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Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the UN, OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna

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The Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the UN, OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the OSCE Missions and Delegations of the participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, and has the honour, in reference to decision No. 2/09 of 1 April 2009 of the Forum for Security Co-operation, to provide herewith the annual reply of Montenegro to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security for the calendar year 2019.

The Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the UN, OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the OSCE Missions and Delegations of the participating States and the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.



Vienna, 24 April 2019

**To: All Permanent Missions/Delegations to the OSCE
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Vienna**

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***MONTENEGRO
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS***

***ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON
POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY***

SECTION I: INTER-STATE ELEMENTS

1. ACCOUNT OF MEASURE TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM

1.1. To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

The List of agreements and arrangements enclosed in the Annex 1 of this document.

1.2. What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

The national security system of Montenegro is a complex system in which, in addition to the National Security Agency, Ministry of the Interior (Police Directorate), DMISA, the Armed Forces, and other government bodies also participate, some with major and some with smaller roles: Administration for Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, Ministry of Justice, Directorate for the Protection of Classified Information (National Security Authority), Customs Administration, Tax Administration, etc.

The national laws which regulate prevention and combating terrorism are:

- Criminal Code
- Criminal Procedure Code
- Law on Public Prosecution Office Law on Courts
- Law on Internal Affairs
- Law on Defence
- Law on the Armed Forces of Montenegro
- Law on the Basic Principles of Intelligence and Security Sector
- Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing
- Law on the National Security Agency
- Law on Asylum
- Law on Border Control
- Law on Foreigners
- Law on Travel Documents
- Law on Personal Data Protection
- Law on Classified Information

Other legislative and policy developments in this area are:

- Law Ratifying the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism,
- Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism

These documents and laws define which criminal activities represent a criminal act of terrorism, which institutions participate in countering terrorism and in what manner, how to constantly improve Montenegro's capacities for countering terrorism, how to prevent potential terrorist financing, how to punish perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism etc.

New national plans and strategies relating to terrorism include:

- Strategy for prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing 2015-2018,
- Countering-violent Extremism Strategy,
- National Security Strategy,
- Strategic Defence Review.

Strategic documents stipulate that the Police is in charge of countering terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, corruption and drugs, while the Armed Forces of Montenegro may be engaged as a support to the Police in countering terrorism. The Special Forces Company and Military Police Company have been declared for the realization of the second mission of the Armed Forces in the field of supporting civilian structures in countering terrorism

1.3. What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

The Ministry of Defence proposes and executes the defined defence policy; produces the Defence Plan of Montenegro and harmonizes defence plans other holders of defence preparations; assess the war and other hazards; realizes multilateral and bilateral cooperation in the field of defence; performs organization, equipping, arming, development and use of the Armed Forces and other activities in accordance with the Constitution.

The Armed Forces of Montenegro in accordance with the Defence Strategy of Montenegro and the Law on Defence, among others, executes tasks related to: assist the Police in the fight against terrorism, as well as support to civilian institutions during natural and man-made disasters and other crisis situations.

Department for Military Intelligence and Security Affairs (DMISA) is, among other things, responsible for the implementation of preventative measures against the persons who perpetrate criminal acts of terrorism, directed towards the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces. Representatives of DMISA and General Staff are members of the Task Force responsible for monitoring and implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. Task Force reports directly to the Bureau for cooperation and harmonization of the intelligence and security sector. Head of DMISA is a member of the Bureau.

The National Security Agency, as a part of an integrated security system, according to the Constitution and Law, among others, performs tasks of collecting and analysing data important for national security, including information on potential terrorist threats, while Special Prosecutor is in charge of processing criminal acts of terrorism.

Task Force, chaired by National Security Council, continuously monitors the implementation of the Strategy for Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, which refers for a period of four years that monitors the realization of the Action Plan for the implementation of the mentioned Strategy.

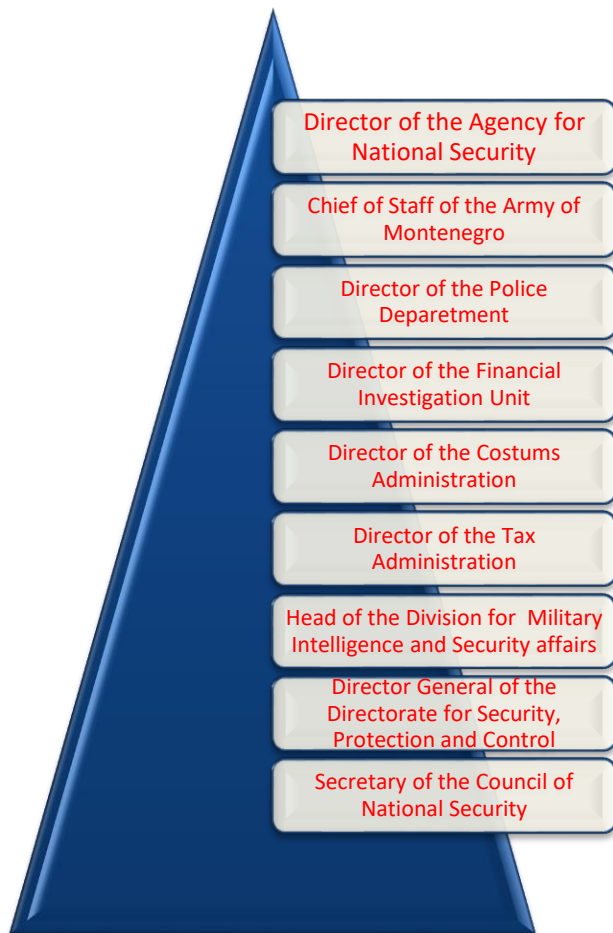
The Operational Team was formed by the decision of the Bureau for the operational coordination of the activities of the intelligence and security sector authorities and based on the conclusions of the Government of Montenegro.

Among other things, the tasks of the Operational Team are to manage, coordinate and monitor activities at the operational level of state administration bodies, state authorities, and other competent institutions for the implementation of the Strategy for the prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorist financing, in the implementation of obligations from the strategies and action plans.

The operational team consists of representatives of the Special State Prosecutor's Office, the High Court in Podgorica, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior and the Police Directorate, the Ministry of Defence and the Chief of Staff, the National Security Agency, the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, the National Security Authority, the Tax Administration and the Customs Administration.



BUREAU FOR COOPERATION AND HARMONIZATION OF THE INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY SECTOR



- Member of the National Security Council (nominated by the Defense and Security Council, according to the National Security Council suggestion) coordinates a work of the Bureau for operational cooperation and harmonization
- The Government nominates a members of the Bureau for operational coordination and harmonization

In July 2018, the Government adopted the XIV report on the implementation of the Strategy for the prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing 2015-2018 and the Action Plan 2017-2018, for the period January - June 2017.

http://www.predsjednik.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=325635&rType=2&file=29_87_26_07_2018.pdf

In February 2019, the Government adopted the XV Report on the Implementation of the Strategy for the prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing 2015-2018. and the Action Plan 2017-2018, for the period July - December 2017.

<http://www.aspn.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=351608&rType=2&file=XV%20izvje%C5%A1taj%20o%20sprovodjenju%20Strategije%20za%20prevenciju%20i%20osuzbijanje.pdf>

<http://www.aspn.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=355645&rType=2&file=XV%20REPORT%20ON%20THE%20REALIZATION%20OF%20MEASURES%20FROM%20THE%20ACTION%20PLAN%202017%20-%202018.doc>

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism?

The areas of activity of the competent authority

To protect citizens from the terrorist threats Montenegro has recognized the need to access, which includes a wide range of partnership cooperation at the national, regional and international level with the focus on the following areas of action (Strategy for the prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing 2015-2018)

- Development of the National Strategy, in line with the real situation and the international documents, primarily with the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Strategy for the prevention of radicalization and recruitment of terrorists and the Global anti-terrorist strategy of the UN, establishing appropriate institutional framework of security services, law enforcement bodies, experts in this area, in order to plan more easily measures for the successful prevention of violent extremism and terrorism;
- Training of officials who are working with individuals and groups at risk, not only for employees who work in law enforcement bodies, but also for social, educational and health care workers, so that they can understand better the process of radicalization and the response to it;
- Acceptance of knowledge, experience and best practices in order to design preventive measures and develop programs to support members of extremist groups to abandon those groups and de-radicalization, which is best achieved by cooperation between multiple entities from various sectors, especially the families and members of the community close to the violent extremists;
- Cooperation with the civil society and the private sector to solve problems encountered on the Internet. Efforts must not be limited to the prohibition of the material, but should include messages with the opposite content, in order to reverse the extremists' arguments;
- Support the critical thinking among young people in respect of the extremist messages. Education, by which young people can be supported in critical thinking about extremist views and messages, and to reveal flaws of such propaganda;
- Intensification of research on trends of radicalization - how and why people become more radical or less radical, and on the role which in this respect ideology, recruitment techniques using the Internet or role models have.

Montenegro will develop measures aimed at preventing terrorist radicalization and recruitment, divided into three key areas:

- Prevent the activities of individuals and networks that lead people to terrorism,
- Ensure that the moderate views are heard louder than the extremist,
- Promote more intensively security, justice, democracy and opportunity for all.

