



ALEKSOV & MEMISHI  
LAW OFFICE

# START A BUSINESS AND IMMIGRATE TO NORTH MACEDONIA

2024

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- Starting a business in a new country can be daunting. This guide aims to streamline the process by offering step-by-step instructions and essential information on registering a company, understanding compliance requirements, and taxation laws.

- Taxation is significant for business operations. This guide offers insights into types of taxes, rates, exemptions, and tax incentives for investing in designated zones.

- Investment opportunities abound, with the government actively encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in sectors like manufacturing, technology, renewable energy, and tourism.

- The banking industry offers stability and innovation, with banks providing services tailored to individual and business needs, including account opening, credit facilities, and international banking.

- Residence permit and immigration procedures are crucial for individuals intending to reside for extended periods. This guide outlines types of residence permits, eligibility criteria, visa requirements, and procedures for obtaining temporary and permanent residence.

It's important to note that the information provided here does not constitute legal advice but rather informative content subject to change. Therefore, seeking legal advice from professionals is recommended to ensure compliance with current regulations and make informed decisions.

## 1.1 Geographic location

A landlocked country of the south-central Balkans. It is bordered to the north by Kosovo and Serbia; To the east by Bulgaria (EU member state); To the south by Greece (EU member state); And to the west by Albania.

## 1.2 Capital

The capital is Skopje, the city features the highest population density in the country and serves as the primary hub for business activities, hosting most of the nation's businesses.

## 1.3 Population / Land

The current population is 2,084,326 as of Thursday, December 14, 2023, based on Worldometer elaboration of the latest United Nations data 1.

The population is equivalent to 0.03% of the total world population.

The population density is 83 per Km<sup>2</sup> (214 people per mi<sup>2</sup>).

The total land area is 25,220 Km<sup>2</sup> (9,737 sq. miles)

59.6% of the population is urban (1,242,855 people in 2023)



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**START A  
BUSINESS**

- The relevant institution where business entities are registered is the Central Registry <https://www.crm.com.mk/en>
- Company types according to Law on Trade Companies are:
  - **Limited Liability Company** (DOO - Drustvo so ogranicensa odgovornost), **Public Limited Company** (AD - Akcionersko Drushtvo), and others models that are not so common - **Limited Partnership** (KD - Komanditno Drustvo), **Sole proprietor** (TP - Trgovec Poedinec) and **Public trade company** (JTD - Javno trgovsko drustvo)

## 2.1 Steps to open an LLC company:

### Step 1 - Registering at the Central Registry:

Prepare info on: the name of the company, address of the company, type of activity, owners and equity share, CEO, e-mail of the company and bank where the first bank account will be opened (this information is registered within the Central Registry and show on the extract documents for the company as official documents)

Prepare and submit documents yourself or locate and authorized register agent (Lawyer or Accountant).

### Step 2: - Registering Ultimate Beneficial Owners:

Every owner that has more than 25.1% equity in the Company, in direct or indirect way, must be registered at the Central Registry as UBO. If the ownership is split among owners in a way that no one has more than 25.1% equity, the rules for determining UBO are located in the Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

### Step 3: - Open a Bank Account

The bank will issue the necessary forms that needs to be filled and duly signed for the bank account to be opened. Make sure that you have extract from the Central Registry about the current state of your company and extract from the UBO registrar, as well as notarized ZP-form

## 2.2 COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATION

Different industries and types of activities can have different and specific requirements for compliance with regulations. For specifics, we recommend that you consult your lawyer.

In this brochure, we will only share some of the most common.

### 2.2.1 Acts regulating the field of labour

*The Law on Labor Relations  
General collective agreement for the private sector of the economy*

The Law on Labor Relations regulates the labor relations between workers and employers who are established by concluding an employment contract.

## 2.2.2 Employment Agreements

By signing the employment contract, an employment relationship is established between the employee and the employer.

The rights, obligations and responsibilities based on the performance of the work by the employee relationship and inclusion in the mandatory social insurance based on work relationship, begins to be realized from the day the employee starts work, agreed in the employment contract.

The employer is obliged to submit an application/deregistration (electronic form M1/M2 printed by the system of the Employment Agency) for the worker in mandatory social insurance (pension and disability, health and unemployment insurance), in accordance with special regulations.

The employee cannot start work before an employment contract is concluded and before the employer registers him in mandatory social insurance.

