

LAW ON HEALTH CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS FOR COMMON USE

Official Gazette of SRM no. 29/73

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

This law regulates the health control of the production and circulation of foodstuffs and of products for common use (hereinafter: products) determined by the rules for health safety of the foodstuffs and products.

Article 2

Under production of foodstuffs and products in respect to this Law one shall understand the preparation, treatment and processing.

Under circulation of foodstuffs and products in respect to this Law one shall understand the equipping, transportation, storage and sales, as well as any other way of releasing foodstuffs and products into circulation.

Article 3

The following shall be subject to health control:

- 1) production and circulation of foodstuffs and products, as well as any other activity with them,
- 2) raw materials assigned for production of foodstuffs and products,
- 3) facilities and premises where foodstuffs and products are produced, kept, i.e. released into circulation,
- 4) plants, tools, instruments, furniture, and all other devices that are used or that get in contact with the foodstuffs and products in the process of their production or circulation,
- 5) individuals who on their jobs in the production or circulation get in direct contact with the foodstuffs, i.e. products.

II. HYGIENIC CONDITIONS FOR PRODUCTION AND CIRCULATION OF FOODSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS FOR COMMON USE

Article 4

The premises where foodstuffs are produced, stored i.e. kept, or released in circulation must be:

- 1) such as to enable maintenance of the microclimate conditions necessary for complying with the health safety of the foodstuffs,
- 2) built of appropriate material with necessary space, premises and hygienic conditions,

- 3) protected from rodents and insects, as well as any other influence of the environment that could have harmful effect on the hygienic safety of the foodstuffs,
- 4) built of such material that the floors and walls could easily and successfully be cleaned,
- 5) provided with devices and articles necessary for maintaining the overall hygiene,
- 6) provided with hygienically safe water and proper sewer.

Article 5

The premises where products are produced or released in circulation must be:

- 1) such as to enable maintenance of the microclimate conditions necessary for complying with the health safety of the products,
- 2) protected from environmental influences that may have harmful effects on the health safety of the products,
- 3) provided with devices and articles necessary for maintaining the overall hygiene.

The premises where products for personal hygiene, care, and facial and body enhancement (hereinafter: cosmetics) are produced and released in circulation must also fulfill the conditions from article 4, items 4 and 6 of this Law.

Article 6

It is prohibited to produce or circulate foodstuffs and products in premises that do not fulfill the conditions set forth in article 4 and article 5 of this Law, as well as in premises:

- 1) that are used for living or that were built for living,
- 2) that are in immediate vicinity to buildings, premises, or devices which according to their use may have harmful effect on the hygienic safety of the foodstuffs or products for common use,
- 3) that are not connected to the waterworks or sewer or where the issue of water supply and disposal of waste waters and substances has not been solved in some other hygienic manner, provided that the location does not have waterworks and sewer,
- 4) where livestock is kept that may with the dirt, pathogenic microorganisms or parasites or with their unpleasant odor contaminate the foodstuffs or products for common use, i.e. that may spread to the foodstuffs and products poisonous or other substances harmful for the health.

Article 7

Sales of foodstuffs and products outside the premises and places within the markets assigned for sales of foodstuffs and products may be performed only under conditions that provide hygienic treatment of the foodstuffs and products, and that provide opportunity for performing health control over the circulation of foodstuffs and of circulation in respect to this Law.

The approval for sales of foodstuffs and products under the conditions set forth in the previous paragraph shall be given by the administrative organ responsible for inspection.

Article 8

The plants, furniture, instruments and the other devices in the premises where foodstuffs or products are produced or released in circulation must be made of material that can not have harmful or adverse effect on the health of the employees in the facility or on the health safety of the foodstuffs or products and they must be built or made in a way that makes their cleaning and disinfecting easy and successful.

Article 9

The transportation of foodstuffs and products must be carried out in a way that ensures their hygiene safety.

The transportation of the foodstuffs must be performed by specially designed transportation means and in special packaging.

The special transportation means and the special packaging designed for transport or transfer of certain foodstuffs shall not be used for other purposes.

The transportation means designed for transportation of foodstuffs shall be notably marked.

Article 10

In the production and circulation of foodstuffs and cosmetics, the following individuals cannot be employed:

- 1) those who suffer from infectious diseases or diseases caused by intestinal or dermal parasites,
- 2) those who excrete causes for infectious diseases (bacilli carriers),
- 3) those who suffer from diseases that cause nausea of the consumers,
- 4) those who have not undergone a special health examination.

