

In accordance with Article 75, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the President of the Republic of Macedonia and the President of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia have issued this

**EDICT**  
**FOR A PROCLAMATION OF THE LAW ON LAW ON PROTECTING THE**  
**POPULATION FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**

The Law on protecting the population from contagious diseases shall be proclaimed, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia at its session held on the 16<sup>th</sup> of September 2004.

Number 07-3712/1  
16 September 2004  
Skopje

President of the Republic of  
Macedonia  
**Branko Crvenkovski, signed**

President of  
the Assembly of  
the Republic of Macedonia,  
**Dr. Ljupco Jordanovski, signed**

**LAW ON PROTECTING THE POPULATION FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**

**I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1

This Law shall regulate the measures for prevention of outbreak, early detection, prevention of transmission and eradication of contagious diseases and infections, rights and obligations of healthcare organisations, legal and natural entities, monitoring the application of measures in order to protect the population from contagious diseases.

Article 2

Certain terms used in this Law shall mean:

- 1) “contagious disease” shall mean a disease caused by a biological agent (bacteria, virus, parasites, candida) or their toxins transmitted directly or indirectly to people;
- 2) “suspicion of contagious disease” shall mean a condition when a person shows symptoms which suggest a certain contagious disease;
- 3) “infection” shall mean the process of a biological agent entering, multiplying and remaining in a human organism;
- 4) “epidemic” shall mean an increase of certain contagious diseases which in terms of time and place outnumbers the usual number of cases in the previous period, and an unusual increase in the number of patients with complications and deaths.
- 5) “carrier” shall mean a condition when a person secretes pathogenic agents and may be the source of infection, even if not sick;
- 6) “intra-hospital infection” shall mean infection connected with the period under treatment and the stay in healthcare organisations;

7) “screening research” shall mean the epidemiological method for stating the exact condition of the population with regards to a certain contagious disease, its causal factor, immune response etc., by using a certain sample;

8) “zoonosis” shall mean animal disease transmittable to humans, and

9) “quarantine” shall mean isolation which comprises of movement limitation for diseased persons or persons under suspicion or contacts with persons diseased from certain high risk diseases accommodated in premises which lower the risk of disease spreading to the lowest possible level, in the presence of personnel who use adequate protective means and a specific regime of movement and behaviour.

### Article 3

State management bodies and bodies of the municipalities and the city of Skopje, healthcare organisations, other natural and legal entities shall, within the framework of their responsibilities, rights and duties, shall cooperate and exchange information on application of measures for prevention of diseases, early detection, prevention of spreading and eradication of contagious diseases and infections prescribed by this Law.

### Article 4

Each person shall be entitled to protection against contagious diseases and shall bear responsibility to protect him and others from an outbreak of a disease.

### Article 5

Protection against contagious diseases shall be achieved through planning, organising, continuously monitoring and applying the measures prescribed by this Law, monitoring and control over applied measures.

### Article 6

Application of measures against contagious diseases shall have priority over application of measures for health protection and a priority when providing funds and other assets.

### Article 7

Measures of protection against contagious diseases shall be directly performed by health organisations and healthcare workers, by application of methods and means in accordance with newest scientific and medical developments, application of this Law and any other Law in the field of health protection.

In prevention and eradication of contagious diseases certain measures are applied by other legal and natural persons in accordance with this Law.

### Article 8

The Ministry responsible for performing the activities in the field of healthcare (hereinafter: Ministry) shall monitor the movement of contagious diseases in the Republic of Macedonia and in the world and shall inform the responsible bodies, adopt programmes for

protection of the population against contagious diseases, coordinate the activities and set measures for programme application.

#### Article 9

The Republic office for health protection shall monitor and study the epidemiological condition of contagious diseases in the territory of the Republic of Macedonia and shall regularly inform the Ministry thereof.

#### Article 10

Offices for health protection shall monitor and study the epidemiological condition of contagious diseases in the area where established and located and shall regularly inform the Republic office for health protection, municipalities and the city of Skopje thereof.

Offices for health protection must, upon a request from the municipalities and the city of Skopje, submit regular information on the condition of contagious diseases in the territory under their responsibility.

## II. MEASURES FOR PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

#### Article 11

Protection of the population against contagious diseases shall cover general and special measures for prevention of outbreak, early detection, prevention of transmission and eradication of contagious diseases and infections.

