



Citizens for change!



Active Transparency Index

2018

Active transparency index 2018 (e-edition)

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2018

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Abbreviations

MI	Ministry of Interior
ME	Ministry of Economy
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MH	Ministry of Health
MAFWE	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
MISA	Ministry of Information Society and Administration
MC	Ministry of Culture
MLG	Ministry of Local Government and Physical Planning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MLSP	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy
MF	Ministry of Finance

Summary

"Active transparency" refers to the disclosure of information at the initiative of the institutions, without having submitted a request for access to information.

The legal basis for active transparency of the institutions is first and foremost set forth in the Law on Free Access to Public Information, but also in a number of other laws, such as the Law on Local Government, the Budget Law, the Law on Public Debt, the Law on Financing of Local Government Units, etc.

Apart from regulation, active transparency also arises from practice, when an institution makes available to all citizens responses to their questions, often received in the form of requests for free access to public information.

The general degree of active transparency in Macedonia in 2018 remained low. The percentage of fulfillment of the obligations for active publication of information in all 97 participating institutions was 43.5% (out of 100%). The degree of active transparency in 2018 experienced a negligible rise compared to 2017 (when it averaged at 42.5%).

According to the ranking of active transparency, the most institutions, 35% fall into the group of 'average' active transparency, and the least, 2%, fall into the top group, the one exhibiting 'very good' active transparency.

Unlike the previous two years, this year, in general, ministries and the Government perform much better than the municipalities with respect to their active transparency. The municipalities occupy the first 2 positions of the ranking list, however the average score of all municipalities together experienced a drop to 39% from 41%, while the score of the ministries experienced a rise from 48% to 66%.

In terms of individual areas of active transparency - the institutions continue to publish most information on access to information, and least on budgetary and financial transparency.

In terms of regions, according to the average score, the best standing region is still the Pelagonia region, and the worst- the Polog region.

The municipalities responded within an average of 20 days, the ministries took 41 days to respond to the request for free access to public information sent to all on the same day and of the same content. 71% of the institutions responded to the request within the maximum statutory deadline of 30 days, a 29% sent a delayed response.

Introduction

"Active transparency" refers to the disclosure of information at the initiative of the institutions, without having submitted a request for access to information. In contrast, "reactive transparency" refers to cases wherein the institution is sent a request for disclosure of specific information.

The need for proactive publication of information stems from the fact that in such a way the following is disclosed:

- » Information on regulations and decisions made by the authorities, by the means of which the right of citizens to be informed about their rights and obligations in society is exercised;
- » Information needed to the citizens to demand accountability from the authorities;
- » Information necessary to the citizens to be able to participate in the decision-making process and
- » Information needed to the citizens to be able to access the services offered by the public institutions.

The institution that publishes information on a proactive basis, benefits due to the following:

- » Active transparency facilitates the institution to be more accountable in public spending;
- » The institution promotes the principles of good governance and integrity and
- » The institution is more efficient due to better management of available information.

It seems that the development of science and technology go hand in hand and support of active transparency of institutions as ways of distribution of information owned by institutions, and which is beneficial to citizens, numerous and easily accessible.

The legal basis for active transparency of institutions can be found in the Law on Free Access to Public Information. This Law, apart from binding institutions to respond to requests for access to public information, also contains provisions on proactive disclosure of information, or volunteering of information.

Furthermore, a number of other laws stipulate obligations for the institutions to publish information on a proactive basis. Such are the provision in the Law on Local Government, the Budget Law, the Law on Public Debt, the Law on Financing of Local Government Units, etc.

Apart from regulation, active transparency also arises from practice. It is considered a good practice in the world when an institution makes available to all citizens responses to their questions, often received in the form of requests for free access to public information.

Voluntarily disclosed information helps the civil society organizations and investigative journalists to prepare and publish research that help citizens to better understand the functioning of the institutions, their rights and obligations, the way in which they can influence the decision-making process that affects their daily life and work, as well as to easily access services offered by the state.

In general, an institution can proactively publish all owned information, other than that which is exempt from disclosure by law.

Active transparency is a relatively new concept in the world. Hence, no prescribed standards exist as to which information, other than such regulated in law, is to be published by the institutions. However, the analysis of the practice in many countries indicates a "minimum" of information that an institution should publish as a part of its active transparency process.

When proactively disclosing certain information, the institutions should mind the publication of information to be practice and effective, and to be easily accessible to the widest range of citizens. Also, genuine active transparency implies that the institution should inform the citizens and interested parties about the disclosed information and to encourage access and use thereof.

Proactively published information should be easily accessible and comprehensible, usable, relevant (in collaboration with the civil society organizations and the journalists, one can check relevancy of information) and regularly updated.

Based on the afore-mentioned, the Centre for Civil Communication developed a detailed methodology for a comprehensive Survey that measures the degree of active transparency of state institutions in Macedonia. The idea behind the Survey and ranking of institutions in a so-called Active Transparency Index, is conceived to help the institutions decide which information should be published and to encourage such publication.

Methodology

The Survey was conducted based on previously developed methodology and structured questionnaires on the level of fulfillment of obligations for active publication of information on the websites of the institutions.

The grounds for the preparation of the questionnaires were the legal obligations by institutions to publish information from various areas, which is of importance to the citizens and affect their life and work. In this regard, the obligations specified in the Law on Free Access to Public Information were primarily considered as well as provisions in other legislation regarding public spending.

