

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua is characterized by a high degree of emigration with roots in economic distress and past political repression (i.e. dictatorship of the Somoza family and the civil war). The IOM estimates that that between 600,000 and 800,000 Nicaraguans live permanently abroad (between 10-13% of the total Nicaraguan population). The majority of Nicaraguan emigrants reside in Costa Rica and the USA, however, there is a significant community of emigrants in Honduras, El Salvador, Panama, and Spain.¹

Nicaragua has not developed a comprehensive emigrant policies scheme. For instance, there is neither a consultative nor an administrative body at the national level in charge of emigrant issues; Nicaraguan embassies and consulates do not even provide the fundamental rights stipulated under consular protection (as for now, Nicaraguans cannot receive an identity card and thereby regularize their migration status),² at consulates. Furthermore, Nicaraguans are not enabled to vote abroad, as the regulations necessary for external vote implementation have not been passed. Another sphere where this lack of attention to emigrants becomes apparent is symbolic policies: there are no programs or institutions intended to strengthen the relationship between Nicaraguan emigrants and their homeland.

Among the scarce emigrant policies in Nicaragua, most attention is given to the protection of unaccompanied children and adolescents, mostly within the context of international commitments (international treaties, etc.) and international cooperation. But even there, the focus lies on transit and the repatriation and, above all, on the prevention of emigration, especially through job creation.³ Although some of those programs are crucial to guarantee migrants' human rights during migration, they do not address emigrants' rights once they are established abroad.

Although the current developmental agenda (*Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2012-2016*) recognizes that emigration is an answer to poverty and unemployment, and puts emphasis on the importance of remittances for the development of the country, it does not indicate a significant change in policy towards Nicaraguan emigrants.

1 Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, "Perfil migratorio de Nicaragua 2012," 37.

2 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas*, Art. 28.

3 Gobierno de Reconciliación y Unidad Nacional de Nicaragua, "Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Humano 2012-2016. A Seguir Transformando Nicaragua," Art. 445 and 448.

CITIZENSHIP/NATIONALITY

DUAL OR MULTIPLE NATIONALITY REGULATION

Nicaraguan law distinguishes between ‘nationals’ and ‘naturalized’ Nicaraguans. All persons born in Nicaragua, as well as children of nationals, are nationals.⁴ Children outside the country to a mother or father, who used to be Nicaraguan,⁵ are nationals (and not naturalized) providing they apply for Nicaraguan nationality upon reaching legal age.⁶ Nicaraguan nationals cannot be deprived of their nationality in any case.⁷ Furthermore, there is no obstacle to unlimited inheritance of Nicaraguan nationality.

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP/NATIONALITY

The Constitution states that Nicaraguan nationals (by birth) can't be deprived of their nationality in any case, including the adoption of another nationality.⁸ By Nicaraguan law, residence in the country is also not required to maintain citizenship or nationality for nationals nor for naturalized Nicaraguans.⁹

Nonetheless, naturalized Nicaraguans can lose their nationality if they adopt another nationality, cancel their Nicaraguan citizenship, misuse their national documents when entering or exiting the country, present fraudulent documents, or if they refuse to serve in national defense or betray the country.¹⁰

Although regulated by law,¹¹ many Nicaraguan citizens living abroad do not enjoy fundamental citizen rights, as they are not able to regularize their migrant status without an identity card, which can only be obtained in country.¹²

4 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 761. Ley General de Migración y Extranjería*, Art. 45.

5 Ministerio del Interior de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 149. Ley de Nacionalidad*, Art. 15.

6 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 761. Ley General de Migración y Extranjería*, Art. 45.

7 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas* Art. 20; Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 761. Ley General de Migración y Extranjería*, Art. 47.

8 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas* Art. 20; Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 761. Ley General de Migración y Extranjería*, Art. 47.

9 *Ibid.* Art. 64.

10 *Ibid.* Art. 64.

11 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 152. Ley de Identificación Ciudadana*, Art. 2.