#### Article 12

General measures for protection against contagious diseases shall be:

- 1) provision of safe drinking water and control over water clarity and water supply facilities;
- 2) provision of sanitary-hygienic and other conditions for production, preparation, storage and marketing of foodstuffs
- 3) disposal of waste water and other solid and liquid waste which will prevent contamination of the environment (water, soil, air);
- 4) provision of preventive disinfection, fumigation, eradication, and other hygienic-technical measures for populated areas and other public areas;
- 5) provision of sanitary-technical and hygienic conditions in public facilities, schools and kindergartens, facilities for consummation of food, water supply facilities, other public facilities, means for public transportation and public areas;
- 6) provision of hygienically clean water for baths, recreation swimming pools, lakes and other recreation facilities and natural healing spas;
- 7) provision of preventive and promotional activities for development of human health.

The general measures referred to in paragraph 1, points 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Article must be organised and monitored by the municipalities and the city of Skopje.

The general measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be applied in accordance with standards and procedures prescribed by this Law for each individual activity.

The municipalities and the city of Skopje may cooperate with the offices for health protection in the activities of organising and monitoring the general measures.

## Article 13

Special measures for protection against contagious diseases shall be:

- 1) early detection of the source of the contagious disease (sick people or carriers) and setting etiological diagnosis;
- 2) registration of contagious diseases;
- 3) protection against epidemiological diseases;
- 4) isolation, healthcare monitoring, quarantine, transportation and compulsory treatment;
- 5) immune-prophylactics and chemo-prophylactics
- 6) disinfection, fumigation, eradication
- 7) provision of health and hygienic examination;
- 8) monitoring of intra-hospital infections and measures for their prevention, and
- 9) health education.

Special measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be performed by healthcare organisations.

By derogation from paragraph 2 of this Article, the special measures referred to in paragraph 1, point 6 of this Article may be performed by legal entities who meet criteria prescribed by this Law and regulations adopted based on this Law.

## Article 14

The Government of Republic of Macedonia, upon a proposal from the Ministry, shall adopt programmes for certain activities not covered by the programmes adopted in accordance with regulations on health protection.

Councils of the municipalities and the city of Skopje, upon a prior opinion by the competent office for health protection for the area it was established for (hereinafter: competent office for health protection), shall adopt programmes for general measures for protection of the population against contagious diseases on its territory.

The programmes referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall set activities, executors, time limits and source of funds for performance of the programmes.

### **Detection and registration of contagious diseases and their cause factor**

## Article 15

Each doctor who, based on clinical and epidemiological data, detects or suspects a contagious disease must immediately take measures prescribed by this Law in order to prevent further spreading of the disease.

In cases where a doctor sets clinical diagnosis or suspects a contagious disease, he must confirm the disease with microbiological examination and in accordance with criteria for defining the case.

Criteria for defining the case referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Minister who manages the Ministry (hereinafter: Minister).

Microbiological research of the causal factor shall be performed in cases of outbreak or danger of a disease outbreak.

## Article 16

Microbiological research may be performed only in microbiological laboratories authorised by the Minister and accredited in accordance with regulations on accreditation.

#### Article 17

Immediately after a diagnosis is set, the doctor must report to the competent office for health protection a case or death from the following diseases:

- 1) Anthrax
- 2) toxiinfectio alimentaris
- 3) Brucellosis
- 4) Rabies
- 5) AIDS
- 6) Botulisms
- 7) Hepatitis virosa A
- 8) Hepatitis virosa B
- 9) Hepatitis virosa C
- 10) other types of Hepatitis virosa
- 11) Hepatitis virosa
- 12) Encephalitis virosa
- 13) Diphtheria virosa
- 14) Pertussis
- 15) Gonorrhoea
- 16) Influenza
- 17) Poliomyelitis
- 18) Diphtheria
- 19) Enterocolitis
- 20) Echinococcosis
- 21) Parotitis
- 22) Infective mononucleosis
- 23) Cholera
- 24) Lyme boreliosis
- 25) Leishmanosis
- 26) Legionellosis
- 27) Leptospirosis
- 28) Malaria
- 29) Measles
- 30) Meningitis epidemica
- 31) Varicella
- 32) Prion disease
- 33) Salmonellosis
- 34) Syphilis
- 35) Scarlatina
- 36) Tetanus
- 37) Typhus abdominalis, Paratyphus
- 38) Toxoplasmosis
- 39) Trichinellosis
- 40) Tuberculosis
- 41) Tularemia
- 42) Crimae hemorrhagic fever
- 43) Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome

- 44) other Hemorrhagic fevers
- 45) Rubeola
- 46) Pestis
- 47) Dysentery bacillaris and
- 48) Scabies

#### Article 18

The doctor must report any suspicion of the following diseases:

- 1) Diphtheria
- 2) Meningitis epidemica
- 3) Viral hemorrhagic fever
- 4) Cholera
- 5) Pestis
- 6) Poliomyelitis
- 7) Typhus abdominalis, Paratyphus
- 8) Typhus exanthematicus and
- 9) unknown disease.

#### Article 19

The doctor must report cases of carrier factors of the following diseases:

- 1) Typhus abdominalis, Paratyphus
- 2) Hepatitis virosa B, C
- 3) HIV infection and
- 4) Malaria

#### Article 20

Compulsory reporting shall be required for:

- 1) any epidemic occurrence of contagious disease;
- 2) intra-hospital infection;
- 3) post-vaccination complications which exceed the level of normal post vaccination reaction.
- 4) any biting or injury from an animal with rabies or under suspicion of rabies.

The reporting referred to in paragraph 1, points 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be performed by the director of the healthcare organisation, and reporting referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be performed by the doctor.

#### Article 21

In cases of bites or injuries by an animal with rabies or under suspicion of rabies, the doctor must refer the patient to a health organisation for anti-rabies protection.

The Minister shall appoint a health organisation for anti-rabies protection.

#### Article 22

The office for health protection must report to the competent body for veterinary health any case of human disease caused by zoonosis.

The competent body for veterinary health must report to the competent office for health protection any case of animal disease caused by zoonosis.

#### Article 23

A microbiological laboratory must report to the competent office for health protection any case of isolation or cases diagnosed by other laboratory method caused by the following cause factors:

- 1) *Bacillus anthracis*;
- 2) *Brucella* spp;
- 3) *Campylobacter* sp, enteropatogenic
- 4) *Chlamidia psittaci*;
- 5) *Corynebacterium diptheriae*, who produce toxins
- 6) *Coxiella burnetii*;
- 7) *Entamoeba histolytica*;
- 8) *Escherichia coli*, enteropatogenic, enterohaemoragic, enteroinvasive and enterotoxic
- 9) *Francisella tularensis*;
- 10) Hantaan virusi;
- 11) Helminthes (in types)
- 12) Hepatitis virus (in types)
- 13) Influenza virusi
- 14) *Legionella* spp.
- 15) *Leptospira interrogans*;
- 16) *Listeria monocytogenes*;
- 17) Morbili;
- 18) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- 19) *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*;
- 20) *Neisseria meningitidis* (from blood and liquids);
- 21) *Plasmodium* spp.
- 22) respiratory sincicial virus (RSV)
- 23) Rota virus
- 24) *Salmonella paratyphi*
- 25) *Salmonella typhi*
- 26) *Salmonella*, other
- 27) *Shigella* spp.
- 28) *Staphylococcus aureus* – resistant to meticilin
- 29) *Trichinella spiralis*;
- 30) *Vibrio cholerae* O1 and O139
- 31) *Yersinia enterocolitica*, enteropatogenic and
- 32) factors for other hemorrhagic fevers.

Microbiological laboratories must report to the competent office for health protection and any case of isolated bacteria unusually resistant to antibiotics.

#### Article 24

Microbiological laboratories must report positive results for following cause factors:

- 1) *Treponema pallidum*;
- 2) HIV
- 3) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*;

- 4) Rubella virus (only congenital infections)
- 5) Toxoplasma gondii (only congenital infections) and
- 6) Chlamydia trachomatis.

#### Article 25

Reporting, form and content of reporting forms for contagious diseases and microbiologically determined cause factors shall be prescribed by the Minister.

Reporting of AIDS, referred to in Article 17, point 5 and HIV infection referred to in Article 19, point 3 of this Article and microbiological finding referred to in Article 24 of this Law shall be anonymous.

