Government budget decisions – what taxes to levy, what services to provide, and how much debt to take on – have important consequences for all people in society. When governments provide information and meaningful channels for the public to engage in these decisions, we can better ensure public money is spent on public interests.

The Open Budget Survey (OBS) is the world’s only independent, comparative and fact-based research instrument that uses internationally accepted criteria to assess public access to central government budget information; formal opportunities for the public to participate in the national budget process; and the role of budget oversight institutions, such as legislatures and national audit offices, in the budget process.

The survey helps local civil society assess and confer with their government on the reporting and use of public funds. This 9th edition of the OBS covers 125 countries.

Visit [www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey](http://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey) for more information, including the full OBS methodology, the 2023 Global Report, findings for all surveyed countries, and the Data Explorer.
Transparency

This part of the OBS measures public access to information on how the central government raises and spends public resources. It assesses the online availability, timeliness, and comprehensiveness of eight key budget documents using 109 equally weighted indicators and scores each country on a scale of 0 to 100. A transparency score of 61 or above indicates a country is likely publishing enough material to support informed public debate on the budget.

North Macedonia has a transparency score of 35 (out of 100).

Transparency in North Macedonia compared to others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Average</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Macedonia</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How has the transparency score for North Macedonia changed over time?

![Bar chart showing transparency scores from 2012 to 2023. The scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 being insufficient and 100 being sufficient. The scores are as follows: 2012: 35, 2015: 35, 2017: 37, 2019: 41, 2021: 36, 2023: 35.]

Public availability of budget documents in North Macedonia

**KEY**
- Available to the Public
- Published Late, or Not Published Online, or Produced for Internal Use Only
- Not Produced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Budget Statement</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive’s Budget Proposal</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enacted Budget</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citizens Budget</td>
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<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
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<tr>
<td>In-Year Reports</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-Year Review</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☒</td>
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<td>☒</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year-End Report</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Audit Report</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How comprehensive is the content of the key budget documents that North Macedonia makes available to the public?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key budget document</th>
<th>Document purpose and contents</th>
<th>Fiscal year assessed</th>
<th>Document content score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Budget Statement</td>
<td>Discloses the broad parameters of fiscal policies in advance of the Executive's Budget Proposal; outlines the government's economic forecast, anticipated revenue, expenditures, and debt.</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Not Produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive's Budget Proposal</td>
<td>Submitted by the executive to the legislature for approval; details the sources of revenue, the allocations to ministries, proposed policy changes, and other information important for understanding the country's fiscal situation.</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Budget</td>
<td>The budget that has been approved by the legislature.</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens Budget</td>
<td>A simpler and less technical version of the government's Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, designed to convey key information to the public.</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Not Produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Year Reports</td>
<td>Include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Year Review</td>
<td>A comprehensive update on the implementation of the budget as of the middle of the fiscal year; includes a review of economic assumptions and an updated forecast of budget outcomes.</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Not Produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year-End Report</td>
<td>Describes the situation of the government's accounts at the end of the fiscal year and, ideally, an evaluation of the progress made toward achieving the budget's policy goals.</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Report</td>
<td>Issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government's year-end accounts.</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Macedonia’s transparency score of 35 in the OBS 2023 is near its score in 2021.

What changed in OBS 2023?

North Macedonia has decreased the availability of budget information by:
Recommendations

North Macedonia should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- **Produce and publish the Mid-Year Review online in a timely manner.** This report should provide updated macroeconomic estimates, update on expenditures, on revenues, and on debt, reflecting the impact of actual experience to date and revised projections for the full fiscal year.

- **Produce and publish the Pre-Budget Statement at least one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal and submit it to the legislature for consideration.** This document must include the macroeconomic forecasts upon which the budget will be based; major revenue and expenditure policies and priorities that will guide the development of detailed estimates for the upcoming budget; and multi-year revenue and expenditure projections.

- **Include in the Executive's Budget Proposal data detailing the government's financial position, and alternative displays of expenditures to illustrate the financial impact of policies on different groups of citizens.** To further enhance comprehensiveness, include multi-year expenditure forecasts (at least two-years beyond the budget year) across all three budget categories, as well as multi-year revenue projections categorized by sources and specific categories. Additionally, provide expenditure data for BY-2 across all budget classifications, along with revenue estimates.

- **Restore the practice of publishing a Citizens Budget compliant with international best practices.**

- **Include in the Year-End Report comparisons between borrowing estimates and actual outcomes, comparisons between planned nonfinancial outcomes and actual outcomes and comparisons between the original macroeconomic forecast and actual outcomes.**

- **Improve the comprehensiveness of the In-Year Reports by including year-to-date data for expenditures and revenues comparing either the original estimate for that period or the same period in the previous year.**
Public Participation

The OBS assesses the formal opportunities offered to the public for meaningful participation in the different stages of the budget process. It examines the practices of the central government’s executive, the legislature, and the supreme audit institution (SAI) using 18 equally weighted indicators, aligned with the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency’s Principles of Public Participation in Fiscal Policies, and scores each country on a scale from 0 to 100.

North Macedonia has a public participation score of 7 (out of 100).

Public participation in North Macedonia compared to others

- Global Average: 15
- Bulgaria: 26
- Croatia: 17
- Montenegro: 13
- Albania: 9
- Slovenia: 9
- North Macedonia: 7
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 7
- Serbia: 2

For more information, see here for innovative public participation practices around the world.
Extent of opportunities for public participation in the budget process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formulation (executive)</th>
<th>Approval (legislature)</th>
<th>Implementation (executive)</th>
<th>Audit (supreme audit institution)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 /100</td>
<td>0 /100</td>
<td>0 /100</td>
<td>44 /100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY**
- 0 - 40: Few
- 41 - 60: Limited
- 61 - 100: Adequate

**Recommendations**

To further strengthen public participation in the budget process, North Macedonia's Ministry of Finance should prioritize the following actions:

- Pilot mechanisms to engage the public during budget formulation and to monitor budget implementation. Ensure sufficient transparency by providing clear information on engagement timelines, formats, feedback channels, and the impact of public involvement on decision-making.
- Actively engage with vulnerable and underrepresented communities, directly or through civil society organizations representing them.

North Macedonia's Assembly should prioritize the following actions:

- Allow members of the public or civil society organizations to testify during its hearings on the budget proposal prior to its approval.
- Allow members of the public or civil society organizations to testify during its hearings on the Audit Report.

North Macedonia's State Audit Office has established mechanisms for the public to assist in developing its audit program. It should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in the budget process:

- Establish formal mechanisms for the public to contribute to relevant audit investigations.
The OBS examines the role that legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAIs) play in the budget process and the extent to which they provide oversight; each country is scored on a scale from 0 to 100 based on 18 equally weighted indicators. In addition, the survey collects supplementary information on independent fiscal institutions (see Box).

The legislature and supreme audit institution in North Macedonia, together, provide limited oversight during the budget process, with a composite oversight score of 54 (out of 100). Taken individually, the extent of each institution’s oversight is shown below:

### Recommendations

North Macedonia’s Assembly provides limited oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and weak oversight during the implementation stage. To improve oversight, the following actions should be prioritized:

- The legislature should debate budget policy before the Executive’s Budget Proposal is tabled and approve recommendations for the upcoming budget.
- The Executive’s Budget Proposal should be submitted to legislators at least two months before the start of the budget year.
- A legislative committee should examine in-year budget implementation and publish reports with their findings online.
- In practice, ensure the legislature is consulted before the executive spends any unanticipated revenue.
- A legislative committee should examine the Audit Report and publish a report with their findings online.

To strengthen independence and improve audit oversight by the North Macedonia State Audit Office, the following actions are recommended:
- Ensure audit processes are reviewed by an independent agency.

**The emerging practice of establishing independent fiscal institutions**

North Macedonia does not have an independent fiscal institution (IFI). IFIs are increasingly recognized as valuable independent and nonpartisan information providers to the Executive and/or Parliament during the budget process.

*These indicators are *not* scored in the Open Budget Survey.*
Methodology

- Only documents published and events, activities, or developments that took place through 31 December 2022 were assessed in the OBS 2023.

- The survey is based on a questionnaire completed in each country by an independent budget expert: Marjan Nikolov Center for Economic Analyses info@cea.org.mk; http://www.ceo.org.mk

- To further strengthen the research, each country’s draft questionnaire is also reviewed by an anonymous independent expert, and in North Macedonia by a representative of the Ministry of Finance.