

RULES OF PROCEDURES

On the basis of Articles 61, paragraph 2 and 66, paragraph 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia at the session held on 15 July 2002, passed the

RULES OF PROCEDURES of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The Rules of the Procedures shall regulate the organization and functioning of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia (Assembly) and the working bodies of the Assembly (working bodies).

In accordance to these Rules of the Procedures, the working bodies shall pass Rules of Procedures for their work.

Article 2

The sessions of the Assembly and the working bodies shall be open for the public. The Assembly can decide to work without the presence of the public, under conditions determined with the Constitution and these Rules of Procedures. The working body can decide to work without the presence of the public, with majority of the total number of members of the working body.

Article 3

The Macedonian language and its Cyrillic alphabet shall be the official language used during the work in the Assembly.

A Member of Parliament who speaks a language different than the Macedonian language, which is also spoken by at least 20% of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, can use that language at the Assembly sessions and at the sessions of the working body.

Citizens of other states who have been invited to participate in the work of the Assembly or to address the Assembly shall be entitled to speak in their own language. The speech given in a language different from the Macedonian language, shall obligatory be translated into Macedonian language.

Article 4

The Assembly shall decide upon all the issues with public voting.

The Assembly shall use the secret voting only to decide upon election, appointing or dismissal of holders of public and other functions, upon a proposal of the President of the Assembly or one Member of Parliament, whose request shall be supported by ten Members of Parliament.

Article 5

The Assembly shall continuously hold sessions.
The holiday period of the Assembly shall last from 15 July to 31 August.
The President of the Assembly can schedule a session of the Assembly even during the holiday period.

Article 6

The Assembly shall be represented by the President of the Assembly.

Article 7

The Assembly shall have its stamp.
The stamp of the Assembly shall be round. The heraldic sign of the Republic of Macedonia shall be in the middle of the stamp surrounded by the text: “The Republic of Macedonia – Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia – Skopje”.

Article 8

The provisions of these Rules of Procedures shall be used accordingly in the work of the Assembly in case of military or emergency condition, unless otherwise regulated by other general act.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY

1. Constitutional session of the Assembly and verification of the mandate of the Members of Parliament

Article 9

The constitutional session of the Assembly shall be called upon by the President of the Assembly from the previous composition.
The Constitutional session shall be hold within 20 days after the elections, but not later than the last day of the mandate of the Members of Parliament from the previous composition.
Providing the constitutional session is not scheduled within the foreseen time frame, the Members of Parliament shall gather on their own and establish the Assembly on the 21 st day from the day of ending of the elections, at 10:00 hours.
The constitutional session can be hold if majority of the total number of Members of Parliament are elected and present at the session.
Until the election of the new President the most senior Member of Parliament by years of age shall preside with the constitutional session.
The Assembly shall be established if the mandates of two thirds out of the total number of Members of Parliament are verified at the session.

Article 10

The mandate of the Members of Parliament shall be verified by the Assembly at the constitutional session, after a proposal of the Commission for Verification.

Article 11

The Commission for Verification shall be elected by the Assembly at the constitutive session, after a proposal of the President.
Commission for Verification shall be composed of a President and four members.

Article 12

The Commission for Verification, on the basis of the report of the State Election Commission shall submit a written report to the Assembly for the election of each Member of Parliament, with a separate proposal for verification of the mandate of each Member of Parliament.

Article 13

The Assembly shall thoroughly review the report of the Commission for Verification. Providing the Commission for Verification denies the election of a Member of Parliament, it shall suggest to the Assembly to postpone the verification of his/her mandate. For this proposal the Assembly shall vote separately.

Article 14

The Assembly can postpone the verification of the mandate of a Member of Parliament and conclude that the State Election Commission shall conduct the necessary insights due to the check of the legality and the accuracy of that election.

Article 15

The Member of Parliament, whose verification of the mandate is postponed, shall be entitled to be present at the sessions and the work of the Assembly, without the right to make decisions, up to two months. If the mandate of the Member of Parliament is not verified after the expiration of this time frame, new elections shall be organized.

Article 16

The verification of the mandate of Members of Parliament elected from supplementary lists, or that have become Members of Parliament from the list of candidates for the remaining of the mandate shall be done by the Assembly at the first subsequent session on the basis of the report from the State Election Commission, and upon the proposal of the Commission for Procedural and Mandate – Immunity Related Issues.

Article 17

With the verification the Member of Parliament shall be entitled with rights and obligations determined with the Constitution, the law and with these Rules of Procedures.

After the verification of the mandate the Member of Parliament shall declare in a written form to which community he/she belongs to.

Article 18

An identity card shall be issued to the Member of Parliament, whose mandate is verified.

The identity card shall include the right to immunity and the other rights that can be exercised on the basis of the function of a Member of Parliament.

The President of the Assembly shall pass the more detailed provisions related to the work of the content, shape and method of issuing the identity cards of the Members of Parliament, as well as the registry of the issued identity cards.

The General Secretary of the Assembly shall be responsible for the registry of the issued identity cards.

2. Election of the Commission for Election and Appointing Related Issues

Article 19

The Assembly at its constitutional session, upon the proposal of at least ten Members of Parliament, shall elect a Commission for election and appointing related issues. The Commission shall be composed by appropriate representation of the Member of Parliament of the parliamentary groups and independent Members of Parliament.

3. Election of President and Vice-presidents of the Assembly

Article 20

The Assembly shall choose a President from the Members of Parliament and up to four Vice-presidents of the Assembly, for the period of four years.

The number of vice-presidents shall be determined by the Assembly, upon the proposal from the President of the Assembly. The vice-presidents shall be chosen from different parliamentary groups.

Article 21

The candidates for the President of the Assembly shall be proposed from the Commission for election and appointing related issues of the Assembly.

A candidate for President of the Assembly can also be proposed by at least twenty Members of Parliament.

A Member of Parliament can propose only one candidate for President of the Assembly.

Article 22

The proposals of the candidates for President of the Assembly shall be submitted in a written form at the session of the Assembly and shall contain the name and surname of the candidate with explanation, as well as the names and surnames of the Members of Parliament that submit the proposal and their signatures.

The order of the candidates for President of the Assembly shall be determined in accordance to the alphabet order of their surnames.

Article 23

The voting for the election of a President of the Assembly shall be regulated by the chairmen, helped by three Members of Parliament, chosen by the Assembly upon a proposal of the chairman.

The Member of Parliament shall be entitled to vote only for one of the proposed candidates for President of the Assembly. Providing the Member of Parliament votes for more candidates for President of the Assembly, the voting shall be repeated.

Article 24

The candidate with majority of the votes out of the total number of Members of Parliament shall be elected for President of the Assembly.

Providing there is only one candidate proposed and if during the first voting he/she does not get the necessary majority of the votes, the complete election procedure shall be repeated.

If two candidates are proposed for president, and if neither of them receives the necessary majority of the votes during the first voting, the voting shall be repeated.

If three or more candidates are proposed for President of the Assembly, the voting shall be repeated for the two candidates, which have received the biggest number of votes in the first round of the voting.

If among the candidates with biggest number of votes, there are candidates with the same number of votes, the voting shall be repeated for the candidates with biggest number of votes.

If during the second round of the voting neither of the candidates receives the necessary majority of the votes, the complete election procedure shall be repeated.

Article 25

The provisions from these Rules of Procedures that apply to the proposal of candidates and election of President of the Assembly shall apply to the proposal of candidates and election of vice-presidents of the Assembly.

Article 26

The voting for the election of a vice-president of the Assembly shall be directed by the President of the Assembly, helped by three Members of Parliament, chosen by the Assembly upon a proposal of the President.

The candidate with the majority votes out of the total number of Members of Parliament shall be chosen for Vice-president.

If there are more candidates proposed for the position of Vice-president in relation to the number to be elected, and if the planned number of vice-presidential positions is not elected, the voting shall be repeated for election of that number of vice-presidential positions that were not elected, choosing from the candidates that won the majority of the votes.

If the necessary number of vice-presidents is also not elected in the second round of voting, the election procedure shall be repeated for that number of vice-presidential positions that are still not elected.

If the number of proposed candidates equals the necessary number of positions, and the planned number of positions is not elected, the complete election procedure shall be repeated for that number of vice –presidential positions that were not elected.

III. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

- - **Presence at the session and participation in the work of the Assembly**

Article 27

The Member of Parliament shall have the right and responsibility to participate at the Assembly sessions and to participate in the work and the decision making process.

Article 28

The Member of Parliament that is prevented from participating at the Assembly session shall be obliged to duly inform the President of the Assembly.

Article 29

The President of the Assembly shall call upon and warn the Member of Parliament who did not participate at the sessions three times in a row, and did not inform the President of the Assembly.

For every further unjustified absence the President of the Assembly shall warn him/her in writing and shall inform about that the Member of Parliament, the

Commission on Election and Appointing Related Issues and the co-coordinator of the parliamentary group.

The Commission adopts an act with which 5% shall be withdrawn from the salary of the Member of Parliament who was absent from the Assembly sessions at least three times, and did not inform the President of the Assembly.

Article 30

There is a list of evidence for the presence of the Members of Parliament at the sessions, which shall be opened from 9:30 until 15:30 hours in the days of the sessions.

Only the Members of Parliament that are enlisted in the list of evidence are entitled to travel and daily allowances.

The President of the Assembly shall inform the Assembly on the regularity of the Member of Parliament's presence, each six months.

The Secretary General shall take care of the managing the evidence list.

2. Parliamentary groups

Article 31

Parliamentary groups shall be established in the Assembly.

One parliamentary group shall be composed of at least five Members of Parliament that belong to one or more political parties.

The Member of Parliament shall be a member to only one parliamentary group.

The parliamentary group shall appoint a coordinator of the parliamentary group and one or more deputies.

The parliamentary group shall submit to the President of the Assembly a list signed by every member of the group, the coordinator and his deputy.

The parliamentary group is entitled to a special office, according to the number of Members of Parliament.

The President of the Assembly shall be informed on any change of the composition of the parliamentary group, the coordinator and his deputy, and he shall further inform the Members of Parliament on this.

3. The right of information of the Members of Parliament and providing conditions for exercising the function Member of Parliament

Article 32

All the official publications of the Assembly and the information and documentary materials submitted to the Assembly shall be delivered to Members of Parliament for their complete information.