The survey was done for the third consecutive year including the executive branch institutions at the central and local level, i.e the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, the ministries and local authorities, that is, the municipalities and the City of Skopje.

Taking into account the different obligations for active publication of information by the national and local authorities (municipalities have far greater obligations in this respect), the Survey was conducted based on two questionnaires. One questionnaire for the ministries and the Government of the RM, and the other for the local government units, i.e the municipalities and the City of Skopje. The questionnaire for the Ministry of Finance contained more questions, in line with the increased obligations for publishing information of this Ministry compared to the others.

Depending on the importance, extent and scope of information published on the websites of the institutions surveyed, points were awarded for each question. Apart from surveying the level of fulfillment of obligations to publish information under the questionnaire, as a part of the Survey a test request for free access to public information was sent to all respondent institutions in order to evaluate timeliness and completeness of received responses. The maximum points to be awarded to a specific ministry were 42, the Government could get a maximum of 40 points, the Ministry of Finance - 48, and the municipalities and the City of Skopje 66, or 67 respectively.

The final ranking of institutions was performed according to the level (percentage) of fulfillment of obligations, i.e the transparency index, which is calculated as the ratio between the number of points awarded and the total number of available points. While 0 would be the lowest ranking, 100 is the highest.

Active transparency of institutions is divided into five groups, depending on the level of fulfillment of obligations. Institutions that are compliant (meet their obligations) within 80-100% are ranked in the 'very high' group, while those that are 60-80% compliant- in the 'high' group, the institutions of 40-60% compliance in the 'average' group, the 20-40% compliance in the 'low' group, and 0-20% in the 'very low' active transparency group.

Overall ranking

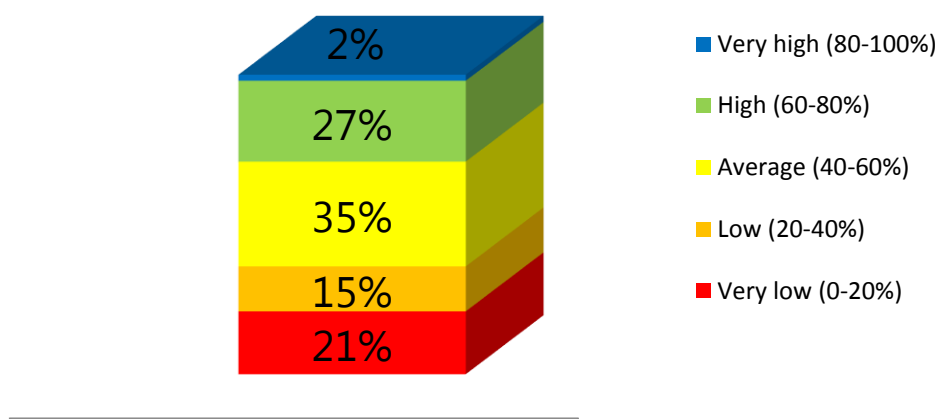
Rank	Institution	Score
VERY HIGH		
1	Bitola	83.6%
2	Veles	80.6%
HIGH		
3	MES	78.6%
3	MoD	78.6%
5	Kriva Palanka	73.1%
5	Ohrid	73.1%
5	Strumica	73.1%
8	Gevgelija	71.6%
9	MoI	71.4%
9	ME	71.4%
11	MLG	69.0%
11	MFA	69.0%
11	MJ	69.0%
11	MLSP	69.0%
15	Kumanovo	68.7%
16	MH	66.7%
17	MF	64.6%
18	MAWFE	64.3%
18	MISA	64.3%
20	Ilinden	64.2%
21	Gjorce Petrov	63.6%
22	Kavadarci	62.7%
22	Krushevo	62.7%
24	Government of RM	62.5%
25	Gazi Baba	62.1%
25	Centar	62.1%
27	Kratovo	61.2%
27	Shtip	61.2%
AVERAGE		
29	Vasilevo	59.7%
30	Kochani	58.2%
30	Prilep	58.2%
32	Pehchevo	56.7%
32	Resen	56.7%
34	Bogdanci	55.2%
34	Delchevo	55.2%
34	Radovish	55.2%
34	Tetovo	55.2%
34	Chashka	55.2%
39	MEPP	54.8%
40	Aerodrom	54.5%
40	Karposh	54.5%
40	Kisela Voda	54.5%
43	Gostivar	53.7%
43	Demir Hisar	53.7%
45	City of Skopje	53.0%
46	MC	52.4%
47	Vinica	50.7%
48	MTC	50.0%

