la Administración Pública se desarrollará con base en los principios de economía, celeridad, simplicidad, rendición de cuentas, eficacia, eficiencia, proporcionalidad, oportunidad, objetividad, imparcialidad, participación, honestidad, accesibilidad, uniformidad, modernidad, transparencia..." LOAP artículo 12 "Los reglamentos, resoluciones y demás actos administrativos de carácter general dictados por los órganos y entes de la Administración Pública deberán ser publicados sin excepción en la Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela..." LOAP artículo 14 "Las funcionarias y funcionarios de la Administración Pública deberán rendir cuentas de los cargos que desempeñen, en los términos y condiciones que determine la ley."

<http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/publicaciones/descargas/viewcategory/35-ley-organica-de-la-administracion-publica>

Ley Contra la Corrupción artículos 6 al 12. Artículo 8. "Toda la información sobre la administración del patrimonio público que corresponda a las personas indicadas en los artículos 4° y 5° de este Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley, tendrá carácter público ..." Artículo 9. "... A tal efecto, publicarán trimestralmente y pondrán a disposición de cualquier persona en las oficinas de atención al público o de atención ciudadana que deberán crear, un informe detallado de fácil manejo y comprensión, sobre el patrimonio que administran con la descripción y justificación de su utilización y gasto..." Artículo 11 "El Ejecutivo Nacional deberá someter a consulta pública el anteproyecto de Ley del Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto y el anteproyecto de Ley de Presupuesto Anual, antes de su presentación a la Asamblea Nacional, de conformidad con lo establecido en la Ley Orgánica de Administración Pública."

http://www.cgr.gob.ve/pdf/leyes/Decreto_Reforma_ley_Contra_Corruptcion.pdf

Comment:

Sin embargo, en Venezuela no existe una ley específica que garantice el derecho de acceso a la información pública. El parlamento inició en 2016 la discusión de un proyecto de Ley Orgánica de Transparencia, Divulgación y Acceso a la Información pero todas las leyes aprobadas fueron anuladas por el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia.

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 Infogobierno, artículo 13 " El uso de las tecnologías de información en el Poder Público y el Poder Popular garantiza el acceso de la información pública a las personas, facilitando al máximo la publicidad de sus actuaciones como requisito esencial del Estado democrático y Social de Derecho y de Justicia, salvo aquella información clasificada como confidencial o secreta, de conformidad con la ley que regule el acceso a la información pública y otras normativas aplicables." Ley de Infogobierno, artículos 18, 21, 31 y 32.
<http://www.conatel.gob.ve/ley-de-infogobierno/>

Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana y Poder Popular, artículos 5, 10 y 11.

http://www.igvsb.gob.ve/marco_legal/upload/archivos/LEY%20ORGANICA%20DEL%20PODER%20POPULAR.pdf

Comment:

Sin embargo, Venezuela no tiene una ley específica que garantice, desarrolle y proteja el derecho de acceso a la información pública. En 2016 el

Parlamento discutió un proyecto de Ley Orgánica de Transparencia, Divulgación y Acceso a la Información Pública, pero no fue aprobada por cuanto el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia anuló todas las leyes aprobadas por la Asamblea Nacional. Este proyecto de Ley no fue aprobado para evitar su nulidad.

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:

d. No, expenditures are not presented by administrative unit.

Source:

La Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela establece (art. 211) la consulta a los ciudadanos en el proceso de formación de las leyes y la Ley Contra la Corrupción prevé específicamente que el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto debe someterse a consulta de los ciudadanos antes de ser entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión (arts. 11 y 12). El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera. Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto 2017 y 2018 tampoco fueron publicados para conocimiento de los ciudadanos ni consignados ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación. En años previos sí se presentaban ante la Asamblea Nacional pero tampoco eran publicados a los ciudadanos. En los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos a 2017 a los que se tuvo acceso se observa que sí se presentan los gastos según la clasificación administrativa.

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:

b. No, expenditures are not presented by functional classification.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

La última propuesta de presupuesto a la que se tuvo acceso, fue del año 2016, ya que fue consignada ante la Asamblea Nacional y algunos diputados la divulgaron. La exposición de motivos que acompañó a la propuesta contenía la clasificación funcional del gasto.

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:

b. No, the functional classification is not compatible with international standards, or expenditures are not presented by functional classification.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014,...) fueron acompañados de una exposición de motivos que contenía la clasificación funcional del gasto compatible con los estándares internacionales.

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:

b. No, expenditures are not presented by economic classification.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una exposición de motivos que contenía la clasificación económica del gasto.

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:

b. No, the economic classification is not compatible with international standards, or expenditures are not presented by economic classification.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una exposición de motivos que contenía la clasificación económica del gasto, compatible con los estándares internacionales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, expenditures are not presented by program.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional. Los proyectos se presentaban bajo la metodología de Presupuesto por Proyectos, de tal manera que sí mostraban el gasto por proyectos individuales.

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:

d. No, multi-year expenditure estimates are not presented by any expenditure classification.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional. Estos proyectos no presentaron los gastos plurianuales estimados por ninguna clasificación de gastos. Según la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, el Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto debería presentar estas estimaciones, pero éste documento no ha sido publicado. Se desconoce si fue elaborado el correspondiente al periodo 2017 - 2019.

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:

None of the above

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional y no contienen estimaciones plurianuales de gastos.

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:

d. No, multi-year estimates for programs are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional y no contienen estimaciones plurianuales de gastos.

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:

d. No, individual sources of tax revenue are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional. Estos documentos contienen los ingresos tributarios clasificados por fuentes. Sin embargo, un conjunto de ingresos tributarios no son reflejados (contribuciones a la Seguridad Social, contribución a la Ciencia y Tecnología, contribución al Turismo, contribución al Fondo Nacional Antidrogas, contribución al Fondo Nacional del Deporte, entre otros).

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, individual sources of non-tax revenue are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional. Estos documentos contienen ingresos no tributarios, tales como beneficios de la empresa petrolera, ingresos de la propiedad, ingresos por multas. Sin embargo, un conjunto de ingresos no tributarios no se reflejan.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La oficina que tradicionalmente publicaba data sobre "ingresos no tributarios" era el Ministerio de Finanzas pero su pagina web no funciona hace meses. <http://www.mppef.gob.ve>

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:

b. No, multi-year estimates of revenue are not presented by category.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

El documento que, según la Constitución y el Decreto Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, debería presentar las estimaciones plurianuales es el Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto. El proyecto de Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto 2017-2019 no fue presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional el julio de 2016 como está establecido en las normas, ni fue puesto a disposición del público. Ningún documento

presupuestario, desde 2016 ha estado disponible para la consulta de los ciudadanos.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, multi-year estimates for individual sources of revenue are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

El documento que, según la Constitución y el Decreto Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, debería presentar las estimaciones plurianuales de ingresos y gastos es el Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto. El proyecto de Marco Plurianual del Presupuesto 2017-2019 no fue presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional el julio de 2016 como está establecido en las normas, ni fue puesto a disposición del público. Ningún documento presupuestario, desde 2016 ha estado disponible para la consulta de los ciudadanos.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

d. No, none of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados del proyecto de Ley Especial de Endeudamiento y las

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La oficina que tradicionalmente publicaba data sobre "endeudamiento publico" era el Ministerio de Finanzas pero su pagina web no funciona hace meses. <http://www.mppf.gob.ve>

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:

None of the above

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera. Tampoco fue consignado el proyecto de Ley Especial de Endeudamiento 2019, documento complementario con información de la deuda.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de la Exposición de Motivos y los proyectos de Ley Especial de Endeudamiento. En estos documentos se presentó el endeudamiento nuevo (a ser adquirido en cada ejercicio fiscal) y los intereses de deuda que debían honrarse. Pero no reflejan el monto total del compromiso de deuda total al final del ejercicio fiscal.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La oficina que tradicionalmente publicaba data sobre "endeudamiento publico" era el Ministerio de Finanzas pero su pagina web no funciona hace meses. <http://www.mppf.gob.ve>

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera. Tampoco fue presentado ante la AN el proyecto de Ley Especial de Endeudamiento para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019.

Una propuesta de presupuesto fue entregada a un órgano ilegítimo y no fue puesta a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de la Exposición de Motivos y el proyecto de Ley Especial de Endeudamiento. En estos documentos aparecen los datos de aplicaciones a deuda interna y externa, pero no muestran la tasa de interés ni el perfil de madurez de la deuda total.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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 presented in the Executive's Budget Proposal:

Answer:

None of the above

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela. Tampoco fue entregado a la AN el proyecto de Ley Especial de Endeudamiento 2019.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de la Exposición de Motivos y el proyecto de Ley Especial de Endeudamiento. Pero estos documentos no reflejan la tasa de interés que se paga, ni el perfil ni madurez de la deuda. Si especifican las aplicaciones financieras para honrar deuda interna y deuda externa.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, information related to the macroeconomic forecast is not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela.

Las estadísticas oficiales, responsabilidad del Banco Central de Venezuela, dejaron de publicar desde 2015: el Producto Interno Bruto (PIB) real y nominal, y el Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor y su variación.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una exposición de motivos que contenía una discusión sobre el contexto macroeconómico y las expectativas de desempeño fiscal durante el ejercicio. Pero en 2015 dejó de aparecer el dato del comportamiento del Producto Interno Bruto.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:
None of the above

Source:
El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela.

Las estadísticas oficiales, responsabilidad del Banco Central de Venezuela, dejaron de publicarse desde 2015. No hay datos oficiales del Producto Interno Bruto (PIB) real y nominal, el Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor y su variación.

Comment:
En los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto 2015 y 2016 que sí fueron consignados ante la Asamblea Nacional, dejaron de aparecer las estimaciones del PIB real y nominal.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela.

Comment:

En los proyectos de presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014,...) a los que sí se tuvo acceso, no se solía mostrar el impacto en las partidas de ingresos, gastos y nivel de endeudamiento, de diferentes contextos macroeconómicos.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los documentos de propuesta de Presupuesto de años previos a 2017 no contenían explícitamente cómo nuevas políticas o programas afectarían el nivel de 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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que no explicaban cómo nuevos programas o políticas afectaban el nivel de ingresos estimados.

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:

d. No, expenditure estimates for BY-1 are not presented by any expenditure classification.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de la Exposición de Motivos. En la Exposición de Motivos hay un apartado de estadísticas que muestra los gastos ejecutados de cuatro años previos, bajo los tres criterios de clasificación del gasto

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, expenditures are not presented by program for BY-1.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional. Los proyectos no contienen información de gastos ejecutados por programas individuales, del año previo al ejercicio fiscal que se propone.

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:

b. No, expenditure estimates for BY-1 have not been updated from the original enacted levels.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Cabe mencionar que las modificaciones a través de créditos adicionales del ejercicio fiscal 2018 fueron superiores al 141.000 %

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos, que contenía las estimaciones de gastos del año anterior con las modificaciones aprobadas a través de créditos adicionales hasta el mes de agosto. La información aparecía en los anexos estadísticos del documento Exposición de Motivos.

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:

d. No, expenditure estimates for BY-2 and prior years are not presented by any expenditure classification.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los gastos de años previos (BY-4) con la clasificación administrativa, económica y funcional del gasto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

None of the above

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los gastos de años previos (BY-4) con la clasificación administrativa, económica y funcional del gasto.

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:

d. No, expenditures are not presented by program for BY-2 and prior years.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional. Estos proyectos NO contenían la información del gasto por programas individuales de años previos al ejercicio fiscal.

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:

d. No actual data for all expenditures are presented in the budget or supporting budget documentation.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los datos de los gastos actualizados dos años previos al año presupuestario.

