

Summary

Preface

A year after the signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the European Communities and their Member States, an overview can be made of the process of European integration in the Republic of Macedonia.

The undertaken activities within the frame of the process of approximation of the national legislation to the EU legislation in 2001 have been carried out in continuation, shifting the focus on the implementation issues of the new legislation and the need of strengthening of capacity of the existing institutions, or building of new ones.

The Programme for approximation of legislation adopted by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia in 2001, had an important role in the last period in giving guidelines, contents, and dynamics of the law approximation process. The relevant ministries worked intensive on introduction and interpretation of the EU legislation in their areas. To this end the Programme had also considerable didactic impact. However, the most important benefit of this document is that by its practical implementation, the problems were clearly detected, and the guidelines were developed for a continuous improvement of the overall process.

Even since its preparation and adoption by the side of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, it was foreseen to make an annual revision of the Programme for Approximation of Legislation. The present document is the first revision of the Programme. The Programme for Approximation of Legislation 2002, according to its structure is partially different from the previous Programme. The reason is to have a better overview of the content and accuracy of data, as well as to facilitate the monitoring of the law approximation process.

Preparation of the Programme for Approximation of Legislation 2002 was followed by activities for strengthening of existing institutions where the harmonization of the legislation process is performed - preparation of the Procedural Manual for approximation of the legislation, as well as to design and install a database and to apply the information technology, that are necessary for development of monitoring mechanisms of the overall process.

Contents and objective of the document

The document is aiming to give an overview of the present status, institutions, mechanisms and planned activities in the law approximation process.

It consists of the following parts:

- *Programme for approximation of the national legislation to the EU legislation - 2002*
- *Institutional infrastructure required for the process of approximation of the national legislation with the EU legislation*
- *Procedural Manual for approximation to the EU legislation*

Programme for approximation of the national legislation to the EU legislation - 2002

The Programme is divided in 27 chapters that reflect the structure of the negotiation chapters with the European Commission. In accordance with that, a division in working groups and subgroups has been made, which will work on harmonization of the legislation in these areas.

The Programme keeps the same form of tables, with 10 columns containing data with the following explanations.

- **Column 1 (Article SAA/IA)** - contains the Article of the Stabilization and Association Agreement, or the Interim Agreement from where the requirement for approximation of the national legislation with the EU legislation derives.
- **Column 2 (Deadline for the implementation)** - the column contains the deadline deriving from the SAA when the approximation of the legislation with the EU legislation should be realized.
- **Column 3 (Responsible body)** - contains the responsible body of the activities.
- **Column 4 (EU legal act)** - EU legal act that should be transposed in the national legislation.
- **Column 5 (National legislation)** - contains data of the national legislation where the EU legal act should be transposed.
- **Column 6 (undertaken steps until now)** - this is a new column. It defines the 7 steps describing the exact status of the procedure:
 - 0 - it means that it has not been harmonized yet with the EU legislation - there is a need of harmonization
 - 1 - law drafting, amending and appending of a law, or by-law (development of studies and analyses of the impact assessment)
 - 2 - it means that the by-law is at the stage of adoption in a line ministry (in case when the legal authorization of the adoption of the act is the responsibility of the minister)
 - 3 - it means that the by-law is in the governmental procedure, when the legal authorization for adoption of the act is the responsibility of the Government
 - 4 - it means that the law proposal/amending and appending of the law are in the governmental procedure
 - 5 - it means that the law proposal/amending and appending of the law are in the parliamentary procedure
 - 6 - it means that the law/amending and the appending of the law is enacted (adopted by-law)
 - 7 - implementation (the law is completely enacted, the relevant institutions are fully operational)
- **Column 7 (adopted by the Government)** - contains the indicative deadline for adoption of the legal act by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia
- **Column 8 (adopted by the Parliament)** - contains the indicative deadline for adoption of the legal act by the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia
- **Column 9 (translation status)** - contains the translation status of the EU legal act (0-not translated, 1-in the phase of translation, 2-translated)
- **Column 10 (goal and impact)** - contains the goal to be reached by the transposition of the EU legal act in the national legislation, and the impact on administration, legal system and economy

Development of the mechanism for monitoring of the implementation of the Programme

This structure of the revised Programme made possible to develop a **monitoring mechanism** for following the progress of the implementation that has a form of a **report** and represents an integral part of the Programme. By the use of the information technology, this report could automatically generated and provides opportunity for selection by different parameters. This considerably facilitates the coordination of the process, enables identification of back-logs, but also the positive changes. It is planned to prepare this kind of reports on monthly basis.

Institutional infrastructure required for the process of approximation of the national legislation to the EU legislation

This part of the document gives a review of the existing institutions and bodies in the Republic of Macedonia that are directly involved in the law approximation process. In the last period, the major part of the activities were focused on strengthening of their capacities and more intensive involvement in the realization of the Programme for approximation with the EU legislation.

Procedural Manual for approximation to the EU legislation

This Manual is aiming to facilitate better application of the activities of the law approximation process. The Manual gives clear guidelines for individuals and bodies included in the process of approximation of the legislation and explains how it should be proceeded in order to achieve optimal organization, coordination, information and monitoring of their activities.

The procedural Manual covers:

- *Organization and obligations of the working groups and sub-working groups;*
- *The role of ministries and their European integration units;*
- *Obligation to report to the Working Committee for European Integration, and the Sector for European Integration;*
- *Responsibilities pursuant to the Article 66 of the Rules of procedure of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia for harmonization of the national legislation with the EU legislation.*

This concept of the Manual requires coordination with the members of the Subcommittee for approximation of the legislation and the European Integration units, with the aim to guarantee that the defined procedures will be operational, adjusted to the current situation, and to be easily applicable.

Perspectives of the law approximation process

It can be concluded that in the last year there is a substantial improvement in the overall law approximation process. In the future, the Programme for approximation to the EU legislation will be continuously upgraded following the changes of the EU legislation from one side, and on the other side a progressive inclusion of the part of implementation giving the concrete data for engagement of financial resources, strengthening of institutions, and data for the need of technical assistance. The Republic of Macedonia has started the process by development of the Basis of the programme for harmonization in the priority areas as defined in the Article 68 from the SAA (competition and the state aid, public procurement, industrial and intellectual property, personal data protection, standardization, metrology, accreditation and certification).

The process will be continuously strengthened with the use of the information technology for its follow up, as well as with translation of EU legislation. Translation of EU legislation in the last period was supported with the supply of the specialized software and development of translation methodology.

It is of great importance taking into consideration all those documents while preparing the General Programme of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia on annual basis and planning the budget in direct correlation with the process of the European integration in the Republic of Macedonia.

Besides all the efforts of the Republic of Macedonia to harmonize its national legislation with EU legislation, the success of this process very much depends on the support by European Commission and EU member states. One could refer to the mechanisms applied in the candidate countries for accelerating the process of harmonization of legislation (e.g. screening exercise, twinning, access to TEIEX, etc.) which are not available to Republic of Macedonia yet.

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PART I

**PROGRAMME FOR APPROXIMATION OF THE
NATIONAL LEGISLATION WITH THAT
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

(NPAL 2002)

(Edition July 2002)

Skopje, July 2002

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

Code	Description	Abbr
0100	Ministry of Justice	MoJ
0200	Ministry of Transport and Communications	MoTC
0300	Ministry of Culture	MoC
0400	Ministry of Economy	MoEc
0401	Ministry of Economy - Industrial Property Protection Office	MoEc-IPPO
0402	Ministry of Economy - Office for Standardization and Metrology	MoEc-SM
0403	Ministry of Economy - Monopoly Authority	MoEc-MA
0500	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	MoEPP
0600	Ministry of Interior	MoI
0700	Ministry of Finance	MoF
0800	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy	MoAFWE
0900	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy	MoLSP
1000	State Statistical Office	SSO
1100	Ministry of Health	MoH
1200	Ministry of Education and Science	MoES

WORKING STRUCTURE OF NPAL

01 FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

- 01.01 Standardization (technical standardization)
- 01.02 Standardization (Law on foodstuffs)
- 01.03 Chemical products
- 01.04 Health regulations (general)
- 01.05 Medicines veterinary use
- 01.06 Tobacco products

02 COMPETITION AND STATE AID

- 02.01 Competition Law
- 02.02 State aid
- 02.03 State aid to industry

03 SOCIAL POLICY AND EMPLOYMENT

- 03.01 Equal opportunities
- 03.02 Disabled persons
- 03.03 Health and safety at work

04 AGRICULTURE

- 04.01 Plants, plant products, plant protection products and pesticide
- 04.02 Agricultural markets (fruits and vegetables)
- 04.03 Seeds and propagating material
- 04.04 Trade with live animals, semen, ova and embryos
- 04.05 Trade with animal products
- 04.06 Control measures
- 04.07 Marketing of animal products
- 04.08 Measures covering more than one sector
- 04.09 Import of animals and animal products
- 04.10 Control and protection system
- 04.11 Breeding stock and pure-bred animals
- 04.12 Animal welfare

- 04.13 Agricultural markets for beef, veal, sheep and goat meet
- 04.14 Animal nutrition
- 04.15 Wine and distillers
- 04.16 Hunting

05 TRANSPORT

- 05.01 Road traffic
- 05.02 Transport infrastructure
- 05.03 Access to the market
- 05.04 Fiscal and social harmonization

06 TELECOMMUNICATIONS, CULTURE AND AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES

- 06.01 Telecommunications and media
- 06.02 Culture
- 06.03 Audio-visual services and informatic society

07 ENVIRONMENT

- 07.01 Horizontal legislation concerning the whole sector of environment
- 07.02 Legislation for management of water quality
- 07.03 Legislation for air quality
- 07.04 Waste
- 07.05 Nature protection and nature resources
- 07.06 Noise
- 07.07 Chemical products
- 07.08 Nuclear safety and radiation protection
- 07.09 Control of industrial pollution and management with risk
- 07.10 Genetic modified organisms

08 DIRECT TAXATION

- 08.01 Value added tax
- 08.02 Direct taxation

09 PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

- 09.01 Public procurement
- 09.02 Public works
- 09.03 Public services
- 09.04 Public utilities
- 09.05 Revision procedures

10 FREE MOVEMENT OF SERVICES

- 10.01 Financial institutions
- 10.02 Securities
- 10.03 Investment Funds
- 10.04 Insurance
- 10.05 Cross-border funds transfer
- 10.06 Financial control
- 10.07 Tourism

11 JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

- 11.01 Co-operation
- 11.02 Co-operations - judiciary
- 11.03 Drugs, terrorism and weapons import
- 11.04 Money laundry
- 11.05 Personal data protection

12 COMPANY LAW AND ACCOUNTANCY

- 12.01 Harmonization of company law
- 12.02 Accountancy

13 CONSUMER PROTECTION AND HEALTH PROTECTION

- 13.01 Consumer protection; Liability for defective products;
- 13.02 Safety regulations

18 EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 14.01 Education (general)
- 14.02 Access to community programmes for research and development

14.03 Recognition of professional qualifications

19 INTELLECTUAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

- 15.01 Patents
- 15.02 Trade marks
- 15.03 Industrial design
- 15.04 Geographical indicators and indicators of origin
- 15.05 Topography of integral circuits
- 15.06 Copy rights and related rights

16 CUSTOMS UNION

- 16.01 Excise
- 16.02 Customs
- 16.03 Introduction of common foreign tariff

17 FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

- 17.01 Schengen agreement (visa policy, immigration, asylum)
- 17.02 European citizenship
- 17.03 Right to stay
- 17.04 Social insurance
- 17.05 Labour legislation
- 17.06 To acquire and enjoy ownership rights on real property
- 17.07 Vocational training

18 SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

- 18.01 Aid to small and medium-sized enterprises

19 REGIONAL POLICY AND CO-ORDINATION OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

- 19.01 Access to regional aid

20 FOREIGN RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

- 20.01 Relations with third countries
- 20.02 Trade policy

20.03 International agreements

21 COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

21.01 Neutrality

21.02 Relations with neighbour countries

22 FINANCIAL AND BUDGET REGULATION

22.01 EU aid

22.02 EU duties

23 STATISTICS

23.01 Managing EU criteria

24 FREE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL

24.01 Liberalization of movement of capital and interest rates

24.02 Liberalization of foreign payments

24.03 Secondary residencies

25 ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

25.01 Inflation

25.02 Budget deficit

25.03 Public deficit

25.04 Long-term interest rates

25.05 European central bank (status and role of central banks in Member states)

26 ENERGY

26.01 General principles and programmes

26.02 Coal

26.03 Electricity

26.04 Oil and gasses

26.05 Other energy sources

26.06 Ecological aspects

27 FISHERY

- 27.01 Cannery (management)
- 27.02 Organization of the market
- 27.03 Fishery products

EXPLANATION OF THE COLUMNS:

- 1** Article according to Stabilization and association Agreement / Article according to Interim Agreement (SAA/art; IA/art;
- 2** Deadline for implementation SAA/IA
- 3** Responsible body/ institution
- 4** EU Legal Act
- 5** National legislation
- 6** Steps undertaken in the transposition procedure:
 - 0 Law or measure conflicting with EU law - needs modification
 - 1 Drafting procedure, amending and completing the law, by law
(Conceptual Analysis, RIA, Dossier agreed by minister(s))
 - 2 Secondary legislation in progress within the Ministry (when responsibility of adoption is with ministry)
 - 3 Secondary legislation in Governmental procedure (when responsibility of adoption is with Government)
 - 4 Draft law proposal in Governmental procedure
 - 5 Draft law proposal in Parliamentary procedure
 - 6 Enacted (or adopted in case of by-law)
 - 7 Implementation (law fully implemented, administrative body in function)
- 7** Planned date for Governmental procedure (Qrt/year)
- 8** Indicative date for Parliament procedure (Qrt/ year)
- 9** Status of translation of the EU act: 0 - not translated; 1 - in progress; 2 - translated;
- 10** Short comment on:
 - (a) goal of the EU act
 - (b) impact on their national legislative;

(v) international cross-references, problems with harmonisation etc.,

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

01 FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

01.01 Standardisation (technical standardisation)									
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products	Amending and appending the Law on Civil Engineering	1	II/2002	IV/2002	2	Introduction of efficient market control system, including the technical equipment for control of the products, as well as their compatibility with EU. Introduction of system of internal measures, quality assurance, adaptation of the production towards EU standards.
SAA/94	SAA	MoTC	Directive 93/68/EEC on construction products	Amending and appending the Law on Civil Engineering	1	II/2002	IV/2002	2	Introduction of efficient market control system, including the technical equipment for control of the products, as well as their compatibility with EU. Introduction of system of internal measures, quality assurance, adaptation of the production towards EU standards.
SAA/68	2002	MoE-SM	SAA/68	New laws on: Standardization, Metrology, Accreditation; Technical Requirements for Products Compatibility and Conformity assesment	5	II/2002	IV/2002	0	Adaptation of national legislation with the EU legislation as a base for establishing of compatible institutions for application of the new approach directives and harmonised standards for "Free movement and safety of industrial products"
SAA/73	SAA	MoE-SM	Directive 98/34/EEC on procedure for provision of information in the field of standards and technical regulations	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	0	a) Provision of information in the field of standards and technical regulations; b) Transposition of the directive in the national legislation and establishing a short-term information service.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/73	SAA	MoE-SM	Directive 89/336/EEC on electro-magnetic compatibility, amended by Directive 93/68/EEC	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	2	a) Electro-magnetic compatibility of the electrical equipment in accordance with harmonised standards of EU; b) Transposition of the directives into a secondary legislation - technical regulation. Adoption of minimum accompanying harmonised standards.
SAA/73	SAA	MoE-SM	Directive 73/23/EEC on low voltage, amended by Directive 93/68/EEC	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	2	a) Technical security of the electrical equipment of 50 to 1000 V alternating current and from 75 to 1000 V direct current; b) Transposition of the directives into a secondary legislation - technical regulation. Adoption of minimum accompanying harmonised standards.
SAA/73	SAA	MoE	Directive 98/37/EEC on machines, amended by Directive 98/79/EEC	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	2	a) Technical security of the machinery; b) Transposition of the directives into a secondary legislation - technical regulation. Adoption of minimum accompanying harmonised standards.
SAA/73	SAA	MoE-SM	Directive 90/396/EEC on gas appliances, amended by Directive 93/68/EEC	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	2	a) Technical safety of gas appliances; b) Transposition of the directives into a secondary legislation - technical regulation. Adoption of minimum accompanying harmonised standards.
SAA/73	SAA	MoE-SM	Directive 87/404/EEC on pressure vessels, amended by Directive 93/68/EEC	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	2	a) Technical safety of simple pressure vessels; b) Transposition of the directives into a secondary legislation - technical regulation. Adoption of minimum accompanying harmonised standards.
SAA/73	SAA	MoE-SM	Directive 90/384/EEC on non-automatic weighing instruments, amended by Directive 93/68/EEC	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	0	a) General safety, fair trade; b) Transposition of the directives into a secondary legislation - technical regulation. Adoption of minimum accompanying harmonised standards.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/73	SAA	MoE-SM	Directive COM (2000) 566 on measure instruments	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	0	a) General safety, fair trade; b) Transposition of the directives into a secondary legislation - technical regulation. Adoption of minimum accompanying harmonised standards.
SAA/73	SAA	MoE-SM	Directive 78/891/EEC on netto content of packaging products	New anticipated legislation	0	0	0	0	a) General safety, fair trade; b) Transposition of the directives into a secondary legislation - technical regulation. Adoption of minimum accompanying harmonised standards.
SAA/73	SAA	MoH	Directive 90/385/EEC on active implantable medical appliances, amended by Directive 93/68/EEC of 22/07/93 (OJ L 220 30/08/93)	Secondary legislation on medical appliances	0	IV/2003	IV/2003	0	a) Aim: To provide quality and safe medical appliances; b) Impact on the administration: Introduction of monitoring system and control of trade; to provide control equipment; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/Ch. 5	SAA	MoH	Directive 93/42/EEC of 14/06/93 on medical appliances (OJ L 169 12/07/93), amended by Directive 98/79/EC of 27/10/98 (OJ L 331, 07/12/98)	Secondary legislation on medical appliances	0	IV/2003	IV/2003	0	a) Aim: To provide quality and safe medical appliances; b) Impact on the administration: Introduction of monitoring system and control of trade; to provide control equipment; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.

SAA/98

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

01.02 Standardisation (Law on foodstuffs)									
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoEPP; MoE; MoAFWE	Directive 79/112/EEC of 18/12/78 on labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs (OJ L 33, 8/02/79), amended by Directive 97/04/EC of 27/01/97	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for labelling, presentation and advertising of the foodstuff aiming to inform customers of the product contents; b) Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient structure for implementation of control of the labelling, packaging and advertising of products; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 89/396/EEC of 14/06/1989 on system of identification of foodstuffs (OJ L 186, 30/06/89), amended by Directive 92/11/EEC	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Control of the production of foodstuff; b) Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient system for implementation (inspection); Impact on the industry: Harmonisation with the EU directive; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 89/107/EEC of 21/12/88 on foodstuffs additives (OJ L 40, 11/02/89), amended by Directive 94/34/EC (OJ L 237, 10/09/94)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Protection of the health of customers by declaration and limitation of usage of foodstuff additives; b) Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient system for implementation (inspection); Impact on the industry: Harmonisation with the EU directive; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 94/35/EC of 30/06/94 on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs (OJ L 237, 10/09/94), amended by Directive 96/83/EC of 19/12/96	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for sweeteners used in the foodstuffs products; b) Impact on the administration: Control of the procedures in the frames of foodstuff additives; Impact on the industry: Check of the compatibility of its products in regards to the EU requirements for foodstuff additives; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 94/36/EC of 30/06/94 on colours used in foodstuffs	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	9	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations related to the colours used in the foodstuff; b) Impact on the administration: Control of the procedures in the field of foodstuff additives; Impact on the industry: Check of the compatibility of its products in regards to the EU requirements for foodstuff additives; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 95/2/EEC of 20/02/95 on foodstuffs additives other than colours and sweeteners (OJ L 61 -18.03.1995), amended by Directive 98/72/EEC of 04/11/1998 (OJ L 295)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	9	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for additives other than colours and sweeteners; b) Impact on the administration: Efficient structure for implementation of control of the procedures in the field of foodstuff additives; Impact on the industry: Check of the compatibility of its products in connection to the EU requirements for foodstuff additives; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 88/388/EEC of 22/06/1988 on flavourings (OJ L 184 of 15/07/1988), amended by Directive 91/71/EEC (OJ L 42, 15/02/91)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for flavourings; b) Impact on the administration: Efficient structure for implementation of control of the procedures in the field of foodstuff additives; Impact on the industry: Check of the compatibility of its products in connection to the EU requirements for foodstuff additives; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 89/109/EEC of 21/12/88 on materials in contact with foodstuffs (OJ L 40, 11/02/89)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Protection of the health of customers by avoiding contamination in the foodstuff with materials in contact with them; b) Impact on the administration: Efficient structure for implementation of control of the procedures in the field of materials in contact with foodstuff; Impact on the industry: Check of the compatibility of its products in connection to the EU requirements for safety of materials in contact with foodstuff; and possible change in the production process; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 90/128/EEC on plastic materials in contact with foodstuffs (OJ L 75 21/03/90), amended by Directive 99/91/EZ (OJ L 310 of 04/12/99)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Protection of the health of customers by avoiding contamination in foodstuff with materials in contact with them; b) Impact on the administration: Efficient structure for implementation of control of the procedures in the field of materials in contact with foodstuff; Impact on the industry: Usage of plastic packaging compatible to the EU requirements; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE, MoE	Directive 84/500/EEC of 15/10/84 on ceramic products in contact with foodstuffs (OJ L 277 20/10/84)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Protection of the health of customers by avoiding contamination in the foodstuff with ceramic materials in contact with them; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing efficient inspection for control of the process of the production; Impact on the industry: Usage of materials compatible with the EU requirements; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE	Directive 89/397/EEC of 14/06/89 on official control of foodstuffs (OJ L 186, 30/03/89), amended by Directive 93/99/EEC (OJ L 290, 24/11/93)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for official control of the foodstuff products in order to strengthen the implementation of the foodstuff directives; b) Impact on the administration: Qualifications of the inspectors of foodstuff, investment in technical equipment; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH, MoE; MoAFWE	Directive 93/43/EEC on hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 175, 19/07/93)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for hygiene in order to provide safety and quality foodstuff; b) Impact on the administration: Training of inspectors, investments in technical equipment; Impact on the industry: adaptation of the production structures on the high requirements of the EU hygiene standards; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE	Regulation 315/93/EC of 08/02/93 on contaminants of foodstuffs (OJ L 37, 13/02/93)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the procedure for control of foodstuff contaminants with the aim to ensure its safety and quality; b) Impact on the administration: To provide efficient structure for implementation; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoEPP; MoAFWE; MoE	Regulation 3954/87/EEC of 22/12/87 on maximum permitted levels of radioactive contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ L 371), amended by Regulation 2218/89/EEC of 18/07/89 (OJ L 211)	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for maximum permitted levels of radioactive foodstuff contamination after a nuclear disaster or any other type of radiological crisis; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing efficient infrastructure for implementation (inspection, laboratories); Impact on the industry: The producing operators should check if their products are compatible with the regulations; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE; MoE	Directive 88/344/EEC of 13/06/88 on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients (OJ L 157), amended by Directive 97/60/EC	Law on Health security of the Foodstuffs and the materials and products in contact with foodstuffs	4	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for technical (liquid) extracts used in production; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing effecient system for implementation (inspection, labaratories); Impact on the industry: To adjust the production process with the EU requirements (possible requirement for new investments); c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

01.03 Chemical products									
SAA/97; SAA/103	SAA	MoH; MoEPP; MoE	Directive 99/45/EC of 31/05/99 on classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (OJ L 200 30.07.99)	New Law on Poisons	0	IV/ 2002	IV/ 2002	0	a) Aim: To provide safety of the chemical products; b) Impact on administration: Introduction of an efficient executive system including technical equipment for control of the products of their compatibility with the EU directives; Impact on the industry, mainly administration burden: - classification of the risk of their production; - notification of the substances; - implementation of EU packaging and labelling regulations.
SAA/97; SAA/103	SAA	MoH; MoEPP; MoE	Directive 76/769/EEC of 27/07/1976 on the market restrictions for use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (OJ L 269, 27/09/76), amended by Directive 99/77/EC	New law	0	IV/ 2002	IV/ 2003	2	a) Aim: Protection of the environment, employees and customers from certain dangerous substances and preparations; b) Impact on administration: Introduction of efficient executive system including technical equipment for control of products and their compatibility with the EU Directive; Impact on the industry: in cases of usage of certain prohibited substances or products, the industry should either stop the production of those products or should start using some other chemical products c) Ratified Conventions in this area.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/103	SAA	MoH; MoEPP; MoE	Directive 73/404/EEC of 22/11/73 on detergents (OJ L 347, 17/12/73), amended by Directive 86/94/EEC of 10/03/86 (OJ L 070)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: protection of the environment (rivers, lakes) from detergents which are incompatible with the EU limits for biodegradability. Introduction of inspectorate of environment including technical equipment for checking the products and the fact if they are not dangerous for the environment; b) Impact on the industry: - To adjust production according to the EU standards; - To obtain system of internal measures; - To implement system for quality provisions; c) International Conventions in the field of environment protection.
SAA/103	SAA	MoH; MoEPP; MoE	Directive 73/405/EEC of 22/11/73 on analitic methods for testing of boidegradability (OJ L 347, 17/12/73), amended by Directive 82/243/EEC of 31/03/82 (OJ L 109)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the analytical methods referring to the anyonic elements. There is a prohibition of the marketing and usage of detergents if the boidegradability of their anyonic elements is below 80%; b) Impact on the administration: To obtain compatiblity with the analytical methods of the EU. There is a need of labaratories; Impact on the industry: The above-mentioned analytical method should be applied; c) International Conventions in the field of environment protection.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/103	SAA	MoH; MoEPP; MoE	Directive 82/242/EEC of 31/03/82 on analytic methods for testing of detergents biodegradability (OJ L 109 22/04/82)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	1	IV/2004	IV/2004	2	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the analytical methods referring to the anyonic elements. There is prohibition of the marketing and usage of detergents if the boidegradability of their anyonic elements is below 80%; b) Impact on the administration: To obtain compatiblity with the analytical methods of EU. There is a need of labaratories; Impact on the industry: The above-mentioned analytical method should be applied; c) International Conventions in the field of environment protection.
SAA/103	SAA	MoH	Directive 67/584/EEC on classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 7 of 11/01/94), amended by Directive 98/98/EC on technical progress	Law on trade with poisons	0	IV/2002	IV/2002	2	a) Aim: Chemical safety of the products; b) Impact on the administration: Efficient executive system (products control equipment); Impact on industry: Classification of the chamilical risks, notification of the new substances and implementation of the EU packaging and labelling regulations; c) Ratified Conventions in this field.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