If the employer, after the termination of the employment relationship, within eight days from the day of the termination of the employment relationship does not deregister the employee from mandatory social insurance, the employee's registration can be performed at the request of the employee on the basis of a record previously submitted by the labor inspector to the Agency for employment.

## 2.2.3 Duration of Employment Agreements

An employment contract is concluded for a period whose duration is not determined in advance (employment relationship of indefinite duration).

An employment contract can also be concluded during the duration of which is in advance

definite (term employment relationship).

An employment contract, in which the time for which the contract was concluded is not determined, is considered an employment contract for an indefinite period of time.

## 2.2.4 Form of Employment Agreements

The employment contract is concluded in a written form.

The employment contract is kept in the office at the headquarters of the employer.

A copy of the concluded employment contract is handed to the employee on the day at the signing of the employment contract.

Parties to the employment contract are the employer and the employee.

Foreign citizens or stateless persons can enter into an agreement for employment, if they meet the conditions determined by the Law on Labor Relations and by the Law on Employment and Work of Foreigners, which regulates the employment of foreigners.



### 2.3.1 Full-Time work

Full-time work may not exceed **40 hours** per week.

As a rule, the working week lasts five working days.

An employer who has over 25 employees and for whom the work process is carried out on one or more locations is obliged to keep electronic records at each location full time and overtime.

The employer who has up to **25 employees** is obliged to keep a record of attendance on the work of the workers by specifying data on the beginning and end of working time.

### 2.3.2 Over-time work

The employee is obliged, at the employer's request, to work overtime working hours:

- 1) in cases of exceptional increase in the volume of work;
- 2) if continuation of the business or production process is necessary;
- 3) if it is necessary to remove damage to the means of work, what would cause it termination of employment;
- 4) if it is necessary to ensure the safety of people and property, as well as the safety of traffic and
- 5) in other cases determined by law or collective agreement.

Overtime can last a maximum of eight hours during a week and a maximum of 190 hours per year, except for the work that is due to the specific work process cannot be interrupted or for which there are no conditions and opportunities to organize the work in change. Overtime in a period of three months cannot exceed on average more than eight hours a week. The hours for overtime work should be specified separately in the employee's monthly salary calculation.

### 2.3.3 Working Place (business premises or work from home)

As a work place depending on the industry, usually designated are the business premises of the employer. However, depending on the type of work, a work from home can be agreed.

Working at home is considered work that the employee does in his home or in premises of their choice that are outside the business premises of the employer.

With the employment contract with work at home, the employer and the employee can be agreed, that the employee performs the work that belongs to the activity of the employer or which is needed to perform the employer's activity at home.

The worker has the right to compensation for the use of his funds for work at home.

The amount of compensation is determined by the employer and the employee in the contract employment.

### 2.3.4 Holidays (non-working)

*New Year*

*Christmas, the first day of Christmas according to the Orthodox calendar*

*Easter, the second day of Easter according to the Orthodox calendar*

*Labor Day*

*"Saint Cyril and Methodius"*

*Ramadan Eid, the first day of Ramadan Eid*

*Ilinden (Republic Day)*

*Independence Day*

*People's Uprising Day*

*Day of the Macedonian Revolutionary Struggle*

*"Saint Kliment Ohridski"*

### 2.3.5 Salary

The worker has the right to earnings - salary, in accordance with the Law, collective agreement and the employment contract.

**Minimum wage** (for 2023) - 29.739,00 denars - gross (around EUR 483) / which is 20.175,00 denars - net (around EUR 328)

The employee's salary for full-time work cannot be lower than the minimum wage determined by law and collective agreement.

**Average wage** (for 2023) - 54.990,00 denars - gross (around EUR 895) / which is 36.527,00 denars - net (around EUR 593)

### 2.3.6 Annual Vacation

The employee has the right to a paid vacation of at least 20 working days.

Annual leave can be extended up to 26 working days by collective agreement or employment contract.

3

TAXATION

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## 3.1 Overview of tax system

In the early 1990s, with the introduction of a new economic system, a new fiscal system was implemented based on the principles of a market economy, private property, and independence of economic entities. One of the fundamental and traditional rights of the state is to impose obligations on citizens and businesses to contribute to covering public expenses by allocating a portion of their income and property. The most commonly accepted principle is that each citizen should participate in public revenues according to their financial capacity. This principle is contained in Article 33 of the Constitution:

"Everyone is obliged to pay taxes and other public charges and to participate in covering public expenses in a manner determined by law."

In recent years, approximately 26-27% of the gross domestic product is collected through taxes (source - website of the Public Revenue Office).