The Member of Parliament shall be entitled to request information from the President of the Assembly, the vice-presidents of the Assembly and from the presidents of the working bodies on issues related to the work of the Assembly and the working bodies.

The Member of Parliament shall be entitled to request information and expert help from the Secretary General of the Assembly and the Assembly Service, on issues that are on the agenda of the Assembly and the working bodies.

The Member of Parliament shall be entitled to use the library and the documentation of the Assembly in order to perform his rights and obligations.

Article 33

The Members of Parliament shall be entitled to use the offices in the Assembly that are at their disposal for work and meetings, in accordance to the Act on internal order of the Assembly.

Article 34

The Members of Parliament can organize themselves in a Parliamentary Club. The Organization, tasks, and the method of functioning of the Parliamentary Club shall be determined with the rules of the Club.

4. Parliamentary Questions

Article 35

The Member of Parliament shall be entitled to the right to ask the President of the government of the Republic of Macedonia (Government), any member of the government and other bearers of public functions appointed or elected by the Assembly any question related to their work or issues under their authorities. The question should be short and precise.

The Member of Parliament shall be obliged to declare to whom he addresses the question to.

The Member of Parliament questions shall be registered.

There is a registry for the parliamentary questions.

Article 36

During a session the questions shall be asked verbally, and in between two sessions in a written form, through the President of the Assembly.

If the question is addressed to a bearer of a public function, who is not a government member, the Member of Parliament shall announce the question to the President of the Assembly latest 24 hours before the beginning of the session.

Article 37

For the questions coming from the members of the Parliament a separate session shall be convened on the last Thursday of the month. The President and the members of the government, as well as other bearers of public functions for whom there was announcement that a question will be addressed to shall participate at the session.

At one session the Member of Parliament can ask not more than three questions. The posing of the Member of Parliament's question cannot be longer than ten minutes, and the Member of Parliament is entitled to state whether he is satisfied with the answer, but not longer than three minutes.

Article 38

The President of the Assembly shall deliver the question posed in a written form, that is in compliance with the provisions of these Rules of Procedure, to the person it was addressed to.

Article 39

To the verbally asked question the answer shall be given at the same session the question was asked.

Exclusion to the rule is if the government representative, any member, i.e. bearer of a public function, declares that because of justified reasons can not provide an oral answer at that session, he/she shall be obliged to present the answer in a written form within ten days.

The written answer shall be delivered to the President of the Assembly, who shall immediately forward it to the person that asked the question and to all the Members of Parliament, and at the first consequent session, planned for Member of Parliament question, shall inform the Assembly on the given answer.

Article 40

The Member of Parliament that has asked the question, after receiving the answer shall be entitled to ask a supplementary question.

Article 41

To the questions addressed to the President of the government the answer shall be given by the President or by a designated representative of the government, and to the question addressed to a bearer of a public function the answer shall be given by that particular bearer of the public function.

If the answer refers to a question that is considered to be confidential, the government i.e. the bearer of a public function can propose that the answer be given at an Assembly session without the presence of the public. The Assembly shall decide upon that proposal in accordance to the provisions of these Rules of Procedures.

5. Interpellation

Article 42

An interpellation can be raised by at least five Members of Parliament for the work of any bearer of a public function, the government and every member of the government separately, as well as for issues related to the work of the state bodies.

The interpellation shall be submitted in a written form, signed by all the Members of Parliament that initiate it and it shall contain explanatory notes.

The interpellation should be submitted to the President of the Assembly, who forwards it to the person it is addressed to and to the Members of Parliament.

Article 43

The person who is the subject of the interpellation shall be entitled to submit a written report to the President of the Assembly within 15 days from the day of reception of the interpellation.

Article 44

The interpellation shall be put on the agenda on the first consecutive session of the Assembly, ten days after the submission of the report to the Members of Parliament. If the report is not submitted within the time determined in Article 43 of these Rules of Procedure, the interpellation shall be put on the agenda on the following Assembly session.

Article 45

One of the Members of Parliament that submitted the interpellation shall be entitled to the right to explain the interpellation, in duration of 20 minutes.

The person that is the subject of the interpellation shall be called at the session and shall be entitled to the right to explain his/her report or to answer the interpellation, in duration of 20 minutes.

Article 46

The debate on the interpellation shall with a conclusion containing the position of the Assembly in reference to the contents of the interpellation.

Article 47

The Members of Parliament that have submitted the interpellation can withdraw it prior the beginning of the debate.

Article 48

The debate on the interpellation shall be interrupted if:

- the confidence in the government is questioned;
- the government resigns;
- the President of the government gives a proposal to dismiss the government member who is the subject of the interpellation and
- the bearer of the public function resigns.

6. Concealing the confidential information.

Article 49

The Members of Parliament shall be obliged to conceal the state, official, military and business confidential information (secret).

Secret is considered to be the information that a Member of Parliament shall get to know at the Assembly session or at a session of the working body, in reference to the question discussed without the presence of the public.

Secret are also considered to be all the materials that are delivered to the Assembly and the working bodies, marked as such by the person that has prepared or proposed the material.

The methods of handling and storing of the materials shall also be considered as a secret, determined with a separate act, passed by the President of the Assembly.

7. Immunity of the Members of Parliament

Article 50

The Member of Parliament shall be entitled to immunity from the day of verification until the day of the end of the mandate.

The request for approval of detention for a Member of Parliament, i.e. the information that a Member of Parliament has been detained is submitted to the President of the Assembly.

The competent body informs the President of the Assembly of the detention of a Member of Parliament when he/she did not referred to the immunity.

The President of the Assembly shall submit the request i.e. information to the Commission on rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues. The Commission shall be obliged to submit a report to the Assembly at the first consecutive session.

The Member of Parliament to whom the request i.e. the information refers to shall also be informed about the session of the Commission.

Article 51

On the basis of the report from the Commission on rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues the Assembly shall decide whether the detention request of the Member of Parliament shall be approved.

After the information on the detention of a Member of Parliament that did not refer to his/her immunity the Assembly can decide to apply the immunity over the Member of Parliament, if that is deemed necessary for the performing of the function Member of Parliament.

If the Assembly does not approve the detention the Member of Parliament shall be released immediately.

If the Assembly does not convene a session, i.e. if there is no session planed in the next 15 days, the Commission for rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues shall decide upon the request for approval of detention, with obligation to inform the Assembly on that.

On the first consecutive session the Assembly shall decide whether to confirm or to cancel the decision of the Commission.

8. The termination and abrogation of the Member of Parliament's mandate

Article 52

The mandate of the Member of Parliament expires and can be taken away from him only in the cases determined with the Constitution, law and these Rules of Procedure.

Article 53

The Member of Parliament personally shall submit the resignation at an Assembly session and can explain it.

Without a debate the Assembly shall conclude that the mandate of the Member of Parliament has ended at the day the session is hold.

Article 54

The Member of Parliament for whom the sentence imprisonment is at least five years the mandate shall be terminated.

For the Member of Parliament who has been convicted for criminal act referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the court that has passed the verdict shall deliver the information to the President of the Assembly.

The President shall immediately forward this decision to the Members of Parliament and the Commission for rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues.

Article 55

For the Member of Parliament convicted for criminal act or other punishable act, that makes him inappropriate for performing the function Member of Parliament, the Court that has passed the punishment shall deliver the information to the President of the Assembly. The President shall immediately forward this decision to the Commission for rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues.

For the Member of Parliament that has been absent from the Assembly sessions without a justified reason or more that six months, the President of the Assembly shall

inform the Commission for rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues.

The proposal for taking away the Member of Parliament's mandate in the cases from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be submitted by the Commission for rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues, within 30 days from the day of receiving the information from the President of the Assembly.

Upon a proposal from the Commission for rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues to take away the mandate of the Member of Parliament, the Assembly shall open a debate at the first consecutive session.

The debate can be concluded with a decision for taking away the mandate of the Member of Parliament or with a conclusion that there are no sufficient elements for taking away the mandate from the Member of Parliament.

IV. PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ASSEMBLY

1. President of the Assembly

Article 56

President of the Assembly:

- summons the Assembly sessions and chairs them;
- takes care of the application of the Rules of Procedures and gives explanations related to its application, for which he can request the opinion of the Commission for rules of procedure and mandate and immunity related issues;
- examines the regularity of the initiative for proposing and passing of a law, organizing referendum, as well as the proposals for modifications of the Constitution;
- takes care of the coordination of the activities of the Assembly with the President of the Republic and the Government;
- co-operates with the coordinators of the parliamentary groups in order to improve the work of the Assembly;
- on behalf of the Assembly he establishes international co-operation with parliamentary, diplomatic-consular and other representatives of foreign states, international organizations, and other prominent foreign representatives.;
- passes the procedures for the internal order of the Assembly and
- performs other issues regulated with the Constitution, law and these Rules of Procedures.
- passes a decision for exclusion of Member of Parliament or other participant at the session.

2. Vice-presidents of the Assembly

Article 57

The vice-presidents of Assembly shall help the President of the Assembly and perform other issues from his field of work.

In case of impediment or absence of the President of the Assembly, the vice-president shall replace him in accordance to previously determined schedule.

Article 58

The President of the Assembly with the vice-presidents shall:

- take care about the fulfillment of the Member of Parliament's rights and provide conditions for their work;
- decide about receiving delegations of parliaments of other states and representatives of other foreign bodies and organizations and about sending permanent or temporary delegations abroad and in reference to this also co-ordinate the activities of the Assembly and the working bodies;
- co-ordinate and plan the activities of the Assembly, the working bodies, as well as delegations, parliamentary groups for co-operation with other parliaments, mixed working groups and Members of Parliament who establish international co-operation;
- accept that certain celebrations of events important for the Republic to be under the auspices of the Assembly and assign Assembly representatives at those celebrations;
- take care about the obtaining of financial means for the work of the assembly;
- decide upon the scheduling of meeting and other type of consultations important for the work of the Assembly;
- follow the work of the Assembly service, take care for the improvement of its work and for creation of conditions for its contemporary and efficient work.

