

## Financial Integration of North Macedonia and Adjustments of Financial Reports to the Value of European Union

**Ali Maksuti**

ali.maksuti@unite.edu.mk

**Atixhe Maksuti**

atixhemaksutii@gmail.com

**Valon Ameti**

valon.ameti@unite.edu.mk

### Abstract

*This research delves into the intricate process of financial integration, focusing specifically on North Macedonia and its journey toward aligning financial reporting standards with those of the European Union (EU). The study examines the challenges, opportunities, and adjustments that North Macedonia faces as it seeks to harmonize its financial reporting practices with EU standards.*

*The paper begins by providing a comprehensive overview of the financial integration landscape in North Macedonia, outlining the historical context, policy frameworks, and regulatory developments that have shaped the country's financial sector. It explores the economic implications of aligning with EU financial standards, including increased access to capital markets, enhanced investor confidence, and potential economic growth.*

*A significant portion of the research is dedicated to analyzing the specific adjustments required in financial reporting to comply with EU norms. This involves an in-depth examination of key financial reporting elements, such as accounting principles, disclosure requirements, and auditing practices. The study explores the extent of convergence and divergence between North Macedonia's existing financial reporting framework and the EU's standards, shedding light on the complexities of harmonization.*

*Furthermore, the research investigates the impact of financial integration on various stakeholders, including businesses, regulatory bodies, and investors. It assesses the challenges faced by North Macedonian enterprises in adapting to new reporting standards and explores the role of regulatory bodies in facilitating this transition. The study also examines the potential benefits for investors, such as improved comparability, transparency, and risk management.*

*In conclusion, this research contributes to the understanding of the financial integration process in North Macedonia and its implications for financial reporting. It provides insights into the strategies and measures necessary for achieving alignment with EU standards, offering practical recommendations for policymakers, businesses, and other stakeholders involved in this transformative journey.*

**Keywords:** *European union, economy, integration.*

---

## I. Introduction

Financial integration, a pivotal aspect of global economic development, has gained significant attention in recent years as nations seek to enhance their economic ties and align their financial systems with broader regional entities. This study delves into the intricate dynamics of the financial integration of North Macedonia, a country strategically positioned in Southeast Europe, and explores the consequential adjustments required in financial reporting to align with the values and standards of the European Union (EU).

In the dynamic landscape of global economics, the process of financial integration has become a pivotal aspect for nations aspiring to align themselves with regional economic blocs. North Macedonia, situated at the crossroads of Southeast Europe, stands at a crucial juncture as it navigates the intricate path towards harmonizing its financial systems with the standards set by the European Union (EU). This journey involves not only the adoption of EU regulatory frameworks but also necessitates meticulous adjustments of financial reports to conform to the values and norms upheld by the European Union.

As North Macedonia endeavors to enhance its economic ties with the European Union, the financial integration process unfolds as a multifaceted and intricate undertaking. The alignment of financial practices requires a comprehensive analysis of various sectors, encompassing banking, capital markets, and regulatory frameworks. Moreover, a critical component of this integration journey lies in the meticulous adaptation of financial reporting structures to adhere to the rigorous standards upheld by the EU.

This integration extends beyond mere economic cooperation; it reflects a commitment to shared values, transparency, and accountability. The adjustment of financial reports to the European Union's value system entails addressing not only technical accounting aspects but also embracing the broader principles of sustainability, ethical conduct, and corporate governance. Such adjustments are imperative not only for compliance but also for fostering trust and credibility on the international stage.

This exploration delves into the intricacies of North Macedonia's financial integration, shedding light on the challenges and opportunities inherent in aligning its financial reports with the values of the European Union. By examining the regulatory frameworks, economic implications, and the transformative impact on financial reporting practices, we aim to gain a comprehensive understanding of the profound implications and significance of this financial convergence.

North Macedonia, having undergone substantial economic reforms since gaining independence in the early 1990s, is actively pursuing closer economic ties with the EU. The prospect of EU accession has prompted the country to undergo comprehensive financial reforms, aligning its financial regulations and reporting practices with the established norms of the European financial landscape. This integration process necessitates a thorough examination of the challenges, opportunities, and adjustments that North Macedonia must navigate to harmonize its financial reporting structures with EU standards.

