



**THE REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA'S 2013
LOCAL ELECTIONS
HANDBOOK**

INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY
"SOCIETAS CIVILIS" SKOPJE

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Ilina Mangova
Jovan Bliznakovski
Aleksandar Talimdžioski
contributed by
Aleksandra Murgoska

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The Republic of Macedonia's 2013 Local Elections Handbook

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Authors:

Ilina Mangova/ Jovan Bliznakovski/ Aleksandar Talimdžioski
contributed by Aleksandra Murgoska

Coordination:

Davor Pašoski

Translation from Macedonian language:

Jana Nikuljska Gjorgjinska
Perica Sardžoski

Design and Editing:

Vinsent Grafika


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INTRODUCTION TO THE 2013 LOCAL ELECTIONS

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On 24th March 2013 the fifth local elections will take place in the Republic of Macedonia. There are 341 candidates running for mayoral positions on the local elections as well as 451 councillor lists.

During the last mandate of the local government, from March 2009 until March 2013, the majority of mayoral positions have been held by members of the ruling party VMRO-DPMNE (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity), which won 56 positions of mayors and 460 councillor positions. The second most successful party in terms of mayoral positions secured in the last elections was the Democratic Union for Integration (DUI), which won 15 positions of mayors (one within the coalition) and 179 councillor positions. SDSM have their mayors in 7 municipalities¹, and they won 282 councillor positions at the 2009 elections. The second largest party among the Albanian electorate, the Democratic Party of the Albanians (DPA) has only one mayor and 52 councillor positions. Besides these parties, each of the following won a mayoral position: the New Democracy, the Democratic Party of the Turks in Macedonia, the Union of the Roma, the Radical Party of the Serbs in Macedonia and two independent mayors.² VMRO-DPMNE has been a ruling party on a national level since 2006 after winning the early parliamentary elections twice in a row, on 1st June 2008 and 5th June 2011.

¹ At the end of his mandate, on 17th February 2013, due to disobeying the decision to boycott the elections and submitting candidacy under the Serbian Advanced Party, one of the seven mayors, Stevčo Jakimovski was excluded from SDSM.

² OSCE/OIDHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Presidential and Municipal Elections 22 March and 5 April 2009. OSCE/OIDHR Election Observation Mission Final Report. Warsaw, June 2009

These elections will be held with enforced changes in the territorial organisation of the local government as prescribed by the Local Government Territorial Organisation Law from 2004, which was postponed with its amendments from August 2008.³ In 2012 the municipalities of Vraneštica, Zajas, Drugovo, and Oslomej became part of the municipality of Kičevo, which reduced the number of local government units (LGU) in Macedonia from 85 to 81.

The local elections are taking place after a two-month political crisis that Macedonian entered into over the Republic of Macedonia's Budget resolution for 2013. Namely, the oppositional parliamentary parties SDSM, DPA, and the National Democratic Revival (NDP) applied the filibuster method to prevent the voting on the Republic of Macedonia's Budget Proposal for 2013. The three parties from the coalition have submitted 1225 amendments in total to the Finances and Budget Committee. The parliamentary opposition has accused the government of accumulating debt of EUR 600 million with the proposed budget, including the following year. According to the opposition, the budget was also intended for "buying the votes of the pensioners, and social welfare users during the election period".⁴ On the other hand, the MPs from DPA and NDP accused the Government that the Budget has been designed to the benefit of the Macedonian ethnic community and is discriminatory towards the Albanian ethnic community.⁵ Facing the possibility for a postponed adoption of the budget,⁶ the Legislative Committee has commenced with its sessions on the proposed amendments, which according to Article 79 from the Rules of Procedure should be held after the amendments are reviewed in the

³ Local Government Territorial Organisation Law in the Republic of Macedonia. Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.55/04 from 16.08.2004; Amendments and Additions Law to the Local Government Territorial Organisation Law in the Republic of Macedonia. Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 98/08 from 04.08.2008.

⁴ Mitevski, M. "Real or pre-election budget?", Free Europe Radio, 19th November 2012.

⁵ "DUI to block voting on the non-Albanian budget", Kapital, 20th December 2012, and I.M., "Budget 2013: to VMRO it is for development, to SDSM it is pre-electoral, to NDP it is ethnic!", Faktor, 19.11.2012.

⁶ According to the *Budget Law*, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.64, 03.08.2005, the budget of the Republic of Macedonia should be adopted by 31st December of the current year. If this is not the case, the deadline is set to 31st March the proceeding year, a period when, after the approval of the Ministry of Finances, resources can be used by one third of the expenditures in the first quarter of the previous year,

mainstream committee.⁷ Because of this, the MPs from the opposition have started obstructing and disabling the work of the Legislative Committee and have accused the majority of violating the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly.⁸ On 22nd December 2012, session reports from the Finances and Budget Committee and the Legislative Committee related to the Republic of Macedonia's Budget Proposal for 2013 were filed to the President of the Republic of Macedonia's Assembly. The first was signed by the majority of MPs from the ruling parties reporting on the Committee minutes, the voting in the Committee in relation to the amendments from 1 to 161, with a notion that for the rest of the amendments from 161 to 1225 a written statement by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia was read.⁹ The second report was signed by the Committee's Chairperson reporting on the Committee's review of the amendments from 1 to 137, with a notion that for the rest of the amendments, from 137 to 1225, written statements by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia were read, due to the obstructions by the MPs from the opposition and the lack of working conditions.¹⁰ The President of the Assembly delivers these reports to the Government, which adopted and submitted the altered Budget to the Assembly for voting on 23rd December.¹¹

On 24th December 2012, the Budget was put to vote at the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia and the MPs from the opposition started obstructing the work of the Assembly. After series of incidents, the parliament security removed the MPs of the opposition coalition "Union for the Future" from the Assembly. After this, the Budget was adopted by the parliamentary majority, and the opposition from the "Union for the Future" started the boycott of the Assembly, with regular protests demanding early parliamentary elections. NDP, which has two MPs, joined the boycott of the Assembly after this event, which left DPA as the only party from

⁷ *Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia*, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia 130/2010.

⁸ "Tense atmosphere in the legislative committee", 24 Vesti, 22.12.2012.

⁹ The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia. *Session Report No. 43 of the Legislative Committee meeting held on 22.12.2012*.

¹⁰ The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia. *Session Report No.70 of the Legislative Committee meeting held on 22.12.2012*.

¹¹ "The Budget Adopted and Brought to Parliament" Sital, 23rd December 2012.

the opposition that took part in the parliamentary procedure.¹² On the same day, the journalists reporting from the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia were removed by force from the gallery where they monitor the parliamentary procedures, which resulted in a unified protest reaction by the Macedonian media organizations.¹³

Macedonia has been a candidate country for the EU since 17th December 2005, although it still has not started the negotiations for membership in the European Union. For four years in a row, the progress reports prepared by the European Commission have recommended a start of the negotiations. However, the EU Council has not given its consent, which is why a start date for the negotiations has not been assigned yet. The key problem for the start of the negotiations is the name dispute between the Republic of Macedonia and Greece. In the absence of the accession negotiations with the EU, a mechanism for High-Level Accession Dialogue was established, focusing on the specific reforms in the key priority areas. The EU representatives, as well as other international factors, have placed their efforts to establish dialogue between the government and the opposition to provide solution to the current political crisis. The crisis intensified when, in the period before the deadline for filing candidacies for the local elections, 16th February 2013, the oppositional coalition under the leadership of SDSM failed to announce their candidates, which resulted from the previously announced boycott of the elections. On 26th February, the Republic of Macedonia's Assembly, under Government's recommendations, proceeded with amendments to the Electoral Code under fast track procedure, which enabled to postpone the deadline for submitting candidate lists for councillors and mayors by all subjects who failed to do it in due time.¹⁴ With this amendment the deadline for submitting candidate lists was postponed to 3rd March 2013. On 1st March 2013, the EU Enlargement and Neighborhood Policy Commissioner Štefan

¹² Later, in January, the MPs from NDP ceased the boycott and joined the Assembly. "NDP returns to parliament", Dnevnik, 23.01.2013.

¹³ Macedonian Association of Journalists. *Joint statement of the media organizations on the incident at the Assembly, 27th December 2012.*

¹⁴ The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia. Draft-law on Supplements to the Electoral Code, fast track (second reading). 26th February 2013.

Füle as head of the EU delegation, the MEP reporting on the Republic of Macedonia Richard Howitt, and the MEP from the European People's Party Jerzy Buzek, in cooperation with the President of the Republic of Macedonia PhD Gjorgje Ivanov made their final and successful attempt to achieve agreement between the two largest political parties in the Republic of Macedonia. With mediation of the high EU representatives an agreement was achieved between VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM as a result of which SDSM agreed to participate on the local elections. Within these talks the two parties agreed to:

"to resume normal political life:

all parties to return to Parliament and participate in the scheduled local elections to support immediate key reform measures, including:

- improving the functioning of parliament, including President's initiative to convene an ad hoc Commission of Inquiry (to look into, inter alia, the events on and before 24 December, including their constitutionality, security in and outside of Parliament, and revision of the parliamentary rules of procedure), the results of which would be reflected in the Commission's Progress Report in Autumn 2013
- electoral reform, after the local elections, including in relation to the voters' registry (e.g. post-election audit of list) and other OSCE/ODIHR recommendations
- freedom of expression, e.g. resumption of dialogue with journalists, led by the Association of Journalists, and other confidence-building measures

to an election calendar:

to give adequate time to register the lists of candidates for the local elections

to meet immediately after the local elections to discuss the internal political situation, including the findings of the Commission of

Inquiry on the 24/12 events, and to continue the discussions, in good faith, on all options, and without prejudice for defining the timing of the next parliamentary elections, on the basis of the implementation of OSCE/ODIHR recommendations, so that the results can be taken into account in the next Commission Progress Report

The EU:

a fourth meeting of the HLAD to be scheduled with the European Commission (March), involving the government and the National Council for European Integration

the European Commission to present its Report, as requested by Council, by mid-April

the European Parliament to schedule a vote on its Report in a positive and constructive framework”¹⁵

As a result of this agreement on 2nd March 2013 the oppositional MPs returned to the Parliament, and the Electoral Code was amended again, more specifically the deadline for filing candidacies was postponed to 8th March 2013.¹⁶

PARTICIPANTS ON THE ELECTIONS

There are 15 political parties participating on the local elections, which have submitted candidate lists independently or as coalitions, however none of them has announced candidates for mayors in all of the 81 Local Government Units. From the more active parliamentary parties, VMRO-DMPNE with its coalition has announced 68 candidates for mayors 5 of which are women, the coalition of SDSM has announced 67 candidates for

¹⁵ Joint statement of Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy, Štefan Füle, Rapporteur of the European Parliament on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Richard Howitt, and former President of the European Parliament, Jerzy Buzek, on their mission to Skopje, 1st March 2013. Accessed on 11.03.2013: http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/fule/headlines/news/2013/03/20130301_en.htm

¹⁶ The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia. Draft-law on Supplements to the Electoral Code, fast track. 2nd March 2013. Accessed on 06.03.2013: <http://www.sobranie.mk/ext/material-details.aspx?Id=a8c87be7-1d6f-4c88-bcd9-6906b2bb4b32>

mayors, out of which 4 are women. DUI has announced 23 candidates for mayors one of which is a woman, DPA has announced 27 candidates for mayors with only one woman candidate as well, and NDP has announced 14 candidates (one with the coalition) for mayors, none of which is a woman. Out of 341 mayoral candidates in total only 29 are women (9.4 %). There are regulations that oblige the parties to announce candidates of the less represented gender on every third position on the candidates for councillor lists, which do not apply for candidates for mayors. All parties participating on these elections have fulfilled this precondition, since their lists would be rejected by the administration if all regulations have not been implemented. Besides these parties, the smaller political parties have announced their candidates, such as the Democratic Party of the Turks in Macedonia (DPTM), People's Movement of Macedonia (NDM), United Democratic Forces of the Roma (ODSR), Party for European Future (PEI), Social Democratic Party of Macedonia (SDPM), Social Democratic Union (SDU), Union of the Roma from Macedonia (SRM) and the Serbian Advanced Party in Macedonia (SNSM). There are 27 candidate lists for mayors supported by a group of voters. There are also 84 candidate lists for submitted by a group of voters.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE 2013 LOCAL ELECTIONS

Even before the start of the election campaign, several parties have announced part of their candidates for mayors and councillors. On 26th October 2012, the coalition led by SDSM promoted their candidates for mayors in the Skopje municipalities, including the City of Skopje.¹⁷ Until the decision for boycott of the elections was placed in effect, this coalition announced 21 candidates, after which no further candidates were promoted. The coalition of VMRO-DPMNE has started promoting its candidates for mayors in December 2012, some of the candidates from DUI were promoted publically in January 2013, while some of the candidates from DPA were determined in July 2012.

¹⁷ "SDSM introduces candidates for mayors in the capital city". Telma, 26th October 2012.

Besides the fact that the election campaign officially starts on 4th March 2013, the parties that have already announced their candidates have also started with promotion activities. Every party applies a gradual announcement of the candidate names.

In the period between 26th January and 9th February the Voters List was released for public review, and every citizen was able to check the status of their data. The Voters List contains data for all adult citizens (over 18 years old) with permanent address on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia who hold biometric identification documents. The Voters List also contains data for the Macedonian citizens who stay or work temporarily abroad and hold valid passports.

For a long period, **the Voters List** was exposed to criticism and remarks by the OSCE/ODIHR, the political parties and the public. The criticism was directed towards the quality and the validity of the Voters List, which consisted of 1,821,122 voters on the early parliamentary elections in 2011, demanding its revision. In March 2012 within the State Election Commission (SEC) a working group was established to revise the Voters List in order to update it in relation to deceased persons, and citizens of the Republic of Macedonia living abroad that hold valid passports. Besides the members of the SEC, the working group consisted of representatives from the state institutions, the largest political parties, as well as international and national organizations. The working group determined that the Voters List of citizens, who hold valid IDs, latest by 24th February 2013, consists of 1,743,403 citizens, i.e. 77,719 citizens less than in 2011.¹⁸ The SEC was running a campaign on the national broadcasting service to inform citizens who do not hold valid IDs that they will not be able to vote without valid documents.

Moreover, in order to incorporate the recommendations of OSCE for the Electoral Code, a working group coordinated by the Ministry of Justice was established in April 2012 for amendments in the electoral legislation,

¹⁸ State Election Commission. Information related to the closing of the Voters List. Accessed on 25th February 2013. <http://www.sec.mk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=92>

more precisely the Electoral Code and the Law on Financing of Political Parties. The working group comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Secretariat for European Affairs, the State Election Commission, the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption, the State Audit Office, the Broadcasting Council, the EU Delegation, the USA Embassy, the OSCE Mission in Skopje, the Civic Association MOST, the parliamentary groups, SDSM, VMRO-DPMNE, DUI, NDP, and PEI/Sandzak League, and a national expert Gordana Siljanovska-Davkova, prepared amendments to these two laws, which were adopted in November 2012. The alterations covered a portion, but not all of the 28 recommendations from the OSCE/ODIHR report from 2011.¹⁹ The alterations have primarily introduced regulations related to the restrictions of the current state officials from the benefits they enjoy when holding executive functions,²⁰ specifying certain ambiguous acts, mechanisms to increase sanctions and control over the financing of election campaigns, clear deadlines for objections and complaints, regulating the voters rights for people with disabilities and those who are on parole, as well as harmonizing the Law on Territorial Organisation of Local Government in the Republic of Macedonia. In addition, the Law on Financing of Political Parties was amended with an obligation for the political parties to publish the registry of donations on their website latest by 30th April each year, to introduce suspension of the resources granted to the parties from the Republic of Macedonia's budget, if they fail to submit their reports to the State Audit Office (SAO) in due time, to increase the role of SAO in this control system, as well as to restrain from regular financing for a period of three months if the party fails to publish the report.

These changes were introduced in the absence of the opposition, which organized a boycott of the voting, dissatisfied with the fact that their recommendations were not incorporated.²¹

¹⁹ OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Early Parliamentary Elections 5 June 2011. OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report. Warsaw, October 2011

²⁰ More details in the chapter on *Restrictions for Current State Officials*.

