

Pursuant to Article 443 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its Session held on 17 November 1991, adopted

DECISION FOR THE PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia¹, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its Session held on 17 November 1991

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No. 08 – 4642/1
17 November 1991
Skopje

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY
OF R. MACEDONIA,
Stojan Andov

Proceeding from the historical, cultural, spiritual and statehood heritage of the Macedonian people and their centuries-long struggle for national and social liberty and the creation of their own state, and particularly from the statehood and legal traditions of the Krushevo Republic and the historic decisions of the AntiFascist Assembly of the People's Liberation of Macedonia, from the constitutional and legal continuity of the Macedonian state as a sovereign republic within Federal Yugoslavia, from the freely expressed will of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia in the referendum of September 8th, 1991, as well as from the historical fact that Macedonia shall be established as a national state of the Macedonian people, in which full equality as citizens and permanent coexistence with the Macedonian people shall be provided for Albanians, Turks, Vlachs, Roma and other nationalities living in the Republic of Macedonia, and with intention:

- to establish the Republic of Macedonia as a sovereign and independent, as well as a civic and democratic state;
- to establish and consolidate the rule of law as the fundamental system of government;
- to guarantee human rights, civil liberties and ethnic equality;
- to provide peace and co-existence of the Macedonian people with the nationalities living in the Republic of Macedonia; and
- to provide social justice, economic welfare and prosperity in the life of the individual and the community,

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia shall adopt

¹ The Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia was published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 52 from November 22, 1991.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

I. FOUNDING PROVISIONS

Article 1

The Republic of Macedonia shall be a sovereign, independent, democratic and social state.

The sovereignty of the Republic of Macedonia shall be indivisible, inalienable and non-transferable.

Article 2

In the Republic of Macedonia sovereignty shall derive from the citizens and shall belong to the citizens.

The citizens of the Republic of Macedonia shall exercise their authority through democratically elected Members of Assembly, through referenda and through other forms of direct expression.

Article 3

The territory of the Republic of Macedonia shall be indivisible and inalienable.

The existing borders of the Republic of Macedonia shall be inviolable.

The borders of the Republic of Macedonia may be altered only in accordance with the Constitution.

Article 4

Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia shall have citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia.

A citizen of the Republic of Macedonia may neither be deprived of citizenship, nor expelled or extradited to another state.

Citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia shall be regulated by law.

Article 5

The state symbols of the Republic of Macedonia shall be the coat of arms, the flag and the national anthem.

The coat of arms, the flag and the national anthem of the Republic of Macedonia shall be determined by law adopted by a two thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of the Assembly in the Assembly.

Article 6

The Capital of the Republic of Macedonia shall be Skopje.

Article 7

The Macedonian language, written using its Cyrillic alphabet, shall be the official language in the Republic of Macedonia.

In the units of local self-government where the majority of the inhabitants belong to nationalities, in addition to the Macedonian language and Cyrillic alphabet, their language and alphabet shall also be in official use, in a manner determined by law.

In the units of local self-government where there is a considerable number of inhabitants belonging to a nationality, their language and alphabet shall also be in official use, in addition to the Macedonian language and Cyrillic alphabet, under conditions and in a manner determined by law.

Article 8

The fundamental values of the constitutional order of the Republic of Macedonia shall be:

- the fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual and citizen, recognized in international law and determined by the Constitution;
- the free expression of national identity;
- the rule of law;
- the separation of state powers into legislative, executive and judicial;
- the political pluralism and free, direct and democratic elections;
- the legal protection of property;
- the freedom of the market and entrepreneurship;
- humanity social justice and solidarity;
- local self-government;
- the planning and humanization of spatial areas, and the protection and enhancement of the environment and natural resources;
- the respect for the generally accepted norms of international law.

Anything that is not prohibited by the Constitution and by Law shall be permitted in the Republic of Macedonia.

II. FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE CITIZEN

1. Civil and political freedoms and rights

Article 9

The citizens of the Republic of Macedonia shall be equal in their freedoms and rights, regardless of gender, race, colour of skin, national and social origin, political and religious conviction, property and social status.

The citizens shall be equal before the Constitution and the law.

Article 10

Human life shall be inviolable.

Capital punishment shall not be imposed on any grounds whatsoever in the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 11

Human physical and moral dignity shall be inviolable.

Any form of torture, or inhuman or humiliating treatment or punishment shall be prohibited.

Forced labour shall be prohibited.

Article 12

The liberty of the individual shall be inviolable.

No person's liberty can be restricted, except by a court decision and in cases and procedures determined by law.

A person summoned, apprehended or deprived of liberty shall immediately be informed of the reasons for the summons, apprehension or deprivation of liberty and about his/her rights and he/she shall not be asked to make a statement. A person has the right to an attorney in police and court procedures.

A person deprived of liberty shall be brought promptly, and not later than 24 hours from the moment of deprivation of liberty, before a court to decide without delay on the legality of the deprivation of liberty.

Detention may last, by court decision, for a maximum period of 90 days from the day of detention.

Persons detained may, under the conditions determined by law, be released from custody to conduct their defence.

Article 13

A person indicted for an offence shall be considered innocent until his/her guilt is established by a final court decision.

A person unlawfully detained, apprehended or convicted shall have the right to compensation and other rights determined by law.

Article 14

No one may be punished for an act which had not been declared, prior to it being performed, a punishable offence under law, or other regulation, and for which no punishment had been prescribed.

No person may be tried in a court of law for an act for which he/she has already been tried and for which a final court decision has already been rendered.

Article 15

The right to appeal against individual legal acts issued in a first instance proceeding by a court, administrative body, organisation or other institution carrying out public mandates, shall be guaranteed.

Article 16

Freedom of personal conviction, conscience, thought and public expression of thought shall be guaranteed.

Freedom of speech, public address, public information and the establishment of institutions for public information shall be guaranteed.

Free access to information and the freedom of reception and transmission of information shall be guaranteed.

The right of reply through the mass media shall be guaranteed.

The right to a correction in the mass media shall be guaranteed.

The right to protect a source of information in the mass media shall be guaranteed.

Censorship shall be prohibited.

Article 17

The freedom and confidentiality of correspondence and other forms of communication shall be guaranteed.

There may only be an exception to the principle of inviolability of the confidentiality of correspondence pursuant to a court decision, where necessary for the conduct of criminal proceedings or if it is required in the interests of the defence of the Republic.

Article 18

The security and privacy of personal information shall be guaranteed.

Citizens shall be guaranteed protection from any violation of their personal integrity deriving from the registration of personal information through data processing.

Article 19

The freedom of religious confession shall be guaranteed.

The right to express one's faith freely and publicly, individually or with others, shall be guaranteed.

The Macedonian Orthodox Church and the other religious communities and groups shall be separate from the state and shall be equal before the law.

The Macedonian Orthodox Church and the other religious communities and groups shall be free to establish schools and other social and charitable institutions, under a procedure regulated by law.

Article 20

The citizens shall be guaranteed freedom of association to exercise and protect their political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and convictions.

The citizens may freely establish associations of citizens and political parties, and may join them or resign from them.

The programmes and activities of associations of citizens and political parties may not be directed at the violent destruction of the constitutional order of the Republic, or at encouragement or incitement to military aggression or ethnic, racial or religious hatred or intolerance.

Military or paramilitary associations, which do not belong to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Macedonia, shall be prohibited.

Article 21

Citizens have the right to assemble peacefully and to express public protest without prior announcement or a special licence.

The exercise of this right may be restricted only during a state of emergency or war.

Article 22

Every citizen who has attained the age of 18 years acquires the right to vote.

The right to vote shall be equal, universal and direct, and shall be exercised at free elections by secret ballot.

Persons deprived of the legal capacity do not have the right to vote.

Article 23

Every citizen shall have the right to take part in the performance of public affairs.

Article 24

Every citizen shall have the right to file petitions to state bodies and other public services, as well as to receive an answer to them. A citizen cannot be held accountable, or suffer adverse consequences, for attitudes expressed in petitions, unless he/she in so doing commits a criminal offence.