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## 3.2 Type of taxes and rates

### Direct Taxes:

Income Taxes (Direct Taxes):

- **Personal Income Tax (PIT)**
- **Profit Tax (PT)**

Tax rate for Personal Income Tax and Profit Tax: 10%

Details on the official website: [link](#)

### Indirect Taxes:

2. Consumption Taxes (Indirect Taxes):

- **Value Added Tax (VAT)**
- **Excise Duties (under the Customs Administration since January 1, 2010)**
- **Customs Duties (under the Customs Administration)**

Value Added Tax general rate: 18% (with privileged rates)

More info on the link: [link](#)

### Property Taxes:

3. Property Taxes:

- **Property Tax**
- **Real Estate Transaction Tax**
- **Inheritance and Gift Tax**

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## Contributions from Mandatory Social Insurance:

### 4. Contributions from Mandatory Social Insurance:

- Public charges paid by the contributor from gross remuneration for employment to the relevant social funds.
- Basis for current and future rights of insured persons - health care, pension benefits, unemployment benefits.

## Types of Contributions from Mandatory Social Insurance:

- **Pension and disability insurance based on current payments**
- **Health insurance**
- **Health insurance in case of work-related injuries and professional illnesses**
- **Unemployment insurance**
- **Insurance period considered for extended duration**

To calculate the difference between gross and net salary, you can use the following link:  
link

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## **3.3 TAX INCENTIVES FOR INVESTING IN TECHNOLOGICAL – INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE (TIDZ)**

Technological – Industrial Development Zone (TIDZ) is a free zone in aspect of Tax Laws. Each domestic or foreign natural or legal person – user of TIDZ may use the tax incentives by investing in the zone.

### **3.4 Tax Exemptions and Incentives**

**Corporate Income Tax** – The user of the zone is exempt of paying Corporate Income Tax in a period of 10 years, if in a period of 2 years after the year of receiving the Decision for start of performing, under the conditions determined by the Law, starts with performing of the activity in the area.

**Withholding Tax** – The users of TIDZ which are performing payments of incomes to foreign legal person in the country or abroad, are obliged in the same time of the payment of the income to withhold and pay the tax in amount of 10%, unless if it is otherwise regulated by the International agreements for avoiding of double taxation (more information on <http://www.ujp.gov.mk/en/vodic/category/693>).

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**Personal Income Tax** – The user of the zone is exempt of paying Personal Income Tax for salaries of the employees in period of 10 years, from the start of performing of the activity in the zone, i.e. from the first month in which the user will perform the payments of salaries, regardless of the number of employees.

**Value Added Tax** – The user of the zone is exempt from VAT on trade of goods and services in TIDZ (except trade intended for final consumption) and for import of goods in TIDZ (under condition the goods are not intended for final consumption).

More information on the conditions: <http://ujp.gov.mk/en/vodic/category/1479>

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**INVESTMENT  
OPPORTUNITIES**

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## 4.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is actively encouraged through a transparent and business-friendly legal framework. The Foreign Investment Law governs FDI, emphasizing non-discrimination, investor protection, and dispute resolution. The country's legal framework encourages FDI, offering various benefits and incentives to foreign investors. Key sectors for FDI include manufacturing, technology, renewable energy, and tourism.

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## 4.2 Government Support

### 4.2.1 Investment Promotion Agency's Role

The Investment Promotion Agency (IPA) acts as a one-stop-shop for investors. It provides tailored information, facilitates investment procedures, and assists with site selection. The IPA collaborates closely with investors to navigate regulatory requirements and liaises with other government bodies.

### 4.2.2 Financial Support for Investments

With this law, the types, amounts, conditions, methods, and procedures for granting financial support to business entities investing in the country are regulated.

The goal of this law is to stimulate economic growth and development in the country.

### 4.2.3 Types of measures:

- Financial support for new employment
- Financial support for establishing organizational forms for technological research and development
- Financial support for the increase of capital investments and revenues
- Financial support for enhancing market competitiveness
- Financial support for taking over struggling business entities;
- Financial support for investment projects of significant economic interest
- Financial support for entities founded by citizens with permanent/temporary residence outside the country.



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## 4.3 Technology and Innovation

Governed by strategic initiatives and supported by collaborative partnerships with esteemed educational institutions, our nation offers a fertile ground for cutting-edge discoveries and knowledge exchange. From software development to cyber security and telecommunications, it stands as a beacon for technology companies seeking unparalleled opportunities.

