

STATUTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RADOVIS

BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

The Municipality of Radovis (hereinafter referred to as the Municipality), is a unit of local self-government in which the citizens exercise the right to local self-government.

The right of local self-government is exercised through representatives in the municipal bodies and with direct participation in decision-making.

Article 2

The citizens of the Republic of Macedonia who have a permanent place of residence in the municipality are residents of the municipality of Radovis.

The area of the municipality is determined by law and includes the area of, the town of Radovish and the settlements: Ali Koch, Buchim, Voislavci, Damjan, Injevo, Kaluzlija, Kozbunar, Kodzalija, Oraovica, Pogulevo, Prnalija, Raklic, Sulduca, Shipkovica, Sturovo, Kalugjerica, Alilobasi, Drzanci, Durutlija, Karalobasi, Karadzhalari, Kjoselija, Sarigol, Hudaverlija, Cesme Maale, Novo Selo, Shaintash and Papavnica.

Article 3

The municipality is a legal entity.

Article 4

The seat of the municipality is in Radovish, Blvd. "Aleksandar Makedonski", bb.

Article 5

The municipality has the right of ownership.

Article 6

The municipality has a coat of arms.

The coat of arms consists of three parts: a crown, a shield and a banner, which are dominated by dark green, gold-yellow, black and blue. This combination of colors symbolizes the climate with the richness of natural resources and the fertility of the earth, as well as natural wealth with the presence of copper and gold.

In the diagonal from the upper right corner to the lower left, a light blue stripe extends, and in the middle of the shield dominates two tobacco leaves in yellow-gold color lined with a black line. In the upper left corner in yellow-gold color is placed the symbol of mining: crossed hammer and chisel.

The crown expresses the historical tradition of Radovish, ie the legend of the queen (Princess Rada of Slavic-Macedonian origin), who lived in the old medieval town whose ruins are still located in the upper reaches of the Old River, and which was named after of this prince.

On the lower part of the coat of arms, under the shield there is a banner (ribbon), in dark green color with yellow-gold edges on which, in stylized letters, the name Radovish is written, and it is separated by a dot and continues with the year 1019, ie the year from when dates the first historical record of the existence of Radovish.

Article 7

The municipality has a flag.

The flag of the municipality of Radovis is dark green, just like the base of the coat of arms lined with yellow-gold ribbon, and in the middle of the flag is placed the coat of arms of the municipality, without a banner. On both sides of the coat of arms is written: on the left side "municipality", and on the right side "Radovish".

Article 8

The municipality has a stamp with a round shape with a diameter of 4 (four) centimeters, in the middle of which is the coat of arms of the municipality and on the edges of which is written: "Republic of Macedonia - Municipality of Radovis".

The stamp used by the Municipal Council has the inscription in the second line: "Municipal Council".

The stamp used by the mayor has an inscription in the second line: "Mayor".

Article 9

The holiday of the municipality is November 6 (1944) - the day of the liberation of Radovish from the fascist occupiers.

Article 10

Municipal recognitions and awards are established in the municipality.

Article 11

The municipality may, by a decision made by the Municipal Council, join associations in accordance with law.

Article 12

The municipality cooperates with other municipalities in the Republic, with local self-government units of other countries, as well as with international organizations of local communities, and can be a member of international organizations of local authorities.

The municipality, in order to achieve common interests and perform common tasks within their competence, may pool funds with other municipalities in the Republic and establish joint public services, in accordance with law.

Article 13

The bodies of the municipality, as well as the bodies of the Council and the public services are obliged to inform the citizens about their work and development plans, as well as to provide them with access to the information in a manner regulated by this Statute.

JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Article 14

The municipality, independently within the law and this Statute, regulates and performs the activities of public interest of local importance determined by the law on local self-government, or other law, as well as the matters that are not excluded from its competence, or are not in the competence of the other bodies of the state.

Article 15

The municipality is responsible for performing the following activities:

