

**LAW ON EXPORT CONTROL OF DUAL-USE GOODS
AND TECHNOLOGIES
CONSOLIDATED**

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I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law regulates the conditions under which the export, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use goods and technologies may be conducted, the powers that state authorities have in carrying out supervision of the export, brokering and transit activities of dual-use goods and technologies; it also regulates the legal rights and liabilities of legal entities and natural persons who export, transfer, broker and transit dual-use goods and technologies.

Article 2

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

1. "dual-use goods and technologies" means goods, technologies and software that can be used for civil and military purposes determined under this Law.
2. "Export of dual-use goods and technologies" means export and re-export of dual-use goods and technologies, as well as transfer of software or technologies using electronic media, fax, phone, e-mail or other electronic means, outside the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, and involves electronic access to software and technologies of legal and natural person outside the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, as well as verbal transfer of technologies via phone, if the technologies are contained in a document the relevant part of which is read or described via phone;
3. "Exporter" means a legal or natural person registered for carrying out export and who has a seat within the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, who has the ownership and the right to dispose with the dual-use goods and technologies. It also includes any natural or legal person deciding to transfer software or technologies using an electronic medium, fax, phone, e-mail or other electronic means outside the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.
4. "List of dual-use goods and technologies" means a list of dual-use goods and technologies that are being exported and re-exported under conditions set out under this Law.
5. "Brokering services" means negotiating or contracting transactions for buying, selling or purchasing dual-use goods and technologies from one country to any other country, as well as selling or buying dual-use goods and technologies located in one country which are to be transferred to another. For the purposes of this Law, auxiliary services are not considered to be brokering services. "Auxiliary services" are transport, financial services, insurance or reinsurance, advertising and promotion;
6. "Broker" means any natural or legal person seated in the Republic of Macedonia carrying out brokering services as defined under item 5 of this Article; and
7. "Transit of dual-use goods" means transport or transfer of dual-use goods and technologies from one country to another during which the goods pass through the customs territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 3

The export of dual-use good and technologies is subject to control for the purpose of protecting the security, the economic interests and the foreign policy interests of the Republic of Macedonia in strengthening international peace and security, as well as for the purpose of complying with the requirements arising from international agreements entered into by the Republic of Macedonia.

II. COMMITTEE FOR EXPORT CONTROL OF DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Article 4

(1) The Government of the Republic of Macedonia shall establish a Committee for Export Control of Dual-use Goods and Technologies (hereinafter: the Committee).

(2) The Committee is made up of seven members, their deputies and a secretary, as well as state authority representatives with powers related to export control of dual-use goods, such as: the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia, the Legal Secretariat and the General Secretariat of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

(3) The Committee is chaired by a president who is elected by and from among the committee members.

(4) The Committee referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article performs the following duties:

- sends proposals for the lists referred to in Article 5 of this Law to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia,
- initiates actions for regulating issues of importance for the export control of dual-use goods and technologies set out under this or under other Laws;
- co-operates with authorized international institutions and authorities concerning issues which are under its competence;
- gives opinions related to appealed cases upon a request by the authorized Committee of the Republic of Macedonia, competent for deciding on second instance appeals, and
- performs other activities as determined by this and other laws.

(5) The Committee adopts Rules of Procedure for the purpose of its operations.

(6) The administrative and technical operations of the Committee are carried out by the Ministry of Economy in accordance with the Operations Organizational Act.

(7) Once per year, the Committee is obliged to submit a report on its operation to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 5

Upon a proposal by the Committee, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopts the following:

(1) a list of dual-use goods and technologies, and

(2) a list of countries, organizations, entities or individuals that are subject to certain limitations in dual-use goods and technologies export.

III. EXPORT, BROKERING AND TRANSIT

Article 6

(1) The exporter can export dual-use goods and technologies only if he holds an issued licence for export of dual-use goods and technologies (hereinafter referred to as: "export licence").

(2) The export licence referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article is issued by the Ministry of Economy (hereinafter referred to as: "the Ministry").

(3) An export licence is also required in the cases when goods and technologies are not included in the list mentioned in Article 5 (1) of this Law, provided the exporter is notified by the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Customs Administration or any other authorized body, that these goods or technologies, in their entirety or certain parts of them, are or can be used to develop, produce, control, operate, maintain, store, discover, recognise or release chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or to develop, produce, maintain and store projectiles used for carrying such weapons.