²¹ Fidanoski, Z. "The Electoral Code voted without opposition". TV Alfa, 9th November, 2012.

In addition, there are 28 recommendations that the OSCE/ODIHR give in their Mission Final Report after the 2011 Elections with explanations whether they are integrated in the Electoral Code.

A. PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS²²

1. Authorities should consider developing safeguards to ensure sufficient separation between the state and party as required by paragraph 5.4 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document. Existing legislative safeguards, such as Article 9 of the Electoral Code, should be interpreted in a way to prevent the inherent conflict of interest between executive government positions requiring independence and those of candidates pursuing political advantage. Such provisions could also be expanded to include enforcement mechanisms.

- Partially fulfilled. Additions have been introduced to the article 8 from the Electoral Code specifying that state officials (members of the Government, vice Ministers, MPs, council members, mayors) from the day they are confirmed as candidates for elections they perform only technical function and take only necessary action. It furthermore defines the necessary activities that cannot be conducted; however the phrase 'technical function' is not clearly defined. At the same time, there are no sanctions for violations of this regulation. Article 5.4 from the Copenhagen Document of OSCE from 1990 defines "clear distance of the state from the political parties; particularly, the political parties will not be united with the state" which requires additional measures.

2. Consideration should be given to addressing all gaps and ambiguities in the Electoral Code that have been identified through the election process, including those specifically mentioned in these recommendations. To

this end, an inclusive consultative process should be established well in advance of the next elections.

- Started, but not finished.

3. A thorough audit and revision of the voter lists is long overdue. This should be done following the census in October 2011. It should focus on entries of deceased people and citizens residing abroad.

- Fulfilled.

4. Allegations of intimidation of voters should be swiftly, thoroughly, and effectively investigated by the authorities and those found responsible prosecuted. Citizens should be encouraged to report allegations supported by verifiable evidence.

- Not fulfilled.

5. Steps should be taken to resolve conflicts of interest with regard to the control of private broadcasters by those engaged in politics. This practice is contrary to the law and undermines balanced political coverage during an election campaign.

- In 2012 the Broadcasting Council commenced the implementation of article 11 from the Law on Broadcasting services, according to which, state officials and members of their families can have property and be founders of a broadcasting service. The private broadcasters were given a deadline until 30th September 2012 to harmonize their property structure. As a result of this measure the member of parliament Ljubisav Ivanov-Dzingo, whose son was the owner of Sitel TV resigned from his MP position,²³ and Kanal 5, whose owner was the son of Borislav Stojmenov, was sold.²⁴ Additional research and monitoring is necessary to determine whether "individuals involved in politics" exercise control over the private broadcasters.

²² OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, *The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Early Parliamentary Elections 5 June 2011. OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report*. Warsaw, October 2011, pages 20-23.

²³ Kaziovska, S. "After Sitel, Kanal 5 also seeks way out". Dnevnik, 25th September 2012.

²⁴ "Kanal 5 sold to Vanja Gavrilovski – a close person to Stojmenov?", Bukvar, portal, 28th September 2012.

6. Shorter deadlines should be established for courts to rule on complaints brought against broadcasters by the Broadcasting Council during the campaign and pre-campaign period. This would ensure that the Broadcasting Council can enforce the regulations in a timely fashion and also allow broadcasters the opportunity for a prompt and effective remedy if their rights have been infringed.

- Fulfilled.

5. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Legal Framework

7. The authorities should review the current system of allocation of mandates in out-of-country electoral districts to ensure that the number of votes needed to elect MPs does not significantly diminish the equality of the vote, as guaranteed by the Constitution and Electoral Code.

- Not fulfilled.

8. The right to vote of EB members abroad and those citizens who have been registered abroad for less than three months should be ensured.

- Not fulfilled.

9. The Electoral Code should clearly state that the voting rights of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months are reinstated after their sentence is served.

- Not fulfilled.

Election Administration

10. The effective administration of future elections would benefit greatly from the adoption of timely and comprehensive regulations to guide the election process and compensate for gaps or inconsistencies in the Electoral Code.

- Partially fulfilled. The State Election Commission has given recommendations which provide directions related with the election process, however there are still ambiguities in the Electoral Code.

11. To enhance transparency, the minutes of SEC sessions could be made public.

- Fulfilled. It has been introduced as a legal obligation and is implemented by the SEC. (Article 43-6)

Voter Registration

12. Information outlining the procedures for out-of-country citizens to register should be publicized overseas a significant time in advance of the next elections.

- Not fulfilled.

Election Campaign

13. Campaign regulations should be fully respected and enforced. Authorities could consider reviewing regulations that are regarded by many parties as too restrictive, such as those limiting the length of the campaign, defining campaign activities, and regulating the placement of posters.

- Not fulfilled.

14. Voter education campaigns, be they conducted by the authorities, civil society, or political parties, should focus on the secrecy of the ballot as the ultimate tool to counter intimidation or pressure to influence voters' freedom of choice. Voters should be encouraged to demand that the secrecy of their ballot is respected.

- The recommendation refers to the time of the election campaign.

Campaign Finance

15. Provisions on campaign finance reporting should be expanded to provide more effective mechanisms for audit. Consideration should also be given to adopting a more detailed template for the reports that requires contestants to itemize expenditures.

- Not fulfilled.

It should also allow the possibility to adopt a more detailed form for financial reporting by obliging the organizers of the electoral campaigns to publish their expenditures by specific propositions.

- Not fulfilled. A new more detailed form for financial reporting for the expenditures and the disbursements for the electoral campaign, after the one adopted in 2011, has not been adopted.²⁵

16. Deadlines should be introduced for auditing campaign finance reports before Election Day.

- Not fulfilled.

Responsible institutions should strengthen their resources to enable an accurate and timely audit.

- Not fulfilled.

17. The discrepancy in the nature of thresholds for campaign donations between individuals and legal entities should be revised. The current provisions are discriminatory and grant an unfair advantage to large entities.

- Not fulfilled.

²⁵ The Ministry of Finance 25th May 2011. Form "Financial Report on the Expenditures and Disbursements on the Electoral Campaign's Account." Accessed on 25.02.2013. <http://www.finance.gov.mk/node/1961>

Media

18. For appointments to the Broadcasting Council, priority should be given to the professionalism and impartiality of the prospective members, rather than political affiliation. This is particularly salient after amendments to the Law on the Broadcasting Activity, passed on 18 July, increased the number of members of the body from 9 to 15.

- Further monitoring of the Broadcasting Council's work needs to be done.

19. To continue to retain its substantive independence, the Broadcasting Council requires pre-determined and adequate financial support.

- Not fulfilled.

20. Detailed campaign coverage rules for the media could be incorporated in the Law on Broadcasting Activity and the Electoral Code, rather than being adopted for each election.

- Not fulfilled.

21. Independence of the public broadcaster could be strengthened by ensuring adequate financing.

- Not fulfilled.

Participation of Women

22. The authorities should pay more attention to the practice of family voting, which is especially high in smaller ethnic communities. They should explore ways to eliminate it and seek consistent application of Article 112 of the Electoral Code.

- Needs to be monitored on the Election Day.

Election Observation

23. The Electoral Code or election regulations should state clearly that domestic and international observers are entitled to receive copies of the entire EB and MEC results protocols, rather than just the tabulation parts.

- Fulfilled. There amendments to article 118, 126 and 131.

24. The SEC and MECs should enforce the requirement for EBs to publicly post copies of the results protocols, immediately following the completion of the count.

- Needs to be monitored on the Election Day.

Complaints and Appeals

25. Procedures for complaints and appeals should be simplified and widely publicized. The SEC should adopt detailed procedures on how to file and resolve complaints to ensure a consistent and effective application of the Electoral Code.

- Not fulfilled.

26. Consideration should be given to removing the restriction in Article 73 of the Electoral Code which limits the rights of electoral contestants to only complain about the actions undertaken by other electoral contestants.

- Not fulfilled.

27. Article 31(2)(35) of the Electoral Code, which mandates the SEC to inspect voting material upon a complaint only if at least two complaints are submitted for a respective polling station, should be removed as it undermines the right to effective legal remedies. There should be no threshold for the number of complaints to be filed before they are considered.

- Not fulfilled.

28. Article 105 of the Electoral Code should be clarified to clearly state whether or not it is a prerequisite when filing an Election Day complaint to the SEC that the complaint must first be mentioned in the protocol of the relevant EB or MEC.

- Not fulfilled.

Considering the fact that the alterations of the election legislation did not cover all problematic areas, the Working group at the Ministry of Justice will continue its work on the remaining recommendations.

HISTORY OF THE LOCAL ELECTIONS IN MACEDONIA

The first local elections in the independent Republic of Macedonia were held in **1996**, where the average voter turnout for the election of councillors for the municipalities was 60.17%, while for the City of Skopje it was 53.20%. The average voter turnout for the election of mayors was 60.28%, while for the City of Skopje it was 53.20%. During these elections the votes in some municipalities were cancelled, which means that the data do not include the results from the election of mayors or council members from 9 municipalities in total. These local elections were held in accordance with the territorial organization from 1996, according to which 123 municipalities were established with the City of Skopje as a separate unit.²⁶ On these elections, SDSM won the majority of mayoral positions, 51 in total, VMRO-DMPNE and MAAK-Conservative won 27 positions, and the Socialist Party won 19 positions.²⁷ On these elections, 1,495,288 voters had the right to vote.

On the local elections in 2000 there were considerable violations in the election process according to the international standards for free and democratic elections. The elections took place with a series of incidents

²⁶ *The Law on Territorial Division of the Republic of Macedonia and Determination of the Areas of the Local Self-Government Units. Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia*, 49/1996 from 14.09.1996.

²⁷ *MOST Citizens' Association. Final Report, Domestic Monitoring of the Presidential and Local Elections 2009*. Skopje, 2009.

and outbursts of violence, as well as intimidation of the citizens. In several municipalities, Gostivar, Tetovo, Labunista, Dzepeiste, and Mavrovi Anovi, the elections were accompanied with armed incidents. In several electoral units in other municipalities the ballot boxes were opened and destroyed by force. The violence occurred in various places in the second round voting. The mission of OSCE/ODIHR registered group voting in 25% of the monitored locations, in 8% an open voting was registered and in 5% voting for someone else. After these elections, the SEC did not publish full and comprehensive results of the elections. In the first round, the coalition "For Macedonia Together" led by SDSM won 38% of the votes for mayors, the coalition of VMRO-DPMNE and Democratic Alternative (DA) 27%, DPA 13%, and PDP 6%.²⁸ The final results showed victory for the coalition of VMRO-DPMNE and Democratic Alternative "For Changes" in 48% of the municipalities, which implied 59 mayoral positions, and the coalition led by SDSM "For Macedonia Together" won 32 mayoral positions.²⁹ On these elections, 1,634,859 voters had the right to vote.

The local elections in 2005 again did not meet the key international standards for universality, equality and secrecy of the right to vote. Unlike the previous, these elections were not marked with violence, but there was a considerable amount of irregularities in the western and northwestern regions of the country, as well as Skopje. At the same time, the elections in 2005 were the first held according to the territorial organization from 2004 which established 84 municipalities on the territory of Macedonia, preserving the status of the City of Skopje as a separate unit of the local government.³⁰ The mission of OSCE/ODIHR registered 30 cases of stuffing the ballot boxes and over 50 cases of voting for someone else. In 9 municipalities, among which the City of Skopje, as a result of the

complaints related to the irregularities in the first voting round, the first round had to be repeated. The second round of voting was to take place in these places as well, which resulted in delays of the second round that was held on 10th April 2005. The voter turnout in the first round was 56.36% and in the second round on 27th March 53.66%, and on 10th April 35.6%. On these elections the coalition led by SDSM won 36 mayoral positions. VMRO-DPMNE and their coalition won 21 mayoral positions, DUI 15, VMRO-NP 3, DPA 2 and the Union of the Roma 1. Seven independent candidates became mayors, among which the candidate for the City of Skopje, Trifun Kostovski, who was supported by VMRO-DPMNE.³¹ On these elections 1,711,293 voters had the right to vote.

The local elections in 2009, which were held on the same day as the presidential elections, were the first local elections which took place in general accordance with the international and OSCE standards for democratic elections. However, the OSCE/ODIHR mission had major remarks related to the intimidation of voters on these elections as well. The monitoring report points at intimidations and pressure on the voters, particularly on those employed in the public administration as well as social welfare beneficiaries, who were threatened to vote for the ruling party.³² In the 2009 elections there were also cases of family votes, voting for someone else (3% of the cases), one person "assisting" several other voters (4%), intimidation of voters and members of electoral boards (EB) (1%), identical signatures in the registry of the Voters List (2%) and multiple voting (1%).³³ VMRO-DPMNE won the elections in 56 municipalities, DUI in 15, SDSM in 7, and DPA, ND, DPTM, SR, PDSM won one mayoral position each. Two independent candidates also won mayoral positions. On these elections 1,792,082 voters had the right to vote.

In this context, the priority recommendations from 2009, which replicate in the report on the early parliamentary elections from 2011, require the

²⁸ OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Municipal Elections 10 September 2000. OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report. Warsaw, 2000

²⁹ MOST Citizens' Association. Final Report, Domestic Monitoring of the Presidential and Local Elections 2009. Skopje, 2009.

³⁰ *The Law on Territorial Organization of the Republic of Macedonia*. Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, 55/2004 from 16.08.2004.
Закон за територијална организација на локалната самоуправа. Службен Весник на РМ 55/2004 од 16.08.2004

³¹ MOST Citizens' Association. *Final Report, Domestic Monitoring of the Presidential and Local Elections 2009*. Skopje, 2009.

³² OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, *The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Presidential and Municipal Elections 22 March and 5 April 2009*. OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report. Warsaw, June 2009

³³ Ibid.

government to take measures and deal with the pressure on citizens and their intimidation. Besides this, the OSCE/ODIHR report provided five other priority recommendations: to separate the state from the party; to eliminate all drawbacks and ambiguities in the Electoral Code; to review and update the Voters List; to take measures in order to settle down conflicts of interests among those involved in politics who control the private radio broadcasting services; to introduce deadlines for court decisions related to objections by the Broadcasting Council. In both reports OSCE/ODIHR recommends reviewing the Voters List, which was one of the recommendations that were fulfilled. The European Union recognizes the Republic of Macedonia's success achieved during the implementation of these elections and replicates the conclusions and recommendations of OSCE/ODIHR. The US Ambassador at the time, Philip Reeker, assessed the elections as well implemented.³⁴

Table 1: Local Elections Turnout from 1996 to 2009,³⁵ for the first and second round³⁶

Year	1996	2000	2005	2009
Voter turnout	60%(51%)	59% (53%)	56%(53%)	57% (43%)

³⁴ Popovski, R. Interview with Philip T. Reeker, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Macedonia. X/O talks show, Kanal 5 TV. 8 јуни 2011.

³⁵ OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Municipal Elections 10 September 2000. OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report. Warsaw, 2000; OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Municipal Elections 13 and 27 March, and 10 April 2005. OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report. Warsaw, June 8, 2005; OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Presidential and Municipal Elections 22 March and 5 April 2009. OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report. Warsaw, June 2009

³⁶ The first percentage refers to the first round turnout, and the second in brackets refers to the second round turnout. The percentage is rounded.



THE MACEDONIAN VOTING SYSTEM FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

THE MACEDONIAN VOTING SYSTEM FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS³⁷

VOTING MODEL

In the Republic of Macedonia, the elections for **mayors** in the Local Government Units (LGUs) follow the majority rule, and the selection of **council members in the Local Government Units** is done by the proportional representation model. The elections for mayors and council members are held **each fourth year**, simultaneously in all municipalities, in the second half of March. The President of the Assembly calls for new elections with a suitable act published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, and the period after the call for elections until the day of the elections should not be more than 90, or less than 70 days.

