

LAW ON FOREIGNERS

CONSOLIDATED TEXT **1**

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subject of the Law

Article 1

This Law shall regulate the requirements for entry into, exit from, and stay of foreigners in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as their rights and obligations.

Definition of the term foreigner

Article 2

A foreigner, in terms of this Law, shall be a person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia.

A foreigner shall be a person with no citizenship, that is a person who is regarded by no country, by force of its law, as its own citizen.

Scope of application

Article 3

The provisions of this law shall apply to all foreigners, except for foreigners who:

- seek protection from the Republic of Macedonia in accordance with the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection, unless otherwise determined by this Law,
- enjoy privileges and immunities under the international law, provided that the application of this Law is contrary to the international obligations undertaken as well as the principle of reciprocity.

Legal status of foreigners

Article 4

During their legal stay in the Republic of Macedonia, the foreigners shall have the same rights and obligations as those of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, unless otherwise determined by law.

During their stay in the Republic of Macedonia, the foreigners shall be obliged to comply with the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the laws, other regulations and acts of the state administration bodies, as well as with the obligations determined by the ratified international agreements.

Relation of the Law with international rules

Article 5

This law shall apply in pursuance with the international agreements ratified by the Republic of Macedonia in accordance with the Constitution, which put the foreigners in a more favorable position.

Application of the Law on General Administrative Procedure

Article 6

The provisions of the Law on General Administrative Procedure shall appropriately apply to the procedures conducted in accordance with this Law, unless otherwise determined by this Law.

Control of movement and stay of foreigners

Article 7

The activities related to the control of the movement and stay of foreigners in the Republic of Macedonia shall be performed by the Ministry of the Interior, unless such competence is determined by law for another body.

Migration policy

Article 8

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia shall, on a proposal of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, adopt a resolution on migration policy indicating the situations, problems and measures to be undertaken in the field of migration.

CHAPTER II

ENTRY OF FOREIGNERS AND EXIT FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Border crossing

Article 9

A foreigner shall be considered to have legally entered into the Republic of Macedonia when he/she crosses the state border and, upon the border control at the border crossing point, is allowed entry into the Republic of Macedonia.

A foreigner can enter into the Republic of Macedonia and exit the country only at designated border crossing points at the time and in the manner pursuant to the purpose of the border crossing point.

As an exception to paragraph 2 of this Article, a foreigner can also enter the Republic of Macedonia under the conditions and in the manner prescribed by law.

A foreigner's stay in the airport transit area in the Republic of Macedonia shall not be considered entry into the country.

A foreigner's stay on board of a ship anchored at a lake port shall not be considered entry into the Republic of Macedonia.

Border control

Article 10

A foreigner shall be subjected to border control by the Ministry of the Interior at entry into and exit from the Republic of Macedonia under the conditions and in the manner pursuant to law.

A foreigner can, under the conditions as determined by law, be subjected to border control during his/her stay in the transit area of the border crossing point of the Republic of Macedonia.

I. ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

1. General entry requirements

Article 11

A foreigner can enter in the Republic of Macedonia, if he/she:

- possesses a valid and recognized travel document,
- possesses a valid visa, if required,
- has means of subsistence for the period of his/her stay, his/her return to the country from which he/she arrives or his/her journey to a third country in which his/her admission shall be assured, or he/she is able to obtain such means in a legal way,
- presents, if necessary, documents justifying the purpose and circumstances of his/her intended stay in the Republic of Macedonia,
- is not expatriated from the Republic of Macedonia and there is no effective entry ban, and
- does not pose a threat to the public order, national security, public health, or international relations of the Republic of Macedonia.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia can decide that citizens of the member states of the European Union or signatories of the Schengen Agreement can enter in the Republic of Macedonia with a valid personal identification card, provided that he/she meets the entry requirements for a foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 lines 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Article.

As an exception, an entry in the Republic of Macedonia of a foreigner who does not fulfill the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be allowed for humanitarian reasons, national interests, or on the basis of international obligations accepted by the Republic of Macedonia.

A foreigner can enter the Republic of Macedonia without possessing a valid visa, provided that he/she:

- is a citizen of a country with which the Republic of Macedonia has concluded an agreement on visa abolishment or is a citizen of a country for which the visas for entry and transit through the territory of the Republic of Macedonia (hereinafter: visa-free regime) has been abolished on the basis of a decision of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia;
- is also a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia and is a holder of a foreign travel document,
- stays legally in a country with which the Republic of Macedonia has established a visa-free regime and is a student participating in a school excursion accompanied by a teacher who has a list of pupils prepared by the relevant school containing data of each of the students as well as the data on the purpose and circumstances of the intended stay in the Republic of Macedonia, and
- is a holder of a valid travel document issued by a third country, and has regulated a permanent residence in a member state of the European Union or a signatory of the Schengen agreement.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia can decide that citizens of third countries can enter the Republic of Macedonia, provided that they meet the requirements regarding the entrance of a foreigner referred to in paragraph (1) lines 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Article and who:

- have a unique multiple entry visa C valid for all countries signatories of the Schengen Agreement

and

- have regulated the temporary residence in a member state of the European Union or in a country signatory of the Schengen Agreement or in another state needed for the purpose of employment, work or carrying out an independent activity, education or studying, or family reunion.

The unique multiple entry visa C and the temporary residence permit referred to in paragraph 5 lines 1 and 2 of this Article shall have a validity period longer than at least five days as of the planned stay in the Republic of Macedonia which may be 15 days at the most.

Means of subsistence

Article 12

A foreigner shall prove possession of subsistence means in terms of Article 11 paragraph 1 line 3 and Article 38 paragraph 1 line 3 of this Law in one of the following manners:

- possesses cash in national or foreign convertible currency,
- possesses valid non-cash means of payment (credit cards, travel cheques and alike),
- letter of guarantee or invitation from a legal entity,
- possesses immovables and other means in accordance with law (immovable property or immovable under lease in the Republic of Macedonia on the basis of which he/she can ensure subsistence means during his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia, means from direct foreign investments, production and technical co-operation and corporation, and other).

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia shall determine the amount of subsistence means referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Letter of guarantee and invitation from a legal entity

Article 13

A letter of guarantee can be issued by a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia or a foreigner who is a holder of a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia.

An invitation from a legal entity can be issued by a domestic or foreign legal entity registered in the Republic of Macedonia inviting the foreigner for a business visit.

The letter of guarantee and the invitation from a legal entity can be accepted as a certificate for possession of subsistence means, provided that they contain a statement of the guarantee letter provider, that is the legal entity that it takes on the obligation to ensure accommodation and bear all costs related to the foreigner's stay, as well his/her leaving the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

The letter of guarantee and the invitation from a legal entity have to be notary certified.

Documents justifying the purpose and circumstances of the intended stay

Article 14

The foreigner shall prove the purpose and circumstances of his/her intended stay in the Republic of Macedonia, in terms of Article 11 paragraph 1 line 4 and Article 38 paragraph 1 line 2 of this Law, by the following documents:

a) as for official visits:

- invitations from state bodies, trade companies, or other legal entities for participation in a meeting or other trade, industry or job related event,
- other documents on the basis of which the existence of trade, business or other type of cooperation

- can be determined, and
- invitations from organizers of congresses, seminars or other manifestations;
- b) as for travelling for the purpose of attending courses or professional training for not longer than three months:
- certificate of enrollment at an educational institution for the purposes of attending courses of vocational or theoretical training;
- c) as for tourist or private visits:
- invitation from the person whom the foreigner visits,
 - documents on paid touristic services,
 - receipt of booked travel arrangement, and
 - paid return ticket or paid travel ticket to the country to which the foreigner intends to travel;
- d) as for users of local border traffic:
- pass or other document as provided for by the bilateral international agreement on local-border traffic of persons, and
- e) as for visits for other reasons:
- invitations from courts or other state bodies for participation in the procedures to be conducted before them,
 - invitations for participation in political, scientific, cultural, sports, or religious events,
 - receipts of medical check-ups and short-term medical interventions, and
 - receipts, that is certificates, entry tickets and other.

Travel insurance

Article 15

Travel insurance in terms of Article 38 paragraph 1 line 2 of this Law shall be an individual or group travel insurance covering the possible costs which might incur in the repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical interventions, or urgent medical treatment of the foreigner during his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

2. Special entry requirements

Entry of a minor foreigner

Article 16

A foreigner who is at the age of up to 18 and enters into the Republic of Macedonia unaccompanied by his/her parent, that is guardian, can enter into the Republic of Macedonia, provided that apart from the requirements determined in Article 11 of this Law, he/she also possesses a parental, that is guardian permission to enter and stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

The permission referred to paragraph 1 of this Article must be certified by a competent body of the country wherefrom he/she arrives or by a diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad.

Entry of a foreigner with a residence permit

Article 17

A foreigner who is a holder of a valid residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia can, within the period for which the residence permit is issued, enter the Republic of Macedonia only with a valid travel document and residence permit.

The entry requirements referred to in Article 11 of this Law shall not apply to the foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Entry with a diplomatic or official identity card

Article 18

A foreigner who is a holder of a valid diplomatic, official, consular, or special identity card can, within the period for which such diplomatic, official, consular, or special identity card is issued, enter the Republic of Macedonia only by a valid travel document and diplomatic, official, consular, or special identity card.

The entry requirements referred to in Article 11 of this Law shall not apply to the foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Entry with a collective passport

Article 19

Foreigners included on a collective passport can, provided that they fulfill the requirements set out by this Law, enter into the Republic of Macedonia and leave its territory only together as a group.

Individuals who are included on the travel document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must also possess their own identification document supplied with a photograph on the basis of which their identity can be established.

The leader of the group must possess his/her own passport of the country whose citizen he/she is and a visa, if required.

As an exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, a particular member of the group can be allowed to leave the country separately from the group with which he/she entered the Republic of Macedonia for humanitarian reasons.

Entry with a family passport

Article 20

A foreigner who is included on another person's travel document can, provided that he/she fulfills the requirements set out by this Law, enter and leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia only when accompanied by a person on whose travel document he/she is included.

3. Unauthorized entry in the Republic of Macedonia

Article 21

A foreigner's entry into the Republic of Macedonia shall be considered unauthorized, if he/she:

- crosses or attempts to cross the state border out of the place, time, or in different manner specified for crossing the state border,
- avoids or attempts to avoid border control,
- at entry, presents falsified, another person's, or invalid travel or other identification documents,
- enters or attempts to enter without a valid and recognized travel or other identification document, and
- presents false data to the Ministry of the Interior.

4. Carriers' liabilities

Article 22

A natural person or legal entity dealing professionally with passenger transport can bring a foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia by land, air or lake only if the foreigner possesses a valid and recognized travel document supplied with a visa or residence permit, if required.

The carrier who, contrary to paragraph 1 of this Article, brings a foreigner who is not allowed entry into the Republic of Macedonia, shall be obliged to take him/her out of the territory of the Republic of Macedonia immediately or within the period determined by the Ministry of the Interior, at its own expense, as well as to bear the costs incurring by his/her temporary detention and forcible return in accordance with Article 111 of this Law.

II. ENTRY DENIAL IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Article 23

A foreigner can be denied entry into the Republic of Macedonia, if he/she:

- does not fulfill the requirements for entry into the Republic of Macedonia as determined by this Law,
- there is a serious suspicion that his/her stay in the country is to be connected with committing acts of terrorism or other violent acts, criminal acts related to production and trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, or committing other criminal acts for which a sentence of at least one-year imprisonment is envisaged,
- has an intention to pass through the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, but does not meet the entry requirements for a third country,
- has not paid the costs incurred by his/her prior temporary detention and forcible return,
- does not act in accordance with the final decision regarding a committed misdemeanor adopted by a competent court, that is a competent misdemeanor body of the territory of the Republic of Macedonia;
- there is a grounded suspicion that he/she is to be employed or work on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia contrary to the regulations on labor relation,
- there is a grounded suspicion that he/she is not to stay in the Republic of Macedonia for the purpose indicated, or
- presents incorrect data for him/herself or the purpose and circumstances of his/her travel and stay, or uses falsified, another person's or invalid travel or other documents.

The entry denial shall be entered in the foreigner's travel document.

Competence for adoption of a decision on entry denial

Article 24

Decision on denial of entry of a foreigner into the Republic of Macedonia shall be adopted by the Ministry of the Interior.

In case a foreigner is denied entry for the reasons listed in Article 23 paragraph 1 line 2 of this Law, the competent body shall not be obliged to explain the reasons taken into consideration for such a decision.

The foreigner shall have the right to file an appeal with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The appeal referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within fifteen days as of the day of filing the appeal.

An administrative dispute can be initiated in a competent court against the decision brought by the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance, in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

The foreigner can be accommodated in special premises of the Ministry of the Interior designed for such a purpose until a decision on entry denial is adopted and enforced.

Special protection against entry denial

Article 25

A foreigner cannot be denied entry on the basis of Article 23 of this Law, if he/she:

- expresses an intention to submit an application for recognition of the right to asylum in the Republic of Macedonia,
- has submitted an application for recognition of the right to asylum in the Republic of Macedonia,
- has been recognized the right to asylum by the Republic of Macedonia,
- possesses a valid and recognized travel document with a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia, or,
- possesses a valid and recognized travel document with a diplomatic, official, consular or special identity card.