01.04 Health regulations (general)									
SAA/5	SAA	MoH	Directive 65/65/EEC of 26/01/65 on pharmaceuticals, amended by Directive 93/89/EEC	Amending and appending the Law on medicines, auxiliary medicines and medical appliances; Book of Rules for appropriate areas.	0	IV/2002	IV/2002	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the regulations for medical products in order to protect public health as well as the health of the patients; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing efficient structure for implementation; Impact on the industry: Organisation of the production process in accordance to the EU standards; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/5	SAA	MoH	Directive 75/319/EEC of 20/05/75 on pharmaceuticals (OJ L 147), amended by Directive 93/89/EEC	Amending and appending the Law on medicines, auxiliary medicines and medical appliances; Book of Rules for appropriate areas.	0	IV/2003	IV/2003	0	a) Aim: Harmonization of the regulations for the medical products in order to protect public health as well as the health of the patients; b) Impact on the industry: Organisation of the production process in accordance to the EU standards; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/5	SAA	MoH	Directive 75/318/EEC of 20/05/75 on pharmaceuticals (OJ L 147 09/06/75), amended by Directive 93/89/EEC	Amending and appending the Law on medicines, auxiliary medicines and medical appliances; Book of Rules for appropriate areas.	0	IV/2003	IV/2003	0	a) Aim: Harmonization of the regulations for clinical examinations; b) Impact on the industry: The producer should organise its own procedure for testing in accordance to the EU standards;
SAA/78	SAA	MoH	All directives related to drugs and psychotropic substances	Law on production and trade with drugs	0	IV/2003	IV/2003	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the national legislation in order to prevent illegal production and traffick with drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with the international standards; b) UN Convention on drugs and psychotropic substances.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/78	SAA	MoH	All directives related to substances, which might be abused for production of drugs	Law on precursors	1	IV/2003	IV/2003	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the national legislation in order to prevent illegal production and traffick with drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with the intarnational standards; b) UN Convention on drugs and psychotropic substances.
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

01.05 Medicines for veterinary use									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE; MoH	Directive 81/851/EEC of 28/09/81 on pharmaceuticals for veterinary use (OJ L 317), amended by Directive 93/40/EEC of 14/06/93 (OJ L 214)	Amending and appending the Law on veterinary and the secondary legislation	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: To provide protection of animals, as well as of the customers who consume foodstuffs of animal origin. To provide national institutional structure for issuing licenses for their usage; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing national institutional structure for issuing licenses for their usage; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE; MoH	Directive 81/852/EEC of 28/09/81 on pharmaceuticals for veterinary use (OJ L 317, 6/11/81), amended by Directive 93/40/EEZ of 14/06/93 (OJ L 214)	Amending and appending the Law on veterinary and the secondary legislation	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	9	a) Aim: To provide protection of animals, as well as of the customers who consume foodstuffs of animal origin; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing national institutional structure for issuing licenses for their usage; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE; MoH	Directive 91/412/EEC of 23/07/91 on the basic principles and guidelines for goods manufacturing of medicines for veterinary use	Amending and appending the Law on veterinary and the secondary legislation	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: To provide protection of animals, as well as of the customers who consume foodstuffs of animal origin; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing national institutional structure for issuing licenses for their usage; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE; MoH	Regulation 2377/90/EEC of 26/06/90 on procedures for establishing of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicaments in foodstuffs of animal origin	Amending and appending the Law on veterinary and the secondary legislation	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	2	a) Aim: To provide protection of animals, as well as of the customers who consume foodstuffs of animal origin; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing national institutional structure for issuing licenses for their usage; c) SPS and TBT Treaties of the WTO.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

01.06 Tobacco products									
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE; MoE	Directive 90/239/EEC of 17/05/90 on maximum allowed quantity of tar in cigarettes (OJ L 137, 30/05/90)	Law on tobaccos	0	IV/ 2005	IV/ 2005	0	a) Aim: To provide protection of the consumers by harmonising the regulations of the maximum permitted quantity of tar in cigarettes; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing effecient executive structure (inspections and labaratories); c) WHO Declarations.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoAFWE; MoE	Directive 89/622/EEC of 13/11/89 on labelling of tobacco products (OJ L 359, 08/12/89), amended by Directive 92/41/EEC (OJ L 46, 19/02/91)	Law on tobaccos	0	IV/ 2005	IV/ 2005	0	a) Aim: Protection of the consumers by providing information on the enfold of the cigarettes box; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing effecient structure for implementation of the Directive; Impact on industry: Implementation of the EU regulations on labelling; c) WHO Declarations.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

02 COMPETITION AND STATE AID

02.01 Competition Law									
SAA/69	2002	MoE-MA	Regulation 447/98/EC of 1/03/88 on information for deadlines and rehearsals defined in Directive 4064/89/EEC	Law against Limiting Competition and Law against Unfair Competition	6,7	I/2002	I/2002	0	a) Aim of the Directive: to protect the competition by prevention and strengthening of the dominant position on the market; b) Impact on the market relations and efficiency on the work of the market participants.
SAA/69	2004	MoE	Regulation 68/2001 of 12/01/2001;	Proposal for Enactment of the Law on State Aid, with Law Proposal	5	I/2002	II/2002	0	a) Aim of the Directive: to provide control of the procedure and use of the state aid, as well as to provide transparency in the field of state aid, among other ways by annual reports on total amount and distribution of state aid and by provision of requested information on the aid scheme; b) Impact: positive impact on the development of certain economic activities; positive impact on the economic development in the regions in which life-standard is low and large unemployment exists etc.
SAA/69; IA/33	2006	MoE-MA	Article 81 of EU Agreement	Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 80/99); Law on amending and appending the Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 29/02)	6,7	II/2002	III/2002	2	a) agreements and decisions among enterprises which can harm the trade among the member countries and which aim is to prevent limit or or distortion of the competition in the common market; b) With the amendments of The Law against limiting competition Article 1 from the Law is completely harmonised with the Article 81 of the EU Agreement

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/69; IA/33	2006	MoE-MA	Article 82 of EU Agreement	Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 80/99); Law on amending and appending the Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 29/02)	6,7	II/2002	III/2002	2	a)prohibition of any abuse of dominant position on common market by one or several enterprises, if it has harmful effect on trade among the member countries; b) With the amandments of The Law against limiting competition Articl 25 from the Law is completely harmonised with the Article 82 of the EU Agreement
SAA/70; IA/34	2004	MoE-MA	Article 86 of EU Agreement	Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 80/99); Law on amending and appending the Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 29/02)	6	II/2002	III/2002	2	a) This article refers to the public undertakings, the undertakings with special or exclusive rights granted by the member countries, and undertakings performing services from general economic interest or have character of financial monopol; b)The examtion in The Law against limiting competition we can not say, wether in this stadium they are harmonised with the article 86 of EU Agreement, and it will be subject of futur work by cooperation with bodies responsible for regulation of this sector.
SAA/69; IA/33	2006	MoE-MA	Regulation 4064/88 of 21/12/1989	Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 80/99); Law on amending and appending the Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 29/02)	6,7	II/2002	III/2002	2	a) merger regulation; b) The mergers are regulated by articles 26-29 from The Law against limiting competition.The Law is completely harmonised with EU Regulation
SAA/69; IA/33	2006	MoE-MA	Regulation 17/62 of 21/02/1962	Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 80/99); Law on amending and appending the Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 29/02)	1	II/2002	III/2002	0	a) The main EU procedural regulation that delegates power to Commission for more eficient implementation of the Law; b) The additional powers granted to the Monopoly Authority will simplify the implementation of The Law against limiting competition

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/69; IA/33	2006	MoE-MA	Regulation 3385/94 on 31/12/1994	Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 80/99); Law on amending and appending the Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 29/02)	1	II/2002	III/2002	0	a) this regulation gives the official form of notification under Regulation 17, known as FORM A/B, which gives the Commission immediately all information essential for the appraisal of notified agreements. b) Adoption of forms like FORM A/B/ will allow Monopoly Authority to have immediately all information essential for the appraisal of notified agreements.
SAA/69; IA/33	2006	MoE-MA	Commission Notice on the definition of the relevant market for the purposes of Community competition law (OJ C 372 of 9/12/1997)	Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 80/99)	1	II/2003	III/2003	0	a) Provide guidance as to how the Commission applies the concept of relevant product and geographic market in its ongoing enforcement of Community competition law, in particular the application of Regulation 17/62 and 4064/89 (merger control). b) Adoption of guidance will allow businesses to clarify how Monopoly Authority applies the concept of relevant product and geographic market in its ongoing enforcement and will help the businesses to fill in the appropriate section of notification forms.
SAA/69; IA/33	2006	MoE-MA	Regulation 1475/95 of 29/06/1995	Law against limiting competition (Official Gazette 80/99)	1	II/2003	III/2003	0	a)Exemption is given to certain categories of motor vehicles distribution and servicing agreements b)Adoption of the secondary legislation will promote the competition in motor vehicles distribution

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

02.02 State aid									
SAA/69	2004	MoE	Council Regulation 659/1999/EC of 2/03/1999;	Proposal for Enactment of the Law on State Aid, with Law Proposal	5	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	0	a) Aim of the Directive: to provide control of the procedure and use of the state aid, as well as to provide transparency in the field of state aid, among other ways by annual reports on total amount and distribution of state aid and by provision of requested information on the aid scheme; b) Impact: positive impact on the development of certain economic activities; positive impact on the economic development in the regions in which life-standard is low and large unemployment exists etc.
SAA/69	2005	MoE; MoF	EC Treaty (articles 36, 37, 81, 82 and 87)	Proposal for Enactment of the Law on State Aid, with Law Proposal	5	II/ 2002	IV/ 2002	2	a) Enactment of this Law on State Aid imposes adoption of secondary legislation related to the law implementation; b) Regulating the state aid is in accordance with the conditions for access in WTO; c) Assessment on the state aid after 4 years of entering into force of the IA.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

03 SOCIAL POLICY AND EMPLOYMENT

03.01 Equal opportunities									
SAA/90	SAA	MoLSP	Directive 77/7/EEC of 19.12.1978 on progressive implementation of the principles for equal treatment of men and women in reference of social security	Amending and appending the Law on Pensions and Disabled Workers Insurance	1	IV/ 2002	IV/ 2002	2	Harmonisation of the legislation with the directive in order to achieve equal treatment of men and women in reference to social insurance, and concrete deuce of ages and working experience according to which the pension right is realizing.
SAA/90	SAA	MoLSP	Directive 75/117/EEC of 10.02.1975 on the principle for equal salaries for men and women	Enacting the Law on Labour relations	1	III/ 2003	IV/ 2003	2	Harmonisation of the legislation and collective with the directive in order to achieve equal treatment of men and women in reference to salaries.
SAA/90	SAA	MoLSP	Directive 76/207/EEC of 9.02.1976 on the principle for equal access to work, education and working conditions	Enacting the Law on Labour relations	1	III/ 2003	IV/ 2003	2	Harmonisation of the legislation with the directive related to the principle of equal treatment in the field of access to work, education, promotion, training and conditions at the working place.
SAA/90	SAA	MoLSP	Directive 97/80/EC of 15.02.1997 on the obligation for presenting evidence in cases of sexual discrimination	Enacting the Law on Labour relations	1	III/ 2003	IV/ 2003	2	Harmonisation of the legislation with the directive from aspect of case proving of gender discrimination.
SAA/90	SAA	MoLSP	Directive 92/58/EEC of 19/10/1992 on measures improving the safety and health at work of pregnant women rights after parturition or nurseling women	Amending and appending the Law on Safety at Work (OG 29/2002)	6,7	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	Harmonisation of the legislation with the directive in order to meet the basic requirements for health and safety at work.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

03.03 Health and safety at work									
SAA/90	SAA	MoLSP	Directive 89/391/EEC of 12/06/1989 on security and health of workers	Amending and appending the Law on Safety at Work (OG 29/2002)	6,7	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	Harmonisation of the legislation with the directive in order to define the basic principles for protection of health and safety of workers by: providing the obligation that the workers will have adequate information for their safety and health, as well as adequate safety and health training.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04 AGRICULTURE

04.01 Plants, plant products, plant protection products and pesticides									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 2000/29/EC of 8/05/2000 relating to protective measures against harmful organisms of plants and plant products;	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	a) Establishment of efficient control of protection of plants from deseases and harmful organisms, and introduction of the EU market requirements for control of health of the plants and products of plant origin.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 94/3/EC on procedure for the notification of consignments with harmful organisms from third countries, and announcing an imminent Phyto-sanitary danger;	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	a) Establishment of efficient control of protection of plants from deseases and harmful organisms, and introduction of the EU market requirements for control of health of the plants and products of plant origin.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 98/22/EC on the minimum conditions for enforcement of plant health control, and at inspection posts of plants, plant products or other products coming from third countries;	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	a) Establishment of efficient control of protection of plants from deseases and harmful organisms, and introduction of the EU market requirements for control of health of the plants and products of plant origin.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 91/414/EEC on the storage of plant protection products on the market;	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	a) Establishment of efficient control of protection of plants from deseases and harmful organisms, and introduction of the EU market requirements for control of health of the plants and products of plant origin.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 91/188/EEC o prohibition of the placement on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances;	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	a) Establishment of efficient control of protection of plants from deseases and harmful organisms, and inroduction of the EU market requirements for control of health of the plants and products of plant origin.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 79/117/EEC on prohibition of placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances;	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	a) Establishment of efficient control of protection of plants from deseases and harmful organisms, and inroduction of the EU market requirements for control of health of the plants and products of plant origin.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	2001/5/EC Decision of 12/12/2000 authorizing the member-states for a temporary derogation of ceratin provisions of the Council Directive 2000/29 in reference to Vitis L. plants, others than fruits, origin Switzerland	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	2001/6/EC Decision of 12/12/2000 for recognition of principles for filling in files, submitted for detailed examination of the possibility to include QRD 133 WP (Bacillus subtilis strain QST 713) in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC in reference to putting into circulation of plant protection products	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2000/82/EC of 20/12/2000 amending Annex of the Council Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, and 90/642/EEC on defining MQA pesticide residues in fruits, vegetables, cereal, foodstuffs of animal origin and certain products of plant origin, including fruits and vegetables	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission's Recommendation of 22/12/2000 referring to coordination monitoring of the Community Programme	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	2001/134/EC Commission Decision of 14/02/2001 referring to possible insertion of certain active materials in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/21/EC of 5/03/2001 amending Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC referring to putting into circulation of means for plant protection, including amitroleata of 14/02/2001 referring to possible insertion of certain active materials in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC damitrole, diquat, pyridat, and thiabendazole as active materials	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Decision of 22/03/2001 related to exclusion of Cinebt in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC and withdrawal of the authorization for plant protection means containing this active material	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	2001/287/EC Commission Decesion 2/04/2001 for recognition of principles for filling in files, submitted for detailed examination of the possibility to include mesosulfur metyl in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC referring to putting into circulation of plant protection means	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	2001/315/EZ Commission Decesion of 18/04/2001 enabling member-states to extend the authorization obtained for new active materials flupyrsulfuron-metyl, carefentrazone-ethyl, famoxadone, prosulfuron, isoxafluron, isoxaflutole, flurtamone, ethoxysulfuron, paeslomyces, fumosoroseus and cyclandile	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/28/EC of 20/04/2001 amending Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means by inclusion of KBR 2738 (fenhexamid)	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/32/EC of 8/05/2001 defining the protected zones in the Community where plant health is exposed on danger and abolishing the Directive 92/76/EEC	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/33/EC of 8/05/2001 amending the Annexes to the Directive 2000/29/EC on protection measures against insertion of certain harmful organisms for plants and plant products and their expansion in the Community	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/35/EC of 11/05/2001 for recognition of principles for filling in files, submitted for detailed examination of the possibility to include RH 2485 (methoxyfenozide) in Annex I to the Council Directive 91/414/EEC referring to putting into circulation of plant protection means	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/39/EC of 23/05/2001 amending the Annexes to the Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC for defining MQA pesticide residues in cereal, foodstuff of animal origin and certain products of plant origin, including fruits and vegetables	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive of 29/05/2001 amending the Decesion 98/83/EC on recognition of certain third countries and certain regions of third countries as uninfected from Xanthomonas campestris (all kinds of patogenics for Citrus), Cercospora angolensis Carv. et Mendes and Guignaria citricarpa Kiely (all kinds of patogenics for Citrus)	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/36/EEC of 16/05/2001 amending the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/41/EEC of 25/06/2001 amending the Annex I to the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation plant protection means by inclusion of Paeslomyces fumosoroseus (apopka strain 97, PFR 97 or CG 170, ATCC 20874) as active materials	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/49/EEC of 28/06/2001 amending the Annex I to the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation plant protection means by inclusion of DPX KE 459 (flupyrifluron-metyl) as active materials	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/48/EC of 28/05/2001 amended by Annex I to the Directives 86/362/EEC, and 90/642/EEC for defining MQA pesticide residues in cereal, foodstuff of animal origin and certain products of plant origin, including fruits and vegetables	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Decesion 2001/520/EEC of 9/07/2001 by exclusion of parathion in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means and withdrawal of authorization for protection means containing this active material	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Decesion 2 of 6/07/2001 on temporary measures for prevention of insertion and extension of Pepino mosai virus in the Community in reference to the tomatoes for planting	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/57/EC of 25/07/2001 amending the Annexes to the Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363 and 90/642/EEC on defining MQA pesticide residues in cereal, foodstuff of animal origin and certain products of plant origin, including fruits and vegetables	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/626/EC of 30/07/2001 for recognition of principles for filling in files, submitted for detailed examination of the possibility to include Pwthoxamide in Annex I to the Council Directive 91/414/EEC referring to putting into circulation of plant protection means	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Decesion 2001/679/EC of 29/08/2001 on possible insertion of certain active materials in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/87/EC of 12/10/2001 amending Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means by inclusion of acibenzolar-s-metyl, ciclanidie, ferric phosphate, pymetrozine and pyrsafluufen - ethyl as active material	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Decesion 2001/99/EC of 20/11/2001 amending Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEZ relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means by inclusion of glyphosate and thifensulfuron - metyl as active material	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/810/EEC of 21/11/2001 on the possible inclusion of certain active materials in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Decesion 2001/841/EEC of 27/11/2001 amending the Decesion 93/452/EEC authorizing the member-states for provision of derogation of certain provisions the Council Directive 2000/29/EEC, referring to the plants of Chamaesyperis Spach., Juniperus L. and Pinus L. of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Directive 2001/861/EEC of 27/11/2001 for recognition of principles for filling in files, submitted for detailed examination of the possibility to include Laminarin and Novaluron in Annex I of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC relating to putting into circulation of plant protection means	Secondary legislation deriving from the Law on Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	Introduction of the EU market requirements for plants and plant products health.
SAA/ ; Bela kniga	SAA	MoAFWE; MoE	Directive 73/405/EEC of 22/11/73 on analytical methods for testing of boidegradability (OJ L 347, 17/12/1973), amended by Directive 82/243/EEC of 31/03/82 (OJ L 109, 22/04/82)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law; Enforcement: Market control	0	0	0	0	Aim: To facilitate the trade with fertilisers in EU by harmonisation of the regulatons for declaration of the content, packaging and labelling of the fertilisers.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/ ; WP	SAA	MoAFWE; MoE	Directive 77/535/EEC of 22/06/77 on methods of sampling and analysis for fertilisers (OJ L 213), amended by Directive 95/8/EEC (OJ L 086);	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law; Enforcement: Market control	0	0	0	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the analytical methods with the EU standards in the frames of the fertilisers.
SAA/ ; WP	SAA	MoAFWE; MoE	Directive 80/876/EEC of 15/07/80 on ammonium nitrate fertilisers of high nitrogen content (OJ L 250), amended by Directive 97/63/EC;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law; Enforcement: Market control	0	0	0	0	Aim: To facilitate the trade with fertilisers in EU by harmonisation of the regulations for declaration of the content, packaging and labelling of the fertilisers.
SAA/ ; WP	SAA	MoAFWE; MoE	Directive 87/94/EEC of 08/12/86 on procedures for the control of characteristic of limits for and resistance to detonation of ammonium nitrate fertilisers of high nitrogen content (OJ L 38), amended by Directive 88/126/EEC;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law; Enforcement: Market control	0	0	0	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the analytical methods with the EU standards in the field of the fertilisers.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04.02 Agricultural markets (fruits and vegetables)									
SAA/100; CH2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Council Regulation 2200/96/EC of 28/10/1996 on the common organization of the market of fruit and vegetables (OJ L 297, 21/11/1996, p. 0001-0028); Amendments: Implemented by 297R0412 (OJ L 062, 04/03/1997, p.16) 397R0478 (OJ L 075)	new Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruits and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100;	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 2789/1999/EC of 22/12/1999 laying down the marketing standard for table grapes (OJ L 336, 29/12/1999, p.0013-0020); Amendments: 307R 0716 (OJ L 100, 11/04/2001, p.9)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Wine	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruits and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 889/87/EEC of 30/03/1987 laying down the marketing standards of cherries and strawberries, amended by Regulation 1435/91/EEC of 30/05/1991, by 888/97/EC of 16/05/1997, Danish version by 658/92/EEC of 16/03/1992 and English and German version (L 10, of 10/05/1987, p.18, L 200 of 21/07/1987, p.18)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruit and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1677/88/EEC of 15/06/1988 laying down the quality standards for cucumbers (OJ L 150, 16/06/1988, p.0021-0025); Amendments: 397R0888 (OJ L 126, 17.05.1997, p.11).	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1093/97/EEC of 17/06/1997 laying down the quality standards for watermelon (OJ L 158, 17/06/1997, p.21); Amendments: 850/2000/EC of 27/04/2000 (OJ L 103, 28/04/1997, p.21); 1615/2001/EC of 7/08/2001 (OJ L 214 8/08/2001, p.21), corrected version (OJ L 139 2/06/1999, p.34)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 2288/97/EEC of 18/11/1997 laying down the quality standards for garlic (OJ L 315, 19/11/1997, p.3)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 730/99/EEC of 7/04/1999 laying down the quality standards for carrots (OJ L 93, 8/4/1999, p.14)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1168/99/EEC of 3/06/1999 laying down the quality standards for plums (OJ L 141, 4/06/1999, p.5); Amendments: 848/2000/EC of 27/04/2000 (OJ L 103, 27/04/2000, p.9).	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1455/99/EEC of 1/07/1999 laying down the quality standards for sweet peppers (OJ L 167, 2/6/1999, p.22); Amendments: 2706/2000/EC of 11/12/2000 (OJ L 311, 12/12/2000, p.35).	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 2335/1999/EEC of 3/11/1999 laying down the marketing standards for peaches and nectarines (OJ L 281, 4/11/1999, p.11-15);	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 790/2000/EEC of 14/04/2000 laying down the marketing standards for tomatoes (OJ L 095, 15/4/2000, p.24); Amendments: 301R0717 (OJ L 100, 11/04/2001, p. 11)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 851/2000/EEC of 27/04/2000 laying down the marketing standards for apricots (OJ L 103, 28/4/2000, p.22);	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1508/2001/EEC of 24/07/2001 laying down the marketing standards for onions (OJ L 2001, 25/7/2007, p.14);	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1619/2001/EEC of 6/08/2001 laying down the marketing standards for apples and pears (OJ L 215, 9/08/2001, p.3-16); Amendments: (OJ L 34, 5/2/2002, p. 31).	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1615/2001/EEC of 7/08/2001 laying down the marketing standards for melons (OJ L 214, 8/08/2001, p. 21)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 2396/2001/EEC of 7/12/2001 laying down the marketing standards for leeks (OJ L 325, 8/12/2001, p. 11)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1148/2001/EEC of 12/06/2001 on checks on conformity to the marketing standards applicable to fresh fruits and vegetables (OJ L 156, 13/6/2001, p. 9); Amendments: 2379/2001/EC of 5/12/2001 (OJ L 321, 6/12/2001, p.15); Derogated by: 2540/2001/EC of 21/12/2001 (OJ L 341, 22/12/2001, p. 79) and 168/2002/EC of 30/01/2002 (OJ L 30, 31/01/2002, p. 20)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	List of designated bodies from each Member States for quality control of fresh fruit and vegetable (OJ C 202, 15/07/2000, p. 8)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation laying down the quality control for third countries according to the Article 7 from Regulation 1148/2001, for Hungary 2387/2002/EC of 6/12/2001 (OJ L 323, 7/12/2002, p. 10) and Switzerland 2590/2001/EC of 21/12/2001 (OJ L 345, 29/12/2001, p. 20)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Agricultural primary products	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonisation of EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04.03 Seeds and propagating material									
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	2003	MoAFWE	Commission Decision of 28/03/2001 for providing temporary marketing of seed of certain species that do not meet the requirements of Council Directives 66/401/EEC; 66/402/EEC or 69/208/EEC	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures
SAA/100	2003	MoAFWE	Council Directive 98/95/EC of 14/12/1998 amending, in respect of the consolidation of the Internal Market, genetically modified plant varieties and plant genetic resources, Directives 66/400/EEC; 66/401/EEC; 66/402/EEC; 66/403/EEC; 69/208/EEC; 70/457/EEC and 70/458/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of plant species (OJ L 25 of 1/2/1999)	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	2003	MoAFWE	Council Directive 98/96/EC of 14/12/1998 amending, inter alia, as regards unofficial field inspections under Directives 66/400/EEC; 66/401/EEC; 66/402/EEC; 66/403/EEC; 69/208/EEC; 70/457/EEC and 70/458/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of plant species (OJ L 25 of 1/2/1999)	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	2003	MoAFWE	Council Directive 2001/64/EC of 31/08/2001 amending, Directive 66/401/EEC on the marketing of fodder plant seed, and Directive 66/402/EC on the marketing of cereal seed	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	2003	MoAFWE	Commission Decision 2001/835/EC of 27/11/2001 authorizing the Member States to permit temporarily marketing of wine propagating materials that do not meet the requirements of Council Directive 68/193/EEC	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	2003	MoAFWE	Commission Decision 2001/896/EC of 12/12/2001 setting out the arrangements for Community comparative trials and tests on propagating and planting material of fruit plants according to Council Directive 92/34/EEC	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	2003	MoAFWE	Commission Decision 2001/897/EC of 12/12/2001 setting out the arrangements for Community comparative trials and tests on seed and propagating material of certain plants according to Council Directives 66/400/EEC; 66/401/EEC; 66/402/EEC 66/403/EEC; 68/193/EEC; 69/208/EEC; 70/458/EEC and 92/33/EEC; 92/34/EEC	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	2003	MoAFWE	Commission Decision 2001/898/EC of 12 December 2001 setting out the arrangements for Community comparative trials and tests on propagating material of ornamental plants according to Council Directive 98/56/EC	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures
SAA/100; Ch 2: SAA/24 - SAA/30	2003	MoAFWE	Council Directives 66/400/EEC; 66/401/EEC; 66/402/EEC; 66/403/EEC; 69/208/EEC; 70/457/EEC and 70/458/EEC and 98/56/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of plant species	Secondary Legislation deriving from the Law on Seed and Planting Material	1	0	0	0	Establishment of bases for fulfilment of the EU technical requirements on seed and planting material, and to create efficient administrative and scientific structure for implementation of these measures