Rank	Institution	Score
49	Makedonska Kamenica	49.3%
50	Berovo	47.8%
50	Zrnovci	47.8%
50	Lozovo	47.8%
50	Makedonski Brod	47.8%
54	Mavrovo and Rostushe	46.3%
55	Debar	44.8%
55	Struga	44.8%
57	Novaci	41.8%
58	Vevchani	40.3%
58	Debarca	40.3%
58	Jegunovce	40.3%
58	Negotino	40.3%
58	Sveti Nikole	40.3%
LOW		
63	Probishtip	38.8%
64	Mogila	34.3%
64	Cheshinovo- Obleshevo	34.3%
66	Saraj	31.8%
67	Bosilevo	29.9%
68	Dojran	26.9%
69	Demir Kapija	25.4%
69	Dolneni	25.4%
69	Kichevo	25.4%
72	Gradsko	23.9%
73	Novo Selo	22.4%
73	Rankovce	22.4%
75	Arachinovo	20.9%
75	Krivogashtani	20.9%
75	Lipkovo	20.9%
VERY LOW		
78	Konche	19.4%
79	Sopishte	17.9%
80	Zhelino	14.9%
81	Butel	12.1%
81	Chair	12.1%
83	Valandovo	11.9%
84	Bogovinje	10.4%
84	Vrapchishte	10.4%
86	Zelenikovo	9.0%
86	Tearce	9.0%
88	Karbinci	7.5%
88	Rosoman	7.5%
88	Centar Zhupa	7.5%
91	Petrovec	6.0%
91	Plasnica	6.0%
93	Chucher Sandevo	4.5%
93	Shuto Orizari	4.5%
95	Brvenica	3.0%
95	Staro Nagorichane	3.0%
97	Studenichani	0.0%

General level of active transparency negligently improved

The average score of all surveyed 97 institutions accounted for 43,5% (out of 100%), which according to the applied gradation levels of active transparency, would fall into the category of 'average' active transparency. Active transparency in 2018 exhibited a negligible increase of 1 percentage points compared to 2017, when the average score was 42,5%. However, active transparency is nonetheless under the 2016 level of 45,0%.

Share of institutions in different levels of active transparency

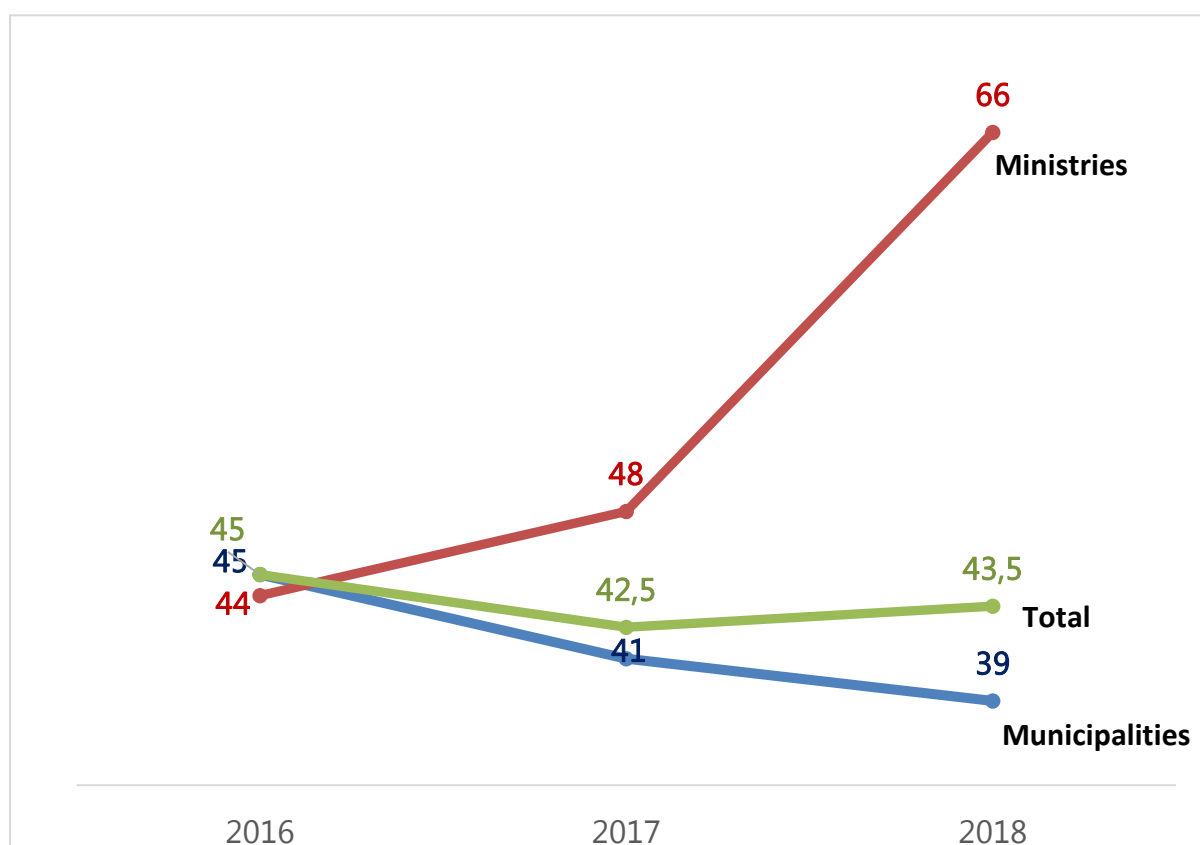


The most share of institutions, 35%, fall under the group with 'average' active transparency, whereas the least share of 2%, in the top group, with 'very high' active transparency.

Ministries have improved, whereas municipalities exhibit a decline

The most significant novelty during the survey of active transparency of institutions in 2018 is the fact that the ministries exhibit significant improvement in relation to active transparency whilst the municipalities exhibit dwindled active transparency.