Article 11

The individuals who on their jobs in the production and circulation of foodstuffs and cosmetics get in direct contact with foodstuffs and cosmetics must have completed a special course in attaining basic knowledge about the hygiene of the foodstuffs and cosmetics, and about the personal hygiene.

The expenses for training the individuals mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be borne by the organization of associated labor or another organization or by the self-employed producer or by the individual that independently participates in the circulation (hereinafter: organization of associated labor, self-employed producer i.e. individual that independently participates in the circulation).

The special courses mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be organized by the municipal administrative organ competent for the health sector.

Article 12

The foodstuffs shall be released in circulation packed. The foodstuffs that cannot be packed shall be manipulated with special instruments without touching them with bare hands

Those individuals who in the circulation of foodstuffs get in direct manual contact with the unpacked foodstuffs must not charge and handle money.

Article 13

The individuals who on their jobs in the production or circulation of foodstuffs and cosmetics get in direct contact with foodstuffs or who in the production of cosmetics get in direct contact with cosmetics shall wear special uniform and special work shoes.

The individuals from paragraph 1 of this article shall have at least two sets of special uniforms and special work shoes, which on its own expense are bought and maintained by the organization of associated labor, the self-employed producer, or by the individual who independently participates in the circulation.

The uniform and the work shoes from paragraph 1 of this article shall not be used outside the working premises.

III. EXECUTION OF THE HEALTH CONTROL

1. Organs of Health Control

Article 14

The health control over the foodstuffs and the products shall be performed by the administrative organs responsible for sanitary inspection, while in respect to the foodstuffs of animal origin also the administrative organs responsible for veterinarian inspection shall be responsible too (hereinafter: administrative organ responsible for inspection).

Article 15

If during the performance of the control the administrative organ responsible for inspection establishes certain deficiency that falls under competency of the administrative organ responsible for another inspection, it shall inform the administrative organ responsible for the other inspection about the established deficiency.

2. Health Examination and Analysis of Foodstuffs, Products for Common Use and Raw Materials

Article 16

The organizations of associated labor that produce foodstuffs in industrial manner shall be obliged:

1) before beginning the production of the foodstuffs for the market , to conduct an analysis of the raw materials for the purpose of examining their health safety,

2) before releasing them in circulation to conduct an analysis of the products for the purpose of examining whether they comply with the rules in respect to their health safety,

3) to keep records of the conducted analyses.

The organizations of associated labor referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall provide the performance of the necessary analyses through their own department or through authorized organizations of associated labor for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products (hereinafter: authorized organization for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products).

The organization of associated labor that performs the analysis of the foodstuffs through its own department must have appropriate equipment, staff and fulfill other prescribed conditions.

The other organizations of associated labor that produce foodstuffs and products for the market, but do not have their own department, shall perform analysis of their products through an authorized organization for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products within the scope and deadlines determined with a resolution issued by the municipal administrative organ responsible for inspection.

Article 17

When the authorized organization for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products, i.e. the department through which the organization of associated labor performs analysis of foodstuffs and products, determines that the produced foodstuffs and products entirely comply with the prescribed conditions, it shall issue a certificate (attestation) for the health safety of those foodstuffs and products. This certificate shall be a proof that an analysis has been conducted of the foodstuffs and products in the course of their production.

The organization of associated labor that produces foodstuffs or products shall not release in circulation produced foodstuffs and products without the certificate set forth in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 18

The organization of associated labor, the self-employed producer, or the individual that independently participates in the circulation of foodstuffs and products, as well as the one that releases foodstuffs and products in circulation, may ask the authorized organization for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products to perform analysis of samples of the foodstuffs or products or the raw materials assigned for production of foodstuffs or products on their own expense.

Article 19

The administrative organ responsible for inspection shall perform health examination of foodstuffs and products and their raw materials on the places where they are produced, kept, or released in circulation.

Article 20

The authorized workers of the organs of the administration competent for the work of the inspection shall have the right to take samples of foodstuffs, products and raw materials for the purpose of analyzing whether they comply with the rules for health safety. The samples are taken in three specimens, one of which is for analysis, one for the owner and one for possible super-analysis. Minutes shall be kept on the process of taking samples referred to in the previous paragraph.

The organizations of associated labor, the self-employed producers, or the individuals that independently participate in the circulation shall be obliged to give the administrative organs responsible for health control, free of charge, all necessary quantities of foodstuffs, products i.e. raw materials for the purpose of taking samples.