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04.04 Trade with live animals, semen, ova and embryos									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting bovine animals and swine;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 91/68/EEC of 28/01/91 on animal health conditions governing trade in caprine animals;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04.05 Trade with animal products									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 72/461/EEC of 12/12/71 on health problems affecting fresh meat trade, amended by Directive 02/118/EC;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 80/215/EEC of 22/01/80 on health condition of animals, amended by Directive 92/687/EC;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04.06 Control measures									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 85/511/EEC of 18/11/85 on control measures of foot and mouth disease;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 90/423/EEC of 26/06/90, amending the Directives: 85/511/EEC; 64/432/EEC; 72/462/EEC;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 80/217/EEC of 22/01/80 on control measures of classical swine fever;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 92/119/EEC of 17/12/82 on measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 82/894/EEC of 21/12/82 on the notification of animal diseases;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04.07 Marketing of animal products									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 64/443/EEC of 26/06/64 on health problems affecting intra-Community trade with fresh meat;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 91/498/EEC of 29/07/91 on the conditions for defining contemporary provisions of specific health regulations for production and trade of fresh meat;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of the people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 77/99/EEC of 21/12/76 on the health problems affecting the intra-Community trade with meat products;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of the people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 91/497/EEC of 29/07/91 consolidating the Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting the intra-Community trade with meat products (OJ L 121, 29/07/64);	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of the people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 92/46/EC of 16/06/92 on health rules for the production and placement on the market of raw milk, heat treated milk and dairy products;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: To establish coherent control on animal health aiming to the protection of the people and animal health; Impact on the administration: To provide efficient executive structure; Impact on the agriculture: - to take the necessary veterinary measures as to protect people and animal health; - to establish efficient institutional structure

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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04.08 Measures covering more than one sector									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 96/23/EC of 29/04/96 on measures for monitoring certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Decision 90/218/EEC concerning the administration of Bovine Somatotrophin (BST);	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 92/117/EEC of 17/12/92 on measures for protection against specified zoonoses and zoonotic agents in animals and animal products;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04.09 Import of animals and animal products									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 72/462/EEC of 12/12/72 on sanitary and veterinary inspection of import of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from third countries, amended by Directive 73/358/EEC;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 65/92/EEC of 13/07/92 on animal health requirements relating to trade and imports of animals, semen, ova and embryos;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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04.10 Control and protection system									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 92/102/EEC of 27/11/92 on identification and registration of animals;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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04.11 Breeding stock and pure-bred animals									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 77/504/EEC of 25/07/77 on pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 89/661/EEC of 30/05/89 on zoo technical standards applicable to animals of the species of swines;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 89/361/EEC of 30/05/89 on pure-bred sheep and goats;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 94/28/EC of 23/06/96 on the principles of zoo technological conditions for import of animals, their semen, ova and embryos, amended by Directive 77/504/EEC;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

04.12 Animal welfare									
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 91/268/EEC of 19/11/91 on the protection of animals during transport, amended by Directive 91/496/EEC;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Decision 16/05/88 on the conclusions of the European Convention for protection of animals from slaughtering;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 78/923/EEC of 19/06/78 on the conclusions of the European Convention for protection of animals kept for farming purposes;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 91/629/EEC of 19/12/78 on minimum standards for protection of calves;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.
SAA/100	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 91/630/EEC of 19/11/78 on the minimum standards for protection of swines;	Law on Veterinary and secondary legislation;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Establishment of coherent control on animal health. Impact on the administration: Promotion of efficient executive structure. Impact on the agriculture: To adjust to the EU quality standards.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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04.15 Wine and distillers									
SAA/100;	SAA	MoAFWE	Council Regulation 1493/1999/EC laying down the common organization of the market of wine and establishing a Community code of oenological practices and processes (OJ L 179, 17/05/1999)	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Wine	1	0	0	0	Establishment of efficient executive structure; well organized body for controlling the trade regime, regular checks on site; establishment of a laboratory which will perform analyses of wine samples
SAA/100;	SAA	MoAFWE	Commission Regulation 1622/2000/EEC of 24/07/2000 laying down certain detailed rules for implementation of Regulation 1493/99/EC laying down the common organization of the market of wine and establishing a Community code of oenological practices and processes (OJ L 194, 31/7/2000, p. 001-0044); Amended by: 390R2676 (OJ L 272, 3/10/1990, p.1); 300R2451 (OJ L 282, 08/11/2000, p. 7), 301R0885 (OJ L 128, 10/05/2001, p. 54); 301R1609 (OJ L 212, 07/08/2001, p.9); 301R1655 (OJ L 220, 15/08/2001, p. 17); 301R2066 (OJ L 278, 23/10/2001, p. 9);	Bylaw deriving from the Law on Wine	1	0	0	0	a) Introduction of the quality/marketing standards of fruit and vegetables into Macedonian legislation; harmonization of the EU quality standards for fruits and vegetables.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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04.16 Hunting									
SAA/100;	SAA	MoAFWE	Directive 92/43/EEC of 21/05/92 on flora and fauna habitats (OJ L 027);	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law; Proposal Law on Hunting.	0	0	0	0	Aim: To contribute to the protection of the biological variety through protection of flora and fauna habitats on the territory of Europe.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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05 TRANSPORT

05.01 Road traffic										
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 74/561/EEC on admission to the service of road hauler	Enactment of new Law on Transport in the Road Traffic	5		III/ 2002	IV/ 2002	0	Passed in the Parliament as Proposal for enactment of Law. Harmonisation with the EU legislation. Implementation of this Directive means creation of conditions for issuing licenses for transport in the road traffic, as a pre-condition for access to the market.
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 74/562/EEC on admission to the service of road passenger	Enactment of new Law on Transport in the Road Traffic	5		III/ 2002	IV/ 2002	0	Passed in the Parliament as Proposal for enactment of Law. Harmonisation with the EU legislation. Implementation of this Directive means creation of conditions for obtaining licenses for transport in the road traffic, as a pre-condition for access to the market.
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 89/438/EEC	Enactment of new Law on Transport in the Road Traffic	5		III/ 2002	IV/ 2002	0	Passed in the Parliament as Proposal for enactment of Law. Harmonisation with the EU legislation. Implementation of this Directive means creation of conditions for obtaining licenses for transport in the road traffic, as a pre-condition for access to the market.
SAA/74	SAA	MoI	Directives: 91/439/EC of 29/07/1991; 96/47/EC of 23/07/1996; 97/26/EC of 2/06/1997; 2000/56/EZ of 14/09/2000 related to the driving licenses.	Proposal for enacting the Law on Amending and appending the Law on Security in Road Traffic in accelerated procedure, with Proposal law	1,4,5		II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	Impact on the national legislation: implementation of the EU standards for categorisation of motor vehicle drivers.
SAA/57	SAA	MoI	Regulation 3820/85/EEC on harmonisation of certain legislation related to road traffic (OJ L 370);	Transposition of the Regulation in the Macedonian law;	0		III/ 2003	IV/ 2003	0	Aim: Improvement of the road safety and contribution to the social progress of the drivers.
SAA/57	SAA	MoI	Regulation 3821/85/EEC on equipment for recording the speed in road transport (OJ L 370), amended by Directive 98/2135/EC (OJ L 274);	Transposition of the Regulation in the Macedonian law;	0		III/ 2003	IV/ 2003	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the installation of equipment for technical control of trucks.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/57	SAA	MoI	Directive 88/599/EEC on implementation of Regulations 3820/85/EEC and 3821/85/EEC (OJ L 325), amended by Directive 98/2135/EC (OJ L 274);	Transposition of the Regulation in the Macedonian law;	0		III/ 2003	IV/ 2003	0	Aim: Harmonisation of regulations for the application of the above Regulation.
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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05.02 Transport infrastructure										
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 93/89/EEC on the application of taxes on certain vehicles used for carriage of goods by road and tolls	Amending and appending the Law on Public Roads	7		III/ 2002	IV/ 2002	2	ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT - APRIL 2002. Adaptation to the EU directives, providing equal treatment through elimination of interferences and discrimination.
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Regulation 1108/70 on introducing an accounting system for railway, road and inland waterway transport	Amending and appending the Law on Public Roads	7		I/ 2002	I/ 2002	0	ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT - APRIL 2002. Adaptation to the EU directives, providing equal treatment through elimination of interferences and discrimination.
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Regulation 3021/81 on introducing accounting system for railway, road and inland waterway transport	Amending and appending the Law on Public Roads	7		I/ 2002	II/ 2002	0	ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT - APRIL 2002. Adaptation to the EU directives, providing equal treatment through elimination of interferences and discrimination.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

06 TELECOMMUNICATIONS, CULTURE AND AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES

06.01 Telecommunications and media										
SAA/94	SAA	MoTC	Directive 89/552/EEC on television broadcasting - TV without frontiers	Amending and appending the Law on Broadcasting	1		II/ 2002	III/ 2003	0	Impact on the TV broadcasters, to obey the rules of the directive, free TV broadcast signal and chance to be transmitted to the whole European market.
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 90/387/EEC Framework of open bid for telecommunication networks	Amending and appending the Law on Telecommunications	1		II/ 2002	III/ 2003	2	Transparency, competition on the market, higher level of professionalism, regional cooperation, modernisation
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 90/388/EEC on competition on the market for telecommunication services	Amending and appending the Law on Telecommunications	1		II/ 2002	III/ 2003	2	Transparency, competition on the market, higher level of professionalism, regional cooperation, modernisation
SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 98/13/EC on terminal satellite equipment, and its conformity	Amending and appending the Law on Telecommunications	1		II/ 2002	III/ 2003	0	Transparency, competition on the market, higher level of professionalism, regional cooperation, modernisation

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/98	SAA	MoTC	Directive 91/287EEC on frequency band to be designated for coordinated introduction of digital European cordless telecommunication	Amending and appending the Law on Telecommunications	1		II/ 2002	III/ 2003	2	Adaptation to the EU directives, providing equal treatment by elimination of interferences and discrimination.
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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06.02 Culture										
SAA ;	SAA	MoC	Regulation 3911/92/EEC on the protection and use of cultural heritage;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law	1		III/ 2002	IV/ 2002	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the instruments for protection of the cultural heritage in reference with the export to other countries. The harmonisation refers to illegal subtraction of cultural pieces from the EU countries.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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06.03 Audio-visual services and information society										
SAA/94	SAA	MoTC	Directive 89/552/EEC of 03/10/89 on television broadcasting - TV without frontiers (OJ L 298), amended by Directive 97/36/EC (OJ L 202);	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law	0		II/ 2002	IV/ 2002	0	Harmonisation of some important provisions for TV broadcasting.
SAA/97	SAA	MoE	Directive 2000/31/EC on electronic trade (OJ L 178);	Directive is transposed in the Consumer Protection Law (OG 7/2000)	7		II/ 2000	III/ 2000	0	Aim: Consumers protection from the products bought via Internet.
SAA/47	SAA	MoF	Directive 99/93/EC of 13/12/99 on electronic signature (OJ L 13 of 19/01/00);	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law; Law Proposal for Amending and appending the Law on Electronic form of Signature.	7		2001	2001	0	Aim: Reform of the revision system.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07 ENVIRONMENT

07.01 Horizontal legislation concerning the whole sector of environment									
SAA/68 SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	Directive 85/337/EEC on environmental impact assessment of public and private projects, supplemented by the Directive 97/11/EC,	Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion (Official Gazette of RM no. 69/96;13/99; 41/00 and 96/00)	6	IV/ 2002	I/ 2003	1	a) Introduction of a procedure for evaluation of effects on the environment, before issuing of the approval for construction of certain development and infrastructure projects, with public participation in the decision making. b) Administration impact: improving administrative capacity for conducting the process of impact assesment on the environment, before issuing of the approval for construction of certain development and infrastructure projects, with public participation, and obligation of the legal subjects for preparation of environmental impact assessment studies EIA; c) Convention for transboundary environmental impact assessment (ESPO, February 1991), ratified by the Law for Ratification (Official Gazette of RM no. 44/99); Convention on access to information, public participation and access to justice on the environmental issues (Aarhus), ratified (OG 40/99);

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/68 SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	Directive 2001/42/EC on strategic environmental impact assessment D3	Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion (Official Gazette of RM no. 69/96;13/99; 41/00 and 96/00)	0	IV/ 2002	I/ 2003	1	<p>a) Introduction of a procedure for strategic assessment of the impact on the environment, during the development of Governmental programs and plans - SEA process, with public participation;</p> <p>b) Administration impact: improving the administration capacity for assessment of the strategic plans and programs brought by the Government;</p> <p>c) Convention for transboundary environmental impact assessment (ESPO, February 1991), ratified by the Law for Ratification (OG 44/99); Convention on access to information, public participation and access to justice on the environmental issues (Aarhus), ratified (OG 40/99)</p>
SAA/2	SAA	MoEPP	Directive 90/313/EC on access to information on the environment;	Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion (Official Gazette of RM no. 69/96;13/99; 41/00 and 96/00)	0	IV/ 2002	I/ 2003	2	<p>a) Public access to the information in the field of the environment managed by the state and local bodies.</p> <p>b) Administration impact and administrative procedure: The Directive gives a right to every citizen to get information for the environment from state and local bodies responsible for the environment, thus enabling a right to an appeal and court procedur when the request is denied, as well as defining a unique environmental data monitoring system.</p> <p>v) Convention on access to information, public participation and access to justice on the environmental issues (Aarhus), ratified (OG 40/99).</p>

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/2	SAA	MoEPP	Directive 91/692/EEC on informing;	Not existing national legislation	0	IV/ 2002	I/ 2003	2	a) Purpose of the Directive is to standardize and rationalize the reports on implementation of certain Directives in the field of the environment to the EC, and the results from their application. b) Administration Impact: The Directive will impact the monitoring of the information system which should provide information according to the Directive for their processing and establishing a national body responsible for informing the Commission.
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.02 Legislation for management of water quality									
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	WATER: <i>Framework Directives:</i> Directive 81/858/EEC on the drinking water quality; Framework Directive 2000/6/ES on Water;	<i>National legislation on WATER:</i> Law on Waters (4/98, 19/00); Law on Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran Lake Conservation (8/80,10/90,62/93); Decesion on distribution of funds for construction of fecal sewerage in RM in 2000 (51/00, 55/00, 84/00,101/00); Decesion on establishing of PWE (22/98,66/01); Decesion on giving agreement to the Book of Regulations for Water Economy Promotion for 2000 (46/00); Decesion on determining the highest prices of certain services in the production and distribution of water and waste water drainage (111/00) Decision on distribution of funds for construction of water supplying systems in RM in 1996 (35/96, 52/96); Decesion on issuing a Water Concession (85/01);	0	II/ 2003	IV/ 2003	1	a) The purpose of all the Directives on water is to provide global management of the water resources, their protection and control against pollution, and setting standards on the water quality on different water basins and water currents. b) Impact on the national and local administration, industry and the water-economy subjects. It is necessary to separately indentify all the water currents and water basins; appoint responsible bodies that would manage them and monitor the water quality and quantity. Identify the surface and underground waters and regulirating their use as drinking water. Establish administrative system that would control the polluters, make human activities and industry impact assessment on the water quality. Intensify the inspection. c) Convention on protection and use of the transboundary water currents and international lakes (Helsinki, 1992). RM has not ratified this Convention.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<p>W A T E R</p> <p><i>Directives on the Water Quality:</i> Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC); New Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC); Directive 75/440/EEC on Surface for Drinking Water Abstraction, amended by the Directives 79/869/EEC and 91/692/EEC; Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC), amended by the Directive 91/692/EEC;</p>	<p><i>National legislation on WATER quality:</i> Book of Regulations on the manner of establishing and maintaining protection areas around the sources of drinking water (17/83, 15/89); Book of Regulations on the quality of the drinking water health rightfulness/justification (5/84); Ordination on categorization of water currents and lakes, accumulations and underground waters (18/99, 71/99); Ordination on Water Classification (18/99); Book of Regulations on the manner of taking samples and methods of the drinking water laboratory analysis 33/87.</p>	0	II/ 2003	IV/ 2003	1	<p>a) Provide measures for protection and introduction of an alarm system; b) Impact on the national and local administration, industry and water-economy subjects; identification of underground and surface water and regulating thier use as drinking water;</p>
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<p>W A T E R</p> <p><i>Directives on control of the emissions:</i> Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC), amended by the Directive 98/15/EC and Directive 93/481/EEC; Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC); Ground Water Directive (80/68/EEC, amended by the Directive 91/692/EEC; Angerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC); Directive 82/176/EEC on Discharges of Mercury from the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry; Directive 83/513/EEC on Discharges by Cadmium; Directive 84/156/EEC on Discharges of Mercury from other sources; Directive 84/491/EEC on Discharges of Hexachlorocyclohexane; Directive 86/280/EEC on Discharge of List I Substances, amended by the Directive 88/347/EEC and 90/415/EEC;</p>	<p><i>National legislation on WATER - control of the emmissions:</i> Book of Regulations on calculating the reimbursement for used water for legal entities that produce electric power (1/00); Decesion on establishing of PWE (22/98,66/01); Decesion on issuing a Water Concession (85/01); Book of Regulations on the manner of taking samples and methods of the drinking water laboratory analysis 33/87.</p>	0	II/ 2003	IV/ 2003	1	<p>a) To define limiting values of water pollution substances and establishing a system for issuing approvals for testing; b) Impact on the national and local administration, industry and water-economy subjects; introduction of administrative system for control of environmental pollution and improvement of the inspectorates capacity;</p>
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	W A T E R <i>Directives on monitoring and informing:</i> Directive on the Measurement of Surface (Drinking) Water, amended by the Directive 81/855/EEC; Common Procedures for Exchange of Information (Declaration 77/795/EEC), amended by the Declaration 84/422/EEC, 86/574/EEC and 90/2/EEC).	National legislation on WATER: Book of Regulations on the content and manner of keeping record of watermark objects and plants (17/99); Book of Regulations on informing on the condition of the level and quantity of accumulated water in the accumulations, and the quantity of water tested in them (8/99); Book of Regulations on the manner of maintaining records and keeping the Water Book (2/99); Book of Regulations on the manner of accumulations drift monitoring (20/86); Book of Regulations on the manner of accumulations drift monitoring (4/99);	0	II/ 2003	IV/ 2003	1	a) The purpose of all the Directives on water is to provide global management of the water resources, their protection and control against pollution, and setting standards on the water quality on different water basins and water currents. b) Impact on the national and local administration, industry and the water-economy subjects. c) Convention on protection and use of the cross-border water currents and international lakes (Helsinki, 1992). RM has not ratified this Convention.
SAA/97	SAA	MoEPP	Directive 81/858/EEC of 19/10/81 concerning the quality of drinking water (OJ L 319, 07/11/81)	Transposition in the Law on water supply, irrigation, clean-up of the city waste waters and industrial waters	0	IV/ 2003	IV/ 2003	0	a) Aim: Health protection by regulating the required quality of drinking water; b) Impact on the administration: Establishing efficient structure for implementation (inspection, laboratories); Needed further investments for the systems for supplying of drinking water pursuant to the EU standards; c) Ratified Conventions in the field of environment protection.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.03 Legislation for air quality									
SAA/68; SAA103	SAA	MoEPP	<p><i>Law on AIR Quality:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directive 80/779/EEC of 15/07/1980 on the maximum and framework values of the air quality on sulphur dioxide and suspended values; 2. Directive 82/884/EEC of 3/12/1982 on the maximum values of the lead in the air; 3. Directive 84/360/EEC of 28/06/1984 on the combat against air pollution from industrial plants; 4. Directive 85/203 of 7/03/1985 on standards on air quality related to the nitrogen dioxide; 5. Directive 88/609/EEC of 24/11/1988 on limiting the emissions of certain pollutants in the air coming from the big polluting plants; 6. Directive 89/369/EEC of 8/06/1989 on stopping the air pollution from the new plants for communal waste burning; 7. Directive 89/429/EEC of 21/06/1989 on reduction of air pollution from the existing plants for communal waste burning; 8. Directive 96/62/EC of 27/09/1996 on assesment of the ambient air quality and its management; 9. Directive 1999/13/EC of 11/03/1999 on limiting the emissions of evaporable organic substances resulting form the use of solvents in certain activities and instalations; 10. Directive 1999/30/EC of 22/04/1999 on the maximum values of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxides and lead particles in the ambient air; 	<p>National AIR legislation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law on Air Protection (Official Gazette of SRM 20/74); 2. Book of Regulations on the Methodology on Monitoring and Ascertaining/Determining the Harmful Substances in the Air (Official Gazette of SRM 9/76); 3. Book of Regulations on the manner and deadlines for submitting the reports on the performed measuring, control and evidence of the measuring form the emmitted substances in the air (Official Gazette of SRM 9/76); 4. Book of Regulations on the manner and conditions for informing the authorities for the performed systematic monitoring and testing of the air pollution in the RoM (Official Gazette of SRM 7/76); 5. Book of Regulations on the manner and deadlines for measuring, control and evidence of the measuring form the emmitted harmful substances in the air from objects, plants and appliances that can pollute the air in MQA (Official Gazette of SRM 13/76); 6. Book of Regulations on the technical conditions for residence buildings ventilation (Official Gazette of SRM 35/70); 7. Book of Regulations on the manner and procedure for application of urban sanction measures (Official Gazette of RM 11/97); 8. Order for obligatory testing (homologation) of diesel and motor vehicles equipped with diesel engines regarding the gas pollutants (Official Gazette of RM 16/97); 10. Instructions on the manner for keeping the air-polluters register (Official Gazette of SRM 9/76); 11. Book of Regulations on the needed experts, equipment, appliances, instruments and premises that the organizations for controlling the air pollution and the measuring of the emitted harmful substances in the air must possess (Official Gazette of SRM 7/76); 12. Book of Regulations on the MQA and the 	3	II/ 2003	III/ 2003	2	<p>a) The purpose of all the Directives on Air is to provide contol of the emmissions of stationiry and mobile sources, emmissions from incenerators, emmissions resulting from the type of the fuel quality, setting standards on air quality;</p> <p>b) Impact on the administration, industry and the standards on air quality: It is necessary to set an appropriate administrative system, specific know-how and a regime for standards on air. New procedures will be set in the monitoring, methodology, informing and accessing the data on air quality, as well as in the consultation of the authorities. The Industry has to be harmonised with the given standards, to respect the regime. The inspections that would supervise the assesment of the standards should be intensified;</p> <p>c) Convention on the far-reaching cross-border air pollution (Geneva, November 1979) Ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of SFRJ 11/86); - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes (New York, May 1992) Ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of RM 6/97). Enetered into force in RM on 28/04/1998; - Vienna Convention on the Ozone Layer Protection (Vienna, March 1985)</p>

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Government	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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				<p>amount for the other harmful substances emitted in the air from certain sources of pollution (Official Gazette of SRM 3/90);</p> <p>13. Decision on air protection against pollution on the area of the City of Skopje (Official Gazette 15/80);</p> <p>14. Decision on measures and activities in the area of the City of Skopje, in cases of excessive air pollution (Official Gazette 18/90);</p> <p>15. New law on Air Protection;</p>					
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<p>Directives on emissions control and management of substances (transposed as standards) AIR DIRECTIVES Emissions control and management of substances: Directive 99/13/EC on Emission of VOCs due to use of organic solvents; Directive 98/70/EC on the Quality of Petrol and Diesel Fuels; Directive 97/68/EC on Emissions from Engines to be Installed in Non-Road Mobile Machinery; Directive 93/12/EEC amended by Directive 99/32/EC on the Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels; Directive 94/63/EC on VOC emissions resulting from Storage and Distribution of Petrol; The Council Decision 88/540/EEC on Montreal Protocol; Directives on monitoring and exchange of information: Directive 92/72/EEC on Tropospheric Ozone Pollution; The Council Decision 93/389/EEC on Monitoring of CO2 and other Greenhouse gases; The Council Decision 86/277/EEC on the Protocol on Long-Term Financing of EMEP.</p>	<p>National AIR legislation: 1. Law on Air Protection (Official Gazette of SRM 20/74); 2. Book of Regulations on the Methodology on Monitoring and Ascertaining/Determining the Harmful Substances in the Air (Official Gazette of SRM 9/76); 3. Book of Regulations on the manner and deadlines for submitting the reports on the performed measuring, control and evidence of the measuring form the emmitted substances in the air (Official Gazette of SRM 9/76); 4. Book of Regulations on the manner and conditions for informing the authorities for the performed systematic monitoring and testing of the air pollution in the RoM (Official Gazette of SRM 7/76); 5. Book of Regulations on the manner and deadlines for measuring, control and evidence of the measuring form the emmitted harmful substances in the air from objects, plants and appliances that can pollute the air in MQA (Official Gazette of SRM 13/76); 6. Book of Regulations on the technical conditions for residence buildings ventilation (Official Gazette of SRM 35/70); 7. Book of Regulations on the manner and procedure for application of urban sanction measures (Official Gazette of RM 11/97); 8. Order for obligatory testing (homologation) of diesel and motor vehicles equipped with diesel engines regarding the gas pollutants (Official Gazette of RM 16/97); 10. Instructions on the manner for keeping the air-polluters register (Official Gazette of SRM 9/76); 11. Book of Regulations on the needed experts, equipment, appliances, instruments and premises that the organizations for controlling the air pollution and the measuring of the emitted harmful substances in the air must possess (Official Gazette of SRM 7/76); 12. Book of Regulations on the MQA and the amount for the other harmful substances emitted in the air from certain sources of pollution (Official Gazette of SRM 3/90);</p>	0	II/ 2003	III/ 2003	1	<p>a) The purpose of all the Directives on Air is to provide control of the emissions of stationary and mobile sources, emissions from incinerators, emissions resulting from the type of the fuel quality, setting standards on air quality; b) Impact on the administration, industry and the standards on air quality: It is necessary to set an appropriate administrative system, specific know-how and a regime for standards on air. New procedures will be set in the monitoring, methodology, informing and accessing the data on air quality, as well as in the consultation of the authorities. The Industry has to be harmonised with the given standards, to respect the regime. The inspections that would supervise the assessment of the standards should be intensified; c) Convention on the far-reaching cross-border air pollution (Geneva, November 1979) Ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of SFRJ 11/86); - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes (New York, May 1992) Ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of RM 6/97). Entered into force in RM on 28/04/1998; - Vienna Convention on the Ozone Layer Protection (Vienna, March 1985)</p>
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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				<p>13. Decision on air protection against pollution on the area of the City of Skopje (Official Gazette 15/80);</p> <p>14. Decision on measures and activities in the area of the City of Skopje, in cases of excessive air pollution (Official Gazette 18/90);</p>					
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.04 Waste									
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	WASTE: <i>Framework Directives on Waste:</i> Framework Directive on Waste 75/442/EEC, amended by Council Directive 91/156/EEC; Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EEC, amended by Council Directive 94/31/EC;	WASTE: Law on Waste (OG 37/98); Law on Communal Activities (OG 45/97, 5/99, 23/99);	0	IV/ 2003	I/ 2004	2	<p>a) The purpose of all the Directives on waste is to provide control and management of waste on a local and national level; control of the hazardous waste transport and introduction of the principle polluter-pays;</p> <p>b) Impact on the national and local administration, and the enterprises that manage the waste: It is necessary to set an appropriate administrative system on a national, regional and local level, and appropriate infrastructure for safe waste acting, collecting, transport, recycling and storage in dumps. Classification of different types of waste and appoint responsible institutions on each of them;</p> <p>c) Basel Convention regarding the control of the cross-border polluters with hazardous waste and its storage in dumps. Ratified by the Law for Ratification (Official Gazette of RM 49/97).</p>