Flow chart of active transparency by years



Even though the municipalities and ministries in 2016 started from almost the same level of active transparency (municipalities at 45%, ministries at 44%), only within a period of two years, the average active transparency of the ministries and the Government increased to 66%, while the active transparency of the municipalities dropped to 39%.

Disconcerting level of active transparency of municipalities

The decline in the active transparency of municipalities is evident each consecutive year: by 4 percentage points from 2016 to 2017 and by 2 percentage points in 2018. Even though one group of municipalities occupies the top places in the ranking list throughout the years (Veles, Ohrid, Bitola, Strumica and Kriva Palanka), there is still deterioration exhibited in more than half of the municipalities.

Unlike last year, when amongst the top 20 ranked institutions as many as 16 were municipalities, this year amongst the top 20, only 8 are municipalities. In contrast, all the last 50 ranked institutions in the list are municipalities.

Education and Science and Defense Ministries are the best

Unlike the municipalities, the ministries show a steady increase in the level of their active transparency. The initial 44% in 2016 increased by 4 percentage points in 2017 and even by 18 points in 2018.

After two years as the top ranked ministry occupying the 19th place in 2016 and the 8th in 2017, in 2018, the Ministry of Local Government lost its leading position. The top ranked ministries this year are the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Defense, both occupying the third place. If in 2016 there was only one ministry amongst the top 20 best ranked institutions, whereas last year - 4, this year as many as 12 ministries ranked amongst the top 20 institutions according to their active transparency.

Notwithstanding three ministries with 'average' active transparency, all others are in the group of institutions with 'high' active transparency. For the second consecutive year, the Ministry of Transport and Communications is the poorest ranking ministry, occupying the 48th (last year, 71st place) place. In contrast, once the last ranking Ministry of Economy is now at the 9th place, from the 44th last year and the 82nd place in 2018. [note by the translator: may revise year]

Ranking of ministries according to their active transparency

Rank	Overall ranking	Institution	Score 2018	Score 2017
1	3	Ministry of Education and Science	78.6%	45.2%
1	3	Ministry of Defense	78.6%	47.6%
3	9	Ministry of Interior	71.4%	66.7%
3	9	Ministry of Economy	71.4%	45.2%
5	11	Ministry of Local Government	69.0%	71.4%
5	11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	69.0%	42.9%
5	11	Ministry of Justice	69.0%	66.7%
5	11	Ministry of Labor and Social Policy	69.0%	57.1%
9	16	Ministry of Health	66.7%	35.7%
10	17	Ministry of Finance	64.6%	70.8%
11	18	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy	64.3%	47.6%
11	18	Ministry of Information Society and Administration	64.3%	40.5%
13	24	Government of the Republic of Macedonia	62.5%	27.5%
14	39	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	54.8%	42.9%
15	46	Ministry of Culture	52.4%	33.3%
16	48	Ministry of Transport and Communications	50.0%	26.2%

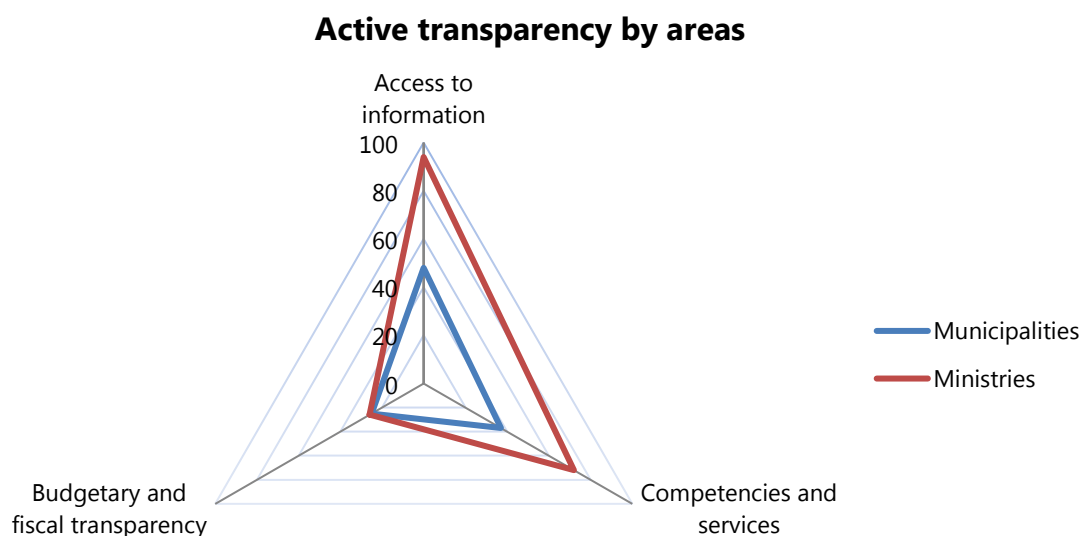
Least information is disclosed on budgets and finance

With regard to the specific areas of active transparency - the institutions publish the most information in the area of access to information, and the least in the area of budgetary and financial transparency.

Regarding the **access to information**, the percentage of fulfillment of obligations for active publication of such information, which is mainly governed by the Law on Free Access to Public Information, amounts to 48% by the municipalities (the same as last year), while the ministries and the Government exhibited significantly higher percentages- 94% (compared to 61% last year).