The **election of mayors** in the Local Government Units is done by the **majority voting model**. The candidate who has won the majority of votes in the first round is appointed as mayor, if the turnout is at least a third from the number of registered voters in the Voters List for the proper Local Government Unit. If none of the candidates fulfills the necessary preconditions, the elections are repeated in the second round for the two candidates with the biggest number of votes. If there is only one candidate participating in the elections, who fails to win the necessary majority, the voting procedure is repeated. The second round of voting is conducted 14 days after the end of the first round. In the second round, the candidate with the majority of votes is appointed as mayor.

³⁷ According to the Electoral Code (revised text). Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.54 from 14.04.2011 and the Law Amending the Electoral Code. Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No.142 from 13.11.2012

The **proportional representation model** is applied for the **election of council members** in the LGUs, and the D'Hondt formula is applied when distributing mandates. According to this formula, the total number of votes cast for the proposed candidate lists is divided first by 1, then by 2, then 3... right up to the number of seats to be allocated for the proper constituency. The distribution figures are ordered by size, and the highest distribution figures are taken into consideration when allocating seats in the council. One candidate list is allocated as many seats in the council as there are highest distribution figures from those taken into consideration.

ELECTORAL ORGANS

The organs that conduct elections are: the State Election Commission (SEC), the municipal election commissions (MEC) and the Election Commission of the City of Skopje, the electoral boards, as well as the electoral boards in the diplomatic and consular offices. The SEC is the main body responsible for conducting the elections. The municipal election commissions and the Election Commission of the City of Skopje are responsible for their Local Government Units, and the electoral boards are responsible for conducting the elections at the polling stations. The members of the SEC (president, vice president and five members) are selected by the Assembly, 60 days after the constitutional session of the Assembly for a mandate of four years. The Electoral Code prescribes that the selection of SEC members should be done with recommendations of the political parties, thus the opposition parties recommend the president and two members, while the ruling parties recommend the vice president and three members. If the political parties fail to forward their recommendations to the Assembly for president, vice president and members of the SEC, the Elections and Appointments Parliamentary Committee will proceed with the matter. After the President of the Assembly's notification, the parties have a period of three days to forward their recommendations.

The SEC is responsible for the **entries in the Voters List** where all adult citizens (over 18 years old) with permanent address on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia are registered, including those who temporarily live abroad, and hold a valid identification document or passport. The citizens whose legal capacity has been terminated with a final court decision are not registered in the Voters List.

The **municipal election commissions**, consists of the president and four members (as well as their deputies), who are randomly selected from the employees in the state and municipality administration, and who have obtained a graduate diploma. Their mandate is 5 years, and the selection is made by the SEC. The composition of the **electoral boards** is a combination of the employees in the state, public and municipality administration (the president, the vice president, two members and their deputies) and representatives from the political parties. The parties that are in opposition, and have won most of the votes in the last parliamentary elections, each propose one member and deputy for the board. Thus, the ruling parties that won the last elections each propose one member and deputy for the board. The mandate of the electoral board members is four years. The random selection of electoral board members (from the administration) is conducted by the MEC and the Electoral Commission of the City of Skopje for the electoral districts in question, following a legal act by the SEC.

In the municipalities with at least 20% minority population, the principle for equal and just representation is applied for the composition of the MEC and the Electoral Boards. The law prescribes each gender to be represented by minimum 30% in the composition of the electoral organs. The members of the MEC and the electoral boards cannot be selected or appointed by state officials in the Government, the Assembly or by employees in the state administration of the Ombudsman, the Ministries of Justice, Defense, Internal Affairs, the Secretariat for Legislation, the State Statistical Office, the Crisis Management Centre, the technical and expert services of the Administrative Court, the SEC and the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption (SCPC).

The electoral organs are functional and they can make decisions only if there is a majority of members present on the sessions. If a certain member of the MEC, the Electoral Committee of the City of Skopje and the Electoral Board, their deputies who are also appointed by the SEC participate in the work of these organs.

ELECTIVE RIGHTS

A candidate for mayor or council member can be any person over 18 years old with legal capacity. Persons sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and over, with a final court decision, whose sentence has not started yet, or who serve time for committed crimes cannot run for these positions. Besides these conditions, the candidate for mayor or council member should maintain a permanent place of abode in the LGU for which they are appointed.

In 2008 an additional condition to the elective right was introduced with the Law on Additional Criteria for Public Office (also known as the Lustration Law). It stipulates that the mayors of the municipalities and the City of Skopje, as well as the council members are not allowed to hold their office if it is confirmed that they have been listed in the secret files of the state organs as informers or secret agents for conducting surveillance and violating the basics freedoms and rights of the citizens for political and ideological reasons. Each candidate for mayor or councillor has fulfilled the additional condition when the Commission for Verification of the Facts will verify their written statement for non-cooperation with the State Security organs. The candidates submit written statement for non-cooperation together with their personal consent for candidacy, and in case they fail to submit, the electoral organs proceed with this act as an irregularity in the electoral proceeding. The Commission starts a procedure for verification of the candidate's statement, immediately, not later than 24 hours after the statement has been received.³⁸

³⁸ *Law on Additional Criteria for Public Office*, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No.14 from 29.01. 2008. See articles 2, 5, 9 and 12.

Only those who fulfill the additional condition have the right to be appointed as candidates for mayors or councillors.

RESTRICTIONS FOR CURRENT STATE OFFICIALS - CANDIDATES FOR MAYORS OR COUNCILLORS

With the latest alterations of the Electoral Code from November 2012, the members of the Government and the deputy ministers, if they are announced as candidates for mayors or council members (the same applies if they run for presidency or the position of MP), are restricted in executing their activities within the functions they hold. The holder of such function, who is a candidate, has no access to the budget of the Republic of Macedonia, the public funds of the municipalities and the City of Skopje, the public companies' resources, the institutions and other legal entities under the state budget, as well as other facilities providing social services (kindergartens, schools, sports facilities etc.). These individuals cannot provide irregular income, pensions, and social welfare, as well as other payments related to the budget or other public funds. Moreover, these individuals cannot enter into a contract for alienating state capital nor sign collective agreements. These restrictions enter into force on the day when a decision is made for calling the elections, until the day of concluding the elections for mayors and councillors, i.e. until the establishing of the City of Skopje and the municipality councils.³⁹

THE NUMBER OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

The number of council members in each of the Local Government Units is determined in proportion with the size of the population living within that district. The municipalities with less than 5000 inhabitants establish councils consist of 9 members, between 5001 and 10,000 – 11 members, between 10,001 and 20,000 – 15 members, between 20,001 and 40,000

³⁹ *Law Amending the Electoral Code*. Article 2. Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 142 from 13.11.2012.

– 19 members, between 40,001 and 60,000 – 23 members, between 60,001 and 80,000 – 27 members, between 80,000 and 100,000 – 31 member, and over 100,000 – 33 members.⁴⁰ The City of Skopje Council consists of 45 members.

THE PROCEDURE AND THE RIGHT TO APPOINT CANDIDATES FOR MAYORS AND COUNCILLOR LISTS

The right to propose candidate lists for councillors and candidates for mayors belongs to the registered political parties, individually or as part of coalitions, as well as groups of voters. Depending on the size of the LGU, the groups of voters have to collect a certain number of signatures: from 100 signatures for LGU with less than 10,000 inhabitants, to minimum 450 for LGU with more than 100,001 inhabitants, while for the City of Skopje it requires 1,000 signatures to run for mayor.

In the candidate list for councillors, the candidate belonging to a less represented gender should be placed on every third position.

The candidate list for council members and the candidate for mayor is proposed with a specialized form forwarded to the MEC at least 35 days before the elections take place. The MEC should announce the lists at least 25 days prior to the elections.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The election campaign starts 20 days before the elections take place and should finish 24 hours before the start of the elections. There cannot be an election campaign on the day of the elections.

The election campaign can be financed from party membership, as well as donations that should not exceed 5,000 EUR for physical entities

⁴⁰ *Law on Local Government*. Article 34. Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No.5 from 29.01.2002.

and 5% of the overall income in the previous year for legal entities. The campaign can be financed with money, property and services. The election campaigns cannot be financed from public funds such as public properties and institutions, resources from civic associations, religious communities, religious groups and foundations, resources from foreign governments and international institutions, as well as resources from companies with mixed capital where the foreign capital is dominant, and also from unidentified sources.

The campaigns cannot be financed directly from the state budget, nor from the budgets of the Local Government Units. However, the elected candidates for presidents, MPs, mayors, and councillors are **entitled to compensation** from the state budget with 15 MKD per vote if they win at least 1.5% from the voters' turnout on central level, local level or in the electoral unit. These resources are transferred no later than three months after filing the financial report for the election campaign, which is submitted no later than 15 days after the campaign is finished. The financial report for the election campaign is submitted to the SEC, the State Audit Office, the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption, and the Assembly, while in case of local elections to the councils of the LGUs. The SEC, SAO, and SCPC are bound to sign a memorandum for cooperation for exchange of information for the determined irregularities related to the submitted financial reports and the measures taken against the audited subject.⁴¹

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC MEDIA

The media are obliged to **enable equal access towards presenting the election programs and candidates**. The Broadcasting Council is obliged to prepare Rules for Conduct of Broadcasters in the Period before the Start of the Election Campaign and Rules for Equal Access to the Media during the Election Campaign. All media organisations, both

⁴¹ *Law Amending the Electoral Code*. Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 142 from 13.11.2012.

electronic and printed, are obliged to comply with these regulations. The Broadcasting Council is obliged to monitor the electoral presentation in the public media, and in cases of violation of the principle for equal access the Broadcasting Council is obliged to press charges against the responsible broadcaster. The Broadcasting Council is also obliged to monitor the behavior of the **public broadcasting service**, which enables **free presentation** of the election programs following the equity principle. The public service is also obliged to inform the citizens, without any compensation, for the manner and method of voting, as well as other issues related to the election process.

The results from public opinion polls related to the candidates should not be announced in the public services in the last 5 days before the elections.

ELECTION MONITORING

The right to monitor elections belongs to accredited election observers, with accreditations granted by the SEC. The accreditation for observers can be given to national civic organizations registered at least one year prior to the elections, following the principle of human rights protection that should be integrated in their statute. International organisations and representatives of foreign countries can also monitor the elections. Official representatives of those who submit the lists have the right to assign their representative to monitor the work of the electoral organs.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND COALITIONS

POLITICAL PARTIES AND COALITIONS

VMRO - DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR MACEDONIAN NATIONAL UNITY (VMRO- DPMNE)

VMRO-DPMNE is a party which declares as people's centre-right party, with Christian-democratic ideology. It was established on 17th June 1990, with its main goal in that period to separate Macedonia from the Yugoslav federation in order to establish the independent Republic of Macedonia. The president of the party since its foundation, at the age of 24 until the party congress in May 2003 had been Ljubco Georgievski. On the first parliamentary elections held on 11th November 1990, VMRO-DPMNE won most of the votes (24.24%), however, it did not secure absolute majority in the Assembly.



Since the independence until today, VMRO-DPMNE has been one of the two major parties among the ethnic Macedonian electorate. It has participated in almost all parliamentary and local elections except for the parliamentary elections in 1994 when they boycotted the second round. The party won the third parliamentary elections held in 1998 with 49 MP seats in a coalition with the Democratic Alternative, which won 13 MP seats, and PDPA-NDP (later DPA) with 11, as well as several smaller parties, thus establishing the Government for the first time. VMRO-DPMNE remains in power until 2002. However, during the conflict from May to November 2001, a broad coalition government was established, which included ministers from SDSM and LDP. In 2002, VMRO-DPMNE won 33 MP seats, lost the elections and operated as opposition until 2006. In 2003 on the party congress, the president of

the party for many years Ljubco Georgievski resigned, and was succeeded by Nikola Gruevski. The following year, most of the party officials led by the former president Ljubco Georgievski left the party, which resulted in major changes in the party leadership. On the parliamentary elections in 2006, the coalition of VMRO-DPMNE with several smaller parties won 45 MP seats and established the Government in coalition with the New Social-Democratic Party (NSDP) and DPA. For the first time on these elections the party introduced a specific program with deadlines, which was a novelty in the electoral competition. On the early parliamentary elections in 2008 VMRO-DPMNE won 63 seats, which was its greatest electoral victory so far. On the following early parliamentary elections in 2011, VMRO-DPMNE won again with 53 seats and 3 more seats from the Diaspora, which was introduced during these elections for the first time. During the whole period since 2006 onwards, the president of the party has been the leader of the party Nikola Gruevski.

On the first local elections in 1996, VMRO-DPMNE together with MAAK-Conservative was victorious in 27 municipalities. On the following local elections in 2000 the party won 59 mayoral positions, but it lost 37 positions in 2005, i.e. together with the coalition partners and the support of the independent candidate for Skopje the party won 22 mayoral positions. On the following local elections held in 2009 the party won 56 mayoral positions which brought it back in power on local level. The results from the local elections in 2009 placed VMRO-DPMNE as a dominant party in power on both national and local level.

VMRO-DPMNE

Ul. Makedonija 17a

1000 Skopje

Phone: 3215 550

Fax: 3215 551, 3290 663

contact@vmro-dpmne.org.mk

www.vmro-dpmne.org.mk

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC UNION OF MACEDONIA (SDSM)

The Social Democratic Union of Macedonia declares as centre-left party, with social democratic ideology. This is the second largest party in Macedonia. It was founded on the congress of 21st April 1991 as a legal heir of the Communist Union of Macedonia – Party for Democratic Transformation (SKM-PDP). On the same congress, Branko Crvenkovski, aged 28, was elected the first president of the party, who was the leader of the party until his appointment as the president of the Republic of Macedonia in May 2004. Today, Branko Crvenkovski is the president of the party again.



On the first parliamentary elections in November 1990, SDSM, at that time called SKM-PDP, won 24.08% from the votes. In September 1992, after the first expert government was dismissed, SDSM receives the mandate to establish the first political government of the Republic of Macedonia under the leadership of its president Branko Crvenkovski. On the parliamentary elections in 1994, the party won 85 MP seats together with its coalition partners, and established the Government whose president was again Branko Crvenkovski. On the parliamentary elections in 1998 SDSM won 27 MP seats and lost the power, but it became the largest opposition party in the period until 2002. In the period between May and November 2001 SDSM became part of the broad coalition government. On the regular parliamentary elections in 2002 SDSM won 60 MP seats, thus forming the Government again, under the leadership of Branko Crvenkovski. After the appointment of Branko Crvenkovski as the president of the Republic of Macedonia in 2004, Hari Kostov was appointed as the president of the Government, who was previously the Minister of Internal Affairs. After his resignation in November 2004, Vlado Buckovski was elected as the president of SDSM, which granted him the mandate to form the Government. On the elections in 2006, the coalition of SDSM with the

smaller political parties won 32 MP seats, lost the power and became opposition again. In the period between November 2008 and September 2008 Radmila Šekerinska was the president of the party. On the early parliamentary elections in 2008 the same coalition won 27 MP seats. On the following early parliamentary elections in 2011 the coalition led by SDSM won 42 MP seats which increased its influence as opposition in the Republic of Macedonia's Assembly.

On the local elections in 1996 SDSM won 54 mayoral positions which made it a party with the biggest number of mandates won on these elections. In the recent democratic past of Macedonia, the coalition led by SDSM won 32 mayoral positions on the local elections in 2000, increasing their success in 2005 by winning 36 mayoral positions which placed SDSM in a dominant position on a local level. In 2009 SDSM lost the elections in most of the municipalities where it held positions, winning 6 mayoral positions plus one extra as part of the coalition.

Social Democratic Union of Macedonia

ul. Pavel Shatev, br. 8

1000 Skopje

Phone: 3293 100

Fax: 3293 109

web@sdsd.org.mk

president@sdsd.org.mk

www.sdsd.org.mk

DEMOCRATIC UNION FOR INTEGRATION (DUI)



The Democratic Union for Integration emerged from the former members of the former People's Liberation Army (ONA) that started the military conflict in 2001. Ideologically, DUI declares as center-left party which strives for greater rights to the Albanians as well as implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement. The party was established on 5th May 2002 and was introduced for the first time on the parliamentary elections of the same year, when they won the majority of votes among the ethnic Albanian electorate and became part of the government led by SDSM. Ali Ahmeti has been its president since its foundation. DUI was part of the Government from 2002 until 2006, represented by the greatest number of ministers that any Albanian party had in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

On the parliamentary elections in 2006, DUI again won the majority of votes among the Albanian electorate (12.2%), but after the unsuccessful negotiations with VMRO-DPMNE, was excluded from the government coalition of the time. As a result of this, DUI boycotted the work of the Assembly throughout most of the time between 2006 and 2008 when the early parliamentary elections were called for.