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<p>WASTE management:</p> <p><i>Directives on specific Waste:</i></p> <p>Council Directive 75/439/EEC on Disposal of Waste oils;</p> <p>Directives Council 78/176/EEC, 82/883/EEC and 92/112/EEC on Waste from the titanium dioxide industry;</p> <p>Council Directive 91/157/EEC on Batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances;</p> <p>Council Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and packaging waste;</p> <p>Council Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT);</p> <p>Council Directive 86/278/EEC on Protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture;</p>	<p><i>Specific WASTE:</i></p> <p>Law on Veterinarian Health (OG 28/98);</p> <p>Law on Plants Protection (OG 25/98);</p> <p>Law on healing, additional remedies and medical devices/apliances (OG 21/98);</p> <p>Book of Regulations on the healing, additional remedies and medical devices/apliances.</p>	0	IV/ 2003	I/ 2004	2	<p>a) Regulation of the procedure for treatment of a specific waste;</p> <p>b) Impact on the national and local administration and enterprises handling the waste, as well as adequate infrastructure for safe management of the specific waste;</p>
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<i>Waste management and deponing:</i> Council Directive 89/429/EEC on reduction of air pollution from existing municipal waste-incineration plants; Council Directive 89/369/EEC on reduction of air pollution from new municipal waste-incineration plants; Council Directive 94/67/EC on Incineration of hazardous Waste; Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste;	WASTE: Law on Veterinarian Health (OG 28/98); Law on Plants Protection (OG 25/98); Law on healing, additional remedies and medical devices/apliances (OG 21/98); Book of Regulations on the healing, additional remedies and medical devices/apliances. Law on Waste (OG 37/98); Law on Communal Activities (OG 45/97, 5/99, 23/99); Law on Maintaining the Public Cleanness, Collection and Transport of Communal Solid and Technological Waste (OG 37/98); Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances (OG 45/90, 12/93); Law on Medicines (OG 21/98);	0	IV/ 2003	I/ 2004	2	a) Unification of the procedure for waste management and its storage; b) Impact on the state and local administration and enterprises which handle the waste; introduction of a system for management, collecting, recycling and storage of the waste, and classification of different types of waste;
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<i>Directives regulating the WASTE management:</i> Directives on waste transport, export and import: Council Regulation 259/93/EEC on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community; Council Regulation 1420/1999 and Commission Regulation 1547/99 on the Rules and procedures applying to shipments of certain types of wastes to non-OECD countries.	Law on transport of hazardous substances (45/12/93);	0	IV/ 2003	I/ 2004	2	a) Monitoring and control of the waste transport; b) Improving the inspection capacity of national and local level; c) Basel Convention regarding the control of the cross-border polluters with hazardous waste and its storage, ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of RM 49/97);

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.05 Nature protection and nature resources									
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	N A T U R E Directive 79/409/EEC on wild birds protection; Directive 92/43/EEC on natural habitats protection and wild flora and fauna protection; Directive 83/129/EEC; Regulation 338/97/EC on special wild flora and fauna species protection and regulating the trade with them; Regulation 348/81/EEC; Regulation 3254/91/EEC.	National legislation on NATURE PROTECTION and PROMOTION Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion (69/96; 13/99; 41/00; 51/00-refined text and 96/00); Law on Natural Rarities Protection (41/73; 41/76; 10/90 i 62/93); Law on National Parks Protection (33/80; 10/90 i 62/93); Law on Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran Lake Conservation (45/77; 8/80; 51/88; 10/90 and 62/93); Resolution on the Dojran Lake (45/95); Programme for Protection of Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran Lake (7/87); Law on proclaiming the orintological locality Ezerani on the Prespa Lake as a strict natural reservation (37/96); Book of Regulations on implementation of the protection measures for the strict natural reservation "Ezerani" in the Prespa Lake gorge (29/97); Law on proclaiming the orintological locality Tikves in the Crna Reka gorge as a strict natural reservation (35/97); Book of Regulations on implementation of the protection measures for the strict natural reservation "Tikves" in the Crna Reka gorge (44/97); Decision for determining a day for environmental/ecological action by the youth in RM (58/00).	0	IV/ 2002	II/ 2003	2	a) The purpose of the Directives on Nature Protection is to protect the natural habitats, flora and fauna that live in them; protection of the wild birds and other rare bird and animal species, regulation of the trade with them and protection of the spawning places and other areas important for the migratory bird species. Part of the Directives concern the protection of the forests against atmospheric pollution and protection against fires. b) Impact on the national and local administration and the subjects that manage the protected areas and natural wealth: It is necessary to set and assess the priorities to be protected; to prepare a plan for their protection and development, and to intensify the inspection supervision and to improve the penalty system; c) Convention on International Trade with Endangered Wild Flora and Fauna Species (Washington) Ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of RM no. 82/99); - Convention on Protection of the Wild Flora and Fauna and Natural Habitats in Europe (Bern); Ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of RM no. 49/97); - Convention on Migratory Wild Flora Species Protection (Bon); The Convention was ratified by Regulation on Ratification (Official Gazette of SFRJ 9/77); The Convention was ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of RM 54/97); - Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio); - Convention on World Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection. Ratified by the Law for Ratification (Official Gazette of SFRJ 56/74); - Agreement on Bat Protection (London 1991). The Agreement was ratified by a special law in May 1999, and entered into force on 15/10/1999; - Agreement on Protection of the African-Euroasian Migratory Species of Water Birds (Hague). The Agreement was ratified by a special law in June 1999, and entered into force on 01/11/1999;

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Convention on Verebrata Protection used for experimental and other scientific purposes. Currently in a parliamentary procedure for ratification; - Proposal for signing of the European Convention on Landscapes (Florence 2000).
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.06 Noise									
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<p>Directives on NOISE protection:</p> <p>Directive 92/14/EEC of 2/03/1992 on the limitations of the level of noise from the planes, which covers Part II, Chapter 2, Book 1 from Anex 16 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (OJ L 076, 23/03/1992) with the Directive Amandments 98/20/EEC (OJ L 107 07/04/1998);</p> <p>Directive 86/594/EEC on the noise emmitted from household appliances (OJ L 344, 06/12/1986);</p> <p>Directive 70/157/EEC from 6/02/1970 on the allowed level of noise from the motor vehicles exhaust system (OJ L 042, 23/02/1970), amended by 73/350/EEC (OJ L 321 22/11/1973), 77/212/EEC (OJ L 066 12/03/1977), 81/334/EEC (OJ L 131, 18/05/1981), 84/372/EEC (OJ L, 26/07/1984), 84/424/EEC (OJ L 238 06/09/1984), 87/354/EEC (OJ L 192 11/07/1987), 89/491/EEC (OJ L 238, 15/08/1989), 92/97/EEC (OJ L 371, 19/12/1992), 96/20/EC (OJ L 092, 13/04/1996);</p> <p>Directive 97/24/EEC of 17/07/1997 on certain components and characteristics on the two and three-wheeled vehicles (OJ L 226, 18/08/1997) (Directive on motorbikes).</p>	<p>National Legislation on NOISE:</p> <p>Law on Prevention of Harmful Noise (21/84; 10/90 and 62/93);</p> <p>Decision on determining in which cases and under what conditions it is considered that harmful noise has violated the citizens peace (64/93);</p> <p>Book of Regulations on general measures and standards for protection against noise in the working premises (29/71);</p> <p>Order for obligatory homologation of motorbikes regarding the noise (73/84);</p> <p>Order for obligatory homologation of motorcycles regarding the noise (60/86);</p> <p>Order for obligatory homologation of motor vehicles regarding the noise (48/84; 1/87).</p>	0	IV/ 2002	II/ 2003	0	<p>a) The Directives regulate four areas that determine the sound limitations when using motor vehicles, planes, domestic appliances and construction works equipment. The purpose of the Directives is to impact the producers and consumers to produce and use equipment that emmits lower level of noise when using them.</p> <p>b) Impact on the national and local administration and the industrial capacities for equipment production; impact on the internal market and the inspections and laboratories that would control the implementation of the laws.</p> <p>Introduction of the international standards on noise, system of control on the implementation of the standards and intensify the penalty system; strengthening of the laboratories that would test the level of noise coming from different sources.</p>

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.07 Chemical products									
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<p>Directives on CHEMICALS: Directive 67/548/EEZ on classification, packing and labeling of dangerous substances; Directive 87/217/EEC on asbestos; Directive 67/548/EEC on classification, packing and labeling of dangerous substances; Regulation 793/93/EEC on Evaluation of Risks of Existing Substances; Regulation EEC/2455/92 on the Export and Import of Dangerous Chemicals; Regulation EC/3093/94 on Ozone Depleting Substances.</p>	<p>National Legislation on CHEMICALS: Law on appointing bodies for performing certain activities in the production and promotion of narcotics (24/83); Law on production of poisons (18/76); Law on production of medicines (45/77 and 18/90).</p>	0	IV/2002	II/2003	0	<p>a) The Directives enable development of efficient administrative and technical structures that would be able to manage and assess the RM market inclusion and use of new chemicals and substances; appropriate classification, labelling and handling the hazardous substances; b) Impact on the national and local administration and the industrial capacities for production of chemicals and detergents; industries that in the production process use asbestos and ozone depleting substances, and the impact on the internal market and customs control of chemicals export and import; c) 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Polluters or POPs. RM has given a Statement on the Protocol, but it has not been ratified yet (Aarhus, June 1998); -1991 Protocol on Control of the Emmissions of Evaporable Organic Substances or their cross-border Fluxes (Geneva, November 1991). The Protocol has entered into force in 1997, and it has not been ratified by RM yet.</p>

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.08 Nuclear safety and radiation protection									
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<p>Directives on NUCLEAR SAFETY and PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION: Basic Directive. on the nuclear safety 96/29 EURATOM;</p> <p>Council Directive 90/641/EURATOM on health and protection on work;</p> <p>Council Directive 92/3/EURATOM on transport of hazardous waste;</p> <p>Council Regulation 1493/93/EURATOM on transport of radioactive substances;</p> <p>Council Regulation EURATOM 3954/87, 770/90, 944/89, 2219/89 on Radioactive contamination of food;</p> <p>Council Regulation 737/90/EEC on export of agricultural products;</p> <p>Council Directive 97/43/EURATOM on radioactive protection in medical treatments;</p> <p>Council Directive 89/618/EURATOM and Directive 87/600/EURATOM of ECURIE on informing the public in case of radioactive accidents;</p>	<p>National legislation regulating NUCLEAR SAFETY:</p> <p>Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation and Nuclear Safety (53/91);</p> <p>Book of Regulations on putting in circulation and use of radioactive substances above certain limit of activity, X-ray machines and other apparatus that generate ionizing radiation, and protection measures against that radiation (40/86);</p> <p>Book of Regulations on the limits above which the population and persons working with sources of ionizing radiation must not be exposed on radiation and measurements of the level of exposure of ionizing radiation persons working with ionizing radiation and control of continuation of the working environment (31/89);</p> <p>Book of Regulations on the maximum limit of radioactive contamination of the human environment and its decontamination (8/87, 27/90);</p> <p>Book of Regulations on the conditions for applying the Ionizing Radiation in the medicine (31/89);</p> <p>Book of Regulations on the manner of collecting, emission and final storing/placing of radioactive substances in the human environment.</p>	0	IV/2003	II/2004	0	<p>a) The Directives provide legal frame for regulation of the standards for workers and population protection against ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, thus assessing the risk against radiation; classification of the working places, the workers, type of monitoring, medical supervision, public informing on the risk, setting standards for MDK on the level of radioactivity, as well as setting a system for radioactive waste transport.</p> <p>b) Regulation and introduction of standards of radioactivity in the working premises; intensify the inspection supervision and providing necessary aparatures for the inspection services with the necessary aparatus and appropriate training for radioactivity monitoring; monitoring; assessment and classification of the monitoring data; making plans in case of radioactive accidents; inspection of the medical treatments with radioactive substances and training of the medical personnel for handling the medical radioactive waste and introduce a procedure for issuing a permit for radioactive waste transport.</p>

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.09 Control of industrial pollution and management with risk									
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	Directives on control of the INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION and RISK MANAGEMENT: Directive 96/61/EEC on integrated pollution control and prevention (IPPC Directive); Directive 84/360/EEC on air pollution from industrial objects; Directive 88/609/EEC on large combustion plants; Directive 96/82/EC on control of damages from hazardous substances (Seveso Directive).	Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion (Official Gazette of RM no. 69/96;13/99; 41/00 and 96/00)	0	IV/ 2002	II/ 2003	0	<p>a) The purpose is introduction of a system of working permits for certain industrial capacities that have emissions in the air, water and soil; introduction of a system of control of the pollution and control of the risk against damages in capacities that handle dangerous substances; introduction of voluntary environmental management and labeling for environmental performances improvement of the economy subjects.</p> <p>b) Impact on the national and local administration and the industrial capacities. The impact on industry that would have additional financial costs to content the maximum allowed emissions and the introduction of the new cleaner technologies (BAT) would be the largest. The administration should provide a procedure for issuing permits for industrial activities, intensifying of the inspections for control, harmonization with the MDK measures, monitoring and information system impact, strengthening of the administration that would implement the laws, introduction of environmental management and environmental labeling.</p> <p>c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes (New York, May 1992) Ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of RM no. 6/97); - Convention on the far-reaching cross-border air pollution (Geneva, November 1979) Ratified by the Law on Ratification (Official Gazette of SFRJ no. 11/86); -1984 Protocol for long-term financing of the European Monitoring and Evaluation of the far-reaching cross-border air pollution cooperation Programme (EMEP) (Geneva, September 1984).</p>

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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07.10 Genetic modified organisms									
SAA/68; SAA/103	SAA	MoEPP	<p>Directives regulating GENETIC MODIFIED ORGANISMS:</p> <p><i>Framework Directives:</i> Directive 90/219/EEC and 98/81/EC on Contained Use of Genetically Modified Micro-Organisms; Directive 90/220/EEC on Deliberate Release of Genetically Modified Organisms;</p> <p><i>Directives on use of animals in experiments and Principles of Good Laboratory Practice:</i> Directive 86/609/EEC on the Protection of Animals Used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes; Directive 87/18/EEC on the Application of the Principles of Good Laboratory Practice; Council Directive 88/320/EEC on the Inspection and Verification of Good Laboratory Practice.</p>	Not existing national legislation (planned amending the Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion, 69/99, 41/100, 96/00)	0	IV/2002	II/2003	0	<p>a) The Directives enable development of efficient administrative and technical structures that would be able to manage and assess the market; inclusion and use of genetic modified organisms; use of the animals for experimental purposes.</p> <p>b) Introduction of regulations of classification, labelling and packaging with GMO introduction of standards for laboratories and other institutions making experiments on animals; intensify the inspectorates for control of the legal issues;</p> <p>c) Protocol on Biosafety (Cartagena Protocol). RM has signed it on 26/07/2000. The Protocol has not been ratified.</p>

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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08 DIRECT TAXATION

08.02 Direct taxation									
SAA/89	SAA	MoF	Directive 77/799/EEC (OJ L 336 of 27/12/77);	Transposition of the Directive in Macedonian Law	0	III/2003	IV/2003	0	To enable co-operation among the competent institutions.
SAA/89	SAA	MoF	Directive 69/335/EEC (OJ L 249 of 03/10/69)	Transposition of the Directive in Macedonian Law	0	III/2003	IV/2003	0	Harmonisation of the rules for indirect taxation of the increased capital in order to provide free movement of capital in the EU.
SAA/89	SAA	MoF	Directive 90/434/EEC (OJ L 225 of 23/07/90)	Transposition of the Directive in Macedonian Law	0	III/2003	IV/2003	0	Harmonisation of the national taxation laws in cases of merging, partition, transfer of assets and exchange of shares concerning companies from different member states for providing cross-border co-operation among companies.
SAA/89	SAA	MoF	Directive 90/435/EEC (OJ L 225 of 23/07/90)	Transposition of the Directive in Macedonian Law	0	III/2003	IV/2003	0	Harmonisation of the national laws regarding taxation of mother-company and its branch-office in different member countries.
SAA/89	SAA	MoF	Convention 436/90 (OJ L 225 of 23/07/90)	Transposition of the Directive in Macedonian Law	0	III/2003	IV/2003	0	Creating procedures for co-operation between tax administration of the member states.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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09 PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

09.01 Public procurement									
SAA/68	2006	MoF	Incorporated Directives: Council Directive 89/665/EEC, Council Directive 92/13/EEC; Council Directive 93/36/EEC; Council Directive 93/37/EEC; Council Directive 93/38/EEC;	Public Procurement Law (OG 26/98); Law on Amending and appending the Public Procurement Law (OG 2/2002)	4,5	0	I/ 2002	2	Aim of the Directives is Public procurement. Law is legal framework for the behavior of suppliers and bidders in public procurement. The Law is based on following principles: publicity, economy, rationality, functionality and efficiency in using funds; market and entrepreneurship freedom, equal treatment of all entities on market and quality of transparency in the procurement process.
SAA/68	2006	MoF	Unincorporated Directives: Directive 97/52/EEC; Directive 98/4/EEC; Directive 92/50/EEC;	Public Procurement Law (OG 26/98); Law on Amending and appending the Public Procurement Law (OG 2/2002)	0	0	IV/ 2002	0	Impact on the national legislation: Harmonisation of secondary legislation related to the Law on public procurement will clarify the implementation in the procurement sector. Agency to be developed in this context.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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10 FREE MOVEMENT OF SERVICES

10.01 Financial institutions									
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 2000/12/EC of 20/03/00 relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of banking institutions (OJ L 126/1 of 26/05/00)	Transposition of the Directive in Macedonian Law	0	0	0	0	a) Aim: To provide financial stability of the financial institutions.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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10.02 Securities									
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 89/298/EEC of 17/04/89 on requirements for the drawing up, scrutiny and distribution of the prospectus to be published when transferable securities are offered to the public (OJ L 124 of 05/05/89)	Law on Securities	7	0	0	0	a) Aim: To protect the investors by harmonisation of the stock exchange regulations.
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 79/279/EEC of 05/03/79 coordinating the conditions for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing (OJ L 66 of 16/03/79), amended by Directive 88/627/EC	Proposal on amending and appending the law on Securities	0	III/2002	IV/2002	0	a) Aim: To protect the investors by harmonisation of the stock exchange regulations.
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 88/627/EEC of 12/12/88 on the information to be published when a major holding in a listed company is acquired or disposed of (OJ L 348 of 17/12/1988)	Law on taking over of joint stock companies.	7	0	I/2002	0	a) Aim: To protect the investors by harmonisation of the rules for information published on sale of the major holding of the company.
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 89/592/EEC of 13/11/89 coordinating regulations on internal information (OJ L 334 of 18/11/1989)	Law on Securities	7	0	IV/2002	0	a) Aim: To protect the investors against discrimination by the side of persons with banned information.
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 93/22/EEC of 10/05/93 on investment services in the field of securities (OJ L 141), amended by Directive 97/9/EC	Proposal on amending and appending the law on Securities	0	III/2002	IV/2002	0	a) Aim: To protect the investors by harmonisation of the regulation of the stock exchange activities in a similar way as with the banking institutions.
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 93/6/EEC of 15/03/93 on the capital adequacy of investing companies and banking institutions (OJ L 141 of 11/06/93)	Proposal on amending and appending the law on Securities	0	III/2002	IV/2002	0	a) Aim: To provide financial safety of the brokers by harmonisation of the relevant regulations.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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10.03 Investment Funds									
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 85/611/EEC of 20/12/85 on investment funds (OJ L 375 of 31/12/85), amended by Directive 95/26/EC of 29/06/95 (OJ L 168)	Secondary legislation	0	0	0	0	a) Aim: Protection of the investors by harmonisation of the regulations for financial safety and organization of funds.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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10.04 Insurance									
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 73/239/EEC on direct insurance other than life insurance	Law on Insurance	7	III/2001	III/2001	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation in reference with the conditions for launching and activities of the direct insurance other than life insurance.
SAA/83	SAA	MoF	Directive 79/267/EEC on direct life insurance	Law on Insurance	7	III/2001	III/2001	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation in reference with the conditions for launching and activities of the direct insurance other than life insurance.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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10.05 Cross-border funds transfer									
SAA/77	SAA	MoF	Directive 91/308/EEC of 10/06/91 on money laundering (OJ L 166 of 28/06/91)	Law against Money Laundering	7	III/2001	III/2001	0	a) Aim: Combat against organised crime by incrimination of money laundering.
SAA/59; SAA/81	SAA	MoF	Directive 97/5/EC of 27/01/97 on cross-border money transfer (OJ L 043 14/02/97)	Proposal law on Foreign currency working	6	II/2002	IV/2002	0	a) Aim: Harmonisation of the conditions for cross-border money transfer aiming for protection of customers from prolonged and expensive transactions.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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10.07 Tourism									
SAA/87	SAA	MoE	Directive 90/314/EEC of 13.06.1990; Directive 84/613/EEC of 10.12.1984; Directive 68/368/EEC of 15.10.1968; Directive 68/367/EEC of 15.10.1968;	Law Proposal on Amending and appending the Law on Catering and Tourism	7	II/ 2001	III/ 2001	2	Aim: Providing opportunities in the field of tourism for facilitation and instigation of the tourism and the tourist trade by transfer of knowledge, participation of the RoM in important European tourist organizations, examination of the possibilities for mutual dealings in the EEC, especially in the regional projects in the field of tourism.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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11 JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