The administrative organ responsible for inspection shall deliver one specimen of the taken samples for analysis to the authorized organization for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products.

The authorized organization for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products that has been delivered the sample shall be obliged to conduct an analysis of the sample without delay and to immediately inform the administrative organ responsible for inspection about the result.

The report on the result of the analysis must contain findings and opinion as to whether the analyzed sample is safe, and if not, explanations of the reasons for not being safe.

The administrative organ responsible for inspection shall be obliged to immediately inform the owner of the foodstuff or product or raw material from which that sample had been taken, about the result of the conducted analysis.

Article 21

If the organization of associated labor, the self-employed producer or vendor, or the individual that independently participates in the circulation, whose foodstuffs, products or raw materials have been analyzed on basis of the taken sample, is not satisfied with the result of the analysis, may demand within three days from the announcement of the result from the organ that took the sample for analysis to forward the duplicate of the sample, taken at the same time and in the same way, to the authorized organization for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products, for super-analysis.

The administrative organ responsible for inspection that took the sample may, without the demand from the previous paragraph, ask the authorized organization for control and analysis of foodstuffs and products to perform super-analysis of the duplicate of the sample of the foodstuff, product for common use i.e. the raw material.

3. Health Control over Premises and Devices

Article 22

The health control over the premises where foodstuffs or products are produced, kept or released in circulation, as well as over the devices that are used in the production or release in circulation of foodstuffs or products, shall be performed

by the administrative organ responsible for inspection with direct examination and collection of necessary information and reports from the responsible individuals, employees, as well as from third parties.

The organizations of associated labor, the self-employed producer, or the individual that independently participates in the circulation, whose buildings, premises, plants, furniture, instruments or other devices are subject to health control, in respect to this Law, shall enable the administrative organ responsible for inspection undisturbed performance of the control and shall provide it with all necessary information and reports.

Minutes shall be made for the examination performed and the situation found, as well as for the collected information, acquired during the examination, and it shall be signed by the authorized person of the administrative organ responsible for inspection that performed the examination and the responsible person in the organization of associated labor, the self-employed producer, or the individual that independently participates in the circulation.

4. Health Control over the Employees

Article 23

The health control over persons that on their jobs in the production or circulation of foodstuffs or in the production of cosmetics get in contact with foodstuffs or cosmetics encompasses:

- 1) special health examination prior to hiring a worker in the associated labor, employing a worker, or taking in a student on practical training,
- 2) special health examination after recovering from the diseases listed in article 10 of this Law,
- 3) occasional special health examinations during the employment that are carried out at least once a year, or depending on the character of the work several times a year.

With the health examinations from paragraph 1 of this article, it shall be determined whether there is any obstacle for employing people on certain jobs, in respect to articles 10 and 11 of this Law.

The expenses for the compulsory special health examinations prior to hiring workers in the associated labor i.e. employing workers shall be borne by the organization of associated labor, the self-employed producer, or the individual that independently participates in the circulation.

IV. SAFEGUARD MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION

Article 24

In order to protect the health of the population, the administrative organ responsible for inspection shall have the right and duty to undertake safeguard measures, as follows:

- 1) imposing ban to release in circulation unsafe foodstuffs or products,

- 2) imposing ban on disposition of unsafe foodstuffs, products and ordering their destruction,
- 3) seizure of unsafe foodstuffs and products,
- 4) destroying unsafe foodstuffs and products,
- 5) ordering removal of the deficiencies in the production,
- 6) imposing ban on using premises and devices for production or circulation of foodstuffs and products,
- 7) ordering removal of individuals employed on certain jobs contrary to the provisions from article 11 of this Law,
- 8) imposing ban on working with foodstuffs or products by individuals who have not undergone the prescribed health examinations until the performance of the control.

The measures from the previous paragraph shall be stipulated by a resolution brought in the administrative procedure. The appeal against the resolution shall not postpone its execution.

The resolutions for executing the safeguard measures from paragraph 1 of this article shall be brought by the administrative organ responsible for inspection, which pursuant to article 14 of this Law performs health control.