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:

b. No, revenue estimates for BY-1 are not presented by category.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Los datos de recaudación de ingresos tributarios por parte del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT), dejaron de publicarse en el año 2018, estas estadísticas mostraban parte de los ingresos tributarios nacionales.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los datos de los ingresos clasificados en tributarios y no tributarios con información del año previo al año presupuestario.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los datos de los ingresos por fuentes de ingresos individuales del año previo al de la propuesta de presupuesto. Sin embargo, un conjunto de contribuciones parafiscales no se reflejan en estos datos.

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:

b. No, revenue estimates for BY-1 have not been updated from the original enacted levels.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los datos de los ingresos del año previo actualizados hasta el mes de agosto. Aunque se advertía que se trataba de cifras provisionales.

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:

b. No, revenue estimates for BY-2 and prior years are not presented by category.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los datos de los ingresos por fuentes de individuales de cuatro años previos al ejercicio fiscal.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los datos de los ingresos por fuentes de individuales cuatro años previos al ejercicio fiscal, pero no se reflejaban todas las fuentes de ingreso existentes.

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:

d. No actual data for all revenues are presented in the budget or supporting budget documentation.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con los datos de los ingresos por fuentes individuales de años previos al ejercicio fiscal. Pero en el caso de los ingresos, los datos de todos los años previos se reflejan como cifras provisionales y ninguno refleja la recaudación real. Además no se reflejaban todas las fuentes de ingreso existentes.

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:

d. No, information related to government debt is not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con algunos datos de la deuda de años previos pero omitían información importante, como el total de la deuda pendiente al final del año previo al ejercicio y las tasas de interés.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La oficina que tradicionalmente publicaba data sobre "deuda publica" era el Ministerio de Finanzas pero su pagina web no funciona hace meses. <http://www.mppef.gob.ve>

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:

d. No actual data for government debt are presented in the budget or supporting budget documentation.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional acompañados de una Exposición de Motivos que contenía anexos estadísticos con algunos datos de la deuda de años previos presentados en cifras provisionales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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.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 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:

d. No, information related to extra-budgetary funds is not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

La Constitución prevé en los artículos 313 y 314 que el presupuesto es uno solo. El poder ejecutivo ha administrado en los últimos 18 años varios fondos extrapresupuestarios, sin control del parlamento ni divulgar los contenidos a los ciudadanos.

Comment:

Algunos de los fondos extrapresupuestarios son el FONDEN, Fondo Chino, Fondo Independencia, Fondo Simón Bolívar, Fondo Ezequiel Zamora, entre otros. Ningún dato de estos fondos ha aparecido en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos ni en los documentos presupuestarios de respaldo.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En años presupuestarios pasados algunos fondos extra presupuestarios como FONDEN, Fondo Miranda y Fondo Chino tenían páginas web que suministraban alguna información sobre esos fondos cuasi-fiscales pero las páginas webs ya no existen

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional pero no presentan finanzas consolidadas del gobierno central en una base consolidada.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, estimates of intergovernmental transfers are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional. Sí presentaban las estimaciones que muestran todas las transferencias intergubernamentales estimadas del año presupuestario, pero no se incluye una explicación narrativa. Históricamente las estimaciones de transferencias intergubernamentales se modifican a lo largo del ejercicio fiscal, siendo cada vez más grandes

las modificaciones en los últimos 7 años.

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:

d. No, alternative displays of expenditures are not presented to illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional con el documento Exposición de Motivos que mostraba algunos programas de gasto con impacto en género.

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:

None of the above

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional con el documento Exposición de Motivos que mostraba algunos programas de gasto con impacto en género.

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:

d. No, estimates of transfers to public corporations are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de años previos (2016, 2015, 2014...), aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, sí fueron entregados a la Asamblea Nacional con el documento Exposición de Motivos que mostraba transferencias a un pequeño grupo de empresas propiedad del Estado, menos del 10% del total de empresas existentes.

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:

d. No, information related to quasi-fiscal activities is not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Las actividades cuasifiscales no se reflejaban en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos. Desde el año 2005 proliferaron las actividades cuasifiscales del poder ejecutivo nacional por cuanto crece de forma considerable el número de empresas propiedad del Estado y las empresas Petróleos de Venezuela, Banco de Venezuela y Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV), entre otras, asumen la provisión de bienes y servicios públicos al margen del proceso presupuestario, infringiendo controles y normativas.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

La información relacionada con los activos financieros no se reflejaba en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos. Sólo se mostraba el impacto del endeudamiento en la disminución de activos financieros.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

La información relacionada con los activos no financieros no se reflejaba en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos.

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/gfs/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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

La información relacionada con los atrasos de los gastos se reflejaba parcialmente en la Exposición de Motivos de los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos, en la sección de resultado financiero de la República, base caja.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera “No producido”, según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

La información relacionada con los pasivos contingentes no se reflejaba en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos.

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.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:

d. No, information related to future liabilities and the sustainability of finances over the longer term is not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

La información relacionada con los pasivos futuros del gobierno y la sostenibilidad de sus finanzas al largo plazo no se reflejaba en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, estimates of the sources of donor assistance are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

La información relacionada con las fuentes de ayuda proveniente de donantes no se reflejaba en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

La información relacionada con gastos tributarios, sus beneficiarios e ingresos no percibidos del año fiscal, no se reflejaba en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

La información relacionada con ingresos reservados para usos específicos del año fiscal, no se reflejaba en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, information on the link between the budget and the government's stated policy goals for the budget year is not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las

leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos, aunque no fueron puestos a disposición del público, mostraban información sobre de qué manera el presupuesto propuesto está ligado a algunas, pero no la totalidad, de las metas de políticas gubernamentales para el año presupuestario.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, information on the link between the budget and the government's stated policy goals for a multi-year period is not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público ni presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso, de años previos, no presentaban información sobre el vínculo entre el presupuesto y los objetivos de las políticas establecidas del gobierno para un período plurianual.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso, de años previos, mostraban datos no financieros con los aportes de algunos programas y algunas unidades administrativas.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

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:

d. No, nonfinancial data on results are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Los proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto a los se tuvo acceso de años previos presentaban datos no financieros sobre resultados del año presupuestario para las unidades administrativas pero no para todos los proyectos.

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:

d. No, performance targets are not assigned to nonfinancial data on results, or the budget does not present nonfinancial data on results.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

La información de la relación entre los objetivos de desempeño asignados con los datos no financieros sobre resultados se reflejaba en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos, pero estos objetivos se planteaban de forma genérica y los indicadores utilizados no permitían una valoración objetiva de la eficacia del proyecto.

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:

d. No, estimates of policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations are not presented.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación, tal como lo establece la Constitución de Venezuela y las leyes de administración financiera.

Comment:

Las estimaciones de algunas políticas, no la totalidad, que tenían como objetivo beneficiar directamente las poblaciones más empobrecidas del país, se mostraban en los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto a los que se tuvo acceso de años previos. Cabe recordar que los presupuestos se han modificado en más del 50% desde el año 2010 y que en 2018 se modificó más de 140.000% respecto al aprobado originalmente.

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:

No, no se publica un calendario sobre la formulación del proyecto de presupuesto del ejecutivo. En los lineamientos para los órganos y entes del sector público se asignan fechas de entrega de los pre-proyectos que luego son reajustados con cantidades inferiores a las solicitadas. Los ciudadanos ignoran los plazos y términos de la fase de formulación del Presupuesto.

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 se considera "No producido", según la metodología del OBS, puesto que no fue entregado al parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) para su discusión y aprobación.

Comment:

La Constitución establece la fecha tope en que el proyecto de presupuesto debe ser entregado a la Asamblea Nacional: 15 de octubre. Los ciudadanos desconocen cuándo se discute el documento preliminar o cuando los órganos y entes deben enviar la información de sus proyectos de presupuesto ante la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE).

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:

El Informe Global del año 2018, que según lo previsto en el artículo 31 de la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, coincide con el documento preliminar, no fue presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional ni puesto a disposición del público. Tampoco los lineamientos acordados por el Presidente en Consejo de Ministros para la formulación del proyecto de Presupuesto.

Comment:

El Informe Global dejó de presentarse ante la Asamblea Nacional desde el año 2013 y nunca ha estado disponible al público.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

El Informe Global del año 2018, que según lo previsto en el artículo 31 de la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, coincide con el documento preliminar, no fue presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional ni puesto a disposición del público. Tampoco los lineamientos acordados por el Presidente en Consejo de Ministros para la formulación del proyecto de Presupuesto.

Comment:

El Informe Global dejó de presentarse ante la Asamblea Nacional desde el año 2013 y nunca ha estado disponible al público.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

El Informe Global del año 2018, que según lo previsto en el artículo 31 de la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, coincide con el documento preliminar, no fue presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional ni puesto a disposición del público. Tampoco los lineamientos acordados por el Presidente en Consejo de Ministros para la formulación del proyecto de Presupuesto.

Comment:

El Informe Global dejó de presentarse ante la Asamblea Nacional desde el año 2013 y nunca ha estado disponible al público.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

El Informe Global del año 2018, que según lo previsto en el artículo 31 de la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, coincide con el documento preliminar, no fue presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional ni puesto a disposición del público. Tampoco los lineamientos acordados por el Presidente en Consejo de Ministros para la formulación del proyecto de Presupuesto 2019.

Comment:

El Informe Global dejó de presentarse ante la Asamblea Nacional desde el año 2013 y nunca ha estado disponible al público.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

Comments: En multiples oportunidades intentamos acceder a la pagina web del Ministerio de Finanzas para verificar la existencia de alguna data al respecto pero la pagina del Ministerio no funcionó

Government Reviewer
Opinion:

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:

El Informe Global del año 2018, que según lo previsto en el artículo 31 de la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, coincide con el documento preliminar, no fue presentado ante la Asamblea Nacional ni puesto a disposición del público. Tampoco los lineamientos acordados por el Presidente en Consejo de Ministros para la formulación del proyecto de Presupuesto 2019.

Comment:

El Informe Global dejó de presentarse ante la Asamblea Nacional desde el año 2013 y nunca ha estado disponible al público.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En multiples oportunidades intentamos acceder a la pagina web del Ministerio de Finanzas para verificar la existencia de alguna data al respecto pero la pagina del Ministerio no funcionó. <http://www.mppef.gob.ve>

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

EL Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, no fue presentado al Parlamento, fue aprobado por un órgano ilegítimo y no fue publicado.

Comment:

Desde el año 2017 las Leyes de Presupuesto se han aprobado violando disposiciones constitucionales y legales y se han ocultado a los ciudadanos. Las Leyes de Presupuesto a las que se tuvo acceso de años previos, presentaban las estimaciones de gastos según la clasificación administrativa y económica.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

EL Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, no fue presentado al Parlamento, fue aprobado por un órgano ilegítimo y no fue publicado.

Comment:

Desde el año 2017 las Leyes de Presupuesto se han aprobado violando disposiciones constitucionales y legales y se han ocultado a los ciudadanos. Las Leyes de Presupuesto a las que se tuvo acceso de años previos (2016 hacia atrás), presentaban las estimaciones de gastos según la clasificación administrativa y económica.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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 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 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:

EL Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, no fue presentado al Parlamento, fue aprobado por un órgano ilegítimo y no fue publicado.

Comment:

Desde el año 2017 las Leyes de Presupuesto se han aprobado violando disposiciones constitucionales y legales y se han ocultado a los ciudadanos. Las Leyes de Presupuesto a las que se tuvo acceso de años previos, presentaban las estimaciones de gastos para todos los programas dentro del presupuesto. Pero muchos gastos se manejan a través de fondos extrapresupuestarios.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

EL Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, no fue presentado al Parlamento, fue aprobado por un órgano ilegítimo y no ha sido publicado.