11.02 Co-operations - judiciary									
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	no. 005 - European Convention on Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms; Recommendations from the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers; Universal Declaration for Judicial Independence; - Resolution 1987/23, Resolution of UN's GC no. 40/32 and 4/146	Amending and appending the Law on the Republic Judicial Council (OG 90/92)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: These standards are in relation to the strengthening of the independency, objectivity and accountability of the judges, as well as creating an easier access to the justice; b) Impact on national legislation: adoption of the changes will contribute for establishing and strengthening of the Judicial State Council according to the EU standards and other international instruments.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	no. 005 - European Convention on Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms; Recommendations from the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers; Universal Declaration for Judicial Independence; - Resolution 1987/23, Resolution of UN's GC no. 40/32 and 4/146	Amending and appending the Law on Courts (OG 36/95)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: These standards are in relation to the strengthening of the independency, objectivity and accountability of the judges, as well as creation of an easier access to the justice; b) Impact on national legislation: adoption of the changes will contribute to the strengthening of the courts and other judiciary institutions and making them more efficient according to the EU law and standards and other international standards.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	no. 005 - European Convention on Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms; Recommendations from the Council of Europe Committee of Ministries; Universal Declaration for Judicial Independence; - Resolution 1987/23, Resolution of UN's GC no. 40/32 and 4/146	Law on Independent Judicial Budget	1,2	I/ 2002	I/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: These standards are in relation to the strengthening of the independency, objectivity and accountability of the judges, as well as creation of an easier access to the justice; b) Impact on national legislation: enactment of the Law will contribute to the provision of independent financing of judiciary bodies, which will lead to an independent judiciary.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	no. 005 - European Convention on Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms; Recommendations from the Council of Europe Committee of Ministries; Universal Declaration for Judicial Independence; - Resolution 1987/23, Resolution of UN's GC no. 40/32 and 4/146	Amending and appending the Law on Public Prosecution (OG 90/92)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: related to the development of the national legislation for making the public prosecutors position less influenced by the executive authorities and harmonisation of the public prosecutors role with the EU legislation; b) Impact on national legislation: adoption of the changes would mean redefinition of the position of the public prosecutor from the aspect of strengthening of its independent position and precise definition of competencies in realisation of the function, prosecution of the persons that committed crimes and other criminal acts.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	no. 005 - European Convention on Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms; Recommendations from the Council of Europe Committee of Ministries; Universal Declaration for Judicial Independence; - Resolution 1987/23, Resolution of UN's GC no. 40/32 and 4/146	Amending and appending the Law on Advocacy (OG 90/92)	1,2,3,4,5	I/ 2002	I/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: related to the necessity of upgrading the attorney's profession within the judicial system; b) Impact on national legislation: adoption of the changes will contribute to strengthening of the role of the attorney's profession according to the EU and other international standards.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	Recommendations from OSCE and IFES; Experiences from other European countries.	Law on Election Lists (OG 49/96, 9/98)	1,2,3,4,5	I/ 2002	I/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: related to upgrading of the election legislation from the aspect of the rule of law, fair and democratic elections, control of financing the elections and political parties, as well as eliminating the possibility of violence during elections and providing gender equality in the election process; b) Impact on national legislation: enactment of the law will contribute to more efficient administration of the Election Register, as well as for simplification of the procedure for Election List management.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	Recommendations from OSCE and IFES; Experiences from other European countries.	Law on Election of MPs (OG 24/98, 50/99 and 68/99)	1,2,3,4,5	I/ 2002	I/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: to strengthen and harmonise the legal framework of the national election legislation in accordance to the European standards and Framework Agreement; b) Impact on national legislation: adoption of the changes will contribute to further strengthening of the institutions and the rule of law, as well as for harmonisation with the European election legislation.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/2 and SAA/74	Law on Election Units for election of MPs (OG 28/90 and 36/98)	1,2	I/ 2002	I/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: to strengthen the legal framework of the election legislation in accordance to the European standards; b) Impact on national legislation: enactment of the law will have an impact on the harmonisation of the national legislation with the relevant international standards and Framework Agreement.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/2 and SAA/74	Law on Local Elections (OG 46/96, 48/96, 56/96 and 17/97)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: strenghtening of the institutions and the rule of law, as well as harmonisation of the election legislation with the EU legislation and the "principle of quota" will provide gender equality of the elections; b) Impact on national legislation: enactment of the law will contribute to more efficient local elections procedure.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/2 and SAA/74	Law on Associations of citizens and Foundations (OG 31/98)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: to upgrade and strenghten the civil society from the aspect of freedom of association of citizens; b) Impact on national legislation: adoption of the changes will make the provisions of this law more clear, as well as the provisions regarding the status of the associations and foundations.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/2 and SAA/74	Amending and appending the Law on Referendum and Civil Initiative (OG 24/98)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: need for strenghtening the civil society and harmonisation with the relevant European legislation and practices; b) Impact on national legislation: adoption of the changes that will make the procedure for conducting a referendum and procedure for civil initiative more complete and precise.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/2 and SAA/74	Law on Institutions	1,2,3,4,5	I/ 2002	I/ 2002	2	a) Impact on national legislation: enactment of the law will provide the legal presumptions for realisation of the constitutional declarations for reform of the institutions, as well as realisation of equal social and economic status of all institutions and operators on the market.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/74	Law on Administrative disputes (OG SFRJ 14/77 and 36/77)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: need for harmonisation of the law with the EU legislation and the Framework Agreement; b) Impact on national legislation: enactment of the law that will define courts control over the administrative acts whether they were adopted in accordance to the laws and other legal acts, as well as with the provisions of the Law on Common Administrative Procedure.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/74	Law on Common Administrative Procedure	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: harmonisation of the common administrative procedure with the EU legislation and Framework Agreement; b) Impact on national legislation: the law regulates the work of the state administrative bodies, state bodies, legal and other entities and persons to whom the law delegates public authorities and provides unique application of the laws and other legal acts.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/74	Law on Administrative Inspection (OG SFRJ 29/79, 22/87; and OG 23/90 and 12/93)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: harmonisation of the national legislation with the EU legislation; b) Impact on national legislation: enactment of the law that will make the competencies, organisation of the State Administrative Inspectorate, authorities and procedure for conducting inspection more clear and efficient from the aspect of application of the laws and other legal acts.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	SAA/74	Amending and appending the Law on organization and work of the state administrative bodies (OG 58/2000)	1,2,3,4,5	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: harmonisation of the national legislation with the EU legislation and Framework Agreement; b) Impact on national legislation: adoption of the changes that will make the law harmonised with the Law on local self-government, because of the transfer of competencies on the units of local self-government.
SAA/76	SAA	MoJ	UN Convention against transnational organised crime; UN Convention against illegal trade with narcotics and psychotropic substances; EU Convention on money laundering, confiscation of assets gained by criminal act, and other resolutions, recommendations and conventions of UN and CE in this field.	Amending and appending the Criminal Law (OG 37/96 and 80/99)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: to strenghten and upgrade the legal framework for more effecient combat against all forms of organised crime (terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering etc.) in accordance to the relevant standards of the EU and UN; b) Impact on national legislation: the changes that will strenghten the criminal policy and make the criminal sanctions more rigorous, as well as completion and extension of the existing legislation in order to prevent new forms of crime in RoM.
SAA/76	SAA	MoJ	UN Convention against transnational organised crime; UN Convention against illegal trade with narcotics and psychotropic substances; EU Convention on money laundering, confiscation of assets gained by criminal act, and other resolutions, recommendations and conventions of UN and CE in this field.	Amending and appending the Law on Criminal Procedure (OG 15/97 and 18/99)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: to strenghten and upgrade the legal framework for more effecient combat against all forms of organised crime (terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering etc.) in accordance to the relevant standards of the EU and UN; b) Impact on national legislation: changes of the provisions related to temporary seizure of objects, review of the extraordinary legal remedies, introduction of provisions regarding the execution od decisions brought by European court for Human rights etc.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/76	SAA	MoJ	Recommendations and conventions of UN and CE;	Amending and appending the Law on Execution of sanctions (OG 3/97 and 23/99)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: need for upgrading of the system of execution of sanctions in accordance to the relevant European standards; b) Impact on national legislation: changes to the Criminal Law and Law on Criminal Procedure will make the provisions of these laws operational.
SAA/76	SAA	MoJ	Recommendations and conventions of UN and CE;	Amending and appending the Law on Misdemeanors (OG 15/97 and 35/97)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: need for upgrading and harmonisation of the misdemeanor law in accordance to the EU legislation.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	EU standards;	Amending and appending the Law on Dispute procedure (OG 33/98)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: harmonisation with the EU and UN standards and Framework Agreement; b) Impact on national legislation: changes that will make the existing law provisions more precise, which will contribute for more efficient realisation of rights and freedoms.
SAA/74	SAA	MoJ	EU standards;	Amending and appending the Law on Executive Procedure (OG 53/97 and 59/2000)	1,2	II/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: harmonisation with the EU and UN standards and Framework Agreement; b) Impact on national legislation: changes that will make the existing law provisions more precise, and will contribute for more efficient realisation of court's judgements.
SAA/78	SAA	MoJ	Criminal Convention on combat against corruption of Council of Europe 173 (1999); Civil Convention on combat against corruption of Council of Europe 174 (1999); UN Convention against transnational organised crime; Council of Europe Convention on money laundering, confiscation of assets gained by criminal act 141 (1990);	Law on Combat against Corruption	1,2,3,4,5	I/ 2002	I/ 2002	2	a) Aim of the EU acts and other international standards: to upgrade the criminal justice system in combat against corruption in accordance to the EU standards and ratified international conventions; b) Impact on national legislation: enactment of the law that will establish prevention mechanisms against the corruption, extension of the responsibilities of the officials, stronger confidence in the public sector employees.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/75	SAA	MoI	SAA/75	Proposal for enactment of Law on Asylum	1,4	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	Impact on the national legislation: implementation of international standards and conventions on respect of the procedural guarantees in the procedure for realisation of this right in RoM, harmonised with the interests, economical possibilities, legal and political system of RoM.
SAA/75	SAA	MoI	SAA/75	Proposal for enactment of Law on Amending and appending the Law on Identification Card in accelerated procedure, with Proposal law	5	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	Impact on the national legislation: implementation of international standards and harmonisation of the national legislation with the EU legislation in the field of issuing identification documents for the citizens.
SAA/75	SAA	MoI	SAA/75	Proposal for enactment of Law on Amending and appending the Law on citizenship of RoM, with Proposal law	1	IV/ 2002	IV/ 2002	2	Impact on the national legislation: realisation of the standards set in the European Convention on Citizenship.
SAA/75	SAA	MoI	SAA/75	Proposal for enacting the Law on Amending and appending the Law on Passports of the citizens of RoM	1,4	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	Impact on the national legislation: Upgrading the national legislation in order to implement the international standards in the relevant field, especially in realisation of the standards of the International organisation of civil air transport.
SAA/75	SAA	MoI	SAA/75	Proposal for enacting the Law on Amending and appending the Law on Internal Affairs in accelerated procedure, with Proposal law	5	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	...
SAA/75	SAA	MoI	SAA/75	Proposal for enacting the Law on Amending and appending the Law on Primary File in accelerated procedure, with Proposal law	7	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	...
SAA/75	SAA	MoI	SAA/75	Proposal for Amending the article 17 of the Constitution of RoM with draft-text of Amendment XIX of the Constitution and Proposal for enacting the Law on conditions and procedure for monitoring the communications	1,4	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	...

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/75	SAA	MoI	SAA/75	Proposal for enacting the Law on voluntarily hand-over and collection of firearms, munitions and explosive materials	1,4,5	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	...
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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11.03 Drugs, terrorism and weapons import									
SAA/78	SAA	MoI	Directive 91/477/EEC on control of supply and possession of weapons	Proposal for enacting the Law on firearms	1	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	Impact on the national legislation: control of supply and possession, production and trade with firearms and munitions.
SAA/78	SAA	MoI	SAA/78	Proposal for enacting the Law on Combat against Terrorism	1	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	...
SAA/78	SAA	MoI	SAA/78	Proposal for Amending and appending the Law on movement and residence of foreigners in accelerated procedure, with Proposal law	1	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	Harmonisation of the national legislation with the WTO as a condition for accession of RoM in this organisation.
SAA/78	SAA	MoI	SAA/78	Proposal for amending and appending the Law on movement and residence of foreigners in accelerated procedure, with Proposal law	5	IV/ 2002	IV/ 2002	2	Impact on the national legislation: to strenghten the law framework for movement and residence of foreigners, with emphasis on prevention and control of the illegal imigration.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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11.05 Personal data protection									
SAA/68	SAA	MoTC; MoI;	Directive 97/66/EC on personal data protection in the telecommunication sector;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law; Law Proposal on Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	Harmonisation of some relevant provisions for TV broadcasting.
SAA/68	2006	MoI;	Directive 95/46/EC on protection of individuals in reference to the personal data processing related to the free flow of such data	Law on Personal Data Protection (OG 12/94); Proposal for enacting the Law on Personal Data Protection	1	II/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	Aim of the Directive: to provide appropriate personal data protection, to provide the principles of appropriate personal data processing, especially of the sensitive data, defining the conditions under which transfer of the personal data collection abroad could be executed, linking the personal data collections and establishing an independent state body to control the realization of the personal data protection. Impact on the national legislation: implementation of the European standards in the field of the personal data protection.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

12 COMPANY LAW AND ACCOUNTANCY

12.01 Harmonization of company law									
SAA/47; SAA/48	SAA	MoE; MoJ	Directive 68/51/EEC on Company Law (OJ L 15);	Company Law (OG 87/99 and 37/2000)	7	II/ 2000	III/ 2000	0	Aim: Free movement of capital in the EU by giving equal treatment in establishment and working of the trade companies, branch offices and representative offices, i.e. tradesman-individual, founded by foreign citizen with domestic operator. Liberalisation of trade.
SAA/47; SAA/48	SAA	MoE; MoJ	Directive 77/91/EEC on Company Law (OJ L 26, 31/01/77), amended by Directive 92/101/EEC;	Company Law (OG 87/99 and 37/2000)	7	II/ 2000	III/ 2000	0	Aim: Free flow of capital in the EU by giving equal treatment in forundation and the work of trade companies, branch offices and representative offices, i.e. tradesman-individual, founded by foreign citizen with domestic operator. Liberalisation of trade.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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12.02 Accountancy									
SAA/47; SAA/48	SAA	MoF	Directive 78/660/EEC on the annual accounts of certain types of companies (OJ L 222, 14/08/78), amended by Directive 94/8/EC;	Law on Accountancy; Law proposal for Amending and appending the Company Law; Law proposal on Amending and appending the Law on balance schedules of the economy entities, the banks and financial institutions, as well as the insurance companies;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the accountancy system.
SAA/47; SAA/48	SAA	MoF	Directive 84/253/EEC on Company law - the approval of persons responsible for carrying out the statutory audits of accounting documents (OJ L 126, 12/05/84);	Proposal Law on Revision; Proposal Law on State Revision.	7	2001	2001	0	Aim: Reform of the revision system.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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13 CONSUMER PROTECTION AND HEALTH PROTECTION

13.01 Consumer protection; Liability for defective products;									
SAA/97	SAA	MoE	Directive 88/378/EEC of 03/05/88 on toy safety (OJ L 187, 16/0788), amended by Directive 68/93/EEC of 22/07/93 (OJ L 220, 31/08/88)	Amending and appending the Consumer Protection Law	6	I/ 2001	III/ 2001	0	a) Aim of the Directive: to provide safety of toys; b) Impact on administration: introduction of efficient market supervision system also including technical equipment for control of goods and safety of toys. Impact on the industry: to harmonise the production to the EU standards; to have a system of internal measures; to implement system of quality insurance.
SAA/97	SAA	MoE	Directive 85/374/EEC of 25/07/85 concerning liability for damaged products (OJ L 210);	Directive is transposed in the Consumer Protection Law (OG 7/2000)	7	II/ 2000	III/ 2000	2	Aim: Protection of the consumer from the defective products;
SAA/97	SAA	MoE	Directive 92/59/EEC of 29/06/92 on general products safety (OJ L 228);	Directive is transposed in the Consumer Protection Law (OG 7/2000)	7	II/ 2000	III/ 2000	2	Aim: Release of safe products into circulation;

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/97	SAA	MoE	Directive 96/94/EC of 16/12/96 on textile names (OJ L 032), amended by Directive 97/37/EC (OJ L 169);	Transposition in the secondary legislation deriving from the Consumer Protection Law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the textile designation in order to provide trade of textile in the EU.
SAA/97	SAA	MoE	Directive 84/450/EEC of 10/09/84 relating to misleading advertising (OJ L 250);	Directive is transposed in the Consumer Protection Law (OG 7/2000)	7	0	2000	0	Aim: Providing protection from advertisements which could have negative impact on consumer health due to complex reasons.
SAA/97	SAA	MoE	Directive 79/581/EEC of 19/06/79 on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of the foodstuffs (OJ L 158), amended by Directive 88/314/EEC;	Transposition in the secondary legislation deriving from the Consumer Protection Law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Providing consumer information on the prices of foodstuffs.
SAA/97	SAA	MoE	Directive 94/11/EC of 23/03/94 on designation of shoe materials (OJ L 100);	Transposition in the secondary legislation deriving from the Consumer Protection Law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the shoe material designation in order to enable shoes trade in the Community.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/97	SAA	MoH	Directive 88/378/EEC of 03/05/88 on toy safety (OJ L 187, 16/07/88), amended by Directive 68/93/EEC of 22/07/93 (OJ L 220 of 31/08/93)	Bylaw deriving from the Consumers Protection Law	0	IV/2004	IV/2004	2	a) Aim: To provide safety of the toys; b) Impact on administration: Implementation of efficient market supervision system also including technical equipment for control of the products; Impact on industry: must be adapted as per the EU standards, to introduce system of insurance and system of internal measures.
SAA/97	SAA	MoH; MoE	Directive 76/768/EEC on cosmetics (OJ L 262, 27/09/76), amended by Directive 94/82/EC (OJ L 181, 15/07/94)	Bylaw deriving from the Consumers Protection Law	0	IV/2004	IV/2004	0	a) Aim: To provide health safety and quality, suitable way of production and circulation, as well as expert's control of products in accordance with the EU acts and standards; b) Impact on administration: New control system, new methods of laboratory control; Impact on industry: new kind of production under new conditions.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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14 EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

14.03 Recognition of professional qualifications									
SAA/91	SAA	MoES; MoH	Directive 93/16/EEC of 05/04/93 on free movement of doctors and mutual recognition of diplomas (OJ L 165, 07/07/93), amended by Directive 99/46/EC of 21/05/99 (OJ L 139 of 02/06/98)	Amendments in the secondary legislation; Changes of the educational programs.	1	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: To provide similar education of the doctors within the EU, defining minimum criteria for education; b) Impact on the administration: Increasing the university expenses.
SAA/91	SAA	MoES; MoH	Directive 77/453/EEC of 27/06/77 on nurses (OJ L 176, 15/07/77), amended by Directive 595/89/EEC (OJ L 341, 23/11/89)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: To provide similar education of the nurses within the EU, defining minimum criteria for education; b) Impact on the administration: Increasing the university expenses.
SAA/91	SAA	MoES; MoH	Directive 78/687/EEC on dentists (OJ L 233 of 24/08/78)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: To provide similar education of the dentists within the EU, defining minimum criteria for education; b) Impact on the administration: Increasing the university expenses.
SAA/91	SAA	MoES; MoH	Directive 80/155/EEC on midwives (OJ L 33, 11/02/80), amended by Directive 89/594/EEC of 30/10/89 (OJ L 341, 23/11/89)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: To provide similar education of the midwives within the EU, defining minimum criteria for education; b) Impact on the administration: Increasing the university expenses.
SAA/91	SAA	MoES; MoH	Directive 85/432/EEC of 16/09/85 on pharmacists (OJ L 253, 24/09/85)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: To provide similar education of the pharmacists within the EU, defining minimum criteria for education; b) Impact on the administration: Increasing the university expenses.
SAA/91	SAA	MoES; MoH	Directive 1027/78/EEC of 18/12/78 on veterinary surgeons (OJ L 341, 23/11/89), amended Directive 89/594/EEC	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	0	IV/ 2004	IV/ 2004	0	a) Aim: To provide similar education of the veterinary surgeons within the EU, defining minimum criteria for education; b) Impact on the administration: Increasing the university expenses.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/91	SAA	MoES;	Directive 85/384/EEC of 10/06/85 on architects (OJ L 223, 21/08/85), amended by Directive 658/99/EEC of 04/12/99 (OJ L 353)	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law	0	IV/2004	IV/2004	0	a) Aim: To provide similar education of the architects within the EU, defining minimum criteria for education; b) Impact on the administration: Increasing the university expenses.
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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15 INTELLECTUAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

15.01 Patents									
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Directive 1998/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 6/06/1998 on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions	Law on Industrial Property, part one	6	I/ 2002	II/ 2002	0	This Directive is related to the protection of biotechnological invention. Deadline for approximation of the legislation is 5 years from the entry into force of SAA. In this period we will evaluate the effect from implementation of this Directive. The SAA does not set out obligation for implementation of all Directives.
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Council Regulation 1768/92/EEC Concerning the Creation of a Supplementary Protection Certificate for Medical Products	Law on Industrial Property, part one	6	I/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	This Regulation lays down the conditions for obtaining supplementary protection for medical products for which an administrative authorization procedure is required by law.
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Council Regulation 1610/96/EEC Concerning the Creation of a Supplementary Protection Certificate for Products for Plant Protection	Law on Industrial Property, part one	6	I/ 2002	II/ 2002	0	This Regulation lays down the conditions for obtaining supplementary protection for products for plant protection for which an administrative authorization procedure is required by law.
SAA/71	2006	MoAFWE	Regulation 2100/94/EC of 27/07/94 on Community rights on the plant variety;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: to provide free movement of goods by harmonisation of the national regulations for industrial property.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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15.02 Trade marks									
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	First Council Directive 89/104/EEC of 21/12/1988 on approximate of the Laws of the Member States related to Trade Marks	Law on Industrial Property, part three	6	I/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	This Directive regulates the conditions for protection of trademarks. New Law on Industrial Property has to be in compliance with the TRIPS Agreement of WTO.
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Council Regulation 3295/1994/EC of 22/12/1994 laying down measures to prohibit the release of free circulation, export, re-export or entry for a suspension procedure of counterfeit and pirated goods	Law on Industrial Property, part six	6	I/ 2002	II/ 2002	0	This Regulations lay down the rules for undertaking the successive measures on the border aiming to prohibit entry of counterfeited products that contain industrial property rights
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Regulation 40/94/EC of 20/12/94 on Community trademarks;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: to provide free movement of goods by harmonisation of the national regulations for industrial property.
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Regulation 2868/95/EC of 13/12/95 on the implementation of Regulation 40/94/EC;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: to provide free movement of goods by harmonisation of the national regulations for industrial property.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Annex Regulation 3288/94/EC of 22/12/94 on the implementation of the agreements from the Uruguay round;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: to provide free movement of goods by harmonisation of the national regulations for industrial property.
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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15.03 Industrial design									
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Directive 98/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Industrial Property of 13/10/1998 on the legal protection of designs	Law on Industrial Property, part three	6	I/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	...

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
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15.04 Geographical indicators and indicators of origin									
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Council Regulation 2081/92/EEC of 14/07/1992 on the Protection of Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs;	Law on Industrial Property, part four	6	I/ 2002	II/ 2002	2	This Regulation set out the conditions for protection of geographical name used for designation of products with specific characteristics originated from particular region.
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Regulation 1107/96/EC of 12/06/96 on the registration of geographical indicators and indicators of origin according to Regulation 2081/92/EC;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: to provide free movement of products by harmonisation of the national regulations for geographical indicators and indicators of origin.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

15.05 Topogrphahy of integral circuities									
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Council Directive 87/54/EEC of 16/12/1986 on the Legal protection of Topographies of Semiconducting Products	Law on Protection of integral circuits;	7	I/ 2002	II/ 2002	0	This Directive regulates topography of semiconductive products.
SAA/71	2006	MoE-IPPO	Decision of 22/12/94 on the continuation of the legal protection of topographies and semi-conducting products;	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: to provide free movement of goods by harmonisation of the national regulations for industrial property.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

15.06 Copy rights and related rights									
SAA/68; SAA/71	2006	MoC	Directive 91/250/EEC on legal protection of the computer programs	Amending and appending the Law on Copyright and Related Rights (Official Gazette 47/96, 3/98)	1	III/2002	III/2002	2	a) Directive regulates legal protection on computer programs as a copyright works and defining characteristic of their use; b) This Act has been transposed in the Law on Copyright and Related Rights (LCRR), technical corections are necessary; c) In the TRIPS Agreement and the WIPO Copyright Treaty justified fact that computer programs are copyright works, technical corections are in preparation.
SAA/68; SAA/71	2006	MoC	Directive92/100/EEC on rental rights and lending rights and certain rights related to copyright in the field of intellectual property	Amending and appending the Law on Copyright ane related rights (OG 47/96 and 3/98)	1	III/2002	III/2002	2	a) Regulates legal protection on rental, lending and other rights: fixation, reproduction and other for the owner of related rights; b) This Act has been transposed in substantial parts of the LCRR; c) TRIPS Agreement and WIPO Treaties on copyright and in performances and phonograms, In the phase of harmonisation and refining the provisions in respect to the right of rental and right of public lending.
SAA/68; SAA/71	2006	MoC	Directive 93/83/EEC on the coordination of certain rules concerning copyright and rights related to copyright applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission	Amending and appending the Law on Copyright ane related rights (OG 47/96 and 3/98)	1	III/2002	III/2002	2	a) Regulates certain copyright legal rules applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission; b) The substantial part has already been transposed in the LCRR; c) In a phase od further harmonisation.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAA/68; SAA/71	2006	MoC	Directive 93/98/EEC on harmonisation of the time limit for protection of copyright and certain related rights	Amending and appending the Law on Copyright and related rights (OG 47/96 and 3/98)	1	III/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	a) Regulates unique term of protection of authors (lifetime and 70 years after his/her death) and 50 years after relevant event for the rightholders of related rights; b) Already transposed in national legislation; c) Technical harmonisation in the protection of the rights of the authors of audiovisual works, in reference to the TRIPS Agreement.
SAA/68; SAA/71	2006	MoC	Directive 96/9/EC on legal protection of databases	Amending and appending the Law on Copyright and related rights (OG 47/96 and 3/98)	1	III/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	a) Legal protection of Databases; b) The provisions concerning databases that are copyright work are already transposed; c) Further harmonisation concerning databases sui generis
SAA/68; SAA/71	2006	MoC	Directive 2001/29/EC on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society	Amending and appending the Law on Copyright and related rights (OG 47/96 and 3/98)	1	III/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	a) Legal protection of information technology use of copyright works and of related rights; b) Already transposed without provisions on making the rights public available and electronic rights-management information; c) Further harmonisation including provisions on making making the rights public available, technological measures and rights-management information.
SAA/68; SAA/71	2006	MoC	Directive 2001/84/EC on the resale right for the benefit of the author of an original work of art	Amending and appending the Law on Copyright and related rights (OG 47/96 and 3/98)	1	III/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	a) Right of remuneration for any subsequent sale of works of fine art and photography; b) Further harmonisation of already transposed provisions; c) Harmonisation of the rates for remuneration and the seller's obligation to do the calculation.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/68; SAA/71	2006	MoC	Regulation 3295/1994/EC laying down measures to prohibit the release of free circulation, export, re-export or entry for a suspension procedure of counterfeit and pirated goods	Amending and appending the Law on Copyright and related rights (OG 47/96 and 3/98) or new Law on Customs measures	1	III/ 2002	III/ 2002	2	a) Regulates regime on suspension of import, export and re-export of pirated goods and procedures; b) LCRR is harmonised with the minimal standards of TRIPS Agreement; c) Further harmonisation as an instrument in efficient fight against piracy.
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SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

16 CUSTOMS UNION

16.01 Excise									
SAA/89	SAA	MoF	Directive 92/12/EEC of 25/02/92 on excise duties (OJ L 76), amended by Directive 96/99/EC of 30/12/96 (OJ L 008);	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law; Law on excise duties.	7	III/ 2001	III/ 2001	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the principles of excise duties legislation in order to provide a mutual basis for further harmonisation of particular excise.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

16.02 Customs									
SAA/15	SAA	MoF-CA	Regulation 2913/92/EEC of 12/10/92 on the Community Customs Code (OJ C 241), amended by Regulation 955/99/EC of 13/04/99 (OJ L 119);	Transposition of the Directive in the Macedonian Law;	0	0	0	0	Aim: Harmonisation of the relevant customs regulations and procedures.
SAA/15	SAA	MoF-CA	Regulation 2658/87 of 23/07/87 on the Community Tariff and Statistical nomenclature (OJ L 256), amended by Regulation 2626/99/EC of 13/12/99 (OJ L 321);	Transposition of the directive in the Macedonian Law; Law Proposal for Amending and appending the Law on Customs Tariff.	0	0	0	0	Aim: to provide mutual system of tariff nomenclature.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

18 SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

18.01 Aid to small and medium-sized enterprises									
SAA/86	SAA	MoE	SAA/86	Law Proposal on Development of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises	7	II/2001	III/2001	2	Aim: To develop and strenghten the small and medium-size enterprises.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Government	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

23 STATISTICS

23.01 Managing EU criteria									
SAA/82	SAA	SSO	SAA/82	State Statistics Law	7	1997	1997	9	The law was enacted in 1997, fully complied with Eurostat; Implementation in progress.
SAA/82	SAA	SSO	NACE Rev.1	National Classification of Professional Activities	7	1998	1998	9	Classification is adopted by the Government in 1998; Implementation in progress.
SAA/82	SAA	SSO	PRODCOM	National Classification of Industrial Products according to PRODCOM	7	2000	2000	9	Classification is adopted by the Government in 2000; implementation in progress
SAA/82	SAA	SSO	ISCO	National Classification of Professions according to ISCO	7	2002	2002	9	Classification was adopted by the Government in 2000; Implementation in progress.
SAA/82	SAA	SSO	ISCED	Application of ISCED classification in education statistics	7	0	2002	9	Statistics in the education has been harmonised with the national system of education according to ISCED.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Government	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SAA/82	SAA	SSO	NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics in RoM in accordance to European NUTS	7	2001	2001	9	Nomenclature is adopted by the Government. Implementation in progress.
SAA/82	SAA	SSO	COICOP	Application of COICOP classification	7	2001	2001	9	Data processing for consumers households according to COICOP classification.
SAA/82	SAA	SSO	HS2002; SMTK Rev 3	Link between HS 2002 and SMTK Rev3	7	2002	2002	9	The links between HS 2002 (Harmonised system of coded marks) and SMTK Rev3 (Standard international trade classification) are established.
SAA/82	SAA	SSO	SAA/82	Standard classification of institutional sectors	5	III/2002	IV/2002	9	Structure of the Standard classification of institutional sectors has been harmonised and prepared for submission and adoption by the Government.