12 Consejo Supremo Electoral, “Requisitos de Trámites de Cédulas.”

SUFFRAGE

VOTING RIGHTS OF NON-RESIDENT CITIZENS

The Electoral Law establishes the right to vote from abroad for presidential and legislative (National Assembly) elections and for the elections organized to elect the representatives in the Central American Parliament.¹³ However, external voting rights have not been put into practice yet by the responsible institutions, namely, the Supreme Electoral Council.

CANDIDACY RIGHTS OF NON-RESIDENT CITIZENS

Under Nicaraguan law, non-residents cannot stand for election in any case. In order to run for president, vice-president, or the national legislature, the candidate must have resided permanently in Nicaragua for at least four years prior to the election (except for diplomatic or international organizations personnel and students).¹⁴

VOTING METHODS AVAILABLE TO NON-RESIDENT CITIZENS

At the time of writing this chapter, external voting has not been implemented and the regulation regarding voting methods has not been issued.

MODE OF REPRESENTATION

As external voting has not been regulated, it is unclear how external votes would be counted.

REGULATION OF POLITICAL COMPETITION

PARTY OFFICES IN HOST COUNTRIES

Nicaraguan law does not prohibit party offices outside the country but, at the same time, does not explicitly regulate offices in host countries, nor provide financial support. The Electoral Law regulates electoral campaign funding, but does not regulate how the parties have to distribute the funding inside their organization.¹⁵

Within its statute, the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (*Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional, FSLN*) states that party members who live

13 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 331. Ley Electoral con reformas incorporadas*, Art. 122 and 51.

14 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas*, Art. 134 and 147.

15 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 331. Ley Electoral con reformas incorporadas*, Art. 99.

outside the county are allowed to create grassroots offices and that they are authorized to elect representatives for the party congress.¹⁶ The Sandinista Renovation Movement (*Movimiento Renovador Sandinista, MRS*) allows party members living abroad to form associations, networks, committees, or work groups. The party's directorate decides how these groups are represented in the party's council.¹⁷ Other parties do not mention any regulation of external party offices.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

As voting abroad has not been regulated, the Nicaraguan parties do not conduct political campaigns abroad. The existing laws do not provide any regulation for the execution of electoral campaigns, the elections or electoral counting for external voting. Nevertheless, some candidates travel abroad in order to get financial support.¹⁸

MEMBERSHIP

The only specification about party membership is made in the Constitution, which states that all Nicaraguan citizens have the right to organize or join a political party.¹⁹

Party statutes make no mention of any restriction on party membership for Nicaraguans residing abroad.²⁰ Some go so far as to mandate emigrant representation in party conventions.

INSTITUTIONAL PARTICIPATION

CONSULTATIVE BODIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

In 2009, a motion was put forward to create a consultative body known as the National Council for Attention to Nicaraguan Migrants Abroad (*Consejo Nacional de Atención al Migrante Nicaragüense en el Exterior, CONAMINE*).²¹ This

16 Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional, "Estatutos 2002 FSLN," Art. 17.

17 Movimiento Renovador Sandinista, "Estatutos MRS 2012," Art. 30.

18 Flores, Judith, "Nicas sin poder votar"; AFP, "Candidato PLI a Miami."

19 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas*, Art. 55.

20 Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional, "Estatutos 2002 FSLN," Art. 15; Movimiento Renovador Sandinista, "Estatutos MRS 2012," Art. 11; Alianza Liberal Nicaragüense, "Estatuto Interno Alianza Liberal Nicaragüense," Art. 23; Partido Liberal Constitucionalista, "Estatutos del Partido Liberal Constitucionalista," Art. 9; Partido Liberal Independiente, "Estatutos del Partido Liberal Independiente," Art. 8.

21 Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, Save the Children, and Red Nicaragüense de la Sociedad Civil para las Migraciones, "Situación de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes que viajan no acompañados por la Región Centroamericana. Estudio

initiative did not take off. Thus, at the moment, there is no consultative body for emigration issues at the national level.