Comment:

Las Leyes de Presupuesto a las que se tuvo acceso de años previos, presentaban las estimaciones ingresos por categorías, tributario y no tributario, petroleros y no petroleros. Sin embargo, dejaban por fuera los recursos obtenidos por contribuciones parafiscales: Seguridad Social, Ley Orgánica de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación, Fondo de Ahorro Habitacional, Fondo Nacional del Turismo, entre otros.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

EL Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 fue aprobado por un órgano ilegítimo y no ha sido publicado.

Comment:

Las Leyes de Presupuesto a las que se tuvo acceso de años previos, presentaban las estimaciones ingresos por fuentes individuales. Sin embargo dejaban por fuera los recursos obtenidos por contribuciones parafiscales: Seguridad Social, Ley Orgánica de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación, Fondo de Ahorro Habitacional, Fondo Nacional del Turismo, entre otros.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En las multiples oportunidades que revisamos la página web del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT) se encontraba fuera de funcionamiento: Link con las bases de datos anteriormente publicadas por el SENIAT:

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html Link de recaudación mensual (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA_S_01.xls Link de recaudación anual no conseguido (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA_S_05_7.xls

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

d. No, none of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are not presented.

Source:

El Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 se aprobó sin ser presentado al Parlamento y no fue publicado.

Comment:

Las Leyes de Presupuesto a las que se tuvo acceso de años previos, estaban acompañadas de la Ley Especial de Endeudamiento. Allí se divulgaba dos de las tres estimaciones relacionadas a los préstamos y deudas.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En las múltiples oportunidades que revisamos la página web del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT) se encontraba fuera de funcionamiento: Link con las bases de datos anteriormente publicadas por el SENIAT:

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html Link de recaudación mensual (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA S_01.xls Link de recaudación anual no conseguido (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA S_05_7.xls

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

El poder ejecutivo nacional no elabora el presupuesto ciudadano. No existe norma en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de un presupuesto ciudadano que facilite la comprensión de los términos y decisiones de obtención de ingresos y ejecución de gastos del sector público. El Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no fue publicado.

Comment:

Ningún documento relativo al proceso presupuestario ha sido publicado desde 2017.

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:

El poder ejecutivo nacional no elabora el presupuesto ciudadano. No existe norma en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de un presupuesto ciudadano que facilite la comprensión de los términos y decisiones de obtención de ingresos y ejecución de gastos del sector público. El Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no fue publicado.

Comment:

Ningún documento relativo al proceso presupuestario ha sido publicado desde 2017.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una version del "Presupuesto Ciudadano"

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:

El poder ejecutivo nacional no elabora el presupuesto ciudadano. No existe norma en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de un presupuesto ciudadano que facilite la comprensión de los términos y decisiones de obtención de ingresos y ejecución de gastos del sector público. El Decreto Ley de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019 no fue publicado.

Comment:

No existen canales formales de participación ciudadana en ninguna de las fases del proceso presupuestario en Venezuela.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una version del "Presupuesto Ciudadano"

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:

No existe norma en Venezuela que obligue a la elaboración de un presupuesto ciudadano de ninguno de los documentos presupuestarios esenciales. No se elabora el presupuesto ciudadano de los documentos presupuestarios.

Comment:

El proceso presupuestario venezolano nunca ha contemplado la elaboración de un Presupuesto Ciudadano de los ochos documentos

presupuestarios esenciales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En Venezuela en toda su historia presupuestaria nunca se ha producido una version del "Presupuesto Ciudadano"

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:

d. No, the In-Year Reports do not present actual expenditures by any expenditure classification.

Source:

Las autoridades responsables en materia de presupuesto no elaboraron los informes de ejecución trimestral consolidados correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

En años previos sí se elaboraban los informes de ejecución trimestral pero no se publicaban los informes consolidados. Se tuvo acceso a informes de algunos ministerios y poderes públicos de forma individual en el pasado.

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:

None of the above

Source:

Las autoridades responsables de presupuesto no elaboraron los informes de ejecución trimestral consolidados correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

En años previos sí se elaboraban los informes de ejecución trimestral pero no se publicaban los informes consolidados que permitieran corroborar la divulgación de la ejecución de gastos por las tres clasificaciones.

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:

d. No, the In-Year Reports do not present actual expenditures by program.

Source:

Las autoridades responsables de presupuesto no elaboraron los informes de ejecución trimestral consolidados correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

En años previos sí se elaboraban los informes de ejecución trimestral pero no se publicaban los datos consolidados.

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:

b. No, comparisons are not made for expenditures presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

Las autoridades responsables de presupuesto no elaboraron los informes de ejecución trimestral consolidados correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

En años previos sí se elaboraban los informes de ejecución trimestral pero no se publicaban los datos consolidados.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

b. No, In-Year Reports do not present actual revenue by category.

Source:

EL poder ejecutivo nacional no elaboró los informes de ejecución trimestral consolidados correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

El Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributario publicó en su portal Web hasta principios del año 2018, la recaudación de los impuestos nacionales más importantes, con periodicidad mensual. Luego dejó de publicar los datos mensuales y también salieron de línea las series de años de recaudación. No incluían estos datos los ingresos por tributos a la actividad petrolera, ni las tasas ni las contribuciones parafiscales.

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:

d. No, In-Year Reports do not present individual sources of actual revenue.

Source:

El poder ejecutivo nacional no elaboró los informes de ejecución trimestral correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

El Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributario publicó en su portal Web, hasta principios del año 2018, la recaudación de los impuestos nacionales más importantes, con periodicidad mensual. Luego dejó de publicar los datos mensuales y también salieron de línea las series históricas de años de recaudación. No incluían estos datos los ingresos por tributos a la actividad petrolera, ni las tasas ni las contribuciones parafiscales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En las multiples oportunidades que revisamos la página web del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT) se encontraba fuera de funcionamiento: Link con las bases de datos anteriormente publicadas por el SENIAT:

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html Link de recaudación mensual (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA_S_01.xls Link de recaudación anual no conseguido (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA_S_05_7.xls

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

b. No, comparisons are not made for revenues presented in the In-Year Reports.

Source:

El poder ejecutivo nacional no elaboró los informes de ejecución trimestral correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

El Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributario publicó en su portal Web hasta principios del año 2018, la recaudación de los impuestos nacionales más importantes, con periodicidad mensual. Luego dejó de publicar los datos mensuales y también salieron de línea las series históricas de años de recaudación. No incluían estos datos una comparación de la recaudación efectiva con la recaudación estimada en la Ley de Presupuesto. Es preciso recordar que Venezuela está en hiperinflación desde finales del año 2017.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: En las multiples oportunidades que revisamos la página web del Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera y Tributaria (SENIAT) se encontraba fuera de funcionamiento: Link con las bases de datos anteriormente publicadas por el SENIAT:

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5-3.html Link de recaudación mensual (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA_S_01.xls Link de recaudación anual no conseguido (Not Found):

http://declaraciones.seniat.gob.ve/portal/page/portal/MANEJADOR_CONTENIDO_SENIAT/05MENU_HORIZONTAL/5.4ESTADISTICAS/5.4ESTADISTICA_S_05_7.xls

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:

d. No, none of the three estimates related to government borrowing and debt are not presented.

Source:

El poder ejecutivo nacional no elaboró los informes de ejecución trimestral correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

En años previos sí se elaboraban los informes de ejecución trimestral consolidados pero no se publicaban.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La oficina que tradicionalmente publicaba data sobre "endeudamiento publico" era el Ministerio de Finanzas pero su pagina web no funciona hace meses. <http://www.mppef.gob.ve>

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:

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

Source:

El poder ejecutivo nacional no elaboró los informes de ejecución trimestral correspondientes al año 2018.

Comment:

En años previos sí se elaboraban los informes de ejecución trimestral pero no se publicaban. No se ha tenido acceso a una versión de ejecución trimestral consolidada para verificar la información de la deuda.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La oficina que tradicionalmente publicaba data sobre "endeudamiento publico" era el Ministerio de Finanzas pero su pagina web no funciona hace meses. <http://www.mppef.gob.ve>

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:

No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

Los datos macroeconómicos de Venezuela se han ocultado desde el año 2015.

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:

No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

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:

No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

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:

No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

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:

No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

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:
No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

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:
No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

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:
No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

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:

No se elabora en Venezuela el documento de revisión de mitad de año. No está previsto en la normativa interna la obligación de elaborar este documento.

Comment:

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for expenditures are not presented.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. No se publicó el documento consolidado ni las memorias y cuentas elaboradas por cada Ministerio. Tampoco se publicaron los informes de gestión del resto de los poderes nacionales (Judicial, Electoral, Ciudadano).

Comment:

Desde el año 2017 dejaron de entregarse a la Asamblea Nacional los informes de fin de año. Antes de esta fecha se entregaban pero no se ponían a disposición del público por parte de los Ministerio que los elaboraban.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Year end Report. Ese documento era tradicionalmente producido y publicado por el Ministerio de Finanzas. Después de verificar la pagina web del ministerio ratificamos que el documento no esta disponible en la pagina web del ministerio. S

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:

d. No, the Year-End Report does not present expenditure estimates by any expenditure classification.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. No se publicó el documento consolidado de la ejecución física y financiera ni las memorias y cuentas elaboradas por cada Ministerio. Los créditos adicionales que modificaron el presupuesto 2018 en más del 141.000% no fueron aprobados por el Parlamento y no existe información oficial sobre la distribución de los recursos por cualquiera de las tres clasificaciones de gastos.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada. No se ha tenido acceso al documento que presente estimaciones de gastos consolidados mediante cualquiera de las tres clasificaciones de gastos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Year end Report. Ese documento era tradicionalmente producido y publicado por el Ministerio de Finanzas. Después de verificar la pagina web del ministerio ratificamos que el documento no esta disponible en la pagina web del ministerio.

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:

None of the above

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. No se publicó el documento consolidado de la ejecución física y financiera ni las memorias y cuentas elaboradas por cada Ministerio. Los créditos adicionales que modificaron el presupuesto 2018 en más del 141.000% no fueron aprobados por el Parlamento y no existe información oficial sobre la distribución de los recursos por cualquiera de las tres clasificaciones de gastos.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada. No se ha tenido acceso al documento que presente estimaciones de gastos consolidados mediante cualquiera de las tres clasificaciones de gastos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Year end Report. Ese documento era tradicionalmente producido y publicado por el Ministerio de Finanzas. Después de verificar la pagina web del ministerio ratificamos que el documento no esta disponible en la pagina web del ministerio.

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 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 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:

d. No, the Year-End Report does not present expenditure estimates by program.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. Los créditos adicionales que modificaron el presupuesto 2018 en más del 141.000% no fueron aprobados por el Parlamento y no existe información oficial sobre la distribución de los recursos por programas individuales.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada, no se ha observado el documento que presente estimaciones de gastos ejecutados por programas individuales.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Year end Report. Ese documento era tradicionalmente producido y publicado por el Ministerio de Finanzas. Después de verificar la pagina web del ministerio ratificamos que el documento no esta disponible en la pagina web del ministerio.

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the enacted levels and the actual outcome for revenues are not presented.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. Los créditos adicionales que modificaron el presupuesto 2018 en más del 141.000% no fueron aprobados por el Parlamento y no existe información oficial sobre las fuentes de ingresos de estos créditos adicionales.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada, no se ha observado el documento que presente las diferencias entre los niveles de ingreso aprobados (incluidos los cambios realizados durante el año aprobados por la legislatura) y el resultado real de los ingresos.