Article 25

Every citizen shall be guaranteed the respect and protection of the privacy of personal and family life and of dignity and reputation.

Article 26

The inviolability of dwellings shall be guaranteed.

The right to the inviolability of dwellings may be restricted only by a court decision in cases of the detection or prevention of criminal offences or the protection of people's health.

Article 27

Every citizen of the Republic of Macedonia shall have the right to free movement within the territory of the Republic and freely to choose his/her place of residence.

Every citizen shall have the right to leave the territory of the Republic and to return to the Republic.

The exercise of these rights may be restricted by law only in cases where it is necessary for the protection of the security of the Republic, in the course of criminal investigation or for the protection of public health.

Article 28

The defence of the Republic of Macedonia shall be a right and a duty of every citizen.

The exercise of this right and duty by the citizens shall be regulated by law.

Article 29

Foreign nationals in the Republic of Macedonia shall enjoy freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution, under conditions determined by law and international agreements.

The Republic shall guarantee the right of asylum to foreign nationals and stateless persons expelled because of their democratic political convictions and activities.

The extradition of foreign nationals can be carried out only on the basis of a ratified international agreement and on the principle of reciprocity. Foreign nationals cannot be extradited for political criminal offences. Acts of terrorism shall be not regarded as political criminal offences.

2. Economic, social and cultural rights

Article 30

The right to property and the right to inheritance shall be guaranteed.

Ownership of property shall create rights and duties and should serve the wellbeing of both the individual and the community.

No one may be deprived or limited of his/her property, or of the rights deriving from it, except in the public interest determined by law.

If property is expropriated or restricted, just compensation, not lower than its market value, shall be guaranteed.

Article 31

Foreign nationals in the Republic of Macedonia may acquire the right to property under conditions determined by law.

Article 32

Everyone shall have the right to work, to free choice of employment, protection at work and material assistance during temporary unemployment.

Everyone shall have access under equal conditions to any position of employment.

Every employee shall have the right to appropriate remuneration.

Every employee shall have the right to paid daily, weekly and annual leave.

Employees cannot waive these rights.

The exercise of the rights of employees and their status shall be regulated by law and collective agreements.

Article 33

Everyone shall be obliged to pay tax and other public contributions, as well as to share in the provision of public expenditure in a manner determined by law.

Article 34

Citizens shall have the right to social security and social insurance, determined by law and collective agreement.

Article 35

The Republic shall provide social protection and social security for citizens in accordance with the principle of social justice.

The Republic shall guarantee the right of assistance to citizens who are infirm or unfit for work.

The Republic shall provide particular protection for invalids, as well as conditions for their involvement in social life.

Article 36

The Republic shall guarantee specific social security rights to veterans of the Anti-Fascist War and of all national liberation wars of Macedonia, to war invalids, to those expelled and imprisoned for supporting the ideas of the separate identity of the Macedonian people and of Macedonian statehood, as well as to members of their families without means of material and social subsistence. The specific rights shall be regulated by law.

Article 37

In order to exercise their economic and social rights, citizens shall have the right to establish trade unions. Trade unions can constitute alliances and become members of international trade union organisations.

The law may restrict the conditions for the exercise of the right to trade union organisation in the armed forces, the police and administrative bodies.

Article 38

The right to strike shall be guaranteed.

The law may restrict the conditions for the exercise of the right to strike in the armed forces, the police and administrative bodies.

Article 39

Every citizen shall be guaranteed the right to health care.

Citizens shall have the right and the duty to protect and promote their own health and the health of others.

Article 40

The Republic shall provide specific care and protection for the family.

The legal relations in marriage, the family and cohabitation shall be regulated by law.

Parents shall have the right and the duty to provide for the nurture and education of their children. Children shall be responsible for the care of their old and infirm parents.

The Republic shall provide specific protection for parentless children and children without parental care.

Article 41

It shall be a human right freely to decide on the procreation of children.

The Republic, due to providing balanced economic and social development, shall conduct a humane population policy.

Article 42

The Republic particularly protects mothers, children and minors.

A person under 15 years of age cannot be employed.

Minors and mothers shall have the right to specific protection at work.

Minors may not be employed in work which is detrimental to their health or morality.

Article 43

Everyone shall have the right to a healthy environment.

Everyone shall be obliged to promote and protect the environment and nature.

The Republic shall provide conditions for the exercise of the right of citizens to a healthy environment.

Article 44

Everyone shall have the right to education.
Education shall be accessible to everyone under equal conditions.
Primary education shall be compulsory and free of charge.

Article 45

Citizens shall have the right to establish private schools at all levels of education, with the exception of primary education, under conditions determined by law.

Article 46

The autonomy of universities shall be guaranteed.
The conditions for the establishment, operation and termination of the activities of a university shall be regulated by law.

Article 47

The freedom of scientific, artistic and other forms of creative work shall be guaranteed.

Rights deriving from scientific, artistic or other intellectual creative work shall be guaranteed.

The Republic shall stimulate, assist and protect the development of science, the arts and culture.

The Republic shall stimulate and assist scientific and technological development.

The Republic shall stimulate and assist technical education and sport.

Article 48

Members of nationalities shall have the right to freely express, foster and develop their identity and national attributes.

The Republic shall guarantee the protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of the nationalities.

Members of the nationalities shall have the right to establish institutions for culture and art, as well as science and other associations for the expression, fostering and development of their identity.

Members of the nationalities shall have the right to instruction in their language in primary and secondary education, as determined by law. In schools where education is carried out in the language of a nationality, the Macedonian language shall be also studied.

Article 49

The Republic shall provide for the status and rights of persons belonging to the Macedonian people in neighbouring countries, as well as Macedonian expatriates, shall assist their cultural development, and shall promote its ties with them.

The Republic shall provide for the cultural, economic, and social rights of the citizens of the Republic abroad.

Article 50

Every citizen may invoke the protection of freedoms and rights determined by the Constitution before the regular courts, as well as before the Constitutional Court of Macedonia, through a procedure based upon the principles of priority and urgency.

Judicial protection of the legality of individual acts of state administration, as well as of other institutions carrying out public mandates, shall be guaranteed.

A citizen shall have the right to be informed on the human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as actively contribute, individually or jointly with others, in their promotion and protection.

Article 51

The Laws in the Republic of Macedonia shall be in accordance with the Constitution and all other regulations shall be in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

Everyone shall be obliged to respect the Constitution and the laws.

Article 52

Laws and other regulations shall be published before they come into force.

Laws and other regulations shall be published in "The Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" no more than seven days after the day of their adoption.

Laws shall come into force on the eighth day after the day of their publication at the earliest, or on the day of publication in exceptional cases determined by the Assembly.

Laws and other regulations may not have a retroactive effect, except in cases when this is more favourable for the citizens.

Article 53

Attorneyship shall be an autonomous and independent public service, providing legal assistance and carrying out public mandates in accordance with the law.

Article 54

The freedoms and rights of the individual and citizen can be restricted only in cases determined by the Constitution.

The freedoms and rights of the individual and citizen can be restricted during states of war or emergency, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The restriction of freedoms and rights cannot discriminate on grounds of gender, race, colour of skin, language, religion, national or social origin, property or social status.

The restriction of freedoms and rights cannot be applied to the right to life, the prohibition of torture, inhuman and humiliating treatment and punishment, the legal determination of punishable offences and sentences, or to the freedom of personal conviction, conscience, thought, public expression of thought and religious confession.

4. Foundations for economic relations

Article 55

The freedom of the market and entrepreneurship shall be guaranteed.

The Republic shall ensure equal legal position for all parties in the market.

The Republic shall take measures against monopolistic positions and monopolistic conduct of the market.

The freedom of the market and entrepreneurship can be restricted by law only for reasons of the defence of the Republic, protection of nature and environment, or public health.

Article 56

All the natural resources of the Republic of Macedonia, the flora and fauna, property in common use, as well as the objects and buildings of particular cultural and historical value determined by law, shall be considered property of common interest for the Republic and shall enjoy specific protection.

