

OPEN BUDGET INDEX SCORE  
— OUT OF 100 —

81-100 Extensive

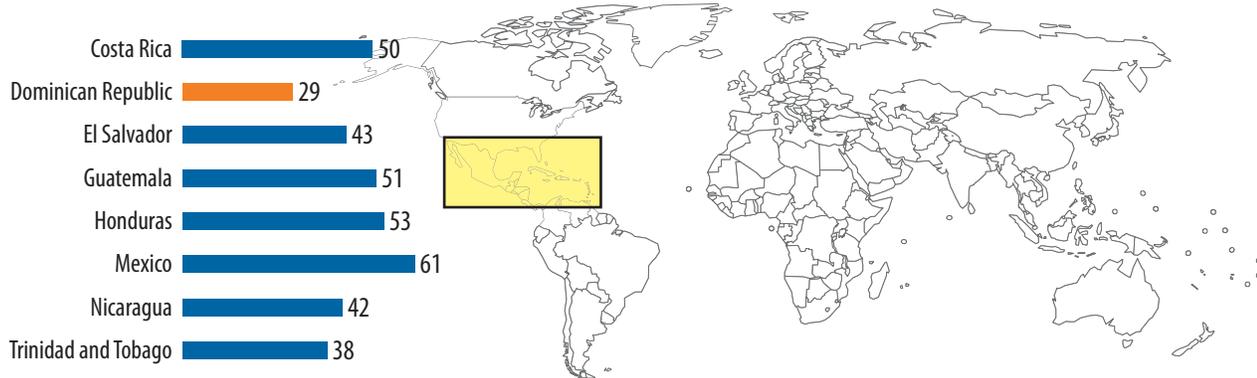
61-80 Substantial

41-60 Some

21-40 Minimal

0-20 Scant or None

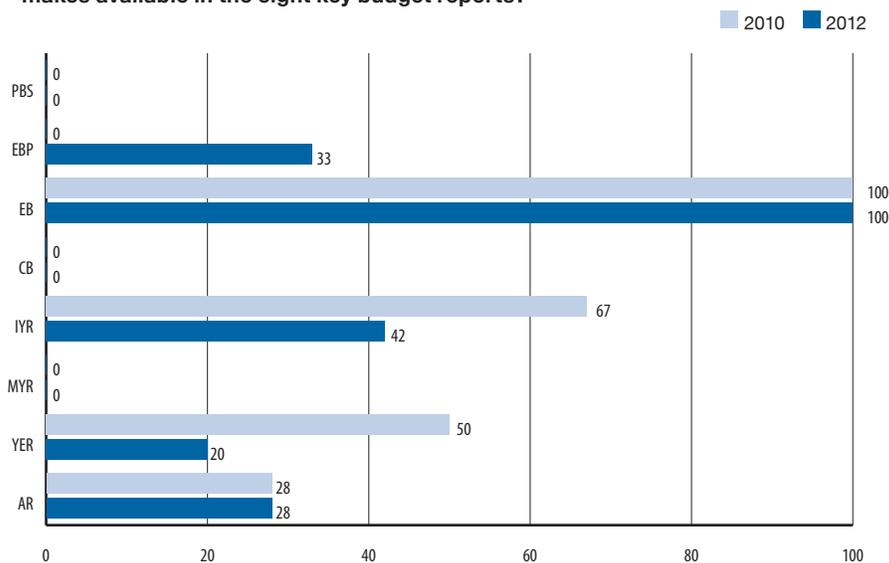
### How does the Dominican Republic compare to its neighbors in Central America & the Caribbean?



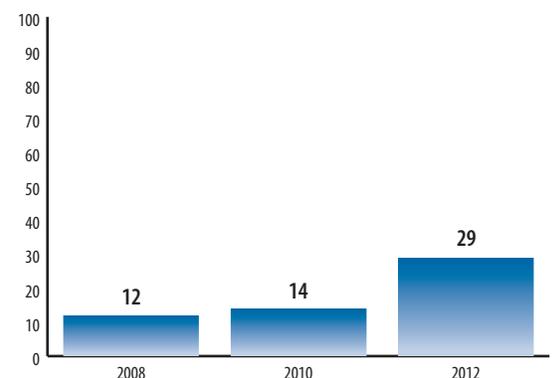
### What are each of the eight key budget documents, and does the public have access to them?

