

# Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages

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CONSOLIDATED TEXT 1Law on Personal Identification Records ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" nos. 8/1995, 38/2002, 66/2007, 98/2008, 67/2009, 13/2013, 43/2014, 148/2015, 27/2016 and 64/2018).

## I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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### Article 1

The basic personal data of the citizens shall be kept in a: register of births, register of marriages, and register of deaths.

The registers and the excerpts and the certificates issued on the basis of the registers shall be considered public documents.

### Article 1-a

The terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

1. "Excerpt from a register" - means a public document that is issued on a prescribed form based on the data from the registers.
2. "Transcript" - means a form from the respective entry in the registers copied by hand and verified by a seal and signature of the competent official person, on a form which corresponds to the rubrics in the register.
3. "Copy" - means a correct copy of the original entry from the registers, verified by a seal and signature from the competent official person, on a form which corresponds to the rubrics in the register and is issued in a written and electronic form.
4. "Certificate" - means a public document which is issued based on the data from the registers, for particular or all facts entered in the registers.
5. "Decision" - means an actual administrative act which is adopted in an administrative procedure, based on which the body decides on issues within the scope of its operation.

### Article 2

A Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages (hereinafter: Directorate) shall be established within the Ministry of Justice for the purpose of keeping the registers.

The Directorate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall have the capacity of a legal entity.

## Article 2-a

The Directorate shall be managed by a director, appointed and dismissed by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia on a proposal of the minister of justice.

A public announcement for appointment of a director in three daily newspapers that are printed on the whole territory of the Republic of Macedonia one of which is a newspaper printed in a language spoken by at least 20% of the citizens who speak an official language other than the Macedonian.

The director shall be appointed for a four-year term.

A person who meets the following requirements may be appointed as a director:

- 1) to be a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia;
- 2) at the moment of appointment, not to be issued an effective injunction banning him/her from exercising a profession, business or office;
- 3) to have at least 240 credits under ECTS or completed VII/1 degree in the field of law;
- 4) to have at least five years of work experience in the field of administrative matters;
- 5) to hold one of the following internationally recognized certificates for active knowledge of English Language which is not older than five years:
  - TOEFL IBT - at least 74 points,
  - IELTS - at least 6 points,
  - ILEC (Cambridge English: Legal) - at least B2 level,
  - FCE (Cambridge English: First) - passed,
  - BULATS - at least 60 points, and
  - APTIS - at least B2 level.

## Article 3

Separate registers shall be kept for each populated place, according to registration areas determined by the Directorate, and by an authorized employee (hereinafter: registrar).

As an exception, the register of marriages shall be kept in populated places designated for conclusion of marriages.

The registers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept manually and in an electronic form.

## Article 3-a

The registers shall be kept in Macedonian language and its Cyrillic letter.

As for the territories of the local self-government units where at least 20% of the citizens speak an official language other than the Macedonian, the form of the registers shall be printed and the data shall be entered therein in the Macedonian language and its Cyrillic letter and in the official language and the letter used by the citizen.

The excerpt issued on the basis of the registers referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be issued in Macedonian language and its Cyrillic letter, as well as in the official language and the letter used by the citizen.

Article 3-b

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## II. REGISTER OF BIRTHS

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Article 4

The following data shall be entered in the register of births:

- 1) data on the birth of the child, that is: name and surname; child's gender; hour, day, month, year and place of birth of the child; citizenship; and personal identification number;
- 2) data on the child's parents, that is: name and surname (including the mother's maiden name); day, month, year and place of birth; nationality; citizenship; personal identification number; place of permanent residence and address;
- 3) acknowledgement of paternity, establishment of paternity or maternity; legitimation; adoption and termination of adoption; guardianship and termination of guardianship; conclusion, dissolution or annulment of marriage; change of parent's, that is, adoptive parent's personal name; change of child's citizenship; death or presumption of death.