III. EXIT FROM THE COUNTRY

Freedom of movement

Article 26

The foreigner, in accordance with this Law, can freely leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

The foreigner shall not be allowed to leave the country, if criminal, misdemeanor or other court procedure is initiated against him/her and if so requested by the competent court.

Obligation of the foreigner to leave the country

Article 27

A foreigner shall be obliged to leave the Republic of Macedonia:

- until the expiry of his/her visa,
- when his/her visa is annulled,
- until the expiry of his/her temporary residence permit,
- when he/she is deprived of his/her right to stay,
- when he/she is expelled from the Republic of Macedonia, or
- to the expiry of the period of three months the most in any six months period as of the day of the first entry, provided that there is no visa requirement for entry into the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 28

A foreigner who possesses several travel documents shall be obliged to leave the country with the travel document he/she entered in, or its substitute being accepted by the Republic of Macedonia.

CHAPTER III

VISAS

Definition of visa

Article 29

A visa, in terms of this Law, shall be an authorization issued by a competent body of the Republic of Macedonia to a foreigner by which, provided that the requirements determined in Article 11 paragraph 1 lines 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Law are fulfilled, he/she can:

- enter and stay in the Republic of Macedonia for the period indicated in the visa, or
- pass through the territory of the Republic of Macedonia or the international airport transit area in the Republic of Macedonia, provided that he/she meets the prescribed requirements.

A foreigner can stay in the Republic of Macedonia only for the purpose indicated in the visa.

A foreigner must obtain a visa prior to his/her entry into the Republic of Macedonia.

A foreigner cannot establish a working relation, work or perform an individual business activity on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia on the basis of the visa issued.

I. TYPES OF VISAS

Defining the types of visas

Article 30

Types of visa shall be the following:

- airport transit visa (visa A),
- transit visa (visa B),
- short-stay visa (C), and
- long-stay visa (D).

The transit visa (visa B) and the short-stay visa (visa C) in accordance with Article 35 of this Law can be issued as a group visa, and under the conditions determined in Article 36 of this Law they can be also issued at a border crossing point.

Airport transit visa (visa A)

Article 31

The foreigners that, while staying at the airport in the Republic of Macedonia, do not leave the international transit area of the airport or the aircraft, need not possess a visa.

As an exception, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia can decide that citizens of certain countries or passengers from certain travel routes need an airport transit visa, when the defense and security interests or international relations of the Republic of Macedonia require so.

Based on the visa referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the foreigner can be detained in the airport international transit area, until continuing of the journey by his/her first following international flight.

A foreigner's detainment at the international airport transit area in the Republic of Macedonia based on the visa referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall not be regarded as entry into the Republic of Macedonia and the foreigner cannot leave such an area.

Transit visa (visa B)

Article 32

Transit visa shall be issued to a foreigner for a single or double, and as an exceptional, for multiple transits through the territory of the Republic of Macedonia from a certain foreign country to a certain third country, and for each transit the foreigner can stay in the Republic of Macedonia for five days the most.

The transit visa can be issued to a foreigner only if the foreigner proves his/her admission to the country he/she enters from the Republic of Macedonia.

The period of validity of the transit visa cannot exceed one year.

Short-stay visa (visa C)

Article 33

Short-stay visa shall be issued to a foreigner for a single entry or multiple entries into the Republic of Macedonia, wherefore a single continuous stay as well as the total duration of his/her subsequent stays in the Republic of Macedonia cannot exceed a period of three months in any six months period as of the day of the first entry.

Short-stay visa shall be issued for a period of validity of up to one year.

As an exception to paragraph 2 of this Article, a short-stay visa can be issued for a period of validity of more than one year, if it is in the interests of the Republic of Macedonia wherefore the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall decide.

The visa referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued for touristic, business, personal and other purposes.

The purpose of the visa issuance shall be clearly indicated in the visa.

Long-stay visa (visa D)

Article 34

Long-stay visa can be issued to a foreigner intending to stay in the Republic of Macedonia for the reasons determined in Article 49 of this Law.

The visa referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued for a single entry into the Republic of Macedonia entitling a stay of up to 30 days and validity period of up to six months.

The visa referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued if the foreigner attaches a decision on granting temporary residence in the Republic of Macedonia issued by the Ministry of the Interior to his/her visa application.

A foreigner to whom a long-stay visa is issued, shall be obliged to report him/herself to the Ministry of the Interior within five days as of the day of entry into the Republic of Macedonia which shall issue to the foreigner a temporary residence permit within 25 days as of the day of reporting.

Group visa

Article 35

Transit visa and short-stay visa entitling a stay of up to 30 days can be issued as a group visa.

The group visa shall be issued to a group of foreigners counting from at least minimum five and maximum 50 persons, who come as a group in the Republic of Macedonia with a group travel document, stay and leave the Republic of Macedonia as a group.

Visa issued at a border crossing point

Article 36

Transit visa and short-stay visa entitling a stay of up to 15 days can be issued, as an exception, at a border crossing point, if it is of the national interests of the Republic of Macedonia or for humanitarian reasons or if it is so provided for by a ratified international agreement.

Upon prior consent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the visa referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

The visa referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be issued only for a single entry into the Republic of Macedonia, provided that:

- the foreigner meets the requirements for entry into the Republic of Macedonia determined in Article 11 paragraph 1 lines 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Law;
- the foreigner attaches documents proving the unforeseeable and urgent reasons for entry into the Republic of Macedonia, and
- the foreigners return to the country in which he/she resides or wherefrom he/she enters the Republic of Macedonia is ensured.

II. VISA ISSUANCE

Visa application

Article 37

The visa shall be issued upon a foreigner's application submitted in the diplomatic or consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad.

The foreigner must indicate the purpose of his/her visit to the Republic of Macedonia in the application referred to in paragraph 1, enclose a valid and recognized travel document and, if required, the documentation determined in Article 38 paragraph 1 lines 2 and 3 of this Law.

The visa application must include a photograph of the foreigner genuinely presenting his/her face.

Visa requirements

Article 38

Visa can be issued if the foreigner:

- has a valid and recognized foreign travel document, wherefore the validity of the travel document has to be for a period at least three months longer than the visa validity;
- upon request of a competent body, submits documentation proving the purpose and circumstances of the intended visit in the Republic of Macedonia, including the documents for travel insurance;
- upon request of a competent body, submits documents proving his/her possession of sufficient subsistence means during his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia as well as for return to the country wherefrom he/she arrives or his/her journey to a third country or documentation proving that such means are ensured in any other legal way;
- does not pose a threat to the public order, national security, public health, or the international relations of the Republic of Macedonia, and
- there are no grounds for entry denial determined in Article 23 of this Law.

As an exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, a foreigner can be issued a visa even if visa requirements are not met, provided that it is for humanitarian reasons, national interests, or obligations deriving from ratified international agreements.

A foreigner who is under 18 and intends to stay in the Republic of Macedonia without being accompanied by a parent, that is guardian, together with the documentation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, has to also submit a certified permission from his/her parents, that is guardian for entry and stay in the Republic of Macedonia to the visa application.

Competent bodies for making a decision and issuing visa

Article 39

The Visa Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall decide about the issuance of a visa and the visas shall be issued by the diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Macedonia abroad.

As an exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry of the Interior, at the border crossing points, can issue visas determined in Article 36 of this Law.

In certain cases of suspicion that the foreigner poses a threat to the public order and national security of the Republic of Macedonia, the Visa Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be obliged to ensure a prior consent from the Ministry of the Interior.

Interview with the visa applicant

Article 40

Prior to the issuance of the visa, the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad shall invite the visa applicant to appear personally for an interview for the purpose of explaining the reasons indicated in the visa application, especially if there is a suspicion of the purpose of his/her visit or his/her intention to return to the country wherefrom he/she arrives. In the cases determined in paragraph 1 of this Article, the foreigner shall be obliged to appear personally and if he/she fails to do so, his/her visa application shall be rejected.

As an exception, when the visa applicant is a known person or there is a long distance to the diplomatic and consular mission and there is no doubt as to the applicant's *bona fide* intentions as well as in the case of larger groups possessing a guarantee for their *bona fide* intentions from a trustworthy entity (travel agency, touristic operators, and other legal entities), the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad can decide not to invite the visa applicant to appear personally.

III. VISA FORM AND CONTENT

Article 41

The visa shall be an authorization issued in a form of a sticker, attached to the travel document.

The visa shall contain:

- the foreigner's name and surname,
- type of visa,
- period of visa validity,
- duration of the stay in the Republic of Macedonia,
- number of entries,
- the foreigner's passport number,
- date and place of visa issuance,
- comments made by the competent body that issues the visa,
- stamp of the competent body and signature of the authorized person,
- machine readable area, and
- place for a photograph.

The visa shall contain in-built security features.

Data indicated in the visa cannot be erased or altered.

IV. EXTENDING AND SHORTENING THE VALIDITY PERIOD OF A VISA

Visa extension

Article 42

The short-stay and long-stay visa can be extended on a single occasion, but the total duration of the stay of the foreigner in the country together with the extension cannot be longer than three months.

The purpose of the visit cannot be altered by the extension of the visa.

The visa can be extended due to *force majeure*, humanitarian, serious professional or personal reasons related to the foreigner.

The visa shall be extended by the Ministry of the Interior.

Shortening of the validity period of the visa issued

Article 43

The Ministry of the Interior can, upon a prior consent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, shorten the validity period of the visa issued at the border crossing points, provided that it is established that the foreigner possesses insufficient subsistence means for his/her planned stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

V. ANNULMENT AND REVOCATION OF VISA

Visa annulment

Article 44

A visa shall be annulled, provided that:

- it is additionally established that at the time of issuing the visa the foreigner did not meet some of the visa requirements determined by this Law,
- it is established that the foreigner no longer meets the visa requirements,
- in the visa application, the foreigner has supplied false data on his/her identity, purpose and circumstances for his/her travel and stay or other false data or has used falsified, another person's or invalid travel or other documents, or
- the residence right has been taken away or he/she is expelled from the Republic of Macedonia.

The visa shall be annulled by the Ministry of the Interior and in case the foreigner has not entered the Republic of Macedonia, the visa shall be annulled by the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad that has issued the visa.

The visa annulment shall be clearly indicated in the foreigner's travel document.

The foreigner staying in the Republic of Macedonia whose visa is annulled shall be obliged to immediately leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

Visa revocation

Article 45

The visa shall be revoked if it is additionally established that the body competent for its issuing has issued the visa by error or confusion, whilst there are reasons for denial of entry of the foreigner into the Republic of Macedonia.

If the visa is revoked, it shall be considered as never issued.

The visa shall be revoked at the border crossing points by the Ministry of the Interior, and in case the foreigner has not entered the Republic of Macedonia yet, it shall be revoked by the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad that issued the visa.

The visa revocation shall be clearly indicated in the foreigner's travel document.

CHAPTER IV

RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS

Definition of residence of foreigners

Article 46

Residence of foreigners, in terms of this Law, shall be:

- 1) stay of up to three months,
- 2) stay on the basis of a temporary residence permit, and
- 3) stay on the basis of a permanent residence permit.

I. STAY OF UP TO THREE MONTHS

Definition of stay of up to three months

Article 47

Stay of up to three months, in terms of this Law, shall mean a stay of a foreigner holding or not holding a visa, unless otherwise provides for by this Law or a ratified international agreement.

A foreigner who is a citizen of a country with which the Republic of Macedonia has established a visa free regime, can enter and stay in the Republic of Macedonia for a period of up to three months in any half-year period as of the day of the first entry, provided that he/she meets the entry requirements as determined by this Law.

The foreigner referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can stay in the Republic of Macedonia for the same purposes as those allowed for foreigners who are subjected to visa requirements.

II. STAY ON THE BASIS OF A TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT

Temporary residence permit

Article 48

A foreigner must possess a temporary residence permit if he/she intends to stay in the Republic of Macedonia longer than three months or because of the reasons listed in Article 49 of this Law.

Reasons for issuing temporary residence permit

Article 49

Temporary residence permit can be issued to a foreigner who intends to stay in the Republic of Macedonia for the following reasons:

- employment, work or performance of an individual business activity,
- attending school or studies,
- participation in international student/pupil exchange programs,
- specialization, vocational education or practical training,
- scientific research,
- medical treatment,
- family reunification, or
- humanitarian reasons.

Permit for temporary residence in the Republic of Macedonia can also be issued to:

- a foreigner who is a close family member of a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia,
- a foreigner who is from the Republic of Macedonia by origin,
- a foreigner's child born in the Republic of Macedonia, or
- a foreigner resident of a member state of the European Union or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (hereinafter: OECD) who has acquired the right of ownership of an apartment, a residential building, and a house on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia under the conditions determined by law, in the amount of at least Euro 40.000.

Temporary residence permit shall be issued for a specific purpose and specific period of time.

The foreigner who is granted a temporary residence for a specific purpose can stay in the Republic of Macedonia only for the purpose for which his/her residence is granted.

Requirements for issuance of temporary residence permit

Article 50

A foreigner can be issued a permit for temporary residence in the Republic of Macedonia, provided that he/she:

- possesses subsistence means, that is his/her subsistence is ensured in any other legal way,
- has ensured accommodation or has means for accommodation,
- has a health insurance,
- fulfills the requirements provided for different types of temporary residence permits, and
- there are no grounds for entry denial determined in Article 23 of this Law.

