

**UNESCO**  
**WORLD ANTI PIRACY OBSERVATORY**

**THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

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## I. Legislation

### 1. Copyright laws

The main legislation is the [Law on Copyright and Related Rights](#) ("Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia" No. 47/1996, 3/1998, 98/2002, 4/2005 and 131/2007).

### 2. Other laws

- [Criminal Code](#) ("Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia" No. 31/1996, 80/1999, 4/2002, 43/2003, 19/2004, 81/2005, 60/2006, 73/2006, 7/2008 and 139/2008);
- [Code of Criminal Procedure](#) ("O.G of RM" No. 15/1997, Integral text 15/2005 and 83/2008);
- Law on Misdemeanors ("O.G of RM" No. 62/2006);
- Civil Procedure Law ("O.G of RM" No. 79/2005 and 110/2008);
- Law on Enforcement ("O.G of RM" No. 35/2005, 50/2006, 129/2006 and 8/2008);
- Law on Obligations (Contract law) ("O.G of RM" No. 18/2001, 4/2002, and 84/2008);
- Law on Securing the Claims ("O.G of RM" No. бп. 7/2007);
- Law on Courts ("O.G of RM" No. 58/2006 and 35/2008);
- Law on Public Prosecution ("O.G of RM" No. 150/2007 and 111/2008);
- Law on Academy for Training Judges and Prosecutors ("O.G of RM" No. 13/2006);
- Law on Internal Affairs ("O.G of RM" No. 19/1995, 55/1997, 38/2002, 33/2003, 19/2004, 15/2005 and 84/2008);
- Law on Police ("O.G of RM" No. 114/2006 applicable from 11.11.2007);
- Law on Customs Measures for Protection of Intellectual Property Rights ("O.G of RM" No. 38/2005 and 107/2007);
- Law on State Market Inspectorate ("O.G of RM" No. 24/2007 and 81/2007);
- Law on Trade ("O.G of RM" No. 15/2004, 128/2006, 63/2007 and 88/2008);
- Law on Mediation ("O.G of RM" No. 60/2006 and 23/2007);
- Law on Broadcasting Activities ("O.G of RM" No. 100/2005, 19/2007 and 103/2008); and
- Law on General Administrative Procedure ("O.G of RM" No. 38/2005 and 110/2008)

### 3. Latest developments and perspectives

As a result of a public debate on May 2009, and in order to ensure that the Law on Copyright and Related Rights is in conformity with the new international treaties on copyright, the Law has been revised. A corrected text of the Law is about to be submitted to the government.

### 4. Summary of legislation

- *Exclusive rights of the authors and of the owners of neighbouring rights*

#### Exclusive Rights of the authors

According to Law on Copyright and Related Rights (LCRR):

- The economic rights shall protect the property interests of the author. The use of the copyrighted work shall be permitted if the author has assigned the economic right according to this Law and to the conditions he has determined, unless otherwise provided by this Law (Article 18); and

- The author shall have the exclusive economic right to use his work and to authorize or prohibit the use of the work by other persons, in particular for: reproduction, distribution, rental, public performance, public transmission, public presentation, public exhibition, broadcasting, re-broadcasting and adaptation (Article 19).

Exclusive right of the owners of neighbouring rights

**Performers** shall have exclusive economic rights to use or to authorize or prohibit the use of their performance for: broadcasting of the performance, except where the performance is a broadcast by itself, or it is a broadcast from a fixation; live transmission through a loudspeaker, screen or a similar device, out of the space or place of performance; fixation of the live performance; reproduction of the performance fixation on phonograms and videograms; distribution including rentals of phonograms or videograms containing the performance; and making the fixation available to the public (Article 111).

The **phonogram producer** shall have exclusive economic rights to use or to authorize or prohibit the use of his phonograms for: reproduction, distribution, including rental, as well as making the phonograms available to the public (Article 118).

The **film producer** shall have an exclusive right of reproduction, distribution, including rental, as well as certain types of communication to the public with respect to his/her videograms (Article 122).

A **radio and television organization** shall have exclusive economic rights to use or to authorize or prohibit the use of its broadcasts for: broadcasting and re-broadcasting; public transmission, if it is done in places accessible to the public for an administrative fee; making available to the public, including distribution through electronic communication networks (cable re-broadcasting); fixation, reproduction of the fixations and distribution of the fixations; and distribution of program signals transmitted through communication satellites by other broadcasters, cable and other distributors (Article 129).

The **maker of the database** shall have the exclusive right to allow or prohibit the extraction and re-utilization (Article 134-c).

- *Exceptions and limitations to copyright*

According to Article 28 of the Law, usage of a copyrighted work without assignment of an appropriate economic right can be carried out only in cases determined by this Law, such as in the form of legally authorized use with remuneration (legal licenses) and authorized use without remuneration as free use. The use, shall be carried out in specific cases which are not in conflict with the customary use of the copyrighted work and do not violate the legitimate interests of the author.

**Free Use**

Copyrighted works can be used freely for:

- The purpose of acquiring information of general significance (Article 32);
- Teaching and certain purposes (Article 33);

- Private and other individual reproduction (Article 34);
- Private use by non-profitable institutions (Article 34-a);
- Quotation (Article 35);
- Secondary importance (Article 36); and
- Adaptations.

Modification of a copyrighted work is permissible if it is a matter of:

- o A private or other individual modification not intended or available to the public;
- o A modification for purposes of a parody or caricature, if this does not lead to confusion with regard to the source of the work;
- o A modification for a permitted use, and the author's objection to such modification is contrary to the principle of the reason and good faith(Article 37);
- o Marketing of certain events (Article 38);
- o Use the works on public places (Article 39);
- o Purpose of reconstruction (Article 39-a);
- o Certain use for public purposes (Article 40);
- o Testing the operation of devices (Article 41);
- o Temporary reproduction (Article 41-a); and
- o Use of folklore (Article 42).

### **Legal Licenses**

It is permitted to use copyrighted works:

- For purposes of teaching or illustration purposes commercial goals (Article 29);
- For Information purposes (Article 29);
- For broadcast programming made by own production (Article 30); and
- For private copying (Article 30-a).

### **Other legal use**

It is permitted to use copyrighted works without permission and against remuneration in the following cases:

- o So-called resale royalty right, i.e. if the original of an art work is sold or disposed in any other way, its author shall have the right to be notified and to obtain a remuneration of every subsequent resale.”(Article 21-a);
- o Secondary use of a phonogram published for commercial purposes; and
- o “A phonogram published for commercial purposes or a reproduction of such phonogram may be used directly without the permission of the phonogram producer for: public transmission, broadcasting and re-broadcasting. In that case the user shall be obligated to pay the phonogram producer a single equitable remuneration for the rights of the phonogram producer and for the rights of the performer, unless otherwise regulated by law. A phonogram made available to the public with the permission of the phonogram producer shall be considered to have been issued for commercial purposes and shall be used under same conditions. The phonogram producer shall be obliged to pay half the remuneration of this Article, paragraph 1, to the performer of the phonogram unless otherwise determined by this law (Article 119).”

- *Protection of foreign works*

Article 171 provides that “foreign authors and foreign holders of related rights shall enjoy the same protection as citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, according to international agreements

ratified by the Republic of Macedonia. If they are not protected under these provisions, they shall enjoy the same protection on the base of the factual reciprocity (Article 171) or on the fact they are domiciled or have a residence in the Republic of Macedonia (Article 178)).

The provisions apply equally to foreign authors and foreign holders of related rights having the status of refugees under international agreements or the regulations of the Republic of Macedonia.

Articles 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 177 provide further rights for authors and foreign holders of related rights not protected by article 171. Protection shall be enjoyed by:

- Foreign authors: who are domiciled in the Republic of Macedonia; of works first disclosed in the Republic of Macedonia or disclosed in the Republic of Macedonia within 30 days of having been first disclosed in another country; of audiovisual works whose producer has his headquarters or domicile in the Republic of Macedonia; and of work of architecture or fine art as an immovable property or its integral part located on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia (Article 172);
- Foreign performers: who have a domicile in the Republic of Macedonia; whose performances take place in the territory of the Republic of Macedonia; whose performances have been fixed on phonograms; and whose performances have been taken over in the programs of broadcasting organizations (Article 173);
- Foreign producers of phonograms and film producers whose phonogram or videogram has been first fixed in the Republic of Macedonia; and Foreign publisher, insofar as the edition has been first published in the Republic of Macedonia or published in the Republic of Macedonia within 30 days of having been first published in another country (Article 174); and
- Foreign broadcasting organizations that emit broadcasts through transmitters located in the Republic of Macedonia (Article 175).

- *Period of copyright protection*

The period of copyright protection is lifetime of the author and 70 years after the death of the author ((Articles 44, 46, 48). Where a work has not been legally disclosed within 70 years from its creation, the copyright shall subsist for 70 years after its creation (Article 48). Where the work has been created by a number of authors (co-authors), the term of duration as per Article 44 of this Law shall be calculated from the death of the last surviving co-author.

The related rights are protected for a period of 50 years for performers (Article 116), phonogram producers (Article 120), film producers (Article 123) and broadcasting organizations (Article 13). For the maker of the database, the protection shall subsist only for 15 years (Article 134-f).

- *Registration*

Registration is voluntary through agents or associations of right holders. Protection shall be enforced without registration formalities, in accordance to International Treaty rules.

## **5. International treaties**

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a member of the following International Convention and Treaties on Copyright and Related Rights:

- [Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works](#), in force since September 8, 1991;

- [Universal Copyright Convention](#) (UCT), in force since April 30, 1997;
- [Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations](#), in force since March 2, 1998;
- [WTO TRIPS Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights](#), in force since April 4, 2003 ;
- [WIPO Copyright Treaty](#) (WCT), since February 4, 2004;
- [WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty](#) (WPPT), in force since March 20, 2005;
- [Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms](#), in force since March 2, 1998; and
- [Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite](#), in force since November 17, 1991.

## **II. Measures and remedies**

### **1. Copyright infringement**

Pursuant to Article 18 of the LCRR, the economic rights shall protect the property interests of the author. The use of the copyrighted work shall be permitted if the author has assigned the economic right according to this Law and to the conditions he has determined, unless otherwise provided by this Law.

Infringement is defined in Article 158 § 1 and Article 158 b: “a person is considered to be infringing the exclusive rights according to this Law, when he knew or could have known that he performs activities of deceiving of the technological measures for protection of the rights, stipulated in this Law “and “ a person shall be considered to be infringing the exclusive rights when he/she consciously, without authorization, removes or changes any electronic information for management of the rights, reproduces, distributes, imports for distribution, rents or publicly announces copyright work or object of related rights whose electronic information for management of the right were illegally removed or changed, and he/she knew or could know that causes, prevents, facilitates or covers breach of the rights.”

Article 158 § 2 includes within the meaning of infringement the production, distribution, sale, rental, marketing for sale and rental or possession for commercial purpose of objects, products and their integral parts or performance of services on any technical measures deceiving or facilitating the deception.

Article 158 § 3 provides a definition of the technical measures.

### **2. Remedies to protect copyright holders**

Protection from the infringement of the copyright and related rights shall be initiated and enforced as: civil protection, criminal protection and misdemeanor protection.

Initiation of the civil procedures has to be made by right holders or their legal representatives only, whereas misdemeanor proceedings may be initiated by right holders and/or inspection state bodies (ex officio). Criminal procedures may be initiated by public prosecutor only.

#### Criminal Penalties

Criminal penalties are imprisonment and/or monetary fines. Misdemeanor penalties are monetary fines.

#### Civil Damages

Civil damages may be awarded usually in a civil procedure (lex generalis Law on obligations/contracts), but also in criminal/misdemeanor proceedings.

#### Provisional Measures

Pre-trial remedies in civil proceedings are provisional measures. Injunctions are subject to civil law procedures. Seizure and destruction are subject to civil, misdemeanor and criminal procedures upon merit or final legal decision of the courts (in a case of appeal, decisions may be issued by Appellate courts). It is allowed to present relevant evidence even during the trial.

### **3. Provisional measures**

According to Article 162 of the LCRR, if the rights holder reports that his exclusive rights under this Law have been infringed, the court may, on the holder's proposal, determine provisional measures to secure claims according to this Law, and, in particular, to seize, remove from circulation and to reserve copies, devices, equipment and relevant documents. Courts may also prohibit activities of eventual infringement or their continuance and to adopt other similar measures. If there is a well found suspicion regarding the above-mentioned protection, the court may pronounce and execute such measures without prior notification and hearing of the adverse party. The procedure for provisional measures shall be summary. The regulations for procedure for securing claims shall be applied by the procedure for adoption of provisional measures, unless otherwise determined by this Law.

According to Article 163 of the LCRR, if the right holder reports that his exclusive rights under this Law have been infringed and that there is a well-founded suspicion of destroying the infringement's evidence or an impossibility to secure such evidence later, the court may, on the holder's proposal, secure such evidence without prior notification and a hearing of the adverse party. The securing of evidence may include search or inspection of premises, documentation, inventories, databases, computer programs and other sources, the examination and seizure of documents, and the hearing of witnesses, findings and statements by experts. The decision of which proposal for securing evidence has been accepted, together with the proposal, shall be delivered on the adverse party at the time of the actual securing of evidence or, if it is not possible, when it becomes possible. A plea against a decision shall not suspend the decision. The procedure for securing of evidence shall be summary. The regulations for civil trial proceedings shall be applied respectively with regard to the procedure for securing evidence, unless otherwise determined by the Law.

### **4. Penalties for copyright infringement**

#### Civil Penalties

The right holder may demand in civil proceedings payment of an agreed or equitable remuneration for infringing use, increased by 200%, regardless of whether he has suffered actual pecuniary damage as a result of the infringement (civil penalty).

In a case of infringement of moral rights and in absence of pecuniary damages, the court may award an author or performer equitable monetary indemnity for the infringement of his personality, honor and reputation, or non-pecuniary damage, if it finds that the circumstances of the case, and especially the degree of damage and its duration, justify this. (Article 161)



### Criminal Sanctions

The Criminal Law of the Republic of Macedonia provides for the possibility of bringing criminal proceedings against individuals who violate intellectual property rights.

According to the Article 168 § 1 of the LCRR, the right holder may demand, criminal penalties depending on the gravity of the misdemeanor act:

- A fine of an amount between 1.700 and 300.000,00 denars (28.00 – 4.900 Euros);  
In case the purpose of the misdemeanor was the of making of a substantial economical gain or such use that could cause larger material damage, the fine shall not be higher than double amount of the maximum fine under the preceding paragraph; and
- A seizure where appropriate.

According to Article 157, the copyright holder may take criminal actions against the infringer for aggravated acts. The copyright infringer may as a result:

- Face a fine ;and
- Be imprisoned from 6 months up to 5 years depending on the gravity of the act.

In addition, the object intended or used for the commitment of the crime or resulting from the commitment of the criminal act shall be seized.

Article 92 § 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that the copyright infringer may have to cover the criminal procedure expenses.

### Provisional Measures

The Court may order the seizure, confiscation, forfeiture and/or destruction of all infringing copies and all equipment or devices used in the manufacture of the infringing copies.

### Publication

The penalties include the publication of the judgment in newspapers or professional magazines according to article 325 § 31. Indeed, if the public was excluded at the main hearing, the sentence of the judgment will always be read out publicly, and the court will decide whether and to what extent the public will be excluded during the announcement of the judgment. (§ 31)

## **5. Requirements for foreign persons**

Article 171 provides that “foreign authors and foreign holders of related rights shall enjoy the same protection as citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, according to international agreements ratified by the Republic of Macedonia.”

This means that foreign right holders may enforce their rights without unnecessary formalities. They can also be represented by their authorized successors of title in the country, or can engage advocates and/or authorized agencies specialized in dealing with enforcement of intellectual property matters. The translation in Macedonian of all relevant contracts or other documents, through authorized court translators, mostly in court cases, is a special requirement aiming to facilitate the presentation of evidence.

Foreign holders have various options. If they are not protected by the Berne Convention, they shall enjoy the same protection on the basis of factual reciprocity (Article 171) or if they are domiciled or have a residence in the Republic of Macedonia (Article 178).

The provisions apply equally to foreign authors and foreign holders of related rights having the status of refugees under international agreements or the regulations of the Republic of Macedonia.

Articles 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 177 provide further rights for authors and foreign holders of related rights not protected by article 171. Protection shall be enjoyed by:

- Foreign authors: who are domiciled in Macedonia; of works first disclosed in Macedonia or disclosed in Macedonia within 30 days of having been first disclosed in another country; of audiovisual works whose producer has his headquarters or domicile in Macedonia; and of works of architecture or fine art that are immovable property or are integral parts located on the territory of Macedonia (Article 172).
- Foreign performers: who are domiciled in Macedonia; whose performances take place in the territory of the Macedonia; whose performances have been fixed on phonograms; and whose performances have been taken over by the programs of broadcasting organizations (Article 173).
- Foreign producers of phonograms and film producers whose phonogram or video gram has been first fixed in Macedonia; and foreign publishers, insofar as the edition has been published first in Macedonia, or published within 30 days of having been first published in another country (Article 174).
- Foreign broadcasting organization that emits its broadcasts through transmitters located in the territory of Macedonia (Article 175).

### **III. Enforcement**

#### **1. Enforcement authorities**

##### **a) Authorities responsible for enforcing the copyright law**

The implementation of the LCRR shall be accomplished by the following authorities:

1. The collecting society ZAMP, which administers rights in non-stage music works.;
2. The supervision of the implementation of the provisions of the law regarding distribution and communication to the public of copyrighted works and other protected subject matter, shall be carried by the State Market Inspectorate (Article 170 § 1 of the LCRR);
3. The supervision of the implementation of the provisions of the law with respect to the manufacturing, reproduction, storage, disclosure and fixation of computer programs, music and audiovisual works, embodied in carriers of sound, as well as of sound and image, in accordance with the law, shall be carried out by the Ministry of Internal affairs (Article 170 § 6 of the LCRR);
4. Competent courts, through civil rights protection, misdemeanor and criminal protection (the criminal protection is implemented ex officio, protection against misdemeanors will be implemented ex officio or upon initiative of the right holders, and civil law protection, only upon initiative of the right holders); and
5. The Customs authorities .

##### **b) Enforcement bodies entitles to act ex-officio in copyright infringement cases**

In criminal cases, the public prosecutor acts ex-officio and is assisted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is the competent state body addressing organized crimes.

##### **c) Courts dealing with copyright cases**

According to Law on Court Jurisdiction, the competent courts for criminal and civil matters are the municipal courts (common competence over territory of one or more smaller municipalities).

There are 27 courts (Berovo, Bitola, Vinica, Veles, Gevgelija, Gostivar, Debar, Delchevo, Kavadarci, Kichevo, Kochani, Kratovo, Kriva Palanka, Kumanovo, Krushevo, Negotino, Ohrid, Prilep, Radovish, Resen, Sveti Nikole Skopje 1 and Skopje 2, Struga, Strumiva, Tetovo, Shtip.). They preside over criminal cases where the maximum penalty is imprisonment of up to 5 years and in civil cases concerning disputes where the material interest is not more than 15.000 euros (including damages).

The courts are not specialized, but they are obliged to establish specialized units dealing with particular type of infringements.

Ten of the municipal courts (such as Bitola, Prilep, Ohrid, Gostivar, Tetovo, Kumanovo, Kochani, Veles, Strumica, and Shtip) have some additional duties. They preside over criminal cases where the maximum penalty is imprisonment over 5 years and civil cases concerning civil disputes of a valuation over 15.000 euros (including damages).

The largest courts are Skopje 1 and Skopje 2, which are municipal courts with common and larger competency - Skopje 1 in all criminal cases, Skopje 2 in all civil cases.

## **2. Enforcement at the border**

According to Article 1 § 1 of the Law on Custom Measures for Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (LCMPIPR), the customs authorities are allowed to act when goods are suspected of infringing an intellectual property right. This Law also fixes the measures for protection of intellectual property rights to be taken by the customs authorities when the given goods are found to infringe intellectual property rights. The customs authorities may act *ex officio* or upon request of the right holder.

According to Article 5 of the LCMPIPR, if the customs authorities have sufficient grounds for suspecting that certain goods infringe an intellectual property right, they may suspend the release of the goods or detain them. The customs authority shall immediately notify the right-holder of the measure in order to enable him to submit an application for action in accordance with Article 6 of the LCMPIPR (§ 2).

Article 6 of the LCMPIPR provides that a right holder may apply in writing to the Central Administration of the Customs Administration for action by the customs authorities. The application for action shall be made out on a form, the form and contents of which shall be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

The application must contain all the information needed to enable the goods in question to be easily recognized by the customs authorities. The application for action must be submitted together with a declaration and proof that the applicant holds the right for the goods in question (§ 3). The Central Administration of the Customs Administration shall process the application and notify the applicant in writing of its decision within 30 working days of its receipt (§6.). The customs authority shall charge a fee to cover the costs incurred by the processing of the application. The amount of the fee shall be prescribed by the Minister of Finance and may not exceed the amount of the actual costs (§7).

Article 7 of the LCMPIPR provides a security assurance to protect the defendant and prevent abuse. Accordingly, the right holder shall provide a declaration where he agrees to bear all costs incurred for the keeping of the goods under customs supervision in accordance with the Law.

Article 10 of the LCMPIPR provides that, where a customs authority is satisfied that goods are suspected of infringing an intellectual property right covered by that decision, customs shall suspend release of the goods or detain them under customs supervision. The customs authority

shall also immediately inform the Central Administration of the Customs Administration, the right-holder and the holder of the goods (§ 1).

According to Article 13, if, within 10 working days of receipt of the notification of suspension of release or of detention, the customs authority has not been notified by the right-holder that proceedings have been initiated to determine whether an intellectual property right has been infringed or has not received the right-holder's agreement provided for in Article 11 § 1 of this Law, the customs authority shall release the goods provided all customs formalities are completed. This period may be extended by a maximum of 10 working days if the circumstances so warrant. (§ 1) In the case of perishable goods suspected of infringing an intellectual property right, the period referred to in § 1 of this Article shall be 3 working days and it may not be extended. (§ 2)

According to Article 5 of the LCMPIPR, where the customs authorities, in the course of action in one of the situations referred to in Article 1 § 1 of the LCMPIPR and before an application has been lodged by a right-holder or granted, have sufficient grounds for suspecting that goods infringe an intellectual property right, they may suspend the release of the goods or detain them (§1). The customs authority shall immediately notify the right-holder of the measure referred to in §1 of this Article in order to enable the right-holder, as well as the person who declares or holds the goods, to submit an application for action in accordance with Article 6 of the LLCMPIPR (§ 2). The customs authorities may, without divulging any data other than the actual or supposed number of items and their nature, and before informing the right-holder of the possible infringement, request the right-holder to provide them with any data they may need to confirm their suspicions. (§ 3) Where the right holder does not submit an application in accordance with Article 6 of the LCMPIPR within three working days after notification, the release of the goods shall be allowed or the period of detention stopped provided all customs formalities are completed.

The LCMPIPR shall not apply to: goods that are part of the personal luggage of a traveler; items of a non-commercial nature and of minor value entered together with personal belongings in the luggage of a traveler, and items of a non-commercial nature of minor value received from abroad on an occasional basis and relieved from import duty payment in accordance with customs rules, provided there are no reasonable grounds to suspect the goods are part of commercial traffic.

## **IV. Public Awareness**

### **1. Awareness campaigns and actions**

The Customs Administration, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and the State intellectual Property Office, produced five posters concerning the consequences of piracy and counterfeiting.

### **2. Promotion of legal exploitation**

Metamorphosis foundation - Creative Commons –Macedonia - promotes forms of legal use of software and other materials

### **3. Associations and organizations with awareness-raising purpose**

There is one collecting society for non-stage musical works-ZAMP, as well a number of agencies and lawyers specializing in intellectual property rights. There are also representatives of international industry associations, such as the BSA (Business Software Alliance).

A Coordination body concerning intellectual property was established in April 2007. It consists of several governmental agencies and its purpose is primarily to coordinate the anti-piracy activities between these agencies.

### **4. Best practices**

In 2008, about 160.000 pirated items were seized and destroyed.

## **V. Capacity-building**

### **1. Training**

Specialized training for enforcement officials is dispensed by the Academy (training centre) for judges and prosecutors.

### **2. Establishment of specialized units and intersectoral group**

Specialized units were established within the Customs Administration.

## **VI. Other**

### **1. TPM/DRM**

### **2. Licensing Schemes**

### **3. Optical Discs**

### **4. Hotlines**

### **5. Contact Details**

Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Macedonia  
Address: "Gjuro Gjakovik" No. 61, 1000 Skopje  
Tel.: 389 02 3240 586 / Fax: 3240 561  
Website: [www.kultura.gov.mk](http://www.kultura.gov.mk)

Ministry of Interior Affairs  
Address: "Dimce Mircev", 1000 Skopje  
Tel: 389 02 3117 222 / Fax: 3112 468  
Website: [www.mvr.gov.mk](http://www.mvr.gov.mk)

Ministry of Economy-State Market Inspectorate

Address: "Jurij Gagarin" No. 15, 1000 Skopje

Tel: 389 02 3084 470 / Fax: 3084 471

Website: [www.economy.gov.mk](http://www.economy.gov.mk)

State Office of Industrial Property (coordinator of Coordination Body of Intellectual Property)

Address: "Dimitrija Cupovski" No. 11, 1000 Skopje

Tel.: 389 02 3116 379 / Fax.: 33137 149

Website: [www.ippo.gov.mk](http://www.ippo.gov.mk)

Customs Authority of the Republic of Macedonia

Address: "Lazar Licenoski" No. 13, 1000 Skopje

Tel.: 389 02 3224 342 / Fax: 3224 342

Website: [www.customs.gov.mk](http://www.customs.gov.mk);

Association for Protection of Authors Musical Rights "ZAMP"

Address: "Mitropolit Teodosija Gologanov" No. 28, 1000 Skopje

Tel: 389 02 3122 301 / Fax.: 3122 301

Website: [www.zamp.com.mk](http://www.zamp.com.mk)