Article 5

The competent body that has reached the decision on recording the data referred to in Article 4 paragraph 1 point 3 of this Law shall be obliged to deliver it to the registrar of the registration area for which register is kept within a period of 15 days as of the day of legal validity of the decision.

Article 6

The birth of a child shall be reported in writing or orally on minutes to the registrar of the registration area where the child was born within a period of 30 days as of the day of birth.

The birth of a child in a means of transport shall be reported to the registrar of the registration area where the mother's journey ended.

If a child is a stillborn, it shall be reported within 24 hours as of the birth.

Article 7

The healthcare institution shall be obliged to report the birth of a child at the healthcare institution.

As for a child that is not born in a healthcare institution, the reporting shall be made by the father of the child, that is, the persons in whose home the child was born, the mother as soon as she becomes fit to do this, or the healthcare worker who has participated in the delivery. If none of the persons listed are present or if they are not able to report the birth of the child, it may be reported by a person who has found out about it.

#### Article 8

A child whose parents are unknown shall be entered in the register of births in the place where it has been found.

The entry shall be made on the basis of a decision of the competent body for guardianship, containing: name and gender of the child; hour, day, month, year and place of birth of the child according to the place where it has been found.

#### Article 9

The reporting of the personal name of the child for the purpose of entering in the register of births shall be made within a period of two months as of the day the child was born.

#### Article 10

The register of births shall be kept in two copies. The second copy shall be a transcript or a certified copy of the original.

### III. REGISTER OF MARRIAGES

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#### Article 11

The following data shall be entered in the register of marriages:

- 1) data on conclusion of the marriage, that is: name and surname of the spouses; day, month, year and place of birth; personal identification number; citizenship; nationality, place of permanent residence and address of the spouses; day, month, year and place of conclusion of their marriage, and statements of the spouses for their surname;
- 2) name and surname of the spouses' parents; name and surname and place of permanent residence of the witnesses to the conclusion of the marriage; name and surname of the official present at the conclusion of the marriage and name and surname of the registrar;
- 3) annulment or dissolution of the marriage;
- 4) name and surname and place of permanent residence of the attorney-in-fact, provided that one of the spouses has been represented by an attorney-in-fact at the marriage conclusion; and
- 5) changes in the name and surname of the spouses.

#### Article 12

The competent body that has adopted the decision on dissolution, annulment of the marriage or divorce shall be obliged to submit it to the registrar according to the registration area for which register of marriages is kept within a period of 15 days as of the day of legal validity of the decision.

## IV. REGISTER OF DEATHS

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### Article 13

The following data shall be entered in the register of deaths:

- 1) data on the death, that is: name and surname of the deceased; the surname before conclusion of marriage; sex; hour, day, month, year, and place of death; day, month, year, and place of birth; marital status before death; citizenship, nationality, place of permanent residence, and address;
- 2) name and surname of the spouse and his/her surname before conclusion of the marriage, if the deceased was married; name and surname of the parents of the deceased; name and surname and place of permanent residence of the person who has reported the death, that is, name of the institution that has reported the death; and
- 3) presumption of death and data on the death that is proved during a court procedure.

### Article 14

Death of a person shall be reported in writing or orally on minutes to the registrar of the registration area where the death has occurred, that is, where the deceased has been found, within a period of three days as of the day of death, that is, finding the deceased at latest.

Death of a person that occurred in a means of transport or in an accident shall be reported to the registrar of the registration area where the deceased is to be buried. If the deceased is buried abroad, the death shall be reported to the registrar of the registration area where the death has occurred, and if the place is unknown, to the registrar of the registration area where the deceased has been found.

### Article 15

The members of the family of the deceased with whom he/she has lived shall be obliged to report his/her death. If the deceased has had no family or the family is not in a condition to report his/her death, the obligation for reporting the death shall apply to the persons with whom the deceased has lived or the members of the wider family who have found out about his/her death, that is, the persons in whose home the death has occurred. If none of these persons are present, the death shall be reported by the person who has first found out about the death.