The Republic shall guarantee the protection, promotion, and enrichment of the historical and artistic heritage of the Macedonian people and of the nationalities and of the treasures of which it is composed, regardless of their legal status.

The law shall regulate the manner and conditions under which specific goods of general interest for the Republic can be ceded for use.

Article 57

The Republic shall stimulate economic progress and provide for more balanced spatial and regional development, as well as more rapid development of economically underdeveloped regions.

Article 58

Ownership and labour are the foundations of management and participation in the decision-making.

Participation in management and decision-making in public institutions and services shall be regulated by law, and on the principles of expertise and competence.

Article 59

Foreign investors shall be guaranteed the right to freely take out invested capital and profits.

The rights obtained on the basis of invested capital may not be reduced by law or other regulations.

Article 60

The National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia shall be a currency - issuing bank.

The National Bank shall be autonomous and shall be responsible for the stability of the currency, monetary policy and for the general liquidity of payments in the Republic and abroad.

The organisation and work of the National Bank shall be regulated by law.

III. THE ORGANISATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

1. The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia

Article 61

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia shall be a representative body of the citizens in which the legislative power of the Republic shall be vested.

The organisation and functioning of the Assembly shall be regulated by the Constitution and by Rules of Procedure.

Article 62

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia shall be composed of 120 to 140 Members of the Assembly.

The Members of the Assembly shall be elected at general, direct and free elections and by secret ballot.

The Member of the Assembly shall represent the citizens and shall decide in the Assembly in accordance with his/her personal convictions.

A mandate of the Member of the Assembly cannot be revoked.

The mode and conditions of election of Members of the Assembly shall be regulated by a law adopted by a majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

Article 63

The Members of the Assembly shall be elected for a term in the Assembly in duration of four years.

The mandate of the Members of the Assembly shall be verified by the Assembly. The length of the mandate shall be reckoned from the Constitutive Session of the Assembly. Each newly elected Assembly must hold a Constitutive Session 20 days at the latest after the election was held. The Constitutive Session shall be convened by the President of the Assembly of the previous term.

If a Constitutive Session is not convened within the stipulated time, the Members of the Assembly shall assemble and constitute the Assembly by themselves on the twenty-first day after the completion of the elections.

Elections for Members of the Assembly to the Assembly shall be held within the last 90 days of the term of the current Assembly, or within 60 days from the day of dissolution of the Assembly.

The term of office of the Members of the Assembly can be extended only during states of war or emergency.

The law shall establish who may not be elected a Member of the Assembly and incompatibility of the office of Member of the Assembly with other public offices and professions.

The Assembly shall be dissolved when a majority of the total number of Members of the Assembly votes for dissolution.

Article 64

Members of the Assembly shall enjoy immunity.

A Member of the Assembly cannot be held criminally liable or be detained for an opinion expressed or vote cast in the Assembly.

A Member of the Assembly cannot be detained without the approval of the Assembly unless apprehended committing a criminal offence for which a prison sentence of at least five years is prescribed.

The Assembly can decide to grant immunity to a Representative, who has not claimed such immunity, should it be necessary for the performance of the Representative's office.

Members of the Assembly may not be called up for duties in the Armed Forces during the course of their term of office.

A Member of the Assembly shall be entitled to remuneration determined by law.

Article 65

A Member of the Assembly may resign his/her mandate.

The Member of the Assembly shall submit his/her resignation in person at a session of the Assembly.

The mandate of a Member of the Assembly shall be terminated if he/she is sentenced for a criminal offence for which a prison sentence of at least five years is prescribed.

The Member of the Assembly can have his/her mandate revoked if he/she is sentenced for committing a criminal or other punishable offence making him unfit to perform the office of a Representative, as well as for absence from the Assembly for longer than 6 months for no justifiable reason. Revocation of the mandate shall be determined by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all Members of Assembly.

Article 66

The Assembly shall be in permanent session.

The Assembly shall work at sittings.

The Session of the Assembly shall be called by the President of the Assembly.

The Assembly shall adopt the Rules of Procedure by a majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

Article 67

The Assembly shall elect a President and one or more Vice-Presidents from the ranks of the Members of the Assembly by a majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

The President of the Assembly represents the Assembly shall ensure the application of the Rules of Procedure and carries out other responsibilities determined by the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly.

The office of the President of the Assembly shall be incompatible with the performance of other public offices, professions or a position in a political party. The President of the Assembly shall call the election of Members of the Assembly and of the President of the Republic.

Article 68

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia shall:

- adopt and change the Constitution;
- adopt laws and give the authentic interpretation of laws;
- determine public taxes and fees;
- adopt the Budget and the Budget's Final Account of the Republic;
- adopt the Spatial Plan of the Republic;
- ratify international agreements;
- decide on war and peace;
- adopt decisions concerning any changes in the borders of the Republic;
- adopt decisions on association in and disassociation from any form of alliance or community with other states;
- issue notice of a referendum;
- make decisions concerning the reserves of the Republic;
- establish councils;
- appoint the Government of the Republic of Macedonia;
- appoint judges to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia;
- appoints and discharges judges;
- elect, appoint and dismiss other holders of public and other offices determined by the Constitution and law;
- perform political control and supervision of the Government and other holders of public office accountable to the Assembly;
- proclaim amnesties; and
- perform other activities determined by the Constitution.

In performing the duties within its scope of competence, the Assembly shall adopt decisions, declarations, resolutions, recommendations and conclusions.

Article 69

The Assembly may work if its Sessions are attended by a majority of the total number of Members of Assembly. The Assembly shall make decisions by a majority of votes cast by those Members of Assembly present, but no less than one-third of the total number of Members of Assembly, unless the Constitution prescribes a special majority.

Article 70

The sittings of the Assembly shall be public.

The Assembly may decide to work without the presence of the public by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

Article 71

The right to propose the adoption of a law shall be given to every Member of the Assembly of the Assembly, to the Government of the Republic and to a group of at least 10,000 voters.

The initiative for adopting a law may be given to the authorised proposal makers by any citizen, group of citizens, institutions, or associations.

Article 72

An interpellation may be made with respect to the work of any public office holder, the Government and any of its members individually, as well as on issues concerning the performance of state bodies.

Interpellation may be made by a minimum of five Members of the Assembly. All Members of the Assembly have the right to ask a Parliamentary question.

The manner and procedure for submitting and debating an interpellation or Parliamentary question shall be regulated by the Rules of Procedure.

Article 73

The Assembly shall decide on calling a referendum concerning specific matters within its sphere of competence by a majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

The decision shall be passed in a referendum if a majority of those voting have cast in favour of the same, on condition that more than half of the total number of voters voted.

The Assembly shall be obliged to call a referendum if one is proposed by at least 150,000 voters.

The decision made in a referendum shall be binding.

Article 74

The Assembly shall make decisions to change the borders of the Republic by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of the Assembly.

The decision to change the borders of the Republic shall be adopted by referendum, if it is accepted by the majority of the total number of voters.

Article 75

Laws shall be declared by Promulgation.

The Promulgation declaring a law shall be signed by the President of the Republic and the President of the Assembly.

The President of the Republic may decide not to sign the promulgation declaring a law. The Assembly reconsiders the law and the President of the Republic shall then be obliged to sign the promulgation if it is adopted by a majority vote of the total number of Members of the Assembly.

The President shall be obliged to sign a promulgation if, according to the Constitution, the law is adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of the Assembly.

Article 76

The Assembly shall establish permanent and temporary working bodies.

The Assembly may establish inquiry committees for any domain or any matter of public interest.

A proposal to establish an inquiry committee may be submitted by a minimum of 20 Members of the Assembly.

The Assembly shall establish a permanent inquiry committee for the protection of the freedoms and rights of citizens.

The findings of the inquiry committees shall be the basis of the initiation of proceedings to ascertain the accountability of public office-holders.

Article 77

The Assembly shall elect the Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman shall protect the constitutional and legal rights of citizens when violated by bodies of the state administration and by other bodies and organisations with public mandates.

The Ombudsman shall be elected for a term of eight years, with the right to one re-election.