Article 25

The administrative organ responsible for inspection when performing the inspection may also issue a spoken order for executing certain safeguard measures, in cases when:

- 1) the danger for the health or the lives of the people requires certain safeguard measure to be undertaken immediately without delay,
- 2) there is a danger of concealing, substituting, or destroying products or evidence, if the safeguard measure would not be undertaken without delay,
- 3) subject are foodstuffs or products which self-employed producers or individuals that independently participate in the circulation release in circulation on the markets or other public places where it is allowed to sell foodstuffs and products.

After issuing the order referred to in paragraph 1 of this article the authorized worker of the administrative organ responsible for inspection is obliged within 8 days to bring and submit a written resolution.

Article 26

When the administrative organ responsible for inspection during the performance of the control of foodstuffs or products suspects that the foodstuffs or products do not comply with the rules for health safety or that they have been forged, but can not determine that fact on the location where the foodstuffs or products are kept, it shall take samples of the above mentioned foodstuffs or products and shall act pursuant to article 20 of this Law, it shall forbid the organization of associated labor, the self-employed producer or the individual that independently participates in the circulation to release in circulation the foodstuffs or products from which samples have been taken.

If the administrative organ responsible for inspection suspects that the foodstuffs or products are harmful for the health, it shall forbid every handling with them until bringing a resolution based on the result of the examination of the samples.

The foodstuffs or products that are forbidden to be released in circulation, as a rule, shall not be seized, but shall be sealed and left with the person where they were found, with an inventory that shall be enclosed to the minutes for taking samples. Exceptionally, if there is a risk of mixing with other foodstuffs or products, or if the foodstuffs or products have been found with a person not responsible for them, or if otherwise it would not be purposeful to leave the foodstuffs or products where they were found, the administrative organ responsible for inspection shall bring a resolution for temporary removal of the foodstuffs or products, with the purpose of securing them. In such a case, the transportation and storage of the foodstuffs or products shall be done at the expense of the one from whom they were seized.

If there is a danger that the foodstuffs or products will be spoiled before the analysis of the samples was completed, the administrative organ responsible for inspection may approve their use or processing for other purposes even before receiving the final result of the analysis of such foodstuffs or products.

Article 27

If analysis of the samples determines that the foodstuffs or products are harmful for people's health or spoiled, the administrative organ responsible for inspection shall affirm with a resolution the order given pursuant to article 24 of this Law and shall forbid any handling with such foodstuffs or products that might have been used for nutrition or exploit by people.

The organ of the administration competent for the work of the inspection, on proposal of the organization of associated labor, the self-employed producer, or the individual that independently participates in the circulation to whom these foodstuffs or products belong, may give a special approval to be used or processed for other purposes. In that case, this organ may, if necessary, prior to their use or processing disable such foodstuffs or products to be used for human nutrition or use, by adding appropriate means (denaturation).

The administrative organ responsible for inspection shall order the unsafe foodstuffs or products to be destroyed under its supervision:

- 1) if the health of the people is endangered by the foodstuffs or products i.e. there is a serious danger that they cannot be eliminated in some other way,
- 2) if the one who owns the foodstuffs or products does not give proposal for their use or processing for other purposes within the deadline set by the administrative organ responsible for inspection.

The destruction of the foodstuffs or products or their processing, as well as their disabling for human nutrition or use in case when this is not done by the administrative organ responsible for inspection itself, shall be performed under its supervision.

The expenses related to the destruction of the foodstuffs or products, their processing or disabling for human nutrition or use shall be borne by the one where the foodstuffs or products were found.

Article 28

If for some unsafe foodstuff or product it may be supposed that is in circulation on a wider area, then the administrative organ responsible for inspection that established the unsafety of the foodstuffs or products shall be obliged to inform

the organs of the administration competent for the work of the inspection on the relevant districts, who shall be obliged to undertake suitable measures provided by this Law.

Article 29

If the administrative organ responsible for inspection establishes that the foodstuffs or products for which a declaration is compulsory are released in circulation without declaration or were incorrectly or incompletely declared, it shall forbid their further release in circulation until they have been correctly declared.

Article 30

If the administrative organ responsible for inspection during the examination of the foodstuffs or products determines by itself that the foodstuffs or products are hygienically unsafe, it may seize such foodstuffs or products, while in some cases it may order or execute their destruction. In such case, the authorized worker, on demand of the person where the foodstuffs or products have been found, shall be obliged to give him a sample of the seized or destroyed foodstuff or product.

Article 31

If the administrative organ responsible for inspection during the performance of the health examination suspects the hygiene safety of the raw materials used or assigned for production of foodstuffs or products, it shall take samples of the suspicious raw materials and shall forbid further use of those raw materials until the analysis has been performed.