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:

b. No, the Year-End Report does not present revenue estimates by category.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. Los créditos adicionales que modificaron el presupuesto 2018 en más del 141.000% no fueron aprobados por el Parlamento y no existe información oficial sobre las fuentes de ingresos de estos créditos adicionales ni su discriminación por categorías.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada, no se ha observado el documento que presente las estimaciones de las fuentes de ingreso efectivamente obtenidas, discriminadas por categorías.

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:

d. No, the Year-End Report does not present individual sources of revenue.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. Los créditos adicionales que modificaron el presupuesto 2018 en más del 141.000% no fueron aprobados por el Parlamento y no existe información oficial sobre las fuentes individuales de ingreso que alimentaron los créditos adicionales aprobados.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada, no se ha observado el documento que presente las estimaciones de las fuentes de ingreso efectivamente obtenidas, discriminadas por fuentes individuales.

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original estimates of government borrowing and debt for the fiscal year and the actual outcome for that year is not presented.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. No se publicó el documento que consolida la ejecución física y financiera del presupuesto nacional ni los informes de memoria y cuenta de los ministerios.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada, no se ha observado el documento que presente las estimaciones de las diferencias entre las estimaciones originales de empréstito y deuda del gobierno para el año fiscal y el resultado real de ese 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:

Information beyond the core elements:

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada, no se ha observado el documento que presente las diferencias entre las estimaciones originales de empréstito y deuda del gobierno para el año fiscal y el resultado real de ese año.

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:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. Los indicadores macroeconómicos más importantes: nivel de PIB nominal, tasa de inflación, variación del PIB real y producción petrolera, no han sido publicados por los organismos oficiales desde el año 2015.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada. No se ha observado el documento que presente las diferencias entre el pronóstico macroeconómico original para el año fiscal y el resultado real de ese año.

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:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. Los indicadores macroeconómicos más importantes: nivel de PIB nominal, tasa de inflación, variación del PIB real y producción petrolera, no han sido publicados por los organismos oficiales desde el año 2015.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada. No se ha observado el documento que presente las diferencias entre el pronóstico macroeconómico original para el año fiscal y el resultado real de ese año.

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:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. No se publicó el documento consolidado de la ejecución física y financiera ni las memorias y cuentas elaboradas por cada Ministerio, con la ejecución física.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada. No se ha observado el documento que presente las diferencias entre las estimaciones originales de los datos no financieros sobre entradas y el resultado real.

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the original estimates of nonfinancial data on results and the actual outcome are not presented.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. No se publicó el documento consolidado de la ejecución física y financiera ni las memorias y cuentas elaboradas por cada Ministerio, con la ejecución física.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada. No se ha observado el documento que presente las diferencias entre las estimaciones originales de los datos no financieros sobre resultados y el resultado real.

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:

d. No, estimates of the differences between the enacted level for policies that are intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations and the actual outcome are not presented.

Source:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. No se publicó el documento consolidado de la ejecución física y financiera ni las memorias y cuentas elaboradas por cada Ministerio, con la ejecución física.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada. No se ha observado el documento que presente las diferencias entre el nivel aprobado de los fondos destinados a políticas que se diseñaron para beneficiar directamente a las poblaciones más empobrecidas del país y al resultado real.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Year end Report. Ese documento era tradicionalmente producido y publicado por el Ministerio de Finanzas. Después de verificar la pagina web del ministerio ratificamos que el documento no esta disponible en la pagina web del ministerio. Sin embargo, este podría estar en la biblioteca del del BCV o inclusive ser de acceso publico en alguna de las instancias/subdivisiones del Ministerio de Finanzas y de la ONAPRE y para ser absolutamente riguroso en proceso de verificación se debería descartas estas posibilidades

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:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis. La información de los fondos extrapresupuestarios no se ha presentado en los documentos de Memoria y Cuenta ni de forma separada.

Comment:

El manejo de los fondos extrapresupuestarios en Venezuela desde 2003 no ha sido divulgado para el conocimiento del público. Tampoco el Parlamento ha aprobado la planificación y ejecución de esos fondos.

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:

El informe de fin de año, conocido en Venezuela como Memoria y Cuenta, no fue puesto a disposición del público ni entregado a la Asamblea Nacional para su revisión y análisis.

Comment:

Desde hace varios años no se tiene acceso a la Memoria y Cuenta consolidada. No se ha observado el documento que presente un estado financiero.

Peer Reviewer
Opinion: Agree

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:

d. The SAI has not conducted any of the three types of audits, or has not made them available to the public.

Source:

En Venezuela no se realiza auditoría al presupuesto nacional ejecutado, por lo tanto no existe un informe de auditoría en los términos previstos por

IBP. La Contraloría General de la República (CGR) es la entidad fiscalizadora superior. En la Ley de la Contraloría General de la República y del Sistema Nacional de Control Fiscal se establece como competencias de la CGR realizar auditorías financieras, de cumplimiento normativo y de rendimiento a los órganos y entes del sector público.

Comment:

La Contraloría General de la República realiza auditorías aleatorias a distintos órganos y entes del sector público de los tres niveles de gobierno y a programas específicos. Pero se audita una porción inferior a un tercio de todos los órganos y entes. En el Informe de Gestión 2017 se realizaron siete (7) procedimientos de examen de cuenta, dieciséis (16) auditorías operativas y veintidós (22) auditorías de cumplimiento en la administración de los poderes públicos nacionales, pero existen 165 órganos. En relación a los entes descentralizados de la administración pública nacional, existen 847 entes y sólo se realizaron veintidós (22) auditorías operativas, ningún examen de cuenta y ninguna auditoría de cumplimiento.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Adicionalmente a los puntos ya planteados la Contraloría General de la República en Venezuela presenta importantes déficits de recursos financieros y humanos para cumplir a cabalidad con su labor contralora

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:

d. No expenditures have been audited.

Source:

En Venezuela no se realiza auditoría al presupuesto nacional ejecutado, por lo tanto no existe un informe de auditoría en los términos previstos por IBP. La Contraloría General de la República (CGR) es la entidad fiscalizadora superior. En la Ley de la Contraloría General de la República y del Sistema Nacional de Control Fiscal se establece como competencias de la CGR realizar auditorías financieras, de cumplimiento normativo y de rendimiento a los órganos y entes del sector público.

Comment:

La Contraloría General de la República realiza auditorías aleatorias a distintos órganos y entes del sector público de los tres niveles de gobierno y a programas específicos. Pero se audita una porción inferior a un tercio de todos los órganos y entes y revisan varios ejercicios fiscales. En el Informe de Gestión 2017 se realizaron siete (7) procedimientos de examen de cuenta, dieciséis (16) auditorías operativas y veintidós (22) auditorías de cumplimiento en la administración de los poderes públicos nacionales, pero existen 165 órganos. En relación a los entes descentralizados de la administración pública nacional, existen 847 entes y sólo se realizaron veintidós (22) auditorías operativas, ningún examen de cuenta y ninguna auditoría de cumplimiento.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Adicionalmente a los puntos ya planteados la Contraloría General de la República en Venezuela presenta importantes déficits de recursos financieros y humanos para cumplir a cabalidad con su labor contralora

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:

En Venezuela no se realiza auditoría al presupuesto nacional ejecutado, por lo tanto no existe un informe de auditoría en los términos previstos por IBP.

Comment:

La Contraloría General de la República realiza auditorías aleatorias a distintos órganos y entes del sector público de los tres niveles de gobierno y a programas específicos. En el Informe de Gestión 2017 no hay actuaciones a los entes que manejan fondos extrapresupuestarios. No hay información de la cantidad de fondos extrapresupuestarios que están activos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Adicionalmente a los puntos ya planteados la Contraloría General de la República en Venezuela presenta importantes déficits de recursos financieros y humanos para cumplir a cabalidad con su labor contralora y no tiene ninguna potestad legal para hacer revisión de los fondos extra-presupuestarios

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:

En Venezuela no se realiza auditoría al presupuesto nacional ejecutado, por lo tanto no existe un informe de auditoría en los términos previstos por IBP.

Comment:

La autoridad superior de control, Contraloría General de la República, elabora un informe de gestión en el que reseña las actividades realizadas a los órganos y entes del sector público en los tres niveles de gobierno, pero no todas sus actividades están orientadas a revisar la ejecución del presupuesto, ni abarcan un significativo conjunto de órganos y entes respecto al total existente. El Informe de Gestión de la Contraloría General de la República 2017, tiene un resumen ejecutivo, pero no cumple con los estándares previstos para ser un informe de auditoría del presupuesto ejecutado.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Adicionalmente a los puntos ya planteados la Contraloria General de la República en Venezuela presenta importantes deficits de recursos financieros y humanos para cumplir a cabalidad con su labor contralora

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

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:

No se realiza auditoria al presupuesto ejecutado según los estándares previstos por IBP. La Contraloria General de la República elaboró un Informe de Gestión del año 2017 que incluye información al seguimiento de acciones correctivas de auditorías de ejercicios fiscales previos de una pequeña porción de órganos y entes del sector público. El poder ejecutivo no ha publicado información alguna relativa al proceso presupuestario ni sus documentos desde mediados del año 2016. Tampoco indicadores macroeconómicos esenciales.

Comment:

El poder ejecutivo profundizó en el ejercicio fiscal 2018 su política de mantener en secreto todo lo relativo al proceso presupuestario.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Adicionalmente a los puntos ya planteados la Contraloria General de la República en Venezuela presenta importantes deficits de recursos financieros y humanos para cumplir a cabalidad con su labor contralora. Los informes que se presentan en la página web de la Contraloría General de la República ofrecen información sobre la gestión interna de la propia contraloría y sus actuaciones frente a distintas instituciones del sector público. Sin embargo, no existen informes públicos sobre auditorías realizadas en el marco del presupuesto nacional y su ejecución.

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:

En Venezuela no se realiza auditoría al presupuesto nacional ejecutado, por lo tanto no existe un informe de auditoría en los términos previstos por IBP. El parlamento (Asamblea Nacional) no es reconocido por el poder ejecutivo ni por la entidad fiscalizadora superior, por lo que no han podido ejercer la labor de seguimiento y control a la ejecución presupuestaria.

Comment:

La autoridad superior de control, Contraloría General de la República, elabora un informe de gestión en el que reseña las actividades realizadas a los órganos y entes del sector público en los tres niveles de gobierno, pero no todas sus actividades están orientadas a revisar la ejecución del presupuesto, ni abarcan un significativo conjunto de órganos y entes respecto al total existente. Una de las actividades reportadas en el informe es el seguimiento a las recomendaciones de actuaciones previas, pero no publica las medidas tomadas por los órganos y entes públicos para enmendar errores.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Adicionalmente a los puntos ya planteados la Contraloría General de la República en Venezuela presenta importantes déficits de recursos financieros y humanos para cumplir a cabalidad con su labor contralora. Los informes que se presentan en la página web de la Contraloría General de la República ofrecen información sobre la gestión interna de la propia contraloría y sus actuaciones frente a distintas instituciones del sector público. Sin embargo, no existen documentos con recomendaciones sobre auditorías realizadas en el marco del presupuesto nacional y su ejecución.

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:

No está prevista la existencia de una Institución Fiscal Independiente en la normativa vigente en Venezuela.

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional cuenta en su estructura organizativa con una Dirección de Investigación y Asesoría Económica y Financiera, antes conocida como la Oficina de Asesoría Económica y Financiera. Esta unidad tuvo un papel importante en el análisis de los presupuestos públicos y de coyuntura económica hace varios años. Luego de que el Poder Ejecutivo decidió desconocer a la Asamblea Nacional, no ha presentado al parlamento los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto para su discusión y aprobación desde hace tres años.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La Oficina de Asesoría Económica y Financiera de la Asamblea Nacional (OAEFAN) cumplía el rol de una Institución Fiscal Independiente. Sin embargo, la misma fue eliminada por el Presidente Hugo Chávez por razones políticas.