In the area of **information regarding competency and services**, the municipalities have an average fulfillment of obligations for active transparency of 37% (last year was 38%), whereas the ministries of 72% (last year was 61%).

Both municipalities and ministries rank the poorest pertaining to active publishing of information in the area of budgetary and fiscal transparency, where out of 100%, the municipalities meet only 25% (last year -26%), and the ministries 26% (last year -18%) of the obligations for active publication of information.

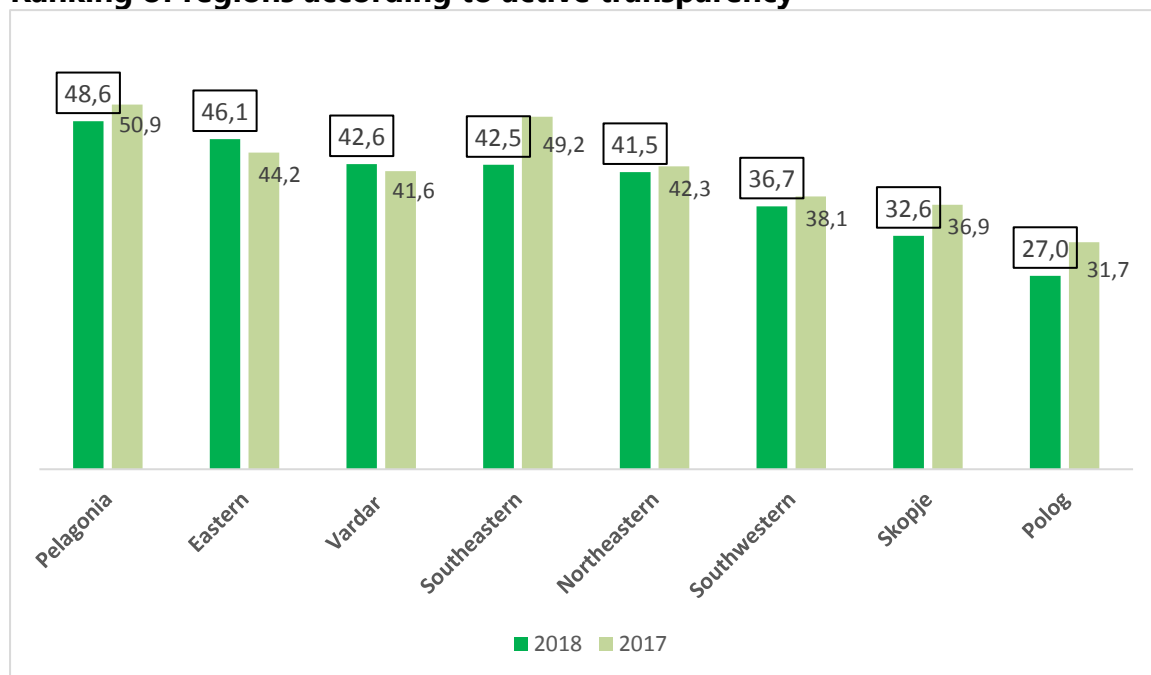


Municipalities have a fourth area pertaining to **information about their specific competences**, where the percentage of fulfillment of obligations for active publication of information is 36% (last year it was 45%).

Regional leaders and losers

Observed by regions, this year similarly to last year, the municipalities with the highest average fulfillment of the obligations for proactive disclosure of information are the municipalities of the Pelagonia Region and the lowest from the Polog region. However, compared to last year, only two regions have improved, the Eastern region and the Vardar region. The other six regions exhibit a decline in the average active transparency.

Ranking of regions according to active transparency



According to average scores, five regions fall into the group of active transparency with 40-60% of fulfillment of obligations, i.e the 'average' group, while the remaining three regions fall into the group with 20-40% fulfillment of obligations, i.e the 'low' transparency.

Pelagonia region (48,6%)

Rank	Overall ranking	Municipality	Score
1	1	Bitola	83.6
2	22	Krushevo	62.7
3	30	Prilep	58.2
4	32	Resen	56.7
5	43	Demir Hisar	53.7
6	57	Novaci	41.8
7	64	Mogila	34.3
8	69	Dolneni	25.4
9	75	Krivogashtani	20.9

Southeastern region (42,5%)

Rank	Overall ranking	Municipality	Score
1	5	Strumica	73.1
2	8	Gevgelija	71.6
3	29	Vasilevo	59.7
4	34	Bogdanci	55.2
4	34	Radovish	55.2
6	67	Bosilovo	29.9
7	68	Dojran	26.9
8	73	Novo Selo	22.4
9	78	Konche	19.4
10	83	Valandovo	11.9

Eastern region (46,1%)

Rank	Overall ranking	Municipality	Score
1	27	Shtip	61.2
2	30	Kochani	58.2
3	32	Pehchevo	56.7
4	34	Delchevo	55.2
5	47	Vinica	50.7
6	49	M.Kamenica	49.3
7	50	Berovo	47.8
7	50	Zrnovci	47.8
9	63	Probishtip	38.8
10	64	Cheshinovo- Obleshevo	34.3
11	88	Karbinci	7.5

Northeastern region (41,5%)

Rank	Overall ranking	Municipality	Score
1	5	Kriva Palanka	73.1
2	15	Kumanovo	68.7
3	27	Kratovo	61.2
4	73	Rankovce	22.4
5	75	Lipkovo	20.9
6	95	Staro Nagorichane	3.0

