

## ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ENSURING THE TRANSPARENCY (OPENNESS) OF STATE POLICY REGARDING YOUTH

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### ABSTRACT

Ensuring the openness and transparency of the activities of state power institutions in foreign countries has developed in a unique way. In developed foreign countries, special legal documents have been adopted that regulate the processes of citizens receiving information about the activities of state authorities, and the processes of presenting laws and other normative documents to the public. The process of ensuring that the state power institutions provide information about their activities to the public is regulated, and this is one of the important functions of the state. In many foreign countries, the government is obliged by law to ensure the free access of citizens to information about the activities of state power institutions. Quick and accurate delivery of information, information and documents related to state activities to the public.

Currently, in more than 100 countries around the world, in particular in developed countries such as the USA, Germany, France, Japan, Great Britain, Australia, Sweden, Canada, Albania, Estonia, Finland, Russia, freedom of information, openness of state institutions, public power of citizens various forms of legislation on free access to information on the activities of the bodies have been introduced. The history of the development of normative legal documents related to the openness of the activities of state power institutions goes back more than 250 years. In particular, the Law "On Freedom of the Press" adopted in Sweden in 1766 is the oldest law on freedom of information in the world. This law in Sweden gives the right to public publication of information on the activities of state institutions and to citizens access to documents related to the activities of state institutions.

In other developed countries, including the United States, relevant articles of the Constitution, the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, the Memorandum on Government Openness and Transparency, signed on May 9, 2013. The Decree on the Openness of Government Activities and other documents guarantee citizens' free access to information on the activities of state authorities. According to the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, every government agency must provide the following information to the public in the US Federal Register:

1. Structural description and address of the central and regional divisions of the state body or organization, as well as information about employees who can send appeals from the public, respond to appeals and provide information to the public about the activities of the state body;
2. Information about the content and essence of the main strategy of the state body or organization, which defines the functions, as well as the nature and requirements of all available official and unofficial procedures;
3. Rules of procedure, description of available documents or places where documents can be obtained, instructions on the scope and content of reports or inspections;
4. Statements or comments about generally applicable rules established by law and general principles developed and adopted by this state body or organization;

5. Information about each amendment, addition, as well as each canceled document[1] made to the above documents. The above law also specifies the information that cannot be disclosed and presented to the public. These are:

1. Documents to be kept confidential in connection with national, defense and foreign political interests;
2. Only documents related to the internal activities and practice of employees of the office and organization;
3. Documents of the type included as a special exception to the rules on information that can be disclosed and provided in accordance with federal laws;
4. Trade secrets, including protected privileges and confidential commercial or financial information;
5. Inter-departmental memoranda or service correspondence of state bodies, other than the above-mentioned state organizations leading to court proceedings;
6. Documents, the disclosure of which would lead to interference in private life, including personal health information, health archive information and medical records;
7. Documents containing information obtained for the purpose of legal obligation;
8. Documents related to the inspection of banks and financial institutions and their activities by the state body or organization authorized to control the activities of financial institutions;
9. Information and materials related to geological or geophysical research, as well as maps of the locations of mines and mineral deposits [2].

According to the above-mentioned law, if a citizen's appeal is related to profit-making activities, a single state fee is charged for considering the appeal and providing the information required in the appeal. Also, in the USA, a statistical data keeping system has been established to monitor to what extent the openness of the activities of state authorities is ensured. According to it, state authorities and organizations submit a report to the Ministry of Justice on the information provided to citizens for 1 year by February 1 of each year.

According to the Law "On Guarantees of Access to Information" adopted in Albania in 2014, any state authority, legislative, judicial and prosecutorial authorities, local government authorities at any level, public associations with powers established by the Constitution or laws conducts its activities based on the principles of openness, and citizens can apply for information on the activities of state authorities. According to the law, the state body must respond to the citizen's request within 10 days after sending the appeal. If the appeal belongs to another body, the applicant will be informed about it and the appeal will be sent to the relevant body. If the appeal requires a large amount of information, or if it is considered necessary to consult with other state bodies to answer the appeal, the state body may extend the period of consideration of the appeal up to 15 days [3].

According to the Freedom of Information Act, adopted in Australia in 1982, citizens have the right to access documents on the activities of government agencies and documents held by the government or its agencies. This excludes certain documents, including documents disclosing commercial secrets, documents that may harm national security, defense or international relations, any documents that harm the relations of the Commonwealth of Nations, the disclosure of which is about any person, including a deceased person. access to documents may be restricted that would result in unwarranted disclosure of personal information.

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