

**CONSTITUTION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**
WITH THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION
I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV,
XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII,
XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX,
XXXI and XXXII

2. Item 1 of this Amendment replaces Paragraph 2 Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 57

The Republic stimulates economic progress and provides for a more balanced spatial and regional development, as well as for the more rapid development of economically underdeveloped regions.

Article 58

Ownership and labour form the basis for management and sharing in decision-making.

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

Article 59

Foreign investors are guaranteed the right to take out freely 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 is a currency-issuing bank.

The National Bank is autonomous and is 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 are 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 is a representative body of the citizens in which the legislative power of the Republic is vested.

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

Article 62

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia is composed of 120 to 140 Representatives.

The Representatives are elected at general, direct and free elections and by secret ballot.

The Representative represents the citizens and makes decisions in the Assembly in accordance with his/her personal convictions.

A Representative's mandate cannot be revoked.

The mode and conditions of election of Representatives are regulated by a law adopted by a majority vote of the total number of Representatives.

Article 63

The Representatives in the Assembly are elected for a term of four years.

The mandate of Representatives is verified by the Assembly. The length of the mandate is reckoned from the constitutive sitting of the Assembly. Each newly elected Assembly must hold a constitutive sitting 20 days at the latest after the election was held. The constitutive sitting is called by the President of the Assembly of the previous term.

If a constitutive sitting is not called within the time laid down, the Representatives assemble and constitute the Assembly by themselves on the twenty-first day after the completion of the elections.

Elections for Representatives to the Assembly are 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 Representatives to the Assembly can be extended only during states of war or emergency.

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

The Assembly is dissolved when a majority of the total number of Representatives votes for dissolution.

Article 64

Representatives enjoy immunity.

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

A Representative 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.

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

A Representative is entitled to remuneration determined by law.

Article 65

A Representative may resign his/her mandate.

The Representative submits his/her resignation in person at a session of the Assembly.

The mandate of a Representative terminates if he/she is sentenced for a criminal offence for which a prison sentence of at least five years is prescribed.

The Representative 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 is determined by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all Representatives.

Article 66

The Assembly is in permanent session.

The Assembly works at sittings.

The sittings of the Assembly are called by the President of the Assembly.

The Assembly adopts the Rules of Procedure by a majority vote of the total number of Representatives.

Article 67

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

The President of the Assembly represents the Assembly, ensures 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 is incompatible with the performance of other public offices, professions or a position in a political party.

The President of the Assembly calls the election of Representatives and of the President of the Republic.

Article 68*)

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia:

- adopts and changes the Constitution;
- adopts laws and gives the authentic interpretation of laws;
- determines public taxes and fees;
- adopts the Budget and the Budget's Final Account of the Republic;
- adopts the Spatial Plan of the Republic;
- ratifies international agreements;
- decides on war and peace;
- makes decisions concerning any changes in the borders of the Republic;
- makes decisions on association in and disassociation from any form of alliance or community with other states;
- issues notice of a referendum;
- makes decisions concerning the reserves of the Republic;
- sets up councils;
- appoints the Government of the Republic of Macedonia;
- appoints judges to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia;
- appoints and discharges judges;
- elects, appoints and dismisses other holders of public and other offices determined by the Constitution and law;

- carries out political control and supervision of the Government and other holders of public office accountable to the Assembly;
- proclaims amnesties; and
- performs other activities determined by the Constitution.

In performing the duties within its sphere of competence, the Assembly adopts decisions, declarations, resolutions, recommendations and conclusions.

**) Line 15 of Paragraph 1 of this Article is deleted with the Amendment XXIX (The text of the Amendment XXIX is given after the Article 105).*

Article 69*)

The Assembly may work if its sitting is attended by a majority of the total number of Representatives. The Assembly makes decisions by a majority of votes cast by those Representatives present, but no less than one-third of the total number of Representatives, save where a different type of majority is provided by the Constitution.

**) Article 69 is replaced by items 1 and 2 of Amendment X.*

AMENDMENT X ¹⁴⁾

1. The Assembly can take a decision if its sitting is attended by a majority of the total number of Representatives. The Assembly makes decisions by a majority vote of the Representatives attending, but no less than one-third of the total number of Representatives, save where a different type of majority is provided by the Constitution.

2. For laws that directly affect culture, use of language, education, personal documentation, and use of symbols, the Assembly makes decisions by a majority vote of the Representatives attending, within which there must be a majority of the votes of the Representatives attending who belong to communities not in the majority in the population of Macedonia. Any dispute regarding the application of this provision is resolved by the Committee on Inter-Community Relations.

¹⁴⁾ “Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No. 91/01.

3. This Amendment replaces Article 69 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 70

The sittings of the Assembly are public.

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

Article 71

The right to propose the adoption of a law is given to every Representative 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 Representatives.

All Representatives have the right to ask a Parliamentary question.

The mode and procedure for submitting and debating an interpellation or Parliamentary question are regulated by the Rules of Procedure.

Article 73

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

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

The decision made in a referendum is binding.

Article 74

The Assembly makes decisions to change the borders of the Republic by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of Representatives.

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

Article 75

Laws are declared by promulgation.

The promulgation declaring a law is 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 is then obliged to sign the promulgation if it is adopted by a majority vote of the total number of Representatives.

The President is 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 Representatives.

Article 76

The Assembly sets up permanent and temporary working bodies.

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

A proposal to set up a committee of inquiry may be submitted by a minimum of 20 Representatives.

The Assembly sets up a permanent committee of inquiry for the protection of the freedoms and rights of citizens.

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