Challenges in the prevention of radicalization and recruitment of terrorists

Montenegro has recognized the current needs in the area of prevention of radicalization, recruitment of terrorists and extremist violence. In this regard, independently and through programs of support it has nominated projects for expert assistance with the following main objectives (Strategy for prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing 2015-2018):

Support the further strengthening of national capacities in the fight against terrorism. Possibilities especially those focused on the emergence of new threats such as violent radicalization and canvassing for terrorism, and in accordance with international legal provisions and best practices. Special attention should be focused on further implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 2178.

The new amendments to the Criminal Code of Montenegro, among other things, provides for prison sentences for Montenegrin citizens involved in conflicts on battlefields abroad. According to this Proposal, which was accepted by the Government, people who encourage and engage Montenegrin citizens to participate in conflicts outside of the country shall be punished by imprisonment for five to ten years.

The new Criminal Code provides for a prison sentence of two to 10 years for those who, contrary to the law, other regulations and international law canvass, prepare, recruit and train individuals for participation in foreign battlefields and organize their departure. All those who directly or through a third party offer, give, provide and seek money and equipment for departure of Montenegrin citizens to foreign battlefields shall be punished by imprisonment.

The Parliament has adopted on 17 March 2015 the Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code, which is aligned with the UN Resolution on Foreign Fighters 2178.

The issue related to the foreign fighters/terrorists has been defined by the amendments to the Criminal Code ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 14/2015 from 26.3.2015, came into force on 3.4.2015.) Article 449b

Montenegrin competent authorities are implementing a set of measures and activities in the field of terrorism prevention.

The measures and activities are implemented through the Action Plan of the Strategy for Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.

The results of the implementation are given in the Tenth and Eleventh Report, adopted by the Government of Montenegro.

<http://www.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rId=346918&rType=2>

The degree of involvement of our party in the activities undertaken in the framework of the WBCTi initiative and the Integrative PA

The EU Initiative on the Integrative and Complementary Approach to Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism in the Western Balkans (WBCTi) was endorsed in the form of Council Conclusions by the Council of the EU at the level of ministers in late 2015, accompanied by a first multi-annual WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action (iPA) for the period 2015-2017.

The Council Conclusions invited EU actors to coordinate and cooperate planned actions in the area of countering Radicalisation leading to Violent Extremism and Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism in the Western Balkans in order to effectively identify and fill identified gaps by:

- engaging in a more rational use of resources,
- joining expertise, and

- by creating synergies – as opposed to overlapping of efforts in the region due to a lack of coordination witnessed so far.

The WBCTi originated from the Brdo Process regional ministerial framework chaired by Slovenia, where the ministers of interior/security of the Western Balkan countries had demonstrated a strong and clear political demand for a more coordinated action in this policy field.

On 6th February, the new EU Strategy for the Western Balkans reiterated the importance of the WBCTi in ensuring coherence and synergies of actions.

To expand this approach to other security-related fields, the Council of the EU in December 2015 endorsed the setting-up of the “Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG)”. Besides the WBCTi, the IISG includes two other pillars: Pillar II addressing Serious Crime (Western Balkan Counter Serious Crime initiative) and Pillar III addressing Border Security (Western Balkan Border Security initiative).

On 8th September 2017, the ministers of the interior/security of the Brdo Process during the first meeting of the IISG Board, appointed the regional office of DCAF (Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces) in Ljubljana (DCAF Ljubljana) together with **Austria** and **Slovenia** as the lead partners of IISG WBCTi (Pillar I).

The WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action 2018-2020 was prepared during May–February 2017 and was submitted to the IISG Board in March 2018 for formal endorsement.

The WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 is a living document and it's published at the IISG/WBCTi web site (<http://wbcti.wb-iisg.com/>) after its endorsement. The document is updated on the web site in accordance with its adjustments.

2. STATIONING OF ARMED FORCES ON FOREIGN TERRITORY

2.1. Provide information on stationing of States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiations as well as in accordance with international law.

The involvement of the Armed Forces of Montenegro in foreign territories is possible through combined engagement of international forces, participation in international military exercises and training abroad¹. The Parliament of Montenegro makes the decision on the use of the Armed Forces of Montenegro as a part of the international forces in foreign territories (which is then executed by the Ministry of Defence).

The participation of members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro in Peace Support Operations and NATO activities during 2018 is indicated by the following:

Information on stationing of States armed forces on the territory of other participating States:

¹*The Law on Deployment of the Armed Forces of Montenegro Units to the International Forces and Participations of Members of Civil Defence, Police and Public Administration Employees in the International Missions and other activities abroad defines stationing of members and units of Armed Forces on foreign territory ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 61/08, 31/17, 34/17)*

- NATO activity „Enhanced Forward Presence (eFP)” in Latvia - Following the decision of the Defence and Security Council (No. 80/18-01-187/9 dated 12/07/2018) - 8 members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro were deployed.

Information on stationing of States armed forces on the territory of other States:

- NATO Mission in Afghanistan - „RESOLUTE SUPPORT”- Following the decision of the Parliament of Montenegro („Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 60/14 as well as No. 00-72/18-7/5) - 67 members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro were deployed;
- „EU Peacekeeping Training Mission” in Mali - Following the decision of the Parliament of Montenegro („Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 21/14) - 3 members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro were deployed;
- UN Mission in Western Sahara - „United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara – MINURSO” - Following the decision of the Parliament of Montenegro („Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 38/16) - 3 members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro were deployed;
- EU Peace Enforcement Operation - „EU NAVFOR – ATALANTA” - Following the decision of the Parliament of Montenegro („Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 45/16) - 14 members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro were deployed;
- NATO Mission “Kosovo Force (KFOR)” - Following the decision of the Parliament of Montenegro („Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 47/18) - 1 member of the Armed Forces of Montenegro was deployed;

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS RELATED TO THE CODE OF CONDUCT

- 3.1. Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence – and security – building as an element of invisible security are implemented in good faith.**

After regaining its independence, Montenegro has established Verification Centre in 2007. The Verification Centre, subordinated to the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro, is mainly responsible for the implementation of Vienna Document 2011 and Agreement of Sub-Regional Arms Control. The Centre is also dealing with various agreements and documents on arms control on behalf of Ministry of Defence and thus contributes in fulfilment of national obligations in this field.

In close cooperation and coordination with other relevant state authorities, the Verification centre conducted a set of activities to improve compliance with international obligations in the field of arms control on the national level.

Montenegro is a state party and signatory of the following agreements and documents related to arms control:

- Vienna Document;
- Dayton peace agreement (Article IV);
- Ottawa Conventions;
- CCW (The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons) and Protocols I,II,III and IV (amended II);
- CCM (Convention on Cluster Munitions);

- HCOC (Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation);
- CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty);
- NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty);
- BTWC (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention);
- CWC (Chemical Weapon Convention);
- Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof;
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;
- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- Safeguard Agreement with the IAEA with following the Additional Protocol and Small Quantities;
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management;
- The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition Firearms Protocol;
- United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (Programme of Action, or PoA);
- Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) 2013;
- International Tracing Instrument (ITI) International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons;
- South East Europe Regional Implementation Plan Combating the Proliferation and Impact of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Additionally, Montenegro is dedicated to fulfilment and active participation in Arms Control activities and CSBM's such as:

- **intensive international cooperation in the field of disarmament and destruction of surpluses of ammunition and ordnance.**
- **building capacities for safe storage and warehousing of perspective weapons and equipment systems, ordnance and armament's.**
- **common programmes and initiatives with state bodies in project of control and disabling of SALW,**
- **additional engagement in NATO VCC and ACDC bodies in creating and harmonizing Arms Control activities in sense of training missions, common inspections and evaluation visits and visits to AB/MF.**
- **continuation of bilateral cooperation with partner countries in the field of arms control.**

Montenegro had previously signed bilateral agreements in the field of Arms Control with Greece, Denmark and Hungary. Currently, bilateral agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany is ongoing.

In 2018 Montenegro realised expert level meeting with representatives of German Verification Agency with the aim to analyse previous cooperation and define guidelines

for future cooperation. Meeting was held in Geilenkirchen - Germany at the end of August 2018.


Montenegro, fully and in transparent manner meets all commitments stemming from relevant international arms control documents, including submission and exchange of relevant national information.


In all activities related to disarmament policy and arms control, Montenegro extends extraordinary cooperation, openness and good, thus contributing to the process of strengthening security and confidence.



3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

Montenegro is fully committed to fulfilment of all international obligations steaming from relevant UN and OSCE documents.


In 2018 Montenegro conducted following VD-11 activities:



2018			
Montenegro	Specified Area Inspection - received		VD 11
		Russian Federation	

2018			
Montenegro	Evaluation Visit - received		VD 11
		Russian Federation	


2018			
Montenegro	Specified Area Inspection - conducted		VD 11
		Republic of Austria (MNE was a Leading Nation with G/I from Luxembourg)	
Luxembourg Montenegro		FYRO Macedonia ² (MNE representative was G/I in LUX Team)	


² Republic of North Macedonia

2018			
Montenegro	Training activities		VD 11 CFE
		UK (Training missions with JACIG)	

2018			
Montenegro	Visit to AB/MF		VD 11
		Republic of Italy	
		USA - GER	

According to the Article IV (DAYTON Peace Accord - DPA) Montenegro received and conducted following:

2018			
Montenegro	Inspection - received		Article IV
		Republic of Croatia	

2018			
Montenegro	Inspection - conducted		Article IV
		Republic of Croatia	

Disarmament:

Montenegro actively continues the process of disarmament and disposal of surpluses of ammunition and ordnance, as well as non-perspective SALW and other weapons and equipment system in cooperation with UN, NATO, OSCE and other partners.