### Driving Innovation, Fostering Growth

The Fund for Innovation and Technology Development (FITD) serves as a cornerstone in the commitment to technological advancement and economic growth. Established as a vital catalyst, FITD plays a pivotal role in nurturing innovation, supporting technology-driven initiatives, and propelling the nation towards a knowledge-based economy.

FITD employs a range of financial instruments designed to address the diverse needs of innovators and technology-driven enterprises:

- **Equity Investments:** Taking an active role in promising ventures by providing equity investments, ensuring a shared commitment to success.
- **Grants and Subsidies:** Offering non-repayable grants and subsidies to eligible projects, fostering an environment where innovation can thrive without immediate financial pressures.
- **Loan Programs:** Providing access to strategic loans with favourable terms, supporting sustainable growth for innovative businesses.

5

**OVERVIEW OF  
BANKING  
INDUSTRY**

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## 5.1 Stability and Innovation

Embodying a robust financial ecosystem, the banking industry serves as a cornerstone of stability and innovation. Governed by the rigorous regulatory oversight of the National Bank, the industry upholds principles of security, transparency, and adaptability to international financial standards.

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## 5.2 Services Offered by Banks for Foreigners

### *Account Opening*

Foreign individuals and businesses benefit from streamlined account opening procedures, with various account types available, including savings, current, and multi-currency accounts.

### *Currency Services*

Banks provide sophisticated foreign exchange services, offering competitive rates and facilitating efficient currency conversion. This ensures that foreigners can manage diverse currencies with precision and ease.

### *Personalized Assistance*

A dedicated cadre of customer service professionals proficient in English and other languages ensures that foreigners receive personalized assistance. From account management to transaction inquiries, this tailored support enhances the banking experience.

## 5.3 Digital Banking and Technology Integration

### *Online and Mobile Banking*

Seamless digital banking platforms offer convenience with 24/7 access to a suite of services. *Whether through online or mobile channels.*

### *User-Friendly Interfaces*

### *Real-Time Account Management.*

### *Mobile Banking Apps*

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## 5.4 Services Offered by Banks for Companies

### *Business Accounts*

The banking sector extends a suite of meticulously designed business accounts, incorporating advanced features such as online and mobile banking. This ensures companies have access to cutting-edge tools for financial management.

### *Credit Facilities*

Companies seeking to expand or invest benefit from a range of credit facilities, including business loans and lines of credit. These financial instruments empower businesses to undertake strategic initiatives and elevate their operational capabilities.

### *Payment Services*

Banks provide comprehensive payment solutions, leveraging online platforms and electronic funds transfers to streamline transactions. This not only enhances efficiency but also contributes to the seamless operation of businesses.

## 5.5 International Banking Services and Transactions

### *Trade Finance*

For companies engaged in international trade, banks offer specialized trade finance services. This includes letters of credit, documentary collections, and export financing, facilitating secure and efficient cross-border transactions.

### *Swift Transfers*

International money transfers are executed with precision through the SWIFT network. This ensures the swift and secure movement of funds globally, catering to the needs of businesses and individuals with international financial commitments.

### *Foreign Currency Services*

To manage the complexities of global currency fluctuations, banks provide expert assistance in hedging strategies. This ensures that businesses engaged in international transactions can navigate currency risks with confidence and precision.

## 5.6 Major Banks

- Komercijalna Banka AD Skopje
- NLB Banka AD Skopje
- Stopanska Banka AD Skopje
- Halkbank AD Skopje
- ProCredit Bank AD Skopje
- Sparkasse Banka Makedonija AD Skopje

For more detailed information about various aspects of the banking system and its performance, NBRNM publishes annual and quarterly reports on banking supervision as well as other data and information on its website. <https://www.nbrm.mk/banki.nspix>

6

**RESIDENCE  
PERMIT AND  
IMMIGRATION**

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There are various residence permit options for foreigners who intend to reside in the country for extended periods. Understanding the types, eligibility criteria, and application procedures for residence permits is essential for those considering relocating.

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## 6.1 Types of Residence Permits:

There are different types of residence permits tailored to various purposes, including:

*Temporary Residence Permit:* Granted for specific purposes like work, study, family reunification, or other legally recognized reasons for temporary stay.

*Permanent Residence Permit:* Issued for individuals intending to establish long-term residency, typically after meeting specific requirements and residing in the country for a considerable duration.

## 6.2 Definition of Short Stay

Under the law, a short stay is defined as a temporary visit by a foreigner, whether or not holding a visa, except where specified otherwise by the law or international agreements.