| Document   | Description of Document   | Publication Status        |
|------------|---|---------------------------|
| <b>PBS</b> | <b>Pre-Budget Statement:</b> Provides information that links government policies and budgets and typically sets forth the broad parameters that will define the budget proposal that is presented to the legislature.   | Produced for Internal Use |
| <b>EBP</b> | <b>Executive's Budget Proposal:</b> Presents the government plans to raise revenues through taxes and other sources and spend these monies to support its priorities, thus transforming policy goals into action.   | Published                 |
| <b>EB</b>  | <b>Enacted Budget:</b> The legal instrument authorizing the executive to raise revenues, make expenditures, and incur debt.   | Published                 |
| <b>CB</b>  | <b>Citizens Budget:</b> A nontechnical presentation to enable broad public understanding of a government's plans for raising revenues and spending public funds in order to achieve policy goals.   | Not Produced              |
| <b>IYR</b> | <b>In-Year Reports:</b> Periodic (monthly or quarterly) measures of the trends in actual revenues, expenditures, and debt, which allow for comparisons with the budget figures and adjustments.   | Published                 |
| <b>MYR</b> | <b>Mid-Year Review:</b> An overview of the budget's effects at the midpoint of a budget year and discusses any changes in economic assumptions that affect approved budget policies.  | Not Produced              |
| <b>YER</b> | <b>Year-End Report:</b> Information comparing the actual budget execution relative to the Enacted Budget.   | Published                 |
| <b>AR</b>  | <b>Audit Report:</b> Independent evaluation of the government's accounts by the country's supreme audit institution. It typically assesses whether the executive has raised revenues and spent monies in line with the authorized budget, and whether the government's accounts of its revenues and expenses are accurate and provide a reliable picture of the fiscal situation. | Published                 |

### From Zero to 100: Has Dominican Republic increased the amount of information it makes available in the eight key budget reports?



### OBI scores over three Surveys



## Open Budget Index

The **Open Budget Survey** assesses whether the central government in each country surveyed makes eight key budget documents available to the public, as well as whether the data contained in these documents is comprehensive, timely, and useful. The Survey uses internationally accepted criteria to assess each country's budget transparency developed by multilateral organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic

Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).

The scores on 95 of the 125 Open Budget Survey questions are used to calculate objective scores and rankings of each surveyed country's relative transparency. These composite scores constitute the Open Budget Index (OBI), the world's only independent and comparative measure of budget transparency.

The Dominican Republic's score is 29 out of 100, which is below the average score of 43 for all the 100 countries surveyed. It is also below the score of all of its neighbors in the region. The Dominican Republic's score indicates that the government provides the public with minimal information on the national government's budget and financial activities during the course of the budget year. This makes it challenging for citizens to hold the government accountable for its management of the public's money.

**Dominican Republic's OBI 2012 score of 29 has significantly increased from its score of 14 on the OBI 2010.**

The Open Budget Index is composed of subscores for each of the eight key budget documents assessed in the Survey. These subscores represent the average of the scores received on a set of questions in the Survey that measure the public availability of and amount of information in the documents. The subscores are comparable across all of the countries included in the Survey.

### Recommendations

The Dominican Republic's score on the Open Budget Index has gone up significantly from the last round of the Open Budget Survey, which is an encouraging development and for which the government is congratulated. However, with a score of 29 out of 100 on the Open Budget Index 2012, the government of the Dominican Republic has the potential to greatly expand budget transparency by introducing a number of measures.

The International Budget Partnership recommends that Dominican Republic undertake the following steps to improve budget transparency:

- Publish the Pre-Budget Statement, which is currently being produced for internal use only (detailed guidance on the contents of this document can be found in this guidebook: <http://bit.ly/QGzHv8>). As per the Open Budget Survey 2012, 47 countries publish a Pre-

Budget Statement, including the Dominican Republic's neighbors Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico. Links to the budget documents published by these countries can be accessed from the IBP's website: <http://bit.ly/P8NPOV>.

- Produce and publish a Citizens Budget and a Mid-Year Review (detailed guidance on the contents of these two documents can be found in these guidebooks: <http://bit.ly/QGzHv8> and <http://bit.ly/QGzFmJ>). As per the Open Budget Survey 2012, 26 countries publish a Citizens Budget, including its neighbors El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico; 29 countries publish a Mid-Year Review, including its neighbor Honduras. Links to the budget documents published by these countries can be accessed from the IBP's website: <http://bit.ly/P8NPOV>.