Article 59

The President of the Assembly with the vice-presidents and coordinators of the parliamentary groups;

- review issues important for the improvement of the Assembly work;
- follow the work of the Assembly working bodies and give initiatives for the improvement of their work;
- programme the work of the Assembly;
- plan the Assembly session's dynamics in reference to the importance, nature and the time when the proposals, acts and the other documents were submitted;
- assigns temporary delegations of the Assembly for participation in international activities, for co-operation with parliaments of other states, international parliamentary institutions and international organizations in case it is not differently regulated with separate acts.

The President of the Assembly with the vice-presidents and coordinators of the parliamentary groups shall work on the basis of coordination of the positions.

3. Secretary General

Article 60

The Assembly has a secretary general appointed by the Assembly upon a proposal of the Commission on election and appointing related issues.

The secretary general shall help the President of the Assembly in the preparation and organization of the Assembly sessions and performs other duties determined with these Rules of procedures or issues delegated to him by the Assembly or the President of the Assembly.

The secretary general shall organize and coordinate the work of the assembly service and shall give guidelines for the work of the service.

Article 61

The secretary general has one or more deputies appointed by the Assembly upon a proposal from the Commission for election and appointing related issues.

The deputy secretary general shall help the work of the secretary general and shall replace him/her in case of absence or impediment.

Article 62

For their work and the work of the Assembly Service the secretary general and the deputy secretary general shall be responsible before the Assembly.

V. ASSEMBLY SESSION

1. Convening a session and proposing the agenda

Article 63

The President of the Assembly shall convene the Assembly session. The President of the Assembly can convene a session upon the request of the President of the Republic of Macedonia, the government and at least 20 Members of Parliament.

Article 64

The decision for convening an Assembly session with the draft agenda and the materials for the proposed issues of the agenda shall be delivered to the Members of Parliament not later than 10 days before the day scheduled for the Assembly session. In emergency cases the President of the Assembly can convene a session in less than 10 days, and he can propose the agenda at the very session. For the convening of the session and for the draft agenda the President of the Assembly shall inform the President of the Republic and the government. The Assembly session shall take place between 10:00 and 17:00 hours, with one-hour recess, unless the Assembly decides otherwise for certain sessions.

Article 65

The President of the Assembly shall propose the agenda of the session, and it shall be determined by the Assembly at the beginning of the session. In the draft agenda the President of the Assembly shall enclose all the questions that he has received from the competent proposers by the day of the convening the session.

Article 66

Any Member of Parliament and the Government even after the convening of the session, as well at the very session, up until the confirmation of the agenda, can propose certain issues to be included in the agenda, only in cases of urgent and vital need.

The proposers from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to submit written material, explaining the urgency.

The urgency shall be the first issue to be decided at the session, without a debate.

2. Chairing the session

Article 67

The President of the Assembly shall chair the session.

In case of impediment or absence of the President of the assembly, one of the vice-presidents of the Assembly shall replace him.

If the vice-presidents are also unable to attend or are absent, at the Assembly session a Member of Parliament shall be chosen who will chair the session. Until the election of

a Member of Parliament the session shall be commenced and chaired by most senior by years of age present Member of Parliament.

3. Presence and participation at the Assembly session

Article 68

The President of the Republic, the President of the government and the ministers can be present and participate at the Assembly session.

The President of the Assembly can invite to be present and to participate in the work at the Assembly session representatives of other bodies and organizations when the discussed issues are from the field of their competence.

Article 69

The President of the Assembly can invite senior parliamentary and state representatives of other states and international organizations and other eminent foreign representatives at the Assembly session as guests and in order to deliver a speech.

4. Course of the session

Article 70

The President of the Assembly shall check whether the majority of the Members of Parliament are present at the session, necessary for full-fledged decision-making at the Assembly.

The President shall inform the Members of Parliament who is invited at the Assembly session.

Article 71

Before the determining of the agenda the minutes of the previous session shall be passed.

The Member of Parliament can put remarks in the minutes and request certain changes and supplements.

For the minutes remarks the decision shall be adopted without a debate.

The President of the Assembly shall declare that the minutes are adopted without any remarks i.e. minutes with changes and supplements.

The President of the Assembly and the secretary general of the Assembly shall sign the adopted minutes.

Article 72

Before the determining of the agenda, the President of the Assembly shall inform the Members of Parliament for the issues that are urgent, and which are proposed to be on the agenda, in accordance to Article 66 of these Rules of Procedure, the proposals for postponing certain issues from the agenda, as well as for request for supplementing the agenda.

Article 73

The Assembly shall decide on every proposal for changing and supplementing the proposed agenda without debate and overall for the draft agenda for the session.

When several changes and supplements are made in the draft agenda, the determined agenda shall be circulated to the Members of Parliament during the session.

Article 74

The debate on the issues from the agenda shall be done in accordance to the determined schedule of the agenda.

In the course of the week, upon a proposal of the President of the Assembly or upon a proposal of ten Members of Parliament, the Assembly can decide to make changes in the schedule of the debate on certain issues, i.e. to have joint debate on the mutually related issues.

Article 75

At the beginning of the debate the proposer i.e. a representative of the proposer can give additional explanations or clarifications for each issue from the agenda.

After the presentation of the proposer, i.e. the representative of the proposer, the reporters of the working bodies, that have reviewed the question, which is the subject of the debate, can participate in the debate.

The debate for one issue lasts as long as there are applied participants in the debate.

The President of the Assembly decides that the debate is over when he determines that there are no more applied participants for the debate.

Article 76

During or until the end of the debate the Assembly can decide to postpone the issued being discussed and to refer it to a competent working body, i.e. government, to be reviewed additionally and to present a report to the assembly with opinions and proposals.

Article 77

The proposer of the law, other provision, general act or material, up until the end of the debate can propose that the Assembly postpones the debate.

The act i.e. the material from paragraph 1 of this Article can be withdrawn by the proposer up until the end of the debate.

Article 78

The Assembly can end the debate after every issue from the agenda with:

- passing of an act
- reaching of conclusion

Article 79

The President of the Assembly shall suspend the Assembly session if there is no majority of Members of Parliament, necessary for passing a decision.

The President of the Assembly can suspend the session also because of disturbance of the order in the hall where the session takes place.

The session can also be suspended upon a decision of the Assembly, parliamentary group or ten Members of Parliament, because of additional consultations and obtaining opinions from the government or other bodies, convening a session of the competent working bodies for review of the proposals for acts or materials submitted at the session, as well as because of absence of the proposer, i.e. a representative of the proposer of the act or the material.

The President of the Assembly shall determine the time for continuation of the session, not longer than one hour.

Article 80

After the covering of the issues of the agenda, the President of the Assembly declares that the session is finished.

5. Speeches

Article 81

At the Assembly session nobody can speak before asking and receiving a permit from the President of the Assembly.

The Member of Parliament personally asks for the permit to speak after the initiating of the debate and can apply up until the end of the debate.

Article 82

The President of the Assembly takes care that the speaker is not interrupted or by other act limited in the freedom of speech.

The President of the Assembly shall give the stand to the Members of Parliament according to the order of application.

Article 83

Upon a proposal from the President or one of the Members of Parliament, whose request is supported by at least ten Members of Parliament, at the beginning of the debate of a certain issue, the Assembly can decide that the Member of Parliament can speak only once for that issue, for a maximum of ten minutes, and the coordinator of the Parliamentary Group and the proposer of the act or the material can speak for a maximum of 15 minutes.

Article 84

The President of the Assembly shall give the stand to the proposer, ministers and rapporteurs of the working body, as soon as they request it.

Article 85

To the Member of Parliament that would like to talk about a violation or improper application of the Rules of Procedures or the agenda, the President shall give the stand as soon as he requests it. The speech of the Member of Parliament cannot be longer than three minutes. After the speech of the Member of Parliament the President of the Assembly gives clarification.

Article 86

To the Member of Parliament who requested to take the stand in order to clarify incorrectly conveyed information, or information that caused misunderstanding or a need of personal clarification, the President shall give the stand (reply) as soon as the person that caused the need for clarification finishes his speech. During the speech the Member of Parliament has to limit himself to the clarification i.e. the personal explanation that cannot be longer than three minutes.

The reply of a reply shall be allowed once, up to one minute.

Article 87

The speaker can talk only about the issue of the agenda.

If the speaker distance himself from the issue of the agenda, the President of the Assembly shall remind him to talk only about the issue from the agenda.

If the speaker does not talk about the issue of the agenda even after the second reminder, the President shall take the stand away from him.
The speaker shall be obliged during his speech to respect the dignity of the Assembly.

6. Maintaining the order

Article 88

The President of the Assembly shall take care about the maintaining the order at the session.

The President of the Assembly can warn and take the stand of the Member of Parliament for the violation of the order at the session.

Article 89

The President of the Assembly shall warn the Member of Parliament if he violates the order at the session and the provisions of these Rules of Procedures with his conduct, interrupting the speaker or with similar behavior.

The President of the Assembly shall take away the stand of the Member of Parliament, when he with his speech at the session violates the order and the provisions of the Rules of Procedures, and at the very same session he has been warned twice to respect the order and the provisions of the Rules of Procedures.

Article 90

The President of the Assembly can exclude the Member of Parliament from the proceedings of the session.

The Member of Parliament shall be excluded from the session when besides the oral warning, i.e. refusing permission to speak, violates the order at the session or uses expressions that destroy the dignity of the Assembly.

The Member of Parliament can be excluded only from the session on which he disturbed the order.

The Member of Parliament that is excluded from the session shall be obliged immediately to leave the hall where the session is held.

If the President of the Assembly cannot maintain the order of the session he shall give a short recess of the session.

Article 91

The provisions for maintaining the order at the Assembly session shall apply to all the participants at the session.

7. Decisions

Article 92

The Assembly can pass decisions if the majority of the total number of the Members of Parliament is present at the session.

The Assembly decides with the majority votes of the present Members of Parliament and with at least one third of the total number of the Members of Parliament, unless the Constitution determines a special majority.

The President of the Assembly announces the number of Member of Parliament who vote 'pro', 'contra' or 'abstained', as well as the number of Members of Parliament that are present but have not voted.