On the parliamentary elections in 2008 DUI won 12.8% of the votes and as the largest political party that represents the ethnic Albanians formed the Government under the leadership of Nikola Gruevski. On the following parliamentary elections in 2011 DUI is the third largest party by the votes and mandates won in Macedonia (10.28%), i.e. 15 MP seats which secured its position in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

Since its formation, DUI has taken part in two electoral cycles for the local government. On the elections in 2005 and 2009, DUI won 15 mayoral

positions, but lost Tetovo and Gostivar in 2009, which are municipalities with predominantly Albanian population.

Democratic Union for Integration

ul. Mala Recica

1200 Tetovo

Phone: 044 334 398

press@bdi.mk

www.bdi.mk

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE ALBANIANS (DPA)



PARTIA DEMOKRATIKE SHQIPTARE

The Democratic Party of the Albanians was established in June 1997 by uniting the Party for Democratic Prosperity of the Albanians (PDPA) and the National Democratic Party (NDP). PDPA was established in 1994 after the radical wing of the Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDP) Arben Xhaferi and Menduh Taci left the mother party. DPA declares as centre-right party and strives for greater rights of the Albanians in Macedonia as well as for redefining the constitutional frame set by the Ohrid Framework Agreement.

The president of DPA is Menduh Taci, who was elected to this position on 30th June 2007. Taci was appointed to this position after the resignation of the previous president Arben Xhaferi.

On the elections in 1998, DPA won 24 MP seats and was part of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia under the leadership of VMRO-DPMNE. During the conflict in 2001 DPA remains in the broad coalition government which later signed the Ohrid Framework Agreement. The signee of the Framework Agreement from DPA was its president at the time Arben Xhaferi. After this government was dismissed, DPA remained part of the government coalition.

On the following parliamentary elections in 2002, DPA won 5.2% of the votes and 7 MP seats which placed it in opposition in the Assembly. DPA became part of the government after the elections in 2006, after it successfully concluded the negotiations with VMRO-DPMNE, which won the mandate to establish the Government. On these elections DPA won 7.5% of the votes and 11 mandates, which was less than their rival DUI. On the early elections in 2008 DPA won 11 mandates, and in the early elections in 2011, 8 MP seats. After the early parliamentary elections in 2008 the largest parliamentary party VMRO-DPMNE interrupted the traditional partnership with DPA and formed a coalition with the greatest Albanian party in the parliament, DUI.

On the elections in 2005 DPA won 2 mayoral positions, and on the following elections in 2009 won the mayoral position in Tetovo.

Democratic Party of the Albanians

Gradski Centar 15/1

1200 Tetovo

phone: 044 333 581

fax: 044 333 581

info@gurra-pdsh.org

www.pdsh.info

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL (NDP)

The National Democratic Revival was established in March 2011 as the youngest political party of the Albanian ethnic block. Ideologically, NDP is centre-right party with democratic and national orientation striving to advance the individual and national rights and freedoms of the ethnic Albanians in Macedonia. The president and founder Rupi Osmani is currently the mayor of Gostivar. NDP has 12 councillors in the municipality council of Gostivar, which consists of 31 members. The members of this party entered the local elections in 2009 as independent candidates. On the parliamentary elections in 2011, NDP won 2.67% of the total votes and two MP seats.

National Democratic Revival
ul. Bitpazarska 60
Skopje
phone: 5511 371, 550 551
info@rdk.org.mk ; press@rdk.org.mk
www.rdk.org.mk



SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC UNION (SDU)

The Social Democratic Union was established in 2008 after the early parliamentary elections by the three members of the New Social Democratic Party's leadership (NSDP) Lazar Elenovski, Vera Rafajlovska and Vele Mitanski. Lazar Elenovski was elected the first president, and since June 2012 Čedo Nikolovski has been the president of the party. SDU is a citizen party with social-democratic ideology and it strives for Macedonia's integration into NATO and EU. SDU has five councillors in the Local Government Units, and has



no appointed mayors or MPs. On the last early parliamentary elections in 2011, SDU won 2,207 votes, (app. 0.20%).

Social Democratic Union
Ul.164 Br.10A
1000 Skopje
Phones: 070 268 045, 078 370 201, 076 268 045
info@sdu.org.mk
www.sdu.org.mk

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MACEDONIA (SDPM)

The Social Democratic Party of Macedonia (SDPM) was established in 1990. Its first president was Slavko Milosavljevski. SDPM is left from the center and it declares as social democratic ideology based on its actions. Its current president is Branko Janevski, who is the leader of the party for a third consecutive mandate.

At the moment, SDPM has two councillor positions in the Local Government Units. This party has taken part in all electoral cycles in pluralistic Macedonia, but without any significant success. On the parliamentary elections in 2011 SDPM won 1807 votes (0.16%) on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia. On the 2013 Local Elections, SDPM will act independently, with its own candidates for mayors and councillors.

Social Democratic Party of Macedonia
Bul. JNA Br. 54 zgrada br. 1, vlez 1 prizemje
1200 Skopje



PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT OF MACEDONIA (NDM)

The People's Movement of Macedonia (NDM) was established on 18th May 2002 as a party with national orientation founded on the Macedonian people's tradition, striving for a social state and taxation for the wealthier. The party's president is Janko Bačev. NDM is part of the coalition "For Better Macedonia", but on the forthcoming local elections it will appear independently. It has no appointed mayors or MPs.

People's Movement of Macedonia

Ul. Dame Gruev 10

1000 Skopje

Phones: 310 1999, 3101 990, 075 335 013, 070 387 171

ndm@ndm.org.mk

www.ndm.org.mk



UNITED DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF THE ROMA (ODSR)

The United Democratic Forces of the Roma (ODSR) was established in December 2012 by uniting the United Party for Emancipation (OPE) and the Democratic Forces of the Roma (DSR) with the aim to strengthen their joint promotion on the political scene for the 2013 Local Elections. Shaban Saliu is the president of ODSR. The party strives for a just and equal representation of the Roma community in the public administration and all the social spheres. At the moment, ODSR has 6 councillors in the Local Government Units. This party is in coalition with VMRO-DPMNE.

United Democratic Forces of the Roma

Ul. Šuto Orizari Br. 56

1000 Skopje



UNION OF THE ROMA OF MACEDONIA (SRM)

The Union of the Roma of Macedonia is a party that represents the interests of the Roma ethnic community in Macedonia, active on the political scene since the end of the 1990s. The president of the party is Amdi Bajram. In the period between 1998 and 2002 this party participated in the work of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia with one MP. Since 2006 until today SRM again holds one MP position in the Assembly as part of the coalitions with VMRO-DPMNE.

On the last local elections of 2009, the Union of the Roma won 6 councillor positions and one mayor in the municipality of Šuto Orizari. On the 2013 Local Elections, this party will promote one candidate for a mayor and one councillor list for the municipality of Šuto Orizari.

Union of the Roma of Macedonia

Ul. Vashingtonska Br. 67

1000 Skopje

SERBIAN ADVANCED PARTY IN MACEDONIA (SNSM)

The Serbian Advanced Party in Macedonia is one of the political parties of the Serbian community in the Republic of Macedonia. It declares and strives for preserving the Serbian ethnic identity in Macedonia. It was established in 2006 and its president is Dragiša Mitetić. SNSM has one MP in the Assembly and five councillors in the Local Government Units in Macedonia.

Serbian Advance Party

Ul. Dame Gruev Br. 10

1000 Skopje



COALITIONS

„UNION OF THE FUTURE“

“Union of the Future” is the coalition block of the parties from the opposition in the Republic of Macedonia, led by SDSM. The coalition includes the New Social Democratic Party, Party for European Future, Liberal Party of Macedonia, Movement for National Unity of the Turks in Macedonia, Serbian Advanced Party in Macedonia, Party for Total Emancipation of the Roma, New Alternative, Union of Tito’s Left Forces, Party for the Movement of the Turks in Macedonia, Democratic Union of the Serbs in Macedonia, Democratic Union of the Vlachs in Macedonia, Party of Free Democrats, Party of the Pensioners of the Republic of Macedonia and the Sandzak League.

In October 2012, the Liberal Democratic Party,⁴² VMRO-People’s Party, Dignity, and United for Macedonia joined the oppositional coalition block. The coalition was confirmed by joint Declaration for Cooperation for the forthcoming local elections. The main goal of the “Union of the Future” is to change the government under the leadership of VMRO-DPMNE.

The “Union of the Future” will not participate on the local elections; however, two parties from this coalition, the Party for European Future and the Serbian Advanced Party have filed candidacies in several municipalities. This coalition is currently operating as extra-parliamentary opposition as a protest against the policy of the ruling party.

On the 24th February 2013 “Union for the Future” promoted its Declaration for Reconstruction of Democracy, Freedom and Justice in the Republic of Macedonia. With this, the decision for boycott of the 2013 Local Elections was confirmed by all coalition partners, except for the Liberal Party and the Serbian Advanced Party of Macedonia. The declaration in five points calls the citizens to support the boycott and announces the return



of the parliamentary mandates of the oppositional MPS the day when the elections will take place. The forthcoming elections are assessed as illegitimate, suggesting revision with cancellation and rescheduling of the elections after the change of the current central government on early parliamentary elections.⁴³

With the agreement from 01.03.2013 which was achieved between VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM, SDSM agreed to participate on the local elections.

„FOR BETTER MACEDONIA“

On the last local elections in 2009 the coalition led by VMRO-DPMNE consisted of 18 parties, the Socialist Party of Macedonia, Democratic Union, Democratic Renewal of Macedonia – DOM, Democratic Party of the Turks in Macedonia, Democratic Party of the Serbs in Macedonia, Union of the Roma from Macedonia, United Party for Emancipation, Party of Justice, Party of the Democratic Action of Macedonia – SDA, Party of the Vlachs from Macedonia, Party for Integration of the Roma, Bosniak Democratic Party – BDP, Democratic Forces of the Roma – DSR, Permanent Macedonian Radical Unification – TMRO, New Liberal Party, People’s Movement for Macedonia, VMRO- Democratic Party, VMRO-United, Fatherland’s Macedonian Organization for Radical Renewal – Vardar – Aegean – Pirin TMORO – VEP, Macedonian Alliance and VMRO-Macedonian. This coalition does not have a specific logo, and applies the logo of VMRO-DPMNE. The platform that unites these parties for the forthcoming local elections in 2013, as in the previous electoral cycles, is the electoral program of VMRO-DPMNE. The last program from 2011 was titled “Manifesto for reforms and growth”.

The coalitions of VMRO-DPMNE have secured victories in all electoral cycles since 2006, on parliamentary, presidential and local elections.

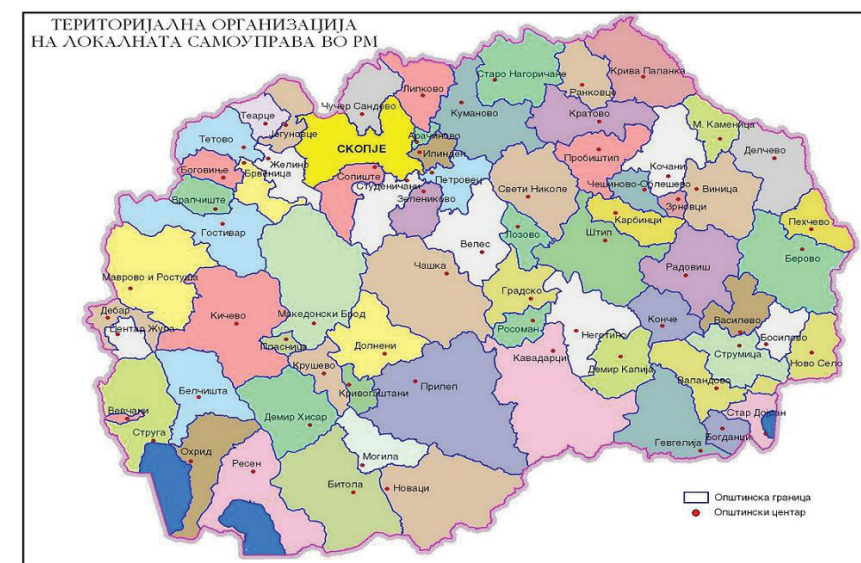


⁴² Ivon Veličkovski, president of the Liberal Party “We are going alone in the next local elections, but the coalition with SDSM continues” Nova Makedonija, 7th March 2013

⁴³ The full text of the Declaration of the “Union for the Future” can be found on the website of SDSM, accessed on 25.02.2013: <<http://sdsm.org.mk/default.aspx?mId=55&agId=5&articleId=7982>>

OVERVIEW OF THE CANDIDATES FOR MAYORS

OVERVIEW OF THE CANDIDATES FOR MAYORS



Teritorial organization of the local self-government 2013.⁴⁴

Source: State Election Commission

This part is presenting the candidates for mayors⁴⁵ which will run to gain the citizens' trust on the local elections 2013. The individuals nominated in 29 municipalities and the City of Skopje⁴⁶ are presented with their biographies and photos, whereas the candidate of the remaining

⁴⁴ The exact link of the source is indicated for all photos that are downloaded from the Internet. The photos of the candidates for mayors from VMRO-DPMNE are taken from <http://gradonacalnici.mk/>

⁴⁵ Within the additional deadline for submission of candidatures - March 8, 2013, candidatures for mayors and Lists of Councilors were submitted by the coalition "Alliance for the Future", led by SDSM, and consisted of the Liberal Party, the Republican Alliance (RA) and the Movement for National Unity of the Turks (DNET).

⁴⁶ The overview of the candidates for mayors in the 29 municipalities and the City of Skopje is given alphabetically (Cyrillic alphabet)

municipalities are only listed with their names and surnames as well as the submitter of their candidacy.⁴⁷

The comprehensive overview encompasses only the major municipalities located in the urban areas, including all municipalities that fall under the City of Skopje. The following criteria were used to select the municipalities in the sample: urban status, number of citizens (the major municipalities were included), the ethnic structure of the population (where due attention was paid to include as many as possible multi-ethnic municipalities) as well as the number of nominated candidates for mayors.



City of Skopje

Surface	1854 км ²
Population	506,926
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (66,75%), Albanians (20,49%), Roma (4,36%), Serbs (2,82%), Turks (1,70%)
Number of Council members	45
Budget for 2012 ⁴⁸	5,903,415,000
Address	Blvd. Ilinden No. 82, 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 3 297 255; 02/ 3 297 536; 02/ 3 297 265; 02/ 3 297 236;
Web	http://www.skopje.gov.mk

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF CITY OF SKOPJE



Artan Grubi (DUI)⁴⁹ is currently working as the Chief of the Cabinet of the President of DUI. He has fourteen years of work experience in various international organizations in Macedonia and in the region, including NATO, The Hague Tribunal and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Skopje. He is one of the founders of the civic organization "Wake up!". He graduated and acquired his Masters degree at the Faculty of Law in Skopje, Journalistic Studies, and is currently a PhD candidate at the same faculty. He is 35 years old.

⁴⁷ During the preparation of this brochure we have contacted many candidates and the parties they represent in order to obtain their biographies and photos of the nominated individuals. In what follows we are presenting only those candidates that have provided us with their biographies and photos, and of those whose photos are publicly available on the Internet. Those candidates who are not presented with their biographies and photos are those that have not submitted their information within the given deadline and therefore are presented only with their names and surnames and the submitter of their candidacy.

⁴⁸ The budgets for all municipalities given in this brochure are in Macedonian denars.