SAA /Art; IA/ Art.	SAA/ Deadline	Resp Body	EU Measure	National Legislation	*Steps	Governm	Parl	*Trans	Goal and Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

26 ENERGY

26.01 General principles and programmes									
SAA/99	SAA	MoE	Directive 96/92 of 13/03/2001 related to establishment of national administrative bodies in the energy sector	Law proposal for Amending and appending the Energy Law	5	I/2002	II/2002	0	a) Aim of the Directive: to define price policy in energy field; b) Impact: higher transparency in the energy sector.
SAA/99	SAA	MoE	Directive 98/30/EC of 13/03/2001 related to establishment of national administrative bodies in the energy sector	Law proposal for Amending and appending the Energy Law	5	I/2002	II/2002	0	a) Aim of the Directive: to define price policy in energy field; b) Impact: higher transparency in the energy sector

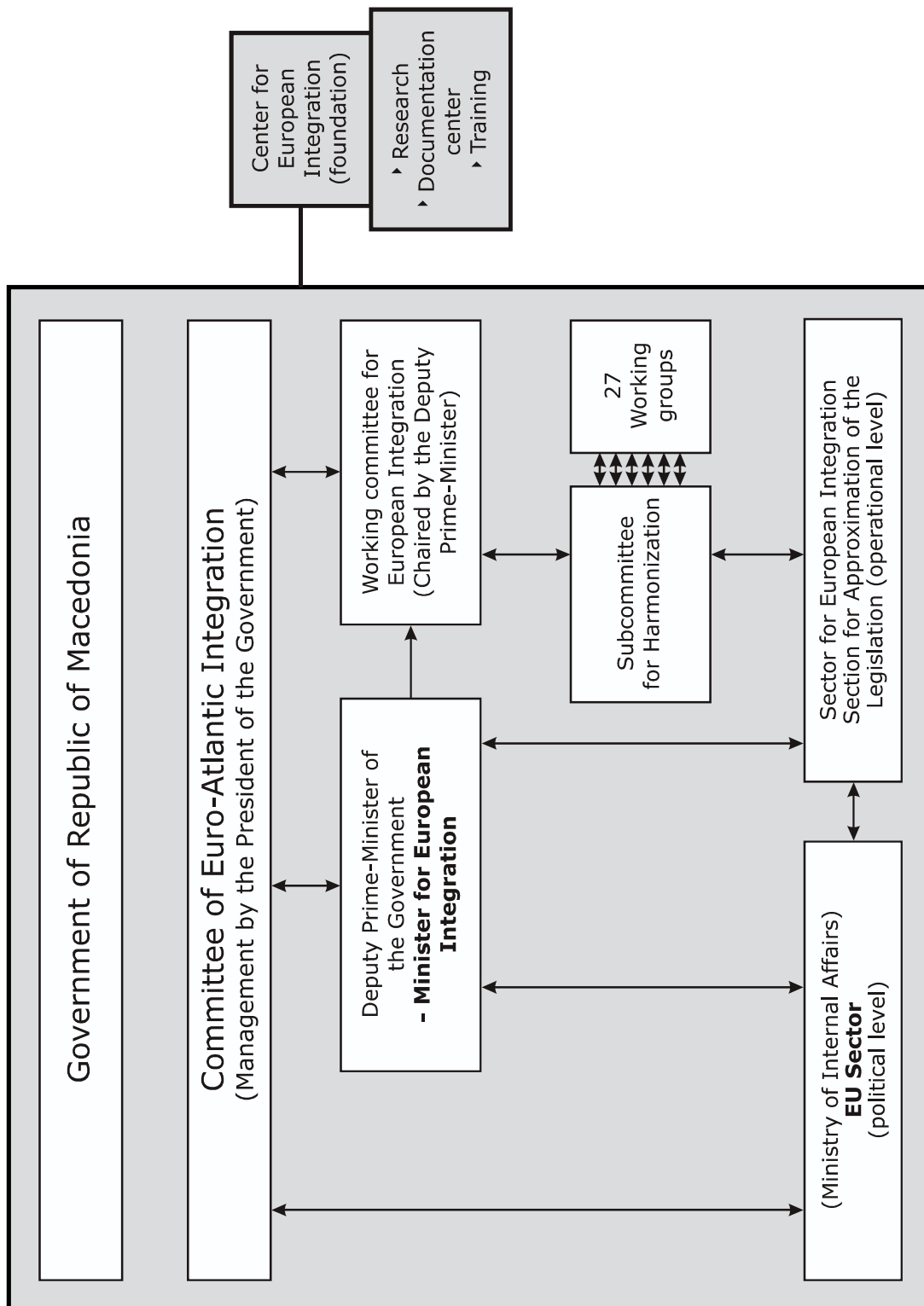
Part II - Institutional infrastructure for conduct of the process for approximation of the national legislation with the EU legislation

In the past period there were continuous efforts in direction to the improvement of the institutional framework for realization of the process of approximation with the European legislation. In addition, an Organization Chart is given where the coordination process of approximation of the National Legislation with the EU Legislation can be observed, as well as all institutions involved in this process.

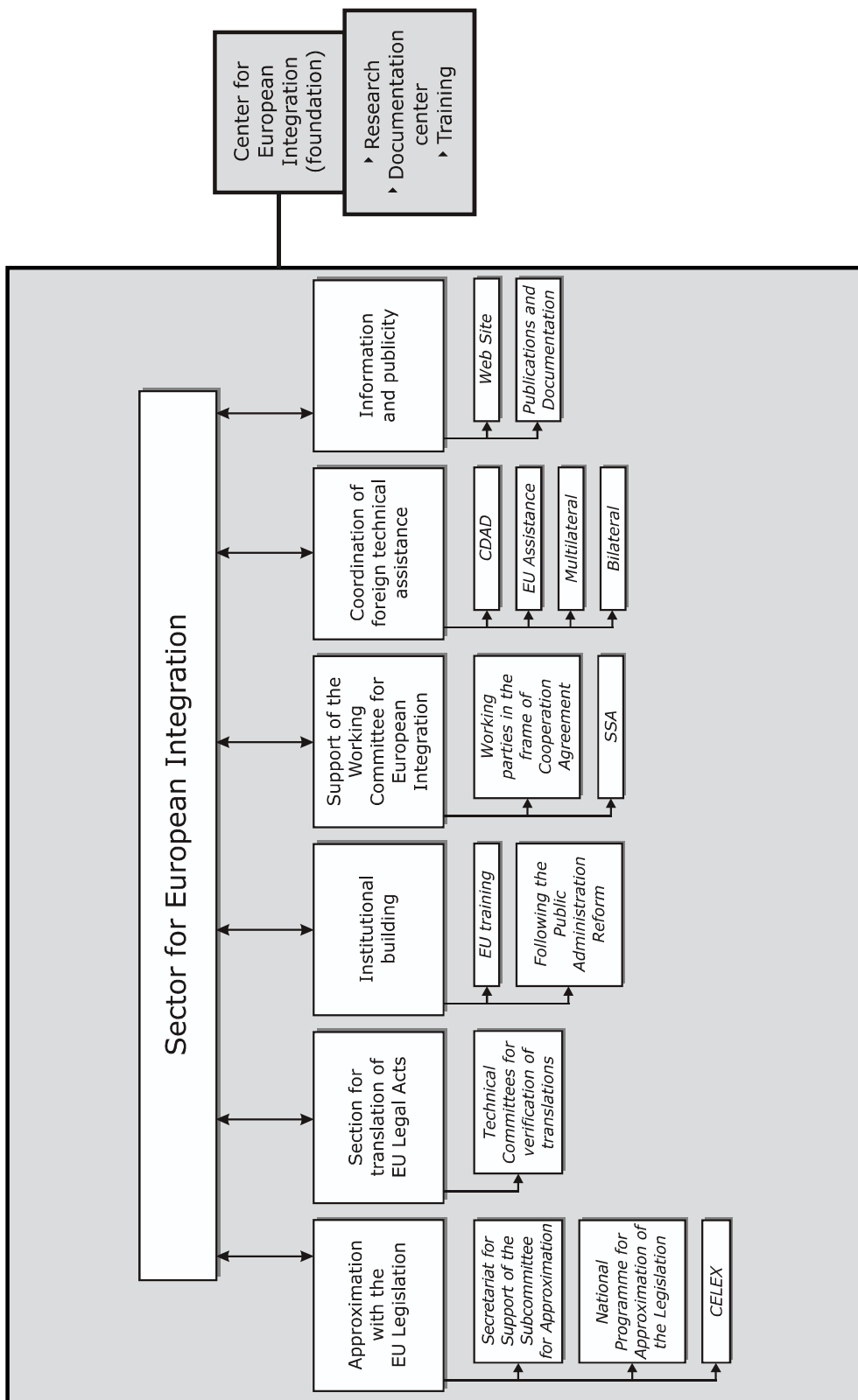
The institutional structure of the process of approximation of the legislation of Republic of Macedonia is composed of the below listed elements:

1. Vice President of the Government of Republic of Macedonia who is in charge for the European integration. He gives great political significance to the complete process of European integration.
2. Working Committee for European Integration. It is a distinguished political operational body that gives a global direction of the complete flow of the process of the European integration in Republic of Macedonia.
3. Sector for European Integration at the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. The main competence of the Sector for European Integration is organization, coordination and synchronization of the process of European integration. It is consisted of six units which are executing the following assignments: horizontal coordination of the approximation of the domestic Legislation with the one of EU, translation of the European legislative acts, institutional superstructure, Secretary of the Working Committee for European Integration, coordination of foreign technical aid, information and publicity (Organization Chart as shown below).
4. The unit for Approximation of the domestic Legislation with the one of EU in the frames of the Sector of European Integration is in charge for the coordination and synchronization of the process of approximation of the domestic Legislation. At the same time this Section is also a Secretary to the Subcommittee of the Working Committee for European Integration for harmonization of the domestic Legislation with the one of EU.
5. Subcommittee for Harmonization of the domestic Legislation with the one of EU is a central coordination body, the engine of the process of approximation. It consists of 33 representatives from all the Ministries and the Secretary of Legislation. One of the crucial functions of this body is the preparation of the Programme for Approximation of the Legislation and Coordination of the Work of the Working Groups for Approximation.
6. Secretary of Legislation. This body has a significant role in the whole process. Namely, beside its primary function, the evaluation of the approximation of the new legal acts with the Constitution of Republic of Macedonia, this body is having the function for verification of the new legal acts in reference with their approximation with the EU Legislation.
7. The Working Groups for approximation of the legislation are consisted of representatives of the Ministries and external experts from universities, the Chamber of Commerce, Economy and other institutions. They are directly in charge for preparation of the new legislation taking into account the European Legislation in the given areas.
8. National experts at directives. They are the last link in the chain of the whole structure. The members of the Working Groups are the same and they are doing the essential task on approximation of the domestic Legislation with the one of EU via direct transposing of the EU Directives and other legal acts which are in their competency.

Organization Chart for coordination of the process of approximation of the legislation

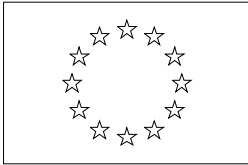


Organization Chart of the Sector for European Integration in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia



Institutional infrastructure





**Technical Assistance to the Legal Approximation Unit
in the Sector for European Integration**

**Tehni-ka pomona Oddelenieto za pribli`uvawe na
zakonodastvoto pri Sektorot za evropska integracija**



**Projectnr.: MA 9604-03-01/
01-0068.00**

PROCEDURAL MANUAL FOR APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION

**Final version as presented to
Subcommittee for Harmonisation of Legislation**

- APRIL 2002 -

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ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Outline of a Strategy to Implement the Acquis in SAA Countries
(TA to the Legislative Secretariat, 10 December 2001)
- Annex 2: Guidelines for the Quality of Approximation
Table of Correspondence (TA to the Legislative Secretariat, November 2001)
- Annex 3: Impact Assessment of Laws
(UAL Document of April 2001 prepared from SIGMA Document)
- Annex 4: Guidance for Completing Fiscal Impact Assessment for Proposals
submitted to Government (DFID for Ministry of Finance, Sept. 2001, see
Minister of Finance's Circular of 18 October 2001)

LIST OF TEMPLATES

PHASE ONE: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

- Template 1: Progress Report Phase 1
- Template 2: Final Report on the progress in Phase 1
- Template 3: Minister's Decision for launching of the drafting procedure
(blank + example of completed decision)

PHASE TWO: DRAFTING PHASE

1 – Detail analysis

- Template 4: Progress Report Phase 2
- Template 5: Table of Correspondence EU-MAK (with instructions how to fill it)

ABBREVIATIONS

IA:	Interim Agreement
NPAL:	National Program for Approximation of the Legislation
SAA:	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
SCHL:	Sub-Committee for Harmonisation of Legislation
SEI:	Sector for European Integration
UAL:	Unit for Approximation of the Legislation
UEI:	Units for European Integration of the line ministries
WCEI:	Working Committee for European Integration
WG:	Working Group
Sub-WG	Sub-Working Group

INTRODUCTION

The SEI has prepared this Procedural Manual aimed at better implementing legal approximation activities. The Manual will provide clear guidance to officials and bodies involved in the approximation process and explain how they should proceed in order to achieve optimum organisation, co-ordination, reporting and monitoring of their activities. The conception of such a Manual demands co-ordination with counterparts in the Sub-Committee for Harmonisation of Legislation and the Units for European Integration in the line ministries in order to guarantee that the defined procedures will be workable, adapted to the present situation, easy to apply and that once adopted they will be implemented.

It takes into account the preliminary steps contained in the National Programme for Approximation of Legislation and Matrix of June 2001 and draws on the results of the review of existing processes, as reported in the “Gap Analysis and Recommendations on NPAL Procedures and Related Procedures” of 14th November 2001.

A first Workshop was organised on 19th December 2001. The SEI collected feedback information and held internal meetings on the Procedural Manual where remarks made during the Workshop were taken into account and the document reviewed. The reviewed version was presented during the 2nd Workshop organised on 27th February 2002. The Procedure will be tested in the near future with the Ministries’ officials appointed in the Sub Working Groups and the Working Groups.

The Procedural Manual covers:

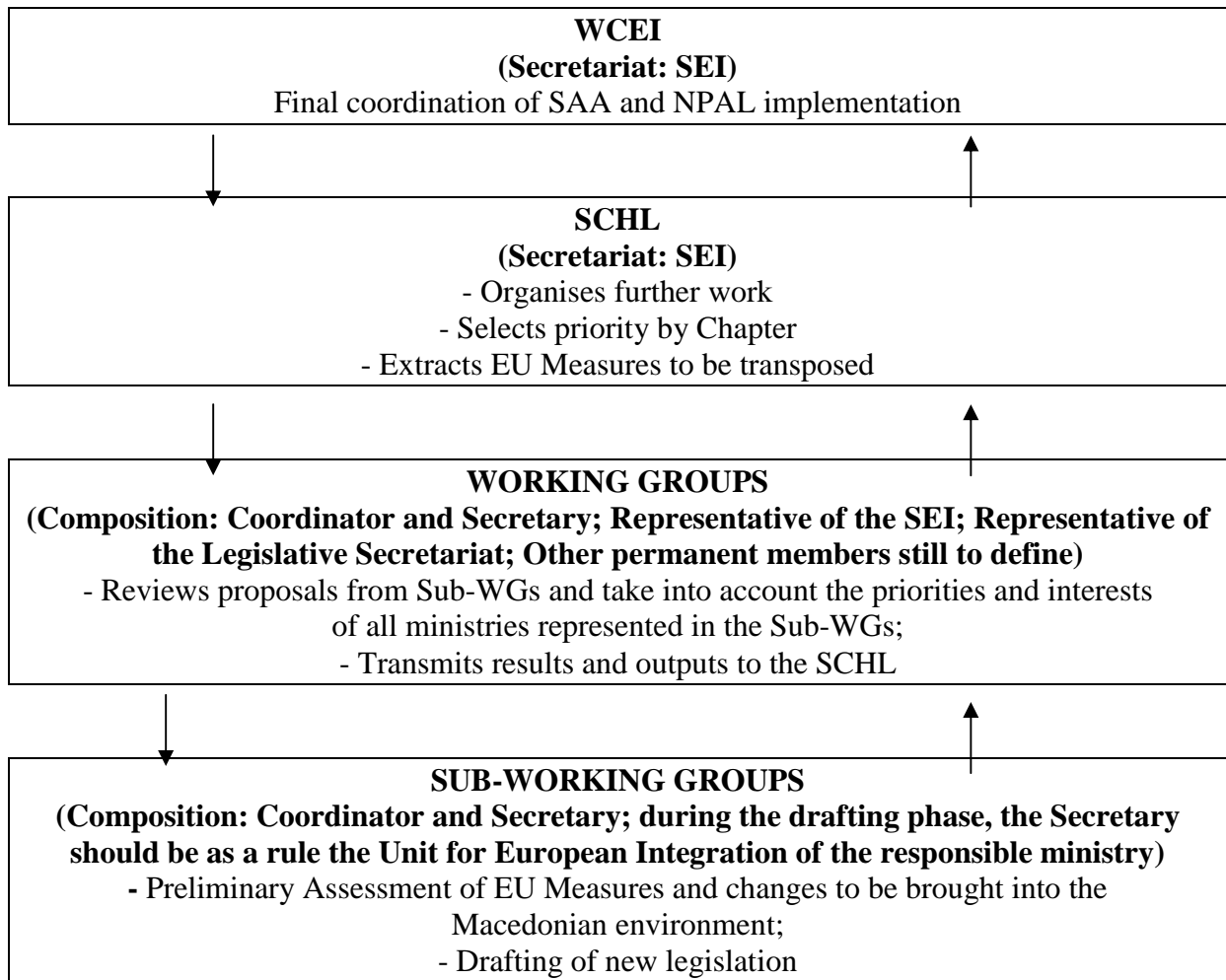
- Organisation and tasks of Working Groups and Sub-Working Groups;
- Role of the Ministries, including their European Integration Units;
- Reporting duties to the Working Committee on European Integration and the Sector for European Integration.

SEI-UAL is currently creating Database Model that will be used for monitoring of the approximation process. In the near future, transmission of reports and documents to the SEI-UAL should be in electronic form (on a floppy disk or by email), in addition to the standard – written form (by fax or post). This requirement is fully necessary since the SEI/UAL will integrate the reports received in a new aggregated database comprising successive layers of information provided.

Note:

Any law proposal, as soon as it is realised that it has there are EU implications, should be prepared according to the procedure presented in this Manual. (See Article 66 (3) of the Government Book of Rules: ‘any law proposal or legal act as specified in above paragraph 2 shall contain an analysis (overview) of their compliance with EU legislation’.)

Hierarchical structure is same in both phases.



THE ABOVE SCHEME AIMS TO PRESENT THE CO-ORDINATION AND ONITORING OF THE APPROXIMATION PROCESS

PREPARATORY WORK BY SEI/UAL

The SEI/UAL prepares and distributes **Initial Dossiers** related to the approximation process to individual members of the relevant ministries responsible for the co-ordination of the work of the Sub-WGs.

This Dossier contains:

- List of the complete set of EU Measures to be transposed (including Macedonian translation when available);
- Name of the responsible co-ordinating ministry/agency;
- List of the members of working groups and sub-working groups
- Translation of the White Paper chapters relevant for the WG;
- List of Macedonian legislation enacted (amended and appended) in the period of 1992-2000 (including 2000);

In the future, it is proposed to include in the Dossier:

- References to the provisions of the NPAL, IA and SAA and deadlines for transposition in line with IA/SAA requirements (one year, first transitional period, etc.)
- A short description of the members of the Sub-WG with their official address, actual position, and qualifications (including foreign languages and technical experience);

After the distribution of the Dossier, the work of the Sub Working Groups can start.

According to Article 29 of the Rules of Procedure for work of the Working Committee for European Integration, the Sub-Working groups have to choose on the first meeting a Coordinator and define the content and dynamic of the activities to be performed. First meeting of the Sub-Working group is initiated by the EIU in the responsible Ministry and the proposal for appointing co-ordinators of the Sub-WGs is given by the responsible Ministry or other competent body.

PHASE ONE: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT BY THE CO-ORDINATOR OF A SUB-WORKING GROUP AND ITS MEMBERS

The Preliminary Assessment is a general ‘kick off (launching) procedure’ to be carried out at the level of the Sub-WGs.

The Preliminary Assessment will comprise:

1. Priority review of the EU measures to be transposed (as defined by the NPAL and SAA/IA);
2. Identification of the equivalent set of Macedonian laws affected by the transposition process with a list of ministries/agencies involved (see Template 1 for item 1 and 2);
3. Needs for Changes, with indications of expected complexity of the process, i.e. a description of topics requiring detailed analysis (see below PHASE 2), and/or
4. New law(s) to be drafted;
5. Preliminary evaluation of internal human resources (WG members and ministerial staff in person days) needed for the drafting process and related activities, including coordination, secretariat, etc.;
6. Preliminary evaluation of external resources needed and related costs to prepare the drafts (number of working days for external expertise, translation...);
7. Proposed time schedule for transposition (e.g. in year one: EU Measure a, b, c; in year 2: EU Measure d, e, f, etc.).

INTERNAL WORK OF THE WGs AND SUB-WGs

Duties of the Coordinator of the Working Groups and sub-Working Groups are regulated by Article 29 of the Rules of Procedure for work of the Working Committee for European Integration .

According to Article 30 of the Rules of Procedure, Coordinators of the Working Groups, as well as Coordinators of the Sub-Working Groups will submit all needed materials to the members of the working groups and sub-working groups and suggest the agenda of the meetings.

The duties of the Coordinator of the Working Groups are to define the content of the work, the dynamic and the tasks to be performed in the appropriate domain covered by the Working Groups.

Working groups:

- Collect the reports from the Sub-WGs and submit them to – through SEI – SCHL;
- Check if the reports are submitted regularly;
- Provide suggestions to amend or append the reports.

The Coordinator of the Sub-WG should split and distribute the work among its members. Members should prepare the above assessment on their own and report to the Coordinator. Co-ordinating meetings of the Sub- WG might be necessary to discuss results.

REGULAR REPORTING

The Coordinator of the Sub-WG will report regularly – monthly - on progress achieved to the Coordinator of the WG, who him/herself will report in a compiled form

regularly - bi-monthly - through the EIU of the respective Ministry - to the SEI/UAL and the SCHL (see Template 1 - Progress Report Phase 1). The Co-ordinator of the WG compiles the Sub-WGs reports into synthetic report on the activities performed by the Sub-WGs within its WG. The synthetic report is submitted to – through EIU in the responsible Ministry – SEI/UAL and SCHL.

FINAL REPORT

The above assessment shall result in a Final report (see Template 2) of each Sub Working Group.

All reports of the Sub Working Groups including the final one will be submitted to the Coordinator of the Working Group, and then provided for review and acceptance by the SCHL via the SEI.

The final report will have to be annually reviewed based on the overall progress achieved.

MINISTRIES' DRAFTING DECISION

Based on the Final report, the responsible Minister will issue a decision for start of the drafting process. Copies of this decision are delivered to Working Group and the SEI (see Template 3, with an example of completed form).

This order will include:

- Title of the measure to be drafted;
- Assignment of Co-ordinator of the Sub-WG;
- Assignment of the human resources that shall draft the measure(s);
- Budget required for translation and/or external expertise (if necessary)
- Provision of conditions for entering into force.

Based on this decision, the Coordinator of the Sub Working Group will launch and organise the work of the Sub Working).

The team should be set up according to the detected needs. It will most possibly comprise lawyers, engineers, technical experts and specialists of the covered area, an advising member of the Legislative Secretariat and Ministry of Finance, as well as experts of the sectors/agencies affected.

SUB-WORKING GROUP: *Main topic*

WORKING GROUP ON _____ *(1-27/Area of NPAL)*

Report on Progress in the Phase I

Co-ordinator: _____

Members:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Progress Report No _____

Date _____

Report on Progress in the Phase I

I. Activities carried out so far (short description of their content):

1. e.g Review of legal act EU/MAK
2. Meetings
- 3.
- etc.

II. Documents involved (directives to be transposed)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- etc.

III. Problems met:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- etc.

IV. Inputs required:

1. Translation of
2. Support from...
- 3.
- etc.

V. Next steps planned:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- etc.

VI. Expected deadline for output of Final Report by the Sub-working group: dd-mm-yyyy

VII. Please attach relevant documents to the report.

Working Group 1-27:
Area....

PHASE I – FINAL REPORT (sample)
for Transposition Planning

Created by: ...Sub-WG..# /'Main Topic'...