The President of the Assembly may decide the number of the present Members of Parliament be confirmed by counting or by roll call of the Members of Parliament. The confirmed number of present Members of Parliament shall be considered as correct as long as the President or one Member of Parliament, whose request is supported by at least 10 Members of Parliament do not request again to determine the number of the present Members of Parliament.

The roll call of the Members of Parliament is performed by the Secretary General of the Assembly on the basis of the list of Members of Parliament in the Assembly.

8. Voting

Article 93

The public voting shall be performed with the use of technical devices or by show of hands.

Regulation shall be brought for the usage of technical devices.

Article 94

The voting can also be done by roll call of each Members of Parliament.

The roll call of each Members of Parliament can be preformed in order to determine preciously the results of the voting, upon a request of the President of the Assembly or one Members of Parliament whose request is supported by at least 10 Member of Parliament, only if the proposal that is voted for got up to five votes more or less than the number of votes necessary for its adoption.

The roll call of each Members of Parliament shall be preformed with declaration from each Members of Parliament that has been called upon with “pro” or “contra” the proposal or with abstaining from voting.

The roll call of the Members of Parliament shall be done by the Secretary General of the Assembly.

During the voting the President shall invite the Members of Parliament to declare who is “pro” the proposal, who is “contra” the proposal and whether somebody abstains from voting.

The President of the Assembly shall announce the result of the vote after the declaration of the Members of Parliament.

Article 95

The secret ballot voting shall be done by ballot papers.

The ballot papers have to be of equal size and color.

The secret ballot voting is chaired by the President of the Assembly, assisted by the Secretary General of the Assembly and three Members of Parliament, elected by the Assembly on proposal of the President of the Assembly.

The stamp of the Assembly shall be put on each ballot paper.

Article 96

Before starting with secret ballot voting, the President of the Assembly shall give the necessary explanation on the method of voting.

Article 97

The ballot paper for election i.e. appointment of bearers of public and other functions, contains the function for which the election i.e. appointment is conducted, the

surnames and names of the individual candidates according to the alphabet order of their surnames.

A number stating the order of precedence shall be put before the name and surname of each candidate.

During the secret ballot voting for election i.e. appointment of bearers of public and other functions, the Members of Parliament shall vote by marking the number before the surname and the name of the candidate.

The ballot that does not express a clear choice for a candidate shall be considered as an invalid ballot.

Article 98

The complete secret ballot voting for the proposal shall be performed by stating the proposal and the words “pro” and “contra” on the ballot paper and the voting shall be done with marking with one of the stated words.

Article 99

After the end of the voting the President of the Assembly shall announce the result of the voting and on the basis of the result shall declare whether the proposal has been adopted or refused.

9. Minute and shorthand notes

Article 100

Minutes shall be taken from the work of the Assembly Session.

The minutes shall contain the basic information on the work of the session, submitted proposals and adopted conclusions in relation to the matters on the agenda.

The voting results of the matters on the agenda shall also be entered in the minutes.

Article 101

As a rule, the minutes shall be distributed to all the Members of Parliament at least three days before the beginning of the session where the minutes should be approved.

Article 102

The Secretary General of the Assembly shall take care for the preparation and keeping of the original minutes of the Assembly sessions.

Article 103

Shorthand notes shall be taken for the work of the Assembly session.

The speeches of the Members of Parliament that were not given verbally at the session in the course of the debate but were submitted in writing shall be integral part of the shorthand notes, with the mark that the speech was not given at the session.

The shorthand notes shall be given for review to the Members of Parliament upon their request.

In case of a dispute for the validity of the request to make changes in the shorthand notes it shall be decided upon at the Assembly session without a debate, after checking the tone record.

The shorthand notes of the work of the Assembly session are kept in the Assembly documentation, in an electronic format and a hard copy.

The shorthand notes can be used by other bodies and organizations if previously approved by the President of the Assembly.

- **ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNITIONS AND DISCHARGE**

1. Election of the Assembly working bodies

Article 104

The election of President and members of a working body of the Assembly, of heads, members and deputy members of the permanent Delegations of the Assembly in the international parliamentary assemblies and President and members of the parliamentary groups of the Assembly for cooperation with other parliaments shall be done from the Members of Parliament in the Assembly upon a proposal of the Committee on Election and Appointment Issues, on the basis of the list proposed by the parliamentary groups.

Appropriate presence of the Members of Parliament from the parliamentary groups and independent Members of Parliament shall be provided in the proposal of the Committee.

Every proposal shall contain equal number of candidates with the number of the members of the working body to be elected, i.e. the permanent delegations and parliamentary groups for cooperation.

Every Member of Parliament shall be entitled to declare in which working body he would like to become a member.

The proposal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted to the President of the Assembly who will circulate to the Members of Parliament no later than 10 days before the beginning of the session.

2. Election of Government

Article 105

The Assembly shall elect the Government on the method and according the procedure determined with the Constitution and these Rules of Procedure.

Article 106

The President of the Assembly shall inform the Members of Parliament for the presidential candidate of the Government (mandate holder) within three days from the days of the reception of the note form the President of the Republic.

Article 107

Within 20 days from the day of entrusting of the mandate the mandator shall submit a proposal for composition of the Government and the programme to the Assembly.

The proposal for composition of the Government shall be submitted in a written form. The proposal shall contain the surname and name of the candidate for President of the Government and of the candidates for ministers with personal data.

The proposal for composition of the Government and the programme shall immediately be submitted to the Members of Parliament by the President of the Assembly, no later than 10 days prior the day of the session where the election will be conducted.

The President of the Assembly shall convene a session for election of the Government within 15 days from the day of reception of the proposal.

The mandator shall explain the programme and the proposal for the composition of the Government at the Assembly session on which the Government shall be elected.

Article 108

The Assembly shall have unique debate upon the programme of the madator and the proposal for composition of the Government.

The voting for the election of the Government shall be preformed following the proposal for the composition of the Government, with public voting.

The Government shall be elected if the majority of the total number of Members of Parliament votes for it.

Article 109

The President of the Assembly shall inform the President of the Republic on the election of the Government.

3. Electing and Appointing Bearers of Public and Other Functions

Article 110

The Assembly shall elect, appoint and discharge bearers of public and other functions determined with the Constitution and the law.

The Assembly shall elect the Ombudsman with the majority votes of the total number of Members of Parliament, but also with majority votes of the total number of Members of Parliament that belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.

The Assembly shall elect judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia, out of which two judges upon the proposal of the President of the Republic, two judges upon the proposal of the State Court Council and five judges upon the proposal of the Committee on Election and Appointment Issues. The Assembly shall elect three judges with the majority votes of the total number of Members of Parliament but also with majority votes of the total number of Members of Parliament that belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.

The Assembly shall elect member of the State Court Council out of which two members upon the proposal of the President of the Republic and five members upon the proposal of the Committee on Election and Appointment Issues. Three of the members shall be elected with the majority votes of the total number of Members of Parliament but also with majority votes of the total number of Members of Parliament that belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.

4. Resignations

Article 111

Every bearer of a public or other function, elected or appointed by the Assembly is entitled to resign and can explain the resignation, for a maximum of 15 minutes.

At the first consequent session the Assembly, without a debate, shall confirm that the mandate of a bearer of a public or other function has ceased at the day of holding the session.

5. Discharging

Article 112

The provisions of these Rules of Procedure that refer to the procedure for election i.e. appointing shall be applied also during the procedure for discharging, unless otherwise regulated with the Constitution, a law or these Rules of procedure.

VII. SOLEMN OATH

Article 113

The President of the Government, ministers and judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia, before the reception of the duty, are giving a solemn oath in front of the Assembly by reading the following text:

“I declare that I will conduct conscientiously and responsibly the function (state the function) and I will respect the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Macedonia”.

The President of the Assembly shall read the text of the solemn oath at the Assembly session.

The solemn oath shall be signed and shall be delivered to the President of the Assembly.

The bearers of other public functions, elected or appointed by the Assembly shall give and sign the solemn oath in front of the President of the Assembly.

VIII. WORKING BODIES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Article 114

The Assembly shall establish permanent and temporary working bodies.

The working bodies shall review law proposals, draft laws and other general acts passed by the Assembly, as well as other issues from the competence of the Assembly and shall perform other duties determined with these Rules of procedure.

Article 115

The permanent working bodies shall be established with a decision of the Assembly. For performing of separate tasks the Assembly, with a decision, shall also establish a temporary working bodies.

With the decision of establishing the working bodies the field of competence and the number of the members shall also be determined.

The composition of the working bodies from the Members of Parliament shall be determined with a decision of the Assembly, depending on the number of parliamentary groups and the number of Members of Parliament in the parliamentary groups.

Article 116

The working body has a president, deputy president and a designated number of members.

The working body shall work at session.

The president of the working body convenes the session of the working body. The president convenes a session also if that is requested by the President of the Assembly or proposed by at least one third of the members of the body, who should submit material on the issue they suggest it should be put on the agenda of the session.

If the president of the working body does not convene a session when he is obliged to do that, the President of the Assembly shall convene the session.

Article 117

The invitation for a session with the draft agenda and the materials that are going to be reviewed at the session shall be delivered to the members of the working bodies by the President of the working body as a rule 8 days prior the day of holding the session. All the Members of Parliament of the Assembly shall be informed about the holding of a session of the working body.

For the convened session, the president of the working body shall inform the Government and the representative of the initiator of the issues and proposals that the working body shall review in the timeframe determined with paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 118

At the session of the working body a representative i.e. a trustee of the Government shall be present when upon a proposal of the Government i.e. representative of a state administration body issues from their field of competence are reviewed.

Every initiator whose proposal is being reviewed can be present and participate in the work during the session of the working body.

If at the session of the working body there is no representative or a trustee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the working body can postpone the review of that issue.

Article 119

In order to perform the works and tasks of their field of competence, the working bodies can request data and information from the state bodies and from other bodies and organizations.

The working body can invite at the session scientific, professional and public workers and representative of the municipalities, the city of Skopje, public companies, trade unions and other organizations, institutions and associations in order to present opinions related to the issues reviewed an the session of the body.

Article 120

The agenda of the session of the working body shall be determined at the beginning of the session. Issues proposed by the Members of Parliament, the President of the Assembly and the Government can be included in the agenda.