A foreigner who is under 18 and intends to stay in the Republic of Macedonia unaccompanied by his/her parent, that is guardian, apart from fulfilling the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 lines 1 through 4 of this Article, must submit a certified permission by his/her parents, that is guardian for stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

II. 1. PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT

Application for issuance of temporary residence permit

Article 51

Temporary residence permit shall be issued on the basis of an application of a foreigner who intends to stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

As an exception, in cases determined by this Law, temporary residence permit shall be also issued on the basis of an application of other natural person.

Application for issuance of temporary residence permit shall be submitted by the foreigner to the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad.

As an exception, for humanitarian reasons as well as in other cases determined by this Law, the application for issuance of temporary residence permit can also be submitted to the Ministry of the Interior.

The applicant for a temporary residence permit, on request of the competent body, shall be obliged to appear in person to an interview.

The purpose and the circumstances of the intended stay in the Republic of Macedonia must be indicated in the application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and they cannot be altered during the procedure.

A foreigner shall be obliged to attach a valid and recognized travel document or a certified copy of such a document valid for at least three months more than the period of his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as evidence that the requirements referred to in Article 50 paragraph 1 lines 1 through 4 of this Law are fulfilled to the application for issuance of a temporary residence permit.

Article 51-a

The application for issuance of a temporary residence permit of foreigners engaged by legal entities taking activities of significant importance for the investing in the Republic of Macedonia may be submitted to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia, personally or by an authorized representative of the legal entity.

The foreigners and the legal entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be defined by a special law.

As an exception to Article 53 of this Law, the foreigners referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be issued a decision approving temporary residence by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia as well.

Acting of the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad upon the submitted application

Article 52

The diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad receiving an application for issuance of a temporary residence permit of a foreigner shall forward the application to the Ministry of the Interior.

The diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad shall not receive the application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if the required documentation determined in Article 51 paragraph 7 of this Law is not attached to the application.

Competence for making a decision

Article 53

The Ministry of the Interior shall decide upon the foreigner's application for issuance of a temporary residence permit by a decision.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be delivered to the foreigner through the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad where the foreigner has submitted the application.

The foreigner shall be entitled to lodge a complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 30 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

Administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

Decision on granting temporary residence

Article 54

When the foreigner fulfills the requirements for issue of a temporary residence permit as determined by this Law, the Ministry of the Interior shall bring a decision on granting a temporary residence.

The foreigner, who has been issued a decision on granting a temporary residence, shall be issued a temporary residence permit by the Ministry of the Interior upon his/her entry into the Republic of Macedonia.

The Ministry of the Interior shall issue the temporary residence permit to the foreigner in person.

Article 55

A foreigner must obtain a decision granting a temporary residence in the Republic of Macedonia prior to his/her first entry in the Republic of Macedonia on grounds of such a decision, except in the cases determined by this Law.

Article 56

The foreigner can enter into and exit from the Republic of Macedonia on the basis of the temporary residence permit without visa until the expiry of his/her residence permit.

Extension of temporary residence permit

Article 57

Temporary residence permit shall be issued for the period necessary to fulfill the purpose of the stay, but not longer than one year.

Upon a request of a foreigner, submitted within 30 days prior to expiry of his/her temporary residence permit the latest, it can be extended provided that the requirements determined in Article 50 of this Law are fulfilled, wherefore each individual extension cannot be longer than one year.

The foreigner, who submits a request for extension of the temporary residence permit within the time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, can stay in the Republic of Macedonia until the final decision on his/her request is reached whereupon the Ministry of the Interior shall issue a special certificate entitling the foreigner to stay in the Republic of Macedonia until decision on his/her request is reached.

The temporary residence permit shall not be extended if it is established that the foreigner unjustifiably has not stayed in the Republic of Macedonia for a period longer than one quarter of the period of the validity of his/her temporary residence permit.

The foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint against the decision of the Ministry of the Interior on refusal of extension of the temporary residence permit with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 30 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

Administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance in a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

II. 2 TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES

a) Temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment, work and self-employment

Article 58

Temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment, work or self-employment can be issued if the foreigner attaches a work permit, that is other required permit in accordance with law to the application, unless otherwise provide for by a ratified international agreement.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued for a period corresponding to the period of validity of the work permit, but no longer than one year with a possibility to be extended, provided that the requirements determined in Article 57 of this Law are fulfilled.

b) Temporary residence permit for the purpose of attending school or studies

Requirements for issue of a permit

Article 59

Temporary residence permit for the purpose of attending school or studies can be issued to a foreigner if he/she attaches the following to the application:

- a certificate that he/she is a high school, that is a regular university student at an educational institution in the Republic of Macedonia,
- a syllabus of the envisaged education in the Republic of Macedonia issued by the educational institution in the Republic of Macedonia enrolling the foreigner, stating the planned duration of the school, that is studies, as well as the requirements for enrolment for each successive school, that is university year, and
- a proof of language skills or of enrollment in a course of the language used in the syllabus of the educational institution in the Republic of Macedonia.

Validity period of the permit

Article 60

The temporary residence permit for the purpose of attending school or studies shall be issued for a period of up to one year and can be extended if the foreigner fulfills the requirements determined in Article 57 of this Law and if he/she attaches a certificate of the educational institution confirming that he/she has achieved a significant progress in the educational process.

Regardless of the fulfillment of the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the temporary residence permit shall not be extended if it is established that the foreigner exceeded the number of working hours in accordance with law.

The temporary residence permit for the purpose of attending school or studies can be extended for up to one year upon expiry of the term determined for such type of school or study.

As an exception, if there are justified reasons, the temporary residence permit can be extended even upon expiry of the term referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, but no longer than one year.

Upon completion of school or studies on the basis of which the temporary residence is granted, the foreigner shall be obliged to leave the Republic of Macedonia.

The foreigner who stays in the Republic of Macedonia for the purpose of attending school or studies cannot be employed or work in the Republic of Macedonia.

As an exception to paragraph 6 of this Article, a foreigner who stays for the purpose of attending school or studies can be allowed to do short-term or subsidiary jobs in accordance with law.

c) Temporary residence permit for the purposes of participating in international pupil or student exchange

Requirements for issue of a permit

Article 61

Temporary residence permit can be issued to a foreigner for the purposes of participating in international pupil or student exchange, if the foreigner also submits the following:

- a proof that he/she is from 16 to 26 years of age,
- a certificate issued by a state body, that is an institution competent for implementation of ratified international agreements on international pupil or student exchange which confirms the acceptance of the foreigner in the international exchange, as well as the duration of his/her participation in the international pupil or students exchange program, and
- a certificate issued by a state body, that is an institution competent for implementation of ratified international agreements on international pupil or student exchange on assuming the financial responsibility for the costs related to the foreigner's subsistence, accommodation, school, that is studies, health insurance, and during his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia and the costs for his/her return.

Validity period of the permit

Article 62

The temporary residence permit for the purpose of participating in international pupil or student exchange programs shall be issued for a period of up to one year.

As an exceptional, provided that there are justified reasons, the permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be extended, but no longer than one year.

The foreigner staying in the Republic of Macedonia for the purpose of participating in international pupil or student exchange programs cannot be employed or work in the Republic of Macedonia.

d) Temporary residence permit for the purposes of specialization, vocational education or practical training

Requirements for issue of a permit

Article 63

Temporary stay permit for the purpose of specialization, vocational education or practical training can be issued if the foreigner also attaches a certificate issued by a relevant legal entity or a competent body of the Republic of Macedonia certifying that specialization, vocational education or practical

training has been granted, as well as a program indicating the period of such a specialization, vocational education or practical training to his/her temporary stay application.

Validity period of the permit

Article 64

The temporary residence permit for the purpose of specialization, vocational education or practical training shall be issued for a period of up to one year and can be extended provided that the requirements determined in Article 57 of this Law are fulfilled.

Upon expiry of the term determined in the syllabus for such a specialization, vocational education or practical training, the foreigner shall be obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

As an exception, if there are justified reasons, the permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be extended even upon expiry of the term defined in the syllabus of such specialization, vocational education or practical training, but no longer than one year.

e) Temporary residence permit for the purpose of scientific research

Requirements for issue of a permit

Article 65

Temporary residence permit for the purpose of scientific research can be issued if the foreigner attaches the following to the application:

- a contract on scientific research concluded with a scientific institution which is entered in the registry of scientific institutions of the Ministry of Education and Science, the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, or with an accredited and registered higher education institution in the Republic of Macedonia,
- an evidence on funding of the research project,
- a certified copy of the degree of education (bachelor, master degree and alike), and
- a certificate of the institution referred to in paragraph 1 line 1 of this Article with which a contract on assuming the financial obligation for the costs related to the stay, health insurance and return of the foreigner conducting the scientific research in the Republic of Macedonia is concluded.

Prior consent of the Ministry of Education and Science

Article 66

The scientific institution which is entered in the registry of scientific institutions of the Ministry of Education and Science, the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, as well as the accredited and registered higher education institution in the Republic of Macedonia can conclude a contract with a foreigner to conduct a scientific research provided that the research project is previously approved by the Ministry of Education and Science.

The institutions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to attach a certificate for assuming the financial obligation for the costs related to the stay, health insurance and return of the foreigner to the request for approval.

The institutions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to inform the Ministry of Education and Science on the results of the conducted scientific research project within two months upon expiry of the contract on conducting a scientific research.

Requirements for concluding a contract on conducting a scientific research

Article 67

A scientific institution which is entered in the registry of scientific institutions of the Ministry of Education and Science, the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts as well as an accredited and registered higher education institution in the Republic of Macedonia can conclude a contract with a foreigner to conduct a scientific research provided that the following requirements are fulfilled:

a) the scientific research project is accepted by the competent bodies of the institution upon establishment of:

- the aim and duration of the scientific research and provided financial means for its implementation, and

- the qualifications of the foreigner in view of the aims of the scientific research, determined by a certified copy of his/her diploma;

b) the foreigner conducting a scientific research in the Republic of Macedonia possesses sufficient subsistence means during his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia and for his/her return, and

c) the foreigner conducting a scientific research in the Republic of Macedonia has a health insurance.

Validity period of the residence permit

Article 68

The temporary residence permit for the purpose of scientific research shall be issued for a period of up to one year and it shall be extended provided that the requirements determined in Article 57 of this Law are still fulfilled.

Upon expiry of the term for a completion of a scientific research project determined in the contract, the foreigner shall be obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

f) Temporary residence for the purpose of medical treatment

Requirements for issue of a permit

Article 69

Temporary residence permit for the purpose of medical treatment can be issued if the foreigner attaches the following to the application:

- a certificate issued by a health institution of the Republic of Macedonia providing the required medical treatment of the foreigner stating the period of the necessary treatment and the possible post-medical treatment,

- a certificate issued by the health institution of the Republic of Macedonia referred to in paragraph 1 line 1 of this Article confirming that the reception of the foreigner for medical treatment in that health institution shall not be to the detriment of the patients who are citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, and

- an evidence proving that the funds for the treatment are to be borne by the foreigner him/herself or his/her country of origin.

Validity period of the permit

Article 70

The temporary residence permit for the purpose of medical treatment shall be issued for a period of up to one year and it can be extended if the requirements determined in Article 57 of this Law are fulfilled.

Upon expiry of the period for the necessary treatment and the possible post-medical treatment, the foreigner shall be obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

g) Temporary residence permit on the basis of a family reunification

Right to family reunification

Article 71

A foreigner, who is a holder of a permanent or temporary residence permit issued for the purpose of employment, work, self-employment, or a foreigner who is from the Republic of Macedonia by origin and which is issued for a period of one year, shall be granted the right to family reunification with the members of his/her nuclear family who are foreigners, under the conditions and in accordance with this Law.

Nuclear family members

Article 72

Member of a nuclear family, in terms of this Law, shall be a foreigners who is:

- a spouse of the foreigner, and
- minor children of the foreigner or his/her spouse including his/her or his/her spouse's adopted children or minor children being under the custody of the foreigner or his/her spouse as decided by a verdict or decision by the country where adoption, that is custody was made, and certified by a competent body in the Republic of Macedonia.

Minor children have to be at the age of up to 18 and not married.

As an exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, the following shall also be considered as nuclear family members:

- first-degree relatives in vertical line of the foreigner or his/her spouse, when they depend on them and not enjoying appropriate family support in the domicile country,
- the foreigner's or his/her spouse's adult children but are not married and are unable to take care of their needs due to health reasons, and
- parents of a minor child if it is in the best interests of the child.

Rights of the nuclear family members

Article 73

Members of foreigner's nuclear family who are holders of a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia shall have a right to education, vocational education, employment and self-employment under the conditions determined by law.
Requirements for issue of a permit

Article 74

An application for issuance of a temporary residence permit for members of a nuclear family can also be submitted by the foreigner who is a holder of a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia and it can be submitted with the Ministry of the Interior.
The foreigner shall be obliged to attach to the application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article evidence of:

- his/her legal stay in the Republic of Macedonia,
- his/her family relationships,

- stable and regular subsistence means sufficient for him/herself as well as for his/her nuclear family members who intend to stay in the Republic of Macedonia,
- provided accommodation for his/her nuclear family members,
- personal health insurance as well as health insurance for his/her nuclear family members, and
- certified copies of their travel documents.