The European Union, characterized by its robust financial framework and stringent reporting requirements, serves as a benchmark for aspiring member states. As North Macedonia endeavours to align its financial systems with those of the EU, various complexities emerge, including the need for regulatory convergence, adoption of international accounting standards, and the incorporation of EU financial reporting norms. This study aims to shed light on the multifaceted nature of these adjustments and their implications for North Macedonia's financial landscape. The financial adjustment process involves not only aligning regulatory frameworks but also addressing

economic, cultural, and institutional nuances that may impact the convergence efforts. Analyzing the impact of financial integration on North Macedonia's economic stability, investment climate, and overall financial health provides a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and benefits associated with this transformative journey. Through an in-depth exploration of the financial integration of North Macedonia and the corresponding adjustments in financial reporting, this study contributes to the broader discourse on regional economic cooperation and convergence. Insights gained from this research can inform policymakers, financial institutions, and businesses, facilitating informed decision-making in navigating the evolving financial landscape of North Macedonia within the context of the European Union.

## II. Literature review

About the integration process are so many authors that have discussed. Certainly, economic integration is a broad field that encompasses various aspects, including trade, finance, and policy coordination among countries. Krugman (Krugman, 1997) has written extensively on international trade and economic geography, providing insights into the dynamics of economic integration. R. Mundell (Mundell, 2011) is known for his work on optimal currency areas, which is crucial in understanding the challenges and benefits of economic integration, particularly related to adopting a common currency. Baldwin's (E. Baldwin, 1994) work often focuses on international trade, globalization, and regional economic integration. He has contributed valuable insights into the economics of integration. Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff, (Rogoff, 2010) both are known for their research on financial crises, Reinhart and Rogoff's work is relevant to understanding the economic challenges that may arise during the process of integration. Joseph Stiglitz, (Stiglitz, 2015) another Nobel laureate, has written extensively on globalization, economic development, and international trade, offering critical perspectives on the consequences of economic integration. Gary Gereffi, (Gereffi, 2006) research often focuses on global value chains and the impact of international trade on economic development, shedding light on the role of countries in integrated production networks. D. Rodrik's (Rodrik, 2015) work covers international economics and globalization, emphasizing the importance of national policies in managing economic integration to ensure inclusive growth. Also Anne Krueger, has contributed to the understanding of economic policy, trade, and development. Her work is relevant to the challenges and opportunities associated with economic integration.

Neoclassical theory in the context of North Macedonia: Neoclassical economists posit that financial integration is a natural outcome of pursuing economic efficiency. For North Macedonia, opening up its financial markets can lead to more efficient allocation of capital and potentially spur economic growth. The alignment with EU financial standards is viewed as a step toward achieving this efficiency.

Portfolio theory and diversification in North Macedonia, which theory suggests that investors seek to diversify their holdings to manage risk. In the case of North Macedonia, financial integration with the EU allows for diversification opportunities, potentially reducing financial risk for both local and international investors.

Another theory is Institutional theory and regulatory adjustments, institutional theorists emphasize the role of legal and regulatory frameworks. For North Macedonia, aligning financial reporting standards with the EU involves adjusting institutions to create a transparent and reliable financial environment, instilling confidence in investors. Optimum currency area (OCA) theory and euro adoption considerations: OCA theory is relevant to North Macedonia as it considers the conditions for adopting a common currency. The alignment with EU financial standards, especially those

related to the euro, raises questions about the feasibility and desirability of adopting the euro in the future. New institutional economics and North Macedonia's financial environment: New Institutional Economics highlights the importance of institutions in shaping economic behavior. North Macedonia's journey toward financial integration involves adapting its institutional environment to reduce transaction costs, enforce property rights, and enhance contract enforcement. Globalization and convergence in North Macedonia: Globalization and convergence theories suggest that financial integration aligns economies. In the case of North Macedonia, the process of integrating financial reporting with EU standards represents a convergence toward European norms, reinforcing its economic ties with the EU.

Gravity model and Economic ties with the EU: The gravity model, applied to North Macedonia, highlights the importance of economic size and proximity in financial integration. Given North Macedonia's aspiration to join the EU, the gravity model underscores the significance of its economic ties and geographical proximity to EU member states.

Understanding these theories within the specific context of North Macedonia's financial integration and adjustments to EU standards provides a theoretical foundation for analyzing the challenges, opportunities, and implications associated with aligning financial reports with European Union values. Researchers and policymakers can draw on these theories to guide empirical studies and policy decisions in the financial integration process.