⁴⁹ http://zhurnal.mk/data/news/Artan-Grubi_1.jpg



Bekim Fazliu (DPA)⁵⁰ is a Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. He is the President of the current Inquiry Committee, Committee on the Protection of the Citizens Rights and Freedoms, and is a member of the Legislative and Legal Commission and the Local Self-Government Commission. From 2009, before he was elected as Member of Parliament, he was acting as councilor to the Council of the City of Skopje. Since the early elections for Mayor of Saraj in 2007 and until 2009 Fazliu is acting as Mayor of this municipality. He graduated at the Faculty of Law in Skopje. Fazliu is 33 years old.

Zaklina Nikolic (SDU)



Gabriela Arsova Milosevska (Republican Alliance)⁵¹ is the founder and the President of the Republican Alliance. She worked in the past in several construction companies. She also served as a councilor for monitoring and supervision of education related projects in the Ministry of Education, Unit for Construction works (1999-2001) and councilor to the Bureau for Underdeveloped Regions (2001-2002). She graduated at the Faculty for Mechanical Engineering in Skopje, industrial management, and she upgraded her diploma with teaching curricula at the Faculty for Philosophy in Skopje. Currently she is pursuing her PhD degree at the Faculty for Mechanical Engineering. She is 43 years old.

Zlate Vojnovski (NDM)



Goran Nikolovski (LP) is a docent at the Faculty for Veterinary Medicine in Skopje where he works for the past 19 years. From 2005 to 2009 he served as the President of the Management Board of the PE ZOO of the City of Skopje. He graduated at the Veterinary Faculty in Zagreb and he acquired his Masters and PhD degree at the Faculty for Veterinary Medicine in Skopje. He is 44 years old.



Jani Makraduli (SDSM)⁵² is the Vice President of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. He is the President of the Council of the Parliamentary Channel, and is a member of the Commission for European Issues and the Commission of Transport, Connections and Environment. He holds the position of a Member of Parliament for the past 12 years, that is, since he is elected on the majority additional elections for members of Parliament in September 2001. Prior to becoming member of Parliament he was working as the Head of the Laboratory at the Institute for Computer Technique and Informatics at the Electro-technical Faculty in Skopje, where he also acted as an assistant for 11 years. He has published over 40 scientific papers and works. Makraduli graduated and acquired his Masters degree at the Electro-technical Faculty in Skopje. He is 48 years old.



Koce Trajanovski (VMRO-DPMNE) is the current Mayor of the City of Skopje. Previously, from 2005 to 2009 he was the Mayor of the Municipality Gazi Baba, a municipality within the City of Skopje. From 2008 he is the President of the Community of the Local Self-Government Units (ZELS). From 1998 until 2005 he was Member of Parliament in the Republic of Macedonia. Prior to entering into politics he owned a computer company, and has worked for 15 years in MZT-Hepos. Trajanovski graduated at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Skopje. He is 57 years old.

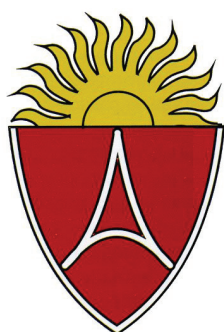


Lulzim Faziri (NDP) is working as a state official in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. Previously, from 2009 to 2011 he was working in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia within the Department for the Implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement, and from 2004 to 2009 he worked at the Ministry of Justice. He acquired his PhD degree at the Faculty of Law - University "Sts Cyril and Methodius" Skopje where he got his PhD in Political Sciences. He has excellent computer skills and is fluent in English. He is 28 years old.

⁵⁰ <http://zurnal.mk/content.asp?id=201212301932>

⁵¹ <https://www.facebook.com/paradise.ag?fref=ts>

⁵² <https://www.facebook.com/janimak?fref=ts>



*Municipality
of Aerodrom*

Surface	21 км ²
Population	72,009
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (89,42%), Serbs (4,28%), Albanians (1,41%)
Number of Council members	27
Budget for 2012	1,785,561,126
Address	Venjamin Mancukovski St. No., 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 2 400 970
Мрежно место	http://www.aerodrom.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF AERODROM



*Dime Velkovski (SDSM)*⁵³ is working in the Public Enterprise "parkovi I zelenilo" where from 2005 to 2006 he acted as its CEO, and from 2006 to 2009 as CTO. Velkovski is a graduated agricultural engineer and is currently enrolled at the postgraduate studies in Agroecology at the Faculty for Agriculture in Skopje/ He is also certified food quality evaluator. Velkovski is 39 years old.

Dragoljub Jakoski (SDPM)



Ivica Konevski (VMRO-DPMNE) is the mayor of the Municipality of Aerodrom since 2009. Previously, from 2006 until he was elected mayor he was acting as general manager of the Public Enterprise for Administration of Residential and Business Facilities of the Republic of Macedonia. From 2005 to 2006 he is a member of the Council of the City of Skopje. Konevski is a graduated lawyer with judicial exam. He is 34 years old.

Maja Milovanovik-Mihalovik (SDU)



Mimica Antovska (LP) is a financial manager. From 2005 to 2009 she was member of the Council of the Municipality of Aerodrom. Antovska is a graduated economist. She is 48 years old.

⁵³ <https://www.facebook.com/DimeVelkovskiZaAerodrom?fref=ts>



Municipality of Butel

Surface	55 км ²
Population	36,154
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (62,25%), Albanians (25,19%), Turks (3,61%), Serbs (2,86%), Bosnjaks (2,68%), Roma (1,55%)
Number of Council members	19
Budget for 2012	400,000,000
Address	Blvd. Bosnia and Herzegovina n.n., 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 2 600 506
Web	http://www.opstinabutel.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF BUTEL

Alil Paloshi (DUI)

Gjogje Sekovski (SDU)

Ermond Miftari (DPA)



*Kosta Nacevski (SDSM)*⁵⁴ graduated business administration at the Euro College in Kumanovo. He is 35 years old.

Petar Mandalov (SDPM)



Petre Latinoski (VMRO-DPMNE) is in his second term as mayor of Municipality of Butel and is the first mayor of this municipality. From 1999 to 2003 he was working as a director of the SPS for Economy and Bureautechnics "Arseni Jovkov", and from 1978 to 1999 as a professor in the same school. He graduated Geography at the Faculty for Natural Sciences and Mathematics – University "Sts. Cyril and Methodius". He is 58 years old.

⁵⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/KostaNachevskiZaButel?fref=ts>



*Municipality
of Gazi Baba*

Surface	92 км ²
Population	72,617
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (73,67%), Albanians (17,22%), Serbs (2,89%), Roma (2,87%)
Number of Council members	27
Budget for 2012	730,129,000
Address	Aleksandar Makedonski St. n.n., 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 3 226 655
Web	http://www.gazibaba.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF GAZI BABA



Aleksandar Bezovski (LP) is manager of AB INKonsalt for the past 13 years. From 2001 to 2003 he worked as the Head of the Unit for International Customs Cooperation in the Customs Directorate of the Republic of Macedonia, and from 2000 to 2001 was Councilor for Euro-integration in the Ministry for Internal Affairs. Prior to entering the state administration from 1996 to 2000, for four years, he worked in the family owned company VIZA-B Skopje. Bezovski graduated at the Faculty for Law in Skopje where he also acquired his Masters degree in International Law. He is 37 years old.



*Borce Stefanovski (VMRO-NP)*⁵⁵ is the owner of the private company for whole and retail sales which he founded in 1990. From 1999 until today he was mayor of the Municipality Gazi Baba. From 2007 to 2009 he worked as coordinator of the work of the public enterprises of the City of Skopje as well as Assistant Head of the Department for Finance of the City of Skopje. Since 1996 he is Vice-president of the Karate Club Metalurg-Skopje. He graduated and acquired his Masters degree at the Faculty for Economy in Skopje. He is 46 years old.

Goce Delcev Todev (SDU)

Muhadin Murtezani (DPA)

Nikola Papadinovski (SDPM)



Toni Trajkovski (VMRO-DPMNE) is serving his first term as mayor of the Municipality of Gazi Baba. Until he was elected mayor in 2009 he was working at "ELEM"AD, and prior to that as an engineer at "ESM"AD. From 2005 he was member of the council of Municipality of Gazi Baba, and from 2008 he was President of the Municipal Council. Trajkovski graduated at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in 2001 in Skopje. He is 39 years old.

⁵⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/BorceStefanovskiKandidatZaGradonacalnikNaGaziBaba>



*Municipality
of Gjorce Petrov*

Surface	67 км ²
Population	41,634
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (85,16%), Albanians (3,84%), Serbs (4,16%), Roma (3,00%)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	726,913,000
Address	Gjorce Petrov St. No. 73, 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 2 039 307; 02/ 2 039 308
Web	http://www.opstinagpetrov.gov.mk/



Sokol Mitrevski (VMRO-DPMNE) is serving his second term as mayor of Municipality of Gjorce Petrov. He is one of the founders of the Faculty of Defense in Skopje, as well as a yearlong professor at the Military Academy in Skopje. He was acting as adjutant in the Cabinets of the Presidents of the Republic of Macedonia Kiro Gligorov and Boris Trajkovski. Today he is a retired general. He has acquired his education at the Military Academy in Belgrade, at the Military College in Paris, as well as at other military schools. He is 65 years old.

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF GJORCE PETROV



*Aleksandar Naumoski (SDSM)*⁵⁶ works in Eurolink Insurance AD Skopje as liquidator of green card damages. Prior to 2011 he worked as collaborator in the Ministry of Justice in the department for support to the Governmental Agent, and he also worked as a councilor to the Director General for Legal Affairs in the Central Registry of the Republic of Macedonia. Naumoski graduated and acquired his Masters degree at the Faculty of Law in Skopje. He is 35 years of age.

Mirko Ristovski (SDU)

Svetozar Dimovski (SDPM)

⁵⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=222169054596606&set=a.157399577740221.54206.157399447740234&type=1&theater>



Municipality
of Karpos

Surface	35 км ²
Population	59,666
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (88,51%), Albanians (3,27%), Serbs (3,66%), Roma (1,03%)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	1,768,402,000
Address	Demir Trajko St. No. 43, 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 2 3 069 799; 02/ 3 061 734; 02/ 3 066 498
Web	http://www.karpos.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF KARPOS

Aleksandar Georgievski (SDPM)



Andrej Petrov (SDSM)⁵⁷ is Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, where he is member of the Commission on Health Issues. He has been member of Parliament for the past 5 years. Prior to that he acted as mayor of the municipality of Karpos from 2003 to 2008. From 1996 to 2003 he worked at the Clinic for Dermatovenerology. He also is a specialist-consultant and the Remedika Hospital in Skopje. He graduated at the Medical faculty in Skopje and specialized dermatovenerology at the same faculty. Petrov is 41 years old.



Jagnula Kunovska (VMRO-DPMNE) is a retired lawyer. She is one of the founders of the Movement for Macedonian Action (MAAK) in 1990, and in 2006 was elected as Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia as a candidate of the New Social-Democratic Party (NSDP). In the course of 2007 she crosses from NSDP into VMRO-DPMNE. She graduated at the Faculty of Law in Skopje and her master thesis is in criminal law. She has published many poetry books, and she also paints. She is a member of the Writers Society of Macedonia. Jagnula Kunovska is 70 years old.

Nebojsa Davidovski (SDU)



Stevco Jakimovski (SNSM)⁵⁸ is in his second term as mayor of Municipality of Karpos. His first term as a mayor was from 2000 to 2003. In 2003 he was appointed Minister of Economy, and since December 2004 is acting as Minister of Labour and Social Policy. Following his term as minister he worked at his private company. Prior to his political career he was also in the private business, and in 1992 he became Director of "Katlanovo Turs". Jakimovski graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Skopje. He is 52 years old.

⁵⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/PetrovAndrej>

⁵⁸ <http://apostolka.com/stevce-jakimovski-proglasen-za-najdobar-gradonacalnik-vo-jugositocna-i-sredna-evropa/#.USypNTBIXPU>



*Municipality
of Kisela Voda*

Surface	47 км ²
Population	57,236
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (91,69%), Serbs (2,49%), Roma (1,25%), Vlachos(1,13%)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	1,021,543,478
Address	Prvomajska St. n.n., 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 3 785 400
Web	http://www.kiselavoda.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF KISELA VODA



Biljana Belicanec Aleksic (VMRO-DPMNE) is working as an actress in the Drama Theatre – Skopje since 1997. Prior to that she has worked in the Peoples Theatre “Vojdan Cernodrinski” – Prilep. Until the present day she has played in many leading and supporting roles in numerous theatre projects within the Drama Theatre and other institutions and projects. She graduated at the Faculty for Dramatic Arts in Skopje as the youngest actor that has graduated there. She is 39 years old.

Saso Jovanoski (SDPM)

Tatjana Gjorsievska (SDU)



*Ljupco Vasovski (SDSM)*⁵⁹ works as operational director for retail sales at the Tinex company. He holds this position for the past 18 years, that is, from the very beginnings of this company. Prior to that he worked as commercial director at Interprogres company. He graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Skopje. He actively plays basketball for the past 20 years and is member of the management Board of the Basketball Federation of the republic of Macedonia. He is 53 years old.

⁵⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/LjupcoVasovskizaKiselaVoda?fref=ts>



*Municipality
of Saraj*

Surface	241 км ²
Population	35,408
Ethnic structure of the population	Albanians (91,53%), Macedonians (3,89%), Bosnjaks (3,16%)
Number of Council members	19
Budget for 2012	370,000,000
Address	Recreational Center Saraj n.n., Municipality of Saraj
Telephone	02/ 2 057 990; 02/ 2 057 996
Web	http://www.saraj.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF SARAJ

Azbi Nuredini (DPA)



*Bekim Murati (DUI)*⁶⁰ is serving his first term as mayor of Saraj. He came on this position following the early local elections in 2011. Since 2002 he worked as a journalist in many Macedonian print and electronic media. He graduated at the Faculty for Communication Sciences at the Southeast European University in Tetovo. He is 32 years old.

Blerim Halimi (NDP)



Zoran Boskovski (VMRO-DPMNE) worked in the past as a journalist, and from 1997 he works in the primary school “Gjorce Petrov” where he teaches Macedonian language. In 2006 he was appointed as director of this school. He is also author of several publications. He has graduated at the Faculty of Philology in Skopje. He is 45 years old.

⁶⁰ <http://www.utrinski.com.mk/default.asp?ItemID=94966CC74DD05B4A979FB4CE6FA3F416>



*Municipality
of Centar*

Surface	10 км ²
Population	45,412
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (85,39%), Serbs (4,49%), Albanians (3,23%), Roma (2,14%), Turks (1,08%), Vlachos (1,01%)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	486,530,000
Address	Mihail Cokov St. n.n., 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 3 203 600
Web	http://www.opstinacentar.gov.mk/



Vladimir Todorovik (VMRO-DPMNE) is in his first term as mayor of the Municipality of Centar. He is the founder and the Executive Director of the Tinex company. Todorovik is investing in and supporting the handball club "Prolet". He was the president of Rotary Club Skopje from 2005 to 2006 and is also the president of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Management Board of the Alliance of Chambers of Commerce. He graduated at the Faculty for Civil Engineering in Skopje. He is 56 years old.

Gorica Trajkovska (SDPM)

Cute Trajceski (SDU)

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF CENTAR



*Andrej Zernovski (LDP)*⁶¹ is the Vice-president of the Liberal Democratic Party. For nine years, from 2002 to 2011 he was member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, after which he was elected as Vice-president of LDP. From 1996 to 2000 he was councilor in the Council of the City of Skopje and Deputy Chairperson, and for the following two years he also served as advisor to the mayor of the City of Skopje. He graduated at the Faculty for Civil Engineering in Skopje. He is 44 years old.

⁶¹ <http://ldp.org.mk/PresoviSooptstenija.asp?rb=466>



Municipality
of Cair

Surface	4 км ²
Population	64,773
Ethnic structure of the population	Albanians (57,00%), Macedonians (24,13%), Turks (6,95%), Roma (4,76%), Bosnjaks (4,55%)
Number of Council members	27
Budget for 2012	858,090,420
Address	Blvd. Hristijan Todorovski No. 5, 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 5 101 855
Мрежно место	http://cair.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF CAIR



Besnik Telai (Independent candidate)⁶² is a professor at the State University in Tetovo and the State University in Pristina. Previously he has worked as a physical education teacher in the primary school "25th May" in Skopje. He graduated and acquired his Master degree at the Faculty for Physical Culture in Skopje, and later he acquired his PhD degree at the same faculty. He is 50 years old.