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:

No está prevista en la normativa vigente de Venezuela la existencia de una Institución Fiscal Independiente.

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional cuenta en su estructura organizativa con una Dirección de Investigación y Asesoría Económica y Financiera, antes conocida como la Oficina de Asesoría Económica y Financiera. Esta unidad tuvo un papel importante en el análisis de los presupuestos públicos y de coyuntura económica hace varios años. Luego de que el Poder Ejecutivo decidió desconocer a la Asamblea Nacional, no ha presentado al parlamento los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto para su discusión y aprobación desde hace tres años.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: La Oficina de Asesoría Económica y Financiera de la Asamblea Nacional (OAEFAN) cumplía el rol de una Institución Fiscal Independiente. Sin embargo, la misma fue eliminada por el Presidente Hugo Chávez por razones políticas.

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:

No está prevista en la normativa vigente de Venezuela la existencia de una Institución Fiscal Independiente.

Comment:

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:

No está prevista en la normativa vigente de Venezuela la existencia de una Institución Fiscal Independiente.

Comment:

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:

Desde enero de 2016 el Poder Ejecutivo ha utilizado Decretos de Emergencia Económica y Estados de Excepción para desconocer la competencias de la Asamblea Nacional en el proceso presupuestario. Así las cosas, el Parlamento de Venezuela no ha tenido acceso a ninguno de los ocho documentos esenciales del proceso presupuestario correspondientes a los ejercicios fiscales 2017, 2018 y 2019. Sin acceso a la información, la Asamblea Nacional no ha podido discutir la política presupuestaria propuesta desde el poder ejecutivo.

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional ha hecho diversos pronunciamientos sobre las decisiones de ingresos y gastos públicos del poder ejecutivo y sobre la inestabilidad macroeconómica, pero no han podido incidir en las decisiones presupuestarias ni controlar sus resultados.

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:

d. The legislature receives the Executive's Budget Proposal less than one month before the start of the budget year, or does not receive it all.

Source:

Desde el 11 de octubre de 2016, a través de la Sentencia N° 814, el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia le arrebató la competencia exclusiva y excluyente de la Asamblea Nacional de aprobar el Presupuesto 2017. Ya desde enero 2016 el presidente Nicolas Maduro inició la emisión de Decretos de Emergencia Económica para limitar el control del Parlamento de la gestión fiscal y las modificaciones al presupuesto. En 2017 se conformó de forma írrita la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente y el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto 2018 le fue presentado. En 2018 el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 fue presentado nuevamente a la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente y no a la legítima Asamblea Nacional. El parlamento no ha aprobado los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de 2017, 2018 y 2019.

Comment:

El Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público (LOAFSP) publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015, establece en el artículo 40 que el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto se debe entregar a la Asamblea Nacional antes del 15 de octubre de cada año. De respetarse la LOAFSP el proyecto de Presupuesto se entregaría dos meses y medio antes del inicio del ejercicio fiscal.

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:

d. The legislature approves the budget more than one month after the start of the budget year, or does not approve the budget.

Source:

EL proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue aprobado por la legítima Asamblea Nacional. Fue presentado a la írrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente y aprobado mediante Decreto Constituyente reseñado en Gaceta Oficial N° 41.549 de 19 de Diciembre, pero su contenido no fue publicado en la mencionada Gaceta Oficial.

Comment:

EL Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público publicado en Gaceta Oficial el 30 de diciembre de 2015, establece que la Asamblea Nacional debe aprobar el presupuesto antes del 15 de diciembre de cada año, es decir, 15 días antes del inicio del ejercicio fiscal.

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:

c. Yes, the legislature has authority in law to amend the Executive's Budget Proposal, but its authority is very limited.

Source:

La Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela contempla en el artículo 187, numeral 6 que le corresponde a la Asamblea Nacional: Discutir y aprobar el presupuesto nacional y todo proyecto de ley concerniente al régimen tributario y al crédito público. También el artículo 313 que "... La Asamblea Nacional podrá alterar las partidas presupuestarias, pero no autorizará medidas que conduzcan a la disminución de los ingresos públicos ni gastos que excedan el monto de las estimaciones de ingresos del proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto...". Luego el artículo 314 establece que sólo podrán decretarse créditos adicionales al presupuesto aprobado previa autorización de la Asamblea Nacional. Desde 2016 el poder ejecutivo junto al poder judicial (Tribunal Supremo de Justicia) arrebataron las competencias exclusivas y excluyentes de la Asamblea Nacional previstas en la Constitución y en la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público, en relación a la aprobación del proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto, la modificación de la Ley de Presupuesto aprobada y el control de la gestión fiscal.

Comment:

Las disposiciones de la Constitución y del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público no especifican las potestades de la Asamblea Nacional para modificar el tamaño del déficit, las cantidades y fuentes de ingresos o tamaño del gasto. Desde la vigencia de la Constitución de 1999 el Poder Ejecutivo tuvo mayoría en el Parlamento y no se hicieron modificaciones a los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto presentados. A partir de 2016 el partido de gobierno en el poder ejecutivo pierde la mayoría en el Parlamento y el poder ejecutivo decide desconocer su autoridad.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Efectivamente la Constitución Nacional en su artículo 313 y 314 permite a la Asamblea Nacional rechazar el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto y mantener vigente el presupuesto del ejercicio fiscal en curso. A la Asamblea Nacional se le permite "alterar las partidas presupuestarias pero no autorizará medidas que conduzcan a la disminución de los ingresos públicos ni gastos que excedan el monto de las estimaciones de ingresos del proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto"

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:

d. No, the legislature does not have any such authority.

Source:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue presentando a la Asamblea Nacional para su aprobación. Desde el año 2016 el poder ejecutivo desconoce la autoridad del parlamento y viola las previsiones constitucionales y legales que le dan competencia exclusiva al Parlamento para aprobar el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto.

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional no ha aprobado los proyectos de ley de presupuesto de los ejercicios fiscales 2017, 2018 y 2019. El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio 2019 fue presentado ante la irrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente. Las noticias reseñan que el monto aprobado es el mismo monto propuesto y no hay ninguna referencia en los medios a que se hubieran hecho cambios a la propuesta.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: De acuerdo a la Constitución Nacional vigente el único órgano facultado para convertir un Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto en Ley de Presupuesto es la Asamblea Nacional (AN) Efectivamente la Constitución Nacional en su artículo 313 y 314 permite a la Asamblea Nacional rechazar el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto y mantener vigente el presupuesto del ejercicio fiscal en curso. Se le permite "alterar las partidas presupuestarias pero no autorizará medidas que conduzcan a la disminución de los ingresos públicos ni gastos que excedan el monto de las estimaciones de ingresos del proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto"

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:

d. No, a specialized budget or finance committee did not examine the Executive's Budget Proposal.

Source:

La Asamblea Nacional tiene una Comisión Permanente de Finanzas y Desarrollo Económico, sin embargo, el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue presentado ante la legítima Asamblea Nacional. Fue presentado ante la irrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente en abierta violación a la Constitución y la ley. <http://www.eluniversal.com/politica/23092/ejecutivo-entrego-ley-de-presupuesto-para-ejercicio-economico-2019-a-la-anc>

Comment:

La legítima Asamblea Nacional rechazó la entrega del proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto a la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente a través de un acuerdo que puede leerse aquí: http://www.asambleanacional.gob.ve/actos/_acuerdo-en-rechazo-al-proyecto-de-ley-de-presupuesto-para-el-ejercicio-economico-financiero-2019-ante-la-asamblea-nacional-constituyente

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue presentado ante la legítima Asamblea Nacional. Fue presentado ante la irrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente en abierta violación a la Constitución y la ley.
<http://www.eluniversal.com/politica/23092/ejecutivo-entrego-ley-de-presupuesto-para-ejercicio-economico-2019-a-la-anc>

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de los ejercicios 2017, 2018 y 2019 no fueron puestos a disposición del público por ningún medio oficial para su análisis sectorial.

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:

d. No, a committee did not examine in-year implementation.

Source:

No se elaboraron informes de ejecución trimestral del presupuesto del ejercicio fiscal 2018. Los del año 2016 y 2017 se elaboraron para uso interno, lo que impidió el ejercicio del control por parte de la Asamblea Nacional.

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional a través de sus comisiones permanentes ha hecho seguimiento a la gestión pública nacional y emitido acuerdos sobre la situación de la educación, http://www.asambleanacional.gob.ve/noticias/_an-aprueba-la-emergencia-humanitaria, de la salud y del agua <http://www.noticierodigital.com/2018/04/an-aprueba-acuerdos-materia-salud-agua/> pero sin poder conocer la ejecución del presupuesto.

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:

c. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to shifting funds between administrative units, but in practice the executive shifts funds before obtaining approval from the legislature.

Source:

El artículo 50 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público reserva a la Asamblea Nacional

las autorizaciones para aumentar el monto total del Presupuesto y modificaciones que impliquen aumento de gasto corriente y disminución de gastos de capital. El Reglamento N° 1 de la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público prevé entre los artículos 83 y 87, las diversas posibilidades de ajustes al presupuesto. Algunas potestades están reservadas a la Asamblea Nacional, otras al Presidente de la República, otras a las autoridades de los órganos y otras al Jefe de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto. El Presidente de la República tiene autoridad para modificar fondos de las unidades administrativas en Consejo de Ministros.

Sin embargo, desde enero de 2016, el poder ejecutivo ha emitido Decretos de Emergencia Económica para realizar cambios al Presupuesto sin aprobación del Parlamento y posteriormente el poder judicial anuló las potestades del parlamento en el proceso presupuestario. El tamaño del presupuesto ha sido modificado sin ningún control en gran magnitud desde 2016.

Comment:

En 2016 el Presupuesto creció en términos nominales 264%, en 2017 creció 585% y en 2018 más de 141,000% sin que la Asamblea Nacional haya podido conocer ni controlar la distribución de estos recursos adicionales. Al respecto Transparencia Venezuela publicó la siguiente nota advirtiendo sobre la indisciplina, improvisación y opacidad en el manejo de los recursos públicos en 2018: <https://transparencia.org.ve/mas-de-60-de-los-creditos-adicionales-aprobados-en-2018-no-fueron-publicados-en-gaceta-oficial/>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: A pesar del excelente trabajo que realiza Transparencia Venezuela tratando de generar alguna información presupuestaria, esta ONG tampoco esta facultada legalmente o constitucionalmente para producir data que se considere oficial en materia presupuestaria o de créditos adicionales.

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:

c. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to spending excess revenues, but in practice the executive spends these funds before obtaining approval from the legislature.

Source:

La Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en el artículo 314 contempla que "... Sólo podrán decretarse créditos adicionales al presupuesto para gastos necesarios no previstos... ()... a este efecto, se requerirá previamente el voto favorable del Consejo de Ministros y la autorización de la Asamblea Nacional..." El artículo 50 del Decreto con Rango, Valor y Fuerza de Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público reserva a la Asamblea Nacional las autorizaciones para aumentar el monto total del Presupuesto y modificaciones que impliquen aumento de gasto corriente y disminución de gastos de capital.