Vardar region (42,6%)

Rank	Overall ranking	Municipality	Score
1	2	Veles	80.6
2	22	Kavadarci	62.7
3	34	Chashka	55.2
4	50	Lozovo	47.8
5	58	Negotino	40.3
5	58	Sveti Nikole	40.3
7	69	Demir Kapija	25.4
8	72	Gradsko	23.9
9	88	Rosoman	7.5

Southwestern region (36,7%)

Rank	Overall ranking	Municipality	Score
1	5	Ohrid	73.1
2	50	Makedonski Brod	47.8
3	55	Debar	44.8
3	55	Struga	44.8
5	58	Vevchani	40.3
6	58	Debarca	40.3
7	69	Kichevo	25.4
8	88	Centar Zhupa	7.5
9	91	Plasnica	6.0

Skopje region (36,9%)

Rank	Overall ranking	Municipality	Score
1	20	Ilinden	64.2
2	21	Gjorche Petrov	63.6
3	25	Gazi Baba	62.1
3	25	Centar	62.1
5	40	Aerodrom	54.5
5	40	Karposh	54.5
5	40	Kisela Voda	54.5
8	45	City of Skopje	53.0
9	66	Saraj	31.8
10	75	Arachinovo	20.9
11	79	Sopishte	17.9
12	81	Butel	12.1
13	81	Chair	12.1
14	86	Zelenikovo	9.0
15	91	Petrovec	6.0
16	93	Chucher Sandevo	4.5
16	93	Shuto Orizari	4.5
18	97	Studenichani	0.0

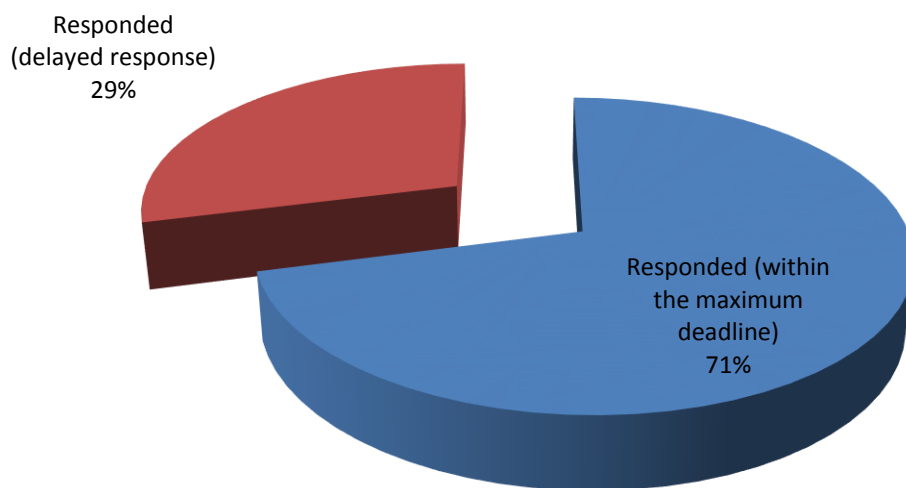
Polog region (27,0%)

Rank	Overall ranking	Municipality	Score
1	34	Tetovo	55.2
2	43	Gostivar	53.7
3	54	Mavrovo and Rostushe	46.3
4	58	Jegunovce	40.3
5	80	Zhelino	14.9
6	84	Bogovinje	10.4
6	84	Vrapchishte	10.4
8	86	Tearce	9.0
9	95	Brvenica	3.0

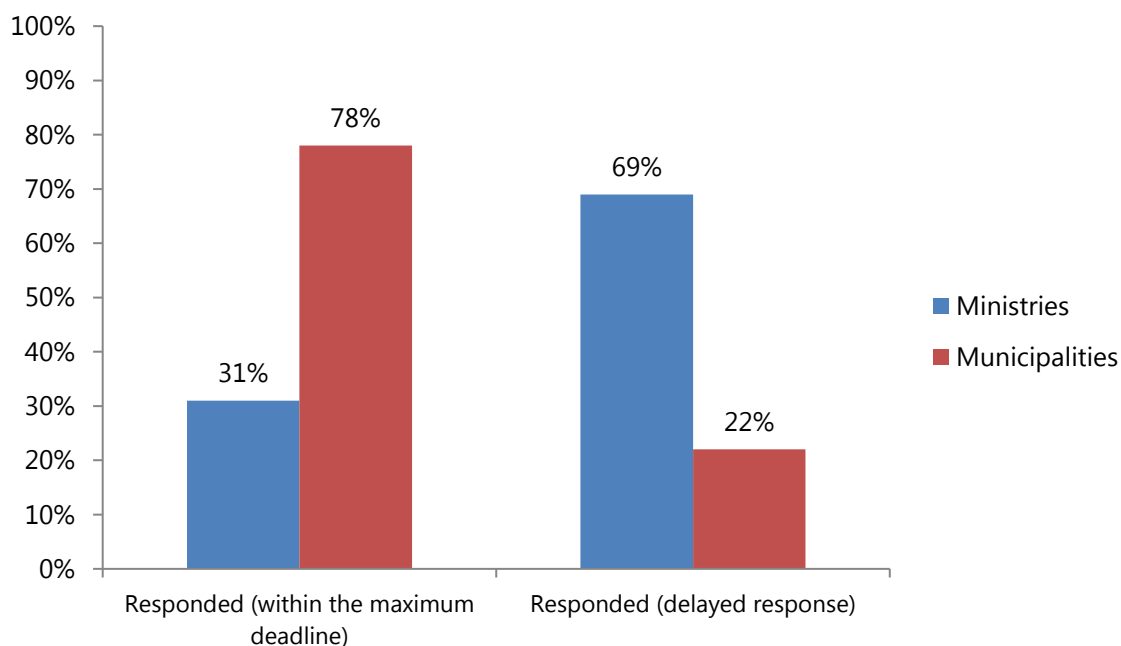
The ministries, on average responded in 41 days to the request for free access to public information