*Duration and Conditions:*

A foreigner meeting entry requirements can stay for a maximum of **90 days** within any **180-day period**, irrespective of previous temporary or permanent residence duration.

*Visa Requirements:*

Foreigners without a visa may stay for the same purposes as those requiring visas. However, certain conditions must be met to avoid a short-term stay violation.

*Exceptions:*

Specific situations where short stays are not permissible, such as illegal entry, visa expiration, overstaying, or involvement in legal proceedings.

### End of Short-Term Stay

Short-term stays conclude under specific circumstances outlined in the law:

- **Entry Prohibition:** If a valid entry ban prohibits entry.
- **Visa Expiry:** Upon expiration of the visa's validity period.
- **Cancellation:** When the short-term stay is officially cancelled.
- **Exceeding Duration:** Upon surpassing the allowed 90 days in a 180-day period.

## Cancellation of a Short-Term Stay

Cancellation of a short stay may occur if the foreigner:

Ø Lacks Means of Subsistence:

Doesn't possess adequate means for subsistence, accommodation, or transit to a third country.

Ø Unsettled Financial Obligations:

Fails to settle financial responsibilities.

Ø Poses Threat:

Poses a threat to public order, national security, or international relations.

### *Competency in Taking Decisions on Cancellation*

The Ministry of Interior holds authority to decide on short stay cancellations through specific procedures, the Ministry makes decisions defining return deadlines and possible re-entry bans.

Foreigners have the right to appeal Ministry decisions through administrative dispute procedures. Disputes do not postpone enforcement of cancellation decisions.

## 6.3 Temporary residence

Temporary residence serves as a pivotal avenue for individuals from various backgrounds seeking to stay in the country for specific reasons and durations. Understanding the nuances, requirements, and processes involved in obtaining temporary residence is crucial for a seamless and lawful stay.

### 6.3.1 Purposes of Temporary Residence

Temporary residence permits cater to various intentions, providing opportunities for:

- **Employment:** For individuals seeking work opportunities.
- **Education and Studies:** Enabling students to attend educational institutions or participate in study programs.
- **Scientific Research:** Offering avenues for researchers to engage in scientific endeavors.
- **Medical Treatment:** Allowing individuals to seek medical care or treatment.
- **Family reunification:** It enables eligible individuals to bring their family members to join them in the country.
- **Humanitarian Grounds:** Providing temporary residence for humanitarian reasons.

### 6.3.2 Eligibility criteria

To be eligible for temporary residence, applicants are required to:

*Financial stability:* Demonstrate financial means or assured subsistence during their stay.

*Accommodation arrangements:* Provide evidence of proper housing arrangements.

*Health insurance:* Possess valid medical insurance.

*Specific purpose requirements:* Fulfill conditions related to the intended purpose of stay.

*Clean criminal record:* Maintain a clean criminal record in their home country and country of residence.

*Parental/Guardian consent for minors:* If applicable, minors below 18 years must obtain certified consent for unaccompanied residence.

### 6.3.3 Application process for temporary residence

Foreigners must submit their temporary residence application through the Ministry of Interior or diplomatic missions/consular posts. The application should include required documentation such as a valid travel document, proof of meeting eligibility criteria and a detailed purpose of stay.

### 6.3.4 Temporary Residence for Employment Purposes

Temporary residence for employment serves various categories:

1. Standard Employment: For individuals seeking regular employment.
2. Seasonal Employment: Geared towards seasonal workers.
3. Secondment of Employees: Applicable to workers on secondment.

### 6.3.5 Requirements for Granting Temporary Residence for Employment Purposes

1. Proof of Legal Entity Registration
2. Foreigner's Identity Proof
3. Necessity Elaboration
4. Employment Contract Compliance
5. Proof of Education or Vocational Training



## 6.4 Permanent residence

Permanent residence is granted after **five consecutive years** of residing in the country based on a temporary residence permit or international protection.

Certain purposes, such as employment of seasonal workers, educational pursuits, medical treatment, or humanitarian grounds, do not qualify for permanent residence.

### *6.4.1 Requirements for Granting Permanent Residence*

Stable means of subsistence, accommodation, medical insurance, clean criminal record, integration into society, and proficiency in the Macedonian language are essential criteria.

### *6.4.2 Privileges of Permanent Residence:*

Holders of permanent residence enjoy extensive rights similar to citizens, encompassing employment, education, social protection, tax benefits, and access to public services. Applicants must submit an application to the Ministry of Interior, including required documentation verifying their eligibility for permanent residency.

