OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No. 31/98                     2 July

1998

Based upon article 75 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonian, the President of the Republic of Macedonia and the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia issue this

DECREE

FOR PROCLAIMING THE LAW

ON CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

The Law on Citizen Associations and Foundations is proclaimed, which the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia enacted on the session held on 25 June 1998.

No. 07-2630/1                   President
25 June 1998                  of the Republic of Macedonia
Skopje                      Kiro Gligorov

President
of the Parliament of the Republic
of Macedonia
Tito Petkovski
I. GENERAL STIPULATIONS

Article 1
This Law regulates the manner, conditions and procedure for founding, registration, operation, and termination of citizen associations and foundations.

Article 2
Citizens may associate freely in citizen associations and establish foundations in order to exercise and protect economic, social, cultural, scientific, professional, technical, humanitarian, educational, sports and other rights, interests and beliefs, in conformity with the Constitution and law.

The citizen associations and foundations are non-profit organisations. If profit is made in the operation of citizen associations and foundations, it must by used exclusively for support to and implementation of their goals and activities determined by the statute.

Article 3
The citizen associations and foundations may not perform political activities or use their property and assets for implementation of the goals of political parties.

A political activity in the sense of paragraph 1 of this article is understood to be direct participation in an electoral campaign, or fund raising for an electoral campaign and financing political parties.

Article 4
The programmes and activity of citizen associations and foundations may not be directed at:
- violent overthrow of the constitutional system of the Republic,
- instigation and calling out to military aggression, and
- excitement to national, racial or religious hatred and intolerance.

Article 5
Citizen associations and foundations have a statute.

Citizen associations and foundations are independent in the organisation and implementation of their goals, interests and activities determined by the statute.

Citizen associations and foundations exercise their right, duties and responsibilities conform to the Constitution, law and statute.

Article 6
Citizen associations and foundations are legal entities.

Citizen associations and foundations, as well as their unions and other forms of association of linkage, attain the capacity of a legal entity from the day they are entered
into the Register of Citizen Associations and Foundations (in the further text: the Register).

Citizen associations and foundations may not be transformed into other types of legal entities.

**Article 7**

Citizen associations and foundations are accountable for their obligations with their property and assets. Citizen association and foundations may not perform economic activities. Citizen associations and foundations may only found limited liability companies and shareholding companies, for performing their goals, interests and activities and for financing their functions determined by the statute.

**Article 8**

Citizen associations and foundations are active and they are organised on a territorial principle.

**Article 9**

The operation of citizen associations and foundations is public. The statute of citizen associations and foundations determines the manner in which publicity in their operation is provided and implemented.

**Article 10**

Every citizen association and foundation has a name. Citizen associations and foundations may also use abbreviations of their name if this has been entered in the Register.

The name and the abbreviated name of the citizen association and foundation must be clearly distinct from the names of other citizen associations and foundations that are entered into the Register.

The citizen associations and foundations whose interests have been violated by unjustified use of their name have the right to request termination of the use of their name and to claim compensation for the damages.

**Article 11**

Expressions that mark the name of a state, its derivatives and its abbreviations, names of historical persons and places, may be placed as supplements in the names of citizen associations and foundations only if an approval was granted by the Ministry of Justice.

**Article 12**

A citizen association may be entrusted with the performing of public authorisations. The public authorisation is entrusted by the appropriate ministry from the area of activity of the citizen association, in conformity with the law.

When issuing the public authorisation to a citizen association, the organ from paragraph 2 of this article takes into consideration the following general criteria:
- the nature and field of activity;
- the professional goals of the citizen associations;
- the need for the activity of the citizen association among the wider public and the use of their services;
- an appropriate organisational capacity; and
- the extent of experience in the field in which it is active.

A citizen association may be deprived of performing a public authorisation because it abuses it and because it does not provide its performance.

**Article 13**

A citizen association and foundation may use fiscal and customs reductions conform to the law.

II. **CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS**

2.1. **Founding a citizen association**

**Article 14**

Citizens may found citizen associations in order to meet their own or common goals and interests.

**Article 15**

The citizens as founders decide the type of association and the internal organisation of citizen associations at the founding assembly. The members of the citizen association decide about a change in the type of association and of the internal organisation of the association at an assembly.

**Article 16**

Founders of a citizen association may be only citizens of legal age who have citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia.

Persons whose business capacity has been revoked by a court decision that has come into effect may not be founders of citizen associations.

**Article 17**

A citizen association may be founded by at least five citizens of legal age who have citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia.

**Article 18**

A citizen association is founded at an assembly of founders, where the deed of foundation, programme and statute are enacted, and where its organs are elected.

**Article 19**

The deed of foundation of a citizen association particularly contains:
- name, seat and address of the citizen association;
- names, addresses and unique source identification numbers of the founders;
goals and tasks; and
name of the authorised person that shall present and represent it in legal transactions and towards third parties in public.

**Article 20**

The statute of a citizen association particularly contains:
- name and seat of the citizen association;
- goals and tasks of the citizen association, the forms and manner of operation;
- organs, how they are elected and their responsibilities, and their mutual relationship;
- term of office of the organs and how the members make decisions;
- attaining and disposing over property;
- providing publicity in its operation;
- determining the conditions for establishing branches (organisational units);
- conditions and manner of becoming a member of and being expelled from the citizen association;
- presentation and representation in legal transactions and towards third persons;
- termination of the citizen association;
- handling the property of the citizen association in case of termination of the association; and
- other issues determined by law.

**2.2. Membership in a citizen association**

**Article 21**

A member of a citizen association may be any citizen who has citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia, who voluntarily becomes a member of the association in a manner determined by the statute.

Foreign citizens may become members in a citizen association of the Republic of Macedonia if this is foreseen by the statute.

Citizen associations guarantee the anonymity of personal data of members of the citizen association who have requested this.

Members of specific associations (associations of drug, alcohol, and tobacco addicts, of ill with specific diseases) retain their anonymity.

**Article 22**

Becoming a member of citizen association is by means of a membership form, which it is compulsory to return in case of expulsion or termination of membership in the association.

The citizen association maintains a register or membership on its members, which is membership.

Every member may resign voluntarily from a citizen association.
The conditions and manner of expulsion from or termination of membership in a citizen association are determined by the statute.
2.3. **Organs of citizen association**

**Article 23**
Organs of a citizen association are:
- assembly; and
- executive organ.
The statute of the citizen association may also foresee other organs.

**Article 24**
The assembly is the highest body of the citizen association, comprised of all members of the association.

The statute of the citizen association may foresee that the assembly should be comprised of representatives of collective members, specific branches or other organisational units.

The assemble from paragraph 2 of this article is constituted by representatives whose number, term of office, manner of election and recalling are determined by the statute of the citizen association.

**Article 25**
The assembly of the citizen association:
- enacts the statute, programme and other acts;
- adopts the annual report, guidelines and plan of operation;
- adopts the final financial statement and financial plan;
- decides about a change in the goal of the association;
- decides about founding and terminating branches and other forms of organisation of the association;
- decides about association or disassociation from another association and becoming a member in some other unions and international organisations;
- determines admission of new members and termination of membership;
- elects organs of the association;
- decides about termination of the association with two-thirds majority;
- decides also about other issues that are nod under the competence of other bodies of the association; and
- also performs other work in conformity with the statute and the general acts of the citizen association.

**Article 26**
A session of the assembly is convoked by the president of the assembly.

A session of the assembly is convoked also upon proposal from the executive organ or of 1/5 of the total number of assembly members.

If the president of the assembly does not convoke an assembly within 14 days from the submitted proposal, the session is convoked by the executive organ or the initiators.
An assembly session about the operation of the executive organ can be convoked also upon proposal from the organ from article 63 of this law.

The manner in which an assembly session is convoked is determined by statute of the association or by the rules of procedure.

**Article 27**

The assembly can work if more than one half of the total number of members in it are in attendance, except if this is not determined otherwise by the statute.

As a rule, the assembly passes its decisions by a majority of votes of the attendees.

The statute defines in detail the issues for which it is necessary to qualify the majority for decision making.

**Article 28**

At the assembly, decisions are made by public vote, if the statute does not determine that special issues are decided by secret vote.

Each member of the assembly has the right to a single vote.

**Article 29**

The assembly elects an executive organ in which the majority of members have the citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia.

A member of the executive organ is exempt from voting on issues linked with himself, his marital partner or a relative of the second degree, and about issues that concern some legal entity over which he has control or in which he has an economic interest.

**Article 30**

The executive organ:
- prepares the sessions of the assembly;
- prepares the draft statute and other decisions that need to be enacted by the assembly;
- implements policy, conclusions and decisions that are passed by the assembly;
- may form a professional service and control its operation;
- manages and is accountable for the management of the property of the association;
- prepares the annual or periodical report about its operation; and
- performs also other work.

**Article 31**

The statute may also foresee the establishment of professional bodies and services, if a need for this arises from the implementation of the goals of the association. The field of work of the professional bodies and services from paragraph 1 of this article is determined by the statute.
III. FOUNDATIONS

3.1. Founding foundations

Article 32
A foundation is an estate made independent in the form of a legal entity, which is provided by one or more founders (donors) for the purpose of achieving specific goals.

A foundation exercises its goals, rights, interests and beliefs for which it was founded by means of attaining and managing founds and property.

A foundation may be founded with a money fund of at least DM 10,000 in denar counter value, according to the average exchange rate determined and published by the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia on the day the deed is submitted for entry into the Register.

Article 33
A foundation is established by one or more founders.

As a rule, a foundation is established for an undetermined period of time, or for a determined period of time until the goal determined by its statute is achieved.

Founders of the foundation may be physical persons or legal entities.

A foundation may also be established through a testament or a legacy, verified by a notary.

A testament has the capacity of the deed of foundation from article 35 of this law. If the testator does not appoint an executor of the will, the executor is appointed by the primary court.

Article 34
In case when several persons are founders of a foundation, they exercise their rights only jointly, unless it is otherwise determined by the deed of foundation of the foundation.

Founding rights of the founders are not transferable to their legal heirs.

The donors who appear after the establishment of the foundation do not attain the status of founder.

Foreign legal entities and physical persons may also appear as founders of a foundation.

The stipulations from this law regarding founding, registration and operation of a foundation shall also apply to foreign foundations.

Article 35
A foundation is established with a deed of foundation.

The deed of foundation contains:
- the name seat and address of the foundation;
- names, address and unique source identification number of the founders;
- the goal for which the foundation was established;
- money funds or other forms of assets expressed in money, which are the contribution of each founder separately and their origin; and
- the names of the members of foundation organs.
The deed of foundation must be signed by all founders and certified by a competent notary.

**Article 36**
The founder may cancel or accept a change in the deed of foundation or in the statute up to the point when the foundation is registered in the Register of Foundations.
If the foundation has more than one founder, the deed of foundation or the statute may be cancelled or supplemented only with consent from all founders.
If one or several of the founders withdraw, the other founders may supplement the deed of foundation or the statute only within the framework of the determined goals of the foundation.

**Article 37**
A foundation has a statute.
The statute of a foundation particularly contains the following:
- name and seat of the foundation;
- goal of the foundation;
- name and address of the founder,
- procedure and manner of using foundation assets;
- possible beneficiaries of the assets;
- duration, if it is established for a limited period of time;
- procedure for election and recall of members of the foundation organs and their field of work;
- organs and manner of control over the operation of the foundation;
- relations between the foundation organs;
- procedure for changing and supplementing the statute;
- conditions under which the founders have the right to terminate the foundation;
- procedure for management and disposal over property;
- transfer of foundation property in case the operation is terminated; and
- other conditions foreseen by law.

**Article 38**
Any foundation may merge with some other foundation under conditions determined by the foundation statute.
The manner in which a new foundation is established shall be in compliance with the stipulations of this law.

**3.2. Foundation organs**

**Article 39**
A foundation organ is the managing board.
The statute of the foundation may also foresee other organs.

**Article 40**
The managing board represents the foundation and manages its operation.
At least one half of the managing board members must have citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia.

A member of the managing board is exempt from voting regarding issues in connection with himself, his marital partner, relatives of the second degree, and regarding issues which concern some legal entity which he controls or in which he has an economic interest.

**Article 41**

As a rule, members of the managing board are reimbursed for their work.

Members of the managing board may receive reimbursement appropriate to their duties, if the statute foresees this and if the financial situation of the foundation permits this.

**Article 42**

Members of the managing board, as well as of other foundation organs, are responsible for the implementation of goals and tasks of the foundation that are determined by the statute.

Members of the managing board, as well as of other foundation organs, are responsible for damages caused by their work or because they have neglected it.

In the cases from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the members of the managing board, as well as of other foundation organs, are also accountable to the founders.

**IV. REGISTRATION AND TERMINATION OF CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS**

**4.1. Registration of citizen associations and foundations**

**Article 43**

Citizen associations and foundations are entered into the Register that is maintained by the primary court on whose territory they have their seat.

The Register of Citizen Associations and Foundations is public.

The procedure for registration and termination of citizen associations and foundations is carried out according to the rules of non-contentious proceeding.

The Minister of Justice prescribes the application form and the manner in which the registration of citizen associations and foundations is carried out.

**Article 44**

Citizen associations and foundations are obligated to submit an application for entry into the Register of the primary court within 30 days from the day the deed of foundation is enacted.

The following are submitted together with the application for entry into the Register:

- deed of foundation;
- statute of the citizen association or foundation;
- work programme; and
names of persons who are authorised to represent the citizen association or foundation.

**Article 45**

The primary court is obligated to pass a ruling for entry into the Register within 30 days from the day when the application was submitted.

A verified copy of the ruling for entry is delivered to the one who submitted the application within three days from the day when the ruling was passed.

**Article 46**

The ruling for entry in the Register contains:
- date when the ruling was passed;
- serial number;
- name of the citizen association or foundation;
- short summary of the work and activities; and
- seat and territory (area) of activity.

**Article 47**

If the court determines that the statute does not contain the elements from articles 20 and 37 of this law or if it determines that the application for entry into the Register is incomplete, it shall point this out to the submitter of the application and it shall determine a deadline of 30 days within which he is obligated to act upon the notice.

If the one submitting the application does not act according to the notice within the determined deadline, the primary court shall reject the application for entry into the Register.

The court shall not execute the entry into the Register if it determines that the goals and activity, the deed of foundation, stature and programme of the citizen association or foundation do not conform to articles 3 and 4 of this law.

**Article 48**

The founder of a citizen association and foundation has the right to lodge an appeal against the ruling for rejection of the application for entry in the Register from article 47 paragraphs 2 and 3 of this law to taw to the appellate court, within 15 days after receiving the ruling.

**Article 49**

Citizen associations and foundations that have made changes and supplements to the deed of foundation or statute are obligated to submit a request to the primary court within 30 days for entry of the changes and supplements into the Register.

The decision for change or supplementing the deed of foundation or statute, minutes from the session and a copy of the new acts are submitted together with the request.

If the changes and supplements concern date that has been entered into the Register, the primary court decides over the request with a ruling.
Article 50
The date entered in the court Register are published in the “Official Bulletin of the Republic of Macedonia”.
The publication is for the account of the registered entity.

Article 51
Based on the date received from competent courts for registration, the Primary Court Skopje I maintains a unique Register of Registered Citizen Associations and Foundations in the Republic.

4.2. Termination of citizen associations and foundations

Article 52
A citizen association is terminated:
- if a decision has been passed by the assembly of the citizen association with two thirds majority;
- if the number of members of the citizen association decreases to under the number that was determined for the establishment;
- if the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia passes a decision that the programme and statute of the citizen association do not conform to the Constitution;
- if it is determined that the citizen association has ceased to operate; and
- in other cases determined by law.

The person who represents the citizen association is obligated to inform the primary court about the circumstances from paragraph 1 of this article within 15 days after they arise.

The primary court determines the termination of a citizen association by a ruling according to the rules of non-contentious proceeding.

Article 53
After termination of operation of a citizen association, the property and assets that remain after liabilities are settled are used in a manner determined by the statute of the citizen association.

In cases when the conditions determined by the statute cannot be met, regarding the manner of use of property and assets that remain after liabilities are settled when the citizen association is terminated, the property and assets are transferred to a citizen association that is determined by the appropriate ministry.

An appeal can be lodged against the decision from paragraph 2 of this article to the Government Committee of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 54
A foundation is terminated:
- if it is determined that it has ceased to operate;
- if the assets are not sufficient for implementation of its goals;
- if it loses its property;
- if the goal for which it was established has been fulfilled or if it cannot be fulfilled;
- if its determined time expires, when it is established for a limited time;
- by bankruptcy;
- by decision of the founder, in the case when this right was guaranteed by the statute;
- by decision of the managing board; and
- in other cases determined by law.

The person that represents the foundation is obligated to inform the primary court about the circumstances from paragraph 1 of this article within 15 days after they arise.

The primary court determines the termination of a foundation with a ruling according to the rules of non-contentious proceeding.

**Article 55**

After termination of operation of a foundation, deposited funds that remain after settlement of liabilities are distributed among the persons who are authorised for this conform to the statute.

If the foundation was dismissed by decision of the founder who is a physical person, the property and assets that remain after dismissal are transferred to a foundation that has similar goals.

In cases when the conditions cannot be met, determined by the statute regarding the manner of distribution of assets that remain after settlement of liabilities at the termination of the foundation, the assets are transferred to a citizen association that is determined by the appropriate ministry.

An appeal against the ruling from paragraph 3 of this article can be lodged to the government Committee of the Republic of Macedonia.

**Article 56**

Citizen associations and foundations are terminated also:
- if they operate in contrary to the stipulations from articles 3 and 4 of this law; and
- if the operation of the citizen associations and foundations does not conform to their statute.

Anyone may bring forward an initiative for termination of a citizen association and foundation if there are grounds to believe that it is performing the activity from paragraph 1 of this article.

**Article 57**

The primary court on whose territory is located the seat of the citizen association and foundation passes a ruling for termination of the citizen association and foundation from article 56 of this law.

**Article 58**

The proceeding at the primary court in the cases from articles 3 and 4 of this law are initiated upon petition from the Chief Public Prosecutor.
The procedure at the primary court is carried out according to the rules of trial proceedings if not otherwise determined by the stipulations from this law.

The discussion at the court is conducted in the presence of the submitter of the petition and the representative of the citizen association and foundation.

The proceeding for termination of the citizen association and foundation is urgent.

**Article 59**

A dissatisfied party may lodge an appeal against the ruling of the primary court for termination of the citizen association and foundation through the primary court and to the appellate court within eight days from the day the ruling is received.

A timely and allowed appeal is referred by the primary court to the appellate court within three days from the day the appeal is received.

The appellate court may summon the parties according to its own discretion in order to interrogate them and to draw additional evidence.

The appellate court decides over the appeal within three days after the appeal is received.

Protection of legality against a ruling that has come into effect is permitted, which is submitted by the Public Prosecutor.

**Article 60**

Based on the ruling from articles 52, 54 and 57 of this law, citizen associations and foundations are erased from the court Register.

The information on the erasure is published in the “Official Bulletin of the Republic of Macedonia”.

**V. ASSETS OF CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS**

**Article 61**

Citizen associations and foundations may attain objects, funds and property rights.

Citizen associations and foundations attain assets through membership fees, contributions, donations, grants, etc., and they dispose over them in conformity with the statute and the law.

Citizen associations and foundations may also earn revenues from the profit of trade companies they have founded with the assets of the association and with other sources.

Citizen associations and foundations may receive funds from the Budget of the Republic, the budgets of the units of local self-government and the budget of the City of Skopje.

The funds from paragraph 4 of this article are received based on programmes (projects) previously prepared by the citizen associations or foundations, which are approved by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, respectively the competent ministries, councils of the units of local self-government and the Council of the City of Skopje, in conformity with the law.
Article 62
The assets that citizen associations and foundations attain in conformity with article 61 of this law are owned by them.

Article 63
The statute of citizen associations and foundations determines the organ that controls the purposeful spending and disposal over assets and revenues of the citizen associations and foundations.

The organ from paragraph 1 of this article is composed of members, persons from the citizen associations and foundations, who are elected in a manner foreseen by the statute.

Every member has the right to inspect the use of assets and revenues of the citizen associations and foundations in a manner determined by the statute.

Article 64
The foundations uses its assets (revenues) exclusively for the implementation of the statutory goals.

Article 65
A beneficiary is a person who is awarded funds that are owned by the foundation.

In case the beneficiaries are not determined exactly by the statute of the foundation, all persons who conform to the statutory goals of the foundation shall be considered beneficiaries.

The founders, member of the managing board or council, and employed persons in the foundation may appear as beneficiaries if this conforms to the goals of the foundation and the statute, and if two thirds of the managing board members have declared themselves for this.

VI. CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS, FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

6.1. Associations of foreigners

Article 66
Foreigners who have permanent residence or who reside temporarily for longer than one year on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia may establish associations of foreigners under the conditions determined by this law.

An approval for the founding of an association of foreigners from paragraph 1 of this article is provided by the primary court on whose territory the associations of foreigners has its seat, after previously receiving the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 67
The founding of an association of foreigners may be approved upon request from at least five foreigners of legal age.
The founding of an association of foreigners may be approved only for the promotion of scientific, sports, cultural, humanitarian and social goals.

**Article 68**

The stipulations from this law regarding the registration and termination of citizen associations apply for the procedure for registration and termination of associations of foreigners.

The primary court maintains a separate Register for the associations of foreigners.

### 6.2. Foreign and international non-governmental organisations

**Article 69**

Foreign and international non-governmental organisations, foundations, unions and their branches, which are non-profit (in the further text: foreign organisations), may be founded and may operate on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

Other organisations may also be founded and may operate on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, which are financed exclusively by bilateral and multilateral agreements, in order to be involved in development projects of the Republic of Macedonia.

The activity of foreign organisations may not be in discrepancy with the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Macedonia, and with international agreements that the Republic of Macedonia has concluded or which it has joined.

**Article 70**

Foreign organisations are entered in the Register of Foreign Organisations that is maintained by the primary court, after previous opinion is received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Article 71**

It is necessary that the request for entry into the Register of Foreign Organisations with a seat on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia should also contain all data and documents prescribed in article 44 of this law.

Together with the request for entry in the Register, the foreign organisation should submit date from the Register in the country where it is registered.

If a branch of a foreign organisation is formed on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, together with the request for entry into the Register an excerpt of the basic act (rules) must be submitted, from which it cab be seen that the foreign organisation has the status of a legal entity, and the seat of this branch should be listed.

The stipulations from this law are applied respectively also to foreign organisations.
VII. CO-OPERATION AND ASSOCIATION OF CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

Article 72

Citizen associations and foundations may link between themselves or associate in unions or other forms of linking or association, for the purpose of joint promotion of work and activities, for harmonising separate and common interests in the domain for which they were founded, as well as for implementation of other issues of common interest.

The unions and other forms of linking or association of citizen associations and foundations may co-operate and become linked with international organisations, if this is not in discrepancy with the Constitution and the law, and if this is foreseen by their stature.

Citizen associations and foundations are obligated to enter their membership in international organisations into the Register at the latest within 30 days from the day of membership or linking.

VIII. PENAL STIPULATIONS

Article 73

A citizen association and foundation shall be punished with a fine of 100,000.00 to 200,000.00 denars for a violation if it uses its property and assets in contrary to articles 3 and 7 paragraph 2 of this law.

A security measure of prohibition of performing an activity for a period of one to five years shall also be pronounced against a legal entity for a violation from paragraph 1.

Article 74

A citizen association, association of foreigners and foundation shall be punished with a fine of 20,000.00 to 80,000.00 denars for a violation if:

- it starts to operate before it is entered into the Register (article 6 paragraph 2);
- it does not submit within the foreseen deadline a request to the primary court for entry of changes and supplements to the deed of foundation or statute (article 49 paragraph 1); and
- it does not inform the primary court within 30 days about linking with or membership in a union or international organisation (article 72 paragraph 3).

Article 75

A person who represents the citizen association or foundation shall be punished with a fine of 10,000.00 to 25,000.00 denars for a violation if he does not inform the primary court within 15 days from the day when the circumstances came about regarding termination from article 52 paragraph 2 and article 54 paragraph 2 of this law.
IX. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL STIPULATION

Article 76
The existing social organisations, citizen associations, associations of foreigners and foreign international non-governmental organisations, foundations, unions and their branches are obligated to harmonise their programmes and statutes with the stipulations from this law within six months from the day it enters into force and register in the Register of Citizen Associations and Foundations.

Article 77
The primary court shall enter into the Register the existing social organisations, citizen associations, associations of foreigners and foreign international non-governmental organisations, foundations, unions and their branches, which are registered according to the Law on Social Organisations and Citizen Associations, if they meet the conditions prescribed by this law.

If the name of two or more citizen association is repeated with the same marks and words, the citizen association that was first entered into the Register of Social Organisations and Citizen Associations retains the existing name.

Article 78
In case the social organisations, citizen associations, associations of foreigners and foreign international non-governmental organisations, foundations, unions and their branches are not entered into the Register of Citizen Associations and Foundations before the deadline from article 76 of this law expires, they cease to operate and shall be erased from the Register that is maintained by the administration organ that is responsible for internal affairs.

Article 79
The procedure for registration of citizen associations, associations of foreigners and foreign non-governmental organisations, foundations, unions and their branches, which has not been finalised by the day when this law comes into effect, shall be finalised according to the stipulations from this law.

Article 80
The Minister of Justice shall pass the regulations from article 43 paragraph 4 of this law within 30 days after this law comes into effect.

Article 81
The property of social organisations and citizen associations attained through their own assets is property of the citizen associations and their legal heirs.

Under own assets from paragraph 1 of this law are implied funds from membership fees, donations, grants, legacies, revenues received from former social-political communities, self-management interest communities, and from the Lottery of Macedonia, for regular activities.

Article 82
The property and assets allocated to social organisations and citizen associations, received for use from former social-political communities and self-management interest communities, and state owned.

**Article 83**

Citizen associations that are legal heirs to social organisations and associations shall use the state owned property under lease, if it is used for the goals and tasks of the citizen association.

Citizen associations that are legal heirs to social organisations and associations that were established for humanitarian goals shall use the state owned property under lease without payment, if it is used for the goals and tasks of the citizen association.

The lease relationship between the citizen association and the state is regulated by an agreement.

In the name of the state, the administration organ that is determined by law concludes the lease agreement.

**Article 84**

On the day this law comes into effect, the following laws cease to be in effect: the Law on Social Organisations and Citizen Associations (“Official Bulletin of SRM” No. 32/83 and 12/90), and the Law on Association of Citizens in Associations, Social Organisations and Political Organisations that are Founded for the Territory of SFRY (“Official Bulletin of SFRY” No. 42/90).

**Article 85**

This law comes into effect on the eighth day after it is published in the “Official Bulletin of the Republic of Macedonia”.

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