(4) An export licence is also necessary when the goods and technologies are not included in the list referred to in Article 5 (1) of this Law, provided the export is made to a purchasing country or to a country of final destination towards which an embargo has been imposed in accordance with a UN Security Council binding resolution, an OSCE decision or an EU arms export embargo accepted by the Republic of Macedonia.

(5) An export licence is issued for exports of dual-use goods which are not included in the List of Article 5 (1) of this Law, provided the exporter is informed by the body referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article that the goods are or might be fully or partially used as parts or as components of military goods.

(6) An exporter who is aware or has grounds to suspect that the dual-use goods or technologies will be used for the purposes described in paragraphs (3) and (5) of this Article, and the goods or technologies are not on the list referred to in Article 5, item (1) of this Law, is obliged to report this to the Committee or to the Ministry. The Committee shall decide within a period not exceeding 30 days from the day of notification whether an export licence is required for the subject goods or technologies. The Committee shall immediately inform the exporter and the Ministry of its decision.

Article 6-a

(1) The broker may perform brokering services for dual-use goods and technologies provided he holds a licence for brokering services for dual-use goods and technologies (hereinafter referred to as: "brokering services licence").

(2) The brokering services licence referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article is issued by the Ministry.

(3) The brokering services licence is required for the dual-use goods and the technologies from the List under Article 5, item 1 of this Law, provided the broker is informed by the Ministry, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia or other competent authority, that the goods or technologies concerned are or can wholly or partially be intended for the development, production, management, handling, maintenance, discovering, recognising or spreading of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or for the development, production, maintenance and warehousing of projectiles suitable for carrying such weapons.

(4) A brokering services licence is also required in cases when the goods and the technologies are not on the List under Article 5, item 1 of this Law if the brokering service involves a purchasing country or an end-destination country towards which the UN Security Council has issued a resolution for embargo of the export of weapons, or there is an OSCE decision, or an embargo for export of weapons of the European Union, that the Republic of Macedonia has joined, if the broker is informed by the authority referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article that the goods can wholly or partially be intended for military end-use.

(5) A brokering services licence is also issued for dual-use goods which are not on the List under Article 5, item 1 of this Law, if the broker is informed by the authority under paragraph (3) of this Article that the goods are or can be used wholly or partially as military goods parts or as their components.

(6) A broker that is aware, or has grounds to suspect that the dual-use goods or technologies will be used for the purposes referred to in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this Article, is obliged to inform the Committee and the Ministry of that. The Committee, within a time period which shall not exceed 30 days from the notification, decides whether a brokering services licence is required for the subject goods or technologies.

Article 6-b

(1) The Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia may temporarily stop or prohibit the transit of dual-use goods and technologies on the List under Article 5, item 1 of this Law, if the goods or technologies are or can wholly or partially be used for developing, producing, handling, maintenance, warehousing, discovering, recognising or spreading of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or for developing, producing, maintenance and warehousing projectiles able to transfer such weapons.

(2) In cases where a transit of dual-use goods is stopped or prohibited, the Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia is obliged to within 48 hours inform the Ministry in writing that a transit is stopped or prohibited.

(3) In accordance with paragraph (4) of this Article, the Ministry shall issue a transit licence within 60 days if the required conditions for transit of dual-use goods through the territory of the Republic of Macedonia are satisfied.

(4) When deciding to prohibit transit under paragraph (1) of this Article, the Ministry shall consider the liabilities and responsibilities that the Republic of Macedonia has committed to as a signatory of international agreements or as a member of international regimes for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the criteria under Article 8 of this Law.

(5) The Minister of Economy shall set out the procedure for issuing a licence for a certain transit of dual-use goods and technologies on the List referred to in Article 5, item 1 of this Law, if the goods or technologies are or can wholly or partially be intended for the purposes referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, as well as the form and the contents of the application and the licence for transit of dual-use goods.

Article 7

(1) The exporter and the broker are obliged to submit to the Ministry an export, i.e. brokering services licence application, the form and content of which is laid down by the Minister of Economy.

(2) Based on the application under paragraph (1) of this Article, the Minister of Economy shall issue an export, i.e. brokering services licence.

(3) The export licence and the brokering services licence under paragraph (2) of this Article shall be issued on a form the form and contents of which is laid down by the Minister of Economy.

(4) The forms under paragraphs (1) and (3) of this Article shall be in accordance with international standardised forms.

(5) The application under paragraph (1) of this Article should be accompanied with a clear description of the goods and all evidence needed to confirm the data stated in the application, such as technical specifications, schemes, plans, photos and other documentation for identification of the dual-use goods and technologies.

(6) The exporter's and the broker's application must be accompanied by an "end-user certificate".

(7) The broker shall also submit data on the origin location of the dual-use goods and technologies.

Article 8

(1) The Ministry is obliged to ask for the opinion of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prior to issuing an export licence, i.e. brokering services licence.

(2) In cases when the nature of the dual-use goods or technologies requires so, an opinion is requested from the Ministry of Health, the Radiation Safety Directorate and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning.

(3) The Ministries and the authorities referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article are obliged to give their opinion within a period that does not exceed 30 days from the day this opinion was requested.

(4) The Ministry is obliged to respond to the request for licence referred to in Article 7, paragraph (1) of this Law within a period not exceeding sixty days from the date of submission of the applications, i.e. within a period of ninety days, if additional checks are required during the procedure for issuing the licence.

Article 9

(1) The Ministry, after previously acquiring a positive opinion on Article 8, paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Law, shall issue an export licence or a brokering services licence for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issuing of the licence.

(2) The licence under paragraph (1) of this Article shall be issued in four copies: two are submitted to the applicant, one of which he submits to the customs authority in the export procedure and keeps one for himself; another is submitted to the Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia and the last one is archived in the Ministry.

(3) Every six months, the Ministry shall submit a list of issued export licences, brokering services licences and rejected applications for export licences and brokering services licences to the Committee.

Article 10

Notwithstanding Article 6 of this Law, the Ministry may issue to the exporter one export licence for the same type of dual-use goods and technologies for one or more countries, depending on the type of dual-use goods and technologies, the type and duration of the export activities.

Article 11

The Ministry shall reject the application for export licence, i.e. the application for a brokering services licence, if it assesses that the export, i.e. the brokering of dual-use goods and technologies can cause negative consequences, such as the following:

- endangering the fulfilment of the international obligations of the Republic of Macedonia, including those which are covered under the Joint Council Opinion 2008/944 ZBBP of 8 December 2008,
- endangering the security or defence interests of the Republic of Macedonia,
- endangering or contradicting foreign policy or economic interests of the Republic of Macedonia,
- possibility for outbreak or continuation of armed conflicts in the end-user country of the dual-use goods or technologies,
- possibility for dual-use goods and technologies to be used as an internal repression means in the end-user country of those dual-use goods and technologies,
- the purpose of the end-use and the risk of diversions,
- established knowledge that the effects of the dual-use goods and technologies do not correspond with the data contained in the application to the Ministry, or when the exporter or the manufacturer did not allow inspection of the dual-use goods and technologies or the related documentation, requested by the Ministry, and
- other cases determined by Law.

Article 12

- (1) If so requested by the exporter, by the broker or ex officio, the Minister can take a decision to revoke the export licence, i.e. the brokering services licence when:
- it is determined that one or more conditions based on which the export licence, i.e. the brokering services licence, was issued do not apply anymore, and
 - the exporter fails to perform the obligations determined under the export licence, i.e. when the broker fails to carry out the obligations determined with the brokering services licence.
- (2) The Minister shall revoke the export licence, i.e. the brokering services licence when:
- the export licence, i.e. the brokering services licence was issued based on inaccurate or incomplete data and the applicant was aware or should have been aware that the data was inaccurate or incomplete,
 - the exporter, i.e. the broker failed to inform the Ministry of the changes related to the dual-use goods and technologies; and
 - the exporter transferred the export licence to another exporter.

Article 13

- (1) Eight days after receiving the decision, the exporter, i.e. the broker has the right to appeal against the decision under Article 11 and 12 of this Law to the Committee of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia and it will be decided upon in a second instance administrative procedure for export of dual-use goods and technologies.
- (2) The appeal from paragraph (1) of this Article does not delay the enforcement of the decision.

IV. OBLIGATIONS OF THE EXPORTER AND THE BROKER

Article 14

- (1) The exporter of dual-use goods and technologies is obliged to:
- keep separate records of all carried out exports of dual-use goods and technologies;
 - carry out his activity in accordance with the requirements and conditions set out under the export licence; and

- inform the Ministry in writing of each change in the export conditions for dual-use goods and technologies.

(2) The exporter may not transfer his export licence to another exporter.

(3) The broker performing brokering services for dual-use goods and technologies shall:

- keep special records of the carried out brokering services for dual-use goods and technologies,

- carry out the activity in accordance with the conditions and requirements determined with the brokering services licence, and

- immediately inform the Ministry in writing of any change to the conditions for performing brokering services for dual-use goods and technologies.

Article 15

(1) During the customs procedure, the exporter must submit an export licence and the "end-user certificate".

(2) The customs authority shall not allow export if the conditions set out in paragraph (1)1 of this Article are not met.

Article 16

(1) In cases when the customs authority, or other competent authorities, has reasonable doubt that during the issuing of the export licence relevant information was not taken into account; data or circumstances had significantly changed following the issuing of the export licence, it shall temporarily suspend the export, based on a previously received notification from the Ministry.

(2) In cases when the customs authority has reasonable doubt that the data in the "end-user certificate" is incorrect, it will temporarily suspend the export and immediately notify the exporter, the Committee and the Ministry.

(3) The exporter shall within ten days of the notification that the circumstances referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article have occurred, submit to the Ministry additional evidence that it has at its disposal that will confirm the accuracy of the data listed in the "end-user certificate".

(4) The Ministry shall adopt a final decision within a period of 30 days following the receipt of the evidence referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article 17

(1) The exporter must keep the invoices, dispatch notes, receipts, cargo lists for all types of transport and any other documentation linked to the dual-use goods and technologies, at least 5 years following the end of the calendar year in which the export transaction, i.e. brokering service, of dual-use goods and technologies has taken place.

(2) The documents referred to in paragraph (1) must contain the following data:

- description of the dual-use goods and technologies which will allow for their identification in the List of Dual-use Goods and Technologies, as well as their tariff code according to the customs tariff,

- quantity of goods expressed in units and net weight,

- full name and title of the exporter and data from the appropriate registry,

- full name and title of the importer of dual-use goods and technologies,

- full name and title of the end-user, and

- end-use of the dual-use goods and technologies.

V. OBLIGATIONS OF MINISTRIES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES

Article 18

(1) In the procedure for import of dual-use goods and technologies, upon the request of the importer, the Ministry shall issue an "end-user certificate".

(2) Following the approval of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Economy shall prescribe the format and the contents of the "end-user certificate" for export of dual-use goods and technologies.

(3) The "end-user certificate" is in compliance with international standard forms and is verified by the competent authority of the importing country.

(4) The Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia keeps records of all "end-user certificates" during exports of dual-use goods and technologies, verified by a competent authority in the country of import, in accordance with the Law on Customs Administration and the Customs Law.

(5) The Ministry shall keep records of issued export licences and brokering services and of the rejected applications for export licences.

Article 19

For the purpose of enforcement of this Law, the Ministry shall co-operate with other ministries in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as with authorities of other countries.

Article 20

(1) The Ministry shall supervise the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

(2) The Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia shall supervise the export of dual-use goods and technologies, as well as the brokering services of dual-use goods and technologies.

(3) When carrying out supervision as referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, the customs officers have the right to:

- ask the persons involved in the activities with dual-use goods and technologies for information and data required for carrying out the control,
- ask for the opinion of other competent authorities and institutions,
- in accordance with customs regulations, control each individual export of dual-use goods and technologies, as well as check the data for the dual-use goods and technologies from the issued export licence,
- in accordance with customs regulations, examine the dual-use goods and technologies at the customs terminals and in the warehouses;
- enter the business premises of persons involved in export or brokering transactions with dual-use goods and technologies,
- submit applications to the relevant competent institutions in other countries in order to provide the information necessary for conducting the control; and
- to give information requested by investigation authorities from other countries in accordance with the international obligations of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 20-a

(1) After discovering a misdemeanour under this Law, the customs officer shall prepare Minutes in which he/she shall record the most important elements of the activity – the misdemeanour, such as the time, the place and how it was perpetrated, the description of the activity and the persons caught at the location of perpetration. The Minutes are signed by the customs officer and the perpetrator.

(2) Immediately after preparing the Minutes referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the customs officer shall give the perpetrator a notification to pay a fine, and shall issue a payment order to the perpetrator that admits to perpetrating the misdemeanour that he/she is accused of. The perpetrator shall confirm the acceptance of the notification or payment order with a signature.

(3) If the perpetrator fails to pay the fine indicated in the notification and the order referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article within 8 days after they are received, the customs officer shall immediately submit a request to the competent court for initiation of a misdemeanour procedure.

Article 20-b

The authority competent for dealing with misdemeanours committed under this Law is the competent court.

Article 21

The data, information and documentation, just like the other materials gathered based on this Law, can be used only for the intended purposes of this Law. The data gathered in connection to the application for issuing an export licence concerning the value of the exported items and the relevant quantity of the goods and technologies, are considered classified information, the classification degree of which is determined by law.

VI. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 22

(1) A fine in the amount of 10,000 to 15,000 EUR in equivalent denar value for a misdemeanour shall be imposed on the exporter – legal person exporting dual-use goods or technologies without an export licence which is a violation of Article 6, paragraphs (1), (3), (4) and (5) of this Law.

(2) A fine in the amount of 2,000 to 3,000 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person for a misdemeanour under paragraph (1) of this Article.

For the activities referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, a special misdemeanour sanction – confiscation of items/goods shall be imposed on the legal or natural person.

(4) For the activities referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, aside for the fine, a misdemeanour sanction - prohibition for carrying out duty for a period of three to five years, shall also be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person.

(5) For the activities referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, aside for the fine, a misdemeanour sanction - prohibition for carrying out duty for a period of three to five years, shall also be imposed on the legal person, and a misdemeanour sanction – prohibition for carrying out duty for a period of three to five years shall be imposed on the natural person.

Article 22-a

(1) A fine in the amount of 10,000 to 15,000 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the broker carrying out brokering services for dual-use goods and technologies (Article 6a, paragraphs (1), (3), (4) and (5)).

(2) A fine in the amount of 2,000 to 3,000 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person for a misdemeanour under paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) For the activities referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, aside for the fine, a misdemeanour sanction - prohibition for carrying out duty for a period of three to five years shall also be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person.

(4) For the activities referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, aside for the fine, a misdemeanour sanction – temporary prohibition for carrying out duty for a period of three to five years, shall also be imposed on the legal person, and a misdemeanour sanction – prohibition for carrying out duty for a period of three to five years shall be imposed on the natural person.

Article 22-b

(1) A fine in the amount of 4,000 to 6,000 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the exporter – legal person for a misdemeanour, if:

- the exporter transfers the export licence to another exporter (Article 14, paragraph (2)); and
- the exporter does not comply with the obligations determined under the export licence (Article 14, paragraph (1), indent 2).

(2) A fine in the amount of 800 to 1,200 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person for a misdemeanour under paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 22-c

(1) A fine in the amount of 4,000 to 6,000 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the broker if he fails to comply with the obligations determined with the brokering services licence (Article 14, paragraph (3), indent 2).

(2) A fine in the amount of 800 to 1,200 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person for a misdemeanour under paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 22-d

(1) A fine in the amount of 2,000 to 3,000 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the exporter – legal person for a misdemeanour, if:

- he fails to keep special records of the carried out export of dual-use goods and technologies (Article 14, paragraph (2), indent 1);
- he fails to inform the Ministry of any change in the conditions of carrying out his activities (Article 14, paragraph (2), indent 3); and
- he fails to keep the invoices, the dispatch notes, the receipts, the waybills for all types of transport and all other documentation related to the dual-use goods and technologies, at least five years after the end of the calendar year in which all individual export transactions of dual-use goods and technologies were carried out (Article 17, paragraph (1)).

(2) A fine in the amount of 400 to 600 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person for a misdemeanour under paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 22-e

(1) A fine in the amount of 2,000 to 3,000 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the broker for a misdemeanour, if:

- he fails to keep special records of the carried out brokering services for dual-use goods and technologies (Article 14, paragraph (3), indent 1),
- he fails to inform the Ministry of any change in the conditions of carrying out their activities (Article 14, paragraph (3), indent 3); and
- he fails to keep the invoices, the dispatch notes, the receipts, the waybills for all types of transport and all other documentation related to the dual-use goods and technologies, at least five years after the end of the calendar year in which all individual export transactions of dual-use goods and technologies were carried out (Article 17, paragraph (1)).

(2) A fine in the amount of 400 to 600 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person for a misdemeanour under paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 22-f

When the misdemeanour under Articles 22 and 22a of this Law is perpetrated for the perpetrator to acquire property gain for himself or for another person, or the misdemeanour is perpetrated by an organised group of people consisting of at least three members. The competent court may impose a fine in the amount of 20,000 to 30,000 EUR in equivalent denar value on the legal person.

Article 22-g

A fine in the amount of 4,000 to 6,000 EUR in equivalent denar value shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal person for a misdemeanour under Articles 22 and 22a of this Law if the misdemeanour was perpetrated with the intention of acquiring property gain for himself or for another person.

VII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 23

The exporter is obliged to harmonize the export of dual-use goods and technologies within thirty days from the entry into force of the lists under Article 5 of this Law.

Article 24

The Government shall adopt the lists referred to in Article 5 of this Law within a period of 90 days from the day it enters into force.

Article 25

This Law enters into force on the eighth day from its publication in “the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia”.