**7**

**ENTERING AND  
VISA  
REQUIREMENTS**

## 7.1 AFRICA

### Need Entry Visa for the following countries:

1. Algeria 2. Botswana 3. Burundi 4. Ghana 5. Guinea 6. Equatorial Guinea 7. Ethiopia 8. Zimbabwe 9. Cameroon 10. Lesotho 11. Mauritania 12. Malawi 13. Mozambique 14. Nigeria 15. Sao Tome and Principe 16. Sierra Leone 17. Tanzania 18. Uganda 19. Djibouti 20. Angola 21. Ivory Coast 22. Gabon 23. Guyana 24. DR Congo 25. Eritrea 26. Zambia 27. South Sudan 28. Kenya 29. Liberia 30. Mali 31. Namibia 32. Republic of Congo 33. Somalia 34. Togo 35. Central African Republic 36. Benin 37. Burkina Faso 38. The Gambia 39. Guinea Bissau 40. Eswatini 41. Green RT 42. South African Republic 43. Chambers 44. Libya 45. Madagascar 46. Morocco 47. Niger 48. Rwanda 49. Senegal 50. Tunisia 51. Chad

### 52. Egypt - Competent DCM

Tel: ++ 202 27 508 501

Address: Road Al Nahda 41, 3/402, Maadi, Cairo

E-mail: cairo@mfa.gov.mk

### No Entry Visa for the following countries:

1. Mauritius 2. Seychelles

## 7.2 ASIA

### Need Entry Visa for the following countries:

1. Afghanistan 2. Bahrain 3. Vietnam 4. Iran 5. Yemen 6. Kyrgyzstan 7. Lebanon 8. Myanmar 9. Pakistan 10. Syria 11. Tajikistan 12. Philippines 13. Azerbaijan 14. DPR Korea 15. Indonesia 16. East Timor 17. Jordan 18. Cambodia 19. Kuwait 20. Maldives 21. Mongolia 22. Saudi Arabia 23. Turkmenistan 24. Sri Lanka 25. Bangladesh 26. Bhutan 27. Iraq 28. Laos 29. Nepal 30. Oman 31. Thailand 32. Uzbekistan

### 33. India Competent DCM

Tel: ++ 91 (11) 4614 2603

Address: Vasant Vihar Block A 15/30

New Delhi 110016

E-mail: delhi@mfa.gov.mk

Notes: *A visa is not required for holders of diplomatic travel documents.*

### 35. PRC Competent DCM

Tel: ++ 86 10 6532 7846, ++ 86 10 6532 7848

Address: Sun Li Tun Diplomatic Compound  
3-2-21, Post code 100600, Beijing - PR China

E-mail: beijing@mfa.gov.mk

Notes: *Bilaterally, a visa is not required for holders of diplomatic and official travel documents, as well as for a Chinese travel document for official purposes - passport for public affairs.*

### 34. Kazakhstan Competent DCM

Tel.: Tel.: +7 (7172) 768 430

Mob.: +7 700 222 1973

Address: "Karashash Ana" 7 Nur

Sultan 010000 Republic of Kazakhstan

E-mail: nursultan@mfa.gov.mk

### 36. Taiwan Notes:

A visa is not required for:

- *Holders of diplomatic and official travel documents*

- *A visa is not required for holders of Taiwanese travel documents in which the ID number is entered, for a stay of up to 90 days during 180 days. The decision is valid until 31.03.2025*

**37. Qatar Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 974 49 31 374

Address: Street 860. Zone 65, Vila 64 Al Dafna. Doha, Qatar

E-mail: doha@mfa.gov.mk

**No Entry Visa for the following countries:**

1. Brunei
2. South Korea
3. Malaysia
4. Singapore

**6. Israel Competent DCP**

Tel: ++ 972 549 267 378, ++ 972 542 092 092,  
++ 972 546 656 020

Address: Paz Tower, 5 Shohan Street,  
52136 Ramat Gan

E-mail: telaviv@mfa.gov.mk

**5. United Arab Emirates Competent DCM**

Tel: +971 2 650 51 30

Address: Abu Dhabi, Dyeenah St., Villa  
No.10, PO Box 108225

E-mail: abudabi@mfa.gov.mk

**7. Japan Competent DCM**

Tel: +81 3 6868 7110

Address: Higashi Gotanda 5-16-17,  
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0022