Gikten Haziri (NDP) is working in the Ministry of Culture since 2007 as the Head of the Unit for cultural development and development of cultural policies. Prior to that, from 2005 to 2007 he was working in the Department for implementation of the Framework agreement in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. He has acquired his master and PhD degree in International Law and International Policy at the Faculty of Law in Skopje. He is 53 years old.



Izet Mexhiti (DUI)⁶³ is serving his second term as the mayor of Municipality of Cair. Prior to his election for mayor he has worked in "Macedonian Posts" and as a professor in SUGS "Arseni Jovkov" in municipality of Butel. Currently he is pursuing his Masters degree at the Faculty for Economy on Skopje, where he graduated in 2000. He is 36 years old.



Marija Angelova (VMRO-DPMNE) is a director of the kindergarten "Snezana" in Skopje. Between 2006 and 2010 she was working as a teacher in junior primary school "Brothers Ramiz and Hamid" in Cair, and prior to that in the Ministry of Defense. Between 1999 and 2002 she has worked in the Euro International Corp. and King Star Company. Angela has acquired her preschool teacher's degree at the Faculty for Pedagogy in Stip and has acquired her degree as a teacher in junior primary school at the Faculty for Pedagogy "St. Clement of Ohrid" in Skopje. Angelova also holds masters degree in Human resources management. She is 32 years old.

Muhamed Taci (DPA)



Trajce Nedelkovski (SDSM)⁶⁴ is retired inspector for violent crimes in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He worked in the MoI for 36 years, from 1976 to 2012. He graduated at the Technical faculty in Bitola – traffic engineer. He is 54 years old.

⁶² <http://www.unitesport.edu.mk/stafiakademik/profesoret/61-profesoret/6-besnik-telai.html>

⁶³ <http://www.utrinski.com.mk/?ItemID=2A93E6FF84A0EF4EA93CCF033C7FBD8F>

⁶⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=268240703310468&set=a.267154986752373.1073741825.267154206752451&type=1&theater>



*Municipality
of Suto Orizari*

Surface	7 км ²
Population	22,017
Ethnic structure of the population	Roma (60,60%), Albanians (30,32%), Macedonians (6,53%)
Number of Council members	19
Budget for 2012	193,366,349
Address	Vietnamska St. n.n, 1000 Skopje
Telephone	02/ 2 650 584
Мрежно место	http://www.sutoorizari.org.mk

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF SUTO ORIZARI



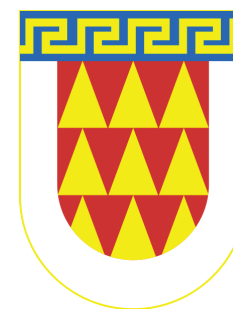
Elvis Bajram (Roma Alliance) is the current mayor of Suto Orizari. Prior to becoming mayor he was president of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Suto Orizari. He is involved in a family business. He has finalized his secondary education. He is 36 years old.

Ibrahim Suma (DPA)



Nexhat Mustafa (United Party for /ODSR)⁶⁵ is Minister without Portfolio in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia and is the National Coordinator for the Roma Decade 2005-2015 and of the National Roma Strategy. He holds these functions since 2008. Prior to that, from 2002 to 2008 he was Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. In two terms, from 1996 to 2002 he was mayor of the Municipality of Suto Orizari. Prior to this he was working for three years as editor of the Roma Program of the Macedonian Radio and TV. Mustafa graduated philosophy at the Faculty of Philosophy on Skopje. He is 50 years old.

⁶⁵ <http://vlada.mk/clenovi/nezdet-mustafa>



*Municipality
of Bitola*

Surface	792 км ²
Population	95,385
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (88,71,%), Albanians (4,36 %)
Number of Council members	31
Budget for 2012	1,379,732,776
Address	Blvd, 1st of May No. 61, 7000 Bitola
Telephone	047/234-234
Мрежно место	http://www.bitola.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF BITOLA

Afrim Selimi (DPA)



Vladimir Talevski (VMRO-DPMNE) is in his second term as mayor of Municipality of Bitola. Prior to being elected as mayor in 2005 he was working as an actor in the Bitola Theatre and has performed in numerous theatre plays, TV series and feature and TV movies. Also, he has directed theatre plays and TV documentaries. Talevski is a graduated actor and has specialized theatre directing in Sofia and got his Masters degree in theatre directing from Skopje. He is 53 years old.



Zoran Lazaroski – Paljo (Independent candidate) is owner of a fitness club in Bitola for 17 years. Prior to that he worked in many countries throughout the world. He became interested in sports since very early, first in cycling and then in karate and bodybuilding, where he achieved significant results. Lazarevski finished his education in his native town of Bitola. He is 52 years old.



Jorgo Ogdenovski (Independent candidate) is a professional actor. He has founded a motion pictures and TV series production company targeting also producers from Hollywood. He is also a founder of the humanitarian organization "For Better Health" – Bitola, which is assisting the hospital in Bitola. In the past he has produced 4 motion pictures in Hollywood, USA, of which one was co produced with the Ministry of culture of the Republic of Macedonia. Ogdenovski plays one of the leading roles in that movie. He is founder of the Worldsings Company in Burbank, California, USA, that works in promotion worldwide the tourism in Macedonia, the Ohrid and Bitola region. He has graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Skopje. He is 58 years old.

Liljana Nasteska (SDPM)



*Ljubomir Gruevski (NDM)*⁶⁶ is a Macedonian poet. Currently he is working as the Chief Editor in the publishing house "Misirkov" – first publishing house in Macedonia that operates outside of its capitol. Gruevski has founded and is the director of this publishing house. Prior to this he has worked as editor in other publishing houses, was a director of "Herakleia Linkestis" and was Director of the Peoples Theatre in Bitola. He has graduated literature at the Faculty for Philology in Belgrade and Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje. He is 64 years old.



*Mende Dinevski (SDSM)*⁶⁷ is Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia since 2008. From 2002 to 2008 he worked as a dentist in the Home for People's Health in Bitola. As member of parliament he also serves as president of the Commission on Health Issues, and is member of the Committee on the Relations between the Communities, the Commission on the Political System and on Relations between the Communities and the Commission on Election and Nomination related Issues. Dinevski is doctor in dental medicine and specialist in oral surgery. He is 39 years old.

Djoko Damevski (SDU)

⁶⁶ <http://emirsokolovic.com/gallery/vi-me-unarodni-poetski-festival-heraklea-2011-bitola-makedonija>

⁶⁷ <http://www.mendedinevski.mk/>



*Municipality
of Veles*

Surface	464 км ²
Population	55,108
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (84,86%), Albanians (4,17%), Turks (3,13%), Roma (1,45%)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	722,263,477
Address	Panko Brashnar no. 1, 1400 Veles
Telephone	043/232-966
Web	http://www.veles.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF VELES



Ace Kocovski (SDSM) is owner and manager of the Society for Civil Engineering and Consultancy Services AFION – Veles. Prior to that Kocovski was mayor of the municipality Veles for two consecutive terms from 2000 to 2009. From 1999 to 2000 he acted as Vice-secretary in the Ministry for Local Self-Government. He also was member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia from 1994 to 1998. During his studies he was member of the youth organization at the University "Sts. Cyril and Methodius" from 1982 to 1983. He is graduate civil engineer. He is 51 years old.

Marjan Spasovski (SDU)



Slavco Cadiev (VMRO-DPMNE) is a member and the president of the Council of Municipality of Veles in two terms, that is, from 2005 to present date. Cadiev holds master degree in defectology – surdologue and is working at the PHO General Hospital in Veles, ORL Unit. He is the Vice-president of the Alliance of Defectologists of Macedonia, yearlong collaborator to the Alliance of Deaf and People with Impaired Hearing of the Republic of Macedonia and of the Bureau for Deaf "Koco Racin" Bitola, as well as of the branch offices of the Alliance of deaf and people with impaired hearing in Veles. He graduated at the Faculty for Defectology in Belgrade. He is 54 years old.

Tanja Petrovska (SDPM)



*Municipality
of Gevgelija*

Surface	485 км ²
Population	22,988
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (96,82%), Serbs (1,60 %)
Number of Council members	19
Budget for 2012	511,208,660
Address	Dimitar Vlahov No. 4, 1480 Gevgelija
Telephone	034/213-899
Web	http://gevgelija.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF GEVGELIJA



Ivan Frangov (VMRO-DPMNE) is serving his first term as Mayor of the Municipality of Gevgelija. Previously, from 2007 he has worked as the Head of the Tax Unit in the Public Revenue Office in Gevgelija. From 2002 to 2007 he had worked in the private company "Solun 53" AD Gevgelija, first as the Head of Marketing and then as executive member of the Board of Directors. He graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Skopje, External Trade and Marketing. He is 43 years old.

Jovan Platanski (SDPM)

Petar Eftimov (SDU)



Save Marackov (SDSM) is Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia from 2011. He is a member of the Parliamentary Commission on the Rules of Procedure and Mandatory-Immunity Issues and Commission for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy. Marackov is graduated forest engineer. He is 46 years old.



*Municipality
of Gostivar*

Surface	519 км ²
Population	81,042
Ethnic structure of the population	Albanians (66,68%), Macedonians (19,59%), Turks (9,86%), Roma (2,76%)
Number of Council members	31
Budget for 2012	962,700,000
Address	Braka Ginoski No. 61, 1230 Gostivar
Telephone	042/213-511
Web	http://www.gostivari.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF GOSTIVAR



Zoran Angelov (SDSM) is a professor in mechanical related subjects in the secondary technical school in Gostivar from 2001. He graduated at the Faculty for Mechanical Engineering. He is 43 years old.



Miat Sadiku (DPA) is an electrical engineer by profession.



Nevzat Bejta (DUI) from February 2011 until February 2012 was the Minister of Local Self-Government in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. IN 2005 he was elected as mayor to the Municipality of Gostivar and Vice-president of ZELS. In the period from 2002 to 2005 he was Member of Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. In 2000 he was elected as councilor in the Council of Municipality of Gostivar. Prior to that he worked as a History teacher in the village of Cegrane and in Gostivar. He graduated at the Faculty of Philosophy in Pristina at the Institute for History and got his Masters degree at the University in Tirana. He is 51 years old.

⁶⁹ <http://a1on.mk/wordpress/archives/113629>

⁷⁰ <http://dnevnik.com.mk/default.asp?ItemID=5B94516126CA094281A6BB9867DD9248>

⁷¹ <http://mls.gov.mk/index.php?news=5>

⁶⁸ <http://www.sobranie.mk/?ItemID=769677A13C93A14B8AA437CBB0C39219>



Ruzi Osmani (NDP) is the mayor of Gostivar since 2009, and is the founder and president of the National Democratic Reformation (NDP). Until 2009 he was working as professor at the Southeast Europe University (UJIE) and from 1994 to 2003 was lecturer at the University of Tetovo.

In 1994 he was elected as Member of Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, and in 1996 becomes the Mayor of Gostivar, a position he holds until April 1997. In 1997 he was arrested and imprisoned for disrespecting the rulings of the Constitutional Court that prohibited placement of flags of the ethnic communities. In 1999 he was acquitted on the basis of the Amnesty Law. He graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Pristina and later acquired his PhD in Economic Sciences. He has published numerous scientific and publicist papers. He is 52 years old.



Saso Akimovski (VMRO-DPMNE) is working in AD ELEM branch HEC Mavrovo – Gostivar. He is responsible for the financial and commercial operations of this company. Prior to that he worked as director of the State Labour Inspectorate, Head of the Regional Unit of FZO Gostivar and as deputy director of the Enterprise for Use and Management of the Construction Land PE Gostivar. He graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Skopje, and is currently enrolled at his postgraduate studies at the University for Management and Tourism in Skopje. He is 37 years old.



*Municipality
of Debar*

Surface	145,67 км ²
Population	19,542
Ethnic structure of the population	Albanians (58,07%), Macedonians (20,01%), Turks (13,73%), Roma (5,53)
Number of Council members	15
Budget for 2012	250,643,000
Address	8 September No. 72, 91250 Debar
Telephone	046/831-015
Web	

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF DEBAR



Ibrahim Kolari (Independent candidate)⁷² owns a company for concrete. He has worked and lived in the USA, and upon return he has invested in the company CE "Korabi", today known as "Korabi redi mijs". In 2012 he was awarded the Individual Philanthropy Award from the Diaspora, which is awarded by the Center for Institutional Development – CIRA. He has made donations to the Islamic Religious Community and the Macedonian Orthodox Church, as well as to sport and cultural activities.

Mexhit Dika (DPA) is a retired mechanical engineer. He is 66 years old.

⁷² <http://www.facebook.com/ibrahim.kolari>



Ruzhdi Lata (DUI) is a lecturer at the Institute for Oriental Philology at the State University in Tetovo since 2009 and is Mufti in the Debar Mufti. He is working in the Islamic Religious Community since 1995 and is working at the Faculty for Islamic Sciences in Skopje in the period from 1993 to 1995 and later on from 2009 until present date. From 1980 until 1991 he worked at the Islamic Religious Community and at the University in Pristina. He has translated many works from Arabic and Turkish language, and had also published his works as well. He graduated at the Institute for Oriental Languages at the Faculty of Philology at the University in Pristina where he also acquired his Masters degree in philological sciences. He is 59 years old.



*Municipality
of Delcevo*

Surface	423 км ²
Population	17,505
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (95,04%), Roma (3,72%)
Number of Council members	15
Budget for 2012	221,695,160
Address	Metodi Mitevski Brico No. 40, 2320 Delcevo
Telephone	033/411-550
Web	http://www.delcevo.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF DELCEVO



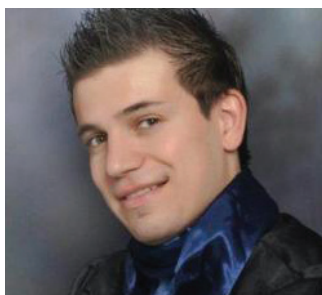
Golub Angelov (SDSM)⁷³ is Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia from 2011.. He is also member of the Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men. From 2007 to 2011 he worked in the municipal organization of SDSM in Delcevo, and for four years prior to that he was sociology and civic culture teacher in OSU Aco Ruskovski, Berovo. He graduated sociology at the Faculty for Philosophy in Skopje and is currently pursuing his Masters degree in International Security. He is 36 years old.



Darko Shehtanski (VMRO-DPMNE) is working in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy in the Republic of Macedonia. Prior to that from 1991 to 2001 he worked in his own company Almak-Delcevo. He is a graduated energy engineer. He is 46 years old.

Zlatko Pesov (SDU)

⁷³ <http://www.sobranie.mk/?ItemID=CF8E55AA84CABC498933C1D4F0AE4874>



*Zoran Makedonski (Independent candidate)*⁷⁴ is a graduated mechanical engineer. Currently unemployed. He is 26 years old.

Kirco Gocevski (SDPM)



*Municipality
of Kavadarci*

Surface	1132 км ²
Population	38,741
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (96,79%), Roma (1,75%)
Number of Council members	19
Budget for 2012	690,242,330
Address	Marsal Tito n.n. PO Box. 184, 1430 Kavadarci
Telephone	043/416-107
Web	http://www.kavadarci.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF KAVADARCI

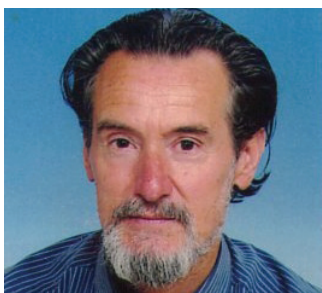


Aleksandar Panov (VMRO-DPMNE) is the current mayor of Kavadarci. Prior to becoming mayor, from the end of 2008 until 2009 he was Head of PE "Macedonian Posts" branch Kavadarci. In the period from 1999 until 2009 he was working at the PE "Komunalec" Kavadarci as a lawyer, officer responsible for defense and incrimination. From 2005 until 2009 he was member of the council and coordinator of the council group of VMRO-DPMNE in the Municipality of Kavadarci. He graduated at the Faculty of Law in Skopje. He is 43 years old.