### **Epidemiological researches**

#### Article 26

Offices for health protection must perform epidemiological researches (epidemiological survey, monitoring and microbiological diagnostics) in order to determine the sources of infection and ways of its transmission.

Researches referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed upon report of contagious diseases referred to in Article 17, points 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 23, 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 46, Article 18, Article 19 points 1, 3 and 4 and Article 20 of this Law.

An epidemiological survey shall be carried out in cases of diseases outbreaks which are not noted nor have been noted for a long period in the country and which are not determined by this Law.

#### Article 27

In order to estimate the risk of certain contagious diseases, screening researches and anonymous unconnected testing may be performed to blood or other appropriate biological material by competent institutions based upon an authorisation from the Minister.

### **Isolation, health monitoring, quarantine, transportation and compulsory medical treatment**

#### Article 28

Persons infected by contagious diseases which may be directly transmitted to other persons shall be isolated during medical treatment.

Persons infected with cholera, abdominal typhus and paratyphus, plague, anthrax, brucellosis, leprosy, tetanus, diphtheria, meningitis diseases, gas gangrene, HIV, legionary disease, reversible fever, spotty typhus, Brill-Zintzer disease, poliomyelitis, rabies, encephalitis virosa transmitted by ticks, other virous encephalitis, haemorrhagic fever, malaria, leishmaniosis shall be treated in healthcare organisations intended for treatment of contagious diseases.

Healthcare organisations intended for treatment of contagious diseases must isolate persons suspected to be infected with cholera, plague, virous haemorrhagic fever, poliomyelitis and diphtheria.



Persons infected with pulmonary plague and viroous haemorrhagic fevers transmitted among humans must be isolated during medical treatment.

Persons infected with other contagious diseases, based upon medical indications shall be treated and isolated in other healthcare organisations or in domestic conditions if such conditions exist.

#### Article 29

Persons suspected to be or have been in contact person infected by pulmonary plague and viroous haemorrhagic fevers transmitted among humans must be isolated (quarantine).

Decisions for quarantine isolation, quarantine location and duration of the isolation are adopted by the Minister upon a prior proposal from the Committee for contagious diseases.

#### Article 30

Persons infected with contagious diseases are transported in a way which shall prevent further transmission of the disease.

Transportation of infected persons or suspected to be infected with cholera, plague and viroous haemorrhagic fevers and in cases of outbreak of unknown diseases not defined by this Law shall be performed by sanitary vehicle.

After the transportation such a vehicle shall be disinfected.

#### Article 31

Persons arriving from countries known to have cases of plague and viroous haemorrhagic fevers, cholera and malaria are put under healthcare monitoring.

Persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must report to certain healthcare organisations and if needed shall be referred for clinical and laboratory examinations.

Healthcare monitoring for persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be as long as the maximum incubation period of the disease, starting from the day of departure from a high risk area, that is from the day of contact.

The Minister of Health may determine healthcare monitoring for other diseases upon a prior proposal from the Committee for contagious diseases.

Costs for clinical and laboratory examinations are covered by the person who undertook these examinations.

#### Article 32

Persons who travel in countries with a risk of coming in contact with cause factors for infection referred to in Article 31 of this Law must prior to and during travel and after returning from those countries protect, or undertake healthcare monitoring in accordance with provision from this Law and regulations adopted thereof.

### **Immune-prophylactics and chemo-prophylactics**

#### Article 33

Immune-prophylactics shall be carried out through vaccination or through specific immunoglobulin (sero-prophylactics).

Vaccination shall be compulsory for all persons of a certain age against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis, measles, rubeola, mumps and virous hepatitis B.

Vaccination for epidemiological indications shall be performed against tetanus, virous hepatitis B, rabies, abdominal typhus, influenza and meningococcal meningitis.

The Minister of Health may determine vaccination for other diseases upon a prior proposal from the Committee for contagious diseases.

#### Article 34

Protection with protective immunoglobulin shall be compulsory for:

- 1) persons indicated with post-expositional immunisation against rabies:
- 2) non-vaccinated injured persons, incompletely vaccinated or when there is no data on vaccination against tetanus
- 3) healthcare workers or other persons injured by needles or other sharp instruments contaminated by blood and who are not immunised against virous hepatitis B and
- 4) newborns from HBsAG positive mothers.

