



EUROPEAN LEGISLATION FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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Children's

1. The world nation attention on the rights of the child is an important engagement by countries who have promised to protect children's rights. But the rights are essential they are all essential and equally important and they should be taken among from children.

Blema ~ Romania

2. All children have all these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what language they speak, what their religion is, or what they do, what they think, where they live, how or what they have in their hands or in their feet, and no matter who their parents or family are or what their parents or family believe or do. No child should be treated unfairly for any reason.

Mihailo ~ Macedonia

3. Every child has the right to be close. Governments must make sure that children receive and share life in the best way possible.

MILA ~ MACEDONIA
Simona ~ Macedonia
Milica ~ Italy

4. Children have the right to their own identity - an official record of who they are which includes name, nationality and family relations.

Andrea ~ Italy
Sude ~ Türkiye

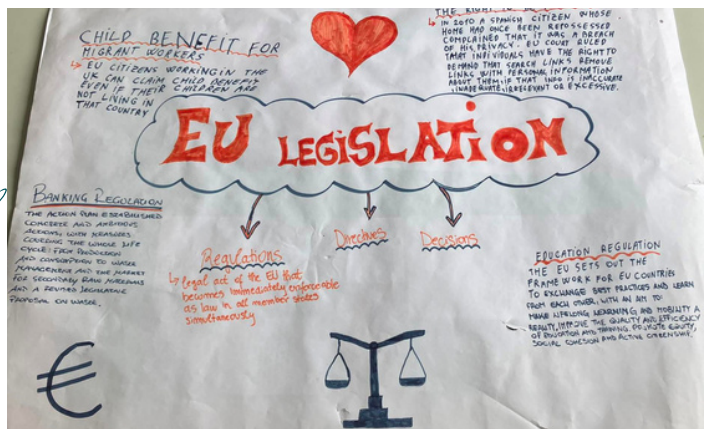
5. Children have the right to give their own opinions freely on issues that affect them. Adults should listen and take them seriously.

6. Children's rights include the right to health, education, leisure, play and recreation, an adequate standard of living, and to be protected from abuse and harm.

Rights

Harmonization of the legislation

EUROPEAN LEGISLATION



The harmonization of the legislation of the countries with the law of the EU represents the approximation of the solutions of the national legislation to the law of the EU. Within the framework of the EU, the harmonization, but also the unification of the law, should enable the realization of a single area of freedom, security and justice, as well as a single market in which the economic and other functions of the Union are fulfilled without interruption.

The harmonization process refers to the entire *acquis communautaire*, which encompasses much more than legal regulations.

Until the adoption of the Constitution of the European Union, which should unify and unify the entire legal system, the legislation of the European Union consists of primary and secondary legislation as well as from other sources of the European Union.

Primary legislation is based on all Treaties establishing the Community with their annexes and protocols and additional amendments and additions thereto (including subsequent Accession Treaties). They contain the basic provisions on the objectives of the EU, its organization and functioning, as well as most of its economic law.

Secondary legislation refers to legal acts that are also considered sources of community law. These are the Directives, Regulations, Decisions and Recommendations and Opinions.

Creating the perfect balance is key.

The harmonization concerns the following chapters:

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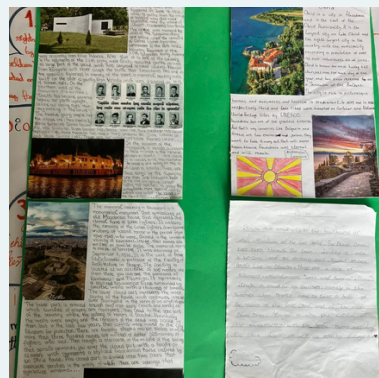
1. Free movement of goods;
2. Free movement of workers;
3. Right of establishment and freedom to provide services;
4. Free movement of capital;
5. Public procurement;
6. Law of commercial companies;
7. Right to intellectual property;
8. Competition policy;
9. Financial services;
10. Information society and media;
11. Agriculture and rural development;
12. Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy;
13. Fishing;
14. Transport policy;
15. Energy;
16. Taxation;
17. Economic and monetary policy;
18. Statistics;
19. Social policy and employment;
20. Enterprises and industrial policy;
21. Trans-European networks;
22. Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments;
23. Judiciary and fundamental rights;
24. Justice, freedom and security;
25. Science and research;
26. Education and culture;
27. Environment;
28. Consumer protection and health protection;
29. Customs Union;
30. External relations;
31. External security and defense policy;
32. Financial control;
33. Financial and budgetary provisions
34. Institutions and
35. Other questions