In case an application for issuance of a temporary residence permit for the foreigner's or his/her spouse's minor children determined in Article 72 paragraph 1 line 2 of this Law is submitted, and the parental right is shared, the foreigner must attach a consent of the other parent, certified by a competent body in the country in which the other parent resides, to the application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The temporary residence permit on the basis of a family reunification shall not be issued if there are grounds for suspicion that the marriage with a foreigner holding a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia, that is that the adoption or the custody over minor children is contracted solely with a view to enable the foreigner to enter or stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

In case of polygamous marriage where the foreigner holding a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia has a spouse with whom he/she cohabits on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, the family reunification with the other spouse shall not be allowed.

Validity period of the permit

Article 75

The members of the nuclear family of a foreigner holding a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia shall be issued a temporary residence permit with validity period of up to one year, with the possibility to be extended for the corresponding period as of the temporary residence permit of the foreigner.

The members of the nuclear family of the foreigner holding a permanent residence permit shall be issued a temporary residence permit with validity period of up to one year and, under the conditions determined by this Law, it can be extended until the requirements for permanent residence are met.

Apart from the reasons determined in Article 57 paragraph 2 of this Law, the permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be extended in case it is established that:

- the foreigner and his/her nuclear family members do not cohabit in a real matrimony or family union, and
- there are grounds for suspicion that the marriage with the foreigner holding a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia, that is the adoption of or custody over minor children is contracted for convenience.

The Ministry of the Interior can also extend the temporary residence permit of the persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in case of death of the foreigner or termination of the matrimony which lasted for minimum three years on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, as well as when especially serious circumstances require so.

The temporary residence permit referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall present an autonomous residence permit.

Marriage of convenience

Article 76

Marriage of convenience shall, in terms of this Law, mean a marriage contracted between a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia or a foreigner who legally stays in the Republic of Macedonia and a foreigner, solely for the purpose of avoiding entry and stay requirements determined by this Law, as well as obtaining a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia.

There are grounds for suspicion that the marriage is concluded for convenience, especially if:

- the spouses do not cohabit together,
- there is a lack of a proper contribution in the context of marriage responsibilities,
- contradictory information on personal data of the spouse (name and surname, address, nationality, job and alike), circumstances relating to their first meeting or other important personal information are provided,
- the spouses had not meet each other before they entered marriage,
- the spouses do not speak a language which both of them understand,
- there is a payment of certain amount of money as for marriage conclusion, with an exception of the money given as dowry in case the foreigner comes from a country where giving dowry is a custom,
- the past of one of the spouses or both spouses includes evidence on previous marriages of convenience or irregularities in the residence, and
- there are other circumstances indicating that such a marriage is a marriage of convenience.

The grounds for suspicion referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be established on the basis of statements of the persons concerned or of third parties, written documentation or checks made by the Ministry of the Interior.

h) Temporary residence permit of a foreigner being a nuclear family member of a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia

Article 77

A foreigner who is a member of a nuclear family of a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia, under the conditions determined and in accordance with this Law, shall be entitled to temporary stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

A citizen of the Republic of Macedonia who has a registered residence place in the Republic of Macedonia can submit an application for issuance of a temporary residence permit for his/her nuclear family members.

The citizen of the Republic of Macedonia can also submit the application referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to the Ministry of the Interior.

The temporary residence permit of the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued for a period of up to one year and can be extended under the conditions determined by this Law.

The temporary residence permit of the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can independently be extended in case the citizen of the Republic of Macedonia passes away or the marriage ceases after lasting for at least three years on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, as well as when especially serious circumstances require so.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall neither be issued nor extended if it is established that there is a grounded suspicion that the marriage with a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia is a marriage of convenience.

The minor child who was born on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia and one of his/her parents is a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia and the other parent is a foreigner holding a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia at the time of his/her birth, but who does not have a

citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia, shall not be required to possess a residence permit in the first six months of his/her life.

On the basis of a submitted application of the citizen of the Republic of Macedonia supplied with a consent of the other parent, the Ministry of the Interior shall issue a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia to the child referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article after six months from his/her birth.

i) Temporary residence permit of foreigner who is from the Republic of Macedonia by origin

Requirements for issue of the permit

Article 78

A foreigner who is from the Republic of Macedonia by origin can be issued a temporary residence permit if he/she fulfills the requirements for issue of a temporary residence permit determined in Article 50 of this Law.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued for a period of up to one year and can be extended if the foreigner fulfills the requirements determined in Article 57 of this Law.

j) Residence permit of foreigner's children born in the Republic of Macedonia

Article 79

A foreigner's child being born in the Republic of Macedonia and who is not a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia, shall not be required to hold a residence permit during the first six months of his/her life.

Based on the application submitted by one of the parents, that is a guardian holding a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia and with a consent of the other parent, the Ministry of the Interior shall issue the child referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a temporary residence permit for a period of up to one year after six months from his/her birth.

The permit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be extended on the basis of an application submitted by one of the parents, that is a guardian and it can be extended for the corresponding validity period of the temporary residence permit of one of the parents, that is the guardian.

If one of the parents, that is the guardian of the child referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article holds a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia, after six months from his/her birth, upon application of the parent, that is the guardian and consent of the other parent, the child shall be issued a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia.

j-1. Temporary residence permit for a foreigner who has acquired the right of ownership of an apartment, a residential building, and a house on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 79-a

A foreigner resident of a member state of the European Union and OECD shall be issued a temporary residence permit if the foreigner attaches a proof to the application that he/she has acquired the right

of ownership of an apartment, a residential building, or a house on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia under the conditions determined by law.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued for a period of up to one year and it may be extended in accordance with Article 57 of this Law.

k) Temporary residence permit for humanitarian reasons

Article 80

Temporary residence permit for humanitarian reasons can be issued as an exception to a foreigner who does not fulfill the requirements for issue of a temporary residence permit determined by this Law in the following cases:

- if there are grounds for suspicion that he/she is a victim of the criminal act "human trafficking" determined in the Criminal Code,
- if the foreigner is under 18 years of age, and is left unaccompanied by a parent or guardian,
- if he/she is a person with no citizenship, or
- other well-founded reasons of humanitarian nature.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 lines 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall be issued for a period of up to one year and can be extended provided that the humanitarian reasons still exist.

I.1. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING 2

Period of making a decision

Article 81

In case of suspicion that a foreigner is a victim of the criminal act "human trafficking" determined in the Criminal Code, the period of making a decision shall last up to two months so as to provide him/her protection and assistance in the recovery and to avoid the influence of the perpetrators of the criminal act "human trafficking". Within this period of making a decision, the foreigner who is a victim of the human trafficking is to decide on either to co-operate with the competent bodies in detection of crimes and perpetrators or to return to the country whose citizen or legal resident he/she is.

The foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article during the period of making a decision shall be accommodated in a separate room in the Reception Center for Foreigners of the Ministry of the Interior.

In the case when minors under age of 18 are victims of human trafficking, in view of the best interest of the minors, the period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be extended.

The victims of human trafficking referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article during the period of making a decision shall be accommodated in a separate room in the Reception Center for Foreigners of the Ministry of the Interior.

During the period referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, the foreigner cannot be expelled from the Republic of Macedonia. The period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be interrupted, if:

- the foreigner voluntarily, actively or on his/her initiative renews his/her contacts with the suspects involved in committing the criminal act "human trafficking" or

- the reasons for protection of the public order and national security of the Republic of Macedonia require so.

The Ministry of the Interior shall bring a decision on interruption of the period for making a decision against which the foreigner has a right to lodge a complaint to the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of the receipt of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 30 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated with a competent court, in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes, against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance.

Costs incurred in the period of making a decision

Article 81-a

The costs incurred in accommodating the foreigner who is a victim of human trafficking in the Reception Center of the Ministry of the Interior in the period of making a decision shall be charged against the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia.

Requirements for issue of a temporary residence permit and duration

Article 82

After the expiry of the period of making a decision referred to in Article 81 of this Law or earlier if the competent bodies estimate that the foreigner shows a clear intention to co-operate, the foreigner who is a victim of human trafficking can be issued a temporary residence permit, provided that:

- his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia is necessary for conducting the court proceedings,
- he/she shows a clear intention to co-operate with the competent state bodies in detection of the crimes and the perpetrators, and
- he/she has ceased his/her relations with the suspects involved in conducting the criminal act "human trafficking".

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued for a period of up to six months and it shall be extended provided that the requirements determined in paragraph 1 of this Article are met.

Deprivation of the right to temporary residence

Article 83

The victims of human trafficking can be deprived of the right to temporary residence if the requirements for temporary residence determined in Article 82 of this Law are no longer met, and especially if:

- the foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article actively, voluntarily or on his/her initiative renews his/her contacts with the suspects involved in the criminal act of human trafficking or it is established that the foreigner's co-operation with the state bodies is false or fraudulent,
- the reasons for protection of public order and nationality security of the Republic of Macedonia require so,
- the foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article stops co-operating with the state bodies in

detection of the crimes and perpetrators, or
- the competent state bodies decide to stop the procedure.

II.3. CESSATION OF TEMPORARY RESIDENCE

a) Deprivation of the right to temporary residence

Reasons for deprivation of the right to temporary residence

Article 84

A foreigner who stays up to three months or holds a temporary residence permit, except for temporary residence permit issued to human trafficking victims, can be deprived of the right to temporary residence, if:

- with an effective decision he/she is sentenced to a minimum of three-month imprisonment,
- he/she no longer has subsistence means and accommodation, and the subsistence means and accommodation are not ensured in any other legal way during his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia,
- it is established that the foreigner has wittingly provided false information or has wittingly concealed the purpose and the circumstances relevant to issue of the temporary residence permit, or falsified, another person's or invalid documents have been used,
- it is additionally established that he/she does not or no longer fulfills the requirements for issue of a temporary residence permit,
- his/her stay is contrary to the indicated purpose and circumstances of stay,
- he/she refuses to comply with the decisions of the state bodies,
- he/she violates the provisions of this Law,
- it is established that he/she has unjustifiably stayed out of the territory of the Republic of Macedonia for more than one quarter of the period of validity of his/her temporary residence permit,
- he/she has been issued a temporary residence permit for the purpose of family reunification, but it is established that he/she does not live in a real matrimony or family union with the foreigner holder of the family reunification right, or
- there are grounds for suspicion that the marriage with the foreigner holding a residence permit or with the citizen of the Republic of Macedonia is a marriage of convenience or there is a suspicion that such a marriage is not contracted upon will of either of the two parties.

In the process of making a decision concerning the deprivation of the right to temporary residence, the length of the stay of the foreigner in the Republic of Macedonia, his/her personal, economic or other relations with the Republic of Macedonia as well as the consequences that can arise from such a decision affecting him/her or his/her family shall be taken into account.

Prior to bringing a decision, a foreigner shall be required to make a statement on the circumstances which are relevant for making a decision.

As an exception, a foreigner shall not be deprived of the right to temporary residence if the degree of seriousness of the act committed and the foreigner's relations with the Republic of Macedonia indicate that the deprivation shall have disproportionately serious consequences for the foreigner or his/her nuclear family member residing legally in the Republic of Macedonia.

Competence for making a decision

Article 85

Decision on deprivation of the right to temporary residence shall be brought by the Ministry of the Interior.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall define the time limit within which the foreigner is obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

The foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The complaint lodged by the foreigner who stayed on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia for a period of up to three months or on the basis of a temporary residence permit for less than three years shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

The provision referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall not apply to a foreigner whose child has a legal residence on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia and live together with the foreigner.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 15 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

The deprivation of the right to temporary residence shall be entered in the foreigner's travel document.

b) Cessation of the temporary residence permit

Article 86

The temporary residence permit shall cease to be valid if:

- the foreigner is expelled from the Republic of Macedonia,
- the foreigner is deprived of the right to temporary residence,
- upon expiry of the granted period of his/her temporary residence in the Republic of Macedonia, he/she does not apply for extension of his/her temporary residence permit,
- the foreigner relinquishes his/her temporary residence permit as of the day of submitting the statement on relinquishment of the temporary residence permit, or
- the foreigner acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia.

III. RESIDENCE ON THE BASIS OF A PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMIT

a) Permanent residence permit

Article 87

Permanent residence permit shall be issued to a foreigner who, prior to the submission of an application for a permanent residence permit, has stayed on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia for an uninterrupted period of minimum five years on the basis of a temporary residence permit.

The requirement for an uninterrupted five-year period of stay in the Republic of Macedonia referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed as fulfilled if within the period of five years prior to the submission of the application for permanent residence the foreigner does not stay out of the territory

of the Republic of Macedonia for a period of subsequent six months or for a total period not exceeding ten months.

The permanent residence permit shall not be issued to a foreigner who has stayed in the Republic of Macedonia:

- on the basis of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of attending school or studies,
- on the basis of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of participating in international pupils or student exchange programs,
- on the basis of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of specialization, vocational education or practical training,
- on the basis of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of scientific research,
- on the basis of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of medical treatment,
- on the basis of a residence permit for humanitarian reasons,
- on the basis of temporary protection,
- as a recognized refugee or an asylum-applicant for whose application there is no final decision in the procedure defined by law, and
- on the basis of a legal statute regulated by the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations or Vienna Convention on the Representations of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character.

Permanent residence permit for the purpose of employment, work or self-employment can be issued to a foreigner who possesses high or scarce qualifications or education necessary for operation of the relevant institution, that is body in the Republic of Macedonia.