E-mail: tokyo@mfa.gov.mk

## 7.3 AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

**Need Entry Visa for the following countries:**

1. Marshall Islands
2. Alone
3. Tuvalu
4. Vanuatu
5. Micronesia
6. Palu
7. Solomeni
8. Fiji
9. Kiribati
10. Nauru
11. Papua New Guinea
12. Tonga

**No Entry Visa for the following countries:**

1. New Zealand

**2. Australia Competent DCM**

Tel: + 612 6282 6220

Address: 25 Cobbadah street,  
O'MALLEY 2606, ACT

E-mail: canberra@mfa.gov.mk

## 7.4 NORTH AMERICA AND CANADA

**No Entry Visa for the following countries:**

1. Mexico
2. Nicaragua

**4. USA - Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 1 613 234 38 82

Address: 130 Albert St. Suite 1006,  
Ottawa, ON, K1P 5G4

E-mail: ottawa@mfa.gov.mk

**3. Canada Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 1 613 234 38 82

Address: 130 Albert St. Suite 1006,  
Ottawa, ON, K1P 5G4

E-mail: ottawa@mfa.gov.mk

## 7.5 SOUTH AMERICA

### Need Entry Visa for the following countries:

1. Grenada
2. Ecuador
3. Suriname
4. Haiti
5. Belize
6. Dominican Republic
7. Saint Lucia
8. Trinidad and Tobago
9. Bolivia
10. Dominican Republic
11. Jamaica
12. Cuba
13. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

### No Entry Visa for the following countries:

1. Antigua and Baruda
2. Bahamas
3. Colombia
4. Panama
5. Saint Christopher and Nevis
6. Argentina
7. Venezuela
8. El Salvador
9. Costa Rica
10. Paraguay
11. Honduras
12. Barbados
13. Guatemala
14. Peru
15. Uruguay
16. Chile

### 17. Brazil Competent DCM

Tel: 00 55 61 8276 1850

Address: Embaixada da República da Macedônia em Brasília SHIS QL 26 CJ 05 LT 15 Lago Sul – Brasília DF – CEP: 71.665-155 República Federativa do Brasil CNPJ: 24.928.562/0001-68

E-mail: [brasil@mf.gov.mk](mailto:brasil@mf.gov.mk)

## 7.6 EUROPE

### Need Entry Visa for the following countries:

1. Belarus
2. Armenia

### 3. Russia Competent DCM

Tel: ++ 74 99 124 33 57, ++ 74 99 124 33 59

Address: Dmitrija Uljanova 16 corpus 2, entrance 8, floor 1, Suite 509 & 510, 117292 Moscow

E-mail: [moscow@mf.gov.mk](mailto:moscow@mf.gov.mk)

### No Entry Visa for the following countries:

1. Ireland
2. Cyprus
3. Lithuania
4. Malta
5. Finland
6. Georgia
7. Iceland
8. Liechtenstein
9. Moldova
10. Andorra
11. Latvia
12. Luxembourg
13. Monaco
14. Portugal
15. San Marino

### 16. Austria Competent DCM

Tel: ++ 43 (0)1 5248756

Address: Kinderspitalgasse 5/2, A-1090 Vienna

E-mail: [vienna@mf.gov.mk](mailto:vienna@mf.gov.mk)

### 18. Bulgaria Competent DCM

Tel: ++ 359 2 870 15 60, ++ 359 2 870 50 98

Address: Frederic Joliot-Curie 17 block 2, floor 3, Suite 5 1113 Sofia

E-mail: [sofia@mf.gov.mk](mailto:sofia@mf.gov.mk)

### 17. Belgium Competent DCM

Tel: ++ 322 734 56 87 | ++ 322 732 91 08

Address: Rue de la Loi, 38 1040 Brussels

E-mail: [brussels@mf.gov.mk](mailto:brussels@mf.gov.mk)

### 19. Germany Competent DCM

Tel: ++ 49 30 890 69 511

Address: Koenigsallee 2-4, 14193 Berlin

E-mail: [berlin@mf.gov.mk](mailto:berlin@mf.gov.mk)

**20. Denmark Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 45 42 555 201, ++ 45 39 76 69 28  
Address: H.C. Andersens Boulevard 37,  
2.tv. 1553 København V  
E-mail: copenhagen@mfa.gov.mk

**22. Romania Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 40 21 210 0880  
Address: Str. General Nicolae C. Dona,  
Nr 6 Sector 1, 010782 Bucharest  
E-mail: bucharest@mfa.gov.mk