Betian Kitev (SDSM) is the current councilor in the Municipality of Kavadarci. In 2008 he graduated at the Institute for Political Studies at the Faculty of Law in Skopje and is currently pursuing his Masters degree at the same faculty. He is 27 years old.

⁷⁴ <http://www.kanal5.com.mk/Default.aspx?mId=120>



Boris Davidov (Independent candidate) is currently working as a councilor in the Municipality of Kavadarci. He has worked for many years as a professor. Later he entered the private business of trade with Turkey and China. Prior to that he has worked as an officer in Pula, and later in the Management Bodies of Kavadarci. He graduated at the Military Academy in Belgrade. He is 66 years old.



Zoranco Bojkovski (Independent candidate)⁷⁵ is employed in ADOR "Makedonija", a company for insurance and is an external collaborator of several other smaller scale insurance companies in Macedonia and abroad. He was member of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Kavadarci from 2000 until 2005. He is also a member of the trade union organizations in Macedonia. He holds a degree in Veterinary Medicine that he acquired at the University in Zagreb, Croatia in 1991. Zoranco Bojkovski is 47 years old. .



Panco Minov (Independent candidate)⁷⁶ is currently working as a member of the Municipal Council of Kavadarci. He was mayor of Kavadarci for two terms from 2000 to 2009. From 1991 until 1998 he was member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. Prior to 1991 he worked in the Assembly of Municipality of Kavadarci. He graduated at the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Political Sciences. Panco Minov is 55 years old.



Municipality of Kicevo

Surface	839 км ²
Population	56,734
Ethnic structure of the population	Albanians (54,51 %), Macedonians (35,74%), Turks (5,28%), Roma (2,87%)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	480,769,445
Address	Boris Kidric No. 1, 6250 Kicevo
Telephone	045/223-001
Web	http://www.kicevo.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF KICEVO



Blagoja Despotoski (VMRO-DPMNE)⁷⁷ is serving his first term as a mayor of Municipality of Kicevo. From 1999 until 2002 he was the General Director of REK Oslomej, and it was under his management that the coal mine Oslomej –West was opened. From 1989 until 1999 he was working at the Directorate for Protection against Fire and Explosions. Within the same period he was President of the Firefighting Alliance in Kicevo. He graduated at the Electro-Technical Faculty in Skopje. He is 54 years old.



Fatmir Dehari (DUI)⁷⁸ is the current mayor of Municipality of Oslomej. Prior to 2009 he was Deputy Minister in MoI and Deputy Director of DSCI. Immediately prior to becoming a mayor he was the Director of PE Macedonian Posts regional branch Kicevo. He graduated at the Faculty for Physical Education at the University in Pristina. He is 38 years old.

⁷⁵ <http://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=4362773953923&set=a.1444278793368.2057144.1425063729&type=1&theater>

⁷⁶ <http://www.plusinfo.mk/vest/36948/Video-Pancho-Minov-eks-tatkoto-na-Kavadarci-so-zakani-na-protivnicite-vo-Sovetot-na-opshtinata>

⁷⁷ The VMRO-DPMNE's candidate for this municipality is supported by SDSM as well. Also, both parties have submitted their joint list of councilors.

⁷⁸ <http://kicevo.mk/dui-fatmir-dehari/>



*Municipality
of Kocani*

Surface	382 км ²
Population	38,092
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (93,12 %), Roma (5,12 %)
Number of Council members	19
Budget for 2012	541,312,000
Address	Rade Kratovce No. 1 PO BOX. 38, 2300 Kocani
Telephone	033/274-001
Web	http://www.kocani.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF KOCANI

Goran Nisov (SDPM)



*Mile Andonov (SDSM)*⁷⁹ is Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia from 2008 until present day. Prior to that he worked in the companies "Delikates" (1989-2002), „Aqua Vita" (2002-2005) and as manager of „Kodeks Teks" (2006-2008). From 2005 to 2006 he was director of the Bureau for Underdeveloped Regions. He graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Skopje. He is 50 years old.



Ratko Dimitrovski (VMRO-DPMNE) is the current mayor of Municipality of Kocani. From 2006 until 2009 he was Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, and prior to that worked and is the founder of the printing house "Evropa 92" one of the largest printing houses in Macedonia. From 1997 until 1990 he worked at the printing houses "Kiro Dandaro"- Bitola and "Mladost" – Kocani. He holds a diploma in graphic engineering, which he acquired in Zagreb. Dimitrovski is 56 years old.

Simo Veselinov (SDU)

⁷⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=428076390613217&set=a.335121746575349.78613.335121659908691&type=1&theater>



*Municipality
of Kriva Palanka*

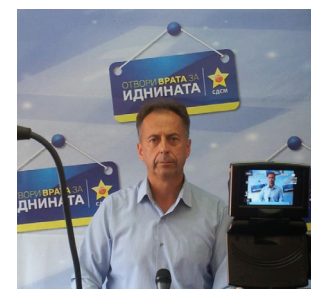
Surface	481 км ²
Population	20,820
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (96,06%), Roma (3,21%)
Number of Council members	19
Budget for 2012	396,157,300
Address	Marsal Tito No. 175 1330 Kriva Palanka
Telephone	031/375-035
Web	http://www.krivapalanka.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF KRIVA PALANKA



Arsenko Aleksovski (VMRO-DPMNE) is the current mayor of the Municipality of Kriva Palanka. He is owner of the private company "Transped Trejd DOOEL" which he has founded and managed since 2006. Prior to that he has worked at "Transped Komerc" as a manager of the branch office "Deve Bair". From 1986 until 1991 he worked in the Forest Management enterprise "Osogovo" in Kriva Palanka. Prior to that he worked as an inspector in MoI. He graduated at the Faculty of Law in Skopje in 1986. He is 52 years old.

Goran Milkovski (SDU)



*Goranco Mladenovski (SDSM)*⁸⁰ is a medical doctor – gynecologist and director of PHI „D-r Goran Mladenovski". From 1998 to 2006 he worked as Head of the Gynecology Department in the Health Home in Kriva Palanka. He specializes gynecology at the Department for Gynecology and Obstetrics at the Medical faculty in 1998 and graduated at the same faculty in 1987. He is 51 years old.

Milka Mihailovska (SDP)

⁸⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/pages/%D0%A1%D0%94%D0%A1%D0%9C-%D0%9A%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B0-%D0%9F%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BA%D0%B0/201747429856994>



Municipality
of Kumanovo

Surface	509 км2
Population	105,484
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (60,43%), Albanians (25,87%), Serbs (8,59%) Roma (4,03%)
Number of Council members	33
Budget for 2012	11 Oktomvri n.n., 1300 Kumanovo
Address	1,686,731,548
Telephone	031/420-451
Web	http://www.kumanovo.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF KUMANOVO



Alil Kurtisi (DPA) is an Assistant at the State University in Tetovo. Currently Kurtisi is a councilor in the Municipality of Kumanovo. He is 36 years old.



Arif Latifi (DUI) is the current director of the General Hospital in Kumanovo. He was appointed on this position in 2009. From 2004 until 2009 he worked at the Clinic for Hematology in Skopje. Prior to that he worked at the Medical Center in Kumanovo. He graduated at the Medical Faculty at the Trakia University in Stara Zagora, Bulgaria. He is a specialist in internal medicine, and is currently enrolled at his PhD studies in hematology at the Medical faculty in Skopje. Latifi is 46 years old.



Viktor Cvetkovski (Independent candidate) is a councilor in the Municipality of Kumanovo, and from 2009 until 2012 was the President of the Municipal Council. Since 2009 he is working as an assistant director of the public enterprise "Pazarista" Kumanovo. Cvetkovski is also the President of the Association of Penology of Macedonia. From 2004 until 2006 he worked at the Ministry of Justice, first as a director of the Directorate for Execution of Sanctions, and later he was promoted into a state secretary. In 2002 he founds, and until 2004 acts as the director of, the company "Princip". Cvetkovski graduated at the Faculty of Law in Skopje, and since 2010 is enrolled at the postgraduate master studies in Criminal Law and Criminology at the same faculty. He is 38 years old.



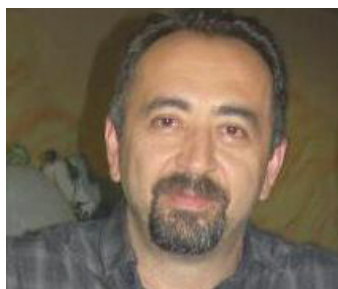
Zoran Damjanovski (SDSM)⁸¹ is in his second term as mayor of Kumanovo. He graduated at the Medical faculty in Skopje in 1981 and got his Masters degree in gynecology in Zagreb and Ljubljana in 1987. In 1991 Damjanovski finalizes his specialization in gynecology and obstetrics. He is the Vice president of the Basketball Club in Kumanovo for the past 15 years. He is 56 years old.



Zoran Gjorgjevski (VMRO- DPMNE) is a warden at the Surgical Unit in Kumanovo, starting from 2010. From 2002 until 2010 Gjorgjevski was the Chief of the Surgical Unit. He graduated at the Medical Faculty in Nis, and in 1998 specialized general surgery in Skopje. He is 54 years old.

Predrag Bozickovik (SNSM)

⁸¹ <http://www.kumanovo.gov.mk/biografija/>



Fatri Saliu (NDP) is a professor in the secondary school OSTU "Nace Bugoni" in Kumanovo. He worked as a translator and interpreter in many organizations and companies. From 1992 until 1997 Saliu worked as professional basketball player and played from many clubs in Macedonia. He was studying at the Electro-technical Faculty at the "Sts. Cyril and Methodius" University in Skopje.



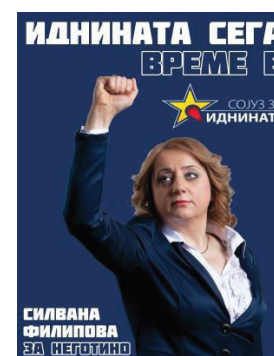
*Municipality
of Negotino*

Surface	414 км2
Population	19,045
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (92,48%), Serbs (3,26%), Roma (2,36%), Turks (1,26)
Number of Council members	15
Budget for 2012	423,262,643
Address	Aco Adzi Ilov No. 2, 1440 Negotino
Telephone	043/361-045
Web	http://negotino.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF NEGOTINO



Vanco Apostolov (VMRO-DPMNE) is a Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. He is member of the Commission for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, the Legislative-legal Commission, the Commission for Supervision of the Counterintelligence Service and the Commission on European issues. He is a graduated agronomic engineer. He is 50 years old.



Silvana Filipova (SDSM)⁸² is a speech therapist in the Bureau for Rehabilitation of the Hearing, Speaking Abilities and Voice – Skopje, regional ambulance Negotino since 1996. Filipova acquired her PhD in speech therapy at the faculty for Philosophy in Skopje in 2008. He graduated and acquired her Masters degree in Belgrade at the faculty for Speech Therapy. She is 45 years old.

⁸² <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=503255296397484&set=a.404558869600461.91294.404556676267347&type=1&theater>



*Municipality
of Ohrid*

Surface	390 км ²
Population	55,749
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (84,93%), Albanians (5,31%), Turks (4,07%)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	986,000,000
Address	Dimitar Vlahov No. 57 Po Box. 125, 6000 Ohrid
Telephone	046/262-492
Web	http://www.ohrid.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF OHRID

Aleksandar Mitrevski (SDPM)



*Aleksandar Petreski (SDSM)*⁸³ is in his second term as the mayor of the Municipality of Ohrid. From 2003 to 2005 he was director of the municipal public enterprise "Ohridski komunalec" – Ohrid. Prior to that he has worked as director of "Transport i mehanizacija" EMO, and during that time he spent one year working in Baghdad (Iraq). He graduated at the Electro-technical Faculty in Bitola, where he graduated as traffic engineer. He is 48 years old.

Vasil Risteski (SDU)



Nikola Bakraceski (VMRO-DPMNE) is the director of PHI Institution for Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Cardiovascular Diseases – Ohrid. Previously he has worked as Head of the Intensive Care Unit and Head of the Hospital Department in the Medical Center in Ohrid. Also, Bakraceski has worked as the Head of the Echocardiography Cabinet and as assistant cardiologist in the specialized hospital for cardio surgery "Filip II". He graduated and specialized internal medicine at the Medical Faculty in Skopje. He is 42 years old.

Fetah Elmazi (DPA)

⁸³ <http://a1on.mk/wordpress/archives/71383>



*Municipality
of Prilep*

Surface	1194 км ²
Population	76,768
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (92,35%), Roma (5,77%), Turks (1,19%)
Number of Council members	27
Budget for 2012	1,073,871,000
Address	Pitu Guli No. 2, 7500 Prilep
Telephone	048/401-701
Web	http://www.prilep.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF PRILEP



Zoran Petreski (SDU) is a teacher in the PS "Straso Pindjur" in the village of Malo Konjari – Prilep. Previously he worked as a consultant in the Center for Development of Management and Human Resources, and he also worked in the PE "Komunalec", PHI Health Home and in the Medical Center in Prilep. Petreski holds a Masters degree in business management and is pursuing his PhD degree in public sector management. He is 48 years old.



Marjan Risteski (VMRO-DPMNE) is serving his second term as Mayor of the Municipality of Prilep. From 2005 he is also a member of the Management Board of ZELS. Prior to becoming mayor he worked for 7 years as a communal inspector in the local self-government in Prilep. He graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Prilep. He is 41 year old.



*Hari Lokvenec (SDSM)*⁸⁴ is a lecturer in Management Basics at the University American College Skopje. From 1992 to 2008 he was in the private retail business. He graduated at the Electro-technical Faculty in Skopje in 1996. He holds Masters degree in Business Administration from the Schiller University in Tampa, Florida, USA, and in 2008 acquired his PhD in Technical Management at the University "St. Clement from Ohrid" – Bitola. He is 43 years old.

⁸⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/harilokveneczaprilep>



*Municipality
of Resen*

Surface	739 км ²
Population	16,825
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (76,07%), Turks (10,68%), Albanians (9,13%)
Number of Council members	15
Budget for 2012	258,340,091
Address	Square Marsal Tito No. 20, 6310 Resen
Telephone	047/ 454 450
Web	http://www.resen.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF RESEN



*Dimitar Buzlevski (Independent candidate)*⁸⁵ is executive director of the branch offices of the international company "Link Consulting" in Resen. He is a former mayor of the Municipality of Resen from 2005 to 2009. From 1998 until 2002 he was Member of Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, and from 1994 until 1996 he was Minister for Transport and Connections in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. He worked in the company "Agroplod" from Resen. He graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Skopje. He is 60 years old.



Gjoko Strezovski (VMRO-DPMNE) works at the Ministry of Interior, SVR Bitola. However, he froze his employment to run for mayor. Prior to this he was Spokesperson for SVR Bitola.



Jordan Proevski (SDSM) is warden at the Department for Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation at the Bureau for Rehabilitation in Otesevo. From 2003 to 2006 he was the director of the Bureau for Rehabilitation in Otesevo and prior to that he worked as medical doctor in the Health Home in Resen. Proevski specialized physiotherapy and rehabilitation at the University in Belgrade in 1987 and in 1970 he graduated at the Medical Faculty in Belgrade. He is 58 years old.

Muamer Sabriu (DPA)

Sukriu Osman (DUI)

⁸⁵ <http://www.dnevnik.com.mk/default.asp?ItemID=C4323380C7825748817B32D5A8CB5BD1>



*Municipality
of Struga*

Surface	507 км ²
Population	65,375
Ethnic structure of the population	Albanians (56,85), Macedonians (32,09%), Turks (5,72%)
Number of Council members	27
Budget for 2012	828,131,100
Address	Marsal Tito St. n.n., 6330 Struga
Telephone	046/781-223; 782-015
Web	http://www.struga.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF STRUGA



Arben Labenista (DUI)⁸⁶ was Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia from 2011 until January 2013 when he resigned in order to run for mayor. During his term as a MP he was member of the Committee for Relations between the Communities, and the Commission for Labour and Social Policy. He graduated at the Medical faculty at the University in Tirana. He is 40 years old.