#### Article 35

Vaccination shall be performed by medical doctors.

Doctors referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must perform an examination of each person prior to vaccination and determine contraindications for vaccinations if existing.

Vaccination may be performed by high school or college degree healthcare workers, only if supervised by a medical doctor.

#### Article 36

Protection with medicaments (chemo-prophylaxis) shall be performed for each person not protected in any other way, and exposed to tuberculosis and malaria and based on epidemiological indications to persons exposed to other contagious diseases.

#### Article 37

Immune-prophylaxis, chemo-prophylaxis, individuals who are subject to these measures, the method of execution, record and documentation keeping shall be prescribed by the Minister, while for military staff it should be prescribed by the Minister responsible for defence affairs.

#### Article 38

Immune-prophylaxis and chemo-prophylaxis shall be executed in accordance with the annual programme of the Government of Republic of Macedonia, which is enacted in accordance with the regulations relating to healthcare.

### **Disinfection, fumigation and eradication**

#### Article 39

Preventive disinfection shall be obligatory in the health institutions, school and pre-school institutions, social institutions, restaurants and public facilities (airports, stations, markets etc.), as well as facilities for production, marketing and storage of food.

Preventive disinfection shall be executed after every six months.

It shall be obligatory to execute disinfection of the smears, faeces, personal and other objects and the premises where an ill person with cholera, plague, viral hemorrhagic fevers, viral, diphtheria, abdominal typhus, typhus, paratyphus, salmonella-related conditions, poliomyelitis, dysentery, anthrax, rubies and tuberculosis stayed in a infectious stage, as well as facilities in cases of epidemics of infectious diseases.

#### Article 40

It shall be obligatory to provide fumigation for individuals and their personal belongings, flats and means of transport, health institutions, school and pre-school institutions, social institutions, production institutions, marketing and storage of food, restaurants, as well as settlements in case of diseases transmittable by insects.

#### Article 41

It shall be obligatory to execute eradication in the settlements, their surroundings, airports, public means of transport, warehouses and other working premises, in cases of occurrence or risk from plague, as well as by epidemiological indications in cases of occurrence of rodents or risk of occurrence of diseases whose sources of infection or the carriers are rodents.

#### Article 42

For disinfection and eradication of the settlements and their surroundings the responsible entities are the municipality and the city of Skopje, which execute them with expert and technical assistance of the public health institutes and other legal entities meeting the conditions prescribed by this law and the regulations thereof.

#### Article 43

Disinfection, fumigation and eradication in the health institutions, school and pre-school institutions, institutions intended for children and youth and social institutions are executed by the public health institutes.

Disinfection, fumigation and eradication of other facilities and places may be executed by other legal entities meeting the criteria prescribed with this law and the regulations thereof.

Detailed conditions relating to the premises, equipment and staff, method and means for disinfection, fumigation and eradication shall be prescribed by the Minister.

The national public health institute, in cooperation with the public health institutes, monitors the efficiency and identifies the appropriateness of the means of disinfection, fumigation and eradication and keeps records of the means used.

### **Health-hygienic examinations**

#### Article 44

Health-hygienic measures in order to prevent infectious diseases shall be executed to individuals, facilities, objects, including taking materials for further laboratory testing.

Examinations of paragraph 1 of this article shall be obligatory for:

- 1) individuals involved in provision of educational activity and health activity and in facilities and premises where that activity is executed;
- 2) individuals who contact in the manufacture and marketing of food, provision of drinking water for the population, as well as facilities and premises where that activity is executed;
- 3) employees in the manufacture, preparation and issuance of medicaments and individuals who in another way during the work have an immediate contact with medicaments, as well as facilities where medicaments are produced, stored and issued and
- 4) individuals who provide hygienic care, work in the production of cosmetic means or are involved in the recreation of the population, as well as facilities and premises where this activity is executed.

The employer shall be obliged to enable the examination of paragraph 1 of this article in the working premises and in the time when the working process lasts, and to refer the employees to health check-ups in accordance with the regulation enacted on the basis of article 48 of this law.