<http://www.oncop.gob.ve/site/src/archivos/normativa-legal/LEYES/2->

[Ley%20Org%20de%20la%20Administraci%20n%20Financiera%20del%20Sector%20P%20B%20lico.pdf](http://www.oncop.gob.ve/site/src/archivos/normativa-legal/LEYES/2-Ley%20Org%20de%20la%20Administraci%20n%20Financiera%20del%20Sector%20P%20B%20lico.pdf)

El Reglamento N° 1 de la Ley Orgánica de Administración Financiera del Sector Público prevé entre los artículos 83 y 87, las diversas posibilidades de ajustes al presupuesto. No obstante, desde enero de 2016 el poder ejecutivo ha desconocido la autoridad de la Asamblea Nacional en el proceso presupuestario y ha aumentado el tamaño del presupuesto sin su aprobación. Cabe añadir también que través de la Ley que crea la Contribución Especial por Precios Extraordinarios y Precios Exorbitantes en el Mercado Internacional de Hidrocarburos, que apareció por primera vez en 2009 y cuya última modificación se realizó en 2013, según Gaceta Oficial 40.114, los ingresos petroleros extraordinarios pueden ir al Fondo de Desarrollo Nacional (FONDEN).

Comment:

En 2016 el Presupuesto creció en términos nominales 264%, en 2017 creció 585% y en 2018 más de 141,000% sin que la Asamblea Nacional haya podido conocer ni controlar la distribución de estos recursos adicionales. Al respecto Transparencia Venezuela publicó la siguiente nota advirtiendo sobre la indisciplina, improvisación y opacidad en el manejo de los recursos públicos en 2018: <https://transparencia.org.ve/mas-de-60-de-los-creditos-adicionales-aprobados-en-2018-no-fueron-publicados-en-gaceta-oficial/>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: I choose not to review this question

Comments: A pesar del excelente trabajo que realiza Transparencia Venezuela tratando de generar alguna información presupuestaria, esta ONG tampoco esta facultada legalmente o constitucionalmente para producir data que se considere oficial

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:

c. The executive is required by law or regulation to obtain approval from the legislature prior to reducing spending below enacted levels, but in practice the executive implements these cuts before seeking approval from the legislature.

Source:

La Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (CRBV) establece en el artículo 187, numeral 6 que sólo la Asamblea Nacional puede aprobar la Ley de presupuesto nacional y todo proyecto de ley concerniente al régimen tributario y al crédito público. Siendo una Ley, el presupuesto sólo puede ser modificado por la Asamblea Nacional, según los artículos 202 y 218. Art. 202 de la CRBV "La ley es el acto sancionado por la Asamblea Nacional como cuerpo legislador.." Art. 210 de la CRBV "Las leyes se derogan por otras leyes y se abrogan por referendo, salvo las excepciones establecidas en esta Constitución. Podrán ser reformadas total o parcialmente. La Ley que sea objeto de reforma parcial se publicará en un solo texto que incorpore las modificaciones aprobadas." Dado que la Asamblea es la que aprueba el presupuesto, entendemos que una ley que disminuya los gastos también debiese aprobarse por la Asamblea. Sin embargo, no hay ley que específicamente requiera al Ejecutivo la aprobación de la Asamblea para disminuir los gastos en relación a lo aprobado en la Ley de Presupuesto. Cabe reiterar que desde enero de 2016 el poder ejecutivo ha desconocido las competencias de la Asamblea Nacional en el proceso presupuestario y ha tomado las decisiones sin ningún contrapeso.

Comment:

La Constitución señala que las decisiones en materia presupuestaria, tributaria y el crédito público son competencia exclusiva de la Asamblea Nacional. La última disminución al presupuesto ocurrió en el mes de marzo del año 2009. En esa ocasión, la Asamblea Nacional aprobó el recorte del Presupuesto propuesto por el presidente Hugo Chávez. <https://itl.reuters.com/articulo/negocios-economia-venezuela-presupuesto-idLTASIE52KOM820090321>
Pero las modificaciones realizadas al presupuesto en los últimos tres años para acrecentarlo no han sido ni presentadas ante la Asamblea Nacional ni aprobadas por ésta.

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:

En Venezuela no se produce un Informe de Auditoría sobre la Ejecución Presupuestaria Anual en los términos de las buenas prácticas internacionales. La Contraloría General de la República elabora un Informe de Gestión en las que se reportan actuaciones de auditoría a un grupo pequeño de órganos y entes del sector público. El poder ejecutivo desconoce las competencias de control presupuestario de la Asamblea Nacional desde enero de 2016.

Comment:

La Asamblea Nacional tiene una Comisión Permanente de Contraloría que lleva adelante investigaciones sobre temas económico-financieros y de gestión de diversos órganos y entes públicos. Sin embargo, sus actuaciones recientes no cuentan con el apoyo y la colaboración de las autoridades del poder ejecutivo ni de la Contraloría General de la República.

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:

b. No, the executive may appoint the head of the SAI without the final consent of the legislature or judiciary.

Source:

La Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en el artículo 279 establece que las autoridades del Poder Ciudadano, entre ellos el Contralor General de la República, deben elegirse a través de un Comité de Evaluación de Postulaciones del Poder Ciudadano y con el voto de las dos terceras partes de la Asamblea Nacional. "Artículo 279. El Consejo Moral Republicano convocará un Comité de Evaluación de Postulaciones del Poder Ciudadano, el cual estará integrado por representantes de diversos sectores de la sociedad; adelantará un proceso público de cuyo resultado se obtendrá una terna por cada órgano del Poder Ciudadano, la cual será sometida a la consideración de la Asamblea Nacional. Esta, mediante el voto favorable de las dos terceras partes de sus integrantes, escogerá en un lapso no mayor de treinta días continuos, al o a la titular del órgano del Poder Ciudadano que esté en consideración. Si concluido este lapso no hay acuerdo en la Asamblea Nacional, el Poder Electoral someterá la terna a consulta popular. En caso de no haber sido convocado el Comité de Evaluación de Postulaciones del Poder Ciudadano, la Asamblea Nacional procederá, dentro del plazo que determine la ley, a la designación del titular o la titular del órgano del Poder Ciudadano correspondiente. Los o las integrantes del Poder Ciudadano serán removidos por la Asamblea Nacional, previo pronunciamiento del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la ley."

A pesar de estas previsiones constitucionales el Contralor General de la República, ciudadano Elvis Amoroso, no fue designado por la legítima Asamblea Nacional, sino que fue designado por la írrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente el 23 de octubre de 2018, sin que se respetaran los procedimientos establecidos y a pesar de haber sido militante del partido de gobierno desde el año 2000.

Comment:

La respuesta a esta pregunta cambia respecto a la Encuesta de Presupuesto Abierto 2017, ya que para entonces el Contralor General de la República en funciones, Manuel Galindo, sí fue designado por la Asamblea Nacional el 22 de diciembre de 2014. Sobre la designación del actual Contralor General de la República, la legítima Asamblea Nacional aprobó un acuerdo de rechazo por no haberse cumplido los procedimientos establecidos ni haber sido nombrado por la única autoridad con competencia: La Asamblea Nacional. Puede leerse el acuerdo aquí:

http://www.asambleanacional.gob.ve/noticias/_an-aprobo-acuerdo-en-rechazo.

También Transparencia Venezuela publicó una nota denunciando el arbitrario nombramiento del Contralor:

<https://supremainjusticia.org/2018/10/25/elvis-amoroso-ateriza-en-la-contraloria-tras-aspirar-al-tsj-y-a-la-fiscalia/>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: De acuerdo con el artículo 279 de la Constitución Nacional, los miembros del Poder Ciudadano (entre los que se encuentra el Contralor General de la República) deben ser nombrados y/o removidos por la Asamblea Nacional, previo pronunciamiento del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia. Sin embargo, el procedimiento de destitución de Contralor General de la República realizado en octubre de 2018 no fue formalmente una "destitución", si no una "jubilación" y el nombramiento del nuevo Contralor General de la República lo realizó la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, la cual no esta facultada de acuerdo a la Constitución Nacional vigente para nombrar al Contralor General de la República.

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:

b. No, the executive may remove the head of the SAI without the final consent of the judiciary or legislature.

Source:

El artículo 279 de la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y el artículo 22 de la Ley Orgánica del Poder Ciudadano contemplan que: "...Los integrantes del Poder Ciudadano (Defensor del Pueblo, Fiscal General y Contralor General de la República) serán removidos por la Asamblea Nacional, previo pronunciamiento del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia..."

A pesar de estas disposiciones constitucionales y legales, el poder ejecutivo ha desconocido las competencias del parlamento desde enero de 2016. En el caso del cambio de autoridad en la Contraloría General de la República el mes de octubre de 2018, la írrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente fue la instancia que autorizó el "beneficio de jubilación por razones personales" de Manuel Galindo Ballesteros, anterior Contralor General. La legítima Asamblea Nacional no participó en el proceso de remoción del Contralor General de la República anterior al actual.

Comment:

Esta respuesta es diferente a la de la Encuesta de Presupuesto Abierto 2017. La modificación obedece a la ruptura del orden constitucional en

Venezuela por el desconocimiento del poder ejecutivo de las competencias de la Asamblea Nacional. También porque la concesión del beneficio de jubilación al ex-Contralor Manuel Galindo Ballesteros fue otorgada por la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente y ocurrió justo días después de haber declarado en un programa de televisión que la corrupción es galopante y haberse quejado de no contar con la colaboración de algunas autoridades para investigar delitos contra el patrimonio público. Según nota publicada por Transparencia Venezuela que puede ser leída aquí: <https://supremainjusticia.org/2018/10/25/elvis-amoroso-ateriza-en-la-contraloria-tras-aspirar-al-ts-j-y-a-la-fiscalia/>

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Disagree

Suggested 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.

Comments: De acuerdo con el artículo 279 de la Constitución Nacional, los miembros del Poder Ciudadano (entre los que se encuentra el Contralor General de la República) deben ser nombrados y/o removidos por la Asamblea Nacional, previo pronunciamiento del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia.

Aunque en términos prácticos el Ejecutivo pueda no cumplir con la norma efectivamente la Constitución Nacional deben ser nombrados por la Asamblea Nacional, previo pronunciamiento del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia.

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Ciertamente la Constitución y la Ley Orgánica del Poder Ciudadano dan la competencia a la Asamblea Nacional, previo pronunciamiento del TSJ. Sin embargo, en la práctica el poder ejecutivo y el poder judicial han desconocido las competencias de la Asamblea Nacional. Como evidencia está la salida del ciudadano Manuel Galindo del cargo tres años antes del vencimiento de su periodo, dos semanas después de haber declarado en televisión abierta que "la corrupción sigue galopante en Venezuela". Otra evidencia del irrespeto a la Constitución y a las leyes es el nombramiento como contralor de Elvis Amoroso, histórico militante del partido del régimen, sin considerar la competencia de la Asamblea Nacional.

IBP Comment

De acuerdo a la metodología, la respuesta adecuada sería B dado que en la práctica la Asamblea Legislativa no tiene un rol en la remoción del Contralor.

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:

d. The budget of the SAI is determined by the executive, and the funding level is not consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate.

Source:

El artículo 273 de la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en concordancia con los artículos 3 y 4 de la Ley Orgánica del Poder Ciudadano, señala que los órganos del Poder Ciudadano, entre ellos la Contraloría General de la República, gozan de autonomía funcional, financiera y administrativa. A tal efecto, dentro del presupuesto general del Estado se le asignará una partida anual variable. Pero ha sido un problema recurrente para la Contraloría General de la República (CGR) tener una asignación en el presupuesto muy inferior a la requerida para cumplir sus funciones de control al sector público. Esta respuesta cambia respecto a la Encuesta de Presupuesto 2017 en la que se contestó "c", porque ni el parlamento ni el poder judicial participaron en la aprobación del presupuesto de la Contraloría General de la República 2018 y 2019. El presupuesto de la CGR fue aprobado por la írrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente que no representa un poder independiente del poder ejecutivo. En definitiva la decisión del presupuesto asignado a la CGR es el definido por el poder ejecutivo.