ADMINISTRATION

CONSULATES

In 2014, the Nicaraguan consular network included 40 embassies and 14 general consulates.²² There exist mobile consulates in Spain.²³

There is no indication that consulates provide services beyond standard consular functions.²⁴ However, aiming to better serve emigrants in the foreign cities most populated by Nicaraguans (e.g. San José, Costa Rica), a law has lowered the cost of the most demanded consular services (such as applying for a provisional or first passport), raising the cost of less demanded services (such as passport renewal), and also offering a consular document (similar to the *Matrícula consular* offered by other countries) with the purpose of facilitating the identification of migrants who lack documents.²⁵ The purpose of this measure was to help finance the consulates so that they can respond to the heightened demand in some locations by adapting the scheme of fees for services.

Although Nicaraguan law grants consular protection,²⁶ the International Organization for Migration has criticized the limited consular protection afforded vulnerable repatriated migrants.²⁷

HOME COUNTRY ADMINISTRATION

Currently, there is no institution focused on emigrant issues; the principal tasks regarding emigrant policies are fragmented in the public administration of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, 2010,” 28f.

22 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, “Cuerpo Diplomático y Consular de Nicaragua.”

23 Embajada de Nicaragua en España.

24 Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, *Reglamento a la Ley del Servicio Exterior*, 2001, Art. 116-120.

25 Asamblea Nacional, *Ley de Tasas por Servicios Consulares*; Bravo, “Consulados nicaragüenses aplican nueva ley de aranceles.”

26 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas* Art. 28; Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 358. Ley del Servicio Exterior*, 2000.

27 Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, Save the Children, and Red Nicaragüense de la Sociedad Civil para las Migraciones, “Situación de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes que viajan no acompañados por la Región Centroamericana. Estudio Nicaragua, 2010,” 28.

The Directorate General of Migration and Immigrant Affairs, under the Ministry of the Interior, regulates, organizes, registers, and controls migration flows in general, but is not responsible for designing or implementing emigrant policies.²⁸

Furthermore, although enacted by law,²⁹ the National Council on Migration and Immigrant Affairs has not formed yet. The Council is an inter-administrative body meant to advise the presidency in order to develop migration policies. The description of its functions, as it is now drafted in the regulations, does not include any mention of emigrant policies.³⁰

ECONOMIC POLICIES

REMITTANCES

Although many Nicaraguan families rely on remittances, the Nicaraguan remittance market is highly unregulated and there are no direct incentives to attract or (re-)invest remittances.³¹

In 2006, the *Iniciativa de ley para la Promoción, Protección y Diversificación de las Remesas Familiares* aspired to regulate the remittances market, but it did not pass in parliament. In 2009, the Nicaraguan Central Bank took an important first step to facilitate the sending of remittances when it joined the Payment Interconnection System (*Sistema de Interconexión de Pagos, SIP*), whereby sending remittances from Central America and the Dominican Republic has become much faster, safer and cheaper.³²

INVESTMENT

Nicaragua has not implemented any policy to stimulate emigrants' investment. As remittances are not regulated by state policies, there isn't any base for investment policies.

BRAIN-CIRCULATION NETWORKS AND BRAIN-GAIN PROGRAMS

Generally, Nicaragua has not adopted a comprehensive scheme to reinforce the professional and academic exchange between Nicaraguans living abroad. However, there are some isolated attempts to create brain-circulation pro-

28 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 761. Ley General de Migración y Extranjería*, Art. 10.

29 Ibid.

30 Asamblea Legislativa, *Ley General de Migración y Extranjería*; *Ley No. 8764*, Art. 4.

31 Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, and Banco Mundial, *Programa de Aplicación de los Principios Generales para los mercados de remesas de América Latina y el Caribe. Nicaragua*, 2012, 14.

32 Banco Central de Nicaragua, "Informe Anual 2010," 5.

grams conducted by the Nicaraguan Council of Science and Technology (*Consejo Nicaragüense de Ciencia y Tecnología, CONICYT*) and the Nicaraguan Academy of Sciences (*Academia de Ciencias de Nicaragua, ACN*). The CONICYT's *Retención, Repatriación y Movilidad de Talento Humano* program aimed to establish a network of talents abroad and facilitating the reintegration of emigrated professionals as an important development possibility for Nicaragua.³³

The ACN similarly sought to harness the talents of diaspora to further the economic and scientific development of the country.³⁴

The Interdisciplinary Congress of Scientific Investigation launched an initiative to create and reinforce the relationship with Nicaraguan professionals and scientists living abroad.³⁵

RETURN POLICIES

In order to be recognized, degrees obtained abroad must be legally authenticated and submitted to the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua (UNAN)*.³⁶ The regulation states that the university board of the UNAN reaches its decision within sixty days.³⁷

Due to a regional degree program, professional titles obtained in Central America are recognized automatically.³⁸

The Nicaraguan State does not conduct any communication campaigns in order to convince emigrants to return to Nicaragua.