#### Article 45

If there is a risk of spreading the contagious disease, obligatory health-hygienic measures may be specified also for:

- 1) individuals who have suffered from an infectious disease and healthy carriers of the causes of the infectious diseases;
- 2) passengers and their belongings, as well as the means of international transport;
- 3) individuals who are likely to transmit an infectious disease during their work and
- 4) individuals who are likely, based on their habits and behaviour, to transmit infectious disease.

#### Article 46

Individuals with infectious disease transmittable through food, water, objects and immediate and indirect contact are not allowed to work in the production and sale of food, provision of the population with drinking water, medicaments, in the educational activity, provision of care and treatment of the population, production of cosmetic means, provision of hygienic care and recreation of the population.

The prohibition of paragraph 1 of this article refers also to the healthy carriers of the causes of infectious diseases, if it is not possible to prevent the spread of the infectious diseases with other measures.

#### Article 47

For the individuals 45 and 46 of this Law who are a source of infection, or there is a risk of spread of the infectious diseases, health-hygienic examinations are obligatory during the time when there are epidemiological indications.

#### Article 48

The method of execution, contents of the examinations, types of examinations and the timing for the obligatory health-hygienic examinations of the employees shall be prescribed by the Minister.

### **Intra-hospital infections**

#### Article 49

Monitoring of the intra-hospital infections and taking measures for prevention of their occurrence and their elimination shall be a responsibility of each health institution.

The director of the health institution shall be responsible for the prevention and treatment of intra-hospital infections.

The director shall be responsible for establishing a Committee for monitoring of intra-hospital infections and enact a programme for prevention and treatment of intra-hospital infections.

The programme referred to in paragraph 3 of this article includes:

- 1) epidemiological monitoring of intra-hospital infections;
- 2) doctrinaire execution of all diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, procedures for treatment of the ill and other procedures;
- 3) doctrinaire execution of sterilization, disinfection, cleaning, as well as safe handling of the medical and other wastes;
- 4) conduct of the ill and the staff regarding possible infection or transmission of disease;
- 5) use of protection measures and prescribed procedures by the personnel on the work places and
- 6) training of personnel relating to intra-hospital infections.

Detailed criteria on prevention and treatment of intra-hospital infections shall be prescribed by the Minister.

### **Health education**

#### Article 50

Each doctor shall be obliged to introduce patients to prevention measures for protection against infectious diseases, the importance of vaccines and other measures for protection.

The municipalities and the city of Skopje in cooperation with the public health institutes plan and organize the execution of health promotion and prevention of infectious diseases in the area where they were established in cooperation with the other organs and organizations.

The Ministry organizes and coordinates the process of health promotion and prevention of infectious diseases of the population in cooperation with the national health protection institute, institutes of health protection and other health institutions.

### **III. OTHER MEASURES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

#### Article 51

It shall be obligatory to examine the blood donors and donors of tissues and organs, artificial insemination and in-vitro fertilization, presence of syphilis, viral hepatitis B and C, HIV infection and other disease transmittable through human material.

Examination of the human material of paragraph 1 of this article shall also be obligatory in cases when taking the material has not been completed in Republic of Macedonia, that is when there is no proof that the examinations are negative.

#### Article 52

Burying, unearthing and transfer of a corpse of an individual who has died from infectious disease are executed in conditions and a manner that prevent spread of the disease.

Transfer of the corpse of an individual of paragraph 1 of this article from abroad to Republic of Macedonia may be executed only on the basis of an approval issued by the Ministry in accordance with the Ministry responsible for internal affairs.

Conditions and method of burying, unearthing and transfer of a corpse of an individual who has died from an infectious disease shall be prescribed by the Minister.

#### Article 53

Each citizen, legal entity and individual shall be obliged to enable the competent state institutions, health institutions and health workers to execute the prescribed examinations of the individuals, facilities, premises and products, to take the required material for examinations and take other prescribed measures, or measures for prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.

#### Article 54

A health worker, or a health institution, where a foreign citizen was admitted for obligatory treatment, or isolation was prescribed, or where a decision for quarantine was executed, shall be obliged to immediately inform the state organ competent for internal affairs.

### IV. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 55

In cases of appearance of infectious diseases which are not covered by this Law, and are threatening for the population nationwide, the Government of Republic of Macedonia, on proposal of the Ministry, may order that such cases should be reported and appropriate measures be taken - all or individual measures prescribed by this Law and for other diseases and causes.