71% of all institutions responded to the request for free access to public information sent to them on the same day and of the same content within the maximum statutory deadline of 30 days, and 29% sent a delayed response.

Responses to request for free access (all institutions)



The average number of days for receipt of the response was 23 (compared to 20 during last year, and 15 days in 2016). The responses of the requests to the municipalities were received within the average period of 20 days (compared to 22 days last year), and from the ministries within 41 days (last year were 24 days).



As many as 78% of the municipalities responded within the maximum legal deadline of 30 days, while only 31% of the ministries did so within the designated deadline. In contrast, only 22% of the municipalities delayed their response, whilst a dominant number of municipalities (69%) sent a delayed response [note by the translator: consider revising sentence]. Probishtip and Vinica were the fastest to react amongst the municipalities rendering their responses in one day, and Tetovo took the most time, rendering a response in 70 days. Amongst the ministries, the Ministry of Education and Science responded promptly- within 6 days, and the latest was the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, which took 111 days to respond.

Winners and losers for 2018

The greatest positive change in terms of increase in the percentage of fulfillment of obligations to publish information exceeding 30 points in 2018 was made by the Government (35%), three ministries and one municipality. The referred institutions are the Ministry of Education and Science (improvement of 33.4 percentage points), the Municipality of Krushevo (a 31.4 percentage points rise) and the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Health (both exhibiting a 31 points rise).

Contrary to the afore- stated, institutions experiencing the greatest negative shift are the municipalities Chair, Studenichani, Rankovce, Demir Kapija, Novo Selo and Valandovo, with a decline of more than 20 percentage points.

Improvement was recorded in 41 institutions, decline in 49, whereas 7 institutions maintained the same level of active transparency as the previous year.

Annual changes in active transparency (2018/2017)

Institution	Change in percentage points	Institution	Change in percentage points
Government of RM	35.0	Radovich	-1.5
Ministry of Education and Science	33.4	Gazi Baba	-1.5
Krushevo	31.4	Karbinci	-1.5
Ministry of Defence	31.0	Ministry of Local Government	-2.4
Minsitry of Health	31.0	Ohrid	-3.0
Makedonska Kamenica	26.9	Cheshinovo-Obleshevo	-3.0
Ministry of Economy	26.2	Bogdanci	-3.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	26.1	Chashka	-3.0
Debarca	23.9	Kochani	-3.0
Ministry of Transport and Communications	23.8	Sveti Nikole	-3.0
Ministry of Information Society and Administration	23.8	Veles	-3.0
Kumanovo	22.4	Makedonski Brod	-4.4
Lozovo	20.9	Zelenikovo	-4.4
Ministry of Culture	19.1	Probishtip	-4.5
Saraj	18.2	Struga	-4.5
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy	16.7	Gjorche Petrov	-4.6
Jegunovce	14.9	Shuto Orizari	-4.6
Negotino	14.9	Kichevo	-5.9
Gevgelija	13.4	Kratovo	-6.0
Pehchevo	13.4	Butel	-6.1
Arachinovo	13.4	Ministry of Finance	-6.2
Ministry of Labor and Social Policy	11.9	Strumica	-7.5
Ministry of Environment	11.9	Tearce	-8.9
Mavrovo and Rostushe	10.5	Rosoman	-8.9
Mogila	8.9	Kisela Voda	-9.1
Kavadarci	7.5	Centar Zhupa	-10.4
Vinica	5.9	Vrapchishte	-10.5
Ministry of Interior	4.7	Gostivar	-10.5
Centar	4.5	Tetovo	-10.5
Gradsko	4.5	Prilep	-10.5
Chucher Sandevo	4.5	Shtip	-11.9
Dojran	4.5	Dolneni	-11.9
City of Skopje	3.0	Zhelino	-12.0
Sopishte	3.0	Resen	-13.4
Bitola	3.0	Vevchani	-13.4
Debar	3.0	Bosilovo	-13.4
Bogovinje	2.9	Demir Hisar	-13.5
Ministry of Justice	2.3	Karposh	-13.7

Plasnica	1.5	Krivogashtani	-14.9
Lipkovo	1.5	Vasilevo	-17.9
Ilinden	1.5	Brvenica	-17.9
Aerodrom	0.0	Petrovec	-17.9
Kriva Palanka	0.0	Valandovo	-20.9
Konche	0.0	Novo Selo	-20.9
Novaci	0.0	Demir Kapija	-20.9
Staro Nagorichane	0.0	Rankovce	-22.4
Berovo	0.0	Studenichani	-26.9
Zrnovci	0.0	Chair	-36.4
Delcevo	-1.5		

Annex: Survey questionnaires

1. Active Transparency Questionnaire for the Ministries and the Government of the Republic of Macedonia for the purposes of the development of the Active Transparency Index

First set of questions: Access to information

1. Does the website have a special section for access to information?
2. Is that special section for access to information located on the home menu, on the home page or one must click to find it?
3. Is the name of the contact person for information mediation published?
4. Is the basic contact information about the information holder (address, telephone, e-mail) published?
5. Does the institution publish a list of owned/available information?