MONDEM PROGRAME

The Ministry of Defence of Montenegro has started the Montenegro Demilitarization – **MONDEM** project in 2007, in cooperation with UNDP Montenegro and OSCE Mission to Montenegro. This project’s goals are: the safe disposal of hazardous substances once used in the military, creation of safe and secure storage for conventional ammunition, conducting an environmentally-friendly demilitarization process, and destruction of heavy weaponry. This program is based on the findings of the joint UNDP/SEESAC and OSCE Technical Assessment of ammunitions in Montenegro³. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board is the Minister of Defence, and it also consists of the Head of the OSCE Mission and UNDP Resident

³Including the UN Program of Action on SALW (2001), the EU SALW Strategy (2005), EU Joint Action on SALW (1998), OSCE Agreements (2001 - 2005) and the Stability Pact SALW Regional Implementation Plan (Revised 2006)

Representative in Montenegro. *No activity can be implemented through the MONDEM program unless it is approved by the Supervisory Board.*

Furthermore, it must also be emphasized that this is a cross-cutting Program in which various components have a positive impact on different levels, on:

- Human security by the reduction of potential risks to the local communities presented by inappropriate ammunition and explosive storage infrastructure, combined with decaying ammunition.
- Counter-proliferation policy, demonstrated by improved physical security at conventional ammunition stockpiles, combined with a significant reduction of the size of the ammunition and stockpiles.
- The National SALW Control Strategy of Montenegro, which is designed to ensure compliance with all appropriate international agreements and mechanisms or small arms control and armed violence reduction.
- Sustainable Development by contributing to the wider process of defence reform through the clearance and conversion of surplus military property for civilian use in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

By the end of the program cycle a local capacity will remain for the maintenance, storage and future disposal of conventional munitions required by the security structures of the Government of Montenegro in accordance with NATO and EU standards, and with the OSCE Best Practices.

Review of Destroyed ammunition up to 100 mm in 2018:

<i>Line Number</i>	<i>Name of assets</i>	<i>Disposed (pieces) Σ</i>
1.	Artillery grenade 30mm - AA M53/59	29.475
2.	Artillery round 76,2mm AK-276 (NAVY)	2.011
3.	Gun - powder charging for SAB-50	8.280

Disposal of ammunition and ordnance – focus on:

- Hazardous ammunition (ammunition with unstable powder – propellants) – result due to leakage of the poor storage conditions.
- Ammunition which is obsolete and out of use;

MONDEM 2018
PHASE III 9
87,18 tons

MONDEM Programme has been successfully ended and concluded on 31 December 2018. The practical finalization of MONDEM Programme is related to the

reconstruction of wire fence on the warehousing Site “Brezovik”, which will be finalized by the end of March 2019.

NATO TRUST FUND

NSPA Agency⁴- **“The NATO Support and Procurement Agency”** is a customer-funded agency, operating on a **“no profit - no loss”** basis. The NSPA is the executive body of the NATO Support and Procurement Organization (NSPO), out of which all 29 NATO nations are members. Those nations are represented in the NSPO Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) which directs and controls the activities of the NSPA. **Montenegro Trust Fund** will support the demilitarization of more than 400 tons of surplus ammunition in a safe and environmentally friendly way. NSPA is the executing agency for this Trust Fund which will significantly reduce the risks of accidental explosions of ageing ammunition and assist Montenegrin Ministry of Defence in closing old storage depots. This work will be done in close cooperation with the United Kingdom as the leading nation and several international donors who are funding this project.

In 2018, NSPA Agency announced a tender in Montenegro. After collecting bids, “POLIEX” from Berane signed a contract with the Agency. The realization of the concluded contract started on 4th of December 2017. Until the 31st of December 2018 93,72 tons of surpluses were destroyed. The deadline for completing this contract is 30th of June, 2019.

Review of Destroyed ammunition and ordnances in 2018:

<i>Line Number</i>	<i>Name of assets</i>	<i>Disposed (pieces) Σ</i>
1.	Bomb, airborne photography, FOTAB-100-50P	96
2.	Bomb missile "DURANDAL"	110
3.	Rocket AGM-65B, guided cumulative "MAVERIK"	43
4.	Induction mine, GMI 100 "ROKAN"	100

NATO TRUST FUND 2018
93,72 tons

In the course of 2018, the Ministry of Defence has been working intensively on the preparation of new projects for the explosive ordnances and their safe storage. In cooperation with the OSCE, a Master Document for weapons and explosive ordnances

⁴www.nspa.nato.int

and their safe storage in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Montenegro was made.

2018	180,90 tons	TOTAL AMOUNT
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Additionally, Working Group, comprised of the representatives of the state administration bodies in charge of: internal affairs/police, defence, finance/customs, foreign affairs, education and economy, has drafted the Strategy for Combating Illegal Possession, Misuse and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), from 2019 to 2025 and the Action Plan for its implementation. Specifically, this strategic document covers weapons designed for the military and police use – service weapons, as well as weapons for civilian use. The Strategy contains an analysis of the current situation, basic and general operational goals that will lead to measurable improvements in this area.

SECTION II: INTRA-STATE ELEMENTS

1. NATIONAL PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

1.1 What is the national planning and decision/making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

The highest-level document that gives jurisdiction to the state authorities for planning and decision-making on the use of the Armed Forces of Montenegro is the Constitution of Montenegro.

Jurisdiction of state bodies and institutions in national planning and decisions on the use of the Armed Forces of Montenegro are regulated by the:

- *Constitution of Montenegro;*
- *Law on Defence;*
- *Law on the Armed Forces of Montenegro;*
- *Law on deployment of the Armed Forces of Montenegro units to the international forces and participation of members of civil defence, police and public administration employees in international missions and other activities abroad.*

According to the Constitution, within the process of national planning and decision-making on the use of the Armed Forces of Montenegro, as well as defence costs, the *Montenegrin Parliament, Security and Defence Council, President of Montenegro and the Government of Montenegro* are included.

The Parliament of Montenegro:

- *Declares a state of emergency and state of war;*
- *Adopts the budget and the final budget account;*
- *Adopts the National Security Strategy and the Defence Strategy;*
- *Decides on the use of units of the Armed Forces of Montenegro in the international forces;*
- *Supervises the Armed Forces and security services.*

The Security and Defence Council:

- *Makes decisions on commanding the Armed Forces of Montenegro;*
- *Approves the Plan on use of the Armed Forces of Montenegro;*
- *Analyses and assess the security situation in Montenegro and makes decisions for taking appropriate measures;*
- *Assigns, dismiss and improves officers in the Armed Forces of Montenegro;*
- *Proposes to the Parliament the declaration of war or emergency;*
- *Suggests the use of Armed Forces of Montenegro in international forces;*
- *Assigns and dismisses military diplomatic representatives.*

The President of Montenegro:

- *Commands the Armed Forces on the basis of decisions of the Council of Security and Defence;*

- *Orders the mobilization of the Armed Forces in accordance with the decisions of the Council for Security and Defence;*
- *Promotes to the initial ranks officers and reserve officers of the Armed Forces.*

The President of Montenegro is the President of the Security and Defence Council.

The Government of Montenegro:

- *Proposes the budget and final budget account;*
- *Proposes the National Security Strategy and Defence Strategy;*
- *Decides on the participation of civil defence staff in peacekeeping missions and other activities abroad;*
- *Adopts Defence plan of Montenegro;*
- *Adopts the Strategic Defence Review of Montenegro;*
- *Adopts the Long-term Development plan;*
- *Determines the organizational structure of the Armed Forces and the size of the AF.*

The duties of the Minister of Defense⁵:

- *Ensures execution of decisions on command of the Armed Forces of Montenegro;*
- *Make decisions on the use of the Armed Forces of Montenegro in other activities in the country;*
- *Decide on admission to service, termination of service and other rights and obligations of a person serving in the Armed Forces of Montenegro, in connection with service in the Armed Forces of Montenegro;*
- *Improves, appoints and dismisses non-commissioned officers on the proposal of the Chief of General Staff;*
- *Assigns ranks to cadets and decides on other rights and duties of cadets;*
- *Propose to the Council the appointment and dismissal of the Chief of Staff;*
- *Proposes to the Council the promotion, appointment and dismissal of the officer;*
- *Produces in the initial ranks of ncos and reserve ncos;*
- *Propose to the Council the appointment and dismissal of military diplomatic representatives;*
- *Propose to the President of Montenegro the awarding of decorations to persons serving in the Army;*
- *Appoints duty-bearers for the formation positions of an officer or non-commissioned officer;*
- *Perform other tasks in accordance with the law.*

General Staff of the Armed Forces is performing tasks related to:

- *Combat readiness of the Armed Forces;*

⁵ *According to the Article 38 of the Law on the Armed Forces of Montenegro, Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 051/17 of 3rd August 2017*