**24. Turkey Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 903 12 439 92 04, ++ 903 12 439 92 08  
Address: Karaca sokak 24/5-6  
Gaziosmanpasha Ankara  
E-mail: ankara@mfa.gov.mk

**26. Switzerland Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 41 31 352 00 02, ++ 41 31 352 00 16,  
++ 41 31 352 00 28, ++ 41 31 352 00 30  
Address: Kirchenfeldstrasse., 30, CH - 3005 Bern  
E-mail: bern@mfa.gov.mk

**28. Vatican Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 39 06 635 878, ++ 39 06 635 639  
Address: Via di Porta Cavalleggeri,  
143 00165 Rome  
E-mail: vatican@mfa.gov.mk

**30. Poland Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 48 22 651 72 91, ++ 48 22 651 72 92  
Address: Krolowej Marysienki  
40 02-954 Warszawa  
E-mail: warsaw@mfa.gov.mk

**32. Ukraine Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 380 44 287 78 82  
Address: Ivan Fedorov 12 Kiev, 03150  
E-mail: dkpkiev@mfa.gov.mk

**34. Montenegro Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 382 20 667 415, ++ 382 20 667 416  
Address: Hercegovacka 49/3 20000 Podgorica  
E-mail: podgorica@mfa.gov.mk

**21. Norway Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 47 2255 1544  
Address: Erling Skjalgssonsgate 19 B,  
0267 Oslo  
E-mail: oslo@mfa.gov.mk

**23. Slovakia Competent DCM**

Tel: ++421 2 2030 1220|++421 2 2081 2007  
Address: Michalská 14, 811 01 Bratislava  
E-mail: bratislava@mfa.gov.mk

**25. Croatia Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 385 1 45 72 812, ++ 385 1 46 17 261  
Address: Kralja Zvonimira 6/1, 10000 Zagreb  
E-mail: zagreb@mfa.gov.mk

**27. Albania Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 355 4 2230909 | ++ 355 4 2274765  
Address: Rr. Kavajes, nr. 116, Tirana  
E-mail: tirana@mfa.gov.mk

**29. Kosovo Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 383 38 247 462  
Address: ul. "24 May" no. 136 Pristina  
E-mail: prishtina@mfa.gov.mk

**31. Slovenia Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 386 1 421 00 21, ++ 386 1 421 00 22  
Address: Rozna dolina, cesta IV/2,  
1000 Ljubljana  
E-mail: ljubljana@mfa.gov.m

**33. France Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 331 45 77 10 50, ++ 331 45 77 85 77,  
++ 331 45 77 10 73  
Address: 5, rue de la Faisanderie, 75116 Paris  
E-mail: paris@mfa.gov.mk

**35. Sweden Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 46 8 661 18 30,  
++ 46 8 667 21 45ar department)  
Address: Riddargatan 35, 100 55 Stockholm  
E-mail: stockholm@mfa.gov.mk

**36. Bosnia and Herzegovina Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 387 33 810 760, ++ 387 33 269 401,  
++ 387 33 269 402

Address: Splitska 57, Sarajevo

E-mail: saraevo@mfa.gov.mk

**38. Greece Competent DCM**

Tel: +306944743071

Address: Papdiamanti 15, P.Psychico 154 52,  
Athens

E-mail: athens@mfa.gov.mk

**40. Italy Competent DCM**

Tel: +39 351 336 3919

Address: Via Bruxelles 73/75, 00198 Rome

E-mail: rome@mfa.gov.mk

**42. Hungary Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 36 1 33 60 510

Address: Andrassy ut 130 1, em 1-2,  
1062 Budapest

E-mail: budapest@mfa.gov.mk

**44. Czech Republic Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 420 222 521 093

Address: Na Vetru 4, 162 00 Prague 6

E-mail: prague@mfa.gov.mk

**37. Great Britain Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 44 207 976 0535, ++ 44 207 976 0538

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London SW1P 2NU

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**39. Estonia Competent DCM**

Tel: +372 6996002

Address: Hajru 6, 10130 Tallinn

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**41. Serbia Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 381 11 328 49 24, ++ 381 11 328 49 67

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11 000 Belgrade

E-mail: belgrade@mfa.gov.mk

**43. Netherlands Competent DCM**

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Address: Laan van Meerdervoort 50 - C,  
2517 AM Den Haag

E-mail: hague@mfa.gov.mk

**45. Spain Competent DCM**

Tel: ++ 34 91 571 72 98

Address: Calle Don Ramon de la Cruz,  
107 2B, 28006 Madrid

E-mail: madrid@mfa.gov.mk

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