Second set of questions: Information about competencies and services

6. Are the regulations pertaining to the competences of the information holder published?
7. Are the draft programs, programs, strategies, views, opinions, studies and similar other documents from the holder's competencies published?
8. Is information on the competencies of the institution published?
9. Are the services provided by the institution published?
10. Is the organizational structure (scheme, organogram) of the institution published?
11. Are the names of employees/managers published?
12. Are decisions in administrative procedure published?
13. Does the institution issue an information bulletin or use other form of notice?

Third set of questions: Budgetary and financial transparency

14. Is the institution's 2018 budget published?
15. Is the final statement of accounts of the 2017 budget published?
16. Is a strategic plan summary for 2018 published?
17. Are the public procurement notices published?

18. Are tender documents for tender notices published?
19. Is an annual plan for public procurement for 2018 published?
20. Are contract award notices for public procurement contracts published?

2. Active Transparency Questionnaire for the Ministry of Finance for the purposes of the development of the Active Transparency Index

First set of questions: Access to information

1. Does the website have a special section for access to information?
2. Is that special section for access to information located on the home menu, on the home page or one must click to find it?
3. Is the name of the contact person for information mediation published?
4. Is the basic contact information about the information holder (address, telephone, e-mail) published?
5. Does the institution publish a list of owned/available information?

Second set of questions: Information about competencies and services

6. Are the regulations pertaining to the competences of the information holder published?
7. Are the draft programs, programs, strategies, views, opinions, studies and similar other documents from the holder's competencies published?
8. Is information on the competencies of the institution published?
9. Are the services provided by the institution published?
10. Is the organizational structure (scheme, organogram) of the institution published?
11. Are the names of employees/managers published?
12. Are decisions in administrative procedure published?
13. Does the institution issue an information bulletin or use other form of notice?

Third set of questions: Budgetary and financial transparency

14. Is the institution's budget published?
15. Are the end-of-year accounts of the budget published?
16. Is a strategic plan summary for 2018 published?
17. Are the public procurement notices published?
18. Are tender documents for tender notices published?
19. Is an annual plan for public procurement for 2018 published?

20. Are contract award notices for public procurement contracts published?
21. Are monthly reports for budget execution in 2017/18 published?
22. Is a report on 2017 budget execution published for the first six months of the year?
23. Are data on public debt of the Republic of Macedonia in 2017/18 published?

3. Active Transparency Questionnaire for the Municipalities and the City of Skopje for the purposes of the development of the Active Transparency Index, with scores

First set of questions: Access to information

1. Does the website have a special section for access to information?
2. Is that special section for access to information located on the home menu, on the home page or one must click to find it?
3. Is the name of the contact person for information mediation published?
4. Is the basic contact information about the information holder (address, telephone, e-mail) published?
5. Does the institution publish a list of owned/available information?
6. Are the regulations pertaining to the competences of the information holder published?
7. Are the draft programs, programs, strategies, views, opinions, studies and similar other documents from the holder's competencies published?
8. Is information on the competencies of the institution published?
9. Is the Statute of the municipality published?

Second set of questions: Information about competencies and services

10. Are the official gazettes of the municipality published?
11. Are the Municipal Council sessions agendas published?
12. Are the decisions made by the Municipal Council published?
13. Are the services provided by the institution published?
14. Is the organizational structure (scheme, organogram) of the institution published?
15. Are the names and contact information of employees/managers published?
16. Are decisions in administrative procedure published?
17. Does the institution issue an information bulletin or use other form of notice?

Third set of questions: Budgetary and financial transparency

18. Is the institution's 2018 budget published?
19. Are the end-of-year accounts of the 2017 budget published?

20. Are quarterly reports for budget execution in 2017/18 published?
21. Is the civil budget published?
22. Are the public procurement notices published?
23. Are tender documents for tender notices published?
24. Is an annual plan for public procurement for 2018 published?
25. Are contract award notices for public procurement contracts published?

Fourth set of questions: Information regarding specific competencies of the municipalities

Do you publish information in accordance with LLG, Article 8 and Article 22:

26. Is the GUP published (information on urban planning)?
27. Are the DUPs (information on urban planning) published?
28. Are building permits (urban planning information) published?
29. Is information on environmental protection published?
30. Is information on local economic development published?
31. Is information on utility activities published?
32. Is information on culture published?
33. Is information about sports and recreation published?
34. Is information on social protection and child protection published?
35. Is information on education published?
36. Is information on healthcare published?
37. Is information about the measures for protection and rescue of citizens published?
38. Is information on fire protection published?
39. Is information about the oversight of the implementation of activities within the perview of the institution published?
40. Is information on the rate of property tax prescribed by the municipality published?
41. Is information about the construction land development fee published?