Permanent residence permit on the basis of a family reunification can be issued only to nuclear family members of a foreigner who has previously obtained a permanent residence permit provided that they live together in a real matrimony or family union.

A foreigner whose residence is in the interests of the Republic of Macedonia can be issued a permanent residence permit prior to expiry of the time limit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Ministry of the Interior shall issue the permanent residence permit to the foreigner in person.

Rights of the foreigner holding a permanent residence permit

Article 88

Unless otherwise provided for by other law, a foreigner holding a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia shall enjoy the same rights as those of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, such as:

- residence in the Republic of Macedonia for an indefinite period of time,
- access to employment or performance of an individual business activity,
- education and professional training, including university education,
- recognition of professional diplomas, certificates and other qualifications,
- social protection and social security ,
- tax benefits,
- access to goods and services as well as supply of goods and services accessible to the public,
- freedom of association and membership in particular organization of workers or employers or organizations of members of certain professions, and
- free movement on the whole territory of the Republic of Macedonia except for the areas where movement is prohibited or limited for reasons of security or defense of the Republic of Macedonia.

A foreigner who is a holder of a permanent residence permit can exit and enter the Republic of Macedonia without a visa.

Requirements for issue of a permanent residence permit

Article 89

Permanent residence permit shall be issued to a foreigner who:

- until the moment of application, stays in the Republic of Macedonia for an uninterrupted period of five years on the basis of the temporary residence permit in accordance with Article 87 of this Law,
- has stable and regular subsistence means,
- has provided accommodation or means for accommodation,
- has a health insurance,
- during his/her stay in the Republic of Macedonia within the period of five years prior to application for permanent residence (s)he has not committed a crime which is punishable by minimum one year of imprisonment, and
- does not present a threat to the public order, national security or international relations of the Republic of Macedonia.

Procedure for issuing a permanent residence permit

Article 90

Permanent residence permit shall be issued on the basis of an application submitted by the foreigner.

The foreigner shall be obliged to submit a valid and recognized travel document or its certified copy as well as evidence proving that the requirements referred to in Article 89 paragraph 1, lines 1 through 5 of this Law are fulfilled, together with the application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Ministry of the Interior shall issue a decision upon the application of the foreigner for issuance of a permanent residence permit.

The Ministry of Interior, shall adopt the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article within a time period of six months as of the day of delivery of the decision together with the documents referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

In case of rejection of foreigner's application for reasons determined in Article 89 paragraph 1 line 6 of this Law, the competent body shall not be obliged to explain the reasons taken into consideration when making such a decision.

The foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 30 thirty days as from the date of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

III. 1. CESSATION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE

b) Deprivation of the right to permanent residence

Article 91

A foreigner who stays in the Republic of Macedonia on the basis of a permanent residence permit can be deprived of the right to permanent residence, if:

- by a legally valid decision he/she is sentenced to imprisonment of minimum one year,
- it is established that he/she has wittingly provided data or has wittingly concealing the purpose and circumstances relevant to issue of permanent residence permit, or
- it is established that he/she has stayed out of the territory of the Republic of Macedonia for an uninterrupted period of more than 12 months without consent of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Ministry of the Interior can give consent for the foreigner to stay out of the territory of the Republic of Macedonia for a period longer than 12 subsequent months without being thereby deprived of the right to permanent residence, taking into consideration the length of the foreigner's stay in the Republic of Macedonia as well as the purpose and circumstances of his/her stay out of the country.

The length of the foreigner's stay in the Republic of Macedonia, his/her age, personal, economic and other relations with the Republic of Macedonia as well as the consequences resulting from such a decision affecting him/her or his/her nuclear family shall be taken into consideration when making a decision about the deprivation of the right to permanent residence.

Prior to issuing a decision, the foreigner shall be required to make a statement on the circumstances of relevance for making a decision.

The foreigner shall not be deprived of the right to permanent residence if the degree of seriousness of the act committed and his/her relations with the Republic of Macedonia indicate that the deprivation of the permanent residence has disproportionately serious consequences for him/her or his/her nuclear family member legally staying on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

Competence for making a decision

Article 92

The Ministry of the Interior shall bring a decision on deprivation of the right to permanent residence.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall determine the time limit within which the foreigner is obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

The foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 30 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

The deprivation of the right to permanent residence shall be entered into the foreigner's travel document.

c) Cessation of the permanent residence permit

Article 93

Permanent residence permit of a foreigner shall cease to be valid if:

- he/she is expelled from the Republic of Macedonia,
- he/she is deprived of the right to permanent residence,
- he/she relinquishes his/her permanent residence permit as of the day of the submitted statement on relinquishment of the permanent residence permit, and
- he/she acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia.

IV. FORM AND CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE PERMIT

Article 94

The temporary residence permit and the permanent residence permit shall be issued in a form of a separate document.

The residence permit shall contain:

- type of the permit,
- number of the permit,
- photograph of the holder of the permit,
- name and surname of the person to whom the permit is issued,
- validity period,
- date and place of issue,
- date and place of birth,
- sex,
- personal identification number of the foreigner holder of the permit,
- signature of the holder of the permit,
- temporary residence and address, that is permanent residence and address,
- emblem of the Republic of Macedonia,
- machine-readable zone,
- security printing techniques,
- ultraviolet and infrared protection,
- security with optical variable ink,
- special effective protective motives against forgeries and fraud,
- protection against copying, and
- protection of issuance techniques.

Article 95

The permanent residence permit shall be issued, as a separate document, to a foreigner younger than four years of age with a validity period of two years, to a foreigner from four to 27 years of age with the validity period of five years, and to a foreigner over 27 years of age with a validity period of ten years.

Temporary stay permit issued as a separate document shall be valid for a corresponding period as of the decision on granting temporary residence, but no longer than one year.

Obligation on carrying the residence permit

Article 96

The foreigner shall be obliged to carry his/her residence permit with him/her.

Obligation on substitution of the residence permit

Article 97

A foreigner shall be obliged to submit an application to substitute the residence permit if:

- it is damaged or well-worn or it can not serve its purpose because of other reasons,
- the foreigner has changed his/her name, or
- the period of its validity determined in Article 95 paragraph 1 of this Law expires.

The foreigner shall be obliged to submit an application to substitute the residence permit within a period of 15 days as of the day of occurrence of any of the reasons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the latest.

Obligation to return the residence permit

Article 98

Upon expiry of his/her residence permit , in the cases determined in Article 86 and Article 93 of this Law, the foreigner shall be obliged to return the issued permit to the Ministry of the Interior.

V. LIMITATION OR PROHIBITION OF MOVEMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Article 99

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia can limit or prohibit any movement of foreigners within certain areas or can prohibit permanent or temporary stay in certain areas for reasons of security or defense of the Republic of Macedonia by a special act.

VI. ILLEGAL STAY

Article 100

A foreigner is deemed to illegally stay in the Republic of Macedonia, if:

- he/she enters the country with no authorization;
- he/she does not possess a valid and recognized travel document supplied with a visa or residence permit,
- his/her visa is annulled, revoked, or its validity is reduced,
- upon expiry of the visa validity,
- he/she is deprived of the right to residence,
- he/she stays longer than three months in any half-year period as of the day of first entry into the Republic of Macedonia and is not subjected to visa requirement, or
- in the procedure upon his/her application for recognition of the right to asylum is finally rejected and does not leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia within the specified period.

The provision referred to in paragraph 1 line 1 of this Article shall not apply to a foreigner for whom there is a grounded suspicion to be a victim of a criminal act "human trafficking" in case the unauthorized entry is a consequence of the criminal act "human trafficking".

The provision referred to in paragraph 1 line 1 of this Article shall not apply to a foreigner who has applied for recognition of the right to asylum in accordance with the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection.

CHAPTER V

EXPULSION AND FORCIBLE RETURN OF A FOREIGNER

I. EXPULSION OF A FOREIGNER

Reasons for expulsion

Article 101

A foreigner can be expelled from the Republic of Macedonia if:

- with a legally valid decision he/she is sentenced to imprisonment of minimum one year,
- he/she poses a serious threat to the public order, national security or international relations of the Republic of Macedonia,
- there are serious reasons to believe that he/she committed serious crimes, especially crimes related to production and releasing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, or there is a solid evidence of his/her intention to commit such crimes on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia,
- reasons for protection of the public health require so,
- he/she stays illegally in the Republic of Macedonia, or
- he/she commits several repeated or more serious violations of the provisions of this Law.

The provision referred to in paragraph 1 line 4 of this Article shall not apply if the foreigner's illness which poses a risk to the public health occurs three months after his/her entry into the Republic of Macedonia.

The length of foreigner's stay in the Republic of Macedonia, his/her personal, economic or other relations with the Republic of Macedonia as well as the consequences arising from the measure imposed on him/her or his/her nuclear family member legally staying on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia shall be taken into account when making a decision about expelling the foreigner from the Republic of Macedonia.

The provisions referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall not apply to a foreigner seeking protection from the Republic of Macedonia in accordance with the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection.

Expulsion of foreigners enjoying special protection

Article 102

A foreigner who has a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia and a foreigner who is a spouse of a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia whose stay is based on a temporary residence permit can be expelled from the Republic of Macedonia only if he/she:

- by a legally valid decision, is sentenced to imprisonment of minimum three years, and
- poses a serious threat to the public order, national security or international relations of the Republic of Macedonia.

The foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 line 1 of this Article shall not be expelled if the degree of seriousness of the crime committed and his/her relations with the Republic of Macedonia indicate that the expulsion is to have disproportionately serious consequences for him/her or his/her nuclear family member legally staying on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

Competence for making a decision

Article 103

The Ministry of the Interior shall bring a decision on expulsion of a foreigner from the Republic of Macedonia.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall determine the time limit within which the foreigner is obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia as well as the period of entry ban into the Republic of Macedonia which cannot be shorter than six months nor longer than five years.

The period necessary for the foreigner to obtain the required documents or financial means for leaving the Republic of Macedonia shall be taken into account when determining the time limit within which the foreigner is obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

In case of expulsion for reasons of national security, the competent body shall not be obliged to explain the reasons taken into account when making such a decision.

With the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the foreigner shall be notified that if he/she does not leave the country within the specified period on a voluntary basis, he/she is going to be forcibly returned from the Republic of Macedonia.

The foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The complaint against the decision lodged by the foreigner staying illegally in the Republic of Macedonia or staying in the Republic of Macedonia for a period of up to three months or, on the basis of a temporary residence permit, for less than two years shall not postpone the execution.

The provision referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall not apply to a foreigner who has children staying legally on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia and who live together with the foreigner in a household.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 15 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

The expulsion, the time limit within which the foreigner is obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia as well as the period of entry ban into the Republic of Macedonia shall be entered into the foreigner's travel document.

Entry ban

Article 104

A foreigner, who is expelled from the Republic of Macedonia by a decision of the Ministry of the Interior cannot enter into the Republic of Macedonia within the period of his/her entry ban in the Republic of Macedonia.

As an exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, if there are justified reasons, on the basis of the submitted application, the foreigner can be allowed an entry into the Republic of Macedonia even prior to the expiry of his/her entry ban in the Republic of Macedonia but only for short-term visits.

The application referred to in paragraph 2 shall be submitted by the foreigner to the Ministry of the Interior through diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad.

II. VOLUNTARY RETURN OF THE FOREIGNER AND HIS/HER FORCIBLE RETURN

Article 105

A foreigner, who is obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia by a decision of the Ministry of the Interior, shall be obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia on a voluntary basis immediately or within the specified period.

The voluntary return, in terms of this Law, shall be an assisted or independent return of the foreigner to his/her country of origin, transit, or a third country which is based on his/her free and informed decision regardless of the fact that the alternative of such a decision is his/her forcible return.

A foreigner who shall not act in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article or if certain circumstances indicate that he/she has no intention to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia on a voluntary basis, shall be forcibly returned from the Republic of Macedonia.

A foreigner can be forcibly returned from the territory of the Republic of Macedonia only if the decision binding him/her to leave the country is executive.

A foreigner who is pronounced a penalty or a misdemeanor sanction expulsion of a foreigner shall be immediately forcibly returned from the country.

Procedure of forcible return

Article 106

A foreigner who, in accordance with this Law, has to be forcibly returned from the country shall be taken by the authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior to the state border, sent over the border, handed over to the representatives of the foreign country whose citizen he/she is or to the representatives of the foreign country from which he/she arrived.

If justified reasons require so, the foreigner can be transferred to a third country and not to his/her country of citizenship.

Prior to the forcible return, the foreigner shall be subjected to a medical examination of his/her state of health.

Prohibition on forcible return of a foreigner

Article 107

A foreigner cannot be forcibly returned to a country where:
-his/her life or freedom would be threatened due to his/her race, religion, nationality, membership of

a social group or political opinion, or
- he/she would be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Temporary detention in the Reception Center for Foreigners of the Ministry of the Interior

Article 108

For the purpose of ensuring the forcible return, a foreigner can be detained by the Ministry of the Interior for maximum 24 hours.

Reception Center for Foreigners of the Ministry of the Interior shall be established (hereinafter: the Reception Centre) for the purpose of accommodating the foreigners who for whatever reason are not possible to be removed from the territory of the Republic of Macedonia within the time limit determined in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Ministry of the Interior shall bring a decision on temporary detention of the foreigner referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article in the Reception Center.