The death of a person that has occurred in a healthcare institution, in a military unit of the Army of the Republic, or in a penitentiary institution shall be reported by the healthcare institution, the unit, that is, the penitentiary institution where the person has died.

#### Article 16

A death certificate issued by a healthcare institution shall be submitted when reporting a death.

If the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is not issued for the death, the death shall be confirmed by two witnesses, by a statement, in front of the registrar.

The registrar must not record the death in the registers without a death certificate or statements of witnesses.

#### Article 17

The death of a person whose corpse is found shall be entered by the registrar in the registers on the basis of the minutes for finding the corpse, which is submitted by the body that has conducted the inspection.

#### Article 18

Funeral of a deceased person maybe conducted before reporting the death to the registrar based on a burial permit issued by the enterprise rendering undertaking services.

The enterprise referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall deliver a copy of the burial permit to the registrar of the respective registration area in a period of three days as of the day of its issuance.

#### Article 19

The presumption of death and the death proved in a court procedure shall be entered in the register of deaths on the basis of a legally valid decision. The competent court shall submit the decision within a period of 15 days as of its legal validity to the registrar of the registration area where the deceased has had his/her permanent place of residence.

If the place of residence of the deceased is unknown or is abroad, the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted by the court to the registrar of the registration area according to the place of birth of the deceased, and if the place of birth is abroad, to the registrar of the registration area where the head office of the court having adopted the decision is located.

## V. JOINT PROVISIONS

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#### Article 20

The registrar shall enter in the registers only those data that have been reported to him/her, that is, contained in the document of the competent body.

#### Article 21

The data shall be entered in the register without any delay.

In case of reasonable doubt that certain data entered in the register are incorrect, the registrar shall be obliged to check the correctness of those data prior to their entry.

#### Article 22

If a birth or death is reported after 30 days as of its occurrence, its entry in the register shall be made only on the basis of a decision.

Until the entries in the registers are closed, correction of the mistakes shall be made by the registrar, and after their closing, a correction shall be made only on a basis of a decision.

#### Article 23

The Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall initiate a procedure for adoption of a decision on additional entry in the records of births, deaths and marriages in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 paragraph 1 of this Law, upon a request submitted by the entity requesting additional entry who shall attach to the request a document for personal identification and a certificate of the event which is entered in the records of births, deaths and marriages, except for the additional entry in the records of births of a child born at home which is to be entered in accordance with Article 6 of this Law.

The Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall initiate a procedure for adoption of a decision on correction of data in records of births, deaths and marriages in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 paragraph 2 of this Law based on a request submitted by the entity requesting correction of the data and who has attached a document for identification.

In addition to the documentation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, on a request of the Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the requesting entity shall also submit proofs and data (certificates and alike) from the records of foreign countries which refer to the civil status of the person and are necessary for the course of the procedure, medical certificates and DNA prints, medical certificates, as well as other proofs and data which do not exist in the official records of the public bodies in the Republic of Macedonia. The DNA prints shall be requested only if the competent body cannot determine the kinship between the child and the parents. The Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall, *ex officio*, electronically, obtain all the other proofs that exist in the official records of the public bodies in the Republic of Macedonia.

The administrative procedure, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, shall be conducted by a person authorized by the director of the Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The decision referred to in Article 22 of this Law shall be adopted in the shortest period possible, but not later than 30 days as of the day of receipt of the submitted request.

Except where explicitly forbidden by law, and the complexity of the case justifies it, the deadline referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article may be extended once for additional 30 days the most.

The deadline referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall start to run as of the day the party has submitted the request, together with all the proofs that it should have attached.

The party may appeal the decision referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article within a period of 15 days as of the day of receipt of the decision to the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relation Procedure in Second Instance.

The party may waive the right to appeal until the adoption of the decision by the second instance body.

If the party waives the right to appeal, the public body shall adopt an administrative act which stops the procedure and shall inform the party thereof and the party cannot cancel the waiver of the appeal.