European Legislation

HIGHLIGHTS IN MACEDONIA

Methodology and structure for the harmonization of the national legislation

For the success of the process of harmonization of the legislation of Macedonia with the European law, for the sake of consistency, coordination and a clear picture and monitoring of the process of approximation of the legislation in 2000, a Methodology and structure for the harmonization of the national legislation with that of the EU was prepared



Macedonian National Program for the Adoption of EU Law (NPAA) 2021-2025

On June 29, 2021, the Government adopted the National Program for the Adoption of EU Law (NPAA) 2021-2025 as a key strategic document of North Macedonia for directing the European integration process. NPAA defines the priorities, strategies, dynamics and necessary resources for harmonizing national legislation with European law, as well as activities for adapting national institutions to European administrative structures. The key objective of the NPAA is to chart the national trajectory to our membership of the European Union, thereby reflecting the political commitment and determination for deep reform



Our best team of teachers during coordination meeting

According to the Methodology, the harmonization process is divided into four stages:

PROCESS



1 Preparatory phase

Preparatory phase - establishment of all necessary institutions for implementation of the process, as well as activities of a technical nature, such as distribution and presentation of European legal acts in specific areas and presentation of the principles of harmonization in general

2 Analytical phase

Analytical phase - translation of the necessary European legal acts into the Macedonian language and their incorporation into the Program for approximation of the national legislation to the European legislation in accordance with the previously defined priorities

3 Transposition phase

Transposition phase - operational elaboration of the new legislation in accordance with a predefined plan. At this stage, the real rapprochement of the Macedonian legislation with that of the EU is taking place. Namely, this is the stage where national experts and experts from the EU must prepare new draft laws or proposed amendments and additions to existing laws or by-laws, in order to achieve compatibility between the legal order in the Republic of Macedonia and EU legislation and finally

4 Implementation phase

Implementation phase - not only adoption of new laws in the Parliament or amendments to the existing ones, but also their proper implementation in practice and management of the effect they have on the existing institutional infrastructure

European legislation

LEGAL ACTS



1 Directives

- The directives do not aim to unify the laws of the member states, but to harmonize them, so that the diversity of national institutions and legal structures can continue, at the expense of the guarantee that there will be equal material conditions everywhere in the community. The directives are binding on the member states in terms of the result to be achieved, but leave the national authorities free to choose the form and methods of legislation, through which the desired effects will be achieved within the stipulated period of time

2 Regulations

- Regulations are instruments for the unification of the legal order within the EU and represent legal acts that are applied everywhere in the community. They are binding in their entirety on all legal persons and entities, without any need for action by national authorities. They have the right to choose, interpret or make any exceptions to the regulation in any way. Moreover, if there is a conflict with a national provision, the courts in that country are obliged in such a case to simply ignore the national legislation and apply the regulation in full

3 Decisions

- The decisions are fully binding for the one to whom they are addressed. With this, the EU can ask a member state, or any legal entity, to perform or refrain from a certain type of activity, or it can grant them specific rights or impose certain obligations on them

4 Recommendations

- Recommendations and opinions are non-binding legal acts through which the institutions of the Community can express their position to member states or individuals, but they do not impose any obligation or responsibility on the person to whom they are addressed

OUR MEETING



Study trips to Skopje and Ohrid

Skopje, capital of Macedonia, biggest city, a visit with cultural, educational and fun program

Ohrid, Ohrid lake, Ohrid region, UNESCO protected region, most visited region, rich with cultural heritage, a visit with cultural, educational and fun program



Project activities at our school

Project activities are held in our school, project partners' students took active participation during 3 days meetings at our school. We students enjoyed during our collaboration and friendship



Meeting our Erasmus+ friends

The time we spent together during the mobility in our school gave us the opportunity to create long-lasting friendship with our new friends from Erasmus+ project TRUE COLORS



This booklet is created by the students of

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