The initiatives for inclusion of certain issues on the draft agenda of the session of the working body can be given by other working bodies of the Assembly, state administration bodies, municipalities, the city of Skopje, institutions, citizens associations and companies.

Article 121

The Working bodies cooperate among each other.

The working bodies can have joint sessions in order to review issues of mutual interests or to coordinate the positions.

The joint sessions of two or more working bodies shall be convened by the agreement of the presidents of those bodies.

The working bodies shall vote separately at the joint sessions.

Article 122

The positions of the working bodies shall be decided with the majority votes of the present members and with at least one third of the total number of members.

Article 123

The presence of the working body members shall be registered.
The president of the working body may decide to take off 5% of the salary for each day the member has not shown up for the session, if this member had not come to the meeting three consecutive times without informing the president of the working body.
The Committee on Elections and Appointment Issues adopts an act for this matter.
The president of the working body can suggest to the President of the Assembly if a member was not present at the sessions of the body, without justification, three times in a role. The working body can propose to the Assembly to discharge that member.
The member of the working body who was unable to attend a session is obliged to inform the president of the working body about that in due time.
The Member of Parliament who is not a member of the working body shall have the right to be present at the session of the working body and participate in its work without a right to vote.

Article 124

In order to study certain issues from their field of competence or to prepare act proposals the working bodies can establish working groups. The members of the working groups are chosen from the members of the working body, Members of Parliament, scientific and professional public workers, as well as from representatives from state administrative bodies and other bodies and organizations.
The working groups shall submit the report to the working body.

Article 125

The debate upon the issue reviewed by the working body can end simply by transferring to the agenda or deciding upon a position that for which the working body shall submit a report to the Assembly, for each reviewed issue separately.
The report shall contain the position of the working body with an explanation. All the declared and separate opinions and proposals related to the issue reviewed at the session of the working body shall be included in the report.
The president of the working body shall sign the report and shall be hold liable for its authenticity.
The scrutiny of the issue considered by the Working Body can end with a simple continuation of the agenda or with taking a stand on which the Working Body submits a report to the Assembly; a separate report on each issue that has been considered.
The Report contains an attitude of the Working Body with an explanation. The Report also contains all the expressed and pointed views and suggestions on the matters scrutinised on the meeting of the Working Body.
The Chairman signs the Report and is responsible for its authenticity.

Article 126

The working body shall appoint a rapporteur.
The rapporteur of the working body shall represent the positions of the working body at the Assembly session.
The rapporteur cannot change the position of the working body or denounce it unless authorized by the working body to do so.

Article 127

A working body that is not competent and feels that it is interested to state its opinion in reference to a certain law, other general act or an issue, shall submit its opinion to the competent working body.

The competent working body is obliged to decide upon the opinion and inform about that in due time the interested working body.

Article 128

The working body can propose to the Assembly to postpone the review of certain issue.

Article 129

For more complex and extensive laws and other issues the working body can convene in two or more sessions.

At the first session, the working body shall discuss in general the issue referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and can appoint a rapporteur from the members of the working body who will prepare an opinion for the following session with a proposed positions that shall be discussed by the working body.

Article 130

The president and the secretary of the working body shall sign the minutes adopted at the working body sessions.

IX. PROGRAMMING THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY

Article 131

The President of the Assembly, with the vice-presidents and the coordinators of the parliamentary groups shall programme the work of the Assembly.

The work of the Assembly shall be programmed ahead for the period of 6 months. Members of Parliament, working bodies of the assembly and the parliamentary groups can participate in the programming of the work of the Assembly with their own initiative.

Article 132

The programming of the work of the Assembly shall be conducted upon a previous consultation with government representatives.

The government as authorized initiator of laws and other regulations and general acts that are to be passed by the Assembly, shall submit to the Assembly a list of proposals that in the period of 6 months it plans to submit to the Assembly for review and adoption.

X. PASSING LAWS AND OTHER REGULATIONS

1. A proposal for passing a law

1.1 Initiating a procedure

Article 133

Every Member of Parliament in the Assembly, the government and at least 10 000 voters shall be entitled to the right to propose a passing of a law (authorized proposer of a law)

The procedure for passing a law shall commence with the submission of a proposal for passing a law.

Article 134

An initiative for passing a law can be given to the authorized proposers by every citizen, group of citizens, institutions and associations.

The initiative addressed to the Assembly shall be submitted to the Members of Parliament and the government. The initiator shall be informed on this.

If the authorized initiator accepts the initiative for passing a law, a proposal for passing a law shall be submitted to the Assembly.

1. 2. The contents of the proposal for passing a law

Article 135

The proposal for passing a law should have a constitutional basis, reasons for passing the law, basic principals of the law and contents of the law.

The contents of the law should cover the basic relations that are to be regulated with the law and the proposed methods of regulation.

Article 136

The proposal for passing a law has to be explained.

The explanatory notes shall cover:

- estimation of the conditions in the field that is to be regulated with the law and estimation on the implementation of the existing provisions in that field;
- the aim that is to be achieved with the regulation of the relations in the proposed manner, as well as data on the effects that will come out from the proposed solutions;
- the amount of the financial means necessary for the implementation of the law and the sources for obtaining them, as well as data on whether the implementation of the law will impose financial obligations for certain subjects.

Article 137

If the proposal for passing of the law is not prepared in accordance with the provisions from these Rules of Procedures, the President of the Assembly, before distributing it to the Members of Parliament, shall request from the proposer to coordinate it with the provisions of these Rules of Procedure.

1.3. Submitting and distributing the proposal for passing a law

Article 138

The proposal for passing a law shall be submitted to the President of the Assembly, who immediately and no later than 5 days from the day of the submission shall distribute it to the Members of Parliament and the competent working bodies.

If the issues that are proposed to be regulated with the proposal for passing the law are of importance to the local self-government units, the proposal for passing a law shall also be submitted to them, for obtaining their opinion.

Article 139

The President of the Assembly shall enter the Proposal for passing a Law on the agenda of the Assembly session, within 30 days at the latest from the day of submitting the proposal.

If it is not a question of complex or extensive Law, the timeframe referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be reduced, but it cannot be shorter than 15 days.

Article 140

The President of the Assembly shall submit to the Government the proposal for passing a Law that has not been proposed by the Government, in order to obtain opinion.

As a rule, the Government shall submit the opinion regarding the Proposal for passing a Law to the Assembly, latest within 3 days prior to the day scheduled for convening a session of the working body.

Article 141

The initiator shall be obliged to submit proposal law within the 60 days from the day of adoption of the proposal for passing a law. Upon a request of the initiator, the Assembly can determine extension of the timeframe.

If the initiator does not submit a proposal law within the timeframe referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, he/she shall be obliged to inform the Assembly for the reasons.

1.4. Review of the Proposal for passing a Law in the working bodies

Article 142

Before discussing the proposal for passing a law at the Assembly session it shall be reviewed by the working body that covers all or a major part of the issues that are regulated with the law (competent working body) and by the Legislative Committee. The working bodies shall discuss the proposal for passing a law looking at the need for passing the law, principles on which the law should stand, basic relations that are regulated with the law and the proposed method of regulation.

Article 143

The proposal for passing a law can be reviewed by other working body if the proposal covers various issues that are within a field of competence of that working body as well (concerned working body).

If the proposal for passing a law contains provisions for which financial means are needed, the proposal shall also be reviewed by the working body under which competence are the questions of the budget and finance in respect of the influence of these provisions over the available means and the possible sources for financing the proposed decisions.

Article 144

The competent bodies shall submit the reports on the proposal for passing a law to the President of the Assembly and the Legislative Committee within 24 hours after the session of the working bodies. The President of the Assembly shall submit the reports to all Members of the Assembly, the initiator of the law and the Government if it is not the initiator, within five working days prior to the day scheduled for convening Assembly session.

1.5. Reviewing the Proposal for passing a Law by the Legislative Committee

Article 145

The Legislative Committee reviews the proposal for passing a law looking at the need for passing the law and its coordination with the Constitution and submits a report to the Assembly with its opinions and suggestions.

In the report, the Legislative Committee shall give its opinion on the proposals submitted to the Assembly by the competent working body.

Article 146

The report of the Legislative Committee shall also be submitted to the working bodies that have reviewed the proposal for passing a law, within 24 hours after the session of the Committee.

If the proposals of the Legislative Committee are not in accordance with the proposals of the competent working body, this working body shall review the report of the commission for coordination of the views on the proposal for passing a law, prior to the review of the proposal for passing a law at the Assembly session.

1.6 Debate on the proposal for passing a law at the Assembly session

Article 147

At the beginning of the debate, the initiator of the proposal for passing a law i.e. his representative, can give an explanation on the proposal for passing a law and is entitled to participate in the entire debate in order to provide explanations. A Government representative can participate in the entire debate on the proposal for passing a law even if the proposal for passing a law was not submitted by the Government.

Article 148

The debate on the proposal for passing a law at the Assembly session shall be unique. Opinions regarding the need for passing the law, basic principles on which the law should stand, basic relations regulated with the law and the proposed methods of regulation shall be presented at the debate.

Article 149

The Assembly shall pass a decision for adopting the proposal for passing a law if it estimates that there is need for such Law.

The proposal for passing a law shall be adopted with majority of votes from the present members of the Parliament and at least with one third of the total number of members of the Parliament, regardless the majority of votes needed for passing a law established with the Constitution.

If the Assembly estimates that there is no need for passing the law, it shall refuse the proposal for passing a law with a conclusion.

Article 150

If within the proposed law, the systematic questions or complex and extensive subjects are arranged as well as in other cases when it should be deemed necessary, the Assembly together with the conclusion for adoption of the proposal for passing a law shall appoint an authorized initiator to prepare a draft law.

Article 151

With the conclusion for adopting the proposal for passing a law, the Assembly can point at the need for conducting consultations during the preparation of the proposal i.e. the draft law, organizing separate consultations, as well as other forms of cooperation with relevant bodies and organizations.

Article 152

If it is not a question of complex and extensive law, the initiator together with the proposal for passing a law can submit a law proposal and can recommend reviewing it on the same Assembly session where the proposal for passing a law shall be reviewed. When the Assembly determines the need for passing a law, it shall decide to review the law proposal at the same session.

If the proposal is adopted, the next step shall be review of the law proposal in accordance to the provisions of these Rules of Procedure that refer to the review of a law proposal.

2. Draft Law

Article 153

If decided so by the Assembly, the authorized initiator of a law shall submit the draft law to the Assembly, within 45 days of the day of adoption of the proposal for passing a law.

The draft law shall be shaped in a form in which the laws are passed and has to be explained.

The initiator of the draft law for changes and amendment of a law is obliged to submit the text on the provisions of the existing law that are changed i.e. amended together with the draft.

Article 154

The provisions of these Rules of Procedure that refer to the proposal for passing a law shall be applied accordingly during the submission and distribution of a draft law, as well as during its review by the working bodies and the Legislative Committee.

Article 155

The review on the draft law at the Assembly session is unique.

During the review, the expressed opinions shall reflect on whether the determined principles on which the law is based are properly and completely implemented in the draft law and whether it covers the basic relations that are to be regulated, as well as the proposed methods of regulation.

After the review, the Assembly shall determine the positions and the remarks related to the draft law with a conclusion and shall submit them to the proposal of a draft law in order to have them into consideration during the preparation of the law proposal.

The draft law shall be adopted with the majority votes of the present members of parliament and with at least one third of the total number of members of parliament, regardless of the majority of votes necessary for passing a law, determined with the Constitution.

Article 156

The Assembly can decide to carry out a public debate on the draft law of broader interest.

Article 157

When the Assembly decides to put the draft law on a public debate, it shall determine one or more working bodies that shall:

- make possible that the draft law is available to the citizens, organizations, public associations, institutions, civil associations, political parties, syndicates and other interested subjects;

- provide collection and arranging of the opinions and suggestions presented during the open debate;
- prepare report with the results from the open debate.

The Assembly can establish separate working body for performing the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Assembly can decide that the Government shall perform the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if the Government submits the draft law that needs to be put on an open debate.

Article 158

The draft Law placed on a public debate shall be published in a daily newspaper determined by the Assembly.

Appeal for presenting opinions and suggestions and the timeframe for their submission shall be announced together with the draft law.

Article 159

Based on the opinions and suggestions presented during the public debate, the initiator of the law shall submit a draft law.

The initiator shall enclose, together with the law proposal, a report on the results of the public debate with explained review of the positions of the initiator of the law regarding the opinions and suggestions presented at the open debate.

3. Law proposal

Article 160

The law proposal shall be submitted in a form for passing a law, within 60 days from the day of adopting the proposition for passing a law i.e. draft Law.

Explanation on the reasons for passing the law, relations regulated with the law, information on the financial means needed for implementation of the law and the way of providing those means, as well as other issues of importance for the relations regulated with the law shall be submitted with the law proposal.

The initiator of the Law proposal for changes or amendments of a law is obliged to submit text with the provisions of the existing law that are to be changed i.e. amended together with the law proposal.

Article 161

The provisions of the these Rules of Procedure that refer to the submitting and distributing of the proposition for passing a law and its review by the working bodies and the Legislative Committee, shall be appropriately applied for the law proposal as well.

Article 162

The review on the text of the law proposal shall be carried out on Assembly session. A decision on the amendments shall be brought during the review of the text of the law proposal.

Article 163

If it is a question of complex or extensive law, as well as in other cases when the Assembly shall deemed it necessary, and if a draft of that law has not been reviewed before, the Assembly can decided to review the law proposal as draft Law.

4. Majority required for passing laws

Article 164

The Assembly shall pass laws with majority of votes of the present MPs, and at least one third of the total number of MPs, if the Constitution does not require special majority.

Laws that are directly related to culture, use of language, education, personal documents and use of symbols, shall be passed by the Assembly with majority of votes of the present MPs, including majority of votes of the present MPs who belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia. A dispute that may arise with regard to the enforcement of this provision shall be settled by the Committee on Inter-Ethnic Relations.

5. Amendments

Article 165

The Assembly provides information for the for changing or amending the law proposal shall be submitted in a form of an amendment.

Each Member of the Parliament, working body, the Government and at least 10.000 voters, can submit amendment.

The amendment shall be submitted to the President of the Assembly in written form and shall be explained and signed by the initiator.

If the amendment contains provisions that require financial means, the initiator of the amendment shall be at the same time obliged to indicate the possible sources for providing those means.

Article 166

An amendment shall be submitted within 5 days prior to the day scheduled for convening the Assembly session.

Exceptionally, an amendment may be submitted during the review of the Law proposal if it coordinates the provisions in the text that have been changed due to previous adoption of one or more amendments.

When the Law is passed with urgent procedure or at emergency session, amendments can be submitted until the end of the review.

In the procedure for passing a Law with reduced timeframes, amendments can be submitted within 24 hours prior to the time scheduled for convening a session for reviewing a proposal for passing a law proposal with a law proposal.

The initiator of the law proposal may submit amendments until the end of the review on the law proposal.

Article 167

The President of the Assembly shall immediately submit the amendment to the Members of the Parliament, the initiator of the Law and the Government, when it is not initiator of a Law.

The President of the Assembly shall submit the amendment to the competent working body and the Legislative-legal Committee for opinion.

Article 168

The amendment shall be reviewed.

The initiator of the Law and the reporter of the working body that carried out the review are entitled to give opinion regarding the amendment.
The Government can also give opinion regarding the amendments when it is not an initiator.

Article 169

The Assembly shall postpone the review of the amendment in case when the initiator of the Law requests that.

Article 170

It shall be decided upon the amendment before voting for the provision of the law proposal the amendment refers to.

If two or more different amendments are submitted for the same provision of the Law proposal, the voting for the amendments shall be according to the order of their submission.

If one of the amendments proposes deleting of particular provision of the Law proposal, first, it shall be voted for that amendment and if passed, there shall be no voting for the other amendments of that article.

If the amendment to the Law proposal contains provisions with which the established principles that the law is based on are changed, or if the adoption of the amendments would cause more important changes of the text of the draft law, there can not be a decision upon the amendment at the Assembly session if the competent working body and the Legislative-legal Committee have not reviewed and have not submitted a report for that amendment.

If the amendment to the law proposal contains provisions that involve financial means, the President of the Assembly submits it immediately to the working body which covers the budget and the finances related issues as well, in order to study the influence of the amendment over the available means and the possible financing sources of the proposed solutions and to inform the Assembly about that.

Article 171

The amendment shall be adopted with majority votes from the present Members of the Parliament and at least one third of the total number of Members of the Parliament, regardless of the majority votes necessary for passing a Law established with the Constitution.

The amendment of the initiator of the Law proposal and the amendment to which he agreed are considered as integral part of the Law proposal.

6. Reduction of the timeframes in the procedure for passing a Law

Article 172

If it is not a question about complex or extensive Law, the authorized initiator of the Law, with submitting of the proposal for passing a law or a law proposal, can suggest reduction of the timeframes for conducting certain issues established with these Rules of Procedure.

A proposal for reduction of the timeframes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be submitted by the President of the Assembly, the working body and the Government when it is not initiator of a law.

The proposal for reduction of the timeframes has to be explained.

Article 173

In the cases of Article 172 of these Rules of Procedure, the President of the Assembly can convene a session even before the expiration of the timeframe determined with Article 66 paragraph 1 of these Rules of Procedure, from the day of submission of the proposal and other materials to the Members of the Parliament to the day scheduled for convening a session, on which the proposal for passing a law, i.e. the law proposal shall be reviewed.

Article 174

The Assembly, at the session, shall previously decide on the proposal for reduction of the timeframes, and if the proposal is adopted, it shall start reviewing the Law proposal, i.e. the proposal for the Law.

7. Urgent procedure for passing a Law

Article 175

Exceptionally, a Law can be passed with an urgent procedure.

A Law can be passed with an urgent procedure when that is necessary for preventing and excluding major violations in the economy or for the interests of the security and defense of the Republic or in cases of huge natural disasters, epidemics or other extraordinary and urgent needs.

The initiator is obliged to explain the proposal for passing the Law with an urgent procedure.

The initiator shall be obliged to explain the proposal for passing a law with an urgent procedure.

With the proposal for passing a law with an urgent procedure the law proposal shall also be submitted.

Article 176

The Assembly shall decide on the justification of the proposal for urgent passing of the Law without review.

If the proposal is not submitted by the Government, the Assembly shall request opinion from the Government before the decision on the proposal.

Article 177

If the Assembly decides the proposal law to be passed with an urgent procedure, the law proposal shall be included in the agenda of the session.

Prior or during the course of the review, the Assembly can request from the competent working body and the Legislative and Legal Committee, from their field of work accordingly, urgent submitting of a report.

8. Signing and declaration of acts

Article 178

The text of the Law shall not be signed.

The President of the Assembly shall sign the other regulations and general acts passed by the Assembly.

The acts that are passed independently by the working bodies shall be signed by the President of the body that passed the act.

Article 179

The President of the Assembly, immediately after passing of the Law, shall submit the Law to the President of the Republic for signing the decree for declaration of the Law. If the President of the Republic does not sign the decree for declaration of the Law, the Assembly shall again review the proposal of the Law within 30 days from the day of adoption of the Law.

Article 180

The Law, other regulations and general acts shall be published in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” before their enter into force.

The conclusions of the Assembly shall be published in the Assembly’s bulletin and in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia”, if the Assembly decides so.

The conclusions of the working bodies shall be published in the Assembly’s bulletin, if decided so by the working bodies.

9. Authentic interpretation of a Law

Article 181

Request for providing authentic interpretation of a Law can be submitted by each Member of the Parliament, the Government, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Macedonia, the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia, the Ombudsman, the Mayors of the municipalities and the city of Skopje, and the municipality councils, if the need for authentic interpretation of the Law arises in line with the application of the Law in their work.

Article 182

The request for providing authentic interpretation of a Law shall be submitted to the President of the Assembly and shall contain the title of the Law, the provisions for which the interpretation is requested and the reasons for the request.

The President of the Assembly shall send the request for authentic interpretation of a Law to the Legislative and Legal Committee and to the Government.

After receiving an opinion from the Government and the competent working bodies, the Legislative and Legal Committee shall estimate whether the request for such authentic interpretation is justified.

If the Legislative and Legal Committee considers the request for authentic interpretation to be justified, shall prepare proposal for authentic interpretation and submit it to the Assembly.

The proposal for authentic interpretation shall be reviewed by the Assembly according to the same procedure for reviewing a law proposal.

If the Legislative and Legal Committee considers that the request for authentic interpretation is not justified, it shall submit a report to the Assembly, which will decide on the request. The initiator of the request shall be informed on the decision of the Assembly.

10. Procedure for obtaining reviewed text of the Law

Article 183

If the Law has been changed or amended several times or if the law instigates extensive changes and amendments, the initiator of the Law may propose preparation of purified text of the law.

If the Assembly deems it is justified it shall authorize the Legislative and Legal Committee, with the law in paragraph 1 of this Article, to prepare a purified text of the Law and publish it in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” within 30 days from the day of publishing of the Law on changing and amending of the Law in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia”.

The initiator of the Law shall prepare the purified text of the Law and shall submit it to the Legislative and Legal Committee within 15 days from the day of publishing of the Law on changing and amending of the Law in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia”.

11. Procedure for passing the Budget of the Republic and the final statement of the Budget

Article 184

The Government shall submit the proposal for the Budget of the Republic with the necessary documentation according to the Law.

Article 185

On the Proposal of the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia, a general debate and debate on the text shall be conducted. The Parliament may decide to conduct debate on sections.

Before voting on the Draft-Budget of the Republic of Macedonia, the Parliament will decide if it shall vote for each section separately or for the overall Proposal.

The voting shall be conducted for sections when some Member of the Parliament requests so and if his or her request is supported by at least 10 Members of the Parliament.

After the vote on the sections of the Budget, there shall be a vote on the overall Draft-Budget.

Article 189

The provisions of these Rules of Procedures that refer to the procedure for adoption of a law, shall be applied in the procedure for adoption of the Budget of the Republic and the Final Statement of the Budget, if the Rules of Procedures does not provide otherwise.

12. Procedure for debating and enacting the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament and other regulations and legal acts and materials

12.1 Rules of Procedures of the Parliament

Article 187

A proposal for adoption of Rules of Procedures of the Parliament may be submitted by any Member of the Parliament and relevant working body.

The provisions referring to submission and debating of laws shall be applied in the procedure for adoption of Rules of Procedures of the Parliament.

12.2 Declarations, Resolutions, Decisions and Recommendations

Article 188

Declaration shall be used for the expression of the general opinion of the Parliament, concerning general political matters.

Resolution shall be used to express the situation, the difficulties and the measures that should be taken in certain field.

Recommendation shall be used to give directions for overcoming the current situation in a certain field.

Article 189

The provisions from the Rules of Procedures concerning submission and debating draft law shall be applied on the procedure for enacting declarations, resolutions, decisions, recommendations and other general acts.

The proposer of the legal act mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article, instead proposal of the legal act may submit either proposal for adoption or a draft of that legal act, and to propose this draft to be debated in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure for debating a proposal for adoption of a law, i.e. draft-law. Each Member of Parliament or the Government may suggest the proposal of provision and general act of Paragraph 1 of this Article, to be reviewed according to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure for review of a proposal for adoption of a law, i.e. draft-law.

On the proposals mentioned in the Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, the Parliament shall decide without debate.

Article 190

A single debate shall be conducted on the proposal of the legal act mentioned in the Article 188 of this Rules of Procedures.

The Parliament on the proposal of the proposer of the act, Member of the Parliament, working body or the Government may decide to conduct a general debate on the proposal and a debate on the text of the proposal separately.

12.3 Debating Analysis, Reports, Information and Other Materials.

Article 191

The parliament may debate on analysis, reports, information and the materials submitted by the Government.

A debate on materials mentioned in Paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall be completed, as a rule, with adoption of a Conclusion.

13. Confirmation and approval of Statutes and Other General Legal Acts

Article 192

The President of the Parliament submits statutes and other general legal acts falling under the competence of the Parliament for confirmation or approval to the Legislative and Legal Committee, competent working body, and informs the Members of the Parliament that the statute, i.e. other general legal act is received for confirmation or approval and it is in the files of the Parliament.

The statutes and other general legal acts shall be also submitted to the Government, which gives its opinion within 30 days from the day of admission.

Article 193

The Legislative and Legal Committee shall submit the working bodies' unified remarks on the statute i.e. other general legal act to the submitter, and shall determine a deadline for these remarks.

When the working bodies and Legislative and Legal Committee, after the receipt of the statute, i.e. other legal act, shall state that the submitter acted in accordance with the given remarks, shall submit a report and proposal-decision to the Parliament for confirmation e.g. approval of the legal act within 30 days from the day of admission of the legal act.

When the competent working body and Legislative and Legal Committee shall state that the submitter of the statute i.e. other legal act did not act in accordance with the remarks, they shall submit a report on it to the Parliament.

14. Procedure for ratification of international agreements

Article 194

Ratification of an international agreement shall be done by law.

The procedure for adoption of a law on ratification of international agreements initiated by the Government starts with submission of a proposal law on ratification. The proposal law on ratification of international agreement contains the text of the international agreement proposed for ratification.

The explanation of the proposal law on ratification of international agreement contains constitutional base, the reasons for proposing such ratification, assessment if the international agreement shall cause adoption of new laws or modification of the existing ones, as well as an assessment of the financial impact on the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia for the implementation of the international agreement.

Article 195

The provisions of this Rules of Procedures that refer to the procedure on debating a law proposal shall be applied in the procedure for debating proposals for adoption of a law on ratification of the international agreement.

The text of the international agreement shall not be modified or supplemented.

Article 196

Laws on ratification of the international agreements and original text of the international agreements shall be published in a special part of the "Official gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" - International agreements.

15 . Procedure for debating an initiative for proposing enactment of law, announcement of referendum and for submission of proposal for modification of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 197

The President of the Parliament, after receiving the initiative for collecting voter's signatures for a new law proposal, announcing of referendum, as well as vote's signatures for submission of a proposal for modification of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, shall submit them immediately to the Legislative and Legal Committee and to the chairman of competent working body.

The Legislative and Legal Committee and the competent working body, shall give their opinion on properness of the initiative to the President of the Assembly within 48 hours.

Article 198

If the President of the Assembly confirms that the initiative is orderly, he will inform its initiator.

If the President of the Assembly considers the initiative as not orderly, he will put on the agenda for the first following session of the Parliament the issue of the initiative, not later than 15 days from the day of confirming non-orderliness of the initiative.

The Assembly shall decide whether the initiative is proper by a conclusion.

The President of the Assembly shall inform the representative of the initiator on the Assembly's conclusion.

XI. PROCEDURE FOR MODIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

- **Proposal for approaching to modification of the Constitution**

Article 199

A proposal for initiating a process of changing the Constitution of Republic of Macedonia (Constitution) can be submitted by the President of the Country, the Government, at least 30 MPs or 15.000 citizens.

Article 200

A proposal for initiating a process of changing the Constitution contains directions for amending and appending the Constitution, reasons for proposing the changes and additions and explanation.

Article 201

The President of the Assembly shall submit the proposal for approaching to modification of the Constitution to the Members of the Parliament and to the President of the Republic and to the Government, when they are not submitters of the proposal.

Article 202

The proposal for initiating a process of changing the Constitution is scrutinised as a whole on an Assembly Session.

The decisions for initiating a process of changing the Constitution are adopted by the Assembly by 2/3 majority votes of the total number of MPs.

After passing the decisions for initiating a process of changing the Constitution, the Assembly confirms a term in which the Committee on Constitutional Issues or the Government prepares a text of the draft amendment and addition of the Constitution.

2. Draft Amendments to the Constitution

Article 203

The author submits the draft text of the Constitutional amendments with an explanation to the President of the Assembly, who directs it to the MPs, the President of the Country and also to the Government, when is not an author of the draft text, 30 days before holding the Assembly Session at the latest.

Article 204

In the Assembly, a debate on the draft amendments to the Constitution shall be conducted for each Amendment separately and opinions and suggestions are welcome.

The Assembly shall approve the draft of each amendment separately and the draft amendments of the Constitution as a whole, by majority votes of the total number of MPs.

The Assembly shall put the draft amendments on a public discussion.

The Assembly shall appoint a term for the public debate, the manner of announcing the draft amendments and the term in which the author, as a bearer of the public debate, submits a report on the results of the debate and a text of the Draft-Amendments to the Constitution.

3. Proposal for Amendments to the Constitution

Article 205

The President of the Assembly shall submit the text of the proposals of the amendments to the Constitution together with the explication and the report on the results of the public discussion, to the Members of the Parliament and the President of the Republic and to the Government when they are not proposers of the amendments.

Article 206

Each MP and the Government may submit amendments to the Draft-text of the Amendments to the Constitution not later than 8 days before the Assembly session on which amendments of the Constitution shall be adopted.

Article 207

A general debate and a debate on the text itself shall be conducted on the Draft-text of Amendments to the Constitution.

The Assembly shall vote for each amendment of the Draft-text of the Amendments of the Constitution separately, with majority votes out of the total number of Members of Parliament.

The Assembly shall vote on the Proposal for each amendment separately and on amendments in total with majority votes out of the total number of Members of Parliament.

4. Passing and proclaiming the Amendments to the Constitution

Article 208

The Amendments to the Constitution shall be adopted by 2/3 majority out of the total number of Members of Parliament.

To adopt a Decision for modification of the Preamble, Articles of the Local Self-Government, the Article 131, and any provision that refers to the rights of the members of the communities, and Articles 7, 8, 19, 48, 56, 69, 78, 86, 104 and 109 in particular, as well a decision for a new provision related to the matter of these provisions and these Articles, shall require 2/3 majority votes from the total number of Members of Parliament, and majority votes from the total number of Members of Parliament who belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 209

The Parliament shall enact Decision on the announcement of the amendments to the Constitution with 2/3 of the majority of the total number of the Members of the Parliament.

When the Preamble is modified and the Articles of the Constitution mentioned in the Amendment XVIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Parliament shall bring decision for announcement of the amendments with 2/3 majority votes from the total number of the Members of the Parliament and which have to contain the majority votes from the total number of the Members of the Parliament who belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.

XII. A PROPOSAL FOR OPENING A PROCEDURE FOR ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 210

Proposal for opening a procedure for accountability of the President of the Republic may be submitted by at least 30 Members of Parliament.

The proposal mentioned in the Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted in writing explaining the reasons due to which the President of the Republic is considered to have violated the Constitution and the laws in the exercise of his rights and obligations.

The President of the Assembly shall immediately submit the Proposal from Paragraph 1 of this Article, to the Members of Parliament and to the President of the Republic.

The President of the Assembly shall convene a session 8 days at the earliest and 15 days at the latest from the day of submission of the Proposal.

Article 211

Before deciding on the Proposal from Paragraph 1 of Article 210 from this Rules of Procedure, the Assembly shall establish a Committee on Assessing the Findings of the Proposal and shall define a term in which this Committee shall be obliged to submit a report to the Assembly. This term cannot be longer than 15 days from the day of the establishing the Committee.

The Committee shall have a chairman and ten members, elected by the Assembly upon a proposal of the Committee on Election and Appointment Issues.

Article 212

The President of the Assembly shall immediately inform the President of the Republic for the establishment of the Committee from Article 211 of this Rules of Procedure.

The President of the Republic may submit to the Committee a written declaration on the findings from the proposal for opening a procedure for accountability of the President of the Republic.

Article 213

The President of the Assembly shall immediately submit the report from the Committee to the Members of Parliament and to the President of the Republic.

Article 214

There shall be a review on the Proposal from Paragraph 1 of Article 210 of this Rules of Procedure and on the Report of the Committee.

One of the Members of Parliament that submitted the proposal has the right to make an explanation to it.

The Chairman or a Member of the Committee has the right to make an explanation to the Report.

The President of the Republic may present his opinion to the Committee, in writing or verbally, on the findings of the Proposal on the Committee's report.

Article 215

The Assembly shall adopt the Proposal for opening a procedure for accountability of the President of the Republic, with 2/3 majority votes from the total number of Members of Parliament.

The Proposal by which the Assembly opens a procedure for accountability of the the President of the Republic, contains an explanation of the reasons that led to opening the procedure, description and evidence of the acts by which the President of the Republic has violated the Constitution and the Laws in the exercise of his rights and duties.

The President of the Assembly shall immediately submit the proposal from the Paragraph 2 of this Article to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia and to the President of the Republic.

XIII. RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Article 216

The President of the Government shall present the Government in the Assembly.

The representatives appointed by the Government in the Assembly and in the working bodies, shall participate in the work of the Assembly and of the working bodies and shall express the opinions of the Government.

Article 217

Trustees appointed by the Government shall be present at the session of the working body and shall give information and explanations for the topics on the agenda.

Article 218

The Assembly exercises political monitoring and supervision of the Government in a manner and procedure determined by the Constitution and this Rules of Procedures.

1. A vote of confidence in the Government

Article 222

A vote of confidence in the Government may be initiated by a minimum 20 Members of Parliament.

A vote of confidence in the Government shall be proposed in a written form and has to be explained.

A vote of confidence in the Government may be initiated by the President of the Government in writing or verbally at a session of the Assembly.

The President of the Assembly shall immediately submit the proposal for a vote of confidence in the Government, to the Members of Parliament, the Government and the President of the Republic, and when President of the Government verbally initiates the vote of confidence in the Government at the session of the Assembly, the President of the Assembly shall immediately notify the President of the Republic.

The vote of confidence in the Government may be withdrawn until the beginning of the session of the Assembly.

Article 220

The President the Parliament shall convene a session for a vote of confidence in the Government three days from the day of initiation the vote of confidence in the Government.

The term in Paragraph 1 of this Article starts the next day after the day of initiating the vote of confidence in the Government.

Article 221

The Parliament shall have a vote of confidence in the Government after the third day from the day of initiating the vote of confidence.

In case when the vote of confidence in the Government is raised orally at the session by the President of the Government, the Assembly shall vote on the same session.

The President of the Government has the right to address to the Assembly before the vote.

Article 222

If a vote of no-confidence in the Government is passed, the President of the Government shall submit resignation to the Parliament

The President of the Assembly shall, for the passed vote of no-confidence in the Government and its submitted resignation, immediately notify the President of the Republic.

2. Resignation of the Government

Article 223

The Government, the President of the Government or a Member of the Government may submit the resignation.

The resignation of the Government and of the President of the Government shall be submitted to the President of the Assembly in a written form and can be explained.

The resignation of a Member of the Government shall be submitted to the President of the Assembly by the President the Government.

The President of the Assembly shall immediately submit the resignation of the Government or of the President of the Government, to the Members of Parliament and to the President of the Republic.

The President of the Assembly shall immediately submit the resignation of a Member of the Government to the Members of Parliament.

Article 224

The Parliament on its first following session shall state that the mandate to the President of the Government, the Government or the Member of the Government shall cease starting from the day of holding the session.

3. Dismissal

Article 225

The President of the Government shall submit a proposal in writing for dismissal of a Member of the Government to the President of the Assembly and he may explain it.

The Assembly shall decide upon the proposal for dismissal of a Member of the Government on its first following session, without debate.

The Assembly may decide to open a debate upon the proposal for dismissal of a Member of the Government. A proposal for opening a debate may be given by a group of Members of Parliament or by at least five Members of Parliament.

The Member of the Government who is proposed to be dismissed may speak on the proposal for 15 minutes.

Article 226

The Proposal of the President of the Government for dismissal of more than 1/3 of Members of the Government from the previous structure and the Proposal for a new Government composition shall be submitted to the President of the Parliament.

Regarding the proposal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Assembly shall decide on the first following session as for an election of a new Government.

XIV. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE ASSEMBLY Article 227

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, for the purpose of realizing international cooperation, establishes permanent delegations in the international parliamentary assemblies, the member i.e. associate member of which is the Assembly, parliamentary groups for cooperation with other Assemblies, and it can also establish mixed working bodies with other Assemblies, international parliamentary organizations and institutions, temporary delegations and other forms of cooperation.

With respect to the realized cooperation, the delegations, the working bodies, the parliamentary groups for cooperation, the mixed working bodies and the Members of Parliament shall submit a report to the President of the Assembly, who submits it to the Members of the Parliament, and should there be a need, he also submits it to other state organs and institutions.

Article 228

The planning of international cooperation of the Assembly shall be performed within the calendar activities of the organizations and the institutions in which the Assembly is a member or with which the Assembly cooperates, as well as on the basis of expressed and harmonized interests for bilateral cooperation.

XV. PUBLICITY IN THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY Article 229

The Assembly shall provide information to the public regarding the work of the Assembly and the working bodies, as well as of the permanent delegations in the international organizations.

Article 230

Interested citizens can attend the sessions of the Assembly in compliance with the regulations on internal order of the Assembly.

Article 231

Representatives of mass media, in compliance with the regulations on internal order of the Assembly, can attend the sessions of the Assembly and the sessions of the working bodies for the purpose of informing the public for their operations.

The Assembly can work without the presence of the public, should the President of the Assembly, the Government or at least 20 Members of the Parliament propose it.

The Assembly shall decide about the proposal without any debate with two-thirds majority of votes of the total number of Members of the Parliament.

A working body can work without the presence of the public, should it be proposed by the President of the working body, a representative of the Government or at least one third of the members of the working body. The working body shall decide on the proposal without any debate with two-thirds majority of the total number of members of the working body.

Article 232

Mass media representatives shall have at their disposal the acts reviewed and adopted by the Assembly, the information and document materials regarding the issues reviewed at the Assembly and at the working bodies, the reports on the operations of the working bodies and the agreed minutes from the sessions, unless the Assembly i.e. the working body decides for certain issue to be reviewed without the presence of mass media representatives.

Article 233

The manner of the exercise of the rights, the obligations and the responsibilities of the mass media representatives shall be regulated by an act adopted by the President of the Assembly.

Article 234

The Assembly and the competent working bodies can decide for the draft law i.e. the proposal for law or for other general act debated at the Assembly, being of special interest for the public, to be announced through the printed media or in a special publication.

Article 235

The Assembly and the working bodies can decide, for the purpose of informing the public on the operations of the Assembly, to release an announcement to the mass media.

The announcement to the mass media shall be provided for each Member of the Parliament of the Assembly or of the working body held without the presence of the public i.e. without the presence of the mass media representatives, as well as in other cases when the Assembly or the working body shall decide thereof.

The text of the announcement shall be determined at the session of the Assembly i.e. of the working body.

Article 236

Press conference regarding the work of the Assembly shall be held when the Assembly, the President of the Assembly i.e. the working body or the head of the delegation that stayed abroad decides thereof, who also assign representative to hold the press conference.

Article 237

For the purpose of providing information on its work, the Assembly shall issue public information and other publications.

Public information shall be submitted to each Member of the Parliament in the Assembly, the Government and the mass media.

XVI. ASSEMBLY SERVICE

Article 238

Professional and other operations for the needs of the Assembly, the working bodies and the Members of the Parliament shall be performed by the Assembly Service (hereinafter: the Service).

The organizations, the tasks and the operations of the Service shall be determined by an act in compliance with the provisions of the Law and this Rules of Procedure.

The head of the Service is the Secretary General of the Assembly.

Article 239

Maintenance of the order in the building of the Assembly and in the premises in which the Assembly performs its operations shall be secured by a special service. Authorized official persons of the state administration bodies, without approval by the President of the Assembly, can have neither access to the premises referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article nor can undertake measures towards the Members of the Parliament, the employees in the Service and towards other citizens.

Carrying weapons in the building of the Assembly is allowed solely to persons authorized to maintain the order in the building of the Assembly.

XVII. FINAL PROVISIONS Article 240

The Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of SRM (“Official Gazette of SRM”, no. 37/75; 15/78; 13/82; 15/82; 14/86; 51/88 and 46/89) and Interim Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of SRM (“Official Gazette of SRM”, no. 3/91) shall cease to be valid with the entrance into force of this Rules of Procedure.

Article 241

This Rules of Procedure shall enter into force on the day it is published, and it shall be published in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia”.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No 07-2280/1

15 July 2002

Skopje

President

of the Assembly of the Republic of

Macedonia

Stojan Andov

signature