#### Article 56

In cases of appearance of epidemics in an area where a public health institute has been established, the epidemics shall be declared by the competent institute.

In cases when there is a risk of the epidemics and the contagious disease to spread to other areas, the Ministry proclaims epidemics and imposes measures for their treatment.

#### Article 57

In case of epidemics, as well as in case of more serious natural and other disasters that can cause appearance of epidemics of an infectious disease, the following temporary measures can be ordered:

- 1) responsibility for health workers and co-operators to execute health activity in emergency conditions;
- 2) limitation of the right to strike;
- 3) provision and utilization of working and other premises, equipment, medicaments and means of transport for provision of the health activity;
- 4) provision of individual tasks for the health institutions, and
- 5) other measures prescribed with this law.

Measures of paragraph 1 of this article last while there is a risk of spread of the epidemics. The Government of Republic of Macedonia on recommendation of the Ministry decides which of the measures referred to paragraph 1 of this Article will be applied and for which time period.

#### Article 58

When, with the measures prescribed by this law, it is not possible in Republic of Macedonia to prevent the bringing in and spread of certain infectious diseases, the Government of Republic of Macedonia on recommendation of the Ministry can order the following measures:

- 1) to define conditions for travel, as well as measures and condition for return to the country where there is a possibility for infection, particularly infectious diseases;
- 2) to prevent travel in a country where there is a possibility for infection, particularly infectious diseases;
- 3) to establish a particular regime of movement or prevent movement of the population in the infected, or affected areas;
- 4) to prevent gatherings of the population at public gatherings, in cinemas, schools, public facilities, cafes or other public places, during the time when the risk lasts for spread of the infectious disease;
- 5) to limit or prevent marketing of certain types of goods and products, and
- 6) other measures prescribed by this law.

#### Article 59

The Ministry forms a Committee for infectious diseases as an advisory body. Members of the Committee of paragraph 1 of this article shall be elected for four years by outstanding experts in the area of epidemiology, infectology, microbiology, paediatrics, veterinary medicine and other specialties.

#### Article 60

For execution of the general measures for protection of articles 12 and 50 of this law which are the competence of the municipalities and the city of Skopje, financial resources shall be provided from the budgets of the municipalities and the city of Skopje.

For execution of the particular measures prescribed by this law, financial resources shall be provided from:

- 1) The Health Insurance Fund of Macedonia for the individuals who are covered by compulsory health insurance;
- 2) The Budget of Republic of Macedonia for execution of the preventive programmes and for the individuals who are not covered by compulsory health insurance, and
- 3) Employers for compulsory health-hygienic examinations of the employees.

## V. SURVEILLANCE

### Article 61

Surveillance over the application of this law and the regulations thereof shall be executed by the Ministry.

Inspection surveillance over the execution of this law and the regulations thereof shall be executed by the State sanitary and health inspectorate.

### Article 62

Municipalities and the city of Skopje execute surveillance over the situation and the movement of the infectious diseases in its area through exchange of information with the competent public health institutes in accordance with this law and other related legislation.

### Article 63

In the execution of the surveillance of article 61, paragraph 2 of this Law the state sanitary and health inspectorate cooperates with the public health institutes.

### Article 64

In the execution of surveillance the state sanitary and health inspectorate has a right and obligation to:

- 1) prohibit the individuals suffering from certain infectious diseases to execute certain work or work tasks by which they can harm the health of other individuals;
- 2) prohibit movement of the individuals for which it has been identified or there is suspicion that they are suffering from certain infectious disease;
- 3) order disinfection, fumigation, eradication and other sanitary measures;
- 4) order isolation of the individuals suffering from certain infectious disease and their treatment;
- 5) prohibit work of the individuals working in work places for which compulsory health check-up is obligatory, if it was not done;
- 6) define health check-up of the individuals where there is a suspicion of infectious disease;
- 7) prohibit gathering of individuals in schools, cinemas, theatres, cafeterias or other public places, when there is a risk of epidemics;
- 8) prohibit work of legal entities and individuals who fail to meet the prescribed conditions to execute laboratory examination, disinfection, fumigation and eradication, until the conditions are fulfilled;
- 9) prohibit activity in a facility which represents an immediate risk of spread of infectious diseases and epidemics, and
- 10) order execution of additional general and particular measures prescribed within this law.