- *Implementation of management plans and professional development of personnel in the Armed Forces of Montenegro the NCO chain of support;*
- *Preparation of proposals directed towards the development, equipment and modernization of the Armed Forces;*
- *Operational planning and conduct of operations;*
- *Maintenance of weapons, military equipment and other movable and immovable property in the Armed Forces;*
- *Participation in planning, programming and budgeting in the Armed Forces;*
- *Planning, organizing and conducting military training and exercises;*
- *Participation in planning and implementation of cooperation with the Armed Forces, the Armed Forces of other countries and international organizations;*
- *Participation in the planning, organization and implementation of material and financial operations in the Armed Forces;*
- *Logistical support in the Armed Forces;*
- *Participation in the organization of healthcare in the Armed Forces;*
- *Participation in the planning, preparation, training and equipment of units and members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro participate in the international force and other activities abroad;*
- *Professional affairs for the Council for Defence and Security and the Minister, pertaining to the Armed Forces;*
- *Drafting military doctrine, the Plan of use of the Armed Forces, Armed Forces of Montenegro manning plan, training plan and training in service in the Armed Forces, plan to improve military personnel, Armed Forces of Montenegro Formations;*

The duties of The CHOD⁶:

- *The Chief of General Staff commands with the General Staff and units of the Armed Forces of Montenegro in accordance with the law*
- *The Chief of General Staff is responsible to the Minister for the situation in the Armed Forces of Montenegro;*
- *The Chief of General Staff is a professional officer;*
- *The Chief of General Staff is appointed and dismissed by the Council;*
- *The Chief of General Staff may, upon the prior approval of the Minister, delegate his command responsibility to the other commanders of the Armed Forces of Montenegro units;*

In carrying out tasks within his competence, the Chief of General Staff issues orders, decisions, instructions, guidelines and other acts.

National Planning Programming and Budgeting Process – PPB

The process of making national defence budget initiates on consuming units' level, with their proposals. Proposals are made in accordance with needs of consumer units and

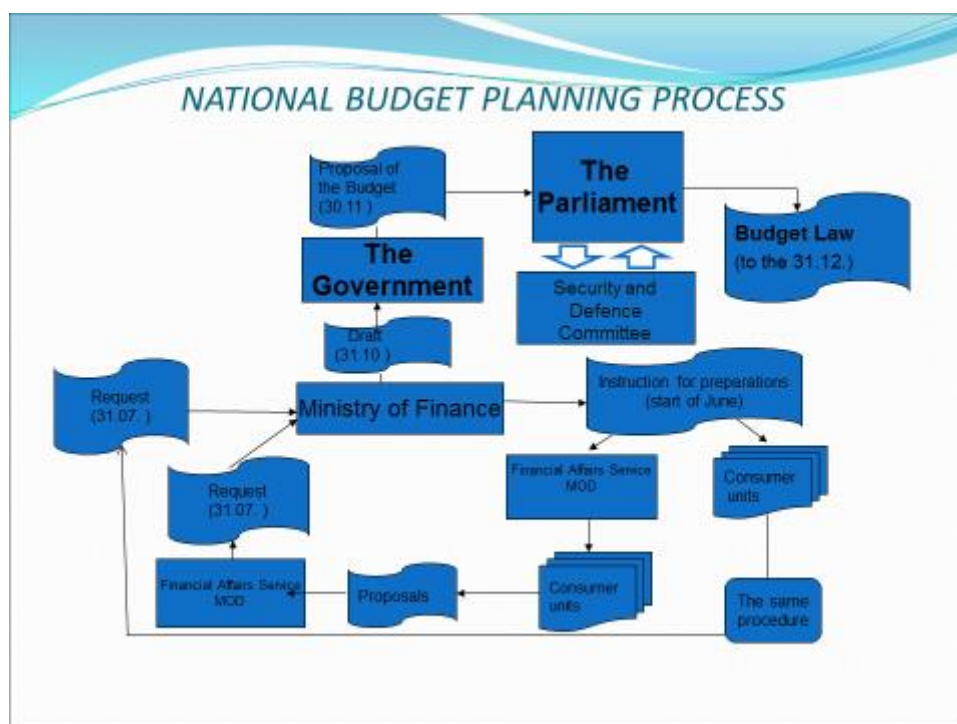
⁶*CHOD - Chief of the General Staff of Armed Forces of Montenegro – duties are defined according to the Article 40 of the Law on the Armed Forces of Montenegro, Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 051/17 of 3rd August 2017*

strategic documents Long Term Defence Development Plan of Montenegro and Defence Investment Plan, which plan defence investments. Unified proposals at the level of the Ministry of Defence, in the form of the Budget Request, shall be submitted for inspection and approval to the Ministry of Finance of Montenegro. Upon approval of the Ministry of Finance, the Budget Request for Defence enters the Draft of the Budget, which is submitted to the Government of Montenegro for inspection. The Government of Montenegro submits the Budget Proposal to the Parliament of Montenegro for adoption for the next fiscal year.

Request for allocated funds has to be delivered to the Ministry of Finance by the end of the July, which does scrutiny of them.

Consumer units have to use financial funds up to approved limits. Funds are approved and they can be used until 31st December of fiscal year. Unpaid obligations are realized as part of funds for following fiscal year.

For emergency and unpredicted expenditures, there are temporary and permanent budget reserves. The Ministry of Finance decides on their use, with consent of the Government.



In case of savings or deficit funds, the Government can give directives to redirect 10% of mentioned funds for financing certain activities and 10% for allocation of those funds to programmes and expenditures with directives of the Ministry of Finance.

Strategic defense planning in 2018

As a result of the need to redefine Montenegro's security responses in the light of constant and profound changes in the contemporary security environment, as well as the result of the fact that by joining NATO on 5 June 2017 Montenegro achieved one of its two main foreign policy goals and became an integral part of the collective security, new National Security Strategy was passed by the Parliament in 2018. Defence policy and strategic defence goals have been adapted to the new geopolitical and security

environment. The drafting of the new Defence Strategy started in 2018, as well. It is expected to be passed by the Parliament not later than July 2019.

Montenegro, as soon as it became a full-fledged NATO member, initiated process of harmonization of its national defence planning process with NATO Defence Planning Process (NDPP). As a part of the process, Ministry of Defence proposed and the Government of Montenegro adopted new Strategic Defence Review and Long-Term Defence Development Plan in 2018.

New set of documents enable full implementation of NATO Capability Targets that Montenegro accepted within its first NATO Capability Target Package in June 2017. Montenegro primarily develops its defence capacities and capabilities in the context of collective defence. However, Montenegro is not neglecting its national defence priorities and capabilities.

In 2018 NATO issued Review on Montenegro's defence capabilities, which represented the fifth part of the NATO Defence Planning Process. The analysis and the Review were based on the NATO Defence Planning Capability Survey, which had been conducted in Montenegro in July 2017. Afore mentioned documents were adopted on the ministerial meeting in Brussels in June 2018.

In accordance with decisions regarding fair burden sharing among the NATO members (NATO Defence Investment Pledge), adopted at the NATO Wales Summit held in 2014, Montenegro has undertaken concrete activities. In December 2018, the Government of Montenegro, following the proposal of the Ministry of Defence, adopted revised Defence Investment Plan 2019-2024. The revised Plan is in line with the new guidelines and priorities, defined in the new strategic documents, and it enables envisaged implementation of the NATO Capability targets. According to the Plan Montenegro will achieve the desired level of defence expenditure (2% of the GDP) in 2024 and by the same time 20% of defence budget will be dedicated for procurement and modernization of the Armed Forces.

The Government of Montenegro tasked Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence in November 2017 to create Action Plan for strengthening of national Crisis Response System (CRS). The Government adopted the Action plan in December 2017, which included the most important activities and measures for adjustment of the national CRS to NATO CRS in 2018, as well as for preparation for the NATO Crisis Response Management Exercise "CMX19", which is going to be held in May 2019. As a part of the process, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinated the development of the Catalogue of the national responses to NATO CRMs, which was approved in December 2018.

In 2018, the Ministry of Defence adopted new Integrity Plan of the Ministry of Defence and the AFMNE. The document is based on the analysis of the implementation of the previous Plan and it incorporates the recommendations and obligations of the NATO integrity policy, from the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption, the GRECO Initiative and the London Summit from July 2018, as well as the lessons learned. The new Integrity Plan clearly defines the vision, mission, and tasks in the field of integrity building in the defence sector and it is followed by appropriate Action Plan. In an effort to strengthen institutional integrity and integrity development to an even higher level, the Integrity Plan envisages the establishment of an organizational structure within the Ministry of Defence (Building Integrity Division) as well as creation of the Permanent Working Group.

During the past six years of participation in the NATO integrity programs, the Ministry of Defence has gained the status of an active and credible partner, on the basis of which

it co-organized several regional and NATO conferences, has been recognized as a good example to others and is active as a transmitter of experience and knowledge in this field.

Commitment to integrity has resulted in the strengthening of existing and development of new partnerships, whereby bilateral cooperation with Great Britain and organizations such as the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI), the Centre for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC) and others are to be highlighted.

All noted strategic documents and plans are available at the official web-site www.mod.gov.me.

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

Montenegro bases its security and defence policy on the principle of indivisibility of security. The security of citizens and the state of Montenegro depends on security in the region, Europe and beyond. It is projected and developed within its national borders, as well as beyond them. A clear line of separation between foreign and domestic security no longer exists.

Montenegro promotes peace, freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law, international cooperation, as well as implementation and obedience to international laws. It is firmly committed to preservation of its freedom, independence, sovereignty and state territory in all security conditions.