### III. Methodology

Our research paper is based more in theoretical aspect of financial and economic integration of North Macedonia in European Union. Our methodology is based on data collection of process of political and economical integration, which are in form of agreements and practicing the financial regulative of European Union, and same time analyzes the financial regulations and reporting standards in both North Macedonia and the European Union.

First and most common interest of North Macedonia and European Union agreements are

As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, North Macedonia had obtained candidate status for European Union (EU) membership, and it was engaged in the accession process. Please note that developments may have occurred since then, and it's recommended to check the latest sources for the most up-to-date information. As of my last update, some key agreements and milestones included:

1. Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), North Macedonia signed the SAA with the EU in 2001, which came into force in 2004. This agreement is a framework for cooperation and includes provisions on political dialogue, trade, and other areas.
2. Candidate Status, North Macedonia obtained official EU candidate status in 2005. However, the actual start of accession negotiations was delayed due to various reasons, including bilateral issues with Greece.
3. Prespa agreement, which in 2018, North Macedonia reached an agreement with Greece to resolve the long-standing dispute over its name. The Prespa Agreement paved the way for North Macedonia to continue its EU accession process by addressing Greece's concerns.
4. Accession negotiation, In March 2020, the EU member states gave the green light to start accession negotiations with North Macedonia. However, the start of formal negotiations was conditional on the fulfillment of certain conditions and reforms.



Given the dynamic nature of international relations, political developments, and the accession process, it's essential to check the latest sources, such as official EU statements, North Macedonian government releases, and reputable news outlets, for the most recent information on North Macedonia's relations and agreements with the European Union.

These are basic agreement, which are political agreements but they have effect and in financial and economic integration process of North Macedonia in European Union.

A report from European Commission for the economic sectors and financial reports are showed in chapter 18 and 32. The country is moderately prepared in the area of statistics. Good progress was made, in particular with finalising the publication of the population census data in December 2022. Improvements are noted in most statistical areas and in aligning sectoral statistics with EU standards, including better use of administrative sources. Continued efforts are needed to improve the scope and data quality underpinning macroeconomic and social statistics. In the coming year, the country should, in particular: → carry out the agriculture census by June 2024;

→ urgently ensure adequate staffing and sufficient financial resources for the State Statistical Office; → continue to improve macroeconomic statistics, notably by enhancing consistency, timeliness and coverage of excessive deficit procedure and government finance statistics and by further aligning financial accounts and quarterly national accounts with the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) (policy, 2022)

The statistical infrastructure has reached a high level of alignment with the EU acquis and international standards. In February 2023, the government adopted a new programme for statistical surveys for 2023-2027. Another main statistical producer - the central bank, remains fully committed to the European Statistics Code of Practice. The Ministry of Finance has yet to appoint a head of statistics. On quality management, in 2023 the State Statistical Office (SSO) introduced an internal quality audit to monitor the quality of products and processes. Human resources in the SSO have increased only slightly. However, the SSO's annual budget for regular operations increased by 9.4% in nominal terms in 2023 compared to 2022, reversing the previous negative trend. On classifications and registers, the main classifications comply with the EU acquis and are updated regularly. Progress was made in the use of administrative data for the development of an employment register. In June 2022, the SSO started to test the logical design of the new national statistical business register. Overall data submission to Eurostat has further increased. The country made some progress on macroeconomic statistics. The SSO made very limited progress regarding the excessive deficit procedure (EDP) tables. The SSO transmitted EDP notification tables for North Macedonia to Eurostat in October 2022 and in April 2023. The latest submission included 2022 data (i.e. for the first time data for t-1). Significant further efforts are needed to improve the quality, consistency, coverage and timeliness of EDP tables and government finance statistics provided through ESA 2010 transmission programme. Moreover, to comply with ESA 2010 rules on sector classification, it is needed to reclassify without further delay inside the government sector a large public company with a substantial impact on government deficit and debt. For the quarterly accounts, tables on GDP by income approach were compiled and sent to ESTAT for publication in August 2023. However, further efforts are needed to ensure the completeness and quality of data submitted on quarterly national accounts. Trade by invoicing currency (TIC) statistics for 2022 were submitted to Eurostat in March 2023 in line with the latest European Business Statistics Regulation requirements. In October 2022, the SSO began compiling quality reports in Eurostat's European Statistical System metadata handling tool. It also compiled quality reports on detailed data for 2020 and on TEC data (trade by enterprise characteristics - TEC) for 2019. 2020 TEC data are fully harmonised with the Methodological Manual for TEC statistics. In January 2023, these data