1. Urban (urban and rural) planning, issuance of approvals for construction of buildings of local importance determined by law, arrangement of the space and arrangement of the construction land;
2. Protection of the environment and nature, in terms of taking measures for protection and prevention of pollution of water, air, land, nature protection, noise protection and non-ionizing radiation;
3. Local economic development in terms of planning the local economic development, determining the development and structural priorities; conducting local economic policy; supporting the development of small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurship at the local level and in that context, participates in the establishment and development of the local network of institutions and agencies and in the promotion of the partnership;
4. Communal activities in terms of drinking water supply; technological water delivery; drainage and treatment of wastewater; drainage and treatment of stormwater; public lighting; maintaining public cleanliness; collection, transportation and handling of municipal solid and technological waste; arranging and organizing the public local passenger transport; natural gas and heat supply; maintenance of graves, cemeteries, crematoria and the provision of funeral services; maintenance, reconstruction and protection of local roads, streets and other infrastructure facilities; regulation of the traffic regime; construction and maintenance of street traffic signals; construction and maintenance of public parking space; removal of illegally parked vehicles; removal of damaged vehicles from public areas; building and maintaining markets; chimney sweeping; maintenance and use of parks, greenery, park forests and recreational areas; regulation, maintenance and use of riverbeds in urban areas; determining the names of streets, squares, bridges and other infrastructure facilities.
5. Culture, in terms of institutional and financial support of cultural institutions and projects; nurturing folklore, customs, old crafts and similar cultural values, organizing cultural events; encouraging various specific forms of creativity;
6. Sports and recreation, in terms of the development of mass sports and recreational activities by organizing sports events and manifestations, maintenance and construction of sports facilities and support of sports unions;
7. Social protection and protection of children, in terms of financing, investments, maintenance and ownership of kindergartens and homes for the elderly, realization of social care for disabled people, children without parents and parental care with educational and social problems, with special needs , from single-parent families, as well as street children, persons at social risk affected by drug and

alcohol abuse, raising public awareness, housing of persons at social risk, exercising the right and upbringing of preschool children;

8. Education, in terms of establishing, financing and administering primary and secondary schools in cooperation with the central government, in accordance with the law, as well as organizing transportation and food for students and their accommodation in dormitories;

9. Health care, in terms of managing the network of public health organizations and primary health care facilities which should include representation of the local self-government in all boards of all publicly owned health organizations, health education, health promotion, preventive activities and other areas to be determined by law;

10. Carrying out the preparations and undertaking measures for protection and rescue of the citizens and material goods from military destructions, natural disasters and other accidents and the consequences caused by them;

11. Fire protection performed by the territorial firefighting unit;

12. Supervision over the performance of the activities within the competence of the municipality, and

13. Other matters determined by law.

Article 16

The matters referred to in Article 15 of this Statute are regulated by regulations of the Municipal Council in accordance with the procedures and standards determined by law.

The activities from Article 15 of this Statute, which will be obligatorily performed by the municipality, will be determined by the special laws and national programs.

Article 17

The matters that are not excluded from the competence of the municipality, or are not in the competence of the state government bodies, are determined by a decision of the Municipal Council.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall regulate the manner and procedure for performing those activities.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE BODIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

1. Council of the Municipality

Article 18

The Municipal Council is a representative body of the citizens.

The Municipal Council consists of 19 representatives of the citizens elected in general, direct and free elections by secret ballot.

The mandate of the members of the Council lasts 4 (four) years.

The member of the Council cannot be recalled.

Article 19

The Municipal Council elects a president from among the members of the Council, for a term of four years.

The President of the Council convenes and manages the sessions of the Municipal Council, takes care of the organization and work of the Council and signs the regulations adopted by the Council and within 3 (three) days from their adoption submits them to the Mayor for publication.

Article 20

The members of the Council give and sign a solemn statement which reads:

"I (name and surname) solemnly declare that I will conscientiously perform the rights and duties of a member of the Council and that in performing them I will respect the Constitution, laws and regulations of the Council and that I will protect the constitutional order of the Republic of Macedonia."

Article 21

The Municipal Council performs the following activities:

1. Adopts the Statute of the Municipality;
2. Adopts Rules of Procedure of the Council;
3. Adopts a Work Program;
4. Adopts the Budget of the Municipality and the Annual Account of the Municipality;
5. Determines the amount of tax rates and the amount of fees and charges;
6. Adopts the General Urban Plan;
7. Adopts detailed urban plans and urban documentation of a settlement in the Municipality;
8. Adopts a Program for arranging construction land;
9. Adopts a Program for maintenance of the traffic signalization;
10. Makes a Decision on regulating the traffic regime;
11. Adopts regulations in the field of environment and nature protection, local economic development, culture, sports and recreation, social protection and child protection, education, health care, fire protection, within the competence determined by a special law or in accordance with a national program;
12. Adopts a program for construction and maintenance of local roads and streets;
13. Adopts a Program for public lighting;
14. Adopts a Program for construction, reconstruction and maintenance of local water supply systems;
15. Adopts a Program for maintenance of public cleanliness;
16. Adopts a Program for maintenance and use of parks and other public areas of local importance;
17. Adopts a program for maintenance of the cemetery;