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	
Time/Priority	Legal Acts involved	Article of	Person(s) suggested	Person Days expected		Translation
or Deadline	National Measure: and appended, or New measure(s)	EU Measures to be transposed	SAA / IA	Internal Res.	External Res.	Pages
a) 30.06.2002	National Law – amending			215	45	370
b) 2002		EU Directive 1		25	10	150
2002		EU Directive 2		120	30	0
2004		EU Decision 3		70	5	220
30.06.2003	National Law – amending			160	55	330
2003		EU Dir I		75	5	0
2002		EU Dir II		35	10	210
2004		EU Regul. III		50	40	120
30.12.2003	New Law			140	15	375
		EU Directive 1		20	0	75
		EU Directive 2		90	10	250
		EU Decision 5		30	5	50

Explanations: (2) Based on the fact that drafting teams will work on **Macedonian** legislation, this is the **leading** sorting criteria for the Process in general.

The **Timing (1)** is to be understood:

- a) Planned **Deadline** in the Ministry for a Draft Law Proposal - t.b. handed over to the government procedure for enactment of laws
- b) the original **Deadline** per EU-Measure as set out in the NPAL dated 6/2001

Note: This actually indicates that Deadline (for draft law) in **a)** should expire **BEFORE b)** end of the year(s) indicated by NPAL, otherwise the external milestones - including enactment procedure - cannot be met!

(3) **Articles of SAA/IA** directly linked to the relevant EU Measures should be indicated

(4) **Persons** should give a first indication, which national Expert(s) might be the most adequate for the future (drafting) stages

(5) Menpower should be **indicative** to provide estimation for the staffing and costs to be expected - details for complex items will be assessed in Phase II

(6) **Translation** requirements should be as **PRECISE** as possible in order to allow for a consolidated planning at SEI/CTU level as well as for costs expected

Technical: This layout is provided in **MS-Excel** as data recording and calculations will be much easier for future / integrated use in IT systems and more stable in handling
New Group of Law can easily be inserted/added by copying the cells forward incl. contained formula/calculations and formatting parameters

Template no. 3
MINISTER'S DRAFTING DECISION

According to Article 57 of the Law on organisation and work of the administrative bodies (Official Gazette of RoM no.58/2000) the Minister of _____ has adopted

**DECISION FOR LAUNCHING THE PROCEDURE FOR DRAFTING THE LAW ON title
of the law**

1. The following **EU measures** from the NPAL area _____ (# and title) should be **transposed** in the indicated period:

<i>Deadline set in the NPAL (year)</i>	<i>Title, number and date of adoption of the EU legal act</i>	<i>Deadline for results from the drafting procedure</i>	<i>Comments</i>

2. The following person is appointed as responsible **Co-ordinator** of the Sub-working group:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Actual position</i>

3. The list of suggested members out of the Sub-working group for _____ selected for this task are the following:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Actual position</i>

4. For translation and participation of external experts in the procedure for drafting the Law on _____, the following amount is approved: _____ denars.

5. This decision enters into force on date of signing.

Date: _____

Signed by Minister _____

**MINISTER'S DRAFTING DECISION
EXAMPLE**

According to Article 57 of the Law on organisation and work of the administrative bodies (Official Gazette of RoM no.58/2000) the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy has adopted

**DECISION FOR LAUNCHING THE PROCEDURE FOR DRAFTING THE LAW ON
MEDICINES FOR VETERINARY USE**

1. The following EU measures from the NPAL area no.1. Free movement and safety of industrial products should be transposed in the indicated period:

<i>Deadline set in the NPAL (year)</i>	<i>Title, number and date of adoption of the EU legal act</i>	<i>Deadline for results from the drafting procedure</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2004	Directive 81/851/EEC of 28/09/81 on pharmaceuticals for veterinary use	May 2004	
2004	Directive 81/852/EEC of 28/09/81 on pharmaceuticals for veterinary use	May 2004	

2. The following person is appointed as responsible coordinator of the Sub-working group for Chemical products (no. 1.3. in the NPAL):

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Actual position</i>
Ministry of AFWE	Nadica Nadevska	Head of the International Co-operation and investments

3. The list of suggested members out of the Sub-working group for Chemical products (no. 1.3. in the NPAL) selected for this task are the following:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Actual position</i>
Ministry of AFWE	Vera Verovska	Deputy head of the Department for chemical products
Ministry of AFWE	Danka Dancevska	Head of the Legal Department
MoE	Marija Marevska	Deputy head of the Sector for market control
Faculty of Agriculture	Mile Milevski	Professor on subject Foodstuffs

4. For translation and participation of external experts in the procedure for drafting the Law on Medicines for Veterinary use, the following amount is approved: 45.000,00 denars.

5. This decision enters into force on date of its adoption.

Date: 10.12.2003

Signed by Minister _____

PHASE TWO: DRAFTING PHASE

I – Detailed Analysis

In accordance to the decision adopted by the Minister, the drafting process starts.

Depending on the complexity of the EU Measures to be transposed, there will be a further Detailed Analysis before the drafting as such. For less complex topics, work can proceed directly to drafting.

This Detailed Analysis will comprise:

A. Conceptual Analysis

1. Detailed preparation (see instructions in Annex 2);
- 2.
3. Detailed review (down to paragraphs) of Macedonian legislation affected (* Requests for advice to be addressed the Legislative Secretariat when necessary).
- 4.
5. Menu of Options – 1st provided by the EU Measure and 2nd feasible for successful implementation in the existing infrastructure of national measures;
- 6.
7. Impact assessment for each option
8. Impact assessment should comprise:
 - Cost/Benefit Analysis;
 - According to procedures set by the Ministry of Finance for Fiscal Impact Assessment (see Annex 4: “Guidance for Completing Fiscal Impact Assessment for Proposals submitted to Government” – Sept. 2001);
 - Description of institution-building aspects (see Annex 3: “Impact Assessment of Laws”).
1. Preparation of vital parameters for the Table of Compliance (ToC);
2. Primary and secondary legislation needed (* Requests for advice to be addressed the Legislative Secretariat when necessary)
3. Details of external resources required.

Supporting documentation for this analysis can be found in Annex 1 and 2:

‘Outline of the Strategy to Implement the Acquis in SAA Countries’
‘Guidelines for the Quality of Approximation’.

B. Findings and Conclusions based on the completion of Detailed Analysis

A deadline for the submission of the final draft law proposal should be agreed on at this stage.

II – Drafting Process and Compilation of Draft Law Proposal

Sub-Working Groups will finalise the draft laws and by-laws according to their obligations, as well as the tables of correspondence of the legal acts with the EU legislation, and to transmit them for review and further procedure to their Working Group (see Article 32 of the Rules of

Procedure of the WCEI), and through the EIU in the responsible institution to SEI-UAL and SCHL. Co-ordinators of the Working Groups will submit the legal acts and corresponding tables of compliance to the Sub-Committee.

Article 66, paragraph 2 of the Government's Rules of Procedure regulates formal aspects in the presentation of draft laws. According to this article, draft laws and other acts or regulations to be passed or enacted by the Government must be submitted "in the form in which they have to be adopted".

The Draft Law Proposal to be submitted to the Government for adoption shall contain:

- The reasons for enactment of the regulation;
- The basic principles for the establishment of the fundamental relations that are being regulated by law;
- The manner in which their establishment is proposed;
- An "explanation" containing and defining the constitutional and legal grounds for its enactment;
- The funds necessary for its implementation and the sources that will provide them;
- Other circumstances relevant for the issues that will be regulated.

According to Article 66 paragraph 4 and 5, law proposals and other acts must contain drafts for the secondary legislation that arises from the law to be adopted.

In accordance to the Article 66, paragraph 3, of the Government's Rules of Procedure: "A Draft law proposal and other legal acts and measures stated in Paragraph 2 of this Article must contain analysis (overview, outline) for their compliance with the EU legislation", the obligation should be realised through preparation of a Dossier containing:

- Explanation and justification of the draft law proposal;
- Overall comments on implementation;
- Draft Skeleton of needed secondary legislation;
- List of EU measures that are supposed to be transposed with statement on the transposition level and further need of transposition deadlines;
- Table of Correspondence (ToC) in line with the layout provided by the Legislative Secretariat;
- Full Regulatory Impact Assessment (**RIA**), i. e. institutional, financial and social implications, cost/benefit analysis, fiscal implementation... (see Annex 2,3, and 4).

REPORTING

During the drafting process the Coordinator of the Sub-WG (p.s.: if a Sub-WG has more than 5 active projects, the detailed reporting will be no more feasible by its Coordinator) shall provide monthly progress reports to the Coordinator of the WG containing information on progress made, problems met and implications on the timetable (see Progress Report Phase 2).

SUB-WORKING GROUP: *Main topic*

WORKING GROUP ON _____ *(1-27/Area of NPAL)* _____

Report on Progress in the Phase II

Co-ordinator: _____

Members:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Progress Report No _____

Date _____

Report on Progress in the Phase II

I. Activities carried out so far:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- etc.

II. Status achieved (by National Measure):

1. *Conceptual Analysis*
 2. *Drafting*
 3. *Compilation of supporting documents*
- Bylaws
 - TOC
 - RIA
- etc.

III. Problems met:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- etc.

IV. Solution suggested

V. Inputs required (HR, financial resources, technical assistance):

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- etc.

VI. Status vs. deadline (per measure)

1. Law 1
 2. Law 2
 3. Law 3
- etc.

TABLES OF CORRESPONDENCE

1- Why: The Tables of Correspondence (TOC) help:

- (a) **verify** whether the existing legislation or a Proposal is Conform with EU requirements (Mak-EU)
- (b) **systematise** the transposition of EU law in the national legislation (EU-Mak)
- (c) **prove** to the European Union that the national legislation does correspond to the EU legislation.

2- Who: The TOC are to be used by:

- (a) **the line ministries** when transposing EU legislation, assessing existing legislation and drafting new legislation to be approximated
- (b) **the Legislative Secretariat** and screening institutions when verifying the compatibility of Proposals to the EU legislation;
- (c) **the Parliament** and any **entity, public or private** (Stakeholders, Associations, NGO) for debate and/or the follow-up of the progress of the actual implementation process
- (d) **the national Negotiators** dealing with the EU institutions in the context of the accession policy.

3- What:

The TOC are made in two forms:

- (a) **Form EU-Mak** where provisions in a specific European legislation (directive, decision, regulation) are listed and a reference to the corresponding national legal acts is to be given and;
- (b) **Form Mak-EU** where provisions in a specific national Proposal are listed and a reference to the corresponding European legislation (directive, decision, regulation) is to be given. Many TOC have been prepared on the basis of the European legislation defined in the 1995 White Paper on the preparation of the CEEC countries for entering the Internal Market. The tables can not be regarded as covering all provision of the legislation or representing a legal instrument. Amendments since then should be included using the Information Resources.

Table of Correspondence EU-Mak

On the cover page the national laws and other national measures that have been used to transpose the EU legislation are referenced as well as information regarding the dates of submission and development of the table and (optional) the name of the responsible for the transposition. The tables include the following columns:

a- Article

The number of the article in the EU legislation to be implemented or other identification of the provision to be implemented such as annexes, definitions or general provisions.

b- Description

The provision of the article or identified provision in the EU legislation to be implemented is stated sometimes in a short version. The provision stated is often the major requirement in the article, annexes in general or general provisions. It is therefore necessary to compare the original EU legislation to the table when filling the table out. In most cases however the articles in the EU legislation in question have been stated as a whole. Should there be provisions in the directive that have not been listed in the table, these shall be added at the end. It is the responsibility of the Drafter to compare the table to the original text of the legislation in question to secure that all provisions have been included.

c- Measures/provisions

The Drafter shall list the laws, regulations and other measures used to implement the EU legislation into the national legislative system. This shall be done by referring to the acts named on the cover page and the numbers of the relevant articles in the laws. The EU legislation can be transposed through different laws and/or regulation and even through other means (see Guidelines).

d- Remarks and Grading

TOC are constructed in two **standard formats** with an **Approximation Grading**:

- 5- Conform & effective
- 4- Compatible & effective
- 3- Partially Compatible, Conform or effective
- 2- Non-compatible, non-conform, ineffective
- 1- In breach of EU requirement(s)

Should there be the need for further information regarding the transposition this information shall be given under this heading, or when necessary in a specific document, which is referred in the column. This can be information needed to explain the transposition method further or an explanation on way the provision has not been implemented. The information can also be used to explain different time tables for the implementation of the provision of the legislation.

**TABLE OF COMPLIANCE
FORM A: EU-MAK**

Area (topic): _____

and Title of EU measure:

EU Article	Description	National Measure/Provision	Grading - Remarks

ANNEXES

Annex 1: OUTLINE OF A STRATEGY TO IMPLEMENT THE COMMUNITY ACQUIS IN SAA COUNTRIES

1. Data

1.1. Starting point: Interim agreement into force

1.2. Assumptions: SAA ratified by MS

1.3. Deadline to approximate:

- Normal duration 10 years (in 2 stages of 5 years)
- Priorities: Public Procurements, Intellectual Property, Standards and Certification, Competition, Data protection

1.4. Purposes:

- To comply with the existing obligations
- To limit the duplication of work (multiple revisions on the same text)
- To prevent the overloading of the Parliament's agenda

Two situations: full implementation of EU law or step-by-step alignment

2. Strategies

2.1. Full implementation of EU law

2.1.1. Areas of relevance: chemicals products, foodstuffs, Directives New Approach, consumer law, labour law, equal opportunities, protection of personal data, ...

2.1.2. Reservations: provisions to be inserted at the relevant moment

Follow-up:

- New texts adopted at the EU level: updating in technical matters (comitology), amendments, new texts in related matters
- Implementation of the IA/SAA as completed or interpreted by decision of the Cooperation/SAA Council or new Protocols (for example in the field of transports as it is already foreseen)
- Provisions of a new national law in related matters which could induce adjustments and/or consolidation

Moment of accession:

- Relations with other MS and the Commission (for example, exchange of information as required in many Directives/Regulations)
- Use of European forms: reports, notifications, Customs documents,...
- Designation of the national members in the European Committees (State representatives in Standing committees or Regulatory committees, others nationals in Consultative committees or Scientific committees...)
- As a result of the negotiation with the EU (provisions which could appear in the future Accession Treaty)

2.2. Step-by-step implementation of EU law

2.2.1. Areas of relevance: each time EU laws lay down provisions related to:

- Customs Union

- Removal of internal frontiers (directly or indirectly)
- CAP and Common Market Organisations
- Other common policies (competition, transports, as far as the Commission is managing the matter)

2.2.2. Measures to be taken: visibility so that to identify precisely

- Purely national provisions
 - transitional
 - by nature (out of the scope of the Community law)
- EU law to be implemented immediately with the desired degree of approximation (exceptions, adaptations or even implementation of some provisions of the last EU law in the matter, where possible)
- EU law to be implemented later
- International agreements at stake, in force or to be concluded later
 - multilateral (eg. WTO agreements)
 - bilateral (eg. agreements with former Yugoslavia Countries)

3. Conclusion:

The draft law submitted to the Legislative Secretariat and the Parliament should implement the EU Legislation

- Mostly, during a first phase, with regard to the objectives of that Legislation more than the detailed provisions
- To the fullest extent
- In accordance with the limits decided by the Government as they are dictated by
 - The institutional development
 - The power to negotiate later another transitional period and/or duly justified exceptions
- Having in view, as often as possible, the last state of the EU law

Within the legal framework in force at the date of the presumed adoption (including decisions taken by the Cooperation/SAA Council and new Protocols to be negotiated and added to the IA/SAA)

Annex 2: GUIDELINES FOR THE APPROXIMATION

To confirm that Proposals of legislation or regulation are Conform, Lawful, and Effective, you shall:

I- Conform

1. Delineate the **scope of application** of the National and EU legislation in issue
 - 1.1. Determine whether and how the **IA** and the **SAA** regulate the matter in question
 - 1.2. Identify the **legal basis** and **principles** in EU/EC Treaties, EU cases, communications on the issue.
 - 1.3. Determine the **inter-relationships** between the texts : framework / daughter, horizontal/sectoral
2. Check compliance with other **international** commitments
3. Assess general and specific **compliance** of the Proposal with the EU text and use the TOC
4. **Compare** with model or relevant transpositions in other States
5. Evaluate the **best degree** of approximation
 - 5.1. Use firstly the Directive itself (Direct effect) to identify instances of over or under implementation
 - 5.2. Where there is doubt about the precise legal obligation, Ministers should be presented with options in the *PIA*
6. Clearly report at the end of the TOC **exceptions-exemptions-derogations-sequencing**

II- Lawful

7. Confirm the suitable type of Proposal, and the best **apportioning** of the measures (*PACT* rule)
8. **Anticipate** the life of the text according to
 - 8.1. the evolving legal framework
 - 8.2. entering into force, implementation and transitional dates
9. Ensure **consistency** and correct insertion in the body of laws:
 - 9.1. Check the proper references, including to the EU legislation to be clearly indicated
 - 9.2. References to other acts should be kept to a minimum.
 - 9.3. Ensure proper withdrawal (abrogation) of old texts
10. Check the **structure** of the Proposal
11. Check the **wording** of the Proposal, including coherent translation and uniform interpretability

III- Effective

12. **Evaluate** the extent to which the result requested by the EU law is likely to be achieved
 - 12.1. Ensure that the text can have a straightforward impact and that it can be adequately implemented
 - 12.2. Evaluate the Proposals Impact Assessments carried out by the Ministry (annex).
 - 12.3. Identify and report regulatory gaps due to timing (IA), institution(s), formalities, supervision, control or others through which the measures will take effect
13. Assess the **incentives** through which the measures will take effect:
 - 13.1. In selecting a particular type of measure, every effort shall be made to minimise the costs to individuals, companies, institutions and Gvt (if such imposition is not the objective of the measures).
 - 13.2. the disadvantages of a measure is not be disproportionate to the objectives
14. Assess the **enforceability** of sanctions:
 - 14.1. enforcement by means of administrative, civil or criminal law or by other means shall be looked into and their available appeal.
 - 14.2. revisit the sanctions for existing domestic law to ensure a fair and effective system before creating a new criminal offence
15. Had all interested parties the opportunity to agree/present their views in consultations?
16. Is the Proposal **readable**?
17. Will the text be **accessible** to users, should guidance be recommended?

Annex 3: IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF LAWS

Introductory note

The countries in central and Eastern Europe, including here the Republic of Macedonia have been and still are undergoing a significant overhaul of their existing structures, systems and legal framework. All these countries are connected with their strategic interest, accession to the European Union and NATO. If we know that the EU is enlarging (that is an irreversible process), and is enlarging with the countries that are approximated to its standards, it is clear that the countries that would like to taste the benefits of the internal market, customs union, Shengen zone and democratic development, would have to undergo to the necessary changes. So, when we speak of any policy instrument, or reform that should be undertaken by the countries, we speak of policy instrument, or reform that should be undertook by the Republic of Macedonia.

In developing their policy capacity, Republic of Macedonia is facing the challenge that improvements are still needed in all phases of policy cycle: defining policy objectives; development of policy options; elaboration of the policy instrument; implementation, and evaluation. Impact assessment is an important tool for improving policy capacity, and thereby the quality of political decision-making of policy instruments.

There are three phases in the policy cycle where impact assessment is particularly useful:

- In the policy development phase. Once the political decision has been taken to pursue certain objectives and goals, impact assessment is used to select the most appropriate policy instrument.
- In the instrument development phase. Once the instrument has been chosen, impact assessment is used while drafting the instrument, to ensure that it is well designed and will meet the given objectives in an efficient and cost-effective manner.
- In the evaluation phase. Once the instrument has been implemented for a certain time, impact assessment is used to verify the real impact; assess to which extent the objective has been met, and initiate amendments/corrections, if necessary.

There are basically three families of policy instruments: regulatory (rules, prohibitions, licenses, etc.), financial (subsidies, taxes, tax deductions, user fees), and informational (advertising campaigns, information booklets, internet), all of the above policy instruments, require legal base in order to be implemented. In other words, in order to implement a policy, a respective law or a regulation has to exist or to be passed. For this reason, Republic of Macedonia should focus on impact assessment in the context of the development of legal instruments especially within the realization of its Programme for approximation of the national legislation with the EU legislation. However, in those cases where a policy objective is pursued without a legal instrument but only with budget allocations, the policy instrument can and should be assessed in the same way as a legal instrument.

Why impact assessment

Impact assessment is a tool to improve the process and the information base throughout the policy cycle, which in turn allows for better-informed decision-making on the political level. Since impact assessment provides information about the possible consequences of new policy instruments, such as laws or investment programmes, in the case of the Republic of Macedonia the Programme for approximation of the national legislation with the EU legislation, or real consequences of existing instruments, it contributes to reforming and modernising the state. The objective is not only to improve the policy instruments, but also to reduce the number of legal instruments. Good impact assessment should help to introduce fewer, clearer and more acceptable pieces of legislation.

Carrying out of impact assessment is only useful if it has a real impact on decisions to be taken. Impact assessment does not, of course, replace political decisions, nor the political responsibility of the Minister or the Government. Ideally, the results of impact assessment should be seriously considered when taking political decisions. There are other important factors influencing political decisions, and in some cases they may be more important to government than the results of analysis and assessment. Nevertheless, it remains the responsibility of the civil servants to carry out good assessment, and to present the results to the Ministers in the most objective way possible, while recognising that the final decision rests with Ministers.

What is impact assessment

Impact assessment is an information-based analytical approach to assess probable costs, consequences, and side effects of planned policy instruments. It can also be used to evaluate the real costs and consequences of policy instruments such as laws, regulations, and public investments. Some form of impact assessment should be applied whenever the intended instrument is expected to give rise to significant changes and/or costs, e.g., new tax laws, labour code, social security laws, or subsidies regulation.

Impact assessment offers:

- Comparative information on foreseeable consequences of the different policy alternatives;
- During the drafting of the instrument, information on issues, such as compliance, implementability, specific burdens and/or advantages for groups of addressees;
- For an existing law or investment programme, information on the degree to which an existing instrument has met the intended objectives.

Impact assessment can and – if possible – should be applied several times during the policy cycle in order to improve on a long-term basis the quality of policy instruments, i.e. laws, regulations, and investment programmes. Depending on the point in the policy cycle when impact assessment is undertaken, i.e. as a forecasting or evaluation instrument, the importance of certain techniques used for the assessment may vary.

How to do impact assessment

The time and resources to be put in impact assessment should depend on the importance of the policy instrument. The more important the policy instrument is, and the more impact it can be expected to have, the more sophisticated the impact assessment should become. A thorough impact assessment, which should be carried out for important new policies/ policy instruments/ legislation is neither easy nor rapidly carried out. It calls for professional expertise, time and resources. A certain level of impact assessment can be carried out by civil servants without in-depth training in quantitative and qualitative assessment techniques. Testing the legal instruments by applying it analytically to a few real cases may already bring to light certain flaws. Also an inter-ministerial meeting to discuss and clarify possible cost factors, where these costs may arise, and which possible unwanted side effects may occur, can produce some valuable information.

Impact assessment is often equated with cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis. Certainly, these analyses form an important, in not the most important component of impact assessments.

The three types of impact assessment

Impact assessment of the draft instrument

When drafting a legal instrument, impact is used to optimise the efficiency and effectiveness of the instrument in order to ensure that to the extent possible it will achieve the intended objectives at minimum cost and with the least number of unintended negative consequences. The assessment is

carried out by testing the draft against a set of pre-defined assessment criteria such as practicability, costs, implementability, clarity, and expected compliance.

The expected results of impact assessment at this stage will be information on:

- Budgetary, social, economic, environmental costs and benefits;
- possible problems with enforcement, acceptance and compliance;
- distribution of the costs and benefits within the population and sub-groups;
- possible flaws, contradictions, lack of clarity, and gaps in the draft; and
- unwanted side effects.

Carrying out an impact assessment of a draft instrument provides the possibility to introduce necessary changes that can reduce costs, improve benefit, and minimise unwanted and unexpected consequences of the instrument.

To yield these results, an impact assessment should be divided into three distinct steps:

- preparation;
- analysis;
- assessment of the results of the analysis.

Only thorough preparation will enable the lead administration to carry out an efficient analysis and – when assessing the results of the analysis – produce feasible recommendations for change. In order to clarify the work that will need to be carried out during the three steps of an impact assessment an indication is given below:

Preparation

Preparation of the assessment has to start with the determination of the specific objectives and expected results of the assessment. Expected results could be information on cost, implementability or enforcement possibilities. The expected results then have to be broken down and defined as detailed assessment criteria. After the decision on criteria and scope of the assessment has been taken, the methods and techniques to be applied in the assessment have to be determined. Typical methods and techniques to carry out an assessment of a draft instrument are:

- cost-benefit analysis;
- cost-efficiency analysis;
- simulation;
- test of the instrument by applying it to real cases on a pilot basis.

Finally, to apply the selected methods and techniques to the instrument, further preparation is necessary.

Analysis

Only after thorough preparation, should the different methods and techniques be applied, as only then can they yield the best possible results. If it has been decided to carry out an in-depth impact assessment, it is usually necessary to involve outside expertise in the analysis of the instrument. Pilot tests and simulation should – if at all possible – always involve the addressees of the instrument, i.e. civil servants who may benefit from or be constrained by the new instrument. The addressees of a draft instrument are usually sensitive to possible problems with the draft, in particular regarding implementability and costs. The information they might provide is therefore invaluable for the quality of the assessment.

Assessment of the Results of the Analysis

The outputs of this phase are a report on the assessment and recommendations. The recommendation of the impact assessment of the draft instrument might be: to keep the draft as

proposed, to introduce specific changes or amendments to the draft before submitting it to the Minister, to cancel the draft, or to pursue a completely new approach. The draft instrument has to be submitted together with the report of the impact assessment and the recommendations. If recommendations have not been introduced into the draft, this has to be indicated and reasons have to be given. After the approval of the Minister, who may initiate additional changes, the draft, including the report and the recommendations, is ready to be submitted to the Government for decision.

Assessment criteria

The issues, which should always be included in the criteria against which the draft instrument is assessed, are listed and briefly explained below. These criteria are of particular importance when drafting a legal instrument; for this reason they are listed in this section.

Meeting the objective

This criterion is geared to assess whether or not the draft instrument meets the set objectives to the best possible degree. For the analysis it is necessary to explore the following questions:

- Could there be counterproductive side effects?
- Is it possible/easy to avoid compliance?
- Is misuse of the instrument possible?
- Are short-term costs justified by the long-term benefit?
- Is the distribution of benefits and costs justifiable and in line with the given objective?
- Is there a significant discrepancy between the segment of the population that pays the price, and the segment that gets the benefits.