The conditions for election and dismissal, the sphere of competence and the mode of work of the Ombudsman shall be regulated by law.

Article 78

The Assembly shall establish an Inter – Ethnic Relations Council.

The Council shall consist of the President of the Assembly and two Members each from the ranks of the Macedonians, Albanians, Turks, Vlachs and Roma, as well as two members from the ranks of other nationalities in Macedonia.

The President of the Assembly shall be President of the Council. The Assembly shall elect the members of the Council.

The Council shall consider issues of inter-ethnic relations in the Republic and makes appraisals and proposals for their solution.

The Assembly shall be obliged to take into consideration the appraisals and proposals of the Council and to make decisions regarding them.

Article 79

The President of the Republic Macedonia shall represent the Republic. The President of the Republic shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Macedonia.

The President of the Republic shall exercise his/her rights and duties on the basis and within the framework of the Constitution and the laws.

Article 80

The President of the Republic shall be elected in general and direct elections, by secret ballot, for a term of five years.

A person may be elected President of the Republic two times at most.

The President of the Republic shall be a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia.

A person may be elected President of the Republic if over the age of 40 on the day of election.

A person may not be elected President of the Republic if, on the day of election, he/she has not been a resident of the Republic of Macedonia for at least ten years within the last fifteen years.

Article 81

A candidate for President of the Republic can be nominated by a minimum of 10,000 voters or at least 30 Members of the Assembly.

A candidate who receives a majority of the votes of the total number of voters shall be elected President of the Republic.

If in the first round of voting no candidate wins the majority required, voting in the second round shall be restricted to the two candidates who have won most votes in the first round.

The second round shall take place within 14 days of the termination of voting in the first round.

The candidate who receives a majority of the votes cast, provided that more than one-half of the electorate have voted, shall be elected President of the Republic.

If in the second round of voting no candidate wins the required majority of votes, the whole electoral procedure shall be repeated.

If only one candidate is nominated for the post of President of the Republic and he/she does not obtain the required majority of votes in the first round, the whole electoral procedure shall be repeated.

The election of the President of the Republic takes place within the last 60 days of the term of the previous President. Should the term of office of the President of the Republic be terminated for any reason, the election of a new President shall take place within 40 days from the day of termination.

Before taking office, the President of the Republic shall make a solemn declaration before the Assembly of his/her commitment to respect the Constitution and the laws.

Article 82

In case of death, resignation, permanent inability to perform his/her duties, or in case of termination of the mandate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the office of the President of the Republic shall be carried out by the President of the Assembly until the election of the new President.

Fulfilment of the conditions for cessation of the office of the President of the Republic shall be ex officio determined by the Constitutional Court.

In the event of the impediment of the President of the Republic to perform his/her duties, the President of the Assembly shall act in their stead.

While the President of the Assembly is performing the office of President of the Republic, he/she shall take part in the work of the Assembly without the right to vote.

Article 83

The duty of the President of the Republic shall be incompatible with the performance of any other public office, profession or position in a political party.

The President of the Republic shall be granted immunity.

The Constitutional Court shall decide by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of judges on any case for withholding immunity from the President of the Republic.

Article 84

The President of the Republic of Macedonia shall

- nominate a mandatory to constitute the Government of the Republic of Macedonia;
- appoint and recall by decree ambassadors and other envoys of the Republic of Macedonia abroad;
- accept the credentials and letters of recall of foreign diplomatic representatives;
- propose two Judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia;
- propose two Members of the Judicial Council of the Republic;
- appoint three Members to the Security Council of the Republic of Macedonia;
- propose the Members of the Council for Inter-Ethnic Relations;
- appoint and dismiss other holders of state and public offices determined by the Constitution and the law;
- grant decorations and honours in accordance with the law;
- grant pardons in accordance with the law; and
- perform other duties determined by the Constitution.

Article 85

The President of the Republic shall address the Assembly on issues within his/her sphere of competence at least once a year.

The Assembly may request the President of the Republic to state an opinion on issues within his/her sphere of competence.

Article 86

The President of the Republic shall be President of the Security Council of the Republic of Macedonia.

The Security Council of the Republic shall be composed of the President of the Republic, the President of the Assembly, the Prime Minister, the Ministers heading the bodies of state administration in the areas of security, defence and foreign affairs and three Members appointed by the President of the Republic.

The Council shall consider issues in regard to the security and defence of the Republic and shall make policy proposals to the Assembly and the Government.

Article 87

The President shall be accountable for any violation of the Constitution and laws in exercising his/her rights and duties.

The procedure of impeachment of the President of the Republic' shall be initiated by the Assembly with a two-thirds majority vote of all Members of the Assembly. The Constitutional Court decides on the accountability of the President by a two-thirds majority vote of all judges.

If the Constitutional Court considers the president accountable for a violation, his/her mandate shall terminate by the force of the Constitution.

3. The Government of the Republic of Macedonia

Article 88

Executive power shall be vested in the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

The Government shall exercise its rights and duties on the basis and within the framework of the Constitution and the laws.

Article 89

The Government shall be composed of a Prime Minister and Ministers.

The Prime Minister and the Ministers cannot be Members of the Assembly in the Assembly.

The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall enjoy immunity. The Government shall decide on their immunity.

The Prime Minister and the Ministers cannot not be subject to military obligations.

The office of the Prime Minister and the Office of a Minister shall be incompatible with performance of any other public office or profession.

The organisation and the mode of working of the Government shall be regulated by law.

Article 90

The President of the Republic of Macedonia shall, within ten days from the constitution of the Assembly, entrust the mandate for the formation of the Government to a candidate of the party or parties that hold the majority in the Assembly.

Within twenty days from the day the mandate is entrusted, the mandatary shall submit a programme to the Assembly and shall propose the composition of the Government.

The Government shall be elected by the Assembly, on the proposal of the mandatary and on the basis of the programme, by a majority of the votes of the total number of Members of Assembly.

Article 91

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia shall:

- determine the policy of enforcement of the laws and of other regulations of the Assembly and shall be accountable for their execution;
- propose laws, the Budget of the Republic and other regulations to be adopted by the Assembly;
- propose a Spatial Plan of the Republic;
- propose decisions concerning the reserves of the Republic and takes care of their enforcement;
- adopt regulations and other acts for enforcement of the laws;
- determine principles on the internal organisation and the scope of work of the Ministries and of the other administrative bodies, directs and supervises their work;
- provide for opinions on the draft - laws and on the other regulations submitted to the Assembly by other authorised proposal - makers;
- take decisions on the recognition of states and governments;
- establish diplomatic and consular relations with other states;
- decide on opening of diplomatic and consular missions abroad;
- propose the appointment of Ambassadors and envoys of the Republic of Macedonia abroad and appoint chiefs of consular missions;
- propose the Public Prosecutor;
- appoint and dismiss holders of public and other offices determined by the Constitution and the law; and
- perform other functions determined by the Constitution and the laws.

Article 92

The Government and each of its Members shall be accountable to the Assembly. The Assembly may take a vote of no-confidence in the Government.

A motion of confidence in the Government can be initiated by at least 20 Members of Assembly.

The vote of confidence in the Government shall be taken after the expiration of a three-day period starting from the day of the raising of the motion of confidence.

Another motion of confidence in the Government cannot be initiated before the expiration of a ninety-day period taking into consideration the last such vote, unless the new confidence issue is proposed by a majority of the total number of Members of Assembly.

A vote of no-confidence in the Government shall be adopted by a majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly. If a vote of no- confidence in the Government is passed, the Government shall resign.

Article 93

The Government itself shall have the right to raise the issue of confidence before the Assembly.

The Government shall have the right to submit its resignation. The resignation of the Prime Minister, his/her death or permanent inability to perform his/her duties shall entail resignation of the Government.

The Government's term of office shall cease when the Assembly is dissolved.

When a vote of no-confidence in the Government has been passed, when the Government has resigned or its term of office has ceased as a result of dissolution of the Assembly, the same Government shall continue to act until the appointment of a new Government.

Article 94

A member of the Government shall have the right to submit his/her resignation.

The Prime Minister may propose the dismissal of a member of the Government.