If the analysis proves that the raw materials were hygienically unsafe, the administrative organ responsible for inspection shall order cease of the production of foodstuffs or products from those raw materials. This organ may approve these raw materials to be used for other purposes or to be processed into other products.

If these raw materials can not be processed or used for other purposes, the administrative organ responsible for inspections shall order their destruction.

Article 32

If the administrative organ responsible for inspection determines that the buildings, premises, equipment, furniture, tools and the other devices that are used in the production or circulation of foodstuffs and products have deficiencies that have adverse effect on the hygienic safety of the foodstuffs or products, it shall order removal of the deficiencies and shall determine the deadline for their removal.

If the deficiencies are not removed within the specified period, the organ competent for the work of the inspection shall forbid the use of these buildings, premises, equipment, furniture, tools or devices from paragraph 1 of this article that had deficiencies - until the execution of the order for removing their deficiencies.

Exceptionally, if because of the determined deficiencies there is an immediate danger for the health of the consumers, the administrative organ responsible for inspection may immediately forbid the use of these buildings, premises or devices that may cause such danger.

Article 33

If the administrative organ responsible for inspection determines that in the production or circulation of foodstuffs or products a person has been employed, who pursuant to article 10 of this Law must not be employed on that job, it shall order the organization of associated labor, the self-employed producer or the individual that independently participates in the circulation, to remove that person immediately from the job in the production or circulation of foodstuffs or products.

The person who in relation to paragraph 1 of this article is removed from work, during the hindrance for work shall be entitled to a remuneration according to the rules for health insurance.

V. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 34

The organization of associated labor shall be fined for misdemeanor with 10,000 to 20,000 dinars:

1) if for the production or circulation of foodstuffs and products it uses premises, equipment, furniture, tools or other devices that do not comply with the prescribed conditions (articles 6 and 8),

2) if it sells foodstuffs or products outside the premises and locations on the markets assigned for sales of foodstuffs and products contrary to the regulations (article 7),

3) if it transports foodstuffs or products in a way that does not secure their hygienic safety or if the special vehicles and the special packaging assigned for transportation or transfer of certain foodstuffs are used for some other purpose (article 9),

4) if on the job where the worker gets in direct contact with foodstuffs or cosmetic products, it employs a person contrary to the prescribed conditions (articles 10 and 11),

5) if it releases in circulation unpacked products or if it does not provide hygienic manipulation with the foodstuffs (article 12),

6) if it fails to destroy foodstuffs or products or their raw materials which destruction has been ordered or if it fails to disable for human nutrition or use foodstuffs or products which disabling has been ordered (article 27).

For action from paragraph 1 of this article the responsible person in the organization of associated labor shall also be fined with 500 to 1,000 dinars.

Article 35

If the action from article 34 paragraph 1 of this Law is undertaken by a self-employed producer of foodstuffs or products or some other person that participates in the circulation of foodstuffs or products, he shall be fined for misdemeanor with 1,000 to 2,000 dinars.

Article 36

The organization of associated labor or the person who is a self-employed producer of foodstuffs shall be fined for misdemeanor with 2,000 dinars, if they have not provided a special uniform and shoes for the person who gets in direct contact with the foodstuffs or products, or if they do not prevent the use of the uniform and the shoes outside the working premises (article 13).

For the action from paragraph 1 of this article, the responsible person in the organization of associated labor shall also be fined with 200 to 400 dinars.

Article 37

A person who is a self-employed producer of foodstuffs or products or who independently participates in the circulation of foodstuffs or products shall be fined for misdemeanor with 500 to 1,000 dinars, while a fine of 100 to 200 dinars shall be proscribed to a person who is directly employed in the production or circulation of foodstuffs or products, if by breaking the prescribed or ordered hygienic measures of the basic hygienic principles, or by handling the foodstuffs or products in the production or circulation pollutes the foodstuffs or products, or in some other way endangers their hygienic safety. The person who had been fined three times cannot continue working in production or circulation of foodstuffs or products.

Article 38

A fine of 100 dinars, and in a repeated case of 200 dinars, for misdemeanor shall be proscribed against the responsible person in the organization of associated labor that performs production or circulation of foodstuffs or products or gives catering services, against the person who is a self-employed producer, or against the person who independently participates in the circulation of foodstuffs or products or independently gives catering services, as well as against other person employed directly in the production or circulation of foodstuffs or products or employed in performing catering services, if by rude breaking of the basic hygiene requirements during the work with the foodstuffs or products or in maintaining the personal hygiene or the cleanness of the uniform, the working or ancillary premises, the working devices or instruments and in providing services, endanger the hygienic production or circulation of the foodstuffs or products or the hygienic performance of the catering services.