### Article 65



The Ministry responsible for execution of internal affairs shall be obliged, within its competence, to cooperate in the execution of measures of articles 29,31,57,58 and 64 of this law.

In the execution of the measures of articles 57 and 58 of this law, other organs also participate as well as individuals for protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with legislation.

## VI. PENAL PROVISION

### Article 66

A legal entity will be penalised with a fine of 50.000 to 250.000 denars for offence if it:

- 1) provides microbiological examinations without authorization by the minister and without accreditation (article 16);
- 2) fails to report a disease of people with zoonosis or fails to report zoonosis of animals (article 22);
- 3) fails to report each isolation or, with other laboratory methods, proven causes of articles 23 and 24 of this law;
- 4) fails to provide epidemiological examinations (article 26);
- 5) fails to execute isolation of individuals suffering from infectious diseases described in article 28 of this law;
- 6) provides transport of individuals suffering from infectious diseases by a method contrary to article 30 of this law;
- 7) fails to provide or impedes provision of preventive and compulsory disinfection, fumigation and /or eradication (articles 39,40,41 and 42);
- 8) provides disinfection, fumigation and eradication contrary to article 43 of this law;
- 9) provides activity without prior health-hygienic examinations of the individuals specified in article 44 paragraph 2 of this law and impedes execution of the examination of the work premises (article 44 paragraph 3);
- 10) fails to monitor the situation or take measures to prevent and eliminate intra-hospital infection or in any other way fails to act in accordance with article 49 of this law;
- 11) fails to provide compulsory examination of article 51 of this law;
- 12) provides transport, burying and unearthing of a corpse contrary to article 52 of this law;
- 13) fails to report compulsory treatment or defining other measures of a foreign worker in accordance with article 54 of this law to the organ responsible for internal affairs;
- 14) in case of epidemics, natural or other disasters which can cause epidemic appearance of infectious diseases, fails to act in accordance with article 57 of this law;
- 15) acts contrary to the measures prescribed in article 58 of this law, and
- 16) fails to execute or impedes execution of measures ordered by the state sanitary and health inspectorate in accordance with article 64 of this law.

For the infringement of paragraph 1 of this article, the responsible individual in the legal entity will also be penalized with a fine of 5.000 to 50.000 denars.

### Article 67

An individual will be penalised with a fine of 30.000 to 50.000 denars if he/she:

- 1) identifies or suspects infectious disease, but fails to take the prescribed measures with this law (article 15);
- 2) fails to report infectious disease, or suspicion of infectious disease or carrying of a cause (article 17,18,19 and 20);
- 3) fails to refer an individual bitten by an animal with rabies or when there is suspicion of an animal with rabies to anti-rabies care;
- 4) rejects isolation, compulsory treatment or other measures of article 28 or quarantine of article 29 of this law;
- 5) rejects or in any other way impedes execution of the surveillance of article 31 and 32 of this law;
- 6) rejects vaccination for the diseases specified in article 33 of this law or healthcare with specific immunoglobulin (article 34) or healthcare with medicaments (article 36);
- 7) fails to perform prior examination or vaccination without presence and under surveillance of a doctor of medicine (article 35);
- 8) rejects compulsory fumigation specified in article 40 of this law;
- 9) fails to execute or avoids compulsory health check-up (articles 44 and 45), and
- 10) acts contrary to the prohibition of article 46 of this law.

## VII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 68

By-laws prescribed within this law shall be enacted within six months from the day when this law enters into force.

Until the day of entering into force of the regulations of paragraph 1 of this article, the existing regulations shall apply if they are not in conflict with the provisions of this law.

### Article 69

Until accreditation of the microbiology laboratories in accordance with the regulations on accreditation, microbiology examinations may be performed by the existing authorized laboratories.

### Article 70

On the day when this law enters into force, the Law on protection of the population against infectious diseases that affects the whole country (Official gazette of SFRY no. 51/84, 63/90 and Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia no. 15/95) and Law on protection of the population against infectious diseases (Official gazette of SRM no. 18/76 and 37/86 and Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia no. 15/95) shall become void.

### Article 71

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia".