

STATUTE
of the
MUNICIPALITY OF GOSTIVAR

25.01.2006

Gostivar

Council of the Municipality of Gostivar

no. No.07-6 / 1

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Gostivar

Based on Articles 7 and 36 of the Law on Local Self-Government ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 5/02), the Council of the Municipality of Gostivar at a session held on 25.01.2006, adopted

STATUTE
MUNICIPALITY OF GOSTIVAR

I. General provisions

Article 1

The Municipality of Gostivar was established and its area is determined by the Law on Territorial Organization of Local Self-Government in the Republic of Macedonia ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 55/04).

Article 2

This statute of the Municipality of Gostivar (hereinafter: the Municipality), in accordance with the law, regulates:

- the organization and work of the bodies of the Municipality;
- the organization and operation of the commissions of the Municipal Council;

- performing the works in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity;
- the manner of informing the citizens and free access to public information;
- cases of exclusion of the public from the sessions of the Municipal Council;
- the manner and procedure for submitting complaints and proposals for the work of the bodies of the Municipality and acting upon them;
- the manner of organizing public debates, conducting surveys and collecting proposals from citizens;
- the manner of publishing the regulations of the Council;
- the manner of performing the obligations in the field of defense in a state of war;
- local self-government;
- the manner and procedure for determining the coat of arms and the flag of the Municipality;
- as well as other issues of importance for the Municipality.

Article 3

Certain issues related to the exercise of competencies, work procedures, and decision-making in the Municipal Council are regulated in more detail by the Rules of Procedure of the Municipal Council (hereinafter: Rules of Procedure).

The Rules of Procedure are adopted by the Municipal Council (hereinafter: the Council), by a majority vote of the total number of the Council's members.

Article 4

The municipality has its own holiday.

The holiday of the Municipality is 23. December - the day of the constitution of the first pluralistic council of the Gostivar Municipality.

Article 5

The seat of the Municipality of Gostivar is in the city of Gostivar, boulevard "Braka Gjinoski" no. 61.

Article 6

The municipality has a coat of arms and a flag.

Article 7

The coat of arms of the Municipality is presented on a castle that expresses the view of the antiquity of the city, in the middle is placed the SAAT KULA (Clock Tower) which expresses the original architecture of the city, and in the background is presented the river Vardar in the form of an arch that expresses the river, from on the left side is the mountain Shar, and on the right side is Suva Gora, with the intertwining of the whole surface of white, gray and light gray.

Article 8

The flag of the municipality has a rectangular shape with a light gray color, and in the upper left corner is the coat of arms of the municipality with all the mentioned elements for the coat of arms.

Article 9

The municipality has a seal with a round shape with a diameter of 30 (thirty) millimeters, in the middle of which is the coat of arms of the municipality, and on the edges is written with text in Macedonian and Albanian language "Република Македонија-Општина Гостивар-Гостивар, and from the right half of the seal Republika e Maqedonisë-Komuna e Gostivarit-Gostivar".

II. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE BODIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

1. Council

a) Constitution

Article 10

The constitution of the Council is done by verification of the mandate of the members of the Council elected in a manner determined by the law and by giving and signing the solemn statement with a content determined by law.

The verification of the mandates of the members of the Council is performed at the first constitutive session of the Council, upon the proposal of the Commission for issues of verification, elections, and appointments that are formed at the beginning of the session from the newly elected members of the Council.

The verification of the mandates of the members of the Council who were not present at the first session of the Council is performed by the Council at the first session that they will attend.

Article 11

The procedure for verification of the mandates of the members of the Council is more closely regulated by the Rules of Procedure.

b) Rights and duties of the members of the Council

Article 12

The member of the Council has rights and duties determined by the law and this Statute.

The member of the Council acquires his rights and duties after the verification of the mandate.

Article 13

The member of the Council has the right and duty:

- to propose a search of issues, phenomena, and conditions that are of local importance, as well as of importance for the citizens in the Municipality;
- to give initiatives for decision-making and other acts within the competence of the Council, as well as to propose amendments, in a manner and according to a procedure provided in the Rules of Procedure;
- to request from the administration of the Municipality (hereinafter: administration), as

- well as from the public services, institutions and enterprises and from other institutions, established by the Municipality, data and other information on issues within their scope, which it needs for its work in the Council;
- to request and receive professional assistance in the preparation of proposals that he submits to the Council, in asking advisory questions and in performing other tasks entrusted to him by the Council, ie the commission in which he is a member;
 - to keep secret the data, which are classified as such, which he will find out at a meeting of the Council or a commission.

Article 14

The member of the Council has the right to attend and participate in the work of the session of the commission of the Council, although he is not a member of the commission, but without the right to decide.

Article 15

The member of the Council who for justified reasons is prevented from attending the sessions of the Council and the commission of which he is a member is obliged to timely inform the President of the Council and the chairman of the commission as well as the secretary of the Municipality.

The member of the Council who for justified reasons has been prevented from attending the sessions of the Council for a long time and of the commission of which he is a member, has the right to request from the Council approval for absence from the sessions.

Upon the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the Council shall decide without a hearing.

c) President of the Council

Article 16

The President of the Council is elected by the Council by public vote, by a majority vote of the total number of members of the Council.

A proposal for the President of the Council can be given by any member of the Council.

The election of the President of the Council can be done by secret ballot if such a proposal of a member of the Council is decided by the Council with a majority of the present members of the Council.

The procedure for the election of the President of the Council by secret ballot is regulated by the Rules of Procedure.

D) Manner of work

Article 17

The Council works in regular sessions, and if necessary, can hold formal and extraordinary sessions.

Article 18

The day, hour, and place of the regular session of the Council, as well as the proposal of the agenda according to which the session will be worked on, are published on the bulletin board of the Municipality.

The President of the Council may decide the day, hour, and place of the session of the Council, as well as the proposal of the agenda to be published in the media.

Article 19

The Council holds solemn sessions to mark important historical events and may hold solemn sessions to hear the speeches of our and foreign statesmen, representatives of international organizations, and prominent citizens of foreign countries as guests of the Municipality.

Article 20

An extraordinary session is convened on issues of importance for the safety and security of citizens and in cases of emergency.

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

The invitation for an extraordinary session together with the proposed agenda is delivered to the members of the Council in the fastest possible way.

Before starting the work of the session, the members of the Council vote for the justification of the reasons for convening an extraordinary session, without a debate and with a majority of the present members of the Council.

Article 21

In case of impediment or absence of the President of the Council, the session is chaired by the oldest member of the Council.

Article 22

The Council can decide by a majority vote of the total number of members of the Council, the voting on certain issues to be secret.

Article 23

The convening of the sessions of the Council, the determination of the agenda, the course of the session, the minutes, the procedure for adoption of acts, and other issues related to the work of the Council, are more closely regulated by the Rules of Procedure.

1. Mayor

Article 24

The Mayor performs his / her competencies within the framework determined by the law and this Statute.

Article 25

The Mayor attends and participates in the work of the sessions of the Council, and if necessary, the sessions of the commissions of the Council and the special bodies of the Municipality, without the right to decide.

The Mayor may also appoint his own representatives who attend and participate in the work of the sessions of the Council, its commissions, and the special bodies of the Municipality.

Article 26

The Mayor, on his own initiative and at the request of the Council, informs the Council for performing certain tasks within its competence.

Article 27

The Mayor ensures proper and legal use, maintenance, and protection of the property of the Municipality.

The Mayor manages the property of the Municipality in the public interest and as a good host.

The Mayor is obliged, in the management of the property of the Municipality, to take measures and to ensure the use, maintenance, and protection of the property of the Municipality in accordance with the law.

Article 28

The mayor cooperates with the mayors of other municipalities on issues of common interest within the competence of the municipalities.

Article 29

The mayor with a decision appoints a member of the Council who will replace him during the impediment or absence.

The decision from paragraph 1 of this article is made by the mayor within 30 days from the day of taking office.

The decision from paragraph 1 of this article is published in the "Official Gazette of the Municipality of Gostivar".

The Mayor shall inform the President of the Council and the member of the Council who will replace him/her about the occurrence of the impediment or absence.

2. Special Municipality Bodies

a) Commission of Inter-Community Relations

Article 30

A Commission of Inter-Community Relations is established in the Municipality (hereinafter: the Commission).

The Commission consists of (1) one representative of the communities that are represented in the Municipality, with a mandate of 4 (four) years.

The Commission's members may not be elected from among the members of the Council.

Article 31

The decision to establish the Commission is made by the Council, on the proposal of the Commission for issues of verification, elections, and appointments.

The Committee on Verification, Elections, and Nominations shall compile the proposal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article upon previously received proposals of the political parties represented in the Council.

Article 32

The Commission elects a President from among its members, by a majority vote of the total number of members of the Commission, by public vote.

Article 33

The commission works in sessions.

The sessions are convened and chaired by the President of the Commission.

The Commission can work if the majority of the total number of members of the Commission are present at the session.

The Commission decides by a majority of the total number of members of the Commission.

The sessions of the Commission can be attended and participated in the work by the Mayor of the Municipality and the President of the Council, without the right to decide.

B) Consumer Council protection advice

Article 34

A Consumer Protection Council is established in the Municipality.

The Consumer Protection Council is composed of 10 members, representatives of the larger groups of users of public services in the municipality.

The members of the Consumer Protection Council cannot be elected from among the members of the Municipal Council.

Article 35

The decision to establish the Consumer Protection Council is made by the Municipal Council, at the proposal of the Commission for Verification, Elections, and Nominations.

The Commission for issues of verification, elections, and nominations compiles the proposal from paragraph 1 of this article after previously received proposals on the forms of local self-government in the Municipality.

Article 36

The Consumer Protection Council elects a president from among its members, by a majority vote of the total number of members of the Consumer Protection Council, by public vote.

Article 37

The Consumer Protection Council works in sessions.

Sessions are usually public.

The sessions are convened and chaired by the President of the Consumer Protection Council.

The Consumer Protection Council can work if the majority of the total members of the Consumer Protection Council are present at the session.

The Consumer Protection Council decides by a majority of the total number of members of the Consumer Protection Council.

The sessions of the Consumer Protection Council can be attended and participated in by the Mayor and the President of the Municipal Council, without the right to decide.

Article 38

The Consumer Protection Council reviews issues and determines proposals that refer to the quality of the services of the public services of the Municipality, and in particular:

- monitors the state of public service delivery;
- takes care of solving the problems that the citizens have when using the services of the companies and institutions that perform public services;
- takes care of improving the attitude of the employees of the service providers towards the users of the services;
- organizes public debates and other forms of citizen participation to discuss the promotion of consumer protection.

C) Participatory body in the field of urbanism

Article 39

A participatory body in the field of urbanism (council, board) is established in the Municipality, in order to convey the views and opinions of citizens and legal entities in the urban planning process, as well as to monitor the situation and give initiatives, directions, and suggestions in the planning process and preparation of planning decisions for the Municipality.

The participatory body in the field of urbanism consists of 5 members.

Article 40

The decision to establish a participatory body in the field of urbanism is made by the Council, on the proposal of the Commission for issues of verification, elections, and nominations.

The members of the Participating Body in the field of urbanism are elected:

- from among the members of the Council;
- at the proposal of the forms of local self-government;
- at the proposal of citizens' associations;
- associations of experts in the field of urbanism and
- from the municipal administration.

Article 41

A participatory body in the field of urbanism elects a president from among its members, by a majority vote of the total number of members of the participatory body, by public vote.

Article 42

A participatory body in the field of urbanism works in sessions.

Sessions are usually public.

The sessions are convened and chaired by the President of the Participatory Body in the field of urbanism.

A participatory body in the field of urban planning can work if the majority of the total number of members are present at the session.

A participatory body in the field of urban planning decides by a majority of the total number of members.

The sessions can be attended and participated in the work by the mayor and the president of the council, without the right to decide.

III. Organization and operation of the commissions of the Municipal Council

1. Council Committees

Article 43

The Council establishes the following standing committees:

- Committee on Verification, Elections and Nominations,
- Committee on Finance and Local Economic Development,
- Commission for planning and landscaping and protection of the environment and nature,
- Commission for communal affairs and traffic,
- Commission for Public Activities,
- Committee on Legal and Normative Affairs and
- Commission for Gender Equality.

The scope of the commissions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

The Council may form other permanent and occasional commissions, the composition and scope of which shall be determined by the act for their establishment.

2. Composition, selection, and way of working of the commissions

Article 44

The commissions of the Council consist of a chairman and a minimum of 2 members.

Article 45

The election of the chairman and members of the commission of the Council is done on the proposal of the Commission for issues of verification, elections, and nominations.

The Committee on Verification, Elections, and Nominations shall submit the proposal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on the basis of previously submitted proposals of the

political parties represented in the Council, taking into account the application of the principle of their proportional representation in the committees, taking into account the total number of committees of the Council.

The election of the chairman and members of the commission is done by a majority of the present members of the Council.

Article 46

A proposal for dismissal of the chairman and members of the commission can be given by the commission, the Commission for issues of verification, elections, and nominations, at least 3 (three) members of the Council and the President of the Council.

The proposal for dismissal is decided by the Council, by public voting, by a majority of the present members of the Council.

Article 47

Election due to change of a separate member of the commission is done on the proposal of the Commission for issues of verification, elections, and nominations, whereby the principle of proportional representation of the parties in the commissions cannot be violated.

Article 48

The commission works in sessions.

The agenda of the session of the commission is determined at the beginning of the session.

Article 49

The Commission can work if the majority of the total number of members of the Commission are present at the session.

The commission decides by a majority vote of the members present.

Article 50

If it decides to submit a report or proposal to the Council, the commission shall appoint its own rapporteur, who, by order of the commission, on his own initiative or at the request of the Council, shall explain the position or proposal of the commission at the session of the Council.

Article 51

The representative of the proposer of the material under consideration must be present at the session of the commission.

The representative of the proposer has the right to participate in the session of the commission in the review of the proposal he has submitted.

Article 52

The commission has the right to request from the proposer notification, clarification, as well as other data that it needs for work, which the proposer has or is obliged to collect and record.

Article 53

Representatives of bodies, organizations, communities, and associations, as well as scientific, professional, and public workers may attend and participate in the sessions of the commission, in order to express their opinions on the issues considered at the session of the commission.

The invitation to the persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall be submitted by the President after prior consultation with the members of the commission.

IV. Doing things according to the principle of subsidiarity

Article 54

The municipality, within the law, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, has the right to implement initiatives in its area regarding all issues of importance to the Municipality, which are not excluded from its competence or are not within the competence of state authorities.

The determination of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the definition of their content, the manner and the procedure of their performance shall be regulated by special decisions of the Council, upon a proposal of the Mayor.

Article 55

The municipality can award prizes.

The awards are given as a sign of recognition for achievements achieved which represent a special contribution to the development of the Municipality and its overall progress and affirmation in the field of economic development, science, art, culture, education, health care, social protection, sports, protection, and promotion of the environment and nature, as well as in other areas.

Article 56

The award can be given to individuals and legal entities from the Municipality, the Republic, and other countries, as well as to international organizations and associations or their representatives.

Article 57

The council forms a board to award the prize.

The work of the board is regulated in more detail by a decision of the Municipal Council.

Funds for the award and for the work of the board are provided from the Budget of the Municipality and from other sources of income.

Article 58

The municipality may establish other awards and recognitions.

V. Informing the citizens and free access to public information

a) Informing the citizens

Article 59

The bodies of the Municipality, the commissions of the Municipal Council, and the public enterprises and institutions established by the Municipality inform the citizens about the

decisions and their activities that are of immediate importance for the life and work of the citizens in the Municipality and for other information of public interest.

Citizens are informed about:

- regulations adopted by the Municipal Council;
- the manner and conditions for exercising their rights;
- the obligations of the citizens arising from the competence of the Municipality;
- plans, projects and programs that are in preparation and are important for the development of the Municipality;
- the services they receive from the public services and the city administration and the manner of obtaining them;
- revenues generated in the Municipality and the manner of their distribution and spending;
- public procurement;
- the appointment of directors and representatives in the management boards of public enterprises and institutions;
- other information arising from the competence of the bodies of the Municipality and the public enterprises and institutions in accordance with the law.

Article 60

Informing the citizens is done regularly, free of charge, through:

- issuing an official bulletin of the Municipality;
- issuance and distribution to citizens of monthly information bulletins;
- publishing publications;
- information offices lead by the municipal administration and public services established by the Municipality;
- bulletin boards (in the premises of the Municipality, public enterprises and institutions, local self-government);
- web site (web sites);
- public tribunes;
- the media and
- in another appropriate manner that is most conducive to informing the public.

Article 61

Informing the citizens is done in the official languages used in the Municipality.

The Council of the Municipality with a special decision may determine for certain information to be informed in the language that is not an official language in the Municipality and is spoken by some of the inhabitants of the Municipality.

B) Free access to public information

Article 62

The Municipality ensures the right to free access to public information available to the bodies of the Municipality (Council and the Mayor), public enterprises and institutions established by the Municipality and legal and natural persons exercising public powers entrusted by the Municipality (hereinafter: holders of information).

As an exception, in cases determined by law, the right to free access to some information held by the holders of information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be restricted, or partial access may be provided.

Article 63

For information available to them and to which free access is provided, information holders, establish and maintain a list of information that is published in a manner that is accessible to information seekers.

Citizens are informed about the list of information and the conditions and the manner of free access to the information through a bulletin board or in another convenient way.

Information holders are obliged to regularly update the list of public information available to them every three months.

The list of public information for the bodies of the Municipality is proposed by the Mayor and is determined by the Council.

The list of public information for the public enterprises and institutions established by the Municipality is determined by the management board on the proposal of the director.

Article 64

The procedure for exercising the right to free access to information is exercised in accordance with the law.

The Mayor of the Municipality creates conditions and undertakes measures prescribed by law, for exercising the right to free access to public information available to the Municipal Council and the administration.

The director of the public enterprise and the public institution established by the Municipality creates conditions and undertakes measures prescribed by law, for exercising the right to free access to the public information that they have in accordance with the statute of the enterprise and the institution.

Article 65

All legal and natural persons (hereinafter: information seeker) have free access to public information available to information holders.

Free access to information is exercised within the legally established deadline:

- by inspecting the documents available to the information holder;
- by obtaining a transcript, photocopy or electronic record of the documents held by the information holder.

The holder of information for mediation in exercising the right to free access to information is appointed by an official.

Article 66

The requester of the information for the performed inspection or the received transcript, a photocopy of the electronic record of the information, pays an appropriate fee in the amount of the material costs, determined in a manner regulated by law.

When requesting the information, the requester shall be informed about the payment and the amount of the appropriate fee.

Article 67

The information requester has the right to appeal to the competent body for protection of the right to free access to public information if the information holder does not submit the requested information.

Article 68

The Municipal Council adopts an annual report on the exercise of the right to free access to information last year in the Municipality.

The annual report on the realization of free access to information is prepared by the Mayor of the Municipality and submitted to the Council, no later than January 31 of the current year.

The report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also contain the data on the realized free access to the information available to the public services established by the Municipality.

The report referred to in paragraph 1, after its adoption, shall be submitted to the competent body for protection of the right to free access to public information.

VI. Exclusion of the public from the sessions of the Council

Article 69

The Council can work without the presence of the public only in cases determined by the law and this statute, as well as when proposed by the Mayor, the President of the Council, or at least 3 (three) members of the Council.

Exclusion of the public can be sought when the issue under discussion has points of contact with public morality; when it can endanger the interests of a certain person or has points of contact with the defense and security of citizens.

Following the proposal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Council shall decide without deliberation, by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of members of the Council.

VII. Complaints and suggestions

Article 70

Physical and legal persons have the right to submit complaints and proposals regarding the work of the bodies of the Municipality and the administration.

Article 71

Complaints and proposals are submitted in writing or orally in minutes to an authorized person in the administration.

No fee is paid for complaints and suggestions.

Article 72

The applicant must not suffer harmful consequences due to the submission of a complaint or proposal, nor can he be held liable for that.

Article 73

The mayor, depending on the content of the complaint, ie the proposal, authorizes one or more officials to act upon the complaint, ie the proposal.

Acting upon the complaint, ie the proposal includes collecting data, notifications, and opinions on the circumstances that are important for the proper assessment of the merits of the complaint or the justification of the proposal, as well as taking necessary measures to eliminate the possible violation of the applicant's right or violation of public interest.

Article 74

The mayor is obliged to submit an answer to the submitter as soon as possible, and no later than 60 days from the day of receiving the complaint, ie the proposal.

VIII. Public tribunes, polls and suggestions from the citizens

Article 75

The bodies of the Municipality, in order to determine the policy in a certain area, take measures to resolve issues and problems of importance for the citizens of the Municipality, as well as when proposing certain acts within their competence may organize a public debate, conduct a survey or collect suggestions from citizens.

The type, procedure, manner, and time of organizing the forms of direct participation of the citizens referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be regulated by an act of the body that organizes it.

For organizing a public debate, conducting a survey, and collecting proposals from citizens, a press release is published, which indicates the type, purpose, subject, and other data important for organizing the appropriate form of direct citizen participation, and those interested in participating are invited in the same.

Organizing a public debate, conducting a survey, and collecting proposals from citizens can be done in cooperation with other municipalities and with the forms of local self-government.

A report is prepared for the public debate, the poll, or the citizens' proposals.

Article 76

When organizing a public debate, conducting a survey, and collecting proposals from the citizens, the following will be provided:

- text of the document or draft decision and other general act published in a manner determined by law to be available to citizens and other interested entities;
- collecting and reviewing the opinions and suggestions that have been presented and
- preparation of a report.

Article 77

The manner and procedure of organizing a public debate, conducting a survey, and

collecting proposals from citizens are regulated by the Rules of Procedure.

the manner of performing the obligations in the field of defense in a state of war

Article 78

In a state of war, the bodies of the Municipality:

- continue to perform the activities determined by law and
- take measures for the protection and rescue of citizens and material goods in their area from military destruction, natural disasters, and other accidents and from the consequences caused by them.

The municipality is preparing for the execution of the obligations from paragraph 1 of this article through:

- planning and organizing protection and rescue measures for their own needs;
- establishment of units and headquarters for civil protection, in accordance with law and regulations based on law;
- defense training, ie involvement in activities for acquiring the necessary military-professional and other knowledge for participation in the defense;
- undertaking measures, activities and procedures for protection and confidentiality of data, information and documents in the field of defense, in accordance with law and regulations based on law;
- coordination and cooperation with other municipalities.

X. Manner of publishing the regulations of the Council

Article 79

The regulations of the Council are published in the official gazette of the Municipality before they enter into force.

The Official Gazette of the Municipality is the "Official Gazette of the Municipality of Gostivar".

Regulations of other municipalities may also be published in the official gazette of the Municipality.

Article 80

The regulations of the Council enter into force on the eighth day from the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Municipality", and with an exception determined by the Council, at the earliest on the day of its publication.

Council regulations may enter into force within a shorter period of eight days if:

- the reasons for which the adoption of the regulation is proposed and the goals that are desired to be achieved with its adoption are of urgent and urgent character;
- do not create material obligations for citizens and legal entities;
- the issues that are regulated are from the sphere of defense, protection, and rescue, etc.;
- this is required by the principles of expediency, rationality, efficiency, economy, operability, etc.
-

XI. Local self-government

Article 81

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

Article 82

In the territory of the Municipality of Gostivar, the following can be established: Urban Communities and Local Communities.

Urban communities (UCs) are established in urbanized landfills for a territory bounded by a Detailed Urban Plan, as well as relevant infrastructure criteria.

Local communities LC are established through active rural settlements.

Article 83

On the territory of Gostivar and the peripheral gravity settlements, 8 (eight) urban communities are established, numbered in order (I - VIII) starting from the town square to the east, south, west, and north (clockwise) as follows:

1. Urban Community I: extends in the central area bounded on the east by the railway line, on the south by the river Vardar, on the west by Blvd. "Goce Delchev".
2. Urban Community II: extends along the eastern side of the railway to the peripheral boundaries of rural settlements.
3. Urban community III: extends in the southern part of the city with the railway line, the river Vardar and Blvd. "Brakja Gjinoski" to the urban peripheral borders.
4. Urban Community IV: extends to the south-western part of the city starting from Blvd. "Brakja Gjinoski" along the upper course of the river Vardar to the urban peripheral borders with the rural ones.
5. Urban community V: extends to the northern part of UC - IV along the river Vardar to the east bordered by Blvd. "Brakja Gjinoski" while in the northern part along st. "18 Noemvri" to the highway.
6. Urban Community VI: extends on the northern border of UZ-V to the east along Blvd. "Brakja Gjinoski" to the highway.
7. Urban Community VII: extends east of UC-VI and north of UZ-VI, to the railway line and highway.
8. Urban Community VIII: extends northwest of the highway to the boundaries of rural settlements.

Article 84

An initiative for establishing forms of local self-government can be initiated by at least 10% of the citizens, residents of the area who are interested in establishing a form of local self-government.

Article 85

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

"The Municipal Council gives Consent or rejects the initiative with a Conclusion".

The decision to establish urban or local communities is made at a gathering of citizens with permanent residence in it, with acclamation from the majority of those present at the gathering.

Article 86

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

The gathering of citizens from the previous paragraph of this article is convened by the mayor of the municipality, within 15 days from the day of the decision.

Article 87

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

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

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

Article 88

The works from Article 82 of this Statute are financed by:

- the funds that the municipality will give to the forms of local self-government in accordance with the plans and programs for their development;
- funds that the citizens directly associate;
- funds that will be allocated by the interested legal and natural persons;
- funds from service fees; and
- gifts and other means.

The collection and spending of the funds by paragraph 1 is done through the budget of the Municipality.

Article 89

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

The council of the forms of local self-government is elected by the citizens on the form of the local self-government at a gathering of citizens by public voting if the Assembly does not decide that the voting is secret.

The Council of Forms of Local Self-Government is composed of 3 (three) to 7 (seven) members.

The mandate of the members of the Local Self-Government Council lasts 4 (four) years.

Article 90

The decision for announcing elections for members of the Council of the forms of local self-government is made by the Council in the old composition, no later than 30 days before the expiration of the mandate.

If the Decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is not adopted within the established deadline, the Decision for announcing the election of members of the Council of the forms of local self-government shall be adopted by the Municipal Council.

Article 91

Nomination and determination of candidates for members of the Council of the forms of local self-government are done at the Assembly of Citizens, if at least 10% of the citizens, residents of the respective local community are present.

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

Article 92

The procedure for proposing, determining, and electing members of the Council of the forms of local self-government is more closely regulated by the rules for work of the form of local self-government, adopted by the Municipal Council.

Article 93

The candidates who received the majority, ie the largest number of votes from the voters who voted, are considered elected members of the Council of Forms of Local Self-Government.

Article 94

The Council of Forms of Local Self-Government elects a president from among its members who represents and represents the form of local self-government.

Article 95

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

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

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

Article 96

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

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

Article 97

The municipality keeps records of the forms of local self-government established in its area.

XII. Amendments to the Statute

Article 98

An initiative for amending the Statute of the Municipality can be submitted by a member of the Council, a commission of the Council, and other entities.

The Council decides on the initiative to amend the Statute.

Article 99

After accepting the initiative for amending the Statute, the mayor prepares a proposal for a statutory decision to amend the Statute.

XIII. Transitional and Final provisions

Article 100

The holders of information referred to in Article 57 of this Statute are obliged to adopt and publish the list of information referred to in Article 58 of this Statute within six months from the day of adoption of this Statute.

Article 101

The Mayor of the Municipality within three months from the day of enactment of this statute, in accordance with the act for organization of the municipal administration, will appoint a civil servant from the administration who will perform mediation activities in exercising the right to free access to public information.

Article 102

Within 3 months from the day this statute enters into force, the Municipality will register the existing forms of local self-government, established in accordance with the statute of the Municipality.

Article 103

With the entry into force of this statute, the Statute of the Municipality ceases to be valid ("Official Gazette of the Municipality", no. 3/97).

Article 104

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

The President of Council, Muamer Sadiku