A foreigner can also be temporarily detained in the Reception Center if there is a decision on his/her expulsion, but he/she does not possess a valid or recognized travel document for which the Ministry of the Interior shall adopt a decision on his/her temporary detention.

The foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 and 4 of this Article with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The complaint shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 15 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

Article 109

A foreigner shall be temporarily detained in the Reception Center until the reasons preventing his/her deportation from the territory of the Republic of Macedonia cease to exist, but not longer than 12 months.

In case of a foreigner for whom there is a decision on his/her expulsion, but he/she does not possess a valid and recognized travel document, shall be detained in the Reception Center until obtaining a valid and recognized travel document from the country of citizenship, that is until issuance of a passport referred to in Article 119 paragraph 2 of this Law.

The foreigner cannot leave the Reception Center, unless there are justified reasons, upon a consent of the competent body.

Article 110

A foreigner who cannot be forcibly returned, as well as a foreigner referred to in Article 108 paragraph 4 of this law, provided that he/she has ensured subsistence means and accommodation in the Republic of Macedonia and based on the relevant circumstances it can be estimated that foreigner's accommodation in the Reception Center is not necessary, the Ministry of the Interior can bring a decision on limitation of movement only within his/her residence place with an obligation to report him/herself regularly to the nearest police station in a specified time.

The foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 30 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

Costs for forcible return

Article 111

Costs arising from the foreigner's temporary detention in the Reception Center as well as other costs arising from his/her forcible return shall be borne by the foreigner.

In case the foreigner has no means, the costs shall be borne by the carrier which brought the foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia without a valid and recognized travel document, or with a travel document with no visa or residence permit, if required. In case the costs are not borne by the carrier as in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article such costs shall be borne by the individual who has obliged him/herself to bear the costs during the foreigner's stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

In cases where no means can be ensured in any way determined in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, the costs shall be covered by the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia.

III . SPECIAL RULES FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

Measures related to unaccompanied minors

Article 112

In case a minor person, who is a foreigner under 18 years of age , enters the territory of the Republic of Macedonia contrary to the provisions of this Law and is unaccompanied by his/her parents or a guardian, or, upon his/her arrival in the Republic of Macedonia he/she is left unaccompanied and does not apply for asylum, the authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior shall immediately inform the diplomatic and consular mission of the country of citizenship for the purpose of establishing his/her nuclear family members.

In case it is impossible to deliver the minor immediately to the body of the country of citizenship due to objective reasons, he/she shall be accommodated in a special room for minors within the Reception Center and the Center for Social Work shall be informed thereof.

A guardian in accordance with the Law on Family shall be designated to the minor referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The minor shall be provided with legal aid, social support, medical and psychological care, as well as a right to education in the educational institutions of the Republic of Macedonia during his/her accommodation in the Reception Center.

Special protection

Article 113

A minor person who is a foreigner cannot be returned to his/her country of origin or to a third country which agrees to accept him/her, until appropriate conditions for his/her admission are not provided in that country.

The minor person cannot be returned to a third country where his/her return would be contrary to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment or the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

CHAPTER VI

TRAVEL AND OTHER DOCUMENTS FOR FOREIGNERS

I. Travel documents

Definition of a travel document

Article 114

Travel documents, in terms of this Law, shall be:
- foreign travel document,
- travel document for a foreigner.

Foreign travel document

Article 115

Foreign travel document, in terms of this Law, shall be considered:
- a passport or other travel documents issued in accordance with the international standards by countries and international organizations which are recognized and accepted by the Republic of Macedonia,
- a passport or other travel documents which though issued by countries or international organizations not recognized by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, guarantee the foreigner's return and which are specified as travel documents entitling entry and stay in the Republic of Macedonia by an act of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia,
- a travel document for acknowledged refugee issued in accordance with the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, and
- a travel document for stateless persons issued in accordance with the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

Condition for acceptance of a foreign travel document

Article 116

The foreign travel document shall be accepted as valid if:

- it contains data determining the holder's identity and in case of the travel documents referred to in Article 115 lines 1 and 2, the holder's citizenship or nationality,
- it is issued in accordance with the international standards,
- its validity period is at least three months longer than the period of stay granted to the foreigner in the Republic of Macedonia,
- it enables the foreigner's return to the country of origin or entry into a third country, and
- it is complete, not altered, false or falsified.

Travel document for a foreigner

Article 117

Travel document for a foreigner shall be a document issued by a competent body of the Republic of Macedonia to a foreigner who legally stays in the Republic of Macedonia.

Travel document for a foreigner shall be:

- a passport for a foreigner,
- an emergency passport for a foreigner,
- a travel document for a stateless person in accordance with the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons,
- a travel document for an acknowledged refugee, in accordance with the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, determined by law.

Application for issuance of a travel document for a foreigner

Article 118

Travel document for a foreigner shall be issued upon an application of a foreigner who has attained the age of 18 years and has a full legal capacity.

The application for issuance of a travel document for a minor child, that is a person who does not have a full legal capacity shall be submitted by one of the parents with consent of the other parent.

When the parental right is exercised by one of the parents, the application for issuance of a travel document for a person under 18 years of age, shall be submitted by the parent who is entrusted with the parental responsibility.

The Ministry of the Interior shall decide on the application of the foreigner by a decision against which the foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint with the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 30 days as of the date of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

The provisions referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Article shall not apply to issuance of a travel document for an acknowledged refugee.

Passport for a foreigner

Article 119

A foreigner who stays legally in the Republic of Macedonia, but does not possess and is unable to obtain a valid foreign travel document from the country whose citizen he/she is, can be issued a passport for a foreigner for entry into and exit from the Republic of Macedonia.

A foreigner who is to leave the territory of the Republic of Macedonia but does not possess and is unable to obtain a valid foreign travel document from the country whose citizen he/she is, can be issued a passport for a foreigner for exit from the Republic of Macedonia.

The provision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to a foreigner having a status of acknowledged refugee in accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.

Article 120

The passport for a foreigner shall be issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

A foreigner who has a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia, and who meets the requirements referred to in Article 119 of this Law shall be issued a passport for a foreigner with a validity period until the expiry of the validity of the temporary residence permit, but no longer than one year.

A foreigner who has a permanent residence permit, and who meets the requirements referred to in Article 119 of this Law, shall be issued a passport for a foreigner with validity period of two years.

Article 121

The passport for a foreigner shall enable entry into and exit from the Republic of Macedonia within the period it has been issued for. The passport for a foreigner shall be valid for all countries, except the country whose citizen the foreigner is. In case of justified reasons, the passport can also be valid for the state whose citizen the foreigner is.

As an exception to paragraph 2 of this Article, the passport of a foreigner can be issued with validity only for certain countries.

Emergency passport for foreigners

Article 122

Emergency passport for a foreigner shall be issued by a diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad, on the basis of a prior consent of the Ministry of the Interior, to a foreigner who legally stays in the Republic of Macedonia and who abroad was left without a valid travel document for a foreigner issued by a competent body in the Republic of Macedonia.

The document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be valid only for the return of the foreigner in the Republic of Macedonia and shall be issued with a validity period of up to 30 days.

Travel document for a stateless person

Article 123

Travel document for a stateless person shall be issued by the Ministry of the Interior in accordance with the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Person.

The travel document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued with a validity period of up to one year.

The travel document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be extended in accordance with the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Person.

Travel document for an acknowledged refugee

Article 124

Travel document for an acknowledged refugee shall be issued by the Ministry of the Interior in accordance with the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, determined by law.

The travel document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued with a validity of up to two years.

The travel document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can be extended in accordance with the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

Refusal to issue a passport for a foreigner

Article 125

Passport for a foreigner shall not be issued to a foreigner if:

- criminal or misdemeanor procedure is conducted against him/her, upon a request of a competent court,
- he/she is sentenced to unconditional imprisonment, until such a sentence is served,
- he/she does not fulfill the property or financial obligations towards the Republic of Macedonia, upon request of a competent body,
- there is a suspicion in respect to the foreigners identity,
- he/she is unable to prove that he/she does not possess or is unable to obtain a valid and recognized travel document of the country of citizenship, or
- interests of national security or international relations of the Republic of Macedonia require so.

Seizure of a travel document for a foreigner

Article 126

The travel document for a foreigner shall be seized if:

- it is additionally established that the grounds referred to in Article 125 of this Law existed prior to the day of issue of the travel document,
- the grounds referred to in Article 125 of this Law additionally occur,
- the residence permit cease to be valid,
- the foreigner is expelled from the Republic of Macedonia or is deprived of his/her right to residence,
- the travel document is damaged or became unusable in any other way,

- the contents of the travel document is altered or supplemented without the knowledge of the competent body,
- there is no photograph or the foreigner's identity cannot be established based on the existing photograph, or
- the document is possessed by an unauthorized person.

The Ministry of the Interior shall bring a decision on seizure of a travel document against which the foreigner shall have a right to lodge a complaint to the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance within eight days as of the day of receipt of the decision.

The complaint shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

The decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance shall be brought within 15 days as of the day of lodging the complaint.

An administrative dispute can be initiated against the decision of the State Commission for Decision-making in Administrative Procedure and Labor Relations Procedure in Second Instance with a competent court in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes.

Obligation to return the travel document for a foreigner

Article 127

The foreigner shall be obliged to return his/her travel document for a foreigner when he/she obtains a valid travel document of the country of citizenship or when he/she acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia.

In case the foreigner does not act in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, such a document shall be seized by the Ministry of the Interior.

2. Diplomatic, service, consular or special identity card

Article 128

A foreigner who is a member of a diplomatic and consular mission of a foreign country or a member of other foreign mission having a diplomatic status in the Republic of Macedonia shall be issued a diplomatic, service or consular identity card.

A foreigner who is a member of the mission of a foreign country or other foreign mission, which enjoy a special status in the Republic of Macedonia determined by a special agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the foreign country, that is the foreign mission, as well as the members of his/her family (spouse and children) shall be issued a special identity card.

Special identity card referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be issued to:

- a foreign expert or a volunteer engaged in implementation of projects of public interest for the Republic of Macedonia, by the diplomatic and consular mission of a foreign state or an office of another foreign mission, which enjoys a diplomatic or special status in the Republic of Macedonia,
- a parent of a foreigner who is member of a diplomatic and consular mission of a foreign state or an office of another foreign mission, which enjoys a diplomatic or special status in the Republic of Macedonia, and
- a foreigner who is a member of support staff engaged by the diplomatic and consular mission of a foreign state or an office of another foreign mission, which enjoys a diplomatic status in the Republic of Macedonia.

The diplomatic, service, consular or special identity card referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The foreigner referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be obliged to carry the diplomatic, service, consular or special identity card with him/her and return it upon expiry of his/her status.

3. Report on disappearance, loss, theft or other misappropriation of a travel or other identification document of a foreigner

Article 129

Any disappearance or loss, theft or other misappropriation of a travel document, that is an identification document proving the foreigner's identity, the foreigner shall be obliged to report to the Ministry of the Interior within maximum 24 hours as from the moment he/she has noticed such an occurrence.

The Ministry of the Interior shall issue the foreigner a receipt of a report in terms of paragraph 1 of this Article.

A foreigner who shall lose his/her travel document issued by the Ministry of the Interior abroad, shall be obliged to report it to the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad.

In the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, the foreigner shall be obliged to state and explain all circumstances related to the disappearance, loss, theft or other misappropriation of the travel document, that is the identification document proving his/her identity.

CHAPTER VII

PROVING THE IDENTITY OF A FOREIGNER

Documents proving the identity

Article 130

A foreigner shall prove his/her identity by means of: a travel document of the country of citizenship, travel document for foreigners, residence permit, diplomatic or service identity card or by other official identification document containing a photograph based on which his/her identity can be established.

It shall be prohibited for a foreigner to give to another person to use the document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article or to use another person's document as his/her own.

It shall be prohibited to give or take the document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article as security for outstanding obligations towards the state bodies, legal entities or natural persons as well as for his/her other benefits or exercise of certain rights.

It shall be prohibited to alter, delete or correct the data and comments of the document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article as well as to replace the photograph or signature in the document.

It shall be prohibited to use the document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article if entered in the records for lost and disappeared identification documents.

Obligation to present an identification document

Article 131

A foreigner shall be obliged, upon a request of an authorized officer of the Ministry of the Interior, to present the document proving his/her identity as well as to provide other information regarding his/her identity and stay in the Republic of Macedonia.

In case of suspicion that the foreigner's identity established is not authentic, the foreigner shall be obliged to contribute in clarifying his/her identity for the purpose of which he/she shall be enabled to prove it in any other way.

In the case referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the foreigner shall be informed that supply of false information is punishable.

Detention of a foreigner whose identity cannot be established

Article 132

If the foreigner refuses or is unable to prove his/her identity, the authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior may detain him/her for the purposes of establishing his/her identity for a period not longer than 12 hours.

Provided that it is impossible to establish the foreigner's identity within the time limit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior shall file a request for initiation of a misdemeanor procedure with the competent court.

Based on the court decision on "detention of the foreigner in the Reception Center", the authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior shall detain the foreigner in the Reception Center.

The foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can, upon a decision of a court, be detained in the Reception Center until information on his/her identity are supplied.