Practicability

This criterion aims to assess one aspect of the implementability of the draft instrument, namely the applicability of the instrument in the existing administrative structure. For the analysis it is necessary to explore inter alia the following questions:

- Are discretionary provisions formulated in away that decisions cannot become arbitrary?
- Are administrative requirements limited to the degree necessary?
- Is it probable that the cost for administering the instrument outweighs the benefit?

Clarity

This criterion is geared to assess another aspect of implementability, namely the clarity of the legal text and possible difficulties to understand the instrument correctly and to comply with it in an appropriate way. The following questions should be respected:

- Is the language of the provision clear and understandable?
- Are there any contradictions in the law?
- Are all definitions defined unambiguously?
- Are the tasks to be carried out by the addressees clearly listed?

Implementation costs

This criterion is geared to assess those costs that are avoidable. The following questions should be respected:

- Are the incurred costs proportional to the intended objectives of the instrument?
- Is the administrative work proportional to the expected benefits?
- Are the envisaged procedures as clear and simple as possible or could they slow down decisions in an inadequate way, etc.?

Interdependencies

This criterion is geared to assess whether or not the new instrument creates conflictual interdependencies with other legislation, which may lead to unwanted side effects, i.e. non-targeted addressees are benefiting or suffering from the new instrument. For the analysis it is necessary to explore the following questions?

- Is there existing legislation that covers the same or complementary target groups?
- Could there be an overlapping of the regulated subject?
- Could provisions in existing legislation hinder or be in opposition to the intended objectives of the new instrument?

Impact assessment aimed at choosing a policy instrument

Impact assessment for the choice of a policy instrument is used to explore the necessity of a legal intervention, to identify alternative policy options and their probable impact, to compare the options with regard to impact and feasibility and to determine the best possible policy option. The expected result of this impact assessment is a report that:

- describes and assesses the foreseeable consequences of the different policy options;
- identifies the probable setbacks and advantages of each option and justifies why one policy will most likely be the best option to reach the intended objectives.

In addition, the report will sketch out the intended draft legal instruments. The three steps for this type of impact assessment are:

Preparation

Different policy options have to be developed and the criteria, which the policy option should meet, have to be determined (e.g. cost neutrality, advantages for a specific target group). As a point of principle, the “zero option”¹ always has to be considered and explored seriously. The reason for this could be that either government intervention would not solve the problem or that proper enforcement of the already existing instruments could solve the problem. In order to achieve more or less reliable results, it is advisable to consider possible future developments in the policy area and to assess the policy options by taking into account these future developments, i.e. by applying the options to different scenarios. While preparing the policy options a first consultation should take place. Consultations should be carried out with all the other concerned ministries, with local authorities, with respective NGO’s, and with independent experts. This consultation round serves to gather as much information as possible on the area in which the government wants to intervene, and to enable civil servants to develop sound policy options.

Analysis of the possible impact of the different policy options

As a second step, the different policy options have to be analysed and compared with regard to substance, internal logic, and completeness. In addition, possible impacts of the policy options have to be analysed against quantitative and qualitative criteria. To obtain the best possible results, it is necessary to discuss the policy options with all ministries concerned, the administrative bodies and the local authorities, as they may have to implement the policy option under consideration.

Assessment of the policy options

¹ Zero option means that no Government intervention is needed.

As a last step the results of the consultations inside and outside the administration as well as the results of the analysis carried out by civil servants in the lead ministry are evaluated, documented and comparatively assessed. The out put of this comparative assessment will be a recommendation for the political decision-takers determining the policy option, which seems to best meet the set requirements. The final decision on which alternative to pursue rests with the political level. There may well be political considerations, which could result in choosing other than the recommended alternative.

Impact assessment for evaluation of an existing legal instrument

An evaluation of existing laws or implemented investments is carried out to explore whether:

- the intended objectives were met;
- unwanted side effects occurred and to what degree;
- the instrument has proven to be easily implementable;
- a high degree of compliance has been reached; and
- benefits and set backs were distributed in a justifiable manner.

The expected result of an evaluation would be information on the possible need of amendments, changes or even abolishment of the legal instrument. As concerns investments, the expected result could be whether or not further investments of the same kind would be useful or if additional complementary complementary investments are needed to optimise the return of the first investment. The three steps of an evaluation are:

Preparation

During the preparation of an evaluation it has to be decided whether the whole or only parts of the instrument are to be evaluated. In addition, the evaluation criteria have to be determined. Evaluation criteria could include the following: the degree to which objectives were met, cost development, cost-benefit effects, implementability and positive or negative side effects. Evaluation is carried out by comparing the expected and intended impacts with the real impacts.

Analysing the data regarding the real and the intended impact of the instrument

The analysis starts with the collection of data on the real impact of the instrument. This information is then compared with the impact intended when the instrument was originally prepared. The real data should, if at all possible, also be compared with data collected before the new instrument was enforced. The latter is necessary to obtain information on what kind of change, if at all, the new instrument actually brought about.

Evaluation of the Instrument

The collected information is evaluated in a comparative way. The evaluation criteria and the final evaluation of the instrument have to be documented. The recommendations, based on the evaluation have to be motivated in order to provide the political level with the necessary information to take a well-informed decision on future action regarding the legal instrument in question, namely amending, abolishing or keeping it as it is.

Improving the regulatory quality

For the purpose of improving the regulatory quality, the Council of the OECD passed a Recommendation that is phrased as 10 questions that policy-makers should ask about any regulation they are about to pass (and to existing one as well). These are:

- Is the problem correctly defined?
- Is Government action justified?
- Is regulation the best form of Government action?

- Is there a legal basis for regulation?
- What is the appropriate level of Government for this action?
- Do the benefits of regulation justify the costs?
- Is the distribution of effects across society transparent?
- Is the regulation clear, consistent, comprehensible and accessible to users?
- Have all interested parties had the opportunity to present their views?
- How will all compliance be achieved?

ASSESSMENT OF THE BUDGETARY AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Estimating the net cost of a policy proposal is a particularly significant aspect of impact assessment. However, experience has shown that the most important contributor to the quality of policy decisions is not the precision of the calculations but the action of analysing the proposal from the initial stage. It is a mistake to assume that the impact assessment is away of producing the right numbers. The important thing is that the administration be able to identify both the likely and consequences of the proposed policy and alternative ways of implementing the policy.

Governments are under increased pressure to use public money more cost-effectively. Allocating resources from less efficient areas to more efficient alternatives is an important step in improving overall cost-effectiveness. At the very least, it also reduces the cost of Government action. To maximise cost-effectiveness, the concept of the cost to be considered should include not only direct costs but also a wider range of costs such as those associated with environmental and social impacts.

Costs can be broken into three basic groups:

- Direct costs to government, including all lower levels of Government - the costs of delivering a service of administering a regulatory system;
- Compliance costs for business and citizens affected - administrative and paperwork costs and capital costs;
- Indirect costs to the economy in general, such as environmental and social effects or reduced competition, innovation and investment.

However, total costs are dependent on a number of factors that need to be considered from the beginning.

CONSULTATION IN IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Consultation has always been an acknowledged means to create consensus, explore ideas, improve acceptance of new proposals, and increase transparency in decision-making. It is accepted that good governance, be it in the private or the public sector, is to a significant degree based on proper consultation mechanisms which are taken seriously by all parties. Despite this general acceptance of consultations, some public administrations and politicians, as well as private sector managers, often perceive consultations with interested parties as giving up power. Consultations are of crucial importance for impact assessments, since they can provide useful information, in particular when sufficient reliable data is not readily at hand and resources for specific research are scarce.

Why undertake consultation

The objective of impact assessment is to improve the analytical base of government decision-making and to this end to gather information on all possible consequences of intended government decisions, be it an investment measure, a new law, or possible amendments to existing law. The civil servants preparing government decision may be well informed, but under no

circumstances will they be in a position to have a complete overview of all possible consequences of a new regulation of investment, in particular if a regulation or an investment programme is of a complex nature. In addition, the civil servants preparing the regulation may not be in a position to thoroughly assess administrative problems that may surface when implementing new legislation in the field.

When to undertake consultation

Consultation should be a comprehensive part of all forms of impact assessment. As a general principle consultation should take place as early as possible in the process. It should always be done before a decision is taken, for the meaning of consultation is to improve the knowledge base for decision-making. Consultation should never be used as a justification of a draft instrument. Carrying out consultation without being willing to take the information into account and to consider it seriously is a waste of time and usually leads not only to a bad instrument but also to difficult relations with those consulted. If the impact assessment is geared to policy analysis, and should take place when the lead administration has developed and sketched out possible policy options. These options and their possible impacts are then the subject of the consultations. If impact assessment is geared to assess the possible impact of a draft instruments, consultations should be an on going process. If it has been decided to consult with NGO's or academia, the latest point in time for these consultations is before the draft goes to the Minister of the lead ministry for approval to submit it to the Government.

How to undertake consultation

All consultations have to be transparent in the way they are carried out. Therefore all consultations have to be well documented regarding those who were consulted, the issues on which consultation was carried out, and the results of the consultation. Those consulted need to receive written information. It should include - deepening on the purpose of the impact assessment - either the description of the policy options or the draft law of the project document, and, in addition, a definition of the main issues of the consultation and specific questions regarding these issues. These issues and questions should be grouped and targeted to the different groups/persons to be consulted.

During consultations inside the administration, it is understood that each ministry covers the issues within its own area of responsibility. For example, the Ministry of Finance is primarily responsible for assessing the budgetary impacts, the Ministry of Environment for environmental impacts and the Ministry of Economy for economic impacts, etc. Consultations outside the administration have to address specific questions. It should be ensured and carefully observed that the consultations include all groups that may have an interest in the new policy programme and that the results of the consultation are documented.

Consultation geared to evaluating an existing instrument is different from the two described above. Consulting with the administration and those groups of society targeted by the law means asking for real experience with the law and hard data, and possibly also for recommendations for amendments.

Consultation inside the administration may be done under a written procedure or take the form of inter-ministerial meetings. Consultations outside the administration may also be done under a written procedure or at a public hearing, some countries even practice to consult the public at large via the Internet.

Whom to consult

Consultation within the administration must always include the ministries who have horizontal responsibilities, primarily Ministry of Finance (budgetary costs), Ministry of Justice (constitutional and legal), Ministry of Interior (organization and implementation). For example,

Switzerland has a long tradition of direct democracy and of consulting the public at large. Several countries have introduced this form of consultation. A better solution may be to conduct broad public consultation only on major proposals where the impact on citizens is expected to be significant. One example is, of course, changes to the Constitution, but significant changes to the pension system or to education may also benefit from broad-based consultation.

APPLICATION OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Introduction

Countries preparing to join the European Union, like the Republic of Macedonia, are faced with enormous task of transforming their economic, social, and legal governmental structures. The countries of central and eastern Europe are doing this in context of their integration into Europe, as well as into the broader context of “Western-style” governance, globalisation, and world trade. The 10 Candidates are currently pursuing a vast strategic project of achieving accession, while others are seeking to achieve Candidate status. All of this places a heavy burden on governments within a relatively short time to develop policy; to draft and pass legislation and regulations; and to build institutions capable of effectively implementing and enforcing them.

There is now a very significant series of interlocking tasks, that include:

- following on from the screening process, preparing the overall negotiating position in detail;
- revising and updating the National Programme for the Adoption of the Aquis on a regular basis;
- implementing the NPAA;
- institution building;
- programming Phare and other assistances;
- communicating with NGO’s and the general public;
- preparing and training the public administration for participation in EU decision-making.

Applicability of Impact assessment to EU accession

It is sometimes said that because joining the EU requires candidate countries to adopt and implement the *aquis communautaire*, impact assessment is pointless since the country has no choice. This is partly true, even there are different ways of bringing a country’s legal framework into line with EU requirements. The reason for this lies in the nature of EU legislation, which takes two main forms:

- *Regulations* must be adopted in their entirety and without amendment by Member states; they are used where complete uniformity is considered necessary to achieve the ends of the legislation.
- *Directives*, in contrast, are much more flexible. They consist of Common Essential Requirements, which must be incorporated into legislation by Member states. However, it is left to Member state to determine precisely how they do this.

It should be noted that the processes and techniques for conducting impact assessment are generally the same with respect to policies and legislation related to European Integration and EU accession as they are with respect to all other policies and legislation. Impact assessment does not replace other processes and strategies for pursuing integration and accession. Its purpose is to contribute to the development and improve the effectiveness of other strategies, and reduce their costs and negative side-effects. The conduct of impact assessment is itself a cost in terms of time delay and human and budgetary resources. In the case of EU accession, the candidate country is being asked to adapt thousands of individual pieces of regulation, as well as much policy in a relatively short time period. It is inconceivable that a country can undertake serious impact analysis of all these

changes. Impact assessment must be carried out in such a way as to identify the crucial areas of impact on the national economy and society and to concentrate impact assessment on these areas. In general, impact assessment should be carried out only when the expected benefits from the results of the assessment can reasonably be expected to outweigh the costs.

How impact assessment can contribute to an effective EU accession process

As was shown in the other chapters, impact assessment is an element of policy development designed to improve the information available to decision-makers. In case of EU accession, impact assessment can assist decision-makers to optimise the process by facilitating the process of prioritisation and sequencing in policy making and the adoption and implementation of the *aquis communautaire*, providing estimates of the costs of different approaches to the implementation of Community policy of measures and therefore to act as part of the evidence needed by government to make policy decisions, providing information on the impact of measures on the public and private sectors in order to provide information on changes which will be required in institutions, management, and production processes, measuring quantitatively the impact of measures on the national budgets and on the financing needs of companies.

*Cost-effective adoption and implementation of the *aquis communautaire**

The preparation for integration in the European Union is a complex exercise in cost minimisation. In spite of what is often said, there is not one way to join the EU, there are many ways. These different ways can have very different impacts on the economy and society. In order to choose the optimal route to the European Union, it is necessary to know what the political, economic, financial, legal and social impact of adopting EU policy and regulation is and what the different ways of implementing specific policy decisions imply for the country.

Less than optimal adoption of EU policy will not only increase costs, but could also decrease the benefits in terms of economic efficiency and competitiveness that are expected from EU accession. To help avoid such consequences, impact assessment can be used to search for approaches that:

- ensure that the implementation of the social aims of the *aquis* do not cause higher than necessary economic costs to the private sector;
- reduce the costs of providing public services to avoid generating tax-related disincentive effects and tax avoidance behavior;
- ensure that the costs and delays to economic actors of obtaining public services and interacting with the administration will not be higher than necessary;
- rely on voluntary compliance, which experience shows is often a cheaper way for industry to comply with EU regulations than administrative control.

For these reasons, impact assessment should be, as much as possible, a regular aspect of the legal harmonisation process. Ministries and Working groups preparing the country's legal instruments to apply the *aquis*, should, to the extent possible, consider in the normal course of their work the impacts of alternative approaches to converting directives into national laws, and identify the costs and benefits of all significant EU legislation.

Institution building

The administrative arrangements and the institutions required by the country to implement the *aquis* are for the most part not prescribed by the EU, but left to each country to design and implement. Given that the *aquis* raises functional issues to be answered rather than prescribing institutional design becomes one of seeking to ensure effective conformity at least cost. This approach opens up a wide range of institutional options. The questions to be answered remain, should particular EU legislation be implemented by modifying existing institutions or by creating new ones? Should the delivery systems be public or private or both? How will delivery systems be

subject to internal and external control? What measures are needed to ensure full public accountability of the specific institutional format decided upon?

Experience shows that the Members of the EU have in fact chosen very different institutional approaches. In designing an implementation approach, the most important question is to decide what to optimise. First, the costs of enforcement efforts, and second, budgetary and economic costs. Using the previously mentioned methods, impact assessment can be a central tool in identifying and measuring these very significant cost and effectiveness implications, both private and public, of alternative institutional design choices.

Impact assessment: Setting priorities

While impact assessment can clearly be a useful tool for EU accession, it is equally true that the quantity for legislation and policy changes required in CEEC's in the process does not allow them to carry out impact assessment of everything, since resources are limited and time is short. The basic principle is that the resources invested in impact assessment should be proportionate to the importance of the issue. Some assessment, however sketchy, should be carried out on any significant piece of EU legislation, but detailed impact assessment should concentrate on crucial subjects. There are at least five ways of identifying legislation that the country might wish to assess more extensively.

- Selection according to the nature and cost of the policy itself
 - The difference between Directives and Regulations, and between product and process.
 - Selection according to the experience of the present 15 EU Member States
 - In many cases, present Candidates can use the experience of Member States to identify areas of the *aquis communautaire* where investment in impact assessment may pay off.
 - Selection using the experience of the previous candidate countries
 - Previous enlargements are not necessarily a good guide to where the main accession problems might lie. The most recent enlargement was Austria, Finland and Sweden, but these countries had relatively few problems adjusting to the *aquis communautaire*, partly because they had already adjusted through EEA, and partly because they had a level of regulation similar to that in the EU. The accession of Spain and Portugal is perhaps more relevant from the level of development, but these two countries joined 15 years ago, before the 1992 programme for the completion of the internal market had really started. It is of interest to study closely the accession treaties of these different states. For those that started negotiating with the EU in February 2000, it is useful to look at the positions taken by the countries that began negotiations in Spring 1998.
 - Selection based on the experience of officials in line ministries who have been involved in the screening process
 - Officials in line ministries are those in government theoretically best equipped to identify problem areas. They should have a good knowledge of the sectors they are dealing with, and they should be aware of the major problems that their sectors face.
 - Selection through consultation with business, unions and other interest groups in society
- Some of the areas that really need to be fully impact assessed will be apparent to the non-government sector but not to government.

Annex 4: GUIDANCE FOR COMPLETING FINANCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Purpose of this form

The revised Rules of Procedure of the Government of Macedonia, approved by the Government in April 2001, require that all initiatives submitted to the Government be accompanied by a financial impact assessment and by a commentary from the Ministry of Finance on each assessment. The Rules of Procedure state explicitly that there will be no exception to the requirement to obtain the comments of the Ministry of Finance, even in cases of urgency. These procedures are necessary to enable the Government to exercise proper control of the budget, and are also a key condition of World Bank assistance to the Government.

The Ministry of Finance is required by the Rules of Procedure to comment on 'All materials that have fiscal impact, as well as materials that relate to the allocation of Government funds and financial operations, or materials that define the financial and material liabilities of the state, municipalities, and regulations that contain financial provisions'. In order to enable this analysis to be carried out, the attached form has been devised for completion by Ministries.

The relation of this form to the budget process

It is the duty of the Government to adhere to the Law on the Execution of the Budget unless exceptional circumstances arise. Therefore proposals put forward by Ministries must be resourced from the funds provided in that Law, and within the limits set by that Law. The fiscal impact assessment is the device for ensuring that a proposal accords with the Law, and for assessing the fiscal consequences of the proposal in future years.

In exceptional circumstances, it is necessary for Ministries to ask for additional resources in the course of the budget year, or outside the normal budget-making process. In these exceptional circumstances, the Government must be aware of the full resource implications of requests from Ministries when making decisions on them. In such cases the fiscal impact assessment is the device for identifying those implications.

Procedure to be followed

Ministries must complete the attached form and send it to the Ministry of Finance when it circulates its proposal to other Ministries for comment, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Attached to the form are guidance notes on the information to be provided in answer to each question.

It is obviously desirable that the Ministry originating the proposal and the Ministry of Finance should agree as much as possible in their analysis of the fiscal impacts. It may be that the Ministry of Finance will need to request clarification or additional information from the Ministry before it can comment. If that is the case, the staff of the two Ministries are strongly encouraged to liaise directly in order to reach agreement, instead of channelling their communication through the General Secretariat.

Any enquiries about the content of this form should be addressed to [name and telephone number of contact in Ministry of Finance].

Financial Impact Assessment Form

1. Title of proposal	2. Ministry or State Administration Body			
3. Purpose of proposal	4. Type of proposal			
5. Contact name and position	6. Contact details			
7. Activity:				
8. Type of Request:	<input type="checkbox"/> EU related legislation/regulation	<input type="checkbox"/> New Activity <input type="checkbox"/> Increase/ decrease to existing activity	<input type="checkbox"/> Reallocation between two activities <input type="checkbox"/> Consolidation of two or more activities	
9. Purpose of Request/Action Proposed:				
10. Relation to Government Programme				
11. Financial Implications:	(000s denars)			
		Current Year	Year 2	Year 3
	A. Total Cost of Proposal			
	Salaries			
	Goods & Services			
Capital				
Transfers				
Total				
B. Approved Allocation Related to Proposal				
Salaries				
Goods and Services				
Capital				
Transfers				
Total				
C. Change from Approved Allocation (A-B)				
Salaries				
Goods & Services				
Capital				
Transfers				
Total				
D. Available Expenditure Offset (from other activities or programs within the Institution)				
Salaries				
Goods & Services				
Capital				
Transfers				
Total				

E. Net Impact on Institution's Allocation (C-D)				
Salaries				
Goods & Services				
Capital				
Transfers				
Total				
F. Increase/ Decrease in Revenue Generation				
G. Additional Sources of Financing or Cost-Sharing				
Source: _____				
12. Net Increase/ Decrease in Number of Staff				
13. What guarantees, loans, or other actual or contingent obligations on the government will be created (if not listed in 11 A to 11 G).				
14. If this is a request for additional funding in the current financial year, or outside the normal budget-making cycle, provide justification.				
15. Date Assessment completed				
16. Date submitted to Ministry of Finance for comments				
17. Date of response from Ministry of Finance				
18. Changes requested by Ministry of Finance				
19. Ministry response				
20. Finance response				
21. Are Finance comments attached?				
22. Approval/Date:				
_____	_____/_____/_____ Day / Month / Year	_____	_____/_____/_____ Day / Month / Year	
Signature of State Secretary or Agency Head		Signature of Minister		

Notes on Completing the Financial Impact Assessment Form

- 1. Title of proposal** Provide the proposal title in a few words that clearly indicate the subject: e.g., Proposed Amendment to Civil Service Law on Recruitment Process.
- 2. Ministry/State Administration Body** Indicate the name of the ministry submitting the proposal. If the proposal has been prepared by a state administration body (e.g., agency or commission) that reports to the submitting ministry, provide the name of the state administration body in parentheses following the name of the ministry that it reports to. Provide only the name of the state administration body if it reports directly to the Government.
- 3. Purpose of proposal** Indicate whether the proposal being submitted is for decision (approval to introduce legislation, regulations) approved or for information.
- 4. Type of proposal** Indicate whether the proposals being submitted is a draft law, draft amendment, secondary legislation, regulations, concept paper, capital investment proposal, divestment proposal, or other (describe).
- 5. Contact name and position** Provide the name and position of a person who can answer questions on the content of this proposal. These are most likely to be asked by the Secretariat-General of the Government or Ministry of Finance.
- 6. Contact details** Provide the contact's phone number and, if available, e-mail address.
- 7. Activity** State the name of the program or activity if the proposal relates to an existing program or activity.
- 8. Type of Request** Check one or more of the types of request that relate to the proposal.
- 9. Purpose of Request/action Proposed** In one or two sentences, describe the objective of the request.
- 10. Relation to Government Program** In one or two sentences, describe how the proposal supports the government's Program
- 11. Financial Implications** Record estimated costs and revenue implications for the first year and future years. Record total, not incremental, information. The 'Current Year' column should reflect the funding and/or staff required for the remainder of the year only.
- 11A. Total Cost of Proposal** The total cost of the proposal including approved and any additional funding needs.
- 11B. Approved Allocation** The approved level of funds within the program/ activity allotted to

Related to Proposal	the specific proposal.
11C. Change from Approved Allocation	To determine the requested change in level of funding, subtract 'Existing Allocation Related to Proposal' (11B) from 'Total Cost of Proposal' (11A).
11D. Available Expenditure Offset	Identify available expenditure offsets to be considered for the proposal. These offsets can come from another program or activity for which the institution is responsible.
11E. Net Impact on Institution's Allocation	Identify the net impact the proposal will have on the Institution's total allocation. Calculate this amount by subtracting 'Available Expenditure Offset' (11D) from 'Change from Approved Allocation' (11C).
11F. Increase/ Decrease in Revenue Generation	Identify the change in the amount of revenues that will be generated from the proposal.
11G. Additional Sources of Financing or Cost-Sharing	Identify sources and amount of financing other than the state budget, e.g. donor funding.
12. Net Increase/ Decrease in Number of Staff Related to Request	Identify the net increase or decrease on the number of staff (express part-time as a proportion of full-time) that will result from the proposal. Include the staffing impact (if any) resulting from the expenditure offset.
13. What guarantees, loans, or other actual or contingent obligations on the government will be created (if not listed in 11 A to 11 G).	It is important to identify any consequences of the proposal that would create a burden on the budget at a future date. Give details of any guarantees, loans, or other actual or contingent obligations on the government that the proposal would create, if they are not listed in the answers to questions 11 A to 11 G above.
14. If this is a request for additional funding in the current financial year, or outside the normal budget-making cycle, provide justification	Expenditure should be planned through the annual budget process. In planning expenditure, Ministries should adhere to the budget law approved by Parliament. Only when exceptional circumstances arise should requests for additional funding be made. Strong justification should be provided for such requests, since the Government needs to be aware of the full resource implications of such requests when making decisions on them.
15. Date Assessment completed	Provide the date the assessment was authorized by the State Secretary. If no assessment was completed because no fiscal impacts could be identified, provide the date that State Secretary authorized this response.
16. Date Submitted to Ministry of Finance for comments	Provide the date that the fiscal impacts assessment and the proposal were submitted to the Ministry of Finance. It is assumed that these will be provided together.

- 17. Date of response from Ministry of Finance** Provide the date that written comments were received by the ministry/state administration body from the Ministry of Finance.
- 18. Were changes requested by Ministry of Finance?** Indicate (Yes or No) whether the Ministry of Finance requested any changes in the ministry's financial impact assessment.
- 19. Ministry response** If changes were requested, briefly describe whether the Ministry of Finance's comments are now reflected in the proposal being submitted and in a revised financial impact analysis. If not, explain why.
- 20. Finance response** Indicate whether the Ministry of Finance is aware of the Ministry's response to its comments and whether it is in agreement with the Ministry's response.
- 21. Are Ministry of Finance comments attached?** Indicate yes. If the comments are not attached, the proposal should not be forwarded to the Government
- 22. Approval/Date:** The submission must be signed and dated by the State Secretary (or Agency Head) and Minister, as appropriate. The Minister's signature confirms that he or she supports the proposal and is advising his or her Government colleagues to approve it. The State Secretary or Agency Head's signature indicates that he or she is satisfied that the analysis is correct and complete, and is consistent with the Minister's direction.