The Assembly shall decide on the proposal for the dismissal of a member of the Government at its next session.

If the Prime Minister proposes the dismissal of more than one third of the initial composition of the Government, the Assembly shall adopt in similar manner as for decision on the appointment of a new Government.

Article 95

The state administration shall be comprised of Ministries and other administrative bodies and organisations determined by law.

Political organisation and activities within the bodies of the state administration shall be prohibited.

The organisation and work of the bodies of state administration shall be regulated by law adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

Article 96

The bodies of the state administration shall perform their duties within their sphere of competence autonomously and on the basis and within the framework of the Constitution and laws, being accountable for their work to the Government.

Article 97

The bodies of state administration in the areas of defence and police shall be headed by officials who have been civilians for at least three years before their appointment to these offices.

4. The Judiciary

Article 98

Judicial power shall be exercised by the courts.

The courts shall be autonomous and independent. The courts shall judge on the basis of the Constitution, the laws and the international agreements ratified in accordance with the Constitution.

There shall be a single form of organisation for the judiciary.

Extraordinary courts shall be prohibited.

The types of courts, their jurisdiction, their establishment, abrogation, organisation and composition, as well as the procedures they follow, shall be regulated by law adopted by a majority vote of two thirds of the total number of Members of Assembly.

Article 99

A judge shall be appointed without restriction on the duration of his/her term of office.

A judge cannot be transferred against his/her will. A judge shall be discharged:

- if he/she requests so;
- if he/she loses permanently the capability to carry out the judge's office upon determination by the Judicial Council of the Republic;
- if he/she fulfils the conditions for retirement;
- if he/she is sentenced for a criminal offence to a prison term of a minimum of six months;
- as a consequence of a serious disciplinary offence defined by law, making him unworthy to perform a judge's office upon a decision of the Judicial Council of the Republic; and
- as a consequence of unprofessional and unethical performance of the judge's office, upon a decision of the Judicial Council of the Republic in a procedure regulated by law.

Article 100

Judges shall enjoy immunity.

The Assembly shall decide on the immunity of judges.

The judge's office shall be incompatible with other public office, profession or membership of a political party.

Political organisation and activity in the judiciary shall be prohibited.

Article 101

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Macedonia shall be the highest court in the Republic providing uniformity in the implementation of the laws by the courts.

Article 102

Court hearings and delivery of the court decisions shall be public. The public can be excluded in cases determined by law.

Article 103

The court shall hold trials in a chamber.

The law shall determine cases in which a judge can sit alone.

Lay-judges shall take part in a trial in cases determined by law.

Lay-judges cannot be held accountable for the opinions and decisions expressed in the process of reaching the court's decisions.

Article 104

The Judicial Council of the Republic shall be composed of seven members. The Assembly shall elect the members of the Council.

The members of the Council shall be elected from the ranks of the outstanding members of the legal profession for a term of six years with the right to one re-election.

Members of the Judicial Council of the Republic shall enjoy immunity. The Assembly decides on their immunity.

The office of a member of the Judicial Council of the Republic shall be incompatible with the performance of other public offices, professions or membership of political parties.

Article 105

The Judicial Council of the Republic shall:

- propose to the Assembly the election and discharge of judges and determines proposals for discharge from a judge's office in cases determined by the Constitution;
- decide on the disciplinary accountability of the judges;
- evaluate the competence and consciousness of the judges in the performance of their office; and
- propose two judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia.

5. The Public Prosecutor's Office

Article 106

The Public Prosecutor's Office shall be a single and autonomous state body prosecuting crimes and other offences determined by law and performing other functions determined by law.

The Public Prosecutor's Office shall perform its functions on the basis of, and within the framework of, the Constitution and the law.

The Public Prosecutor shall be appointed by the Assembly for a six-year term and shall be discharged by the Assembly.

Article 107

The Public Prosecutor shall enjoy immunity.

The Assembly shall decide on his/her immunity.

The office of the Public Prosecutor shall be incompatible with performance of any other public office, profession or membership of a political party.

IV. THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Article 108

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia shall be a body of the Republic protecting constitutionality and legality.

Article 109

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia shall be composed of nine judges.

The Assembly shall elect the judges of the Constitutional Court by a majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly. The term of office of the judges shall be nine years without a right to re-election.

The Constitutional Court shall elect a President from its own ranks for a three year term without a right to re-election.

Judges of the Constitutional Court shall be appointed from the ranks of outstanding members of the legal profession.

Article 110

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia shall:

- decide on the conformity of the laws with the Constitution;
- decide on the conformity of the other regulations and of the collective agreements with the Constitution and the laws;
- protect the freedoms and rights of the individual and the citizen relating to the freedom of conviction, conscience, thought and public expression of thought, political association and activity as well as to the prohibition of

discrimination on the ground of gender, race, religion, national, social and political affiliation;

- decide on competency conflicts between the holders of legislative, executive and judicial powers;
- decide on competency conflicts between the bodies of the Republic and the local self-government units;
- decide on the accountability of the President of the Republic;
- decide on the conformity of the programmes and statutes of the political parties and the associations of the citizens with the Constitution; and
- decide on other issues determined by the Constitution.

Article 111

The office of a judge of the Constitutional Court shall be incompatible with the performance of other public office, profession or membership of a political party.

Judges of the Constitutional Court shall enjoy immunity. The Constitutional Court shall decide on their immunity.

Judges of the Constitutional Court cannot be called up for duties in the Armed Forces.

The office of a judge of the Constitutional Court shall cease upon his/her resignation. A judge of the Constitutional Court shall be discharged from office if sentenced for a criminal offence to unconditional imprisonment of a minimum of six months or if he/she loses permanently the capability to perform his/her office as determined by the Constitutional Court.

Article 112

The Constitutional Court shall annul or abrogate a law if it determines that it is not in conformity with the Constitution.

The Constitutional Court shall annul or abrogate another regulation or official document, collective agreement, statute or programme of a political party or an association if it determines that the same does not conform to the Constitution or law.

The decisions of the Constitutional Court shall be final and executive.

Article 113

The mode of work and the procedure of the Constitutional Court shall be regulated by an enactment of the Court.

V. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 114

The right of citizens to local self-government shall be guaranteed.

Municipalities shall be units of local self-government.

Forms of local self-government may be established within the municipalities.

Municipalities shall be financed from their own sources of income determined by law as well as from funds belonging to the Republic.

Local self-government shall be regulated by law adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

Article 115

In the units of local self-government, citizens, directly and through representatives, shall participate in decision-making on issues of local relevance particularly in the fields of urban planning, communal activities, culture, sport, social security and child care, pre-school education, primary education, basic health care and other fields determined by law.

The municipality shall be autonomous in the performance of its constitutionally and legally determined spheres of competence; supervision of the legality of its work shall be carried out by the Republic.

The Republic may by law entrust performance of certain matters to the municipality.

Article 116

The territorial division of the Republic and the area administered by each municipality shall be defined by law.

Article 117

The City of Skopje shall be a distinct unit of local self-government the organisation of which shall be regulated by law.

In the City of Skopje, citizens, directly and through representatives, shall participate in decision-making on issues of relevance for the City of Skopje particularly in the areas of urban planning, communal activities, culture, sport, social security and child care, pre-school education, primary education, basic health care and other fields determined by law.

The City of Skopje shall be financed from its own sources of income determined by law, as well as by funds from the Republic.

The City of Skopje shall be autonomous in the performance of its constitutionally and legally determined spheres of competence; supervision of the legality of its work shall be carried out by the Republic.

The Republic may by law entrust performance of certain matters to the City.

VI. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Article 118

International agreements ratified in accordance with the Constitution shall be part of the internal legal order and cannot be changed by law.

Article 119

International agreements shall be concluded by the President of the Republic of Macedonia on behalf of the Republic of Macedonia. International agreements may also be concluded by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, when it is so determined by law.

Article 120

A proposal for entering/joining a union or community with other states, or for dissociation from a union or community with other states, may be submitted by the President of the Republic, the Government or by at least 40 Members of Assembly.