Retention of a travel document for a foreigner

Article 133

If there are grounds for suspicion that the foreigner's identity is not authentic, the authorized officer of the Ministry of the Interior can retain his/her travel document, that is the other identification document proving his/her identity.

The authorized officer of the Ministry of the Interior can also retain the travel document, that is the other identification document proving the foreigner's identity if there are grounds for suspicion that the foreigner has committed a crime prosecuted ex officio, that is has committed a misdemeanor.

The authorized officer shall issue the foreigner a receipt for retention of the document referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and shall submit the identification document together with the request for initiation of a misdemeanor procedure, that is the criminal charges against him/her to the competent court.

Checks and search of a foreigner

Article 134

If a foreigner, upon request of an authorized officer of the Ministry of the Interior, does not present the identification document proving his/her identity, that is he/she does not reveal or hides information about his/her identity, the authorized officers of the Ministry can, in accordance with law, make checks and search of the foreigner, search of his/her home and other premises as well as checks of his/her means of transportation.

Taking photographs and fingerprints

Article 135

The authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior can take foreigner's photograph and fingerprints when:

- he/she is unable to supply a proof of his/her identity, supplies false data on his/her identity, or the identification documents are falsified, another person's or invalid,
- he/she is issued a residence permit,
- he/she is issued a travel document for a foreigner,
- his/her residence permit application has been rejected,
- he/she has committed a crime on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia which is punishable by imprisonment,
- he/she is expelled from the Republic of Macedonia,
- he/she is deprived of the right to temporary or permanent residence, or
- he/she stays illegally in the Republic of Macedonia.

The authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior can compare the fingerprints of the foreigner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with those available in the dactyloscopic databases.

CHAPTER VIII

REGISTRATION OF THE PLACE OF TEMPORARY RESIDENCE AND PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Obligation of a foreigner to register the place of temporary residence and the place of permanent residence

Article 136

A foreigner shall be obliged to register his/her place of temporary residence and the place of permanent residence in the Republic of Macedonia to the Ministry of the Interior.

Place of temporary residence, in terms of this Law, shall be a place where the foreigner temporarily stays during his/her stay of up to three months or within the period of validity of his/her temporary residence permit.

A place of permanent residence, in terms of this Law, shall be a place where the foreigner, who is a holder of a permanent residence permit, moves with an intention to reside there permanently.

Registration of a foreigner with a temporary residence or a permanent residence

Article 137

A foreigner who is granted temporary residence in the Republic of Macedonia shall be obliged to register his/her place of temporary residence or any change of his/her address within three days as of the day of his/her crossing the state border, that is as from the day of his/her address change.

A foreigner who stays in the Republic of Macedonia based on a permanent residence permit shall be obliged to register his/her place of permanent residence or any change of his/her address within eight days as of the day of his/her arrival in the place, that is as of the day of his/her address change.

The foreigner referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article who intends to stay out of his/her place of permanent residence for a period longer than 30 days shall be obliged to register his/her place of temporary residence within three days as of the day of his/her arrival in the place of temporary residence.

The foreigner referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be obliged to de-register his/her place of the temporary residence or place of permanent residence within 24 hours before leaving.

Obligation of health institutions

Article 138

The health institutions receiving a foreigner for medical treatment but whose illness is established to be a risk to the public health shall be obliged to report such a treatment to the Ministry of the Interior within 24 hours as from the reception of the foreigner.

Registration of a foreigner staying up to three months

Article 139

Legal entities and natural persons who provide accommodation services to foreigners by charging a fee shall be obliged to register the stay of the foreigner to the Ministry of the Interior within 12 hours from the hour of providing the service.

Other persons who accommodate foreigners with themselves shall be obliged to register the stay of the foreigner within 48 hours as from the hour of the foreigner's arrival.

A foreigner who does not use the services referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall be obliged to register his/her temporary residence to the Ministry of the Interior by him/herself within 48 hours as from the hour of his/her crossing the state border or within 24 hours as from any change of his/her address in the temporary residence.

The provisions referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall apply to a foreigner staying in the Republic of Macedonia for a period of up to three months.

Records on foreigners

Article 140

Legal entities and natural persons providing accommodation services to foreigners for a charge shall be obliged to keep records of foreigners.

The records shall be kept for a period of three years as of the day of the last recorded stay.

The legal entities and natural persons shall be obliged to enable the authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior to make an inspection of the records of foreigners.

CHAPTER IX

PROCEDURE AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Article 141

If the foreigner does not understand the language of the procedure and a procedure of expulsion from the Republic of Macedonia, deprivation of the right to stay is initiated against him/her, the Ministry of the Interior shall ensure that the foreigner is provided with explanation into the language he/she understands.

The costs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided by the Ministry of the Interior.

Legal assistance

Article 142

In case a procedure for expulsion from the Republic of Macedonia, deprivation of the right to residence or deprivation of liberty is initiated against the foreigner, the foreigner shall be informed on his/her right to legal assistance as well as on his/her right to contact the representative of his/her country in the Republic of Macedonia.

CHAPTER X

RECORDS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR ADOPTION OF BYLAWS

Article 143

For the purpose of supplying data on the state and movement of foreigners as well as the documents issued to foreigners, the Ministry of the Interior shall keep records of:

- temporary residence permits that have been issued,
- temporary residence permit applications that have been rejected,
- permanent residence permits that have been issued,
- permanent residence permit applications that have been rejected,
- foreigners that have registered their temporary residence,
- foreigners that have registered their permanent residence,
- visas issued at a border crossing point,
- annulled, revoked and extended visas as well as visas the validity period of which have been reduced,
- passports for foreigners and travel documents for stateless persons that have been issued,
- applications for passports for foreigners and travel documents for stateless persons that have been issued,
- disappeared, lost, stolen or misappropriated travel and other identification documents that have been reported about,
- foreigners accommodated in the Reception Center,
- security and preventive measures that have been imposed,
- foreigners expelled from the Republic of Macedonia,
- foreigners deprived of the right to temporary or permanent residence in the Republic of Macedonia,
- foreigners that have been denied entry, and
- fingerprints taken.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall keep records of:
- visa applications that have been submitted,
- issued, annulled and revoked visas,
- emergency passports for foreigners that have been issued, and
- diplomatic, service, consular and special identity cards that have been issued.

The Ministry of the Interior shall have an access to the records kept by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and vice versa.

The data from records of temporary residence permits that have been issued and the applications for their issuance that have been rejected shall be kept for five years upon expiry of the temporary residence permit, that is the submitted application.

The data from the records of permanent residence permits that have been issued and the applications for their issuance that have been rejected shall be kept for ten years upon expiry of the permanent residence permit, that is the submitted application.

The data from the records of the registered place of temporary residence shall be kept for two years upon deregistration, that is upon expiry of the registration of the place of temporary residence.

The data from the records of registered place of permanent residence shall be kept for ten years upon deregistration, that is upon expiry of the registration of the place of permanent residence.

The data from the records of issued, annulled, revoked and extended visas as well as visas the validity period of which have been reduced shall be kept for five years upon expiry of the validity of the visa, that is upon any visa annulment, revocation, extension or reduction of validity period.

The data from the records of issued travel and other identification documents shall be kept for ten years upon their issuance.

The data from the records of imposed measures (security and preventive measures, deprivation of the right to temporary or permanent residence, expulsion, entry denial) shall be kept for five years upon expiry of the term of such a measure.

The data from the records of foreigners accommodated in the Reception Center shall be kept for two years upon cessation of their stay in the Reception Center.

Article 144

State bodies can use the data from the records referred to in Article 143 of this Law provided that they have a legal interest thereto which shall be decided upon by the Ministry of the Interior, that is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 145

The Minister of the Interior shall adopt bylaws on:
- the method of admission and entry denial, issuance and extension of the temporary residence and permanent residence permit, return and expulsion of a foreigner, registration and de-registration of a place of temporary residence and permanent residence and the method of keeping and using the data from the records referred to in Article 143 paragraph 1 of this Law,
- the form and content of the Form of: the decision on entry denial, temporary residence permit, permanent residence permit, decision granting temporary residence, decision on extension of the temporary residence permit, certificate for stay in the Republic of Macedonia until the decision on extension of the temporary residence is reached, decision on expulsion, decision for temporary detention of a foreigner in the Reception Center for Foreigners of the Ministry of the Interior, decision

limiting the movement of the foreigner within the place of residence, decision on deprivation of the right to temporary residence , decision on deprivation of the right to permanent residence, official seal for the decision on expulsion, decision on deprivation of the right to temporary residence, decision on deprivation of the right to permanent residence, official seal for deprivation of the right to temporary residence and permanent residence, as well as application forms for their issuance, - the design and contents of the form for registration or de-registration of the place of temporary or permanent residence of the foreigner as well as the form of the records of foreigners kept by legal entities and individuals providing accommodation services to foreigners, and -the House Order of the Reception Center.

Article 146

The Minister of the Interior, in concurrence with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, shall adopt bylaws on:

- the method of issuance of travel and other identification documents for a foreigner,
- the method of reporting disappeared, lost, stolen or misappropriated travel and other identification documents for a foreigner,
- the design and contents of the form of the travel and other identification documents for a foreigner as well as the form of the application for their issuance, and
- the method of keeping records and using the data from the records of issued travel and other identification documents for a foreigner.

Article 147

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in concurrence with the Minister of the Interior, shall adopt bylaws on:

- the method of issuance of visas for foreigners, visa annulment, visa revocation, visa extension as well as reduction of the validity period of visas,
- the design and contents of the form of the visa as well as of the visa application form,
- the method of keeping records and using data from the records referred to in Article 143 paragraph 2 of this Law, and
- the method of processing and distribution of visa application forms.

Based on relevant records, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in accordance with Article 115 paragraph 1 line 1 of this Law shall publish a list of passports or other travel documents issued in accordance with the international standards by countries and international organizations which are recognized and accepted by the Republic of Macedonia, or issued by special administrative regions and entities and territorial authorities not recognized as countries.

CHAPTER X-a

INTEGRATED BASE OF FOREIGNERS, INCLUDING DATA ON ASYLUM, MIGRATIONS AND VISAS

1. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING

Establishment

Article 147-a

An Integrated Database on Foreigners including data on asylum, migrations and visas (hereinafter: the Base), shall be established in the Ministry of the Interior.

The Base shall represent an integrated information system enabling processing and usage of the data among the competent bodies, with the purpose of recording of the conditions in connection with the

entering, movement and stay of the foreigners in the Republic of Macedonia, on the basis of different grounds determined with law.

Content of the Base

Article 147-b

The Base shall contain data on:
-the members of the foreigner's immediate family,
-the person where the foreigner is staying,
-specific data for the procedures by which the data contained in the Base are being processed, and
-data regarding the data arising from the procedures by which the data contained in the Base are being processed.

The following personal data regarding the foreigner can be processed in the Base: personal number of a foreigner, personal identification number of a foreigner, name, surname, maiden name, middle name, father's and mother's name; sex, citizenship, birth date, place of birth abroad, postal code of the place of birth abroad, place of birth in the Republic of Macedonia, state of birth, occupation, education, e-mail address, contact telephone number, marital status, date of marriage conclusion, place of marriage conclusion, employment, temporary place of residence/permanent place of residence prior to arriving in the Republic of Macedonia, postal code of the temporary place of residence/permanent place of residence prior to arriving in the Republic of Macedonia, temporary place of residence, state, street and number, place of temporary residence or place of permanent residence in the Republic of Macedonia, identification documents, type of traveling document, state that has issued the traveling document, number of the traveling document, date of issuance of the travel document and validity of the traveling document and military service-year, military service-type and military service-place.

The following personal data regarding the members of the immediate family of the foreigner can be processed in the Base: personal number of a foreigner-holder, family relations with the foreigner-holder, marriage with the foreigner-holder, personal number of a foreigner, personal identification number of a foreigner, name, surname, maiden name, middle name, father's and mother's name, sex, citizenship, birth date, place of birth abroad, place of birth in the Republic of Macedonia, state of birth, occupation, education, marital status, temporary place of residence/permanent place of residence prior to arriving in the Republic of Macedonia, postal code of the temporary place of residence/permanent place of residence prior to arriving in the Republic of Macedonia, temporary place of residence, state, street and number, place of temporary residence or place of permanent residence in the Republic of Macedonia and type of traveling document, state that has issued the traveling document, number of the traveling document, date, date of issuance of the travel document and validity of the traveling document.

The following personal data regarding the person where the foreigner is staying can be processed in the Base: personal number of a foreigner-holder, family relations with the foreigner-holder, marriage with the foreigner-holder, personal identification number of a foreigner, name, surname, maiden name, middle name, father's and mother's name, sex, citizenship, birth date, place of birth abroad, place of birth in the Republic of Macedonia, state of birth, occupation, education, marital status and street, number and temporary place of residence/permanent place of residence in the Republic of Macedonia.

The date referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be processed in the procedures for temporary residence in accordance with the requirements for issuance of a permit for temporary residence permit of a foreigner, that is revocation of the right to temporary residence of a foreigner in the Republic of Macedonia in accordance with law, the procedures for permanent residence in accordance with the requirements for issuance of a permit for temporary residence permit of a foreigner, that is revocation of the right to temporary residence of a foreigner in the Republic of Macedonia in accordance with law, the procedures for citizenship, entering, that is leaving the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, the procedures for readmission or illegal migration, the procedures for visa issuance or extensions, the procedures for issuance, that is extension of the working permits in accordance with the regulation for

employment and work of foreigners, the procedures for achieving and termination of the right to asylum in accordance with the regulations on asylum and temporary protection, as well as volunteering, in accordance with the regulations on volunteering.