The form and the contents of the request, as well as the manner of calculating the actual costs for obtaining the proofs *ex officio* , shall be prescribed by the minister of justice.

#### Article 24

The registers shall be closed and verified at the end of every calendar year.

#### Article 25

The data on birth, conclusion of marriage, or death of a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia abroad shall be entered in the registers that are kept on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

The entry of data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made on the basis of an excerpt from the registers of the respective body abroad. The excerpt shall be submitted by the party, unless otherwise foreseen by an international agreement.

As an exception, if the party could not obtain the excerpt referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the entry of data in the register shall be made by a decision adopted based on the evidence submitted by the party.



In addition to the documentation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, on a request of the Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the requesting entity shall also submit proofs and data (certificates and alike) from the records of foreign countries which refer to the civil status of the person and are necessary for the course of the procedure, medical certificates and DNA prints, medical certificates, as well as other proofs and data which do not exist in the official records of the public bodies in the Republic of Macedonia. The DNA prints shall be requested only if the competent body cannot determine the kinship between the child and the parents. The Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall, *ex officio*, electronically, obtain all the other proofs that exist in the official records of the public bodies in the Republic of Macedonia.

The administrative procedure, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, shall be conducted by a person authorized by the director of the Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Law shall be adopted in the shortest period possible, but not later than 30 days as of the day of receipt of the submitted request.

Except where explicitly forbidden by law, and the complexity of the case justifies it, the deadline referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be extended once for additional 30 days the most.

The deadline referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall start to run as of the day the party has submitted the request, together with all the proofs that it should have attached.

The party may appeal the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article within a period of 15 days as of the day of receipt of the decision to the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relation Procedure in Second Instance.

The party may waive the right to appeal until the adoption of the decision by the second instance body.

If the party waives the right to appeal, the public body shall adopt an administrative act which stops the procedure and shall inform the party thereof and the party cannot cancel the waiver of the appeal.

The form and the contents of the request, as well as the manner of calculating the actual costs for obtaining the proofs *ex officio*, shall be prescribed by the minister of justice.

## Article 26

Where the data on birth, conclusion of marriage, or death of a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia abroad is entered in the registers kept in the Republic of Macedonia, the entry shall be made:

1) for birth – in the register of births kept for the place of the last permanent residence of

both or one of the child's parents;

2) for conclusion of marriage – in the register of marriages kept for the place of the last permanent residence of both or one of the spouses; and

3) for death – in the register of deaths kept for the place of birth of the deceased.

If in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 points 1 and 2 of this Article the last place of permanent residence cannot be established, the entry shall be made in the register kept for the place of birth of the persons, that is, if they are not born in the Republic of Macedonia, the entry shall be made in the register of the City of Skopje.

#### Article 27

Data on birth, that is, conclusion of marriage abroad of a person who has been granted the citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia, shall be *ex officio* entered in the register of births, that is, marriages in the place of the last permanent residence or if the person has no permanent residence on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, in the register of births, that is, marriages of the City of Skopje on the basis of a submitted evidence from the registers of the respective body abroad.

#### Article 28

An excerpt from the register shall be issued containing the last data entered in the register at the time of its issuance.

The excerpt from the register referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued also in a diplomatic and consular offices of the Republic of Macedonia abroad.

The minister of foreign affairs, based on a previous consent of the minister of justice, shall adopt a bylaw for the procedure for issuance and the manner of keeping the records of issued excerpt from the registers by the diplomatic and consular offices of the Republic of Macedonia abroad.

The requesting entity shall be obliged, at least 48 hours before submitting a written request to the diplomatic and consular offices, to inform the competent person in the diplomatic and consular office about the respective request.

Upon the submission of the request by the requesting entity to the diplomatic and consular office, the authorized person in the diplomatic and consular office shall forward the request electronically to the Directorate. The authorized person in the Directorate shall inspect and confirm it electronically.

A certificate issued on the basis of a register shall contain particular data entered in the register.