18. Adopts a program for maintenance and use of rivers in urban areas;
19. Makes a Decision on public cleanliness;
20. Makes a Decision on the manner of transport in urban and suburban traffic;
21. Makes a Decision on maintenance and use of public markets;
22. Makes a Decision on the manner of use and maintenance of the cemetery;
23. Regulates the way of cleaning the chimneys;
24. Regulates the maintenance of the public parking space and the manner of its use;
25. Determines names of streets, bridges, bridges and other infrastructural objects of local importance;
26. Determines the organization, the scope and the manner of performing the tasks of the municipal administration, at the proposal of the mayor;
27. Establishes public services and supervises their work;
28. Appoints members of the management boards of the public services, which it has established;
29. Adopts work programs and financial plans for financing the public services that he has established;
30. Decides on granting a license for performing an activity of public interest of local importance, in accordance with the Law;
31. Adopts the work reports and annual accounts of the public services, which it has established;
32. Decides on the manner of disposing of the property of the Municipality;
33. Decides on the manner of performing financial control of the Municipal Budget, in accordance with law;
34. Elects the person who manages the regional unit of the Ministry of Interior in the Municipality, in accordance with the law;
35. Reviews and adopts the annual report on public safety on the territory of the Municipality, and submits it to the Minister of Interior and the Ombudsman;
36. Can give recommendations to the head of the regional unit of the Ministry of Interior in the field of public safety and traffic safety;
37. Elects and dismisses the President of the Council;
38. Forms permanent and occasional commissions;
39. Exercises certain authorizations in accordance with the law on the goods of general use and on the natural resources on the territory of the Municipality;
40. Establishes municipal awards and recognitions;
41. Gives an opinion on the draft laws that refer to the Municipality;
42. Makes elections and appointments within its competence;

43. Makes other decisions on matters within its competence;

44. Performs other activities.

Article 22

The Municipal Council decides by a majority vote of the present members of the Council, unless the Statute provides for a special majority.

The voting at the sessions of the Council is public, unless the Council decides on certain issues and the voting is secret.

Article 23

The Secretary of the Council of the Municipality of Radovis and the Chief Architect of the city, continue to perform the works until the end of the mandate for which they have been elected, appointed.

Article 24

An extraordinary session is convened for issues of importance for the safety and security of citizens, for issues arising due to emergency circumstances (fire, floods, earthquakes, etc.) and when visiting delegations from other countries when they want to address the members of the Council. .

Article 25

The extraordinary session is convened by the President of the Council on his own initiative, at the proposal of at least 1/3 of the members of the Council, or at the proposal of the Mayor.

The invitation for a session with the proposed Agenda is submitted to the members of the Council in the fastest possible way.

Before starting work, the members of the Council vote on the justification of the reasons for convening the session without substantive discussion.

Article 26

The Council establishes commissions to examine issues within its competence.

The commissions of the Council are formed as permanent and occasional.

The mandate of the standing committees lasts as long as the mandate of the members of the Council.

Article 27

- Standing committees of the Council are:
- Committee on Mandate Issues, Elections and Appointments;
- Commission for Statute and regulations;
- Committee on Financing, Budget and Local Economic Development;

- Commission for Urbanism, Communal Activities and Environmental Protection;
- Commission for Culture, Education and Sports;
- Commission for Health and Social Protection;
- Commission for Public Safety, Traffic Safety and Fire Protection;
- Commission for awards and recognitions;
- Commission for local self-government and civic initiatives and
- Agriculture Commission.

Article 28

The commissions are composed of 5 members each of the Council.

Article 29

The commissions of the Municipal Council:

- discuss issues in the field for which they were established;
- give opinions and proposals to the Council;
- consider the proposals of the Mayor, the members of the Council, as well as the initiatives of the citizens from the areas for which they are established.

Article 30

The Committee on Mandate Issues, Elections and Appointments reviews and prepares proposals related to the mandate-immunity issues:

- Reviews and prepares proposals for election and appointment and dismissal from the competence of the Municipal Council;
- Determines salaries, allowances and other incomes of elected and appointed persons;
- Provides a proposal for the amount of the compensation of the travel and daily expenses of the members of the Municipal Council, as well as of the expenses made in the execution of the tasks entrusted to them by the Municipal Council.

The President and the members of the Commission are elected by the Municipal Council at its first session.

Article 31

The Statute and Regulations Commission determines the proposal of the Statute of the municipality, reviews the initiatives and proposals for amending the Statute, monitors its implementation and reviews the general issues of statutory character.

Approves the proposal of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

Prepares draft opinions on the draft-laws that refer to the municipality.

Reviews other general acts within the competence of the Municipal Council.

Article 32

The Committee on Financing, Budget and Local Economic Development reviews the issues related to the financing of the Municipality, the Budget and the annual account, as well as the issues from the planning and programming of the local economic development.

Article 33

The Committee on Urbanism, Communal Activities, Environmental Protection and Nature reviews issues of urban planning, issues of work of public services, issues of communal arrangement of the city and settlements and issues of protection of the environment and nature.

Article 34

The Committee on Culture, Education and Sports reviews issues within the competence of the municipality, which relate to culture, education, sports and recreation.

Article 35

The Commission for Health and Social Protection reviews the issues within the competence of the municipality, which refer to the health, social protection and protection of children.

Article 36

The Commission for Public Safety and Traffic Safety and Fire Protection is reviewing the issues within the competence of the municipality, which relate to public safety, traffic safety and fire protection.

Article 37

The Commission for Awards and Recognitions determines a proposal for awarding municipal awards and recognitions.

Article 38

The Commission for Local Self-Government and Civic Initiatives reviews the functioning of the forms of local self-government and their bodies, work programs and other issues related to the work of the forms of local self-government, as well as the submitted initiatives by citizens to the Municipal Council of Radovis.

Article 39

The Committee on Agriculture is considering issues in the field of agriculture.

Article 40

The president and the members of the commissions are elected by the Municipal Council on the proposal of the Commission for mandate issues, elections and appointments.

The proposal for election contains as many candidates as members of the working bodies are elected.

The political parties that participate in the Municipal Council will be proportionally represented in the total number of members of all commissions.

Article 41

The manner of work of the commissions is determined in more detail by the Rules of Procedure of the Municipal Council.

Mayor of the Municipality

Article 42

The mayor represents the municipality.

The mayor is elected in general, direct and free elections by secret ballot in accordance with the law for a period of 4 (four) years.

The mayor performs his function professionally.

Article 43

The Mayor within his competencies:

1. Initiates and proposes the adoption of regulations within the competence of the Municipal Council;
2. Ensures the execution of the activities delegated to it by the body of the state administration;
3. Proposes the annual budget and the annual account of the Municipal Budget;
4. Executes the budget of the municipality;
5. Elects directors of public services established by the municipality, based on a public competition;
6. Regularly informs the Council on the exercise of its competencies in accordance with the statute;
7. Decides in administrative matters for rights, obligations and interests of legal and natural persons, in accordance with law;
8. Manages the municipal administration;
9. Adopts a rulebook for systematization of the jobs of the municipal administration;
10. Decides on the employment, rights, duties and responsibilities of the employees in the municipal administration, unless otherwise determined by law;
11. Ensures proper and legal use, maintenance and protection of the property of the municipality, in accordance with the law and the statute and
12. Performs other activities determined by law and this Statute.

The mayor has the right to attend and participate in the work of the sessions of the Council.

Article 44

The Mayor publishes the regulations of the Council in the "Official Gazette of the Municipality of Radovis".

The mayor ensures the execution of the decisions of the Council.

Article 45

The Mayor is obliged within 7 (seven) days from the day of submitting the regulation to the Council with a decision to stop its publication if he considers that it is in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

A copy of the reasoned decision for non-publication shall be submitted to the President of the Municipal Council.

The council is obliged, within 15 (fifteen) days from the day of publishing the decision, to review it and decide on it.

If the Council confirms the regulation, or does not discuss it within the deadline from paragraph 3 of this article, the mayor is obliged to publish the regulation and at the same time submit an initiative for initiating a procedure for assessing the constitutionality and legality of the disputed regulation before the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia.

For the initiative, the mayor is obliged to inform the Ministry in charge of performing the activities related to the local self-government.

Article 46

The Mayor is obliged to submit a report on the implementation of the decisions made by the Council every 3 (three) months during the year.

In order to perform his / her competencies, the mayor informs the Council, if necessary, at least 2 (two) times a year.

Article 47

The mayor manages the property of the municipality as a good host.

In managing the property of the municipality, the mayor is obliged to take measures and ensure the use of the property in accordance with the law.

Article 48

During the incapacity, or absence for up to six months, the mayor is replaced by a member of the municipal council who appoints the mayor.

Within 30 (thirty) days from the day of assuming the position, the mayor is obliged to determine with a decision the member of the Council who would replace him.

The decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Municipality of Radovis".

The mayor informs the president of the council about the day of the occurrence of the impediment or the absence.

The member of the Council has the position paused of a member of the Council for the time when he replaces the mayor.

Consumer protection council

Article 49

The municipal council may establish a Consumer Protection Council to review issues and determine proposals related to the quality of public service services established by it.

Article 50

The Consumer Protection Council is composed of 7 (seven) members, of which 3 (three) members are elected from among legal entities and 4 (four) members from among natural persons as users of services provided by public services.

The members of the Consumer Protection Council are elected on the proposal of the Committee on Mandate Issues, Elections and Appointments.

The mandate of the members lasts 2 (two) years with the possibility to be re-elected.

Article 51

The Consumer Protection Council monitors the state of the quality of services provided by public services, gives opinions and proposals for improving the quality of services; organizes public debates; cooperates with public services and municipal administration.

ACTS OF THE BODIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

a) General acts

Article 52

The Statute is a basic act of the municipality which determines the basic issues related to the competencies and the organization of the Municipality and other issues of importance for the municipality.

The statute of the municipality is adopted in two phases, as a Draft-Statute and Proposal-Statute.

The statute of the municipality is adopted by the Council by a majority vote of the total number of members of the Municipal Council.

Article 53

The municipal council adopts the Rules of Procedure of the Council, decisions, plans and programs, decisions, conclusions and other acts and gives an opinion and determines directions.

Article 54

The Rules of Procedure of the Council regulate the manner of work of the Council and its commissions, decision-making procedures and relations with other bodies.

The Rules of Procedure of the Municipal Council are adopted by a majority vote of the total number of members of the Municipal Council.

Article 55

A decision of the Council regulates the matters of local importance within the competence of the municipality.

By decision of the Municipal Council, a municipal administration is established and the manner of its operation is regulated and public services are established.

With a decision, the Council regulates other issues within its competence.

Article 56

The Council makes conclusions when considering individual reports, information and analysis.

The council gives an opinion and determines directions for the execution of the regulations and other acts adopted by the Municipal Council.

Article 57

The procedure for adoption of general acts is regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the Municipal Council.

The general and other acts are published in the "Official Gazette of the Municipality of Radovis".

The general acts enter into force on the 8th (eighth) day from the day of publication, with the exception determined by the Municipal Council on the day of publication.

b) Individual acts

Article 58

The council and the mayor, within their competence, adopt individual acts.

The council makes decisions on election and appointment.

The mayor of the municipality makes a decision.

Article 59

The mayor of the municipality is obliged to publish the acts in the "Official Gazette of the municipality of Radovis" within 7 (seven) days from the day of submitting the acts.

Article 60

A special collection is kept for the published acts.

The collection can be used by the citizens and it will be available at any time.

FORMS OF IMMEDIATE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

a) Civic initiative

Article 61

Citizens have the right to propose to the Municipal Council to adopt a certain act, or to resolve a certain issue within its competence.

The council is obliged to discuss the initiative no later than 90 days after its submission, if it was supported by at least 10% of the voters in the municipality, ie the local self-government to which the determined issue refers.

The support from paragraph 2 of this article is provided with the signatures of the citizens.

The Council informs the citizens about the decision on the submitted initiative.

A citizens' initiative cannot be submitted for personnel and financial issues.

b) Gathering of citizens

Article 62

A gathering of citizens is convened by the mayor on his own initiative at the request of the Council, or at the request of at least 10% of the voters of the municipality, or the local self-government to which the specific issue refers. A citizens' initiative cannot be submitted for personnel and financial issues.

A gathering of citizens can be convened for the area of the whole municipality, or for the area of the local self-government.

The mayor is obliged to convene a gathering of citizens within 30 days at the request of at least 10% of the voters in the municipality, or the local self-government to which the determined issue refers.

The request for convening a gathering of citizens with the signatures of the interested citizens is submitted to the mayor.

The act for convening the gathering of citizens is published in the local media and is displayed in public places, in the usual way.

At least 5 days must pass from the day of the announcement, ie the promulgation of the act for convening the Assembly of Citizens until the day of its holding.

Article 63

Citizens who have the right to vote participate in the decision-making process at the Citizens' Assembly.

The gathering of citizens is led by the mayor, or a person authorized by the mayor.

The issues discussed at the Citizens' Assembly are reported by the mayor, and if necessary, by other authorized representatives of the municipal bodies.

Article 64

The conclusions adopted at the gathering of citizens, the municipal bodies are obliged within 90 days to review and take into account when deciding and adopting measures on issues to which they relate, as well as to inform citizens about their decisions.

c) Referendum

Article 65

A referendum may be called by the Municipal Council on its own initiative on issues within its competence.

The council is obliged to call a referendum at the request of at least 20% of the voters in the municipality.

The request for announcing a Referendum is submitted to the Municipal Council with the signatures of the interested voters given before the competent body that keeps records of the voting right of the citizens of the municipality.

Article 66

Following the request for announcing a Referendum, the Municipal Council within 60 days from the day of submission submits a Decision for announcing a Referendum.

The decision for announcing a Referendum contains the subject of the Referendum and the day of its holding.

Article 67

The decision for announcing a Referendum is published in the "Official Gazette of the municipality" and other means for publishing in the municipality.

Less than 15 days, nor more than 60 days can elapse from the day of the announcement of the Decision for announcing the Referendum until the day of holding the referendum.

Article 68

Citizens who have the right to vote have the right to vote in the Referendum.

The referendum is conducted by the Commission for conducting the Referendum.

The President and the members of the Commission are appointed by the Municipal Council.

Article 69

Referendum Commission:

- determines the voting time;
- performs technical preparations for conducting the Referendum;
- determines the polling stations;
- determines the results of the voting and
- takes care of the legal implementation of the Referendum.

Article 70

To conduct the Referendum, the Polling Station Commission shall establish Referendum Conduct Boards.

The boards implement the regularity and secrecy of the Referendum.

Article 71

The voting time must be determined in such a way as to allow all eligible citizens to participate in the Referendum.

At the polling station where all citizens registered in the voter list voted, the voting can end before the expiration of the voting time.

Article 72

The issue, ie the act that is the subject of the Referendum must be properly presented at the polling station.

The members of the board are obliged to give an explanation to the citizen who started voting, at his / her request, about the subject of the Referendum and the manner of voting.

Article 73

In the Referendum, every citizen has the right to only one vote.

The citizen can vote only in person.

Article 74

In the Referendum, voting is done with a ballot.

The contents of the ballot shall be prescribed by the Commission for conducting the Referendum.

The question on the ballot must be formulated precisely and unambiguously, so that the citizen can answer "FOR" or "AGAINST" the proposal in the referendum.

Article 75

The citizen declares himself at the Referendum by circling the word "FOR" or "AGAINST" on the ballot.

When several alternatives are put to the Referendum, the citizen declares himself by circling the word "FOR", or "AGAINST" from the alternative he is voting for.

Article 76

After the end of the voting, the Board determines the result of the voting at the polling station and compiles the minutes.

The form and content of the minutes shall be prescribed by the Commission for conducting the Referendum.

Immediately after compiling the minutes, the Board submits a report to the Commission for conducting the Referendum.

Article 77

The Commission for conducting the Referendum determines the result of the Referendum on the basis of the received voting material from all polling stations.

The decision of the Referendum is submitted by a majority vote of the voters who voted, if more than half of the total number of voters voted.

The decision made at the Referendum is binding on the Council.

The Commission for conducting the Referendum submits a Report on the conducted referendum to the Municipal Council.

Article 78

The issue, ie the act that the citizens did not accept at the referendum cannot be submitted to the Re-referendum before the expiration of 6 (six) months from the day of the Referendum.

d) Complaints and suggestions

Article 79

For the work of the municipal bodies and the municipal administration, the citizens have the right, individually or jointly with others, to submit complaints and proposals.

Article 80

Complaints and proposals are submitted in writing, or orally on minutes, individually or in groups, to the mayor.

No fee is paid for complaints and suggestions.

Article 81

The applicant must not suffer harmful consequences as a result of filing a complaint, nor can he be held liable for that.

Article 82

Acting upon complaints and proposals includes collecting data, reports and opinions on the circumstances that are important for the proper assessment of the complaint, as well as taking the necessary measures to eliminate the violation of the applicant's right, or violation of public interests.

Article 83

The mayor of the municipality is obliged to submit a reasoned answer to the submitter within 60 days from the day of receiving the complaint, ie the proposal.

If the complaint or the proposal does not refer to the work within the competence of the municipal bodies, the mayor submits them to the appropriate competent body and informs the submitter.

e) Public debates, polls and proposals

Article 84

The municipal bodies, when adopting regulations within their competence, may previously organize a public debate, conduct polls, or request proposals from the citizens.

A public debate is organized when regulations are adopted on issues of local economic development, communal needs (water supply, maintenance of public cleanliness, maintenance of local roads and streets) and other issues of wider local importance.

A survey is conducted to adopt urban plans and other issues of local importance.

The collection of proposals from the citizens for resolving issues of local importance will be done by publishing a statement calling on the citizens to give their proposals.

The procedure, manner and time of undertaking one of the listed activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be regulated by a Decision adopted by the body that organized it.

OWNERSHIP OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Article 85

The property of the municipality consists of immovable and movable items, funds and rights.

The municipality acquires the property from its own sources of income, through financing from the citizens, or with their participation in another way, from gifts and on other grounds.

Article 86

The Municipal Council decides on the purchase, alienation and encumbrance of the municipal property.

The alienation of the property of the municipality is done only through public bidding, in accordance with the law.

The selling price of the items must not be lower than the new market value.

The funds obtained from the sale of the items can be invested only for the acquisition of new, or reconstruction of existing items owned by the municipality.

Article 87

The municipality records its ownership and expresses its assessment in the annual account.

Article 88

The items owned by the municipality can be given for use to other entities through public bidding, in accordance with the law.

Article 89

The municipality is financed from its own sources of income, local taxes, fees and charges determined by law, grants from the state and other sources of income determined by law.

The municipality, within its competencies, independently has its own sources of income.

Article 90

The revenues and expenditures of the municipality are determined by the municipal budget.

The municipal budget contains a balance of revenues and expenditures of the budget, and refers to a fiscal year of 12 (twelve) months starting from January 1 and ending on December 31 of each calendar year.

Article 91

The draft budget of the municipality is determined by the mayor and submitted to the municipal council for adoption, but not later than mid-November.

The municipal council may not review the municipal budget proposal before the expiration of 20 (twenty) days from the day of submission to the councilors of the municipal council.

Article 92

For each change in the budget of the municipality, for additional adopted costs followed by measures that will increase the proposed revenues, or will reduce other costs in a proportionate amount, a decision is made by the Municipal Council.

Article 93

In order to cover the unforeseen requests for expenses that will occur during the budget year, a budget reserve in the amount determined by law is allocated from the total current and capital expenses.

The use of the funds from the budget reserve is decided by the Municipal Council upon the proposal of the mayor of the municipality.

The municipal council with a Decision can authorize the mayor for the manner of using the budget reserve.

Article 94

If the budget of the municipality for the next year is not adopted by December 31 of the current year, it will be acted in accordance with the law on budgets and temporary financing will be introduced for a maximum of 6 (six) months.

Article 95

At the end of each fiscal year, an annual account of the municipal budget is prepared.

The annual budget account should be adopted by the Municipal Council no later than March 31 of the current year, and for the previous year.

Article 96

The execution of the municipal budget is done by the mayor, and more specifically it is regulated by the Decision for execution of the municipal budget.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Article 97

The citizens in the municipality decide on the matters of immediate and daily importance from their life and work and through forms of local self-government that they can establish in accordance with this Statute.

Article 98

In the municipality as forms of local self-government can be established in the city-urban communities and in other settlements-local communities.

Article 99

The form of local self-government is established in the city of an urban unit according to the urban plan, and for the other settlements of the cadastral municipality of the settlement.

Article 100

An initiative for establishing forms of local self-government can be initiated by at least 10% of the citizens, residents of the area for whom there is interest in establishing a form of local self-government.

Article 101

The initiative for establishment contains: submitter, description of the area for which the establishment of the form of local self-government is required, explanation of the needs for establishment and signature of the interested citizens.

The initiative for the establishment is submitted to the Municipal Council, which reviews and evaluates whether the conditions are met and the needs for establishing a form of local self-government are established.

Article 102

The decision for establishing a form of local self-government is made at the Assembly of Citizens from the respective area by public voting with a majority vote of the present citizens.

Article 103

The citizens, through the forms of local self-government, in accordance with this Statute and the decisions for establishment, take care of:

- resolving issues from the communal infrastructure for the respective area;
- construction and maintenance of facilities of public interest (water supply, streets, cultural homes, sports facilities, etc.);
- protection of the environment and nature;
- arranging and maintaining the cemetery in the rural settlements;
- initiating an initiative for arranging the space;
- organizing an initiative for arranging the space;
- organizing cultural, sports, entertainment and other events and
- other things of immediate daily importance for the life and work of citizens.

The Council of Forms of Local Self-Government gives initiative and proposals to the competent bodies of the municipality, for issues in the field of education, health, social protection and other issues of interest to the citizens.

Article 104

The works from Article 103 of this Statute are financed by:

- funds that the municipality will give to the forms of local self-government in accordance with the plans and programs for their development;
- funds that the citizens directly associate;
- funds that will be allocated by the interested legal entities and individuals;

Funds from service fees and

- gifts and other means.

Article 105

The body of the forms of local self-government is the "Council".

The Council is elected by the citizens in the form of the local self-government of the Assembly of Citizens by public voting, if the Assembly does not decide that the voting is secret.

The Council is composed of 3 (three) to 7 (seven) members.

The mandate of the members of the Council lasts 4 (four) years.

Article 106

The decision for announcing the election of members of the Council is made by the Council in the old composition, no later than 30 days before the expiration of the mandate.

If the decision from paragraph 1 of this article is not made within the determined deadline, the decision for announcing the election of members of the Council is made by the mayor of the municipality within 15 days.

Article 107

Proposing and determining candidates for members of the Council is done at a Citizens' Assembly.

Candidates who received the majority, ie the largest number of votes from the citizens present at the Assembly are considered determined.

Article 108

The procedure for proposing, determining and electing members of the Council is more closely regulated by the Rules of Procedure in the form of "Local self-government.

Article 109

Elected members of the Council are considered candidates who received the majority, ie the largest number of votes from the voters who voted.

Article 110

The council elects a president from among its members who represents and represents the form of local self-government.

The council adopts rules that regulate the work of the form of local self-government as well as the work program, upon prior opinion of the municipal council.

Article 111

The mayor of the municipality, with a decision can delegate the performance of certain work of immediate interest and daily importance for the life and work of the inhabitants, to the president of the Council in the form of local self-government.

The means necessary for the execution of the works, from paragraph 1 of this article are determined in the decision for delegation of the competence.

The decision determines the body and the manner of performing supervision over the execution of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 112

The municipal administration performs the professional, administrative-technical and accounting-financial affairs of the body of the local self-government.

Control over the spending of the funds that will be transferred for the execution of the delegated competencies is performed by the municipal administration.

**MANNER AND PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION
AND USE OF THE COAT AND THE FLAG OF THE MUNICIPALITY**

Article 113

The coat of arms and the flag of the municipality are determined by a Decision of the Municipal Council.

To determine the coat of arms and the flag of the municipality, the Municipal Council announces a competition and forms a commission.

Article 114

The commission from the submitted papers after the announced competition determines a proposal for the coat of arms, ie the flag of the municipality and submits it to the Municipal Council for adoption.

Article 115

The municipal council decides by a majority vote of the total number of council members on the proposal of the commission.

The decision of the Council for determining the coat of arms, ie the flag of the municipality is an integral part of the statute of the municipality.

Article 116

The coat of arms of the municipality is used as part of the seal of the municipality.

The coat of arms of the municipality can be used on official invitations, congratulations and similar acts used by the Council and the mayor of the municipality.

The municipal council can approve the use of the coat of arms of the municipality to individuals and legal entities, if it deems it in the interest of the municipality.

Article 117

The flag of the municipality is displayed on the municipal building and in prominent places in the municipality.

The flag of the municipality can be displayed during mutual meetings, competitions and other gatherings in which it participates, or the municipality is presented.

Article 118

The coat of arms and the flag of the municipality must not be used, if they are damaged, or with their appearance are inappropriate for use.

**8. MANNER OF EXECUTION OF OBLIGATIONS IN THE FIELD OF
DEFENSE IN MILITARY CONDITION**

Article 119

In a state of war, the bodies of the municipality of Radovis continue to perform the activities determined by the Law and this Statute and take measures to protect and rescue the citizens and material goods in their area from military destruction, natural disasters and other accidents and their consequences.

In order to carry out the measures for protection and rescue, the municipality of Radovis forms its territorial units and headquarters for Civil Protection.

The organization, preparation and use of the Civil Protection Forces is performed in accordance with a Decree of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

PROTECTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Article 120

An initiative for assessment of the constitutionality of the laws and the constitutionality and legality of the general acts of the Ministries and other state administration bodies that violate the constitutional position and the rights of the municipality determined by the Constitution and the laws, can be submitted by the Council or the mayor to the Constitutional Court. Republic of Macedonia.

Article 121

The mayor of the municipality has the right to request judicial protection before the competent courts when the municipality is hindered from performing the given competencies by the Constitution and law, by acts and activities of the state administration bodies and the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Article 122

Amendments to the Statute of the municipality can be proposed by at least 1/2 of the members of the Municipal Council, the mayor of the municipality, or at least 10% of the voters of the municipality.

Article 123

The decision to join the amendments to the Statute is made by the Municipal Council by a majority vote of the total number of members of the Council.

Article 124

Amendments to the Statute of the municipality are adopted, if a majority of the members of the Municipal Council voted for them.

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 125

The provisions of Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Statute of the Municipality of Radovis ("Official Gazette of the Municipality of Radovis", No. 4/96), will continue to apply until the adoption of special laws.

Article 126

The provisions of Articles 18, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 paragraph 3, 43 item 5, 97, 98, 99, 100 , 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, from this statute will enter into force in the next local elections.

Article 127

The Statute of the Municipality of Radovis ("Official Gazette of the Municipality", No. 4/96) shall cease to be valid on the day this Statute enters into force.

Article 128

This Statute enters into force on the eighth day from the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Municipality of Radovis".

No. 07-765 / 1, 15.10.2002

Radovish