- Increase the comprehensiveness of the Executive's Budget Proposal, specifically by focusing on providing information in the following areas:
  - anticipated expenditures for at least two years beyond the budget year, previous year's expenditures by program, and actual expenditure two years prior to the budget year (see questions 5-6, 21, and 23-25 of the Open Budget Questionnaire);
  - anticipated revenues for at least two years beyond the budget year, previous year's revenue estimates, and actual revenue collected two years prior to the budget year (see questions 9-10, 27-28, and 30-32 of the Open Budget Questionnaire);
  - previous year's debt information and debt composition (such as interest rates on the debt, maturity profile of the debt, currency denomination of the debt, or whether it is domestic or external debt) (see questions 13 and 33-34 of the Open Budget Questionnaire);
  - macroeconomic forecasts and assumptions used in developing the budget (see questions 14-15 of the Open Budget Questionnaire);
  - linking the budget to the government's stated policy goals, nonfinancial and performance data, and information intended to benefit directly the country's most impoverished populations (see questions 16-17 and 48-55 of the Open Budget Questionnaire);
  - intergovernmental transfers, transfers to public corporations, quasi-fiscal activities, financial and nonfinancial assets, expenditure arrears, contingent and future liabilities, donor assistance,

earmarked revenues, and percentage of expenditure dedicated to spending on secret items (see questions 36-44 and 46-47 of the Open Budget Questionnaire); and

- a detailed timetable on the budget formulation process (see questions 57-58 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).
- Increase the comprehensiveness of the In-Year Report specifically by focusing on providing information in the following areas:
  - releasing information each month on revenue collections from all sources (see questions 67-68 of The Open Budget Questionnaire);
  - providing within the report information on actual year-to-date expenditures and revenue collections with either the original estimate for that period (based on the enacted budget) or the actual expenditures from the same period in the previous year (see questions 66 and 69 of The Open Budget Questionnaire).
- Increase the comprehensiveness of the Year-End Report by auditing outcomes; increasing the level of detail of explanation of the differences between original expenditure estimates; explaining differences between original revenue estimates, original macroeconomic forecast, original nonfinancial and performance information, and enacted levels of funds intended to benefit the poor in the country and their actual outcomes along with actual outcomes for extra-budgetary funds (see questions 78-86 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).
- Increase the comprehensiveness of the Audit Report by publishing the report six months after the end of the fiscal year and including all expenditures; by publishing audit reports on extra-budgetary funds, publishing reports listing actions taken by the executive to address audit recommendations, and providing legislators with detailed audit reports related to the security sector and other secret programs (see questions 87-88, 91, 95-96, and 108 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).

## Strength of Legislatures and Supreme Audit Institutions in Budget Oversight

The Open Budget Survey examines the extent of effective oversight provided by legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAIs). These institutions play a critical role — often enshrined in national constitu-

tions — in planning and overseeing the implementation of national budgets.

The Open Budget Survey assesses whether legislatures provide effective budget oversight by measuring performance on 11 indicators, including: consultations with the executive prior to the tabling in the legislature of the draft budget, research capacity, formal debate on overall budget policy, time available to discuss and approve the budget, legal authority to amend the budget proposal, approval of shifts in expenditure budget and excess revenues collected, supplemental budget powers, authority to approve use of contingency funds, and scrutiny of audit reports.

The Open Budget Survey assesses whether supreme audit institutions are empowered to provide effective budget oversight by using the following four indicators: authority to remove the head of the supreme audit institution, legal power to audit public finances, financial resources available, and availability of skilled audit personnel.

## Recommendations

The International Budget Partnership recommends that the Dominican Republic undertake the following actions to improve budget oversight:

- The legislature should have a formal pre-budget policy debate prior to the tabling of the Executive's Budget Proposal; the executive should hold consultations with members of the legislature as part of its process of determining budget priorities, and it should be required to seek approval from the legislature prior to spending contingency funds (see questions 59, 98, and 106-107 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).
- Empower the supreme audit institution by the following actions: the funding level of the SAI should be broadly consistent with the resources the SAI needs to fulfill its mandate, and the SAI should have skilled staff designated to undertake audits of the central government agencies that handle the security sector (see questions 93-94 of the Open Budget Questionnaire).