A transcript or a copy may be issued of the entry in the register.

#### Article 28-a

A certificate issued on the basis of a register shall contain particular data that are entered in the register.

The party shall have the right to complaint the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of eight days to the director of the Directorate for Keeping Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

#### Article 28-b

An excerpt and a copy may be issued for the completed entry in the register.

#### Article 28-c

The excerpts from the registers shall be issued electronically with an electronic signature in accordance with the law to natural persons and legal entities.

The electronic signature shall be used only for an application on the website through the Directorate.

The minister of information society and administration shall prescribe the manner of issuing excerpts from the records of births, deaths and marriages with an electronic signature.

#### Article 29

The registers shall be kept, protected and used in accordance with the law.

The documents referred to in Article 28 of this Law shall be issued on request of the person to whom the data in those documents refer. In case of a legal interest determined by law, the documents shall be also issued to an interested party, that is, legal entity or body.

The right to examine the registers or the documents and decisions on the basis of which entries are made in the registers shall have the person to whom the data refer to or another interested person in case of direct legal interest determined by law.

#### Article 30

Renewal of destroyed, damaged or missing registers shall be made by the Directorate.

For the purpose of renewing the registers, the citizens shall be obliged to provide data they are familiar with.

#### Article 30-a

The minister of justice shall prescribe the manner of keeping, protecting and storing the registers and documents; issuing excerpts, certificates, transcripts, and copies on the basis of the registers; conducting a procedure and preparing minutes for a found child; renewing

destroyed, damaged or missing registers, as well as for the forms for the registers, the index of registers, the excerpts and certificates that are issued on the basis of the registers.

The minister of health with concurrence of the minister of justice shall adopt a bylaw on the form for reporting birth, death and the form for a death certificate.

#### Article 30-b

The contents and the manner of keeping registers in an electronic form as referred to in Article 3 of this Law shall be prescribed by the minister of justice.

## VI. MISDEMEANOR PROVISIONS

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#### Article 31

Fine in the amount of Euro 2.000 in Denar counter-value shall be imposed for a misdemeanor on the healthcare institution if:

- 1) it fails to report the birth of a child in the prescribed period (Article 7 paragraph 1 in relation to Article 6 paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Law) and
- 2) it fails to report the death (Article 15 paragraph 2).

Fine in the amount of 30% of the determined fine for the healthcare institution shall be also imposed on the responsible person in the healthcare institution and another legal entity for the misdemeanor referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) Fine in the amount of Euro 200 to 300 in Denar counter value shall be imposed on the official person in the Army of the Republic of Macedonia and on the official person in the penitentiary institution if he/she does not act in accordance with article 15 paragraph 2 of this Law.

#### Article 32

Fine in the amount of Euro 30 to 100 in Denar counter-value shall be imposed on a natural person for a misdemeanor if:

- 1) it fails to report the birth of a child in the prescribed period (Article 7 paragraph 2 in relation to Article 6) and
- 2) it fails to report the first name of a child in the prescribed period (Article 9 paragraph 1).

Fine in the amount of Euro 200 to 490 in Denar counter-value shall be imposed for a misdemeanor to the registrar who enters false data in the registers (Article 20).

#### Article 32-a

The misdemeanor procedure for the misdemeanors anticipated in the provisions of Articles 31 paragraph 2 and 32 of this Law shall be conducted by a Commission of the Directorate.

The Commission referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be composed of two members and a president of the Commission.

The members of the Commission shall hold a university degree and shall have work experience of at least four years in the respective subject, and the president of the Commission shall be a law graduate with passed judiciary exam and work experience of at least six years in the respective subject.

#### Article 32-b

The amount of the fine for the legal entity shall be determined in accordance with the Law on Misdemeanors.

## VII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

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#### Article 33

The registers kept until the entry into force of this Law, as well as the excerpts and the certificates issued on the basis of those registers, shall have the admissibility of evidence of public documents.