The security of Montenegro depends on the security and stability in the Western Balkans. Hence, Montenegro promotes Euro-Atlantic integration of Western Balkans countries, and sees it as the best framework for stabilization of the regional security. Montenegro promotes NATO "open door policy" and supports all states aspiring for NATO membership. In that sense, Montenegro has already conducted several bilateral meetings with the Republic of North Macedonia, at the political and operational level, in order to transfer its experience and lessons learned in the process of reforms of its defence sector on the way towards full membership in the Alliance

Montenegro gives its contribution to the stability and world peace by expressing international solidarity, engaging in the development and improvement of friendly and good-neighbourly relations, by active participation in anti-terrorist actions and non-proliferation of weapon for massive destruction, humanitarian and peace-keeping operations and possibilities for use of land, air and sea for support to the NATO, UN, EU and OSCE missions.

During 2018 Montenegro has had defence bilateral cooperation with 27 countries, 18 agreements on bilateral cooperation has been signed as well as 16 agreements, contracts, memorandums and protocols on cooperation, technical arrangements and declarations on purpose in procurement and equipping area, logistical and information support and education.

Multilateral defence cooperation has been conducted in aim of the contribution to the building and peace-keeping in the world, stabilization of region, as well as the international support to the NATO and EU integration. Montenegro has taken a part in work of many regional security and defence initiatives and forums, such as: The South-eastern Europe Defence Ministerial Process – SEDM, US-Adriatic Charter (A5), Centre for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC), Balkan medical task force (BMTF), The Munich Security Conference and Global Security Forum (GLOBSEC).

Montenegro remains committed to preservation of global peace and security and thus, in 2018, it continued to contribute to the activities of NATO, UN, EU and OSCE, in order to support the overall efforts aimed at building and preserving peace and security in the region and beyond.

Montenegro supports Alliance’s efforts to project stability beyond NATO borders, in order to support security and defence-related reforms in partner countries, by providing contribution to various NATO Trust Funds and Defence Capacity Building packages. Montenegro pledged to continue to participate in the NATO Trust Fund for the Afghanistan National Army by 2024, and in 2018 it also contributed to the Trust Funds for Iraq and Ukraine.

Members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro are engaged in the “Resolute Support” mission (RS) through participation in joint tasks with the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia. Previously they had contributed to the successful accomplishment of the ISAF mission. Currently, the 10th contingent of RS mission is deployed to Afghanistan, consisted of 31 members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro.

In addition, members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro participate in missions and operations led by the European Union: EU NAVFOR ATALANTA in Somalia and the European Training Mission in Mali (EUTM), as well as in the United Nations mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO). Before these, several Montenegrin military observers had participated in the UNMIL mission in Liberia.

During 2018, the Armed Forces of Montenegro began their engagement in NATO led “KFOR” mission and NATO activity “enhanced Forward Presence” in Latvia.

Montenegro participates in the KFOR with one officer, who is covering the position of acting deputy chief of department for engineering plans and operations in the Operation Command at the Film City Base in Pristina.

In order to contribute to the overall Alliance's Deterrence and Defence efforts, Montenegrin Defence and Security Council (on July 12, 2018) took a decision on participation in NATO enhanced Forward Presence, by deploying staff officers and military units to the Battle Group in Latvia. Therefore, on December 10th, 2018, one reconnaissance squad, with eight personnel, has been deployed to eFP BG in Latvia, within the Slovenian contingent, under the Canadian command.

In addition, one AF MNE NCO has been deployed in August 2018 to the NATO Force Integration Unit (NFIU) in Hungary for a period of four years.

Montenegro will declare units for NRF (NATO Response Force) and will consider further possibilities of participation in other NATO operations, missions and activities, primarily in NATO mission in Iraq (up to two members of the Armed Forces of Montenegro).

2. EXISTING STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

The Constitution of Montenegro stipulates that the Armed Forces of Montenegro is under democratic and civilian control. Based on that, the Parliament of Montenegro supervises the Armed Forces of Montenegro.

The Constitution prohibits the process of establishing secret – subversive organizations and irregular armies.

The Constitution of Montenegro stipulates that:

- Armed forces and security services are under democratic and civilian control (article 11 and 129);
- The Parliament of Montenegro makes the decision on deployment of members of the Armed Forces in missions abroad and conducts oversight on armed forces and security services (article 82, paragraph 1, point 8 and 10);
- The President of Montenegro commands the Armed Forces based on decisions of the Council for Defence and Security (article 95, paragraph 1, point 2);
- The Council for Defence and Security makes decisions on commanding the Armed Forces, appoints and dismisses officers and proposes deployment of members of the Armed Forces (article 130).

The Parliament's Security and Defence Committee, in accordance with a separate law, conducts parliamentary oversight over state organs and institutions in the field of security and defence.

2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

According to the *Law on Parliamentary Oversight of Defence and Security Sector* we ensure democratic political control of military, internal security forces, intelligence services and the police. This Law regulates the parliamentary control over the work of bodies and institutions in the field of security and defence, the manner of parliamentary oversight duties of the institutions that are subject to parliamentary oversight.

Parliament of Montenegro adopts and makes:

- laws and strategies in the field of defence;

- declares a state of emergency and state of war
- decision on deployment of members of Montenegro Armed Forces in international forces abroad;
- decision on submitting the request for NATO assistance in the Defence of Montenegro;
- reviews report on state of Armed Forces and on deployment of members of Montenegrin armed forces in international forces abroad;
- elects the Government of Montenegro, therefore the Minister of defence,
- supervises the Armed Forces and security services.

The President of Montenegro commands the Armed Forces based on the decisions of the Council for Defence and Security; promulgates laws and based on the decision of the Assembly of Montenegro and sends a request to NATO to help in the Defence of Montenegro.

The Minister of Defence is civilian institution which implements the policy of the Government of Montenegro in the field of defence, ensures execution of decisions on commanding over the Armed Forces; makes decision on usage of the Armed Forces in other activities; decides on human resources management issues (commission of personnel, termination of service and other rights and obligations of persons serving in the line of duty in the Armed Forces); promotes, appoints and dismisses the non-commissioned officers based on the proposal of the Chief of the General Staff; assigns ranks to cadets and decides on other rights and obligations of cadets; proposes to the Council for Defence and Security appointment and dismissal of the Chief of the General Staff; proposes to the Council for Defence and Security promotions, appointments and dismissals of the active duty officers of the Armed Forces; promotes NCOs and NCOs of the Armed Forces reserve in the initial rank; proposes to the Council for Defence and Security the appointments and dismissals of military diplomatic representatives; proposes to the President of Montenegro awards and decorations to the members of the Armed forces.

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

Montenegro doesn't have Private Military and Security Companies (PMSC) and Paramilitary Forces (PMF).

The Armed Forces of Montenegro is a professional defence force that defends the independence, sovereignty and national territory of Montenegro, in accordance with the principles of international law on the use of force and carries out assigned missions and tasks.

The Armed Forces of Montenegro missions are defence of Montenegro, support to civilian institutions in state during natural and artificial caused catastrophes, and in other crises including crises caused by terroristic activity, contribution in peace-building and peace-keeping in the region and world.

By Executing of the Constitution and aforementioned laws, Montenegro ensures that our defence and security forces are acting in constitutional framework. Entire process of commanding and supervising with the Armed Forces of Montenegro is under the parliamentarian oversight, proclamation of a state of emergency and/or state of war, as well.

3. PROCEDURES RELATED TO DIFFERENT FORCES PERSONNEL

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and international security forces does your state have?

The permanent and reserve forces of the Armed Forces of Montenegro are carrying out military and other duties in service. Military service is performed by professional military personnel in the Ministry and the Armed Forces. Military personnel are *Professional Military Personnel (PMP) - officers, non-commissioned officers and contract soldiers*.

At the end of 2018, Montenegro adopted legislation for voluntary military service which will last for three months, for the purpose of creating reserve for Montenegro Armed Forces. This legislation will be implemented in the first quarter of 2019.

Contract soldiers, who sign first contract, conclude a contract for a period of one year, and the next contracts are concluded for a period of three years, if required by the needs of the Armed Forces of Montenegro. Civil servants in the Armed Forces of Montenegro are persons who perform service allocated to civilians within the Armed Forces of Montenegro formation. The Armed Forces of Montenegro is professional military force and it is being manned with personnel based on the public advertisement, in accordance with the peace establishment structure of the human resources.

Service in the Armed Forces of Montenegro can be granted only by Montenegrin citizens, exceptionally in war with persons who do not have Montenegrin citizenship only if they sign up as volunteers with granted residence in Montenegro.

Procedures necessary for the prevention and elimination of hazards that threaten the independence, sovereignty and national territory of Montenegro are measures considered as increased combat readiness, mobilization and security control.

Mobilization of the Armed Forces of Montenegro is carried out in the state of war and/or state of emergency. Reserve ranks consist of active and inactive reserve. Active reserve of the Armed Forces is engaged on voluntary basis according to a contract of service in the Armed Forces. The Government's decision defines the structure of the number and size of the active reserve (400 people) according to the Minister's decision. The members of the active reserve have a right to get allowance which is determined by the decision of the Ministry of Defence.

The purpose of the active reserves is to man the vacant positions in the peace or war time establishment structure, participation in training activities, exercises and in the international forces, execution of specific tasks which require the commitment of additional forces.

Inactive reserve has not been dimensioned yet because it is estimated that there are currently no requirements for them.

Under current regulations, Montenegrin President can order mobilization of the Armed Forces, in accordance with decisions of the Security and Defence Council.

In accordance with the *Plan*⁷, the Armed Forces of Montenegro's General Staff propose starting procedure for the admission of personnel into the service in the Armed Forces and in the reserve forces. The Defence Minister approves the proposal for the admission into the service in the Armed Forces of Montenegro and in the reserve forces of the Armed Forces of Montenegro upon which a public notice is published. Candidates who meet the requirements listed in the public notice are tested in order to verify their ability to join the Armed Forces in accordance with the methodology for conducting the selection process of candidates for service in the Armed Forces and reserve forces.

Any contract soldier who is admitted service in the Armed Forces of Montenegro cannot be more than 25 years old. After checking, a ranking list of candidates for the admission into the service in the Armed Forces or Armed Forces of Montenegro's reserve is compiled. The Minister makes a decision on the selection of candidates within 30 days from the receipt of the ranking list. The Minister approves the list of all persons selected for admission in the Armed Forces or reserve forces.

The selection process of all persons who aspire to join the Armed Forces of Montenegro is conducted on equal terms, regardless of gender, nationality, religion, and social and economic status.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your state have?

The Armed Forces of Montenegro is a professional service with Professional Military Personal (PMP) and there is no principle of compulsory military service in Montenegro. Furthermore, there is no other alternative for conscripts.

Law on Armed Forces states that Montenegro citizens have a military obligation during state of war or emergency.

Citizens of Montenegro, based on their religious and other convictions, have the right to decline military duty, which includes using of weapons.

PMP serving in the Armed Forces of Montenegro are required to:

- Act in the interest of Montenegro;
- Meet the requirement;
- Adhere to ethical principles;
- Notify a superior officer and Minister with possible or actual conflict of interest and be sure to avoid any potential or actual conflict of interest.

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

Personnel in the Armed Forces of Montenegro have the right to form *Trade Unions* in accordance with the Law on the Armed Forces. The Trade union activities cannot be related to: composition, organization and formation of the Armed Forces training, combat readiness of the Armed Forces recruitment of the Armed Forces readiness and mobilization, use of Armed Forces of Montenegro units in international forces, command and management of the Armed Forces of Montenegro and the Defence system, as well as the decisions of the Defence

⁷*Plan regulates commission of personnel in the Armed Forces of Montenegro of Montenegro*

and security Council, except in the parts relating to the position and rights of employees in the field of labour and labour relations.

In accordance with the Law on the Armed Forces any person which is serving in order to protect own rights, has the possibility to address to the Inspector of Defence on all matters of work and functioning of headquarters and units. Defence Minister makes decision concerning rights and obligations of members of Armed Forces in accordance with the law. Against these decisions members of Armed Forces can appeal to the state ombudsman or regular courts.

A dispute before a competent court could be initiated against the decision of the Appeals Commission or an appeal to the Ombudsman. In addition, a person serving in the Armed Forces of Montenegro in order to protect his/her rights can contact the Defence Inspector.

The Ministry of Defence adopted a strategy that Human Resources of the Ministry of Defence (HR MoD) and the Armed Forces of Montenegro defines the policy of gender equality and specific strategic objectives as follows:

- **Increasing representation of women in the Armed Forces, in command posts and missions;**
- **Continuously implementation of the national policy of gender equality, Resolution 1325 and other accepted and applicable regulations.**

Through the adoption of regulations, within documents and acts gender-sensitive language is in use in the Ministry of Defence and in the Armed Forces of Montenegro. All documents of Armed Forces organizational structure are being written in gender sensitive language.

The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Montenegro are constantly working to promote military sign-up through the issuance of various promotional materials (brochures, leaflets, posters), through civilian visits to military units, familiarization with equipment and weapons, TV campaigns (broadcasting of TV spots of Armed Forces of Montenegro, promotion of military profession, cadets education and training at international military academies). This would ensure that more and more young female apply in public service announcements for employment and education in Armed Forces. Those processes will increase number of women in the Armed Forces.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER POLITICAL NORMS, PRINCIPLES, DECISIONS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

4.1 How does your state ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g. through military training programs and regulations?

Montenegro Armed Forces are an integral part of a democratic state and society. By fulfilling their defence and national – security functions, the armed forces play a key role in enabling a security environment that allows us to enjoy the inalienable rights and freedoms.

As representatives of the state structure, armed forces personnel are bound to respect *human rights* and *international humanitarian law* in the exercise of their duties.

In accordance with the Constitution of Montenegro, Armed Forces of Montenegro defend independence, sovereignty and state territory in accordance with principles of international law on usage of force.

The Constitution of Montenegro stipulates that confirmed and published international treaties and generally accepted rules of international law are an integral part of the internal legal order, have a primacy over domestic legislation and are directly applied when the relations are regulated differently from the domestic legislation.

In accordance with this constitutional norm, programs of education and training of members of Armed Forces include basics of International Humanitarian Law and Law on armed conflicts.

It is the duty of all members of Armed Forces to know the basics of the International Humanitarian Law and Law on arms conflicts, which are being inspected in the process of evaluation of defence readiness, especially in the process of the preparation for deployment in missions abroad.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their action?

The Armed Forces of Montenegro commanding (chain of command) is based on the principles of subordination, unity of command in respect of the use of power and resources of single and obligations execution decision, commands, orders and orders of a superior officer and the competent authorities and in accordance with respect for fundamental human rights.

The Law on Armed Forces states that member of Armed Forces has the right and an obligation to perform their duty in accordance with the Constitution and other legal acts, and to comply his/her superiors orders, except in the case that compliance to those orders present a criminal act, in which case they have to report this. In addition, all legal acts concerning this area are being published in the „Official Gazette “and also on the web site of the Ministry of Defence.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

State ensures that the Armed Forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity, by executing the Constitution and previously mentioned laws in which all procedures for usage of Armed Forces and punishment for those that violate them are stated.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member`s exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country`s armed forces are politically neutral?

Professional Military Personnel serving in the Armed Forces are obliged to, while on duty, shall act in accordance with the *Code of Ethics*⁸ (hereinafter: the Code). The Code is a set of principles on ethical conduct of persons serving in the Armed Forces, which is based on the norms of international and domestic law.

Regular training with the Code shall be conducted at least once a year in the Armed Forces. Any violation of code of ethics and failure to comply with the same shall be considered a *disciplinary violation*⁹, and according to that each disciplinary violation has appropriate *disciplinary sanction*¹⁰. Members of Armed Forces are being introduced with their constitutional rights during their military education. The Constitution and Law on Armed Forces forbids membership in political organizations.

The Constitution of Montenegro has established that a professional member of the Armed forces of Montenegro, the Police and other security services cannot be a member of a political organization, and that political organizations are banned in state bodies.

The Law on the Montenegro Armed Forces stipulates that persons applying for admission to the service in the Armed Forces is guaranteed the application of the principle of transparency, fairness and equal rights, without discrimination on any ground (gender, race, nationality, language, religion, political or other opinion, ethnic or social origin, gender identity, sexual orientation, property status or other personal status or property). A person in the service with Armed Forces performs the service in a politically neutral and impartial manner, in accordance with the public interest, refrains from publicly expressing his or her political beliefs and cannot be a member of a political organization.

4.5 How does your State ensure that its Defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

As mentioned in point 4.1 the Constitution of Montenegro prescribes that the confirmed and published international treaties and generally accepted rules of international law are an integral part of the internal legal order, have a primacy over domestic legislation and are directly applied when the relations are regulated differently from the internal legislation.

Montenegro is fully focused on the development of good neighbourly relations and strengthening regional and international cooperation in order to establish trust and affirmation of peace in the South-East Europe and the world.

Montenegro is providing an active contribution to the process of developing an international system of cooperative security and collective defence, which are based on multilateral cooperation and international laws.

The Defence Strategy and Strategy of National security are in accordance with international law and they are drafted with participants of foreign experts. Based on the National Security Strategy of Montenegro (Article 2, point 7 of the National Security Strategy of Montenegro) the interests and goals of Montenegro are the implementation of norms of International laws

⁸Pursuant to Article 55, Paragraph 3 of the Law on the Armed Forces of Montenegro of Montenegro ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 88/09), Ministry of Defence, issued the CODE OF MILITARY ETHICS ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", number 60/10

⁹Articles 125,126,127,128 of Law on Armed Forces

¹⁰Articles 129,130,131,132 of Law on Armed Forces

and the international obligations which Montenegro accepted in accordance with the constitutional provisions in full order lines in the area of national security.

The Strategic Defence Concept of Montenegro regulates the preservation of:

- our national interests;
- the principle of the development of democracy;
- the rule of law;
- the market economy and its orientation towards the European Union.

Legal acts in this area are based on these strategies and in this manner Montenegro ensured that our Defence policy is in consistent with international law.

SECTION III: PUBLIC ACCESS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1. PUBLIC ACCESS

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

Full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the development of societies based on pluralistic democracy and the rule of law are prerequisites for progress in peace, security, justice and cooperation in Europe. Therefore, any publicly available information is essential for understanding the Code of Conduct and all that code represent in all democratic societies. So, according to that replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct are published on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and they are publicly available.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continuously informs the public about activities through the official website, accompanied by proper audio and video materials. The Service for Public Relations in the Ministry communicates with representatives of Montenegrin media, journalists and editors on daily basis.

All of those publications, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides in order to inform the public are available on the website: www.mvp.gov.me. This official web site is updated on a daily basis.

1.2 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's Armed Forces?

Montenegro is committed to its officials to exercise democratic political control of its Armed Forces and internal security forces, including intelligence agencies and police forces. Also, performing regular activities at all times maintain effective control of the Armed and security forces by constitutionally established body which is given democratic purpose.

Each activity which is done in the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces of Montenegro is published on websites www.mod.gov.me and www.vojska.mod.gov.me on a daily basis. Everything is transparent on the aforementioned website in specified sections.

The Ministry of Defence communicates with public on daily basis through social media Facebook (@ministarstwoodbranecg, @vojskacrnegoreimladi), Twitter (@defence_mne) and Instagram (@ministarstwoodbranecrnegore), considering it as a very important part in the interaction between the institution and public, especially the young population.

Montenegrin public is continuously informed about the Armed Forces through interviews with Minister and other senior officials of MoD and AF MNE, reports regarding modernization, participation in international missions and operations, education of cadets in foreign military academies, as well as students' visits to military barracks. There are also numerous trainings of the Armed Forces of Montenegro's members and NATO allied countries which are attractive for making reportages.

In June, NATO with support of MoD organized a visit for group of Montenegrin journalists to MNE soldiers who are deployed in NATO mission "Resolute Support" at the base of Mazar-i-Sharif in Afghanistan.

Ministry of Defence produced two movies: a documentary movie "Afghanistan - Story of Montenegrin Soldier", which was premiered at the Montenegrin National Theatre in Podgorica, as well as the movie "Armed Forces of Montenegro - Our Force", the profile stories of young officers. Both movies caused a lot of attention and positive reactions of the public and contributed to the image of Armed Forces of Montenegro.

MoD realized numerous activities focused on attracting youth for working in Armed Forces of MNE, such as Summer Military Camp, which was organized for the 3rd time, and presents the unique two weeks' experience for youth to feel military life. The public was informed on a daily basis about activities in the camp through the photo and video reportages published on social networks.

Also, representatives of MoD and AF visit high schools in 10 Montenegrin cities in order to present military profession and possibilities for education on foreign military academies.

In 2018 MoD launched a major campaign in order to introduce voluntary military service to public. Through numerous appearances in the media, as well as promotional videos that show what young people could expect if they decide to volunteer for military service, the public is informed about this important project.

The MoD pays special attention to the promotion of public ads and announcements regarding the employment in the service of the Armed Forces of Montenegro. The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Montenegro promote gender equality through various campaigns, such as reportages about women in the Armed Forces and representing them to the public. With an intention to present the importance and role of the Armed Forces in the system of defence, we promote cooperation with non-governmental organizations. The Ministry of Defence publishes the magazine "Partner", which is printed in 3000 copies and is free of charge. MoD distributes it also to relevant addresses in Montenegro, important institutions and companies. Magazine is available on the website www.mod.gov.me as well.

In accordance with The Law on free access to the information, the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro, upon the request, has to grant access to the information in its possession, if that information already exists or if it's not classified. Law on classified data prescribe that classified information are information whose disclosure to unauthorized person could cause consequences for the security and defence, foreign, monetary and economic policies of Montenegro, as well as the consequences for the functioning of authorities. This law, inter alia, prescribes procedures for determining the degree of secrecy of information, period of secrecy and manner of cessation of data secrecy.

Legislation in the field of defence is being published in National Gazette and Ministry of Defence post them on its web site.

2. CONTACT INFORMATION

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

- Helena Vizi, e-mail: helena.vizi@mfa.gov.me; address: Stanka Dragojevića 2, 81 000 Podgorica; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Multilateral Directorate, Section for OESC and Council of Europe
- Contact of the Permanent mission of Montenegro to the the UN, OSCE and Other International Organizations: osce@mfa.gov.me

Agreements and arrangements related to preventing and combating terrorism

Montenegro is a party to the following conventions:

- European Convention on Counter Terrorism;
- European Council Convention on Prevention Terrorism;
- European Council Convention on Laundering, Searching, Confiscating Objects Gaining by Criminal Activities and on Funding Terrorism.
- In 2013, a Memorandum between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Montenegro and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine on the cooperation in the area of combating crime was signed in Kiev on 13 June 2013 and entered into force on the day of signature. The Memorandum is concluded for an indefinite period. It also provides for cooperation in the fight against terrorism.
- In 2012, the Ministry of the Interior has signed a few bilateral (international) agreements, some of which are related to fight against terrorism:
- Agreement between the Government of Montenegro and the Government of Macedonia on Police Co-operation, signed in Skopje on 16 March 2012, and ratified by the Parliament of Montenegro on 4 March 2013.
- Agreement between Montenegro and the Czech Republic on Cooperation in the Fight against Crime, signed in Podgorica on 22 June 2012, and ratified by the Parliament of Montenegro on 4 March 2013. In accordance with the Article 2 Paragraph 1 Line b, the co-operation between the Parties is also extended to fight against terrorism and terrorism financing.
- Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of Montenegro and the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation, signed in Podgorica on 5 June 2012, entered into force after 30 days from the signing date. In accordance with the Article 2 Paragraph 1 Line 2, the cooperation between the Parties is also extended to the fight against terrorism and terrorism financing.
- Montenegro has signed the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (Official gazette of Montenegro – International Agreements, Number 01/08), in Vienna, on 5 May 2008. Along with Montenegro, the Convention has also been signed by: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Republic of Macedonia, Romania and Serbia. After ratification by all seven signatory States, the Convention entered into force on 10 October 2007. In addition, Bulgaria acceded to it on 25 September 2008. Austria (on 24 May 2011), Hungary (on 6 July

2012) and Slovenia (on 14 December 2012) have also deposited their accession acts to the Convention. The Convention is also aimed at strengthening cooperation with respect to prevention, detection and police investigation of criminal offences.

- Montenegro's police officers have also successfully participated in peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan. Furthermore, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defense of Montenegro have signed on 19 November 2012 the Agreement on cooperation on preparation and engagement of advisory police teams within peacekeeping mission „International Security Assistance Force“ in Afghanistan.

- In addition, as of 2009, Montenegro's police officers have also participated in UN Peacekeeping Missions in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

As for the international-legal instruments in the field of preventing and combating terrorism and cooperation in the fight against crime, Montenegro has deposited its instrument of succession to the following conventions:

Conventions which designated depository is the Secretary General of the United Nations:

1. In line with the resolution of the UN on foreign fighters (2178) the amendments to the Penal Code of Montenegro has been adopted;

2. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (and the Protocols thereto (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 6/2001) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

3. UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna Convention), (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - International Treaties 14/90) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

4. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - International Treaties 47/70) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

5. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 07/02) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

6. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro - International Treaties 11/05) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

7. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 12/02) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

8. United Nations Convention against Corruption (Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro-International Treaties 11/05) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;
9. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - International Treaties 09/84) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;
10. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;
11. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro-International Treaties 2/06), by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006 (succession to the signature);

Conventions which designated depository is the Council of Europe:

1. The ratification of the Additional Protocol with the Convention of the Council of Europe on the terrorism prevention has been signed, and will be ratified in due course.
2. The Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 01/92), by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;
3. European Convention on Extradition and its Additional Protocol (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 10/01) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;
4. European Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons and its Additional Protocol (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 04/01) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;
5. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 10/01) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;
6. European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 10/01) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;
7. European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and its Additional Protocol (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 10/01- and Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro International Treaties 2/06) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

8. European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments with Amendments (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - International Treaties 13/02 and 02/06) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

9. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism;

10. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism.

11. Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - International Treaties 02/02 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 18/05) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006.

Conventions which designated depository is the International Maritime Organization:

1. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA 1988);

2. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (SUA PROT 1988);

Conventions which designated depositories are individual states:

1. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at the Hague on 16 December 1970;

2. Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - International Treaties 14/89) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006;

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1970;¹¹

Montenegro ratified the Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (Official Gazette of Montenegro 11/07) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Official Gazette of Montenegro - International Treaties 4/09).

Montenegro has assumed obligations arising from agreements signed between the SRY and the subsequent State Union of Serbia and Montenegro and:

¹¹ *The depositories of these three international instruments are the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. Montenegro deposited its instrument of succession with the Government of the United Kingdom, after which the Foreign Office informed the Montenegrin Ministry of Foreign Affairs that other members and depositories would be informed about the given legal transaction.*

1. Republic of Greece on cooperation in the fight against organized crime, illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, terrorism, and other severe criminal;
2. Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation in the suppression of illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and other forms of international criminal activities;
3. Republic of Croatia on cooperation in the suppression of illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and other forms of international criminal activities;
4. The Montenegrin Ministry of Interior and the Republic of Italy and the Republic of Albania Memorandum of Understanding that, inter alia, envisages cooperation in the fight against international terrorism.
5. Acceptance and implementation of the Berlin Declaration as of 10 July 2002 (Confronting terrorism: global challenge in the 21st century);
6. Implementation of the necessary activities related to red notices, blue notices and other official actions of the INTERPOL with regard to persons for whom there is a reasonable doubt that they have incited, participated or committed terrorist activities;
7. The Republic of Austria on police cooperation;
8. Agreement on Cooperation in Prevention and Fight against Trans-border Crime (Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro- International Treaties 05/03) by means of succession, entered into force on June 03, 2006.

Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, as Montenegro's Financial Intelligence Unit, signed agreements on cooperation in exchange of financial intelligence data with Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) of the following states:

- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Serbia (signed on 16 April 2004);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Albania (signed on 3 June 2004);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Bosnia and Hercegovina (signed on 19 April 2005);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Macedonia (signed on 29 October 2004);
- Agreement on cooperation with FIU of UNMIK Kosovo (signed on 7 December 2004);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Slovenia (signed on 28 December 2004);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Croatia (signed on 24 March 2005);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Bulgaria (signed on 11 April 2006);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Portugal (signed on 11 June 2007);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Russian Federation (signed on 7 September 2007);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Poland (signed on 15 November 2007);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Romania (signed on 10 October 2008);

- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of the USA – Fin CEN (signed on 21 October 2008);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of EULEX Mission in Kosovo (signed on 19 February 2009);
- Agreement on Cooperation with State Committee for Financial Monitoring of Ukraine (signed on 27 May 2009);
- Agreement on Cooperation with the Unit for Prevention of Money Laundering and Suspicious Cases of the United Arab Emirates (signed on 6 July 2009);
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Bermuda (signed on 21 October 2009)
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Moldova (signed on 12 December 2010)
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of San Marino (signed on 12 December 2010) - Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Israel (signed on 12 December 2010)
- Renewed Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Russian Federation (signed on 15 December 2010)
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Aruba (signed on 14 March 2011)
- Agreement on Cooperation with FIU of Estonia (signed on 14 March 2011).

**Voluntary information on the implementation of the
United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
“WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY”**

Policies of Gender Equality

In the Plan of activities for Achieving Gender Equality in Montenegro (PAPRR) for the period from 2017 to 2021 – Program for the Implementation 2017-2018, as in the developing document for the implementation of policy of gender equality, the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Montenegro have recognized the equal participation of women and men in all levels of making decisions, as well as the implementation of the Resolution 1325 SBUN - Women Peace and security, as their strategic goal.

The Action Plan for the Application of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 - Women Peace and Security in Montenegro (2017-2018), comprised and elaborated three key areas for the application of mentioned resolution: augmentation of participation of women in making decision in peace-making processes, protection of women in the zones of conflict, and the integration of the gender perspective and education in peace operations. The Ministry of Defence in the collaboration with the carriers of the activities and measures from this AP have coordinated the expert and other works related to its production, as well as to working on the regular annual and final report on its implementation, which the Government of Montenegro has adopted in March 2018. This report included the evaluation of the actual situation, as well as the recommendations which are recognized as the base for the production of the new for years' action plan.

The implementation of the Resolution 1325 SBUN – Women Peace and Security, as one of the priorities, was indicated in the Communication Strategy – Montenegro, Member of NATO for the period to 2020, which was adopted by the Government of Montenegro in June 2018. The mentioned document specifies: “Bearing in mind the national priorities which correspond to NATO policies, Montenegro works on the promotion of the Resolution 1325 – Women Peace and Security, as well as on the edification of gender equality and the implementation of gender policy in order to preserve the world peace.”

The Strategy Review of Defence of Montenegro, brought by the Government of Montenegro in September 2018, pointed out that the Ministry of Defence will continue providing equal opportunities for women and men in employment and military careers, as well as giving the permanent support to women in accomplishing and developing their careers by providing them openness and availability of all, even leading positions.

The Long-term Defence Development Plan 2018-2028 defines that it is necessary to approach the army as much as possible to the young women population. In the upcoming period, the measures and the activities for increasing the number of women in the army will be assumed by the admission in service and the education at the

military academies. In order to create conditions for equal promotion of women in the army and increase the number of women on command duties, greater accessibility of all forms of improvement and additional training courses will be provided, which represents precondition for successful professional development. The number one priority is augmentation of number of women on duties on commands, missions and operations.

The Implementation of Gender Equality Policy and the Resolution 1325 in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Montenegro

In June 2018 the Ministry of Defence has brought the Directives for Appealing and Keeping Women in the Armed Forces of Montenegro, which refer to the command structure of the army, organization units concerning human resources, planning and development, education and training, operations, public relations, and all the structures of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces, whose accountabilities are recruitment, admission, selection and professional development of army personnel. Attraction and keeping women in the Army, as well as the promotion in career, promote more efficient and more responsible armed forces, while the participation in peace-keeping missions and operations contributes to enhancing peace-keeping processes efficiency.

By the implementation of the objectives from strategic and other documents in 2018, The Ministry of Defence has brought the whole set of separate human resources management plans, which provide the opportunities to women for service in the army, through the implementation of different planned activities, such as numerous possibilities for participation in projects of MoD, education at foreign military academies, scholarship and admission to service.

The Ministry of Defence has continued to implement the NATO Directive BI-SCI 40-1 and NATO EAPC Policy, and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Resolution 1325-Women Peace and Security, by introducing a gender equality advisor at the strategic level in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces, permanent education of the employees in the Armed Forces as well as one part of the army command, with particular approach to violence based upon gender, sexual violence against women, increasing number of coaches for gender equality in military operations who implement the trainings in army units, and participating in NATO command structure. MoD also sends one female officer to the duty of gender issues advisor of supreme commander of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) since July 2018.

For the realization of confirmed activities, the Ministry of Defence has determined funds in amount of €5000, by the Budget for 2018.

In the Activity Plan for the Implementation of Gender Equality Policy and the Resolution 1325 in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces for 2018, the activities and measures from the Activity Plan for Achieving Gender Equality in Montenegro (PAPRR) 2017-2021 - Implementation Program for 2017 and 2018, as well as from Action Plan for Application of the Resolution 1325 SBUN in Montenegro (2017-2018).

In 2018, following activities from the above-mentioned plan were realized:

- Accomplished the training for Resolution 1325 SBUN and the following resolutions, and the NATO Directive BI SCI 40, attended by 265 persons from service or the Army;

- Major Sanja Pejović, is appointed gender equality advisor on strategic level in MoD an AF of Montenegro. Miss Pejović was appointed gender equality advisor of commander of NATO Allied Command Operations (ACO) in Mons, Kingdom of Belgium;
- In collaboration with RACVIAC, one Montenegrin officer has successfully accomplished the Course for Trainers of Gender Equality in Military Operations;
- With the help of experts from the government sector, the course of gender based violence, violence against women and the application of anti-discriminatory laws of Montenegro attended by 25 commanders of the Armed Forces units, and persons employed in the Armed Forces;
- Organization of 3rd Summer Camp for Young and 2nd Military Fair “Be one of us”; the publication of written reports on major Sanja Pejović, second lieutenant Marija Mićković and lieutenant Sara Rakočević, which promote the importance of the integration of women in the army;
- One officer-captain was extraordinary promoted to the rank of major, and one lieutenant was regularly promoted to the rank of lieutenant; four female civilians became non-commissioned officers, one soldier under the contract became officer, and one soldier became non-commissioned officer;

Databases containing the information on all employees have been established in the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces of Montenegro (KAIS – staff information system for professional military officers and civilians serving, i.e. working at the Armed Forces of Montenegro and KIS – staff information system for administration and registration of all the statutory information regarding civil servants and state employees working at the Ministry of Defence).

On 31st December 2018, out of the total number of employees at the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro, 42.91% were women - 105 civil servants and one non-commissioned officer. Three women serve as defence attachés at the Mission of Montenegro to NATO.

When it comes to the senior management staff at the Ministry of Defence, there are two women - secretary of the Ministry and director general of the Directorate for Material Resources, along with seven women from the category of the expert management staff.

On 31st December 2018, out of the total number of employees at the Armed Forces of Montenegro, 10.17% were women – 38 professional soldiers hired upon the contract, 22 non-commissioned officers, 16 officers and 108 civilians. Seven female cadets are currently attending foreign military academies. So far, seven women participated in the peacekeeping mission in Afghanistan – one of them (non-commissioned officer) participated in two contingents. When it comes to the level of defence system, 14.42% of employees are women.

Regional cooperation

Regional approach is important for the integration of gender equality into the process of the defence system reform, since the introduction of gender perspective implies new experiences in the international, collective and national defence.

This has been recognised by the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro, which, together with the Ministries of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Serbia, supported the second stage of the regional project in the field of

gender equality on the topic: “Strengthening regional cooperation in introduction of gender perspective into the safety sector reform in the Western Balkans“, which is financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic. The mentioned project will facilitate regional cooperation for introduction of gender equality in the armed forces and continue with strengthening of capacities of the Ministry of Defence and armed forces for the implementation of responsible policy.

By participating in the first stage and the project overall, the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Montenegro managed to implement the defined measures and activities, not only at the national level, but also within the Euro-Atlantic integration. They also managed the following: to ensure that trainings related to gender equality and R 1325 UNSC become an integral part of trainings of the Armed Forces of Montenegro at several levels, to appoint gender equality advisor in the AFM at the strategic level, to commence drafting of the AP for the implementation of the R 1325 of the UNSC, and to be recognised as the public institutions that pay particular attention to the implementation of gender perspective in the defence system through trainings, education and employment, all with a view to integrating the issue of gender equality into the process of defence sector reform, as well as all levels of decision making and policy implementation and creating.