### The Dominican Republic is not among the leaders in South America and the Caribbean on budget oversight and engagement

| Country             | Legislative Strength | SAI Strength | Public Engagement |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Costa Rica          | Strong               | Strong       | Weak              |
| Dominican Republic  | Moderate             | Strong       | Weak              |
| El Salvador         | Moderate             | Strong       | Weak              |
| Guatemala           | Moderate             | Strong       | Weak              |
| Honduras            | Strong               | Strong       | Weak              |
| Mexico              | Moderate             | Strong       | Weak              |
| Nicaragua           | Moderate             | Moderate     | Weak              |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Strong               | Moderate     | Weak              |

**Strong:** average score above 66 of 100; **Moderate:** average score between 34 and 66; **Weak:** average score below 34

## Opportunities for Public Participation

Research and advocacy experience of civil society over the past 15 years has demonstrated that transparency by itself is insufficient for improving governance. Transparency along with opportunities for public participation in budgeting can maximize the positive outcomes associated with open budgeting. Therefore, the Open Budget Survey assesses opportunities available to the public to participate in national budget decision-making processes. Such opportunities can be provided throughout the budget cycle by the executive, legislature, and supreme audit institution.

Based on these indicators, the Open Budget Survey 2012 finds that opportunities for public participation in the budget process in the Dominican Republic are limited.

## Recommendations

The International Budget Partnership recommends that the Dominican Republic expand public engagement in budgeting after considering the Open Budget Survey indicators on which the country performs poorly (see table below and questions 114-116, 118, 120-122, and 124 in the Open Budget Questionnaire).

### Dominican Republic has much room to improve public participation

| Requirement   | Finding                      |
|---|------------------------------|
| <b>Process Followed Before Consultation</b>   |                              |
| Formal requirement for public participation (Q114)  | Exists but is weak           |
| Articulation of purposes for public participation (Q115)                                      | Does not exist               |
| Communication by the SAI of audit findings beyond publication of audit reports (Q124)         | Does not exist               |
| <b>Process of Consultation</b>  |                              |
| Mechanisms developed by the executive for participation during budget planning (Q116)         | Does not exist               |
| Public hearings in the legislature on macroeconomic budget framework (Q119)                   | Exists but could be improved |
| Public hearings in the legislature on individual agency budgets (Q120)                        | Does not exist               |
| Opportunities in the legislature for testimonials by the public during budget hearings (Q121) | Does not exist               |
| Mechanisms developed by the executive for participation during budget execution (Q117)        | Exists but could be improved |
| Mechanisms developed by the SAI for participation in audit agenda (Q123)                      | Exists but could be improved |
| <b>Process Followed After Consultation</b>  |                              |
| Feedback by the executive on use of inputs provided by the public (Q118)                      | Does not exist               |
| Release by the legislature of reports on budget hearings (Q122)                               | Does not exist               |
| Feedback by the SAI on use of inputs provided by the public (Q125)                            | Exists but could be improved |

## Description of Survey, Methodology, Reliability, and Researcher Contact Information

The Open Budget Survey is a fact-based research instrument that uses easily observable phenomena to assess what occurs in practice. The research conclusions are typically supported by citations and comments, including reference to a budget document, a law, or other public document; a public statement by a government official; or comments from a face-to-face interview with a government official or other knowledgeable party. The Survey is compiled from a questionnaire completed for each country by independent budget experts who are not associated with the national government. Each country's questionnaire is then independently reviewed by two anonymous experts who also have no association with government. In addition, the IBP invites national governments to comment on the draft results from the Survey and considers these comments before finalizing the Survey results. The entire research process for 2012 took over 18 months between July 2011 and December 2012 and involved approximately 400 experts.

The Open Budget Survey provides a reliable source of data on national budget transparency practices for governments, development practitioners, the media, and citizens. Current users of the Survey results include the Open Government Partnership, Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative, INTOSAI, the World Bank in its Worldwide Governance Indicators, and a number of bilateral aid agencies and international and regional multilateral bodies. The publication of the Open Budget Survey 2012 has reinforced the Survey's preeminent position as a global data repository on budget transparency, participation, and accountability.

Research to complete this country's Open Budget Survey was undertaken by Juan Castillo and Angela Malagón, Fundación Solidaridad, Avenida Francia No. 40, Apartado Postal 129-2, Santiago, República Dominicana, [fsolidaridad@gmail.com](mailto:fsolidaridad@gmail.com), [angela\\_malagon@yahoo.com](mailto:angela_malagon@yahoo.com).

The Dominican government has provided its comments on the draft Open Budget Questionnaire results for the country.