The misdemeanors from paragraph 1 of this article shall be determined and the fines shall be proscribed in first degree by the sanitary inspectors of the administrative organ responsible for sanitary inspection or veterinary inspection during the performance of the examination on the place of production or circulation of foodstuffs or products for common use, or on the location where catering services are provided, according to the procedure prescribed in the rules for misdemeanors.

VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 39

The Republic Secretary for Health and Social Policy is hereby authorized for passing more detailed regulations on:

- the general minimum technical conditions for the premises, devices and equipment for production, storage, maintenance and circulation of foodstuffs and products,
- the conditions and methods of analyzing the foodstuffs and products in the course of their production and the way of keeping records about the performed analyses,
- determining health and other organizations to conduct analysis of the health safety of the foodstuffs and products,
- the courses, the way they are held and the method of testing the knowledge acquired.

Article 40

This Law shall become effective on the eighth day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF SRM
July 25, 1973

LAW
ON AMENDING THE LAW ON HEALTH CONTROL OF
FOODSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS FOR COMMON USE

(Official Gazette of SRM no. 37/86)

Article 1

In the Law on Health Control of Foodstuffs and Products for Common Use (Official Gazette of SRM 29/73), in article 34 paragraph 1 the number “10,000” shall be replaced with the number “100,000” and the number “20,000” with the number “200,000”.

In paragraph 2 the number “500” shall be replaced with the number “5,000” and the number “1,000” with the number “10,000”.

Article 2

In article 35 the number “1,000” shall be replaced with the number “10,000” and the number “2,000” with the number “20,000”.

Article 3

In article 36 paragraph 1 the number “2,000” shall be replaced with the number “20,000”.

In paragraph 2 the number “200” shall be replaced with the number “2,000” and the number “400” with the number “10,000”.

Article 4

In article 37 the number “500” shall be replaced with the number “5,000”, the number “1,000” with the number “10,000”, the number “100” with the number “1,000” and the number “200” shall be replaced with the number “2,000”.

Article 5

In article 38 paragraph 1 the number “100” shall be replaced with the number “1,000” and the number “200” with the number “2,000”.

Article 6

This Law shall become effective on the eighth day following the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia.

LAW
ON AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE LAW ON
HEALTH CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS FOR
COMMON USE

(Official Gazette of RM no. 15/95)

Article 1

In the Law on Health Control of Foodstuffs and Products for Common Use (Official Gazette of SRM 29/73 and 37/86), in article 34 paragraph 1 the words “100,000 to 200,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “five to ten salaries”.

In paragraph 2 the words “5,000 to 10,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “one half to two salaries”.

After paragraph 2 a new paragraph is hereby added that is worded:

“For the misdemeanor of article 34 paragraph 1 of this Law a protective measure shall be imposed, a ban to perform the work, while for the action from article 34 paragraph 1 items 2, 5 and 6 of this Law a protective measure shall be imposed: seizing of items”.

Article 2

In article 35 the words: “10,000 to 20,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “one half to two and a half salaries” and the following words are added: “and a protective measure shall be imposed, a ban to perform the work, while for misdemeanor of article 34 paragraph 1 items 2, 5 and 6 of this Law a protective measure shall be imposed for seizing of items”.

Article 3

In article 36 paragraph 1 the words: “or the person who is a self-employed producer of foodstuffs shall be fined for misdemeanor with 20,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “shall be fined for misdemeanor with five salaries, while a self-employed producer of foodstuffs shall be fined with two salaries”.

In paragraph 2 the words: “2,000 to 10,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “one salary”.

Article 4

In article 37 the words: “5,000 to 10,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “one half to two salaries” and the words: “1,000 to 2,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “one fifth to one half of the salary”.

Article 5

In article 38 paragraph 1 the words: “1,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “one fifth of the salary” and the words: “2,000 dinars” shall be replaced with the words: “one half of the salary”.

Article 6

This Law shall become effective on the eighth day following the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia.

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Translator: JELENA STEFANOVIC - BOGDANOVSKA
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Proofreader: TANJA TEMELKOSKA - MILENKOVIC
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