Comment:

En el año 2018, el monto asignado a la Contraloría General de la República, representó el 0,16% del monto total del Presupuesto Nacional.

Considerando la inflación acumulada durante el año 2018 de 1.689.488%, la caída real del tamaño del presupuesto ejecutado en 2017 respecto al ejecutado en 2018 representa más del 95%.

El monto total ejecutado en 2018 fue obtenido a través de una fuente del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas, quien facilitó a

Transparencia Venezuela datos de uso interno sobre los gastos según clasificación administrativa aprobados y los créditos adicionales aprobados en todo el año y el porcentaje de ejecución por ministerios.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: El diseño institucional del sector público Venezolano presenta una serie de restricciones para una labor contralora efectiva por parte de la Contraloría General de la República. Si la Contraloría realiza "muy bien" su labor contralora puede ser fácilmente "penalizada" por el Ejecutivo con un menor presupuesto en el próximo ejercicio fiscal.

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:

La Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela garantiza en los artículos 287 - 289 la autonomía funcional, administrativa y organizativa de la Contraloría General y sus facultades de control, vigilancia y fiscalización de todos los órganos y entes del sector público. También la Ley Orgánica de la Contraloría General de la República y del Sistema Nacional de Control Fiscal en los artículos 46, 51 y 52 contemplan amplias facultades a los miembros de la Contraloría para realizar los procedimientos que deseen. En el siguiente enlace están las normativas citadas http://www.cgr.gob.ve/site_content.php?Cod=015

Comment:

Las disposiciones constitucionales y legales que dan autonomía funcional y de gestión de la CGR quedan limitadas si la máxima autoridad: Elvis Amoroso, ha sido militante del partido de gobierno como legislador desde el año 2000 hasta 2015.

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:

Según personal de la Contraloría General de la República, existe en cada Dirección responsable de las auditorías un coordinador y un abogado que revisa y valida las actuaciones de los funcionarios. No existe en el organigrama de la Contraloría General una unidad que aparezca como responsable de revisar los procesos de auditoría. Tampoco están reflejados en sus informes de gestión resultados de los controles internos. Además en el Plan Estratégico de la CGR dejó de aparecer como objetivo el control interno de gestión, por eso cambió la respuesta respecto a la Encuesta de Presupuesto Abierto 2017.

Comment:

El Informe de Gestión 2017 tiene una presentación suscrita por el Contralor anterior, Manuel Galindo Ballesteros, en la que se dirige a la directiva de la Írrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, defiende su existencia y sus poderes plenipotenciarios. El contenido de esta presentación evidencia su parcialidad hacia el partido de gobierno. No es compatible este comportamiento con la independencia y autonomía necesarias para ejercer las actuaciones de control. En el siguiente enlace se puede descargar el informe http://www.cgr.gob.ve/site_informes_management.php?Cod=026&y=2019

Cod=026&y=2019

No se pudo corroborar en el Informe de Gestión 2017 de la Contraloría General de la República que la unidad interna de la que se habló en la OBS 2017 siguiera funcionando. El Plan de Estratégico de la CGR no incorporó el control interno en sus actividades. Por eso se cambió la respuesta en comparación a la OBS 2017.

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:

Desde el momento en que el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia dictó sentencias N° 808 y N° 814 para anular actos de la Asamblea Nacional y formalizar el desconocimiento de sus competencias y atribuciones, también la Contraloría General de la República ha desconocido a la legítima Asamblea Nacional. Luego de conversar con un diputado de la Asamblea Nacional se corroboró que ni el Contralor ni funcionarios de la Contraloría General de la República han atendido los llamados de la Asamblea Nacional para colaborar en las funciones que les son propias. Esta respuesta es distinta a la de la Encuesta de Presupuesto Abierto 2017, en la que se pudo verificar que si hubo intercambios entre la Asamblea Nacional y la Contraloría General de la República.

Comment:

En la presentación del Informe de Gestión 2017 de la Contraloría General de la República, el Ex Contralor Manuel Galindo Ballesteros, se dirige a las autoridades de la Írrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, defiende su existencia y sus poderes plenipotenciarios. Se puede leer esta presentación en el Informe disponible en el siguiente enlace http://www.cgr.gob.ve/site_informes_management.php?Cod=026&y=2019

El cese de funciones y cambio de autoridad de la Contraloría General de la República ocurrió en octubre del año 2018 sin la participación de la legítima Asamblea Nacional. Al respecto la Asamblea Nacional emitió acuerdo de rechazo a la decisión que puede consultarse en el siguiente enlace: http://www.asambleanacional.gob.ve/noticias/_an-aprobo-acuerdo-en-rechazo

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:

Existen disposiciones normativas según las cuales es preciso la consulta ciudadana en la discusión de las leyes. Específicamente, la Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela establece en el artículo 6 que el gobierno es democrático y participativo. También el artículo 211 contempla que en necesaria la consulta ciudadana en la conformación de las leyes y la Ley Contra la Corrupción señala en los artículos 11 y 12 que es preciso consultar la política presupuestaria.

En relación al proyecto de Presupuesto para el Ejercicio Económico Financiero 2019, no se pudo corroborar en los portales e información oficial que se realizara consulta alguna a los ciudadanos sobre su contenido. No hay forma de que los ciudadanos puedan emitir opiniones sobre el presupuesto si no han tenido acceso a ningún documento clave desde el año 2016. La entrega del proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto 2019 se hizo ante la Irrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente pero no se publicó su contenido y fue aprobada el 18 de diciembre de 2018 por esta misma instancia.

Comment:

El ministro del Poder Popular de Planificación aseguró en nota publicada por un medio oficial que fue sometido a consulta de 3 millones de venezolanos el Plan de la Patria 2019 - 2025, que es el Plan de gobierno para el período que inició el 10 de enero. En el siguiente enlace está la información <http://www.radiomundial.com.ve/article/3-millones-de-venezolanos-han-asistido-la-consulta-del-plan-de-la-patria-2019-2025> pero no es posible verificar las declaraciones del ministro ni que la consulta haya sido abierta, suficientemente difundida y sin ningún tipo de discriminación. Existe un portal web dedicado al Plan de la Patria <http://planpatria.gob.ve/registroUsuarios> pero el documento no está disponible. Allí hay una opción de registro que exige introducir datos del Carnet de la Patria. Este carnet es un sistema creado por el poder ejecutivo para controlar el voto y la entrega de programas sociales a los ciudadanos.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio fiscal 2019 no fue puesto a disposición del público para su discusión ni hubo consultas ciudadanas para su formulación.

Comment:

Cabe comentar que ni siquiera las autoridades de los gobiernos subnacionales de estados y municipios pudieron conocer con antelación el dinero que les corresponde del presupuesto nacional por transferencias intergubernamentales en tiempo oportuno para la formulación de sus respectivos presupuestos.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio fiscal 2019 no fue publicado ni consultado con los ciudadanos. Las estadísticas macroeconómicas no se publican desde el año 2015 y la distribución del gasto por sectores es secreta.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Creemos que la respuesta presentada por los investigadores es la correcta sin embargo, es pertinente tomar en cuenta y verificar de ser posible las jornadas de parlamentarismo de calle y los consejos de planificación pública que suelen hacer miembros del gobierno y que en algunos casos podrían ser consideradas consultas ciudadanas sobre temas presupuestarios y particularmente de la ejecución y planificación del gasto social y la gestión pública

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Fueron consultados diversos medios de comunicación oficiales y en ninguno hay referencia a jornadas de consulta durante el proceso de formulación del Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019. Muy al contrario, el proceso de formulación se llevó adelante sin que la Asamblea Nacional ni la sociedad civil pudiera hacer una valoración de la propuesta. Sin acceso a los datos mínimos del contexto macroeconómico y los recursos disponibles, es imposible que se pueda hablar de un proceso de consulta serio. En la formulación del presupuesto de ejercicios previos, hubo concentraciones con grupos afectos al régimen que se divulgaron como jornadas de consulta, no obstante, la convocatoria no se hizo de forma abierta, ni se crearon canales de comunicación para la expresión en libertad. Tampoco se garantizó acceso a la información precisa para permitir una verdadera participación. Cabe añadir que en el contexto de hiperinflación que padece Venezuela, la formulación del presupuesto resulta alterada. Una prueba de ello es el crecimiento en el tamaño del presupuesto durante 2018 y en lo que va del año 2019 y los ajustes en los recursos a transferir a estados y municipios luego de haber sido aprobado el Decreto Ley de Presupuesto 2019 y antes de que iniciara el ejercicio fiscal 2019.

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:

No existen mecanismos formales de participación ciudadana que permitan intercambios con el poder ejecutivo nacional sobre la ejecución del presupuesto. Aunque se han realizado peticiones de información por escrito sobre los documentos presupuestarios ante la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto (ONAPRE), no ha habido respuesta. El portal Web de la Oficina Nacional de Presupuesto tiene un enlace de Contacto que sólo muestra su ubicación física <http://www.onapre.gob.ve/index.php/contactenos> El portal Web del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Economía y Finanzas tiene un enlace de "contátenos" en el que sólo aparecen los nombres de autoridades dentro del ministerio, pero no hay direcciones de correo electrónico ni números de teléfono <http://www.mppef.gob.ve/contactos/>

Comment:

Fuentes de la Onapre aseguran que no se elaboraron los informes trimestrales de ejecución consolidados en 2018, por lo que los ciudadanos no tienen información para hacer seguimiento a la ejecución del presupuesto.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Creemos que la respuesta presentada por los investigadores es la correcta sin embargo, creemos importante mencionar y verificar de ser posible las jornadas de parlamentarismo de calle y los consejos de planificación pública que suelen hacer miembros del gobierno y que en algunos casos podrían ser consideradas consultas ciudadanas sobre temas presupuestarios y particularmente de la ejecución y planificación del gasto social y la gestión pública

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Fueron consultados diversos medios de comunicación oficiales y en ninguno hay referencia a jornadas de consulta durante el proceso de formulación del Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019. Muy al contrario, el proceso de formulación se llevó adelante sin que la Asamblea Nacional ni la sociedad civil pudiera hacer una valoración de la propuesta. Sin acceso a los datos mínimos del contexto macroeconómico y los recursos disponibles, es imposible que se pueda hablar de un proceso de consulta serio. En la formulación del presupuesto de ejercicios previos, hubo concentraciones con grupos afectos al régimen que se divulgaron como jornadas de consulta, no obstante, la convocatoria no se hizo de forma abierta, ni se crearon canales de comunicación para la expresión en libertad. Tampoco se garantizó acceso a la información precisa para permitir una verdadera participación. Cabe añadir que en el contexto de hiperinflación que padece Venezuela, la formulación del presupuesto resulta alterada. Una prueba de ello es el crecimiento en el tamaño del presupuesto durante 2018 y en lo que va del año 2019 y los ajustes en los recursos a transferir a estados y municipios luego de haber sido aprobado el Decreto Ley de Presupuesto 2019 y antes de que iniciara el ejercicio fiscal 2019.

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:

No existen mecanismos formales de participación ciudadana que permitan intercambios con el poder ejecutivo nacional sobre la ejecución del presupuesto. Las unidades administrativas responsables del proceso presupuestario no publican información, no convocan a la discusión de su gestión y no permiten tampoco que los ciudadanos puedan comunicarse con ellos.