Vladimir Kocovski (VMRO-DPMNE)⁸⁷ is a specialist at the surgical unit of the General Hospital in Struga, since 1997. Prior to that he worked as a general medical practitioner in the Medical Centar in Struga. He graduated and specialized at the Medical Faculty in Skopje. He is 53 years old.



Zijadin Sela (DPA)⁸⁸ is a Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. He is member of the Commissions for Health, for European Issues, for Political system and for Relations between the Communities. He graduated at the Medical Faculty at the University in Tirana. He is 40 years old.

⁸⁶ <http://www.sobranie.mk/default.asp?ItemID=23E142978094704C96057B44A97FBD8D>

⁸⁷ The VMRO-DPMNE's candidate for this municipality is supported by SDSM as well. Also, both parties have submitted their joint list of councilors.

⁸⁸ <http://www.sobranie.mk/default.asp?ItemID=CA3E6C96CD007449B59107D228D8E68E>



*Municipality
of Strumica*

Surface	32 км ²
Population	54,676
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (91,92%), Turks (6,87)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	1,033,224,111
Address	Sando Masev St. No. 1, 2400 Strumica
Telephone	034/348-030
Web	http://www.strumica.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF STRUMICA



Vasil Pisev (VMRO-DPMNE) is Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. He is member of the Parliamentary Commissions for Economic Issues and Local self-government. Since 1984 he is owner of a company in the catering industry, and in 1997 he has established the company "Al-Maks" which produces "Biser" brand name for oil for consumption. He finished his secondary education at the economic high school "Veljko Vlahovik" in Strumica. He is 47 years old.



Zoran Zaev (SDSM)⁸⁹ is the current mayor of the Municipality of Strumica in his second consecutive term, a position he holds since 2005. From 1997 to 2003 he has worked in several companies that operate in the Municipality of Strumica. From 2000 to 2003 he was the President of the Management Board of JPKD "Komunalec" – Strumica, and from 2001 to 2003 he was director of "Trgoproduct" – Strumica. From 2003 to 2005 he was member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. In 2006 he was elected as Vice-President of SDSM. He graduated at the Faculty of Economy in Skopje in 1997. He is 38 years old.

Pance Jankov (SDU)

Risto Bozijanov (SDPM)

⁸⁹ http://www.strumica.gov.mk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=100&Itemid=290



Municipality
of Tetovo

Surface	1080 км ²
Population	86,580
Ethnic structure of the population	Albanians (70,32%), Macedonians (23,16%), Roma (2,72%), Turks (2,17%)
Number of Council members	31
Budget for 2012	1,721,725,739
Address	Dervis Cara St. No. 68, 1200 Tetovo
Telephone	044/338-499
Web	http://www.tetova.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF TETOVO



Goran Manojloski (VMRO-DPMNE) works as a medical doctor at the PHI Clinical Hospital, Tetovo. He finished his higher education at the Trakia University, Medical faculty in Stara Zagora – Republic of Bulgaria. From March 2010 he has started his specialization in internal medicine. He is 36 years old.

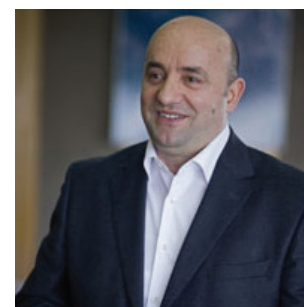


Ivica Zorik (SDSM)⁹⁰ is candidate for mayor of Municipality of Tetovo. He acquired his PhD in "Digital Catalogue of the Macedonia Choir Creation". He acquired his Masters degree at the Faculty for Music in Skopje, music pedagogy – methodic of teaching music, and he graduated at the Faculty for Music in Skopje. He is 64 years old.

⁹⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/pages/%D0%9C%D0%B0%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80%D0%BE-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%84%D0%B4-%D1%80-%D0%98%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B0-%D0%97%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%9C-%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%82-%D0%B7%D0%B0-%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%87%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA-%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%9E%D0%BF%D1%88%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%A2%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE/272264459572806>



Izet Zekiri (NDP)⁹¹ is a Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia where he is a member of the Committee for Relations between the Communities, and the Commission for Education, Science and Sport. He holds PhD in Economic Sciences and is Associate professor at the Southeast Europe University. Prior to becoming Member of the Parliament from 2008 until 2011 he was the Dean of the Faculty for Business and Economy at SEEU. Zekiri performed other functions related to strategic management, economy and higher education. He has published many scientific papers in the area of economy and strategic management. Zekiri is 46 years old.



Sadi Bexheti (DPA)⁹² is the current mayor of Tetovo. He is a medical doctor. Since 2007 he was the Rector of the State University in Tetovo, where he was a professor at the Pharmaceutical Faculty. From 2000 until he was the Dean of the Medical Faculty at the Tetovo University. Prior to 2000 he builds his academic career at the Medical Faculty in Pristina. He has published many scientific papers in the area of medicine and is a member of several scientific and professional associations. He is 55 years old.



Teuta Arifi (DUI)⁹³ was Vice-president of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia from 2011 until February 2013. She resigned from this position in order to run for mayor in Tetovo. Prior to that, she was Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia from 2002 until 2011. She holds PhD in philological sciences, and is an Assistant professor at the Southeast European University, where she holds the position of a Dean of the Pedagogical Faculty from 2001 until 2006. She is also an assistant professor at the University "Sts. Cyril and Methodius". Before entering into politics she was active in several civic organizations. Arifi is a writer and an author of several scientific papers. She is 43 years old.

⁹¹ <http://www.sobranie.mk/default.asp?ItemID=BC7C8AC066BB084C8C04A7280A31EAC2>

⁹² <http://www.tetova.gov.mk/mk/k/20/>

⁹³ <http://arhiva.vlada.mk/?q=node/6921>



*Municipality
of Stip*

Surface	556 км ²
Population	47,796
Ethnic structure of the population	Macedonians (87,19%), Roma (4,59%), Vlachos (4,34%), Turks (2,66%)
Number of Council members	23
Budget for 2012	832,723,520
Address	Vasil Glavinov St. n.n., 2000 Stip
Telephone	032/266-600
Web	http://www.stip.gov.mk/

CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF STIP



*Zdravko Kocov (SDSM)*⁹⁴ hold Masters degree in Security and Control of Money laundering. Prior to 2006 he was director of the public enterprise for communal services. He is 51 years old.



Ilco Zahariev (VMRO-DPMNE) is a director of the Bureau for Drugs, a function he holds for the second term; his first term was from 2001 until 2003 and his second from 2006 until present day. In 2005 and 2006 he was a member and a president of the Municipal Council of Stip. From 1985 until 2006 with few interruptions he worked as Head of the Working Unit Pharmacies in the Medical Center in Stip. He also worked as associate professor in the Secondary medical School. He has produced more than 350 TV shows covering areas of pharmacology and medicinal plants. He graduated and acquired his Masters degree at the Pharmaceutical Faculty in Skopje, and is currently preparing his PhD thesis. Zahariev is 52 years old.

Marika Chaneva (SDPM)

Mijalce Pop Andonov (SDU)

⁹⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/kocovzdravko>

MUNICIPALITY	CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR	SUBMITTERS OF THE CANDIDATURE
Aracinovo	Brahim Ajvazi	DUI
	Fekri Bilali	NDP
	Bastri Bajrami	Group of voters
	Brahim Ajvazi	DUI
Berovo	Zvonko Pekevski	SDSM
	Tomo Avramski	SDU
	Vahid Golik	SDPM
	Dragi Nadjinski	VMRO-DPMNE
Bogdanci	Anastasija Olumceva	VMRO-DPMNE
	Velko Gligorov	SDU
	Zoran Prockov	SDSM
Bogovinje	Hazabi Idrizi	DUI
	Burhan Izairi	DPA
	Agim Rahimi	NDP
Bosilevo	Ljupco Kolev	VMRO-DPMNE
	Zanko Zimbakov	SDSM
	Zivko Mitev	SDPM
	Slavco Misev	SDU
Brvenica	Stojan Todoroski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Enver Pajaziti	DUI
	Bejtula Kasami	DPA
	Mirko Jovcevski	SDSM
Valandovo	Nikolce Curinovski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Pavljo Pavlov	SDU
	Jovan Sirtovski	SDPM
	Tihomir Shuntov	SDSM

Vasilevo	Vanco Stojanov	VMRO-DPMNE
	Vasil Kocev	SDSM
	Mile Janakiev	SDPM
	Donco Atanasov	SDU
Vevcani	Vasil Radinoski	Group of voters
	Saso Jankovski	SDSM
	Svetomir Ugrinoski	VMRO-DPMNE
Vinica	Venco Vuinov	NSDP
	Kiro Kurciski	SDU
	Ajri Sulejmanov	SDPM
	Emil Doncev	VMRO-DPMNE
Vrapciste	Isen Sabani	DPA
	Bajram Kadrija	DUI
	Lusuf Hasani	NDP and DPTM
	Zhuko Filipovski	SDSM
Gradsko	Zaneta Causevska	VMRO-DPMNE
	Ljupco Ivanov	SDSM
	Pavlina Najdova	SDPM
	Pero Kuzmanovski	SDU
Debarca	Dimce Andreski	SDU
	Zoran Nogaceski	Group of voters
	Igor Trajkoski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Ljupco Kojcinovski	SDSM
Demir Kapija	Trajce Dimitriev	VMRO-DPMNE
	Dragan Popovski	SDPM
	Zoran Misev	SDSM
	Zvonimir Budimirovik	SDU

Demir Hisar	Dragan Jovanovski	SDSM
	Marina Tanasovska	SDPM
	Zlate Petkovski	SDU
	Ljupco Blazevski	VMRO-DPMNE
Dojran	Borce Stamov	VMRO-DPMNE
	Kosta Gogov	SDU
	Nikola Ajcev	SDSM
	Blagoj Kortov	SDPM
Dolneni	Bose Miloseski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Abdula Bajramoski	DUI
	Izudin Karisik	SDSM
	Sevganija Ibrahimi	DPA
	Ibraimali Asanoski	NDP
Zelino	Latif Arifi	DPA
	Fatmir Izairi	DUI
	Bekir Cerkezi	NDP
Zelenikovo	Vele Gruevski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Borce Gievski	Group of voters
	Branislav Batardjiev	SDU
	Tome Nedelkovski	NSDP
	Dean Dimiskovski	SDPM
Zrnovci	Vasko Angelov	SDU
	Vanco Mitev	SDSM
	Blaze Stankov	VMRO-DPMNE
Ilinden	Zika Stojanovski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Dejan Ristovski	SDU
	Mile Velinovski	SDSM
	Mirce Kostovski	SDPM

Jegunovce	Darko Blazevski	SDSM
	Toni Kocevski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Nasir Abazi	DUI
	Cvetko Marinkovski	SDU
Karbinci	Kuitim Ibisi	DPA
	Goce Sarafimov	LP
	Dean Trajanov	SDPM
	Sasko Gicev	SDU
	Zoran Ninov	VMRO-DPMNE
Konce	Riste Banjaglav	Dostoinstvo
	Goran Paunov	Group of voters
	Blagoj Jovanov	VMRO-DPMNE
	Vaso Iliev	SDU
Kratovo	Zivka Georgieva	SDPM
	Toni Petrov	VMRO-NP
	Save Antonovski	SDU
Krivogastani	Mite Andonovski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Zoran Mitevski	SDSM
	Vlado Bozinovski	SDSM
Krusevo	Toni Zatkoski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Toni Pasoski	NDM
	Dean Paskoski	SDU
	Nikola Jovanoski	VMRO-DPMNE
Krusevo	Dasmir Jusufi	DPA
	Tasuli Juca	SDSM
	Svetlana Milorad Cvetkovska	NDM
	Aknan Sulejmanski	NDP
	Arif Ajrusoski	DUI

Lipkovo	Murtezan Idrizi	DPA
	Elham Ademi	NDP
	Sadula Duraki	DUI
Lozovo	Aco Velkov	SDSM
	Orce Cvetkovski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Slobodan Jovanovski	Group of voters
	Gorance Velkov	Group of voters
	Trajce Gjorgjievski	Group of voters
Mavrovo and Rostuse	Zunun Zununi	PEI
	Mukrem Mehmedi	VMRO-DPMNE
	Samir Ajdini	SDSM
Makedonska Kamenica	Goce Stojanovski	SDU
	Dimce Veselinovski	SDPM
	Darko Mitevski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Stojan Jefremov	VMRO-NP
Makedonski Brod	Aneta Simoska Dimoska	SDSM
	Vlatko Mitreski	SDPM
	Milosim Vojneski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Vlatko Stojanoski	SDU
Mogila	Slavko Veleviski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Stevo Pivkovski	Group of voters
	Tome Stojanovski	NSDP
	Ljube Prostrizenoski	Group of voters
	Nikolce Trajkovski	SDU
Novaci	Lazar Kotevski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Kirce Zdravkovski	SDU
	Blagojce Kitanovski	SDPM
	Mendo Talevski	SDSM

Novo Selo	Dragan Trajkov	NDM
	Lazo Velkov	VMRO-DPMNE
	Petar Spasov	SDSM
Petrovec	Bosko Dilberovski	Group of voters
	Borce Mitevski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Blagoja Blazevski	SDPM
	Boban Gjeorgiev	SDU
	Pero Arsovski	SDSM
Pehcevo	Dragan Trencevski	SDSM
	Igor Popovski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Sebastijan Aliovski	SDU
	Branko Markovski	SDPM
Plasnica	Enver Satioski	DPTMM
	Ismail Jahioski	DUI
Probistip	Toni Tonevski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Jordanka Milanova	SDPM
	Slavco Nikolov	SDSM
	Ubavka Conkinska	SDU
Radovis	Tasko Nikolov	VMRO-DPMNE
	Igor Milev	SDSM
	Mare Karamanova	SDPM
	Gjorgji Karakasev	SDU
Rankovce	Slavko Mladenovski	SDU
	Mirce Ristovski	SDPM
	Momcilo Alekovski	SDSM
	Orce Todorovski	VMRO-DPMNE

Rosoman	Aneta Jonovska Ljubenova	SDSM
	Stojance Lazov	VMRO-DPMNE
	Goce Velickovski	NDM
Sveti Nikole	Toni Mitev	SDU
	Zoran Tasev	VMRO-DPMNE
	Marijanco Janev	SDPM
	Kire Aleksov	SDSM
	Riste Andonov	Group of voters
Sopiste	Stefce Trpkovski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Aleksandar Cvetkovik	SDPM
	Zoran Jovanovski	SDU
	Ljupco Kec Mickovski	SDSM
	Sevdil Ajrulovski	DPA
Staro Nagoricane	Vidan Mitrovski	SDU
	Vlaste Dimkovik	Serbian Progressive Party of Macedonia
	Milovan Stojkovski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Dragana Bozinovska	SDPM
	Goran Stojanovski	Group of voters
	Radivoja Dimkovski	SDSM
Studenicani	Fati Iseni	DUI
	Azen Sadiki	DPA
	Meshahi Ismaili	NDP
Tearce	Isen Asani	DUI
	Ruhan Ilazi	DPA
	Ramadan Idrizi	NDP
Centar Zupa	Mazlum Hasan	Group of voters
	Arijan Ibrahim	DPTM

Caska	Dean Andonovski	Group of voters
	Sanja Dimovska	SDU
	Goran Copanovski	VMRO-DPMNE
	Marina Andonova	SDSM
Cesinovo-Oblesevo	Vane Efremov	LP
	Goranco Krstev	SDSM
	Kostadin Lickov	VMRO-DPMNE
	Slavce Zasov	SDPM
	Jordanco Levkov	NDM
	Vesna Goreva Malinova	SDU
Cucer Sandevo	Jovan Pejkovski	Group of voters
	Kiro Pirkovik	Group of voters
	Vuislav Kirandjik	NDM



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**Konrad Adenauer
Stiftung
Office in Macedonia**

Maksim Gorki 16, kat 3
MK-1000 Skopje

tel: +389-2-3231-122
fax: +389-2-3135-290
E-mail: Skopje@kas.de

www.kas.de/macedonia
www.idscs.org.mk