Competent bodies for processing and usage of the data in the Base

Article 147-c

The following competent bodies shall process the data from the Base:

- 1) the Ministry of Interior;
- 2) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- 3) the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, and
- 4) the Employment Agency of the Republic of Macedonia.

The data in the Base can be used by the State Statistical Office for the purpose of their processing in accordance with law.

Processing of personal data

Article 147-d

The personal data entered in the Base can be processed in accordance with the goals determined by law and in accordance with the regulations of personal data protection.

The personal data included in the processing shall be immediately deleted in the case when it is determined that they are false or that the reasons, that is the conditions due to which they were included in those processes have terminated.

The personal data contained in the Base upon their entering and until their deletion can be used under conditional and in a manner as determined by law and the regulations for personal data protection.

Maintaining the Base

Article 147-e

The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain the Base, in accordance with law and the regulations on personal data protection.

The competent bodies referred to in Article 147-c paragraphs 1 points 2,3, and 4 of this Law shall be obliged to appoint an authorized person for administration of data in the bases kept in accordance with Law, with the aim of successful operation of the Base.

The manner of maintenance of the Base, as well as the mutual relations of the competent bodies referred to in Article 147-c of this Law in the process of maintaining of the Base, shall be regulated by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

2. PROCESSING OF THE DATA IN THE BASE

Access to the Base

Article 147-f

The persons employed in the competent bodies can be granted access to the Base, provided that they work on working positions determined to have necessity of processing of the data in the Base in accordance with their acts of systematization of the working positions.

The persons shall be denied access, if:

- they no longer work on working positions that require a necessity for processing of the data in the Base,
- without authorization process the data in the Base or
- they do not apply the technical and organization measures in the security of the Base.

The manner of granting the access, the levels of access, the criteria in accordance with which the level of access is determined, the duration of the access, the procedure for determining the termination and the revocation of the access to the data in the Base shall be regulated by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

Responsibility regarding the data quality

Article 137-g

The competent bodies shall be responsible for the quality of the data in the Base and their correctness and authenticity.

The persons employed in the competent bodies shall be obliged to immediately enter the data referred to in Article 147-b of this Law in the Base.

Only the competent body that has entered the data, can amend or delete the data that are not complete, correct or up-to-date.

In case the competent bodies have entered different data on the same person in the Base, they shall mutually consult to determine the correctness and authenticity of the data.

Manner of processing and time period for keeping the data in the Base

Article 147-h

The data in the Base shall be automatically or in other manner processed solely for the purposes determined by law.

The data in the Base shall be kept for a time period necessary for exercising the purposes for which the data have been gathered, but up until the time period determined by law, at the latest.

When it shall be determined that the purpose due to which the data have been entered in the base is met, that is the when it shall be determined that the reasons due to which the data have been entered in the Base have ceased, they shall be immediately erased or deleted from the Base by a competent body referred to in Article 147-c of this Law.

Obligation for keeping a secret

Article 147-i

The persons employed in the competent bodies who have access to the Base shall be obliged to keep as a secret the data representing personal data in accordance with law, they have come across during their labor relation in the competent state bodies, as well as following its termination.

Rights of the personal data subject

Article 147-j

Each personal data subject shall have the to access, correction or deletion of his/her personal data contained in the Base.

The subject referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall exercise his/her right to access, correct or deleted his/her personal data contained in the Base under conditions and in a manner as determined by law.

As an exception to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the personal data subject shall not exercise his/her right to access the data, provided it is necessary for prevention and revealing of crimes, that is when it is necessary for the purpose of personal data protection of the subject or the rights and freedoms of other persons.

3. SECURITY OF THE DATA IN THE BASE

Security of the data in the Base

Article 147-k

The competent bodies shall be obliged, in accordance with law, to undertake all necessary technical and organizational measures in order to provide protection, that is security of the data being processed in the Base.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia shall regulate the provision of secrecy, protection and security of the data contained in the Base.

CHAPTER XI

PENALTY AND MISDEMEANOR PROVISIONS

Criminal offenses

Assistance of a foreigner in unauthorized entry and transit

Article 148

A person who assists a foreigner to enter the Republic of Macedonia without an authorization or to cross its territory contrary to the provisions of this Law shall be punished for a crime of assisting in entry without authorization or transit of a foreigner by an imprisonment of up to one year or shall be imposed a fine.

A person who commits the crime referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with an intention to obtain unlawful material benefits for him/herself or another person shall be punished by an imprisonment of minimum three years.

In case the life of the foreigner is endangered during the commitment of the crime referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article or the crime is committed by a group, gang or other association set up for the purpose of committing such a crime, the perpetrator shall be punished by an imprisonment of minimum eight years.

The attempt to commit the crime referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this Article shall be punishable.

If the crime referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be fined and as for the crime referred to in paragraph 2 and 3 of this Article, apart from being fined, the legal entity shall be imposed a temporary prohibition on performance of a certain business activity or a permanent prohibition on performance of a certain business activity.

The means of transportation used in such crime shall be seized.

Assistance of a foreigner in illegal stay

Article 149

A person who, with an intention to obtain unlawful material benefit for him/herself or another person, assists a foreigner to stay in the Republic of Macedonia contrary to the provisions of this Law shall be punished for a crime assistance of a foreigner in illegal stay by an imprisonment of minimum three years.

The attempt to commit the crime referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punishable.

In case the crime referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by a legal entity, it shall be fined and shall be imposed a temporary prohibition on performance of a certain business activity or a permanent prohibition on performance of a certain business activity.

The means of transportation used in committing the crime shall be seized.

Misdemeanors

Article 150

A legal entity shall be imposed a fine in the amount of Euro 3.000 to 5.000 in Denar counter-value for a misdemeanor, in case it:

- 1) brings or refuses to take a foreigner out of the territory of the Republic of Macedonia when he/she does not have a valid travel document supplied with a visa or with a residence permit, if required, or refuses to bear the costs for his/her return, temporary detention and deportation (Article 22);
- 2) keeps a foreigner's identification document as security for outstanding obligations or for own benefits or exercise of certain rights (Article 130 paragraph 3);
- 3) does not register the reception of a foreigner for medical treatment within the time limit prescribed when it is established that his/her illness poses a risk to the public health (Article 138);
- 4) does not register the foreigner's stay within the time limit prescribed (Article 139 paragraph 1);
- 5) does not keep or does not keep the records on foreigners orderly or if it does not retain the records for three years as of the day of the last residence entry (Article 140 paragraph 1 and 2), and
- 6) does not enable the authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior to make an inspection of the records on foreigners (Article 140 paragraph 3).

The legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 point 1 of this Article shall be imposed a misdemeanor sanction temporary prohibition on performance of a certain business activity.

Fine in the amount of Euro 600 to 1.300 in Denar counter-value shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal entity for the acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 151

A person performing an individual business activity – provision of accommodation services shall be imposed a fine in the amount of Euro 800 to 1.000 in Denar counter-value for a misdemeanor, in cases she/he:

- 1) keeps a foreigner's identification document as security for outstanding obligations or for own benefits or exercise of certain rights (Article 130 paragraph 3);
- 2) does not register the foreigner's stay within the time limit prescribed (Article 139 paragraph 1);
- 3) does not keep or does not keep records on foreigners orderly or if he/she does not retain the records for three years as from the day of the last residence entry (Article 140 paragraph 1 and 2), and
- 4) does not enable the authorized officers of the Ministry of the Interior to make an inspection of the records on foreigners (Article 140 paragraph 3).

The fine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be imposed on a private employer who professionally deals with passenger transport, if (s)he brings or refuses to take a foreigner out of the territory of the Republic of Macedonia when (s)he does not have a valid and recognized travel document supplied with a visa or with a residence permit, if required, or refuses to bear the costs for his/her return, temporary detention and forcible return (Article 22).

The private employer referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be also imposed a misdemeanor sanction temporary prohibition on practicing profession, business activity or duty.

Article 152

Fine in the amount of Euro 700 to 1.000 in Denar counter-value shall be imposed on the natural person in case (s)he:

- 1) keeps a foreigner's identification document as security for outstanding obligations or for own benefits or exercise of certain rights (Article 130 paragraph 3);
- 2) alters, deletes or corrects the data and comments as well as replaces the photograph or signature in the identification document (Article 130 paragraph 4);
- 3) uses an identification document entered in the records of lost and disappeared identification documents (Article 130 paragraph 5), and
- 4) does not register a foreigner's stay within the time limit prescribed (Article 139 paragraph 2).

Article 153

Fine in the amount of Euro 800 to 1.500 in Denar counter-value shall be imposed on a foreigner in case (s)he:

- 1) enters the Republic of Macedonia with no authorization (Article 21, lines 3, 4 and 5);
- 2) stays in the Republic of Macedonia contrary to the purpose of his/her visa or residence permit (Article 29 paragraph 2 and Article 49 paragraph 3);
- 3) deletes or alters the data in the visa issued (Article 41 paragraph 4);
- 4) does not leave the Republic of Macedonia within the time limit specified (Article 85 paragraph 2, Article 92 paragraph 2 and Article 103 paragraph 2);
- 5) moves and stays in a certain area where movements or stay of foreigners is limited or prohibited (Article 99);
- 6) illegally stays in the Republic of Macedonia (Article 100);
- 7) leaves the Reception Center for Foreigners with no consent of the competent body (Article 109 paragraph 3);
- 8) makes his/her own identification document available to another person or uses another person's identification document as his/her own (Article 130 paragraph 2);
- 9) gives his/her identification document as security for outstanding obligations towards the state bodies, legal entities or natural persons or for his/her other benefits or exercise of certain rights (Article 130 paragraph 3);
- 10) alters, deletes or corrects the data and comments as well as replaces the photograph or signature in the identification document (Article 130 paragraph 4);
- 11) uses an identification document entered in the records of lost and disappeared identification documents (Article 130 paragraph 5);

12) upon request of an authorized officer of the Ministry of the Interior is not able to prove his/her identity (Article 131 paragraph 2), and
13) upon request of an authorized officer of the Ministry of the Interior, refuses to present the identification document proving his/her identity and refuses to supply information on his/her identity and residence (Article 131 paragraph 1).

The foreigner can also be imposed a misdemeanor sanction - expulsion from the country as for the misdemeanors referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 154

Fine in the amount of Euro 600 to 1.000 in Denar counter-value shall be imposed on a foreigner in case (s)he:

- 1) does not carry a valid residence permit with him/her (Article 96);
- 2) does not apply for substitute of the residence permit in accordance with Article 97 of this Law;
- 3) does not return the issued residence permit (Article 98);
- 4) does not return his/her travel document when he/she obtains a valid travel document from the country of citizenship or acquires citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia (Article 127 paragraph 1);
- 5) does not report his/her disappeared, lost, stolen or misappropriated travel document in any other way or the identification document proving his/her identity (Article 129 paragraph 1);
- 6) does not register, that is de-register the place of temporary residence, permanent residence or any change of his/her address within the time limit prescribed in accordance with Article 137 of this Law, and
- 7) does not register, that is de-register the place of permanent residence or any change of his/her address in accordance with Article 139 paragraph 3 of this Law.

Article 154-a

The misdemeanor procedure for the misdemeanors anticipated by this Law shall be conducted by the competent court.

CHAPTER XII

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 155

The bylaws anticipated by this Law shall be adopted within six months as from the day this Law enters into force.

Article 156

The decision on granting of temporary residence of foreigners, laissez passer, emergency passports for foreigners, identity card for foreigners as well as visas issued based on the Law on Movement and Residence of Foreigners ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no.. 36/92, 66/92, 26/93 and 45/2002) shall be valid until the date of expiry but maximum for a period of one year as of the day of application of this Law.

The foreigner who is issued a decision on granting of permanent residence in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Movement and Residence of Foreigners shall be obliged to submit an application for permanent residence permit within six months as of the day of application of this Law.

As from the date of issue of the permanent residence permit, the identity card for a foreigner issued on the bases of Article 64 of the Law on Movement and Residence of Foreigners having a permanent validity, shall cease to be valid.

Article 157

The procedures initiated prior to the application of this Law shall be completed in accordance with the provisions of this Law, unless certain rights of foreigners are regulated in the Law on Movement and Residence of Foreigners in a more favorable manner ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 36/92, 66/92, 26/93, 45/2002).

Article 158

As from the day of application of this Law, the Law on Movement and Residence of Foreigners ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 36/92, 66/92, 26/93, 45/2002) shall cease to be valid.

Article 159

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", and shall be applied as of 1st January 2008.

Law Amending the Law on Foreigners ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 92/2009)

Article **9**

The provision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Law shall be valid until the accession of the Republic of Macedonia in the European Union.

Law Amending the Law on Foreigners ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 156/2010):

Article **7**

The bylaws anticipated by this Law shall be adopted within a time period of one year as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

Law Amending the Law on Foreigners ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 156/2010):

Article **9**

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day as of the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", and the provisions referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of this Law shall start to apply one year after the day of entry into force of this Law.

Law Amending the Law on Foreigners ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no. 147/2013):

Article **2**

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day as of the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", and shall start to apply three months after the day of entry into force.