Comment:

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Creemos que la respuesta presentada por los investigadores es la correcta sin embargo, es pertinente tomar en cuenta y verificar de ser posible las jornadas de parlamentarismo de calle y los consejos de planificación pública que suelen hacer miembros del gobierno y que en algunos casos podrían ser consideradas consultas ciudadanas sobre temas presupuestarios y particularmente de la ejecución y planificación del gasto social y la gestión pública

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Fueron consultados diversos medios de comunicación oficiales y en ninguno hay referencia a jornadas de consulta durante el proceso de formulación del Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019. Muy al contrario, el proceso de formulación se llevó adelante sin que la Asamblea Nacional ni la sociedad civil pudiera hacer una valoración de la propuesta. Sin acceso a los datos mínimos del contexto macroeconómico y los recursos disponibles, es imposible que se pueda hablar de un proceso de consulta serio. En la formulación del presupuesto de ejercicios previos, hubo concentraciones con grupos afectos al régimen que se divulgaron como jornadas de consulta, no obstante, la convocatoria no se hizo de forma abierta, ni se crearon canales de comunicación para la expresión en libertad. Tampoco se garantizó acceso a la información precisa para permitir una verdadera participación. Cabe añadir que en el contexto de hiperinflación que padece Venezuela, la formulación del presupuesto resulta alterada. Una prueba de ello es el crecimiento en el tamaño del presupuesto durante 2018 y en lo que va del año 2019 y los ajustes en los recursos a transferir a estados y municipios luego de haber sido aprobado el Decreto Ley de Presupuesto 2019 y antes de que iniciara el ejercicio fiscal 2019.

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 existen mecanismos formales de participación ciudadana que permitan intercambios con el poder ejecutivo nacional sobre la ejecución del presupuesto. Los principales indicadores macroeconómicos no se publican desde el año 2015, los informes de ejecución dentro del año no se elaboraron y hubo cambios importantes en el desempeño fiscal que no fueron discutidos el público.

Comment:

Los datos de la Asamblea Nacional y de organismos como el FMI, reflejan que Venezuela tuvo hiperinflación de 1.689.488%, y el gobierno incurrió en default al no honrar los compromisos de deuda del año 2018. Este grave contexto macroeconómico no fue explicado ni discutido abiertamente con los ciudadanos.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: Creemos que la respuesta presentada por los investigadores es la correcta sin embargo, es pertinente tomar en cuenta y verificar de ser posible las jornadas de parlamentarismo de calle y los consejos de planificación pública que suelen hacer miembros del gobierno y que en algunos casos podrían ser consideradas consultas ciudadanas sobre temas presupuestarios y particularmente de la ejecución y planificación del gasto social y la gestión pública

Government Reviewer

Opinion:

Researcher Response

Fueron consultados diversos medios de comunicación oficiales y en ninguno hay referencia a jornadas de consulta durante el proceso de formulación del Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019. Muy al contrario, el proceso de formulación se llevó adelante sin que la Asamblea Nacional ni la sociedad civil pudiera hacer una valoración de la propuesta. Sin acceso a los datos mínimos del contexto macroeconómico y los recursos disponibles, es imposible que se pueda hablar de un proceso de consulta serio. Cabe añadir que en el contexto de hiperinflación que padece Venezuela, la formulación del presupuesto resulta alterada. Una prueba de ello es el crecimiento en el tamaño del presupuesto durante 2018 y en lo que va del año 2019 y los ajustes en los recursos a transferir a estados y municipios luego de haber sido aprobado el Decreto Ley de Presupuesto 2019 y antes de que iniciara el ejercicio fiscal 2019.

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 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 existen canales formales de participación para hacer seguimiento a la ejecución del presupuesto en los que se produzca una relación bidireccional con la participación de diversos sectores de la población. El presupuesto 2018 fue modificado en términos nominales más del 100.000% a través de créditos adicionales. Pero esta información no es discutida abiertamente con la sociedad.

Comment:

Es frecuente que el poder ejecutivo divulgue información difusa sobre lo que, según ellos está limitando la gestión. Pero no permiten ser interpelados sobre sus declaraciones, no hay canales de comunicación de doble vía ni información completa, verás y oportuna sobre la ejecución del presupuesto.

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 existen mecanismos formales de participación ciudadana que permitan intercambios con el poder ejecutivo nacional sobre la ejecución del presupuesto.

Comment:

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 existen canales formales de participación ciudadana para hacer seguimiento a la ejecución del presupuesto en cada ejercicio fiscal. En el ejercicio fiscal 2018 ni siquiera se elaboraron los informes de ejecución trimestral del presupuesto.

Comment:

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:

El poder ejecutivo no publica un calendario con los pasos para la formulación del proyecto de Presupuesto. Para la formulación del proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto 2019 hubo retrasos en las indicaciones que se dieron a los órganos y entes descentralizados sobre lineamientos básicos e incluso la información de los recursos asignados a entes descentralizados y gobiernos subnacionales llegó con bastante retraso. No hay participación formal o consultas en la formulación del presupuesto.

Comment:

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:

No existen canales formales de participación o consulta sobre la formulación del Presupuesto nacional y su implementación.

Comment:

En el portal del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Planificación hay un enlace para recibir opiniones en relación al Plan de la Patria 2019 - 2015 (plan de gobierno) pero para registrarse es preciso dar el número del Carnet de la Patria, un instrumento creado para el control del voto y la asignación de beneficios sociales. Es un carnet vinculado al partido de gobierno, por lo que su exigencia es una forma de segregación en la participación.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue consignado ante la legítima Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación. Fue entregado a la irrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente. Esta instancia no abrió canales de comunicación para discutir el contenido del proyecto presentado. El documento no fue puesto a disposición del público.

Comment:

Los proyectos de Ley de Presupuesto de los ejercicios 2017, 2018 y 2019 no han sido llevados a la Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Comments: De acuerdo a la Constitucional Nacional vigente el único órgano facultado para convertir un Proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto en Ley de Presupuesto es la Asamblea Nacional (AN)

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue entregado a la legítima Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación. El poder ejecutivo consignó el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto ante la írrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, que no abrió canales para la discusión sobre el contenido del proyecto con los ciudadanos.

Comment:

Los principales indicadores macroeconómicos dejaron de publicarse en el año 2015 así como los principales indicadores sociales y de prestación de servicios.

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:

El proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto para el ejercicio económico financiero 2019 no fue entregado a la legítima Asamblea Nacional para su discusión y aprobación. El poder ejecutivo consignó el proyecto de Ley de Presupuesto ante la írrita Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, que no abrió canales para la discusión sobre el contenido del proyecto con los ciudadanos.

Comment:

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 legislature 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 se elabora un informe de auditoría del presupuesto ejecutado en Venezuela. La Contraloría General de la República elabora Informes de Gestión sobre sus actuaciones, entre ellas auditorías aplicadas a un grupo de órganos y entes, que representan una pequeña porción del total órganos de la administración pública. La legítima Asamblea Nacional no ha tenido acceso a ningún documento presupuestario esencial desde 2016 y la Contraloría General de la República, desconoce la autoridad del parlamento desde 2016.

Comment:

El informe de gestión elaborado por la Contraloría General de la República no es un informe de auditoría de la ejecución del presupuesto.

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:

b. The requirements for an "a" response are not met.

Source:

La Contraloría General de la República tiene una Oficina de Atención al Ciudadano a través de la cual se promueve la participación y también se pueden recibir denuncias, reclamos y sugerencias. Sin embargo, el canal de atención es sólo físico. El enlace de contáctenos en el portal Web no abre, sólo hay un teléfono de atención a los ciudadano. En el Informe de Gestión 2017, página 52, se afirma que la Contraloría General recibió de los ciudadanos 180 denuncias, de las cuales tramitó 49 y 131 se remitieron a las direcciones generales de control. El informe no explica cuáles fueron esas denuncias y qué resultados hubo luego del trámite. La respuesta es la letra "b", diferente a la Encuesta de Presupuesto 2017, por cuanto la Contraloría General de la República no ha llevado adelante investigaciones sobre las denuncias interpuestas desde organizaciones de la sociedad civil, ni desde el parlamento ni desde medios que realizan periodismo de investigación. Tampoco la CGR ha hecho investigaciones de los casos de corrupción abiertos y sancionados en otros países, que involucran a empresas propiedad del Estado venezolano y ministerios, tales como las investigaciones de Odebrecht, lavado de dinero en Andorra y sobornos pagados a funcionarios de Petróleos de Venezuela.

Comment:

Transparencia Venezuela ha hecho seguimiento a la gestión de la Contraloría General de la República y publicado documentos que evidencian la falta de independencia del órgano auditor y los conflictos de interés de su máxima autoridad. Al respecto se pueden leer en los siguientes enlaces los hallazgos del seguimiento: <https://transparencia.org.ve/conflicto-interes-nepotismo-persisten-la-contraloria-general-manejada-manuel-galindo-ballesteros/> , <https://transparencia.org.ve/project/conflicto-interes-nepotismo-persisten-la-contraloria-general-manejada-manuel-galindo-ballesteros/>

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:

d. The requirements for a "c" response or above are not met.

Source:

La Contraloría General de la República tiene una Oficina de Atención al Ciudadano a través de la cual se promueve la participación y también se pueden recibir denuncias, reclamos y sugerencias. Hay un enlace de contáctenos en el portal Web y un teléfono de atención a los ciudadano. En el Informe de Gestión 2017, página 52, se afirma que la Contraloría General recibió de los ciudadanos 180 denuncias, de las cuales tramitó 49 y 131 se remitieron a las direcciones generales de control. El informe no explica cuáles fueron esas denuncias y qué resultados hubo luego del trámite. La respuesta es la letra "c", diferente a la Encuesta de Presupuesto 2017, por cuanto la Contraloría General de la República no explica en su informe cómo fueron canalizadas las denuncias recibidas y porque la Contraloría General de la República no ha llevado adelante investigaciones sobre las denuncias interpuestas desde organizaciones de la sociedad civil, ni desde el parlamento ni desde medios que realizan periodismo de investigación. Tampoco la CGR ha hecho investigaciones de los casos de corrupción abiertos y sancionados en otros países, que involucran a empresas propiedad del Estado venezolano y ministerios, tales como las investigaciones de Odebrecht, lavado de dinero en Andorra y sobornos pagados a funcionarios de Petróleos de Venezuela.

Comment:

Transparencia Venezuela ha hecho seguimiento a la gestión de la Contraloría General de la República y publicado documentos que evidencian la falta de independencia del órgano auditor y los conflictos de interés de su máxima autoridad. Al respecto se pueden leer en los siguientes enlaces los hallazgos del seguimiento: <https://transparencia.org.ve/project/informe-corrupcion-la-contraloria-general-la-republica-2017/> , <https://transparencia.org.ve/conflicto-interes-nepotismo-persisten-la-contraloria-general-manejada-manuel-galindo-ballesteros/> , <https://transparencia.org.ve/project/conflicto-interes-nepotismo-persisten-la-contraloria-general-manejada-manuel-galindo-ballesteros/>

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:

La Ley Orgánica de la Contraloría General de la República en los artículos 75 y 76, establece los mecanismos de participación ciudadana en las actividades de control, en lo que denomina la norma "contraloría social o comunal" que incluye atender iniciativas de la comunidad organizada para el ejercicio de la contraloría, realizar procesos de formación en materia de control y promover mecanismos de control social en proyectos de alto impacto. No obstante, no es posible comprobar que se cumple la norma. Si bien los ciudadanos pueden participar a través de la oficina de atención al ciudadano y realizar consultas, denuncias, reclamos y sugerencias, el informe de gestión 2017 no permite verificar el apoyo ciudadano en las investigaciones.

Comment:

Según funcionario del sistema nacional de control fiscal, las entidades de control cuando requieren participación de ciudadanos como testigos o involucrados en casos en investigación, los cita formalmente a comparencias.

Peer Reviewer

Opinion: Agree

Government Reviewer

Opinion: