Geological knowledge about the explored area shows complex lithological structure and active tectonic processes. From tectonic point of view, along explored area pass old fault structures with (mainly) southeast - northwest orientation, crisscrossed with new fault dislocations transverse to the old structures. There three seismogene zones on this territory: Drim zone, Vardar zone and Struma zone with southeast - northwest orientation. Previous experiences with registered seismicity showed that earthquakes appear in the cross - fault zones. In Struma zone, on the location Kresna, in 1904 happened the strongest earthquake in Europe. In Valandovo region many strong earthquakes are registered, but the strongest was in 1931 with intensity 6,7 according to Richter. Skopje area is generator of more strong earthquakes, especially that in 1963. Archeological studies show evidences for many strong earthquakes in this area. Generated seismicity is result of tectonic processes in the Earth's crust. Hypocenters depth is up to 40 km and are within the crust. Profound faults are carrier of the strong earthquakes, but, also, they are places where mass with increased magnetism embedded. Geomagnetic anomalies located profound faults as well as magmatic and ultrabasic complexes. Recent geomagnetic investigations are reduced only to spatial correlation with seismicity. For time - spatial correlation between the geomagnetic and seismic field, continuous observations of the geomagnetic field is needed to define spatial - time dependence between the fields.