A proposal for association with, or dissociation from, a union or community with other states shall be accepted by the Assembly by a two thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

A decision of association with, or dissociation from, a union or community shall be adopted if it is upheld in a referendum by the majority of the total number of voters in the Republic.

Article 121

A decision of association or dissociation concerning membership in international organisations shall be proposed by the President of the Republic, the Government or at least 40 Members of the Assembly of the Assembly and shall be adopted by the Assembly by a majority vote of the total number of Members of the Assembly of the Assembly.

VII. THE DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC AND STATES OF WAR AND EMERGENCY

Article 122

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Macedonia shall protect the territorial integrity and independence of the Republic.

The defence of the Republic shall be regulated by law adopted by a two thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

Article 123

Nobody shall be entitled to recognise an occupation of the Republic of Macedonia or of part thereof.

Article 124

A state of war shall exist when direct danger of military attack on the Republic is impending, or when the Republic is attacked, or when war is declared upon the Republic.

A state of war shall be declared by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of the Assembly, upon the proposal of the President of the Republic, the Government or at least 30 Members of Assembly.

If the Assembly cannot meet, the decision on the declaration of a state of war shall be made by the President of the Republic who submits it to the Assembly for confirmation as soon as it can meet.

Article 125

A state of emergency shall exist when major natural disasters or epidemics take place.

A state of emergency on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia or on part thereof shall be determined by the Assembly upon a proposal by the President of the Republic, the Government or by at least 30 Members of Assembly.

The decision to establish the existence of a state of emergency shall be made by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly and can remain in force for a maximum of 30 days.

If the Assembly cannot meet the decision to establish the existence of a state of emergency shall be made by the President of the Republic who submits it to the Assembly for confirmation as soon as it can meet.

Article 126

During a state of war or emergency, the Government, in accordance with the Constitution and law, shall issue decrees with the force of law.

The authorisation of the Government shall be to issue decrees with the force of law lasts until the termination of the state of war or emergency, on which the Assembly decides.

Article 127

During the state of war, if the Assembly cannot meet, the President of the Republic may appoint and discharge the Government, as well as appoint or dismiss officials whose election/appointment is within the sphere of competence of the Assembly.

Article 128

The mandate of the President of the Republic, of the Prime Minister, of the judges of the Constitutional Court and the members of the Judicial Council of the Republic shall continue in the course of the state of war or emergency.

VIII. CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

Article 129

The Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia can be changed or supplemented by constitutional Amendments.

Article 130

A proposal to initiate a change in the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia may be made by the President of the Republic, by the Government, by at least 30 Members of Assembly, or by 150,000 citizens.

Article 131

A decision to initiate amendment to the Constitution shall be made by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

A draft-amendment to the Constitution shall be confirmed by the Assembly by a majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly and then submitted to public debate.

A decision to change the Constitution shall be made by the Assembly by a two thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

A change in the Constitution shall be declared by the Assembly.

IX. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 132

Time of residence in other republics in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be also included in the time span specified in Article 80, Paragraph 5.

Article 133

A Constitutional Law for implementation of the Constitution shall be adopted.

The Constitutional Law shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

The Constitutional Law shall be promulgated by the Assembly and enters into force simultaneously with the promulgation of the Constitution.

Article 134

This Constitution shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia.

Based on article 131 paragraph 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 6 January 1992, adopted this

DECISION FOR THE PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENTS I AND II TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Amendments I and II to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia on 6 January 1992 are hereby promulgated.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No. 08-44/1
6 January 1992
Skopje

PRESIDENT
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Stojan Andov

AMENDMENTS I AND II TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The following amendments shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force on day of their promulgation.

AMENDMENT I

1. The Republic of Macedonia has no territorial claims towards neighbouring states.
2. The borders of the Republic of Macedonia may be altered only as provided by this Constitution and on the principle of free will, as well as in accordance with generally accepted international norms.
3. Item 1 of this amendment shall supplement Article 3, and Item 2 shall replace paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT II

1. In doing so, the Republic shall not interfere in the sovereign rights of other states and in their internal affairs.
2. This amendment shall supplement paragraph 1 of Article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Based on Article 131 Paragraph 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 1 July 1998, adopted this

**DECISION FOR THE PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENT III TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Amendment III to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia on 1 July 1998 is hereby promulgated.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No. 07-2717/1
1 July 1998
Skopje

PRESIDENT
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Tito Petkovski

AMENDMENT III

to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia

The following amendment shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force on day of its promulgation.

AMENDMENT III

1. Detention pending indictment, upon a court decision, may last for a maximum of 180 days from the date of detention.

After indictment, detention shall be extended or ordered by the competent court in a case and in a procedure provided by law.

2. This amendment shall replace paragraph 5 of Article 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Based on Article 131 Paragraph 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 16 November 2001, adopted this

**DECISION FOR THE PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENTS IV, V, VI, VII, VIII,
IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Amendments IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia on 16 November 2001 are hereby promulgated.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No. 07-3795/1

PRESIDENT

16 November 2001
Skopje

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Stojan Andov

AMENDMENTS IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia

The following amendments shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force on day of their promulgation.

AMENDMENT IV

1. The citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, the Macedonian people, as well as citizens living within its borders who are part of the Albanian people, the Turkish people, the Vlach people, the Serbian people, the Roma people, the Bosniak people and others, assuming responsibility for the present and future of their homeland, mindful and grateful to their ancestors for their sacrifice and dedication in their efforts and struggle to establish the independent and sovereign state of Macedonia, and accountable to future generations for preserving and developing all that is valuable from the rich cultural heritage and coexistence in Macedonia, being equal in their rights and obligations toward the common good – the Republic of Macedonia – in accordance with the traditions of the Krushevo Republic and the decisions of the ASNOM and the Referendum of 8 September 1991, have resolved to constitute the Republic of Macedonia as an independent and sovereign state, with the aim of establishing and strengthening the rule of law, guaranteeing human rights and civil liberties, ensuring peace and coexistence, social justice, economic welfare, and progress in individual and collective life, through their representatives in the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, elected in free and democratic elections, hereby adopt

2. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace the Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT V

1. The Macedonian language and its Cyrillic script shall be the official language throughout the territory of the Republic of Macedonia and in its international relations. Any other language spoken by at least 20% of the citizens shall also be an official language together with its script, as provided in this Article.

Personal documents of citizens speaking an official language other than the Macedonian language shall be issued in the Macedonian language and its script, as well as in that language and its script, in accordance with the law.

Any citizen residing in a local self-government unit in which at least 20% of the citizens speak an official language other than the Macedonian language may use any of the official languages and their scripts in communication with the regional units of the ministries. The

regional units competent for those local self-government units shall respond in the Macedonian language and its Cyrillic script, and in the official language and script used by the citizen. Any citizen may use one of the official languages and their scripts in communication with the ministries, and the ministries shall respond in the Macedonian language and its Cyrillic script, as well as in the official language and script used by the citizen.

In the state administration bodies of the Republic of Macedonia, any official language other than the Macedonian language may be used in accordance with the law.

In the units of local self-government, any language and script used by at least 20% of the citizens shall be an official language, in addition to the Macedonian language and its Cyrillic script. The use of languages and scripts used by less than 20% of the citizens in the local self-government units shall be decided upon by the bodies of those units.

2. This amendment shall replace Article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT VI

1. The equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities in state bodies and other public institutions at all levels.

2. Item 1 of this amendment shall supplement line 2 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT VII

1. The Macedonian Orthodox Church, as well as the Islamic Religious Community in Macedonia, the Catholic Church, the Evangelical Methodist Church, the Jewish Community, and other religious communities and groups, are separated from the State and are equal before the law.

2. The Macedonian Orthodox Church, as well as the Islamic Religious Community in Macedonia, the Catholic Church, the Evangelical Methodist Church, the Jewish Community, and other religious communities and groups, are free to establish religious schools and social and charitable institutions, under procedures prescribed by law.

3. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace paragraph 3 of Article 19, and item 2 of this amendment shall replace paragraph 4 of Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT VIII

1. Members of communities shall have the right to freely express, preserve, and develop their identity and the distinct features of their communities, and to use the symbols of their community.

The Republic shall guarantee the protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious identity of all communities.

Members of communities shall have the right to establish cultural, artistic, and educational institutions, as well as scientific and other associations, for the purpose of expressing, preserving, and developing their identity.

Members of communities shall have the right to be taught in their own language in primary and secondary education, in a manner prescribed by law. In schools where teaching is conducted in a language other than Macedonian, the Macedonian language shall also be taught.

2. This amendment shall replace Article 48 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT IX

1. The Republic shall guarantee the protection, promotion, and enrichment of the historical and artistic heritage of Macedonia and of all communities in Macedonia, as well as of property forming part of such heritage, regardless of its legal status.

2. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace paragraph 2 of Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT X

1. The Assembly may make decisions if a majority of the total number of Assembly Members is present at its sessions. The Assembly shall decide by a majority vote of the Assembly Members present, and by at least one-third of the total number of Assembly Members, unless the Constitution provides for a special majority.

2. For laws that directly concern culture, the use of languages, education, personal documents, and the use of symbols, the Assembly shall decide by a majority vote of the Assembly Members present, provided that a majority of the Assembly Members present who belong to communities that are not in the majority in the Republic of Macedonia also vote in favour. Disputes regarding the application of this provision shall be resolved by the Inter-Community Relations Committee.

3. This amendment shall replace Article 69 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XI

1. The Assembly shall elect the Ombudsman by a majority vote of the total number of Assembly Members, provided that a majority of the total number of Assembly Members who belong to communities that are not in the majority in the Republic of Macedonia also vote in favour.

2. The Ombudsman shall protect the constitutional and legal rights of citizens that have been violated by the state administration bodies and by other authorities and organizations with public powers. The Ombudsman shall pay particular attention to safeguarding the principles of non-discrimination and the equitable representation of members of

communities in the state administration bodies, local self-government bodies, and public institutions and services.

3. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace paragraph 1 of Article 77, and Item 2 shall supplement paragraph 2 of Article 77 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XII

1. The Assembly shall establish the Inter-Community Relations Committee. The Committee shall consist of 19 members, of whom seven members each shall be from the ranks of Macedonian and Albanian Assembly Members, and one member each representing Turks, Vlachs, Roma, Serbs, and Bosniaks. In the event that a community is not represented in the Assembly, the Ombudsman, upon consultation with its relevant representatives, shall propose the remaining members of the Committee.

The Assembly shall elect the members of the Committee.

The Committee shall consider issues concerning relations between communities in the Republic and provide opinions and proposals for their resolution.

The Assembly shall consider the opinions and proposals of the Committee and decide regarding them.

In the event of a dispute concerning the implementation of the voting procedure specified in Article 69, Item 2, the Committee shall decide, by a majority vote of its members, whether the procedure shall apply.

2. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace Article 78 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and delete line 7 of Article 84 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XIII

1. When appointing the three members, the President shall ensure that the composition of the Council, as a whole, appropriately reflects the composition of the population in the Republic of Macedonia.

2. Item 1 of this amendment shall supplement paragraph 2 of Article 86 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XIV

1. Three of the members shall be elected by a majority vote of the total number of Assembly Members, provided that Assembly Members who belong to communities that are not in the majority in the Republic of Macedonia also vote in favour.

2. This amendment shall supplement paragraph 2 of Article 104 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XV

1. The Assembly shall elect the judges of the Constitutional Court. The Assembly shall elect six judges of the Constitutional Court by a majority vote of the total number of Assembly Members. The Assembly shall elect three judges by a majority vote of the total number of Assembly Members, provided that Assembly Members who belong to communities that are not in the majority in the Republic of Macedonia also vote in favour. The term of office of the judges shall be nine years, without the right to re-election.
2. This amendment shall replace paragraph 2 of Article 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XVI

1. Local self-government shall be regulated by law adopted by a two-thirds majority of the total number of Assembly Members, provided that Assembly Members who belong to communities that are not in the majority in the Republic of Macedonia also vote in favour. Laws on local financing, local elections, municipal boundaries, and the City of Skopje shall be adopted by a majority of the Assembly Members present, provided that Assembly Members who belong to communities that are not in the majority in the Republic of Macedonia also vote in favour.
2. This amendment shall replace paragraph 5 of Article 114 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XVII

1. In units of local self-government, citizens shall participate in decision-making directly and through representatives on matters of local importance, in particular in the areas of public services, urban and rural planning, environmental protection, local economic development, local financing, municipal services, culture, sports, social and child protection, education, healthcare, and other areas established by law.
2. In the City of Skopje, citizens shall participate in decision-making directly and through representatives on matters of importance to the City of Skopje, in particular in the areas of public services, urban and rural planning, environmental protection, local economic development, local financing, municipal services, culture, sports, social and child protection, education, healthcare, and other areas established by law.
3. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace paragraph 1 of Article 115 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, and Item 2 shall replace paragraph 2 of Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XVIII

1. Any decision to amend the Preamble, the articles on local self-government, Article 131, any provision relating to the rights of members of the communities—particularly Articles 7, 8, 9, 19, 48, 56, 69, 77, 78, 86, 104, and 109—as well as any decision to add a new provision relating to the subject matter of those provisions and articles, shall require a two-

thirds majority vote of the total number of Assembly Members, provided that Assembly Members who belong to communities that are not in the majority in the Republic of Macedonia also vote in favour.

2. This amendment shall add a new paragraph 4 to Article 131 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Based on Article 131 Paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 26 December 2003, adopted this

**DECISION FOR THE PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENT XIX TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Amendment XIX to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia on 26 December 2003 is hereby promulgated.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No. 07-6601/1
26 December 2003
Skopje

PRESIDENT
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Ljupcho Jordanovski, PhD

AMENDMENT XIX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The following amendment shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force on day of its promulgation.

AMENDMENT XIX

1. The freedom and inviolability of correspondence and all other forms of communication shall be guaranteed.

The right to the inviolability of correspondence and other forms of communication may be restricted only on the basis of a court decision, under conditions and in a procedure prescribed by law, when necessary for the prevention or investigation of criminal offenses, the conduct of criminal proceedings, or when required by the interests of the security and defence of the Republic. The law shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the total number of Members of Assembly.

2. This amendment shall replace Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Pursuant to Article 131, paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 7 December 2005, adopted this

DECISION
FOR THE PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENTS XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV,
XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX AND XXX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Amendments XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX and XXX to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia at its session held on 7 December 2005, are hereby promulgated.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No. 07- 4542/1

7 December 2005

Skopje

PRESIDENT

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Ljupcho Jordanovski, PhD

That the copy is true to the original is certified by:

DEPUTY-SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Felek Kasami

AMENDMENTS XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX
AND XXX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The following amendments shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force on the day of their promulgation.

AMENDMENT XX

1. For offences determined by law, sanction may be imposed, by a state administration body, organization and any other institution carrying public mandates.
Court protection shall be guaranteed against final verdict for an offence, under conditions and procedure determined by law.
2. This amendment shall supplement Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXI

1. The right to appeal against verdicts in first instance proceedings by a court shall be guaranteed.

The right to appeal or any other legal protection against individual legal acts adopted in first instance proceedings by an administration body, organization and any other institution carrying public mandates shall be determined by law.

2. This amendment shall replace Article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXII

1. Shall propose two Members of the Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia.

2. This amendment shall replace line 5 of Article 84 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXIII

1. The President of the Government shall be granted immunity. The Assembly shall decide on his immunity.

2. This Amendment shall replace paragraph 3 of Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXIV

1. Shall propose the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia having previously obtained opinion by the Council of Public Prosecutors.

2. This amendment shall replace line 12 of Article 91 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXV

1. The Judiciary power shall be exercised by the Courts.

The Courts shall be autonomous and independent. Courts shall judge pursuant to the Constitution and laws and international agreements ratified in accordance with the Constitution.

Extraordinary courts shall be prohibited.