However, to promote the return of nationals who have been living abroad for at least five years, the government exempts them from paying customs duties for importing furniture and an automobile, new or used (up to USD\$25,000) and professional tools (up to USD\$200,000).³⁹ Returnees who have been abroad for more than two years are permitted to import furniture (up to USD\$20,000) tax-free.⁴⁰

33 Consejo Nicaragüense de Ciencia y Tecnología, "Plan Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación," 52f.

34 Academia de Ciencias de Nicaragua, *Anuarios 2011-2012*, 2011.

35 Academia de Ciencias de Nicaragua, "Congreso Interdisciplinario de Investigación Científica. Creando alianzas con los profesionales y científicos de la diáspora nicaragüense."

36 Junta de Gobierno de Reconstrucción Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley de incorporación de profesionales en Nicaragua*, 1979, Art. 1 and 2.

37 Ibid. Art. 6.

38 Gobierno de Costa Rica et al., *Convenio sobre el Ejercicio de Profesiones Universitarias y Reconocimiento de Estudios Universitarios*.

39 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 535. Ley Especial de Incentivos Migratorios para los Nicaragüenses Residentes en el Exterior*, 2005 Art. 1, 5f; Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de Nicaragua, *Normativa para la aplicación de la Ley 535 "Ley Especial de Incentivos Migratorios para los Nicaragüenses Residentes en el Extranjero"*, 2005.

40 Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de Nicaragua, *Normativa*

Returning Nicaraguan (and foreign) retirees that have lived abroad for at least 10 years and receive a pension of at least USD\$600 per month are entitled to a wide array of benefits.⁴¹

In general, the Nicaraguan government's efforts to facilitate return are rare; those commitments that do exist are developed on the Central American or international level. Nicaragua is part of the Regional Conference on Migration, whose goal is the secure overland return of regional migrants and special protection in the case of returning children and adolescent victims of human trafficking.⁴²

There also exist bilateral treaties with Costa Rica (labor migration), El Salvador (regulation of Nicaraguans living in El Salvador) and the USA (aerial repatriation of returning migrants).⁴³

The Nicaraguan state participates not as initiator, but as collaborator in some IOM programs that address the needs of the returning population, such as the *Fortalecimiento de las capacidades para proteger y brindar atención a las poblaciones migrantes en Centroamérica* program (implemented also by IOM in other Central American countries). In Nicaragua, this was implemented in Chinandega, one of the regions most affected by emigration.⁴⁴

OBLIGATIONS

MILITARY SERVICE, SOCIAL SERVICE, TAXES

Military service is not obligatory in Nicaragua.⁴⁵

Medical doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and medical technologists who graduated abroad have to comply with the obligatory social service in Nicaragua in order to be authorized to work in Nicaragua.⁴⁶

para la aplicación de la Ley 535 "Ley Especial de Incentivos Migratorios para los Nicaragüenses Residentes en el Extranjero Art. 12; Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, *Reglamento a la Ley que establece el Autodespacho para la Importación, Exportación y otros Regímenes Aduaneros*, 1998, Art. 23; Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 250. Ley de Incentivos Migratorios*, 1997.

41 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 694. Ley de Promoción de Ingresos de Residentes Pensionados y Residentes Rentistas*, Art. 7.

42 Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, Save the Children, and Red Nicaragüense de la Sociedad Civil para las Migraciones, "Situación de niños, niñas y adolescentes que viajan no acompañados por la región centroamericana. Estudio Nicaragua, 2010," 29.

43 Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, "Perfil Migratorio de Nicaragua 2012," 134.

44 IOM Nicaragua, "Vidas Transformadas. Memoria IOM 2012 Nicaragua," 29.

45 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas*, Art. 96.

