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| **REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA**    **AGENCY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT OF FREE ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION**   | No. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Skopje\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2024 year | | --- | --- | |

**ANNUAL PROGRAM**

**FOR MONITORING THE WEBSITES OF THE HOLDERS OF PUBLIC INFORMATION TO FULFILL PROACTIVE TRANSPARENCY**

**FOR THE YEAR 2025**

**Skopje, 2024**

* **INTRODUCTION:**

Information of public importance is available to citizens in two ways - by proactivity of the institutions themselves and by reactive means - that is, by submitting a request for information from certain public institutions. Proactive transparency implies the timely publication of public information by institutions that do so on their initiative before they are requested orally, in writing or electronically through clear and transparent websites that contain all relevant information. for the citizens. Such proactive publication of information contributes to the strengthening of law. It enables the public to become familiar with the regulations, decisions and other actions that are of interest to and affect the public.

The obligation of institutions to make their work transparent applies to all institutions holders of public information. For that reason, citizens must be promptly informed about all information of importance to the public. The holders are obliged to provide citizens with access to public information.

The general objective of the monitoring is to perceive the level of proactive transparency of information holders.

* **LEGAL REGULATIONS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF PROACTIVE PUBLICATION**

Proactive disclosure policies by holders of public information are primarily, but not entirely, governed by access to information laws.

With the enactment of the Law on Free Access to Public Information in 2019, the obligations to publish specific categories of information contained in Article 10 have been established.

The categories of information, according to the law, specified in Article 10 are: description of the competencies and data on the organisational structure, functions and responsibilities of the administrative bodies, list of acts (decisions) issued within the competencies, financial information, contact information, information on public procurement etc.

A large part of the categories of information prescribed by the Law on FAPI are also world standards in this area and must be published by the holders of their websites.

* **SUBJECT AND PURPOSE OF MONITORING**

The monitoring is focused on checking the categories of information that should be published regularly and updated on the websites of the holders of public information in the case following the provisions of Article 9 and Article 10 of the Law on Free Access to Public Information (LFAPI).

The Department of Cooperation and Analysis is in charge of conducting and implementing the monitoring of the web pages of the holders for the complete publication of the documents and information that the holders of information are obliged to publish according to Article 10 of the Law.

The monitoring aims to detect the conditions in implementing the obligation of the monitored holders of public information for the proactive publication of the 22 categories of information on their websites. It helps in realising the competence of the Agency for the protection of the right of free access to public information for the implementation of the provisions of LFAPI and increasing the capacities of the holders of public information to have greater transparency and openness. Also, the monitoring contributes to a better identification of the training needs of the officials among the information holders.

* **HOLDERS TO BE MONITORED IN 2025**

The two most important groups of holders that have many functions and significantly influence the lives of citizens, and receive sufficient funds from the public budget to support proactive publication are those of state administration bodies and municipalities. The third group is formed by the most significant public enterprises and holders of judicial power, who also significantly influence citizens/information seekers.

The monitoring frequency is once a year or every two years, depending on the holders of the information that is the subject of monitoring.

In 2025, as every year, the holders who will be monitored are all **state administration bodies**, and the Agency has this obligation under the Strategy for Public Administration Reform. The monitoring will be carried out on:

* + - Agencies in the Republic of North Macedonia
    - Factories
    - Directorates
    - Committees
    - Institutes
    - Ministries
    - Manage
    - Funds
    - Centres
    - Government of the Republic of North Macedonia
    - State Archive of the Republic of North Macedonia
    - Inspection Council
    - Ombudsman of the Republic of North Macedonia
    - National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia
    - Aviation Accident and Serious Incident Investigation Committee
    - President of the Republic of North Macedonia
    - Auditing body for the audit of the instrument for pre-accession assistance
    - Republic Council for Road Traffic Safety
    - Assembly of the Republic of North Macedonia
    - Council for the promotion and supervision of the audit of the Republic of North Macedonia
    - Central Registry of the Republic of North Macedonia
    - State Attorney's Office of the Republic of North Macedonia

Also, monitoring will be carried out on **Municipalities and Centers for the Development of Planning Regions.**

On a two-year basis, under the methodology for monitoring for proactive public information publication, monitoring will also be carried out on **public** **enterprises** **under** **the** **jurisdiction** **of** **the** **municipalities** **and** **the** **City** **of** **Skopje,** **as** **well as state-owned public enterprises and joint-stock companies.**

* **FRAME OF REFERENCE**

The reference framework for monitoring is the questionnaire explicitly developed based on the categories listed in Article 10 of the LFAPI. The questionnaire differentiates relevant questions for different groups of holders being monitored.

* **AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING RESULTS**

The monitoring report will be submitted to the officials of the holders, who are the subject of the monitoring, by e-mail for their familiarization, and at the same time, will be published on the Agency's website in the section **PUBLICATIONS**.

* **CONCLUSION**

By monitoring, the agency observes the proactive transparency of the holders and provides conclusions and recommendations for their improvement. Proactive transparency is essential for information seekers because they can quickly and straightforwardly access information that interests them.

In its training, which it continuously organises for officials with holders of information, the agency places particular emphasis on active transparency and consistent application of Article 10 of the Law on FAPI because, in this way, the holders help citizens to understand better the functioning of the institutions, their rights and obligations, how they can influence the making of decisions that are reflected on their daily living and work, as well as to access the services within their jurisdiction more easily.

Director,

Plamenka Bojcheva

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