were transmitted to Eurostat in SDMX format. The central bank continued to transmit annual financial accounts stock data to Eurostat (data series 2013-2021, non-consolidated balance sheets only) and to prepare experimental quarterly financial accounts data (stocks and flows), and annual flows data by sub-sector and financial instrument. It produced and disseminated external sector data in line with the latest 6th BoP Manual (BPM6). On business statistics, good progress was made. Regarding inward foreign affiliates statistics, data for 2020 were published in December 2022. In June 2023, the SSO carried out a third pilot survey on international trade in services statistics by geographical breakdown. Work on tourism satellite accounts (TSA) was completed. In September 2022, the first TSA data for 2019 was published and submitted to Eurostat. Based on the European business statistics requirement, the structural business statistics (SBS) compilation methodology improved, extending the coverage of activities, and refining the calculation of the variables and the technical format for the data transmission. An algorithm for calculating the basic variables for firms providing financial services was created and in October 2022, preliminary data for 2021 was sent to Eurostat. In March 2023, the final business data for 2021 were published. Work is under way to set up a 'complex enterprises' statistical unit. Regarding business demography, in June 2022 the SSO provided Eurostat with the complete set of data for 2020 as required by the Regulation. Good progress was made on social statistics. The SSO published the 2021 population census data. Based on this census data, in June 2023 the SSO produced new time series of the population data at national level. Submission of the results of the survey on income and living conditions has been delayed due to shortage of staff. The SSO started using administrative registers for education statistics. Crime statistics data for 2018-2021 were submitted to Eurostat in August 2023. In summer 2022, the SSO conducted a gender-based violence survey. The results were submitted to Eurostat but metadata are missing and the data are not disseminated. Labour force survey micro data and the 2020 labour cost survey data were not submitted to Eurostat during the reporting period. Good progress is noted for agricultural statistics. In June 2022, the SSO carried out the pilot agricultural census. Preparations for the main agricultural census in 2024 need to be stepped up, including the legislative and budgetary framework. Data for fishery statistics were aligned to EU standards, published by the SSO and submitted to Eurostat in December 2022. For forestry statistics, the SSO assessed the data sources for the compilation of forestry accounts. On energy and environmental statistics, in May 2023 monetary environmental accounts were compiled for the main tax categories as well as for expenditure on environmental protection. The scope of the environmental goods and services sector accounts was broadened. Moreover, physical energy flow accounts (PEFA) were compiled for each reference year between 2018 and 2020 using the 'PEFA builder'. Material flow accounts data were also regularly reported to Eurostat, although material flow balances are not yet included. The inclusiveness of energy balances data increased thanks to the inclusion of solar heat energy. Data collection for energy statistics improved thanks to the re-design and reduction of number of statistical surveys for data collection.

The country is moderately prepared in the area of financial control. Some progress included the setting up of the Anti-Fraud Coordination Service Network, the adoption of the Organic budget Law and the Law on inspection, and the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Parliament and the State Audit Office to strengthen follow-up on individual audit reports. On internal control and managerial accountability, the adoption of the public internal financial control (PIFC) Law has been delayed for more than two years. The efficiency of financial inspection needs to be strengthened. The independence of the State Audit Office is not yet guaranteed by the Constitution. The efficiency of parliamentary oversight of public funds and follow-up to audit recommendations needs to improve. As last year's recommendations were only partially addressed, they remain valid. In the coming year, the country should in particular:

→ adopt the new PIFC Law and related methodological tools and start to implement them to improve transparency, managerial accountability and sound management of public funds; → adopt the draft state audit Law to strengthen the State Audit Office's (SAO's) independence, boost cooperation between the SAO and the Parliament, improve parliamentary scrutiny of individual audit reports and the follow-up of recommendations provided by SAO; → ensure the efficient functioning of the Anti-Fraud Coordination Service Network (AFCOS) and improve the prevention, management and reporting of irregularities that affect EU funds. Public internal financial control PIFC initiatives are included under pillar VI of the 2022-2025 public finance reform programme. The implementation of the PIFC policy paper is included in the public financial management reform programme's annual monitoring report for 2022. The Organic Budget Law was adopted in September 2022 after a long delay but PIFC reforms continued to be undermined due to delays in adoption of the PIFC law and limited capacity of key institutions. The legal framework for internal control is broadly harmonised with international standards. Its implementation needs to be further strengthened. Despite ongoing work to provide further guidance, the efficient implementation of managerial accountability remains a challenge for budget users at central and local levels. Coherent and consistent application of the manual on managerial accountability is yet to be ensured. A new financial inspection Law was adopted by Parliament in January 2023 but financial inspections are not yet working efficiently. This will require strengthening capacity, further developing methodological tools and ensuring their implementation. Fragmentation and inadequate staffing of the internal audit function undermine its organisational capacity and quality assurance. A national certification system for internal auditors still needs to be introduced. The Central Harmonisation Unit (CHU) continued to coordinate financial management and control and internal audit in the public sector, and to provide methodological guidance. A new unit for quality check on the financial management and control and internal audit operations was established. However, the capacity of CHU remains insufficient. CHU currently has eight staff for monitoring and reporting on the functioning of the overall internal control system, which encompasses more than 1 300 public entities. External audit The current state audit Law is broadly harmonised with international standards. The new state audit Law aimed at strengthening the public sector's external audit function and increasing the SAO's financial and operational independence - not yet guaranteed under the Constitution, should be adopted. The SAO carries out a compliance audit on the final government accounts of the core budget by June each year. In 2022, the audit covered 82% of expenditure, which is an increase of 2% from last year. This included expenditure covered by the regularity audit for an amount of EUR 3 182 million EUR (i.e. 77%), expenditure covered by the performance audit for an amount of EUR 188 million (i.e. 4%), and expenditure covered by the compliance audit for an amount of EUR 39 (i.e. 1%). The 2021 annual report on the audits carried out was adopted by the Parliament in March 2023 and published on the SAO's website. Its quality was deemed sufficient. In 2022, the SAO carried out the full audit work programme consisting of 188 audits, including 171 regularity (financial and compliance) audits, 10 performance audits, two IT audits and five compliance audits. Reports were sent to Parliament for deliberation and published on the SAO's website. The quality of the audit reports is acknowledged by local and international stakeholders. Regarding its institutional capacity, a new 2023-2027 SAO development strategy and related action plan were adopted in September 2022. The strategy closely aligns with the priorities and measures set out in 2022-2025 public financial management reform programme. The SAO continues to work on the 2020-2023 human resources management strategy. The new SAO systematisation act, approved in December 2022, provides for 245 job posts, of which 114 or 46% are filled (104 audit staff, seven administrative support staff and three technical staff).. In 2022, SAO staff increased by one person. The SAO's 2023 budget was

approved, and it has continued to implement the annual plan for the professional development and training of state auditors, to raise awareness of its activities among citizens and the media, and to implement the 2020-2023 communication strategy. On the impact of audits, in 2022 some actions were taken in response to 80% of the audit recommendations. Cooperation between the SAO and the Parliament continued to improve and a Memorandum of Understanding between the two was signed in October 2022. Nevertheless, parliamentary scrutiny over budget preparation and implementation needs to be further enhanced. Transparency and accountability in the management of public funds needs to be strengthened. This will require efficient monitoring mechanisms by the executive and the Parliament and the effective implementation of audit recommendations. To combat corruption, PIFC institutions and the SAO should strengthen cooperation with anti-corruption/law enforcement institutions. Moreover, monitoring systems should be strengthened and mechanisms to monitor the number of cases investigated, prosecuted and subject to court resolutions as a result of internal audits or inspections should be developed. Protection of the EU's financial interests Some progress was made in 2022 on the protection of EU's financial interests. The legal basis to formally establish the framework for the protection of EU's financial interests (AFCOS) was adopted in December 2022 and AFCOS' staff has been extended to five employees. National legislation is broadly aligned with the EU Directive on fighting fraud affecting EU's financial interests by means of criminal law. Amendments to the Criminal Code to further align it with the EU acquis were adopted by the Parliament in February 2023. The national 2022-2025 anti-fraud strategy and related action plan were adopted by the government in June 2022. The national authorities reported 85 cases of irregularities through the irregularity management system in 2022, of which one case was reported as suspected fraud. This is a further consolidation of the reporting trend of the last four years, which has seen a considerable improvement in comparison with previous years. The national authorities should continue their good cooperation with the European Commission on investigations. Protecting the euro against counterfeiting On alignment with the EU acquis, national legislation is to some extent aligned with EU regulations setting out the system for fighting euro counterfeiting. Progress in the reporting period has been limited. The National Bank continued to improve its capacity by organising online trainings courses and by involving experts from all key institutions in capacity building. The capacity of the Ministry of the Interior to prevent, detect and investigate criminal offences related to counterfeiting money, remain limited. An electronic system for exchange, processing, analysis and reporting of cases still needs to be set up. (EU, 2022)

#### IV. Conclusions

From the research paper and based on our research we have select some details that are in interest of North Macedonia and in same time can contribute and other authors in this topic for further. Some conclusions of this research are:

➤ Alignment with EU Standards:

Financial integration with the European Union requires North Macedonia to align its financial reporting standards with EU norms. The process involves adapting accounting practices, disclosure requirements, and financial reporting frameworks to meet European Union standards. This alignment is essential for fostering transparency and comparability across the integrated financial systems.

➤ Enhanced Credibility and Trust:

As North Macedonia adjusts its financial reports to align with EU standards, it enhances the credibility of its financial information. Adhering to internationally recognized accounting practices



can foster trust among investors, stakeholders, and trading partners. This increased credibility may attract foreign investments and contribute to economic growth.

➤ Risk Management and Stability:

Financial integration often involves a convergence of regulatory frameworks, promoting a more robust risk management environment. By aligning financial reporting with EU standards, North Macedonia can enhance its ability to identify, assess, and manage financial risks. This, in turn, contributes to financial stability and resilience, crucial elements for sustained economic development.

➤ Cross-Border Investment and Trade Facilitation:

Standardized financial reporting facilitates cross-border investment and trade activities. When North Macedonia's financial reports are easily understandable and comparable to those of EU member states, it streamlines investment decisions and trade relations. This harmonization can contribute to increased economic cooperation and integration within the European market.

➤ Challenges of Implementation:

The process of adjusting financial reports to EU standards may pose challenges. These challenges can include the need for significant changes in accounting systems, staff training, and overcoming any initial resistance to new reporting methodologies. Recognizing and addressing these challenges is crucial for a smooth transition to integrated financial systems.

➤ Long-Term Economic Impact:

The financial integration of North Macedonia with the EU is a long-term strategic move. The adjustments made to financial reports are not only about immediate compliance but also about positioning the country for sustained economic growth. A well-integrated financial system can contribute to the overall economic development and competitiveness of North Macedonia in the European context.

➤ Monitoring and Evaluation:

Continuous monitoring and evaluation are essential post-implementation. Regular assessments of the effectiveness of financial integration and the impact of adjusted financial reports should be conducted. This allows for timely adjustments, ensuring that North Macedonia's financial systems remain in sync with evolving EU standards and economic conditions.

In conclusion, the financial integration of North Macedonia and the adjustments of financial reports to align with EU standards represent a strategic move towards economic convergence and collaboration. While challenges may arise during the implementation phase, the potential benefits in terms of credibility, stability, and economic growth make this a significant step in North Macedonia's financial landscape. Ongoing commitment to monitoring and evaluation will be vital for the sustained success of this integration process.

## Bibliography

1. E.Baldwin, R. (1994). *Towards an Integrated Europe*. Geneva: Graduate Institute of International Studies.
2. EU, 2. C. (2022). *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council*, .Brussels: EUROPEAN.

3. Gereffi, G. (2006). The governance of global value chains. *Review of International Political Economy*, 78-104.
4. Krugman, P. (1997). *Development, Geography, and Economic Theory*. Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
5. Mundell, R. (2011). The European Fiscal Reform and the plight of the euro. *Global Finance Journal*. policy, 2. C. (2022). *COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT, North Macedonia 2022*. Brussels: EU. Rodrik, D. (2015). Has Globalization Gone Too Far? *Challenge*, 81-94.
6. Rogoff, C. M. (2010). Growth in a Time of Debt. *American Economic Review: Papers & Proceedings*, 573-578.
7. Stiglitz, J. (2015). *Economics of the Public Sector*. New York, USA: W. W. Norton & Company.