46 Junta de Gobierno de Reconstrucción Nacional de la República de Nicaragua,

There are no specific taxes for emigrants. Residents and non-residents must pay taxes on revenue from Nicaraguan sources (work, economic activities, and investment).⁴⁷

EXIT AND TRANSIT POLICIES

No evidence could be found of programs or campaigns launched by the state to support emigrants as they migrate, or to inform them about their rights. Other actors fulfill this roll. Since 2006, the IOM, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Ricky Martin Foundation have conducted a regional campaign against human trafficking called *Llama y vive* in Nicaragua.⁴⁸ The campaign aims to raise awareness about human trafficking amongst potential victims and the general public and to promote telephone hotlines where victims can call for protection and assistance. Besides television and radio public service announcements and posters, the campaign is visible on the websites of the three foundations.

SOCIAL POLICIES

Neither the Law on Social Security,⁴⁹ nor the homepage of the Nicaraguan Institute of Social Security (*Instituto Nicaragüense de Seguridad Social, INSS*),⁵⁰ list residence in Nicaragua as a requirement for social benefits (retirement pension; pension for partial or total invalidity; pension for partial or total incapacity). However, no procedure of incorporation into the Nicaraguan Social System from abroad has been found.

Reforma a la Ley creadora del servicio social obligatorio, 1981, Art. 2.

47 Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Ley No. 822. Ley de Concertación Tributaria*, Art. 5.

48 Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, “Campaña Llama y Vive.”

49 Junta de Gobierno de Reconstrucción Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Decreto No. 974. Ley de Seguridad Social*, 1982; Junta de Gobierno de Reconstrucción Nacional de la República de Nicaragua, *Reglamento General de la Ley de Seguridad Social*, 1982; Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, *Decreto 25-2005 Reformas y Adiciones al Reglamento General de la Ley de Seguridad Social*, 2005.

50 Instituto Nicaragüense de Seguridad Social, “Seguro de Invalidez, Vejez y Muerte (IVM).”

SYMBOLIC POLICIES

The fact that in Nicaragua there is little political concern for emigrants becomes very clear in the context of symbolic policies: Nicaraguan emigrants are not addressed in the Constitution, in the context of the National Day, or in other important political speeches. There are no conferences or awards for emigrants.

REFERENCES

PRIMARY LEGAL SOURCES

- Asamblea Legislativa. *Ley General de Migración y Extranjería; Ley No. 8764. Vol. La Gaceta No. 170*, 2009.
- Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua. *Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua con sus reformas incorporadas*, 2014.
- . *Ley No. 152. Ley de Identificación Ciudadana*, 1993.
- . *Ley No. 250. Ley de Incentivos Migratorios*, 1997.
- . *Ley No. 331. Ley Electoral con Reformas Incorporadas*, 2012.
- . *Ley No. 358. Ley del Servicio Exterior*, 2000.
- . *Ley No. 535. Ley Especial de Incentivos Migratorios para los Nicaragüenses Residentes en el Exterior*, 2005.
- . *Ley No. 694. Ley de Promoción de Ingresos de Residentes Pensionados y Residentes Rentistas*, 2009.
- . *Ley No. 761. Ley General de Migración y Extranjería*, 2011.
- . *Ley No. 822. Ley de Concertación Tributaria*, 2013.
- Junta de Gobierno de Reconstrucción Nacional de la República de Nicaragua. *Decreto No. 974. Ley de Seguridad Social*, 1982.
- . *Ley de Incorporación de Profesionales en Nicaragua*, 1979.
- . *Reforma a la Ley Creadora del Servicio Social Obligatorio*, 1981.
- . *Reglamento General de la Ley de Seguridad Social*, 1982.
- Gobierno de Costa Rica, Gobierno de Nicaragua, Gobierno de Honduras, Gobierno de El Salvador, and Gobierno de Guatemala. *Convenio Sobre el Ejercicio de Profesiones Universitarias y Reconocimiento de Estudios Universitarios*, 1962. http://www.urjc.es/ceib/espacios/panorama/instrumentos/cohesion_social/sica/documentos/educacion/Conv_Reconocimiento_Estudios_Updf.
- Ministerio del Interior de la República de Nicaragua. *Ley No. 149. Ley de Nacionalidad*, 1992.
- Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de Nicaragua. *Normativa para la Aplicación de la Ley 535 Ley Especial de Incentivos Migratorios para los Nicaragüenses Residentes en el Extranjero*, 2005.

- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. “Cuerpo Diplomático y Consular de Nicaragua.” Accessed January 31, 2015. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.ni/embajadas/index.shtml>.
- Presidente de la República de Nicaragua. *Decreto 25-2005 Reformas y Adiciones al Reglamento General de la Ley de Seguridad Social*, 2005.
- . *Reglamento a la Ley del Servicio Exterior*, 2001.
- . *Reglamento a la Ley que establece el autodespacho para la importación, exportación y otros regímenes aduaneros*, 1998.

OTHER SOURCES

- Academia de Ciencias de Nicaragua. “Anuarios 2011-2012”:
- . “Congreso Interdisciplinario de Investigación Científica. Creando alianzas con los profesionales y científicos de la diáspora nicaragüense.”
- AFP. “Candidato PLI a Miami.” *El Nuevo Diario*. September 13, 2011. <http://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/politica/113702>.
- Alianza Liberal Nicaragüense. “Estatuto Interno Alianza Liberal Nicaragüense,” 2006.
- Banco Central de Nicaragua. “Informe Anual 2010.” Managua, Nicaragua: Banco Central, 2010. http://www.bcn.gob.ni/publicaciones/periodicidad/anual/informe_anual/2010/informe_anual_2010.pdf.
- Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo. “Campaña Llama y Vive.” Accessed January 31, 2015. <http://www.iadb.org/campaign/llamayvive/index.cfm?lang=es>.
- Bravo, Josué. “Consulados nicaragüenses aplican nueva Ley de Aranceles.” *La Prensa*, August 17, 2010. <http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2010/08/17/nacionales/451173-consulados-nicaraguenses-aplican-nueva-ley-de-aranceles>.
- Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos, Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, and Banco Mundial. “Programa de aplicación de los principios generales para los mercados de remesas de América Latina y el Caribe,” 2012.
- Consejo Nicaragüense de Ciencia y Tecnología. “Plan Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación,” 2010.
- Consejo Supremo Electoral. “Requisitos de Trámites de Cédulas.” official homepage. Accessed January 31, 2015. <http://www.cse.gob.ni/index.php/servicios/tramite-cedula>.
- Embajada de Nicaragua en España. “*Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. República de Nicaragua. Embajada en España*”. Accessed October 15, 2014. <http://www.embanicspain.com/>.
- Flores, Judith. “Nicas sin poder votar.” *La Prensa Noticias*. August 7, 2013. <http://www.laprensa.com.ni/2013/07/08/politica/153824-nicas-sin-poder-votar>.

- Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional. “Estatutos 2002 FSLN,” 2002.
- Gobierno de Reconciliación y Unidad Nacional de Nicaragua. “Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Humano 2012-2016. A Seguir Transformando Nicaragua,” 2012.
- Instituto Nicaragüense de Seguridad Social. “Seguro de Invalidez, Vejez y Muerte (IVM).” Accessed October 15, 2014. <https://www.inss.gob.ni/index.php/segurosins-2/5-seguro-de-invalidez-vejez-y-muerte-ivm>.
- IOM Nicaragua. “Vidas Transformadas. Memoria IOM 2012 Nicaragua.” Managua, Nicaragua: IOM, 2012.
- Movimiento Renovador Sandinista. “Estatutos MRS 2012,” 2012.
- Organización Internacional para las Migraciones. “Perfil migratorio de Nicaragua 2012.” OIM, 2013.
- Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, Save the Children, and Red Nicaragüense de la Sociedad Civil para las Migraciones. “Situación de niños, niñas y adolescentes que viajan no acompañados por la región centroamericana. Estudio Nicaragua, 2010,” 2010.
- Partido Liberal Constitucionalista. “Estatutos del Partido Liberal Constitucionalista,” 2006.
- Partido Liberal Independiente. “Estatutos del Partido Liberal Independiente,” 2013. <http://plnicaragua.org/estatutos/>.