The types of courts, jurisdiction, establishment, abrogation, organization and composition, as well as the procedure they follow shall be regulated by a law adopted by two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

2. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace Article 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXVI

1. The term of office of a judge shall cease:

- if he/she so requests;
- if he/she permanently loses the capability of carrying out a judge's office, which shall be determined by the Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia;
- if he/she fulfils the conditions for retirement;
- if he/she is sentenced for a criminal offence to a prison term of a minimum of six months;
- if he/she is elected or appointed to another public office, except when his/her judicial function rests under conditions determined by law;

A judge shall be discharged:

- when he/she commits a serious disciplinary offense which makes him/her unsuitable to perform a judge's office prescribed by law; and
 - he/she performs her judicial duty unprofessionally and unethically under conditions stipulated by law.
2. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace Paragraph 3 of Article 99 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXVII

1. A Judge shall not be held responsible for an opinion given in the process of rendering a court decision. A judge shall not be detained without the consent of the Judicial Council, except when caught in committing a criminal act for which a prison sentence of at least five years is prescribed.
2. The judicial function shall be incompatible with membership in a political party or with another public function or profession determined by law.
3. Item 1 of this amendment shall replace paragraph 2 of Article 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, and Item 2 of this Amendment shall replace Paragraph 3 of Article 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXVIII

1. The Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia is an independent and autonomous institution of the judiciary. The Council shall ensure and guarantee the independence and the autonomy of the judiciary.
- The Judicial Council shall be composed of fifteen members.
- The President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Macedonia and the Minister of Justice shall be ex officio members of the Judicial Council.
- Eight members of the Council shall be elected by the judges from their own ranks. Three of them shall belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia, ensuring that equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities is observed.
- Three members of the Council shall be elected by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia with majority votes of the total number of Members of Assembly, and with majority votes from the total number of Members of Assembly who belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.
- Two members of the Council shall be proposed by the President of the Republic of Macedonia and are elected by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, and one of them shall belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.
- The members of the Council elected by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, on a proposal of the President of the Republic of Macedonia shall be from among university law professors, lawyers, and other prominent jurists.
- The members of the Council shall be elected for a term of six years, with the right to one re-election.
- The criteria and manner of election, as well as the basis and the procedure for termination of the mandate and dismissal of a member of the Council shall be determined by law.
- The office of a Member of the Council shall be incompatible with membership in political parties and with performance of other public offices and professions determined by law.
2. This amendment shall replace Article 104 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXIX

1. The Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia shall:

- elect and dismiss judges and lay judges;
- determine the termination of a judge's office;
- elect and dismiss Presidents of Courts;
- monitor and assess the work of the judges
- decide on the disciplinary accountability of judges;
- have the right to revoke the immunity of judges;
- propose two Judges for the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia from among the Judges; and
- perform other duties stipulated by law.

In the election of judges, lay judges and court presidents, equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities shall be observed.

The Council shall submit an annual report for its work to the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia in form, content and manner determined by law.

2. This amendment shall replace Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and delete line 15 of paragraph 1, Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXX

1. The Public Prosecutor's Office shall perform his/her duties on the basis of the Constitution and law and the international agreements ratified in accordance with the Constitution.

The function of the Public Prosecutor's Office shall be performed by the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia and by the public prosecutors.

The competences, establishment, termination, organization and functioning of the Public Prosecutor's Office shall be stipulated by law adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Members of Assembly.

The Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia shall be appointed and dismissed by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia for a term of six years with the right to re-election.

The public prosecutors shall be elected by the Council of Public Prosecutors and their term of office shall have no restrictions.

In the election of public prosecutors, equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities shall be observed.

The Council shall decide on dismissal of public prosecutors.

The competences, composition and structure of the Council, the term of office of its members, as well as the basis and the procedure for termination of the mandate and for the dismissal of a member of the Council shall be stipulated by law.

The basis and the procedure for termination of the mandate and dismissal of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia and of the public prosecutors shall be determined by law.

The function of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia and of a public prosecutor shall be incompatible with membership in a political party or with performance of any other public functions and professions stipulated by law.

Political organization and activity in the public prosecution shall be prohibited.

2. This amendment shall replace paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 106 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and delete Article 107 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Based on article 131 paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 9 January 2009, adopted this

**DECISION FOR THE PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENT XXXI TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Amendment XXXI to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia on 9 January 2009 is hereby promulgated.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

N. 09-184/1
9 January 2009
Skopje

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Trajko Veljanoski

That the copy is true to the original is certified by:

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Vjekoslav Angjelovski

**AMENDMENT XXXI TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA**

The following amendment shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force on day of their promulgation.

AMENDMENT XXXI

1. The candidate who receives a majority of the votes cast, provided that more than 40% of the electorate have voted, shall be elected President of the Republic.
2. This amendment shall replace paragraph 5 of Article 81 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Based on article 131 paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 12 April 2011, adopted this

**DECISION FOR THE PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENT XXXII TO
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Amendment XXXII to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia on 12 April 2011 is hereby promulgated.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

N. 07-2055/1
12 April 2011
MACEDONIA
Skopje

**PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF**

Trajko Veljanoski

That the copy is true to the original is certified by:

**DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**
Vjekoslav Angjelovski

**AMENDMENT XXXII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA**

The following amendment shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force on day of their promulgation.

AMENDMENT XXXII

1. A citizen of the Republic of Macedonia shall not be deprived of citizenship, nor expelled from the Republic. A citizen may not be surrendered to another state except pursuant to a ratified international treaty and by order of a court.
2. This amendment shall replace paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Based on article 131 paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 11 January 2019, adopted this

DECISION

FOR THE PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENTS XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV AND XXXVI TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Amendments XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia on 11 January 2019 are hereby promulgated.

Amendments XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force upon the entry into force of the Final Agreement for the Settlement of the Differences as Described in the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 817 (1993) and 845 (1993), the Termination of the Interim Accord of 1995, and the Establishment of a Strategic Partnership between the Parties and upon the ratification of the NATO Accession Protocol by the First Party to the Final Agreement.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

N. 09-184/1
11 January 2019
OF
Skopje
MACEDONIA

**PRESIDENT
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC**

Talat Xhaferi, MDS signed

That the copy is true to the original is certified by:

**DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA**

Nexhbedin Ibraimi

AMENDMENTS
XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV AND XXXVI TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA

The following amendments shall be an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and shall enter into force upon the entry into force of the Final Agreement for the Settlement of the Differences as Described in the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 817 (1993) and 845 (1993), the Termination of the Interim Accord of 1995, and the Establishment of a Strategic Partnership between the Parties and upon the ratification of the NATO Accession Protocol by the First Party to the Final Agreement.

AMENDMENT XXXIII

1. In the Constitution, the words “Republic of Macedonia” shall be replaced with the words “Republic of North Macedonia”, and the word “Macedonia” shall be replaced with the words “North Macedonia”, except in Article 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXXIV

1. In the Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the words “as well as citizens living within its borders who are” shall be deleted, the words “the decisions of the ASNOM” shall be replaced with the words “the legal decisions laid down in the Proclamation of the First Session of the ASNOM to the Macedonian people about the said session of the ASNOM”, the words “which expressed the will to create an independent sovereign state and the Ohrid Framework Agreement” shall be added after the word “year”, and the words “have decided to” shall be deleted.
2. This amendment shall amend the Preamble – Amendment IV to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXXV

1. The Republic shall respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of the neighbouring states.
2. This amendment shall supplement Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

AMENDMENT XXXVI

1. The Republic shall protect, guarantee, and preserve the characteristics and the historical and cultural heritage of the Macedonian people.
The Republic shall protect the rights and interests of its nationals who live or reside abroad.
The Republic shall provide for the diaspora of the Macedonian people and of part of the Albanian people, the Turkish people, the Vlach people, the Serbian people, the Roma people, the Bosniak people and others, and shall foster and promote their ties with the homeland.

In doing so, the Republic shall not interfere in the sovereign rights of other states and in their internal affairs.

2. This amendment shall replace Article 49 of Amendment II to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.