#### Article 34

The Ministry of Interior shall, within a period of three months as of the entry into force of this Law, adopt bylaws regarding the manner of: keeping, protecting and storing the registers and documents; issuing excerpts, certificates, transcripts, and copies on the basis of the registers; conducting a procedure and preparing minutes for a found child; renewing destroyed, damaged or missing registers, as well as for the forms for the registers, the index of registers, the excerpts and certificates that are issued on the basis of the registers.

The minister of health with concurrence of the minister of interior shall adopt a bylaw on the form for reporting birth, death and the form for a death certificate, within a period of three months as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

The existing regulations shall apply until the adoption of the regulations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

#### Article 35

The Law on Registers ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" nos. 15/73, 20/73, 51/88, and 19/90) and the Law on Basic Data for Registers ("Official Gazette of the SFRY" no. 6/73) shall cease to be valid upon entry into force of this Law.

#### Article 36

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day as of the day of publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia".

## **PROVISIONS OF OTHER LAWS:**

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" nos. 98/2008 and 67/2009):

### **Article 9**

The Directorate shall start operating as of the day of appointing its director.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia shall appoint the director of the Directorate within a period of 30 days as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

Within a period of 30 days as of the day of appointing the director, the minister of justice shall adopt the acts on organization and systematization of jobs in the Directorate, on a proposal of the director of the Directorate.

### **Article 10**

The employees – registrars of the Ministry of Interior, shall be taken over by the Directorate in a period of 30 days as of the day of adoption of the acts on organization and systematization.

### **Article 11**

The documents issued in the procedure for entry in the registers (applications for entry, minutes, decisions and other writs), the entry book, the archive, the registers and the second copy of the registers of births shall be taken over from the Ministry of Interior by the Directorate in a period of 90 days as of the day the Directorate starts operating, in accordance with the Instructions on the manner of taking over the documents, the entry book, the archive, the registers, and the second copy of the registers of births, adopted by the minister of justice in a period of 30 days as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

### **Article 12**

The bylaws referred to in Article 7 of this Law shall be adopted in a period of three months as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

The existing regulations shall apply until the adoption of the bylaws referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

### **Article 13**

The registers kept until the start of application of this Law shall continue to be kept in accordance with the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" nos. 8/95, 38/2002, and 66/2007).

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 67/2009):

### **Article 5**

The bylaw referred to in Article 2 of this Law shall be adopted in a period of six months as of its entry into force.

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" nos. 98/2008 and 67/2009):

### **Article 14**

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day as of the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", and shall apply as of January 1st, 2010. 3

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 43/2014):

**Article 2**

The director of the Directorate who has been appointed before the beginning of application of this Law, shall continue to exercise the office until the expiry of the term of office for which he/she has been appointed.

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 43/2014):

**Article 3**

The provisions of Article 1 of this Law that refer to the requirement for knowledge of a foreign language shall start to apply two years as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

**Article 4**

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day as of the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" and shall start to apply one year as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 148/2015):

**Article 7**

This Law shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia".

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 27/2016):

**Article 8**

The bylaws determined by this Law shall be adopted within a period of three months as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 27/2016):

**Article 8**

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day as of the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" and shall start to apply as of 1 January 2017.

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 64/2018):

**Article 2**

The provisions of Article 2-a paragraph (4) point 5) of the Law on Records of Births, Deaths

and Marriages (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” nos. 8/95, 38/2002, 66/2007, 98/2008, 67/2009, 13/13, 43/14, 148/15 and 27/16) shall not apply in the period between the day of entry into force of this Law and 1 September 2018.

Law Amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” no. 64/2018):

**Article 3**

The director who is appointed in the period between the day of entry into force of this Law and 1 September 2018 shall be obliged to fulfill the requirement for knowledge of the English language within a period of one year as of the day of his/her appointment at the latest.

The term of office of the director who is not going to meet the requirement for knowledge of the English language within the deadline set in paragraph 1 of this Article shall terminate.

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